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ORCHARD COTTAGE, GREEN END, DANE END,
WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SG12 0NS

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING
MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Enquiry No. 285/15

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NGR: TL 3359 2202	Report No: 5084
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS1817
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 6561
Signed:	Date: 8 th April 2016

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Project details			
Project name	Orchard Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>In March 2016, AS conducted historic building recording and monitoring and recording at Orchard Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for extension and refurbishment.</i></p> <p><i>Orchard Cottage and its outbuilding, along with Lordship Cottage adjoining, comprises a deceptively complex arrangement with a varied history resulting from early division, perhaps as early as the 18th century, into two properties. The historic core of Orchard Cottage is the north-west bay of a 17th century lobby-entry house. Lobby-entry houses are commonly of this date and the brickwork of the large stack, framing and formerly hidden mullion window are all consistent with a date in the mid-later 17th century. In addition to the mullion window, features of note include the use of robust primary-braced framing and the survival of some original panel infill as opposed to lath and plaster. Almost all the timber-work utilised in the cottage and outbuilding is reused from an earlier, medieval context. This cell of the historic building does not appear to have been heated originally, but the presence in the outbuilding of a massive chimney stack of seemingly contemporary date may indicate a utilitarian service range. An early 18th century phase is visible, while brick extensions were added in the 19th and 20th centuries. The 20th century saw the building denuded of most fixtures and fittings, making the mullion window and fine early 18th century display cupboard of the greatest significance.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	22 nd February and 1 st April 2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	-
P. number	6561	Site code	AS1817
Type of project	Historic building recording & building monitoring and recording		
Site status	Grade II listed		
Current land use	House		
Planned development	Demolition of existing conservatory and erection of single-storey extension, removal of ground floor internal walls, create an enlarged en-suite and vaulted ceiling in the master bedroom and replace existing external doors and windows.		
Main features (+dates)	17 th century historic core with later extensions		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	Little Munden
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	SG12 0NS		
Area of site	c.310m ²		
NGR	TL 3359 2202		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.90m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Mr & Mrs Nayler		
Full title	Orchard Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire, SG12 0NS; An historic building recording & building monitoring and recording		
Authors	Wilson, L. and Collins, T.		
Report no.	5084		
Date (of report)	8 th April 2016		

ORCHARD COTTAGE, GREEN END, DANE END, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SG12 0NS

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In March 2016, AS conducted historic building recording and monitoring and recording at Orchard Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for extension and refurbishment.

Orchard Cottage and its outbuilding, along with Lordship Cottage adjoining, comprises a deceptively complex arrangement with a varied history resulting from early division, perhaps as early as the 18th century, into two properties. The historic core of Orchard Cottage is the north-west bay of a 17th century lobby-entry house. Lobby-entry houses are commonly of this date and the brickwork of the large stack, framing and formerly hidden mullion window are all consistent with a date in the mid-later 17th century. In addition to the mullion window, features of note include the use of robust primary-braced framing and the survival of some original panel infill as opposed to lath and plaster. Almost all the timber-work utilised in the cottage and outbuilding is reused from an earlier, medieval context.

This cell of the historic building does not appear to have been heated originally, but the presence in the outbuilding of a massive chimney stack of seemingly contemporary date may indicate a utilitarian service range. An early 18th century phase is visible, while brick extensions were added in the 19th and 20th centuries. The 20th century saw the building denuded of most fixtures and fittings, making the mullion window and fine early 18th century display cupboard of the greatest significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an historic building recording and building monitoring at Orchard Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3359 2202; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Nayler and was undertaken in advance of the proposed demolition of the existing conservatory and erection of a single-storey extension. It is also proposed to remove internal ground floor walls, create an enlarged en-suite and vaulted ceiling to the master bedroom, position an oil tank in the front garden and replace external doors and windows. The recording and monitoring is required as part of a planning condition in advance of, and during, the proposed alterations (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2295/HH).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEU, dated 17th December

2015), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 22nd January 2016) and approved by HCC HEU and the LPA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2015), and conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014).

