



HERITAGE NETWORK



**Former Coach House
CORNEYBURY FARM
Royston Road, Wyddial, Herts.**

(HN581)

*Historic Building Impact Assessment
& Archaeological Assessment*



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

**Former Coach House
CORNEYBURY FARM
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HN581

Historic Building Impact Assessment

&

Archaeological Assessment

Prepared on behalf of James and Edward Noy

by

David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Report no.386

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The cover photograph shows the southern elevation of the former coach house

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Giles Sholl and David Hillelson. The text and illustrations were prepared by David Hillelson with the assistance of Alison Hudson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to clients, James and Edward Noy; David Easthope, Easthope Associates; the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies; and the staff of Historic Environment Unit, HCC, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Former Coach House, Corneybury Farm, Wyddial, Herts		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	East Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Wyddial	Parish:	Wyddial
Planning reference:	3/02/1877/FP	NGR:	TL 35810 30710
Client name and address:	Easthope Associates, One Market Hill, Royston SG8 9JL		
Nature of work:	Conversion to offices	Former use:	Agricultural
Site Status:	Within AAS6 Grade II listed building	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPG16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local Authority (EHDC)
Size of affected area:	120m ²	Size of area investigated:	120m ²
Site Code:	HN581	Other reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Building recording, survey/recording of fabric/structure	Archive Recipient:	Hertfordshire Archives
Start of work	1 March 2006	Finish of work	12 April 2006
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Post-medieval
Oasis UID	Heritage1-23148	Significant finds:	n/a
Monument types:	Farm Building: Barn		
Physical archive:	n/a		
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

Synopsis: As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the conversion to office use of a former Coach House at Corneybury Farm, Wyddial, Herts, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the building and consider the archaeological context of the site.

Corneybury Farm is located in a region which has been exploited since the prehistoric period but there is only limited evidence for archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site prior to the mid-11th century. There is considered to be a low probability that there are below ground archaeological remains on the site dating to the prehistoric period, increasing to low to moderate for the Roman period and high for the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The earliest standing buildings on the site date to the 17th century. The coach house, which represents the focus of the present study, appears to be mid-18th century in origin and was re-roofed in the early to mid-19th century. It exhibits a number of stages of remodelling, partially as a result of structural weakness and collapse, and partially as a result of changing use.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Easthope Associates*, on behalf of *James and Edward Noy*, as part of a programme of archaeological recording of the former Coach House at Corneybury Farm, Royston Road, Wyddial, Herts. Planning permission for the conversion of the building (ref.3/02/1877/FP) has been granted by the East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC) subject to a standard archaeological condition, in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work was defined in a *Design Brief for Historic Building Impact Assessment and Archaeological Assessment* prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to EHDC (ref. JS 07/11/2005). The full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated March 2006.

1.2 The building lies on the northern side of the courtyard, opposite Corneybury farmhouse, facing southeast and centred on national grid reference TL 35776 30747 (Figure 1). It consists of a Grade II listed, early 18th century two storey block (listing ref.1/144). Such buildings have been identified in regional research agenda as being of particular interest and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, conversion and demolition (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, 2000).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological assessment shall be to consider the archaeological and historical context of the site, and the risk that development now or in the future may affect above or below ground features and deposits which are considered to be of archaeological significance.

1.4 The aim of the building recording has been to make a record of the building in its present condition, in advance of its proposed conversion, and to undertake additional research to place the building in its local and regional archaeological and historical context. It should be noted that, at the time of the Heritage Network's commission, work on re-roofing the building was already underway and the building was covered in a framework of scaffolding. Although some general digital photographs were taken at this time, the full record was not undertaken until the scaffolding had been removed.

1.5 The full archive for the project will be deposited with the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies service. It includes original copies of the architect's plans and elevations, original medium-format black and white photographic negatives and contact sheets, and digital images.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1 A search of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has shown that there is a low level of documented archaeological activity within a 1km radius of the study area. Of the twelve entries, two date to the Late Iron-Age or Roman period, two are medieval, four are post-medieval, and the remainder are of unknown date, derived from aerial photographs (Figure 2).

Roman

2.2 The supposed line of Ermine Street (HER4677) runs approximately 150m to the southwest of the study area and agricultural settlements would be expected in its hinterland.

2.3 A possible settlement site (HER2261) was located on the line of the Buntingford Bypass, approximately 900m to the south-southwest. This consisted of a spread of dark brown clay with charcoal, chalk and flint, and a small quantity of animal bone and pottery of Late Iron Age and Roman date.

Medieval

2.4 Corneybury itself (HER4045) is a medieval manorial site which is recorded as ‘Corney’ in the Domesday Survey, and is documented as Corneybury from the 15th century onwards.

2.5 A watercress bed (HER1007) was recorded approximately 425m south-southeast of the study area, and may be associated with undated earthworks (HER4978) just to its north.

Post-medieval

2.6 A milestone on the Old North Road (HER5043), approximately 60m west of the study area, and two road bridges on the Wyddial Road (HER5155) and the Sandon Road (HER5156) have also been recorded.

2.7 The Chequers Inn (HER10110) on the Old North Road on the north side of Buntingford, approximately 970m south-southeast of the study area, is largely of 19th century construction but incorporates earlier timber-framed elements.

Undated

2.8 The cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (HER1106), measuring 80 x 70m with a single internal ditch is visible on aerial photographs, approximately 790m east-southeast. To the immediate south west are linear ditches (HER1109) and another possible enclosure (HER4786).

2.9 Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches aligned NE-SW (HER1109) are visible on aerial photographs, approximately 670m east-southeast. Possibly associated with enclosures (HER1106) and (HER4786).

2.10 The cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure with at least three internal linear ditches (HER4786) is visible on aerial photographs, approximately 670m east-southeast. Possibly associated with enclosure (HER1106) and linear ditches (HER1109).

2.11 A sinuous ditch (HER4978) located at the bottom of a slope is likely to represent a water channel feeding nearby watercress beds and is probably associated with the medieval watercress beds (HER1007).

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

2.12 The Victoria County History records that the manor of Corneybury was formed of two smaller holdings which had, by the time of the Domesday Survey, become united in the hands of Count Eustace of Boulogne. The manor passed to the Crown with the marriage of Maud, daughter of Count Eustace III, to King Stephen (Page, 1912).

2.13 In the early 12th century all the lands at Corneybury were passed to the church of Holy Trinity, London, which held the manor until the dissolution in 1531. In 1538, the lands were granted by Henry VIII to Sir Thomas Audley. The manor descended by inheritance to Thomas Lord Howard who sold them to John Crouch in 1583, whose great-grandson Charles sold it to Ralph Hawkins, a London brewer, in 1690. It then descended by inheritance until 1790 when it was sold to William Butt whose family retained it until the early 20th century (ibid.).

Cartographic Evidence

2.14 The earliest map consulted is a tightly rolled and varnished *Survey of the Demesne Land of Corney Bury* dated 1744 (not illustrated). It shows the study area, including the main house, and the farmyard enclosed by the stable block and the aisled barn. The coach house does not appear to be shown, although a barn is shown at the north end of the garth which faces the farmhouse.

2.15 Dury and Andrews' *Map of Hartford-shire* of 1766 (not illustrated) shows the estate in stylised form. It omits the coach house, but also omits the farmhouse and its accuracy cannot, therefore, be relied upon.

2.16 The Tithe Map of 1838 (Figure 3) provides a detailed and apparently accurate depiction of the site, and the first definitive representation of the coach house. The farm is shown divided into three distinct areas: a primary courtyard enclosed by the farmhouse, the stable block, and the coach house; a further yard to the north of the coach house, running up to the barn noted on the 1744 map, and enclosed on the southeast side by a long narrow barn, overlooks a pond on the northeast; and the main farmyard, on the east side of the stable block. The farmhouse is coloured red, indicating a dwelling, and the northern half of the stable block (beyond the archway) is similarly coloured.

2.17 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1877 (Figure 4) shows a similar layout and gives more detail in respect of building divisions. To the east of the farmhouse landscaped gardens with a pond are shown, and to the southeast a ha-ha which may be the remains of a moat.

2.18 By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1898 (Figure 5), the courtyard to the north of the coach house had been demolished and the buildings on the south side of the farmyard also.

2.19 By the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey of 1923 (Figure 6), a northern wing of the farmhouse had been demolished.

2.20 By the 1976 edition (Figure 7), the farmhouse had been further reduced in size with the demolition of part of the eastern range. New buildings had been built in the farmyard, to the northwest of the stable block, and on the opposite bank of the River Rib.

2.21 Today (Figure 8), cattle sheds and a dairy occupy the area to the northwest of the coach house, and additional buildings have been built on the opposite bank of the Rib. A house and garden have been built on the north side of the entrance drive, where it meets the main road.

Listed Buildings

2.22 Five of the existing structures on the site are listed. These include the gate piers to the first courtyard (1/147), the former stable block (1/145), the former coach house (1/144), and an aisled barn (1/146) which are all Grade II, and the farmhouse itself (1/143) which is Grade II*. They are all 17th or 18th century in date.

3. Building Record

SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Corneybury Farm is located just to the north-east of the Royston Road, the former line of the A10 (before the construction of the Buntingford Bypass), which follows the line of Roman Ermine Street. The River Rib flows just to the east of the main farm buildings. It lies 1.5km north-west of the centre of Buntingford and 1.9km south-west of Wyddial (Figure 1).

3.2 The farm is approached by a drive from the main road and enters a courtyard, with the 18th century former stable block in front, the farmhouse, originally dating to the late 16th century, on the right, and the 18th century former coach house, which forms the subject of the present study, on the left. The main farmyard is located through an archway in the stable block and includes an early 17th century aisled barn amongst more modern farm buildings. Further modern farm buildings occupy the area to the north of the coach house and stable block, and an area on the north east side of the River Rib (Figure 8).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

3.3 For convenience of reference, in the site records and in the following descriptions, the coach house has been considered to sit on an east-west axis and all directional information reflects this.

Exterior

3.4 The building is a mid-18th century two-storey symmetrical rectangular block of red brick in Flemish bond with a hipped slate roof, and a full height, round arched central opening for a carriageway running through from the south to the north. The southern elevation has two wide rectangular openings flanking the central archway in the lower storey, covered with modern sliding doors, and two circular openings in the upper storey (Figure 11; Plate 1). The northern, eastern and western elevations have further circular openings in the upper storey (Figure 11; Plates 2 – 4). These openings formerly housed circular louvred vents set on square frames. These were in situ at the time of the preliminary site visit, but had been removed by the time that the full record was carried out. A surviving example was photographed at ground level (Plate 5).

3.5 The roof is a later remodelling, possibly in the early 19th century, to an unexpectedly flat pitch. The slate covering has been recently renewed, and new skylights added to in the north facing pitch.

3.6 There is evidence that the southern archway has been rebuilt. The presence of iron tie rods and plates on either side of the archway (Plate 6) and at the northwestern corner further suggest that the building has suffered movement and possible subsidence.