1.3 The principal objectives of the project were:

- The detailed archaeological recording of the standing structure/s in their present form (to Historic England Level 3), before any development commences, with the resultant archive to be deposited at an appropriate location in order to form a long-term record.
- The detailed archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations associated with the scheme, with the recording of any significant fabric thereby revealed, and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Dane End is a small village in rural East Hertfordshire 8km to the north of Ware. To the north of the village along Church Lane lies Little Munden parish church with associated early 19th century former school house and Lordship Farm and the site itself lies only a short distance north-east along the lane. The farm lies on a natural rise in the landscape and is surrounded on the north, east and west by open fields, all contained within Area of Archaeological Significance 84, as designated by East Herts District Council.

2.2 Lordship Farm and associated agricultural buildings (now converted to residential) lie on the north-east side of the lane. The main house and outbuildings have been previously subject to investigation by AS (Goldsmith & Prosser 2007; Prosser, Smith & Stoakley 2012) and includes the large accretive house of 16th century and later date with a 19th century model farm arrangement to the rear.

2.3 Orchard Cottage, which is the subject of this assessment, forms one half of a larger building situated on the south side of the lane set in a rectangular plot of land bounded on the north-west and north-east by a curve in the road with a large field to the south. The cottage, along with adjoining property (Lordship Cottage), is Grade II listed on the National Heritage List for England (Appendix 1) and is described as 18th century or earlier in date. Both properties are closely associated in that Orchard Cottage forms half of the larger property, owns half of a long outbuilding lying adjacent to the south-west, but somewhat curiously the property is divided from its garden, that occupies the south-east end of the plot, by the garden belonging to Lordship Cottage. A brick-lined well is present in the southern corner of the plot.

2.4 This report focuses on the cottage forming the north-western half of the property, though a concurrent investigation at adjacent Lordship Cottage was able to provide details in order to inform the conclusions of this assessment. The north-east end of the outbuilding is also given brief consideration.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Hertfordshire comes from the Hertford Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 2 and where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 3-9.

Secondary sources

3.4 Secondary sources were consulted at HALS and within AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

The building

3.5 The site was visited on the 22nd February 2016 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins and Kathren Henry completed the drawn survey. Floor plans based on drawings provided by the client are included with annotations and cross-sections through the historic core and within the outbuilding were produced (Fig. 9).

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 60D digital SLR camera (18 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 9).

3.7 A further visit was conducted on the 1st April for the purpose of monitoring during the planned works and a number of photographs provided by the client were used to provide additional evidence.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The surrounding area forms an undulating river valley landscape. The Dane End Tributary and the Old Bourne run north-south c.250m to the east and c.1.5km to the west. To the east, the land slopes from c.100m AOD to c.80m AOD and the site lies on a gradual slope at c.95m AOD. To the west, the land rises from c.95m AOD to c.110m AOD.

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation consists of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed in the

Cretaceous Period. The overlying soil type is slightly acidic, loamy and clayey with impeded drainage.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Anglo-Saxon

4.2.1 Dane End is part of the larger, historic parish of Little Munden. The name Munden is thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon terms '*mund*', signifying 'protection' and '*denu*', meaning a main valley (Gover *et al.* 1938) and the name of Dane End probably similarly denotes expansion from the centre into marginal territory which was originally wooded (Herts Federation of Women's Institutes (HFWI), 1986). During the late Saxon period, the estate of Munden was divided into several territories and Little Munden, or *Mundane*, held by Walter the Fleming, was assessed at just over five hides (Morris, J. 1976).

4.2.2 The 11th century parish church of All Saints (HHER 4365) is situated c.150m to the south-west of the site and would have served as a focal point for local inhabitants. A programme of archaeological monitoring at the church revealed modern disturbance and disarticulated human remains (Heritage Network 2006).

Medieval

4.2.3 The de Scalariis, or de Scales family were lords of the manor of Little Munden during the 12th and 13th centuries (Page, 1912). Richard de Scales died in 1231 and his daughter Lucy married Baldwin de Frevill. After the death of Baldwin de Frevill's son Richard, an inquisition was held in 1299, which recorded two parks, of 60 and 20 acres. Whether these parks formed part or all of Munden deer park, located c.400m to the north-west, is unclear. Dane End first appears in the documentary record from the 13th century, suggesting that, like many similar Hertfordshire places which contain the elements 'end' or 'green', it represents a late expansion into marginal, or uncultivated land.

4.2.4 Sir John Thornbury became lord of the manor of Little Munden in 1379-1380 (Rowe 1999, 54). The site of the late 14th century manor house is unknown, although it has been suggested that Lordship Farm to the north lies on or close to the site (HHER 11139). The manor house may have been enclosed with a moat (HHER 6401) and likely associated with the deer park located 400m to the north-west. Part of Munden deer park is recorded as East Park in the mid-15th century (Rowe 2009).

Post-medieval

4.2.5 The 16th and 17th centuries saw much new building in the parish and within the close vicinity they include, Lordship Farmhouse (HHER 11139), Walnut Tree Cottage, Thatched Cottage and Home Farm Cottage in Dane End to the south (Website 1), as well as Haultwick Hall to the north (Rowe 1999, 25).

18th century

4.2.6 Documentary records largely relate to Lordship Farm and the assessment site historically lay on property under the same ownership, and so can be of relevance. John Larkin was in residence at Lordship Farm in the late 17th century and his will dated 1705-1706 records 55 acres of land ploughed for barley, 56 acres for wheat and rye and 75 acres for oats and peas (Rowe 1999, 33). It is possible that the windmill in Fellowsfield Common (HHER 5530) was associated with wheat production at the Farm. An orchard was also present in 1706 which supplied apples to the cider press and brewhouse (Rowe 1999, 34). An inventory compiled by Michael Colt in 1705 records 118 sheep and a wool loft as well as poultry with a value of £1. It is likely that there was a dovecote. It is during this period that Orchard Cottage was thought to have been built (HHER 31068), though evidence demonstrates an earlier date for construction and is discussed in more detail below.

19th century and later

4.2.7 The arrival of two wealthy brothers, Charles and Nathaniel Snell Chauncy, was to have a major impact on the economy and infrastructure of Little Munden. Both had prospered from lucrative West Indian investments, which were highly profitable in the early 19th century. In 1816, Nathaniel purchased the manor of Little Munden, which included all the land at and around Lordship Farm (Rowe 1999, 68). The tithe apportionment of 1840 produced alongside the map demonstrates that all plots at Lordship Farm, Orchard Cottage and within the surrounding areas were owned by Nathaniel. Three plots in the immediate vicinity were orchards at this point (Fig. 6 and App. 4). The 1841 census records 20 inhabitants at the farm and cottages (HHER 31068).

5.2.8 As a consequence of a crash in West Indian trade investments in 1844, Nathaniel had to sell his property in Little Munden, including the estate of Lordship Farm and move to a smaller property in London (Rowe 1999, 71). The estate was sold to his brother, Charles, and John Cole was resident at Lordship Farm from the time of the tithe until to about 1859 (Kelly's 1855, 222; Kelly's 1859, 354), after which Robert Walker was farmer in residence (Kelly's 1862, 410; Kelly's 1867).

4.2.9 Charles Snell Chauncy died in 1866, and the manor including the assessment site was transferred to his daughter (HHER 11139). Lordship Farm itself was tenanted over the next years first by Thomas Johnson (Kelly's 1874, 470), and then Alfred Smith (Kelly's 1886, 692; Kelly's 1895). Alfred Smith was fairly prominent in the local community, being one of five parish councilors elected in 1894.

4.2.10 The Chauncy family held the estate until the 1960s when it was broken up with various cottages and farms sold to individuals and plots of land allocated for residential development (Rowe, 1999, 74).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The history of Orchard Cottage (and Lordship Cottage adjoining) was long part of the manor of Little Munden, until the sale of the estate in the 20th century, and by proximity and association more pertinently with the history of Lordship Farm.

There are few documentary records that appear to relate to Orchard Cottage specifically, though some of the later history can be gathered from historic directories and census returns. Cartographic sources allow changes in plan form to be traced.

4.3.2 The earliest map reproduced here dates from 1766 and is Dury and Andrews' topographical map of Hertfordshire (Fig. 3). The site is depicted as a rectangular plot containing two structures, one in the vicinity of the existing cottages and one to the south-east. This map often only provides a very loose depiction of existing buildings within a site and it appears that this is the case here in that the outbuilding is not shown. The main farmhouse at Lordship Farm is shown to the north-east on the opposite side of the road.

4.3.3 An early 19th century map produced by Bryant in 1822 (Fig. 4) shows a single T-shaped building in the area of Orchard Cottage, while the main Lordship Farmhouse to the north-east is shown with additional buildings. A point of relevance during this period was the arrival of J.P. Reynolds as rector in 1819 (Website 2). He began teaching classes in the church before Little Munden School was built adjacent to the church, and has links to Orchard Cottage, see below.