Interior

3.7 The lower storey may have been intended to be open in the building's original form, although, for structural reasons, a pier supporting the principal joist for the upper storey would be expected. The listing description offers the suggestion that the building may have formed an

earlier stable block but no evidence for this was identified. The openings have since been covered with sliding doors.

3.8 The western space is open, with a principal joist, aligned north-south and resting on inserted round posts, supporting the upper storey. A doorway at the northern end of the eastern elevation gives on to the central carriageway (Plate 7). In the north elevation, adjacent to the doorway, an area of surviving plaster and exposed brickwork indicates the location of a staircase giving access to the upper storey, which has been removed. The architect's plan appears to indicate the earlier presence of a hopper in the northern half of the western bay, since removed, which was probably linked to grain bins marked on the plan for the upper storey.

3.9 The eastern space is open, with a principal joist, aligned north-south and resting on inserted square posts, supporting the upper storey. A blocked doorway is located at the northern end of the western elevation, opposite the similar doorway in the western space. In the north elevation, adjacent to the blocked doorway, an area of surviving plaster and exposed brickwork indicates the location of a staircase giving access to the upper storey, which has been removed (Plate 8). The architect's plan appears to indicate the earlier presence of two hoppers, one in the northern half of the western bay, one in the southern half of the eastern bay, since removed, which were probably linked to a grain bin marked on the plan for the upper storey. A partially dismantled hopper is shown lying on its side in the photographs of this area (Plate 8) A staircase is also marked on the architect's plan, running along the western elevation from half way along the wall, but has since been removed.

3.10 The arched carriageway extends to the full height of the building. Two doorways in the middle of the eastern and western elevations, at the level of the upper storey, are each flanked by a cast iron hoist on the northern side (Plate 9), the pulley rope passing through a hole in the wall, fitted with waisted rollers, adjacent to the top corner of the door (Plate 10). A bridge links the two doors across the opening (Plate 11). It is a modern construction and rests on wooden beams set below the doorways. It is additionally supported by vertical members attached to further beams laid across opposite trusses. The exposed king-post roof trusses are of a standardised design, probably dating to the first half of the 19th century (Plate 12). Simple carpenter's assembly marks are visible adjacent to the junction between the king-post and its struts.

3.11 Both rooms in the upper storey had been re-floored and the ceiling plaster-boarded shortly before the present record was made. The inner skin of the walls had been cut back to a square shape behind each of the circular openings to accommodate the louvered vents (Plate 13). The two openings in the southern elevation each had a relieving arch above them, but no such arches were present above the other openings (Plate 13). Above this, also on the southern elevation alone, the inner face of the wall was corbelled out in three steps to support a substantial wall plate (Plate 13).

4. Discussion

ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK

Prehistoric

4.1 A number of research topics, relating to the prehistoric periods have been identified in the regional research agenda. This includes the inter-relationship between settlements, fields, barrows and other monuments in the landscape (Brown & Murphy 2000, 9-10). The significance of any potential remains of prehistoric date on the present site should, therefore, be considered to be *High*.

4.2 No evidence for early prehistoric activity has been identified within a radius of 1 km of the study area. It is possible that the area lay on the southern edge of the glacial ice sheet at this time.

4.3 No evidence for Bronze Age or early Iron Age activity has been identified within a radius of 1 km of the study area. Nevertheless, it would not be unexpected for settlements of this period to be located in the hinterland of Ermine Street, which is likely to have been established as a routeway since the prehistoric period.

4.4 On this basis the risk that the development of the present site would disturb features and finds of prehistoric date may be considered to be *Low*.

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age & Romano-British

4.5 A number of relevant research topics have been highlighted for the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods in the regional research framework (Bryant 2000, 16-17; Going & Plouviez 2000, 21-22). These include the development of farming, the organisation of the rural landscape, the investigation of rural settlements and the Iron Age/Roman transition. The significance of any potential remains of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date on the present site should be considered to be *High*.

4.6 A possible Late Iron Age and Roman settlement site (HER2261) was located on the line of the Buntingford Bypass within 1km of the site, and the supposed line of Ermine Street (HER4677) runs just outside the estate to the west. It would not be unexpected for settlements of this period to be located in the hinterland of Ermine Street, particularly as the region is known to have been well settled.

4.7 On this basis the risk that the development of the present site would disturb features and finds of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date may be considered to be *Low to Moderate*.

Medieval

4.8 A number of relevant topics, relating to the development of rural settlement in the region, have been highlighted by the regional research agenda. These include the characterisation of land use, rural settlement, including villages and manorial sites; and the impact of the church (Wade

2000, 25-26). Therefore, the significance of any potential remains dating to the medieval period should be considered to be *High*.

4.9 No features or finds of Saxon date have been recorded within 1km of the study area.

4.10 Corneybury (HER4045) is a medieval manorial site which is recorded in the Domesday Survey. It appears that the site was formerly moated.

4.11 A medieval watercress bed (HER1007) has been recorded within 500m of the study area and this may be associated with nearby undated earthworks (HER4978).

4.12 On this basis the risk that the development of the present site would disturb features and finds of medieval date, including early medieval, may be considered to be *High*.

Post-medieval

4.13 A number of topics have been highlighted as worthy of further research in the regional research agenda, including the development of Industrial Age structures (including agricultural buildings) the development of formal parks and gardens (Gilman et al 2000, 67-80). Therefore the potential significance of any remains of post-medieval date should be considered to be *High*.

4.14 Cartographic sources record that a number of changes took place within the study area during the 18th and 19th centuries. These changes relate to the use of the site as the centre of a farmed estate. The present farmhouse is 17th century in date, possibly having early 16th century antecedents. The former stable block is early 18th century and the coach house, which forms the focus of the present study, is likely to be mid-18th century.

4.15 On this basis the risk that the development of the present site would disturb features and finds of post-medieval date, may be considered to be *High*.

Modern

4.16 Cartographic sources record that a number of changes took place within the study area during the 20th century. These changes relate to the use of the site as an active farm.

4.17 On this basis, the risk that the development of the present site would disturb features and finds of this period may be considered to be *High*. However, the potential significance of such remains may be considered to be *Low*.

Undated

4.18 A number of features of potential archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs within 1km of the study area. These include the cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (HER1106), linear ditches (HER1109) and another possible enclosure (HER4786). These have not been assigned to any period on the available data, but are indicative of a general level of archaeological activity in the area which may be classified as *Low* to *Moderate*.

4.19 A sinuous ditch (HER4978) is likely to be associated with the nearby medieval watercress beds (HER1007).

THE FORMER COACH HOUSE

4.20 On the basis of its style and of the cartographic evidence, the former coach house at Corneybury dates to the middle of the 18th century. It appears to have been intended to accommodate carts or coaches in the lower storey, with grain or bales being stored above, using the winches and doors located under the archway. The building appears to have undergone a number of stages of remodelling as the needs of the estate changed and as structural weaknesses prompted repairs and reconstruction.

4.21 In its original form on the ground floor, it is likely to have had at least two openings on each side of the arch in the southern elevation. These would have been separated by a brick pier supporting the principal joist for the floor above.

4.22 It is unclear what form the roof might have had originally. The adjacent stable block and the farmhouse both have gabled roofs and it is possible that original gable ends were truncated when the roof was rebuilt in the 19th century. The corbelling at the top of the inside face on the southern elevation suggests that this was intended to support some structural element such as a parapet or pediment.

4.23 The circular openings for the louvered vents in each of the elevations may be later insertions, although, if so, they have been very cleanly achieved. The relieving arches, located above both of the openings in the southern elevation, suggest that they may have replaced earlier windows. However, the arches do not extend from the rear face to the front and may, rather, be associated in some way with the corbelling.

4.24 That the building has been subject to structural weaknesses is demonstrated by the presence of tie-rods and plates supporting the front elevation, and evidence that the central archway has been rebuilt. Whether such weaknesses are inherent to the site, the result of the construction methods used, or the result of later alteration is unclear.

CONCLUSION

4.25 Corneybury Farm is located in a region which has been exploited since the prehistoric period but there is only limited evidence for archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site prior to the mid-11th century when it was recorded as a manorial estate.

4.26 There is considered to be a low probability that there are below ground archaeological remains on the site dating to the prehistoric period, increasing to low to moderate for the Roman period and high for the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any such archaeological remains which were located on the site would be considered to be of potential significance when considered in the context of the established research agenda for the region.

4.27 The earliest standing buildings on the site date to the 17th century although Corneybury farmhouse is believed to have 16th century antecedents. The coach house, which represents the focus of the present study appears to be mid-18th century in origin and was re-roofed in the early

to mid-19th century. It exhibits a number of stages of remodelling, partially as a result of structural weakness and collapse, and partially as a result of changing use. The present renovation works will ensure the future of the building with limited impact on the historic fabric.

5. Sources Consulted

ARCHIVES

Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS)

54835	Survey of the Demesne Land of Corney Bury, 1744
DSA4 65/1	Layston Tithe Award, 1842
DSA4 65/2	Layston Tithe Map, 1838
Ordnance Survey	Sheet VIII.16, 1 st edition, 1877
Ordnance Survey	Sheet VIII.16, 2 nd edition, 1898
Ordnance Survey	Sheet VIII.16, 3 rd edition, 1923
Ordnance Survey	TL3430-3530, 1:2500 series, 1976

Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)