4.3.4 By the time the tithe map had been produced the complex at Orchard Cottage is well expressed and that the Lordship Farm complex to the north-east has been substantially enlarged (1840; Fig. 5). The site is now entirely recognisable consisting of a long narrow range in the position of Orchard Cottage and the adjoining Lordship Cottage, while the outbuilding is depicted to the south-west and an independent range to the south-east. The accompanying apportionment (Appendix 3) provides information on owners, residents and land use. Nathaniel Snell Chauncy is listed as the owner of all plots, and John Cole is the tenant of the farm to the north-east.

4.3.5 There are two occupiers listed for the plot containing Orchard Cottage and Lordship Farm suggesting a divided tenancy by this date. The tithe award lists a Mr Vigus at the property, which compares to the census return of the following year that records Mary and William Vigus. The second tenant is Sarah Farr, the school mistress, again demonstrated by the census returns (Rowe 1999). However, the researcher transcribing the tithe apportionment for 1840 lists a Mr Bachelor as the occupant, though it is likely this is an error. J.P. Reynolds, the rector noted above, raised money to build a new teacher's house (Rowe, 1999) and it is thought to have been Orchard Cottage. The core of the building is much earlier than this, though Unit 1 may correspond to this phase of expansion, see below. The gardens are divided into Plots 438 and 439 and the smaller Plot 438 forms a garden, while the larger area comprises an orchard. Further orchards lie to the north of the site.

4.3.6 The first edition OS map (Fig. 6) provides the most useful depiction of the site and includes some subdivisions within the buildings, for example dividing what is now Orchard Cottage and Lordship Cottage. The building as a whole formed a rectangular range with the north-western bay subdivided and a projecting unit on the north-east side in the position of Unit 1, though Unit 2 and 3 are not present at this point. An outbuilding to the south-west is shown with the same outline as today and is also split into two, though at this point appears to have ponds on the immediate south-west and north-west. A further small outbuilding lies to the south-east that no

longer survives and in the wider garden area, trees are depicted and a pathway leads from the cottage to the southern corner where a well remains visible.

4.3.7 Documentary records such as trade directories are of limited use for tracing the tenants of Orchard Cottage as they generally list only the farmer at Lordship Farm, though census returns of 1891 list Mary Perkins as the School Mistress and the assistant teacher Pamela Orford as her lodger (Website 3). The 1898 OS map (Fig. 7) demonstrates there has been some change to the buildings of the farm complex at Lordship Farm to the north and the site itself is depicted fairly simply. At this point, the main building is not shown divided from Lordship Cottage, but the projecting element corresponding to Unit 1 is shown divided. The outbuilding may have been extended slightly to the south, while the small range to the south-east of the cottage is visible and at this point the well in the southern corner is labelled.

4.3.8 By 1923 (Fig. 8), the small range to the south-east of the Cottage has disappeared but the outbuilding is shown divided into two as now. The Cottage itself is shown extended to the north-west with a unit in the same position as Unit 2 and as a whole is divided into two now forming more-or-less equal-sized areas, whilst the current land division enclosing a small area to the rear of Orchard Cottage appear to be in place.

5 THE BUILDINGS

Orchard Cottage

Exterior

5.1 The property under assessment comprises the north-western end of a larger building, the remainder forming Lordship Cottage to the south-east. The cottage consists of a single bay of timber-framed construction (main range) with brick extensions on all sides, while the historic core continues to the south-east outside of the assessment area (Plate 1).

5.2 The building has long been under separate ownership but as a whole consists of a long narrow timber-framed range aligned north-west to south-east with a peg-tile clad, steeply pitched roof. It rises over one and a half storeys with the upper rooms partially housed in the roof space and a chimney stack at the junction of the two properties rises through the apex, though has been rebuilt in 19th century stock brick at upper level. The main range has been pushed out on the north-east with a two-storey range (Unit 1) and subsequently extended on the north-west with a slightly wider range (Unit 2), and finally a mid-20th century pent-roofed service lean-to on the south-west (Unit 3).

5.3 The presence of extensions means that the external wall of the historic core is only visible on the south-west side in the area of the conservatory that has recently been removed. This section of external wall is covered in pebble-dashed render with a large modern four-light casement at ground floor level and a 20th century two-light casement lighting the upper floor. At eaves level roughly shaped rafter feet are visible.

5.4 The historic core was extended on the north-east in the mid-19th century with a parallel two-storey block that rises to a shallow-pitched roof covered in grey slate (Plate 2). It is constructed of 19th century yellow brick laid in Flemish bond, some bricks with straight skintles, with a chimney stack at the south-east end. Two small casements lie on the north-west side and two large windows on the north-east. All are of 20th century date and lie below soldier course brick arches. This gives the appearance of a later date for construction, particularly in comparison with Unit 2 to the north-west. However, a straight joint between the two units and evidence within suggests that the window apertures have been altered so representing a reconfiguration of an earlier range.

5.5 Unit 2 is structurally secondary to Unit 1, demonstrated by the straight joint to that range but presents a more historic appearance than Unit 1. It is constructed of a similar yellow stock brick measuring 8³/₄"-9" x 4" x 2¹/₂" (222-229mm x 102mm x 64mm) laid in Flemish bond with a fairly cementitious lime mortar (Plate 1). The roofline follows the same profile as the main range.

5.6 The north-east elevation is all of plain brickwork, while the north-west elevation forms the gable end and contains the current entrance to the cottage. A tall, narrow doorway lies to the north below a cambered brick arch and holds a decorative 20th century door and plain overlight. To the south-west, a large window again lies below a cambered brick arch, and though the casement is a later 20th century replacement with three large lower panes and three small upper panes, it may replicate the original form. An identical window lies within the gable end above. None of the apertures in this range have queen closers though the corners of the building do, while a tall chimney stack of yellow brick rises at the south-west corner and has dog-tooth dentilation at its head. It has been skilfully rebuilt and repaired as part of the recent repairs.

5.7 Unit 3 consists of a small pent-roofed lean-to added as a service range on the south-west side of the main range and Unit 2 (Plate 3). It is built of stock brick laid in stretcher bond with little tiled kneelers at the gable eaves and the roof is covered in peg-tiles. The unit is pierced by a doorway on the south-west side giving access to the interior and windows pierce each side, all apertures below soldier course brick arches. Those on the north-west and south-west are modern, while that on the south-east is original to the unit. It is of two-light casement form, each light of two panes.

Interior

Ground floor

5.8 The interior of the cottage is given access through the front door at the north-west end, or from the south-west through Unit 3. The early core of this cottage formed the northern end of a larger building with Lordship Cottage and must have contained a doorway between the two elements though none from the exterior which is borne out by inspection of the internal fabric.

5.9 The core of the building (main range) forms a single room (GF01) and retains timber framing in varying levels of preservation on all sides apart from the south-east to Lordship Cottage where there appears to be predominantly the brickwork of the large stack and a possible blocked doorway in the east corner. The framing consists of a brick dwarf wall with studwork above, the brickwork in poor condition on the north-west side and rebuilt on the north-east. The south-west side has been much altered though removal of plaster demonstrates survival in part, while the south-east wall contains a projecting chimney stack of exposed brick, latterly plastered (Plate 4). The timber-framed elements consist of a sole-plate with single-pegged waney studs (a number are reused and display redundant notch lapped mortices) to a mid-rail and the ceiling is exposed though was latterly underdrawn. The sole-plate on the north has been replaced as part of the current works.

5.10 The north-east wall has a doorway to Room GF04, though the door has been removed but will be re-hung as part of the current works and is of boarded and ledged form. Five historic studs survive, some reused, as well as the bay post in the north-east corner. The studs are single-pegged to the mid-rail above.

5.11 The north-west wall retains a degraded sole-plate with pegged studwork above including a large central post measuring 6¼" (159mm) and common studs to either side, one repositioned, that measure an average of 4" (102mm) (Plate 5). A doorway has been inserted at the north-east end leading to Unit 2, though there is no door and the corner post is partially visible. This post is original, and has had its rotten lower portion repaired as part of these works with a new piece scarfed in. On this wall, nine large peg-holes, evenly spaced in three rows, suggests the presence of shelves or other piece of fixed furniture.