See Appendix 1

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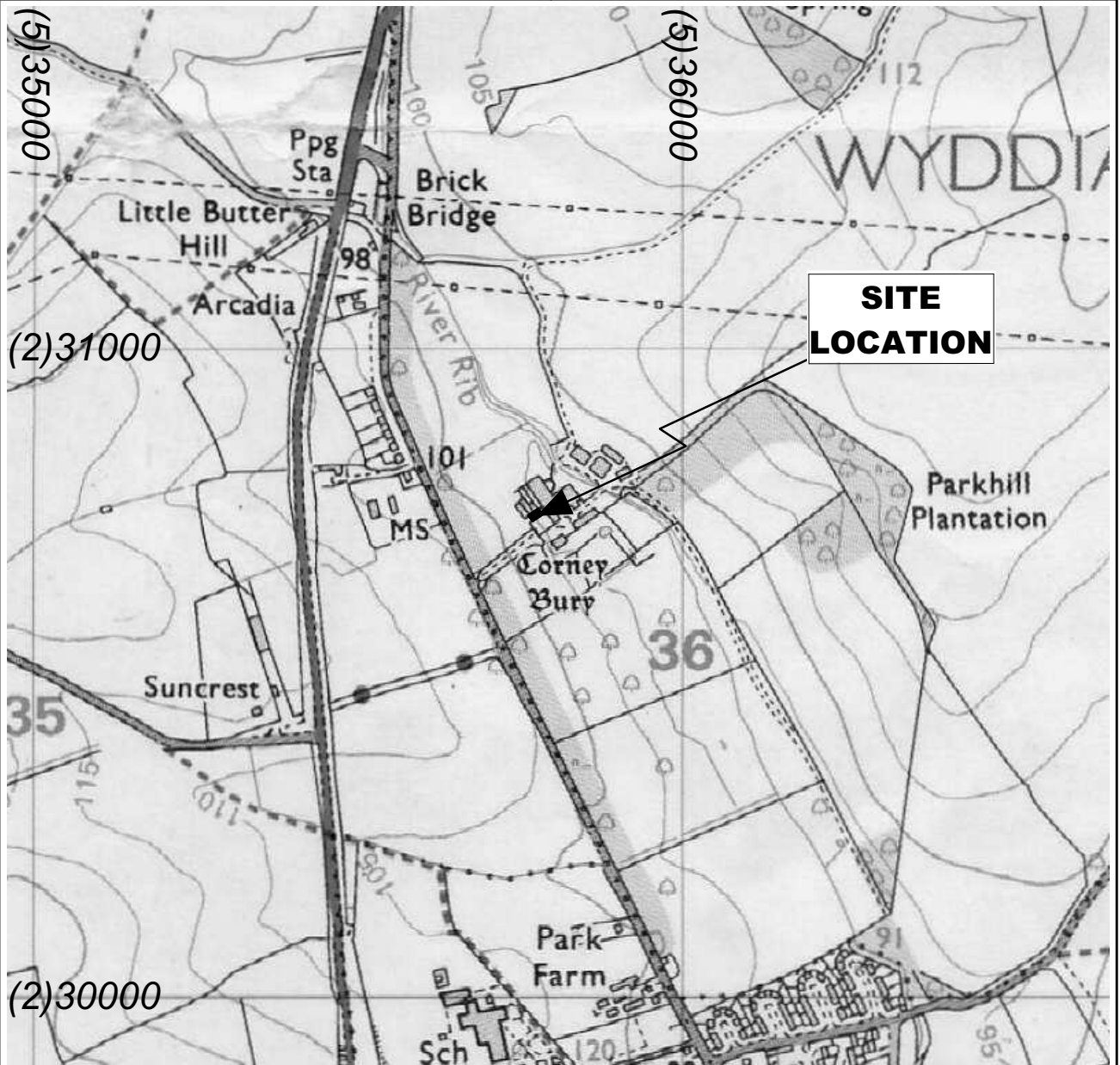
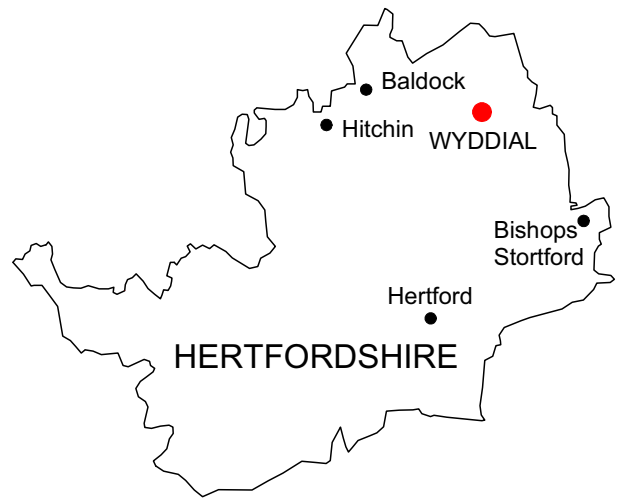
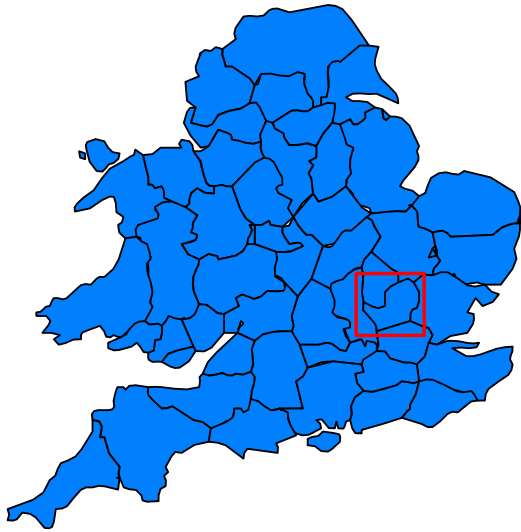
6. Illustrations

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Plate 12.....	Roof truss
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Former Coach House,
Corneybury Farm, Wyddial

HN581



Site Location

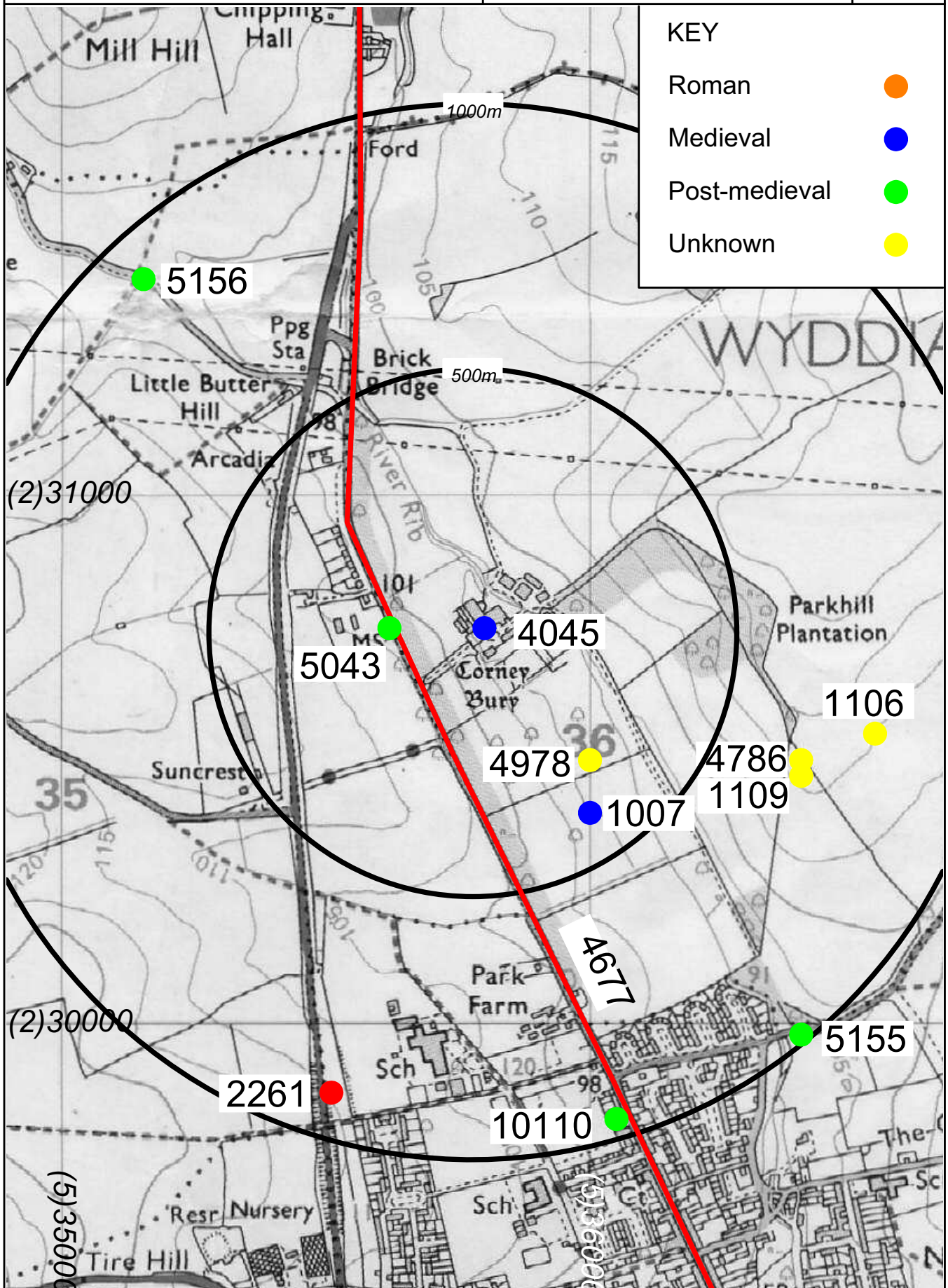
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Figure 1

KEY

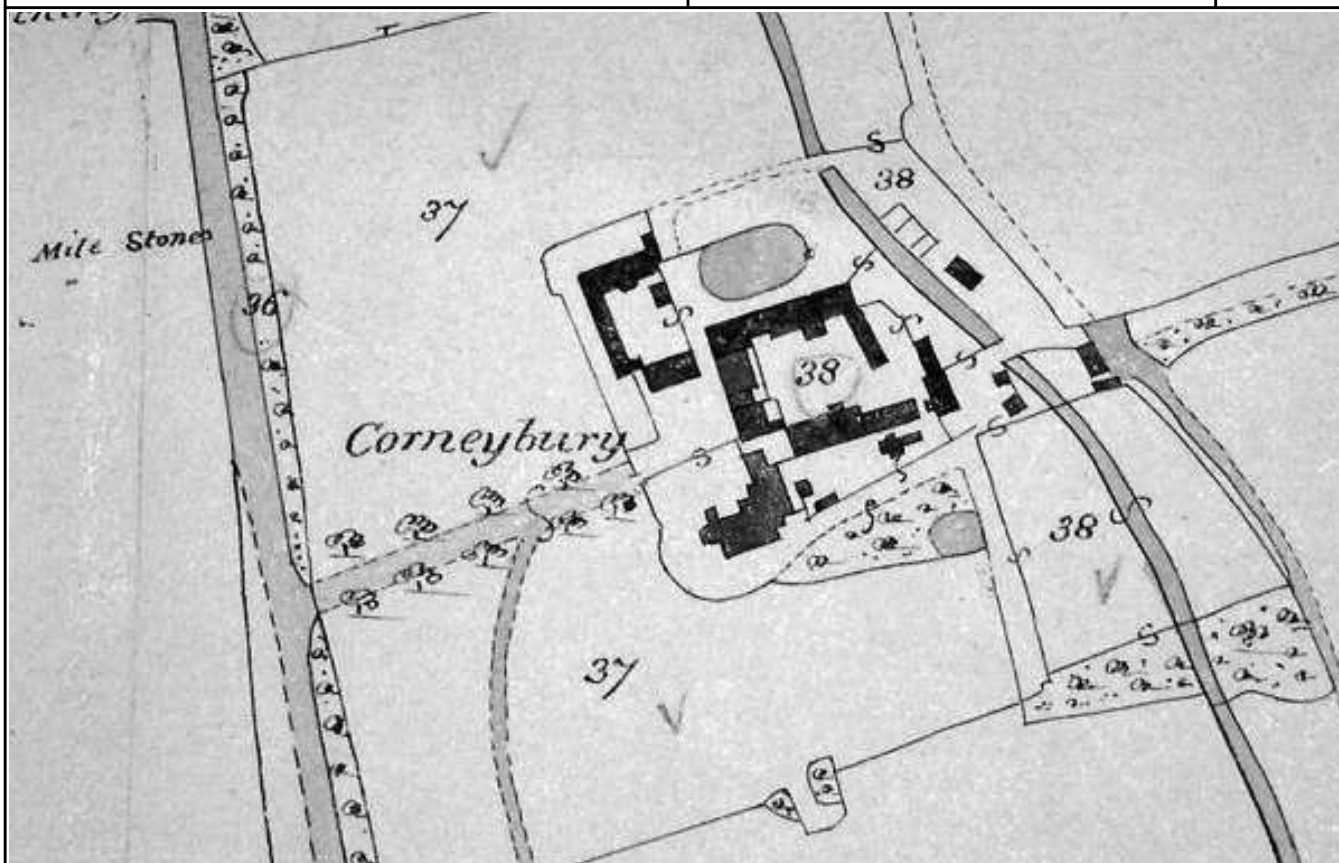
- Roman ●
- Medieval ●
- Post-medieval ●
- Unknown ●