5.12 The south-east wall contains a projecting stack which is of orange brickwork and has a fireplace aperture below a cambered brick arch with an iron soffit strip. The bricks measure 9" x 4¼" x 2½" (229mm x 108mm x 64mm) and are all consistent with an 18th century date and has been inserted around the existing ceiling joists. Of particular note here is a fitted cupboard lying to the south-west of the stack, which is of early 18th century date (Plates 6-7). It rises full height with a moulded frame and includes a lower cupboard enclosed by a small single panel door, the panel recessed with ovolo mouldings, secured with butterfly hinges. Above, a display cupboard has a semicircular arched head and three curved display shelves to a curved rear lined with vertical boards. Slight impressions may demonstrate the presence of a previous door though the existing glazed doors enclosing the cupboard are modern. There seems to be a substantial paint history.

5.13 The south-west wall is the most altered. It contains a modern doorway to Unit 3 with a large modern window adjoining, and there is evidence for much alteration in steel mesh and modern plaster (Plate 8). Nevertheless, historic fabric does survive and includes the corner post in the south-east corner and a partially surviving mid-rail above. The mid-rail has been cut back to one third of its original length and a single lower stud is pegged to support this. Above mid-rail level, upper studs are visible and the end of a brace hanging down that all meet a later timber. During the planned works, the modern plasterwork and window was removed exposing the truncated portions of lower studs over the original sole-plate.

5.14 Evidence indicates that the common ceiling joists were exposed originally, though were subsequently under drawn as is commonly seen with changed in fashions in the 18th century. As part of the current works the underdrawing has been removed as fashions have once again changed and it is desirable to see the historic timberwork. The structure includes a robust bridging beam in the centre that extends through the brickwork of the stack to the south-east. The joist measures 8" x 8½" (203mm x 216mm), and slender common joists extend inline to either side. All members are lime-washed and the commons have delicate chamfers and run-out stops. An inserted trimmer joist to the north-east saw the truncation of the commons for the insertion of a staircase, presumably when the property was divided.

5.15 To the north-east, Room GF04 lies in Unit 1. The modern kitchen units are all gone and the walls have been stripped and the floor taken out. Here, there remains evidence for the earlier date of this range in the inner brick skin of 19th century brick all round, and the window on the north-west has a long timber lintel suggesting a larger wider window originally; the window has clearly been narrowed to accommodate the addition of Unit 2. The window on the north-east is also modern, and the chimney stack on the south-east has been partially rebuilt. On the south-west the formerly external wall of the historic core is visible, but has recently been covered in lime plaster, so only the mid-rail is visible at upper level with the feet of the upper studs visible, all pegged.

5.16 Unit 2 was added to provide an entrance/staircase vestibule (GF02) with a reception room on the south-west. The staircase is well-constructed with square chamfered and stopped newels and a plain handrail that rises in two flights to upper level. The existing stick blusters are recent replacements. It is early 20th century in date and may be contemporary with the construction of this range. The front door has lower framed panel of boards set in a pattern, with four glazed upper panes in coloured glass. The reception room to the south-west (GF03) has narrow softwood floorboards and plastered walls all round (Plate 9). A projecting chimney stack on the south-west has no fireplace, but a photograph taken by the client shows the previous example to be a poor quality modern affectation. The casement on the north-west is modern but the frame is original.

5.17 The final two rooms occupy Unit 3, a mid-20th century outshut, that contains a short hallway (GF05) with a bathroom adjoining (GF06). The hallway retains a tiled skirting, a modern door from the exterior and an original two-light casement on the south-east with good catch and stay. The door to Room GF06 is typical of a date around the 1940s with four panels set vertically. The tiled floor and skirting continued within the bathroom and a corner cupboard has an identical panelled door, while a cast-iron wall-mounted cistern and vent survives. Otherwise, the windows are modern.

First floor

5.18 The staircase rises to a half-pace landing. From here steps lead up to Unit 1 to the south-east and the bedroom in Unit 2. A dormer on the north-east has boarded cheeks and beyond, the area over the stairwell is enclosed by vertical boarding creating a cupboard for Room FF03.

5.19 The historic core (FF01) is now given access through Room FF02. This is the most recent change of route into the room and replaced the inserted staircase, which itself superseded a doorway leading from Lordship Cottage. Before the planned works, the outer walls were all plastered leaving only the principal timbers exposed. This is still true on all walls apart from the on the north-west where the studwork is now exposed (Plate 10). The floor is carpeted and there is a plain skirting board.

5.20 Principal timbers on the south-east characterise the structural form. This includes corner posts with gently swelling jowls to a straight tie-beam. There are fairly wide downward braces from the corner posts, all pegged, descending to the mid-rail with studs above and below. A detailed inspection of the bracing system is not possible, though a view from the rear in a hole in the plasterwork and inspection of a brace on the side wall during works suggests the braces follow a primary-braced system in general, though occasional studs appear to extend over the back of the brace. The lack of fabric exposed to assess means the detail of the studwork is not entirely clear and prevents a full picture of the structural techniques to be gained.

5.21 Some members are evidently reused and retain empty lapped mortices, while marks for lath and plaster survive across this face and occasional secondary pieces added presumably as a levelling system. The studwork was originally exposed, as a single panel of infill survives which is of lath and a dense chalky lime plaster. Corner posts preserve pegs for the downward braces on the long walls which are all plastered. Above tie-beam level there are three pegged and four un-pegged studs to a waney collar that clasps slender purlins that appear to have been replaced. Occasional rafters are visible that are slender and fairly waney.

5.22 Other features include the frame of an early window visible in the north-east, formerly external wall. This is blocked and little is visible, though is expressed on the opposing side, see below. A gap in the pattern of peg-holes on the south-west suggests the presence of a second original window in this position, which has been replaced with the existing modern window in a 19th century frame. This window was removed during the planned works (Plate 11) to provide access to the upper area of the new extension and the surrounding studwork is now partially exposed to the exterior. One stud here is a reused timber with pegged mortices for studs and a possible diamond mullion mortice. The south-east wall to the adjoining Lordship Cottage is all plastered, and the outline of a former doorway is visible at the north-east end.

5.23 The addition of Unit 2 provided a further room at this level (FF02). It is a small room with a modern WC enclosed in modern materials in the northern corner, and the window on the north-east is modern. Vertical boarding visible in photographs taken by the client has been removed exposing 19th century orange brickwork interspersed with yellow bricks. A small fireplace aperture on this side has no surround or grate, though the surround lies ex-situ and is of cast iron with reeded jambs and frieze with paterae containing roses. On the south-west side, a doorway leads into Room FF01 and is now framed in modern oak, but the bay post is visible adjoining with a single peg to the wall-plate and the tie-beam end is visible. Of particular note here, is the surviving window, now blocked, which is of two-light mullion form (Plate 12). This has fairly flat ogee moulded surround with a single mullion, all rebated for glass. Two slender timber stanchions of diamond profile

survive and all has a grey paint or wash that may be early. The inner face is not accessible and so any moulding is not visible.

5.24 The final space occupies the south-west side of Unit 2 though there is little visible. Carpet overlies softwood floorboards and the walls are plain and currently being re-plastered in traditional animal-hair containing lime plaster. The room is underdrawn at probable collar level, while the cupboard noted above lies on the north-east (3a). The skirting board has been removed so the fabric of the partition is exposed and appears to be of very slender primary-braced studwork.

Outbuilding

5.25 The outbuilding lies to the south-west of Unit 2 and comprises a narrow single-storey range aligned north-east to south-west with low walls and a steeply pitched roof covered in corrugated iron sheeting. This range continues to the south-west but falls under the ownership of Lordship Cottage, and is of no particular age. Though this structure was not part of the assessment, its history is clearly associated with the evolution of the main house and so was briefly inspected and considered for context, as well as an internal elevation drawing produced and included on Fig. 9.

5.26 From the exterior, there is a mixture of exposed studwork and brickwork of multiple dates. The range is dominated by a large chimney stack at the north-east end rising through the apex though the upper portion is rebuilt in variable brick.

5.27 The fabric of this building retains much of interest, though much altered and therefore its original form and function associated with the stack is not discernible. There are two elements that need consideration, one the massive brick chimney stack that may be all that remains of a detached service block, and the second being the timberwork that appears to utilise elements of an earlier building all reused or substantially rebuilt. Though detailed inspection was not possible within the timescale or around the substantial volume of items stored in the outbuilding, the timber-framed structure appears constructed around the pre-existing stack.