HER entries, within 1000m of the study area
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Scale 1:10000

Figure 2

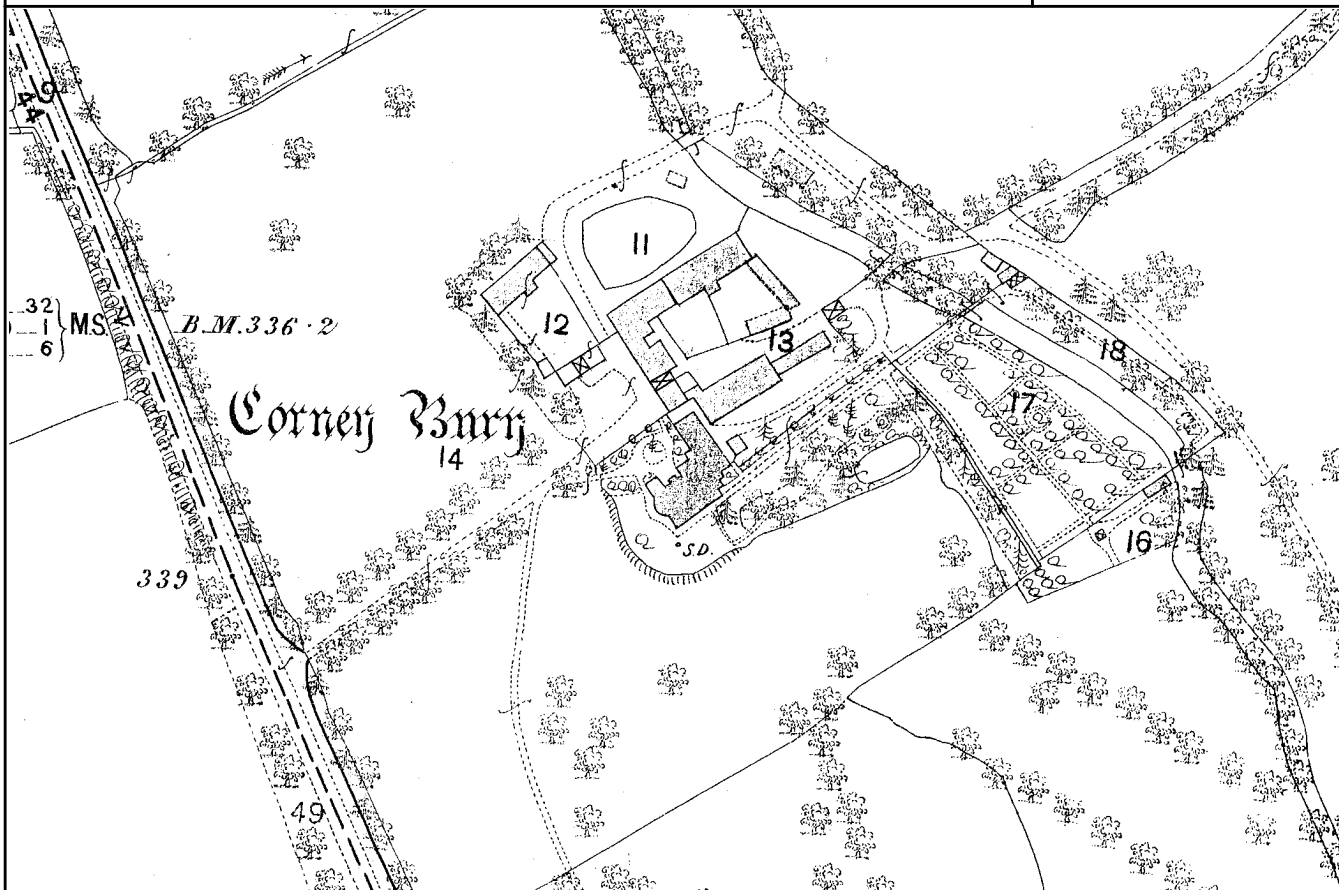


Tithe Map, 1838

Courtesy HALS, ref. DSA4/65/2

Scale 1:2500

Figure 3

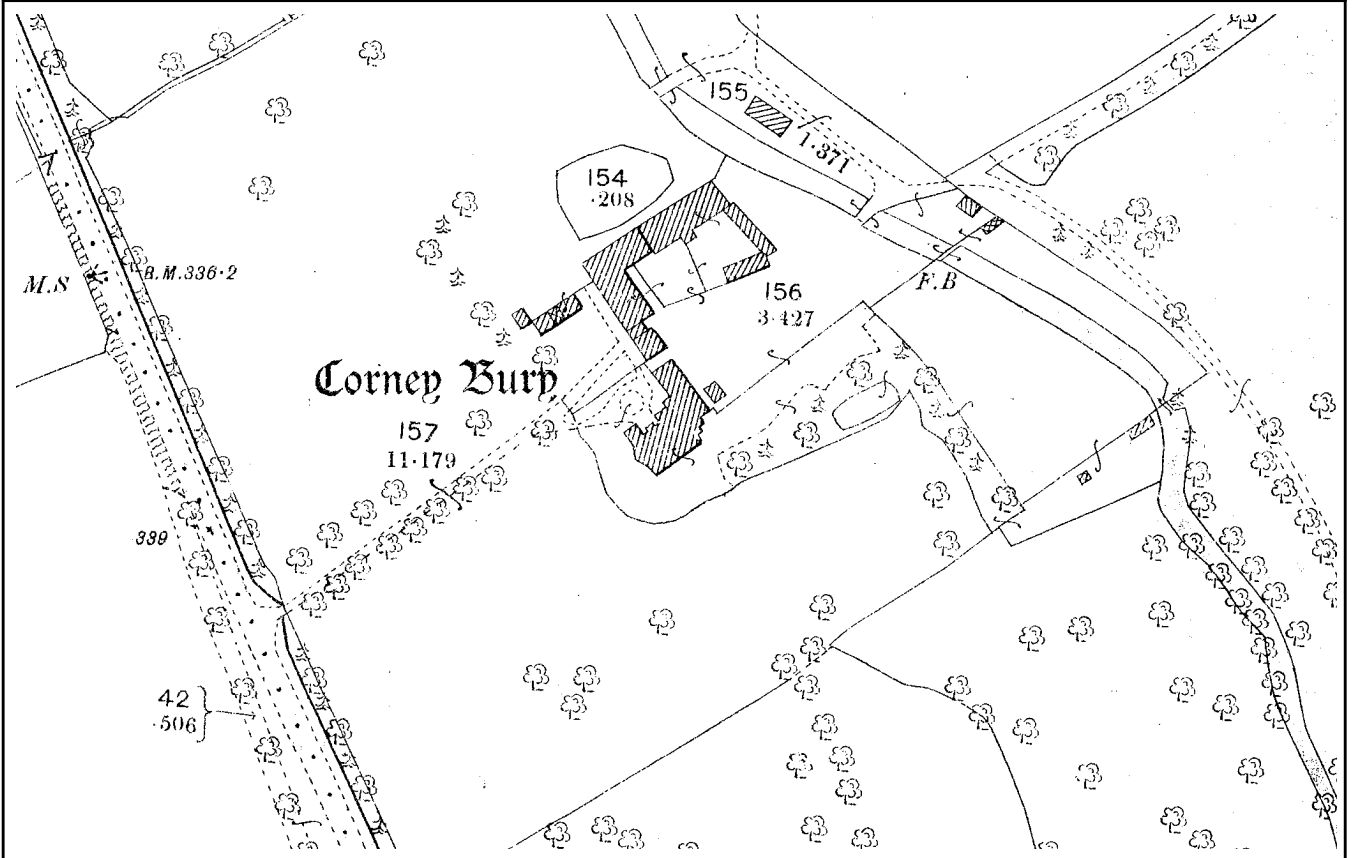


1st edition OS map, 1877

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Scale 1:2500

Figure 4

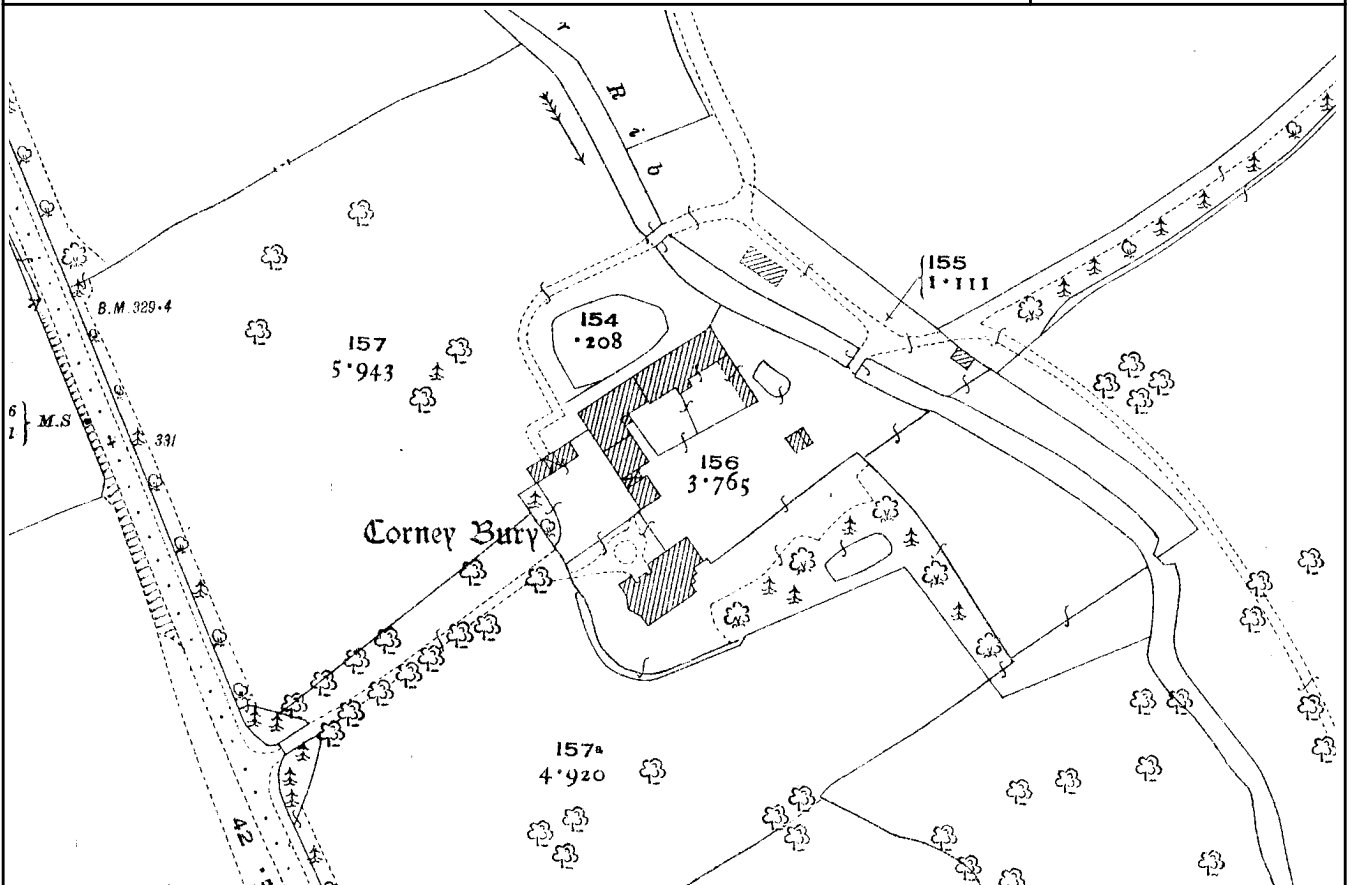


2nd edition OS map, 1898

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Scale 1:2500

Figure 5

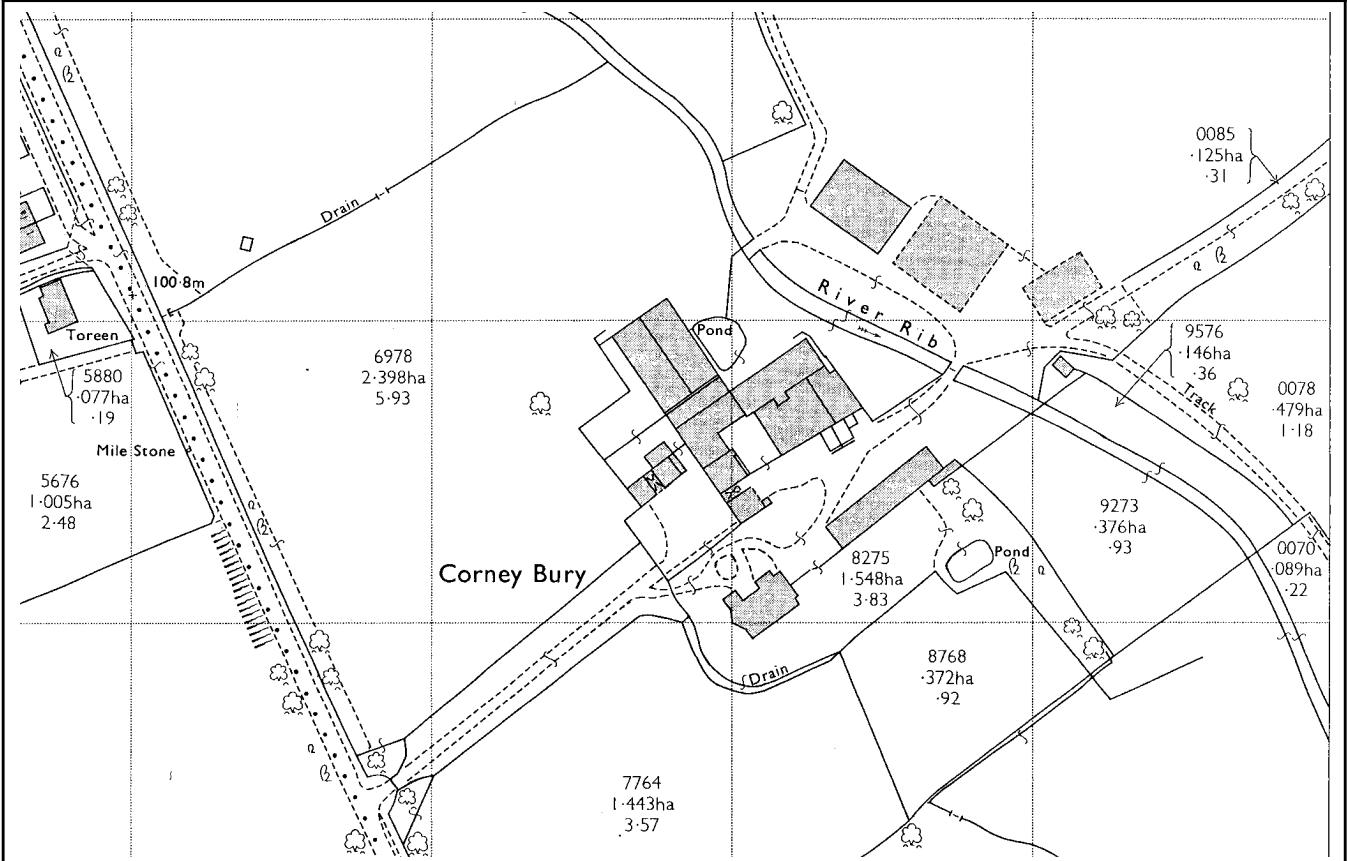


3rd edition OS map, 1923

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery office Licence no.AL100014861

Scale 1:2500

Figure 6

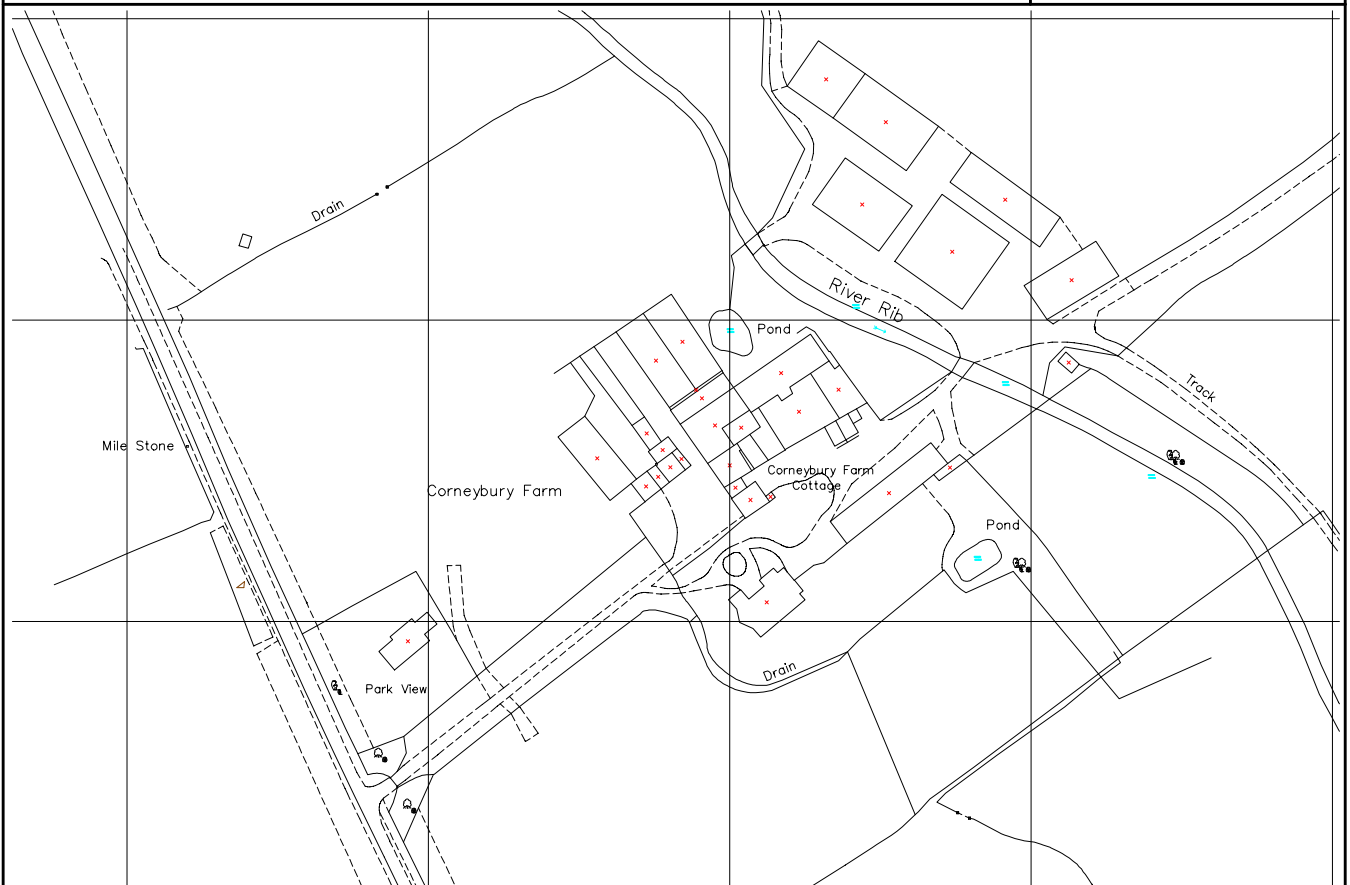


OS map, 1976

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Scale 1:2500

Figure 7

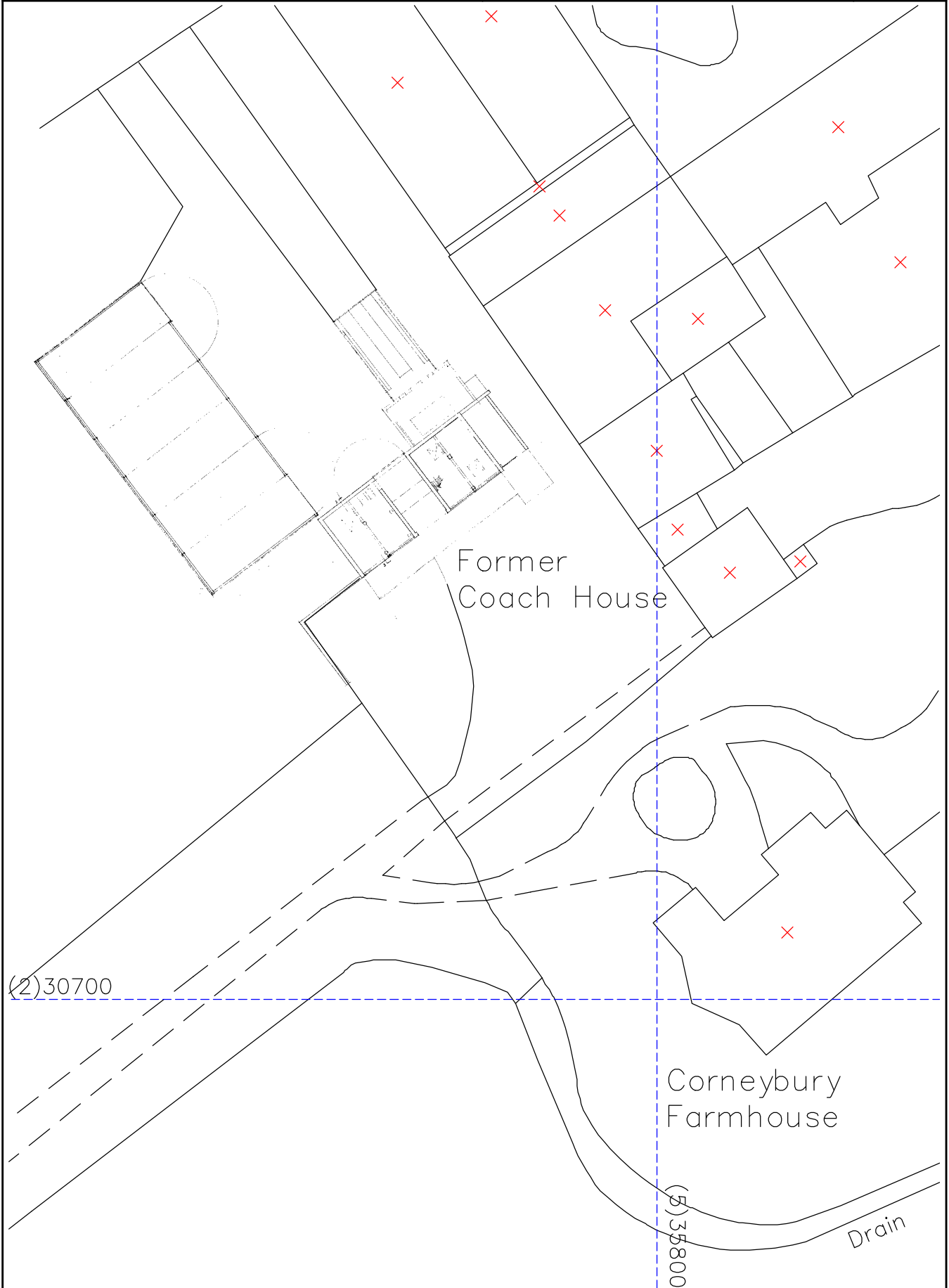


OS map, 2007

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Scale 1:2500

Figure 8



Site Layout

Scale 1:500

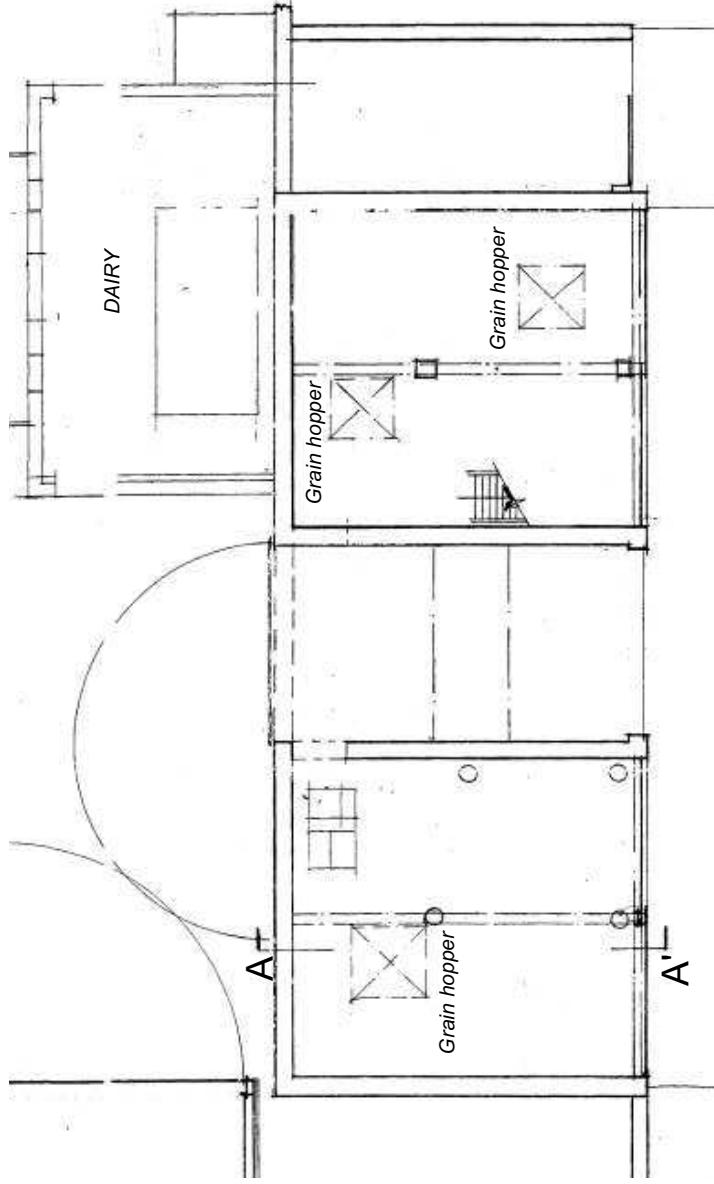
Figure 9



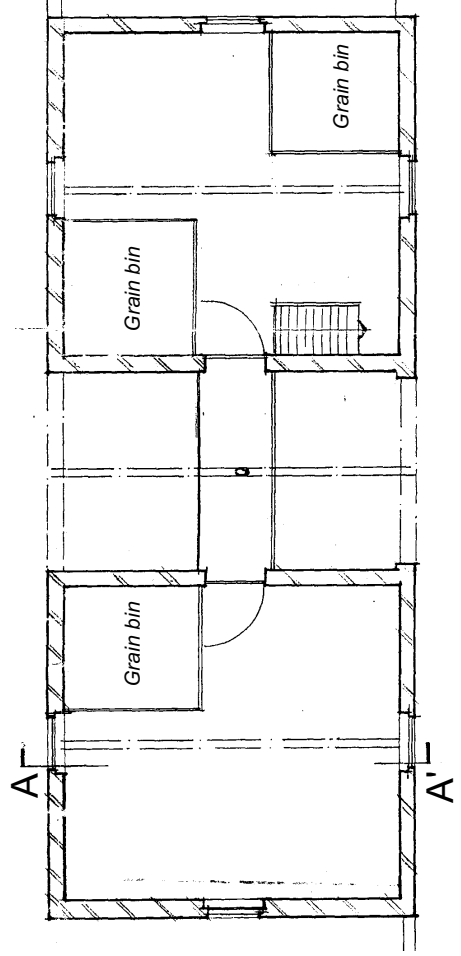
Former Coach House
Corneybury Farm, Wyddial
HN581

Plan Views

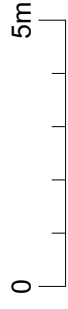
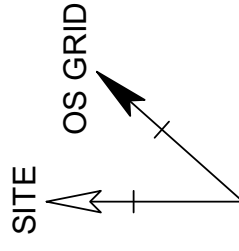
Courtesy Richard Threlfall Architects



Ground Floor



First Floor



Scale 1:100

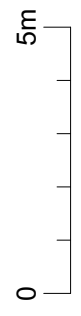
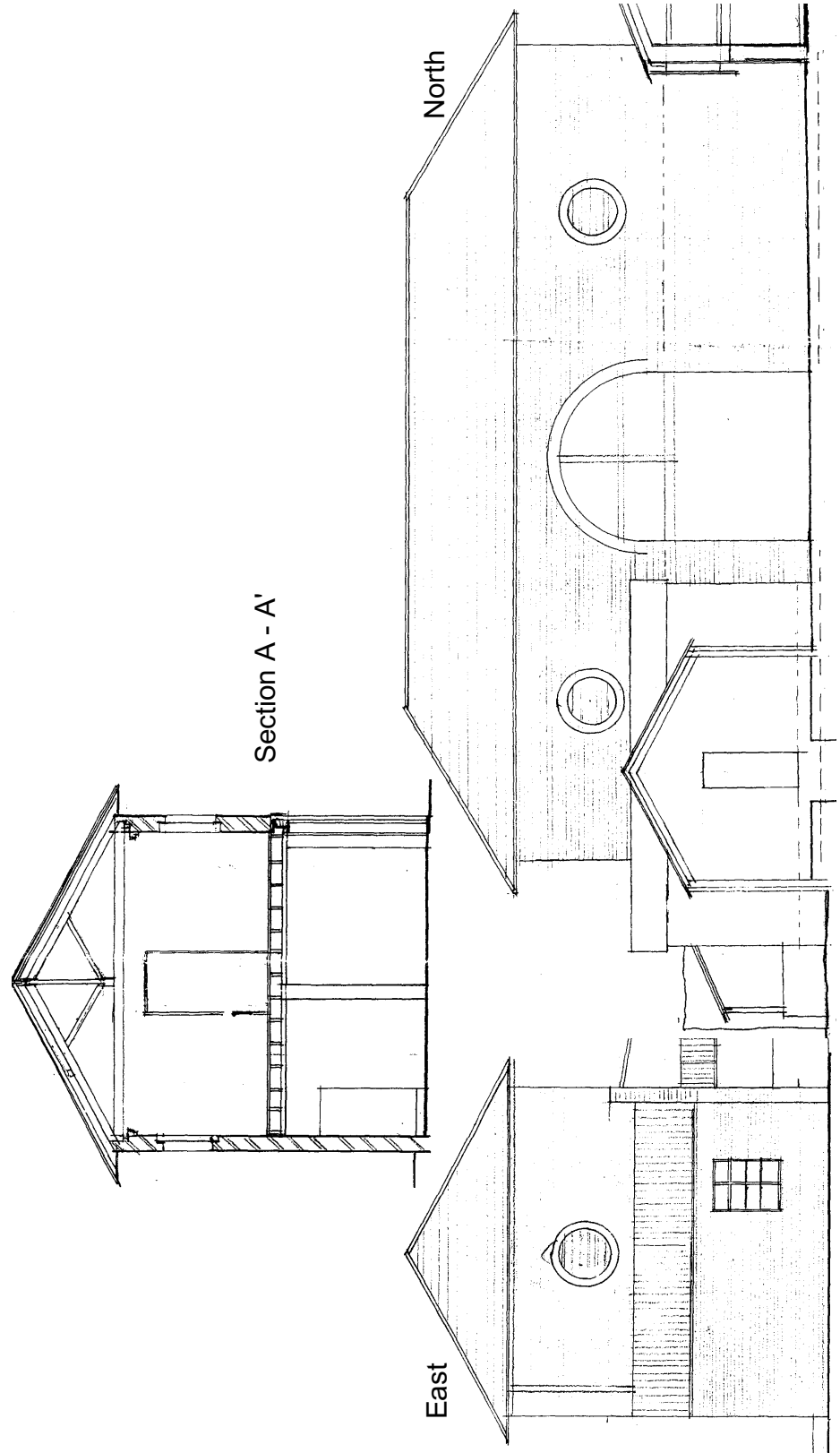
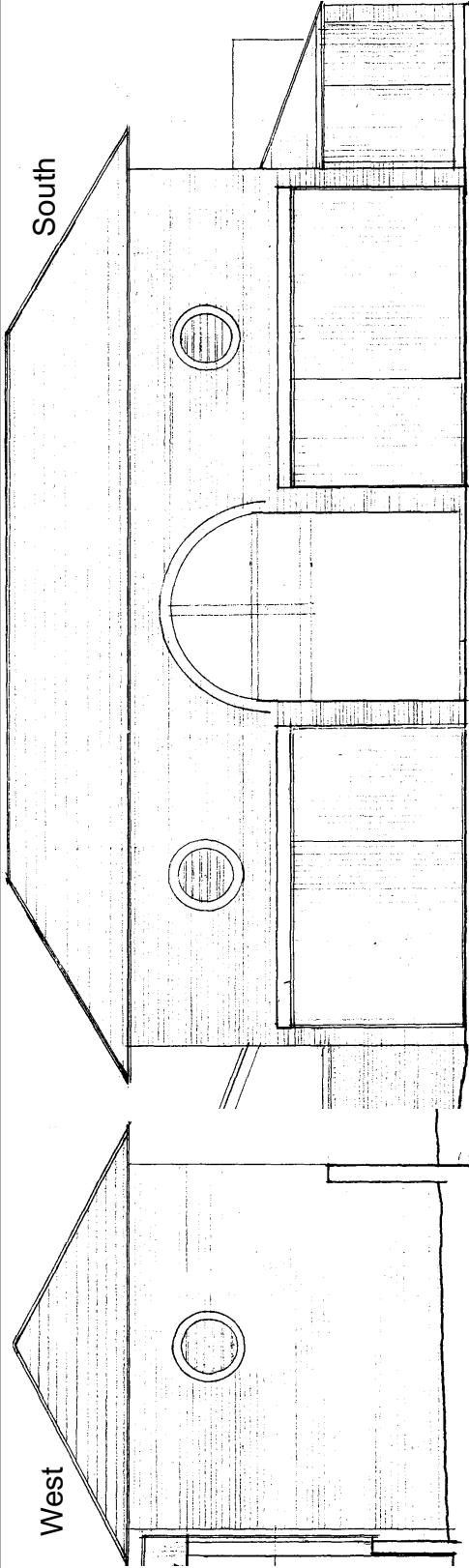
Figure 10



Former Coach House
Corneybury Farm, Wyddial
HN581

Elevations

Courtesy Richard Threlfall Architects



Scale 1:100

Figure 11



Plate 1: Southern exterior elevation

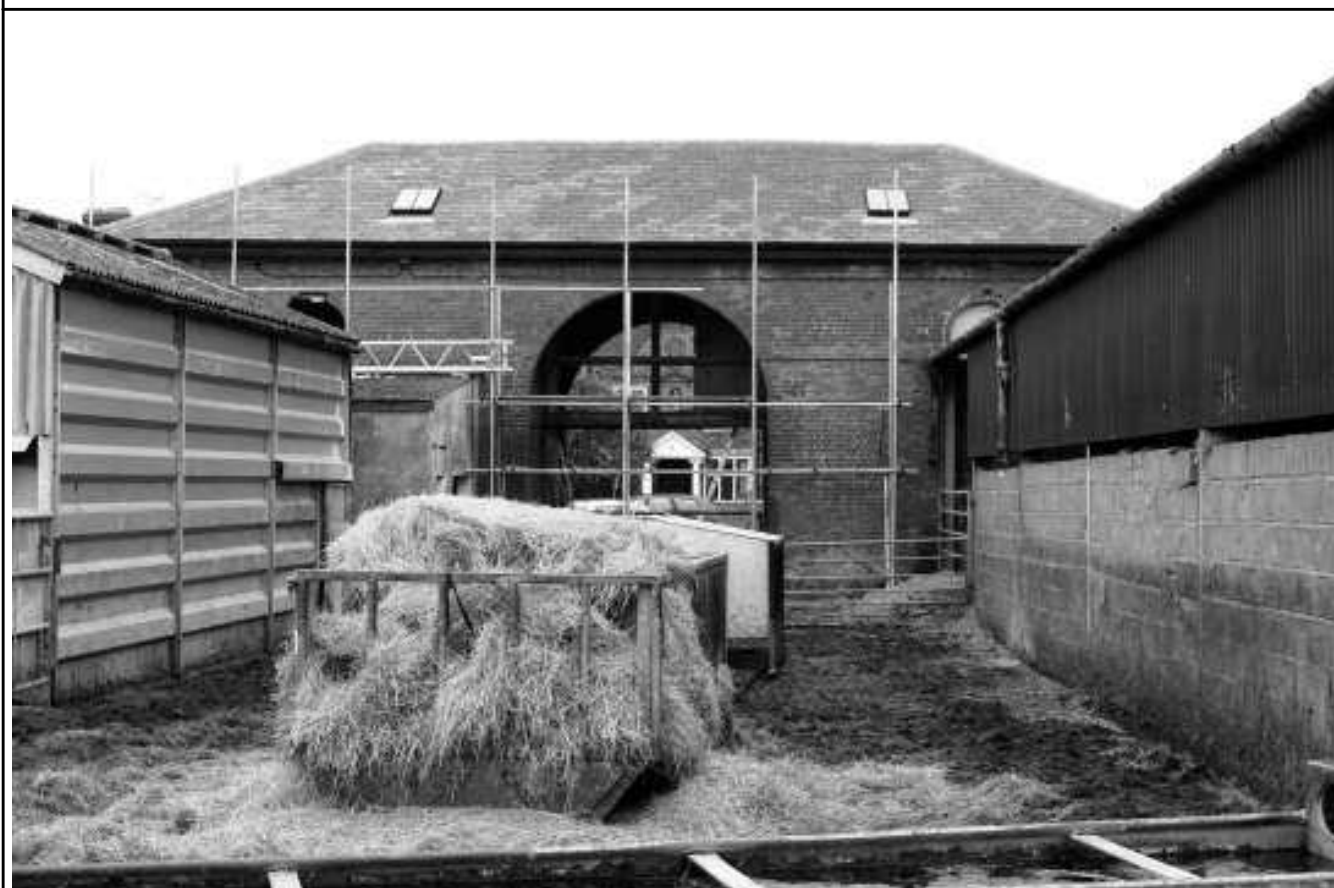


Plate 2: Northern exterior elevation



Plate 3: Eastern exterior elevation



Plate 4: Western exterior elevation



Plate 5: Louvered vent (front/rear)



Plate 6: Tie-rod plates (west/east)



Plate 7: Western ground-floor space, NE doorway and location of former staircase



Plate 8: Eastern ground-floor space, and location of former staircase

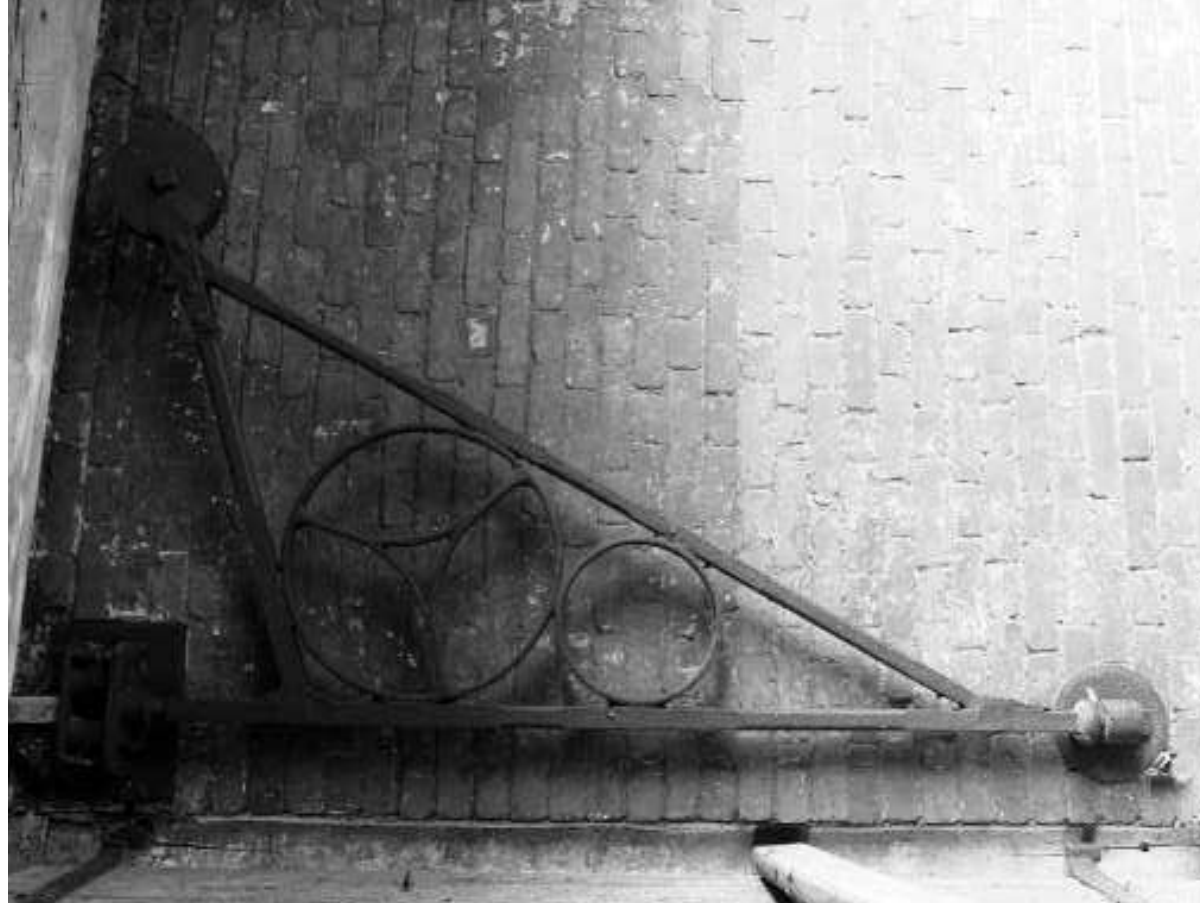


Plate 9: Western hoist



Plate 10: Hoist pulley details (exterior west/interior east)



Plate 11: Bridge across carriageway



Plate 12: Roof truss

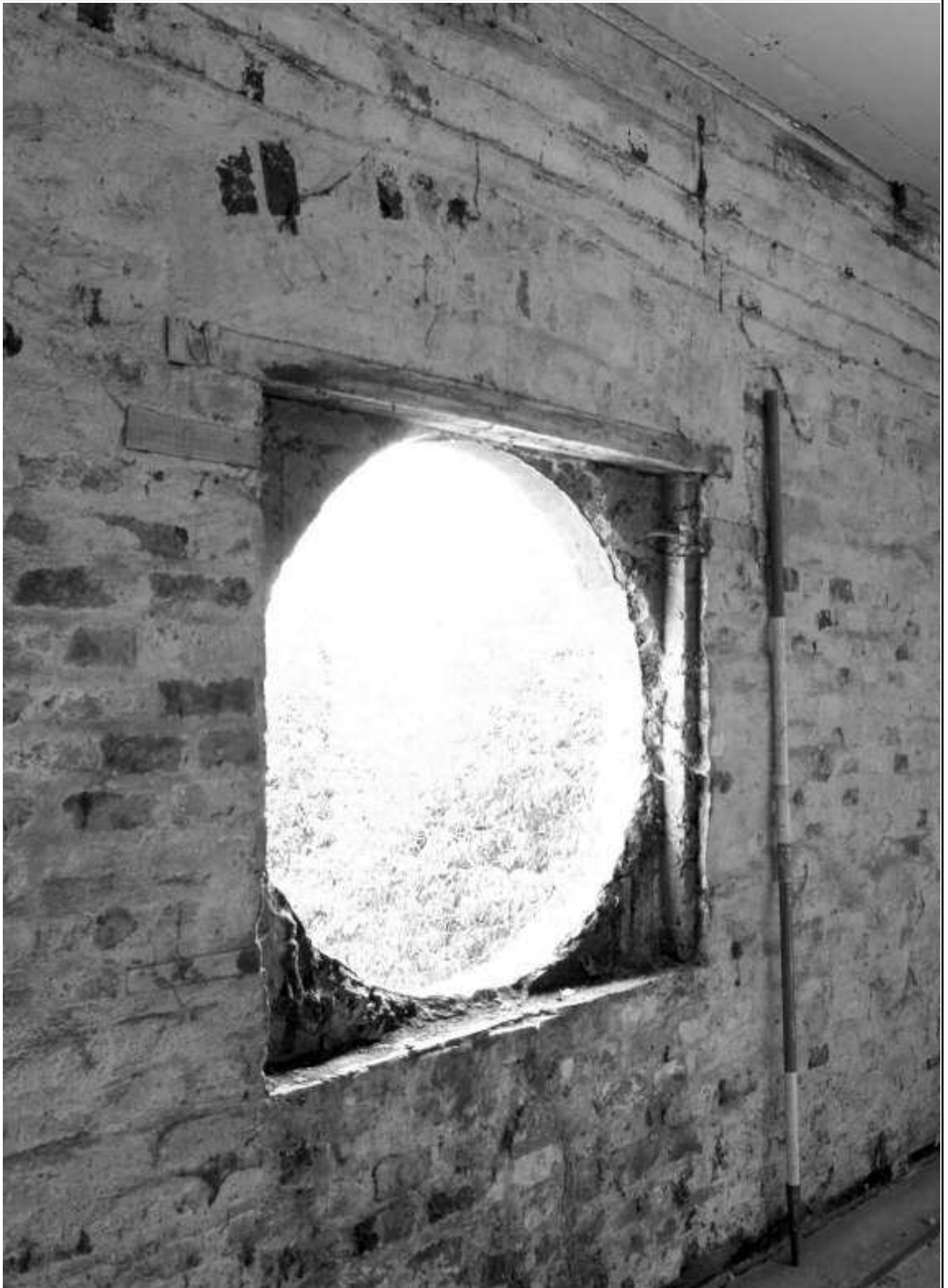


Plate 13: Circular window opening in S elevation, showing relieving arch and corbelling

Appendix 1

Extract from Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Records from a 1km radius around the present site in period order (see Figure 2)

HER	NGR (TL)	Period	Remarks
2261	3551 2987	LPRIA/Roman	Irregular spread of dark brown clay with charcoal, chalk and flint, located on line of Buntingford Bypass. Small quantity of animal bone and pottery recovered. A linear feature ran westwards and contained similar material. Approximately 900m SSW.
4677	36 30	Roman	Supposed line of 'Ermine Street' (Viatores road 2(B)) between TL 3600 3000 and TL 3875 2500. Approximately 150m SW.
1007	360 304	Medieval	Watercress bed. Possible associated with earthworks [4978] associated with a possible DMV. Approximately 425m SSE.
4045	3580 3075	Medieval / Post Medieval	Manorial site, recorded as 'Cornei' in Domesday and documented as 'Corneybury' from the 15 th century. At centre of site.
5043	3562 3075	Post-medieval	Milestone. Approximately 60m W.
5155	3634 2998	Post-medieval	Road bridge carrying the road to Wyddial across the River Rib. Approximately 1km SE.
5156	3509 3139	Post-medieval	Road bridge carrying Sandon Lane across a stream. Approximately 920m NW.
10110	3605 2982	Post-medieval	The Chequers Inn. 19 th century incorporating earlier timber framed elements. Earliest reference dates to c.1750. Approximately 970m SSE
1106	3654 3055	Unknown	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 80 x 70m. A single internal ditch is visible. To the immediate south are linear ditches [1109] and another possible enclosure [4786]. Approximately 790m ESE.
1109	3640 3047	Unknown	Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches aligned NE-SW. See also [1106] & [4786]. Approximately 670m ESE.
4786	364 305	Unknown	Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure with at least three internal linear ditches. See also [1106] and [1109]. Approximately 670m ESE.
4978	360 305	Unknown	Sinuous ditch at the bottom of a slope representing a probable water channel feeding watercress beds. Approximately 335m SE.

Appendix 2

Black and White Photographic Log



Frame 1: S exterior elevation



Frame 2: S exterior elevation



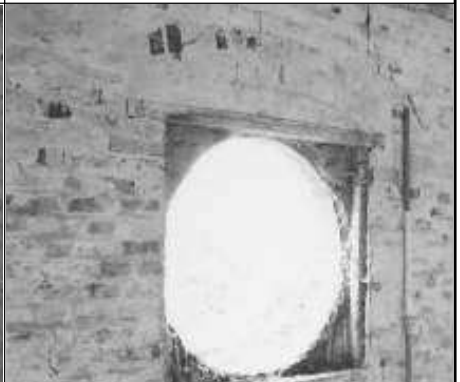
Frame 3: First floor, W half, S elevation circular window opening



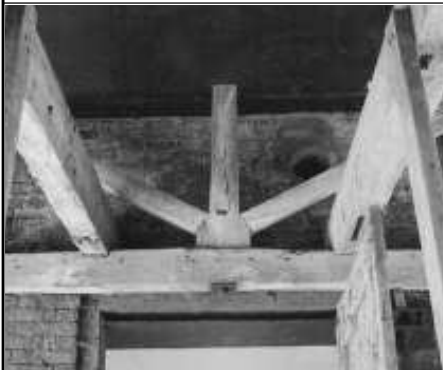
Frame 4: First floor, W half, S elevation circular window opening



Frame 5: First floor, W half, S elevation circular window opening



Frame 6: First floor, W half, S elevation circular window opening



Frame 7: Roof truss, detail of king-post



Frame 8: Interior pulley mechanism



Frame 9: Eastern exterior elevation



Frame 10: Eastern coachhouse



Frame 11: Rooftruss over bridge



Frame 12: Western hoist



Frame 1: Ground floor, eastern half
Doorway & outline of staircase



Frame 2: Ground floor, eastern half
Doorway & outline of staircase



Frame 3: Western exterior elevation



Frame 4: Western exterior elevation



Frame 5: Western exterior elevation
and former stable block



Frame 6: Northern exterior elevation



Frame 7: General view looking SE



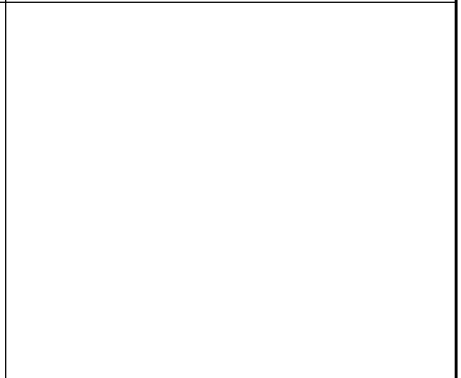
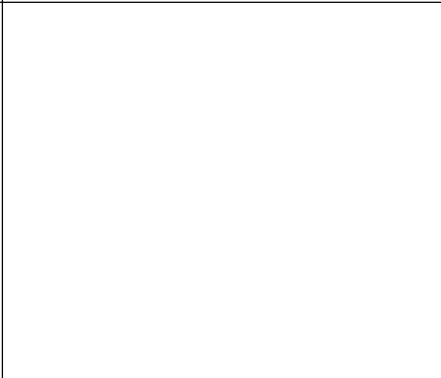
Frame 8: Corneybury farmhouse,
western elevation



Frame 9: Corneybury farmhouse,
northern elevation



Frame 10: Former stable block,
western elevation



Appendix 3

Digital Photographic Log

Digital Ref.	Description	Facing
Preliminary Visit, 1 March 2006		
HN581-P1	Southern elevation	NW
HN581-P2	ditto	N
HN581-P3	ditto	NE
HN581-P4	Southern and eastern elevations	NW
HN581-P5	Ground floor east	NE
HN581-P6	ditto	E
HN581-P7	Southern archway	N
HN581-P8	Carriageway, internal roof structure	N
HN581-P9	Ground floor west	NE
HN581-P10	Eastern hoist	SE
HN581-P11	General view of farm	E
HN581-P12	Coach house and stable block	E
HN581-P13	General view of farm	E
Site Record, 12 April 2006		
HN581-001	Southern exterior elevation	N
HN581-002	Eastern exterior elevation	W
HN581-003	Ground floor – eastern half	N
HN581-004	First floor, western half – circular window opening	SW
HN581-005	Roof truss – detail of king-post	W
HN581-006	Roof truss	W
HN581-007	First floor – eastern interior hoist pulley mechanism	NW
HN581-008	First floor – western hoist	W
HN581-009	Western tie-rod plate	SW
HN581-010	Eastern tie-rod plate	SE
HN581-011	Louvered vent – rear	-
HN581-012	Louvered vent – front	-
HN581-013	Ground floor – western half	NE
HN581-014	Western exterior elevation	E
HN581-015	Ditto	“
HN581-016	Northern exterior elevation	S
HN581-017	General view of first courtyard	SE
HN581-018	Corneybury Farmhouse – western elevation	N
HN581-019	Corneybury Farmhouse – northern elevation	S
HN581-020	Former stable block – western elevation	E



HN581-P1



HN581-P2



HN581-P3



HN581-P4



HN581-P5



HN581-P6



HN581-P7



HN581-P8



HN581-P9



HN581-P10



HN581-P11



HN581-P12



HN581-P13



HN581-001



HN581-002



HN581-003



HN581-004



HN581-005



HN581-006



HN581-007



HN581-008



HN581-009



HN581-010



HN581-011



HN581-012



HN581-013



HN581-014



HN581-015



HN581-016



HN581-017



HN581-018



HN581-019



HN581-020