5.28 The chimney stack is constructed of slender bricks measuring $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ " (235mm x 111mm x 51mm) that are consistent in appearance with a 16th or 17th century date. It includes a large inglenook with the brickwork of the stack diminishing substantially to upper level (Plate 13 and 14). The inglenook is supported with a slightly cambered bressummer which is chamfered with a fairly crudely cut lambs tongue stop. The inside of the stack is visible from below and is substantially sooted with an internal stone divider, while later reinforcement is given in the form of a metal tension rod. There has been much repair and alteration to the chimney stack in later brickwork and the remains of a brick oven survive, the bricks with a shallow frog.

5.29 The surrounding structure extends south-west and includes timber framing of variable form in that the lower wall framing, surviving particularly at the south-west end, is well-constructed and includes outer jowled posts with primary-braced framing (Plate 15). Some members are properly pegged, though occasional examples are nailed and the entire system is not visible due to the volume of items stored. The upper roof structure varies in that there are no proper bay divisions and instead

occasional binding joists are set over the wall-plate, though not in the position of any rafters and the rafters in all cases rise directly from the wall-plate to the apex, which has no ridgeboard. A collar at the south-west end clasps a single purlin in each pitch and is pegged to the rafters though elsewhere within the roof structure there are modern pieces supporting the purlins. Much of the timber is very waney with some members retaining bark, though elsewhere has been well-converted to utilise the timber to best effect. The presence of redundant mortices suggests reuse or rebuilding and the roof retains some timbers that appear smoke-blackened, though these would need closer examination to confirm. The pegged nature and form of primary bracing is consistent with an 18th century date for the building of this range around the pre-existing chimney stack. The removal of items stored within the barn would allow the framing to be inspected in more detail, and these conclusions refined.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Orchard Cottage forms part of a larger structure, though the building has been long divided and the two sides have developed separately. Evidence demonstrates, however, that there was originally access provided between the historic core of Orchard Cottage and Lordship Cottage adjoining and recent inspection of Lordship Cottage provides corroborating evidence for the original form of the building. Orchard Cottage, along with the adjoining Lordship Cottage, is a complex structure which is of substantial interest as part of its wider landscape and association with Lordship Farmhouse to the north.

6.2 In its original form the historic core of Orchard Cottage forms the north-west bay of what appears to be a two-cell lobby entry house divided by a large chimney stack. The original timber framing reuses fabric from an earlier building and a high proportion of waney timber but is all properly pegged and of systematic construction that is matched by that seen in the adjoining property. Details such as the jowled corner posts, the form of the roof, brickwork of the stack and plan form are all consistent with a 17th century date, but the system of what appears to be primary bracing in the studwork of the outer walls provides an interesting aspect. In most areas where open to view, the brace was primary though with the occasional stud where the brace did not bisect the stud completely. The slight discrepancies may indicate this is an early use of the system, which is not common before the late 17th century, and together with the surviving mullion window provides evidence of a mid-later 17th century date for construction. Parallels can be seen within Lordship Farmhouse to the north where two phases of 17th century primary-braced studwork was encountered. Though most of the property was treated entirely with lath and plaster, the original infill survives in one or two places and is also of substantial interest, consisting of long, wide vertical lath type pieces and dense chalky lime plaster. This would have left the framing exposed, at least to the interior, though there is no clear means of securing the fabric. Studwork within Lordship Farmhouse to the north is seemingly of identical form and demonstrates the linked evolution of properties within the estate.

6.3 An early 18th century phase is evident, reflected in the display cupboard at ground floor level, which survives complete with butterfly hinges and curved display

shelves. It is probable that the ceiling was underdrawn and much of the secondary lath and plaster that lined the walls applied so concealing the by then unfashionable timber framing. There is no evidence for a means of access between the floors in the historic core, but truncated joists and the insertion of a trimmer suggests a staircase was inserted, perhaps at the point the building was divided. The chimney stack is also later, of brickwork consistent with an 18th or early 19th century and was inserted on this side of a larger original stack only visible from within Lordship Cottage.

6.4 In the earlier 19th century, a parallel range (Unit 1) was constructed on the north side though this has been substantially altered and now includes window apertures with soldier course arches of earlier 20th century date. This may correspond with documentary evidence that suggests Orchard Cottage was 'built' for the school mistress of Little Munden School. The next phase of expansion included the addition of the north-west range (Unit 2) that provided a further reception room and an entrance hall/stair vestibule, and presumably saw the removal of the previous staircase. The external appearance and brickwork of the range is consistent with a later 19th century date, while the map evidence suggests building after 1898. The staircase is consistent with an early 20th century date which together suggests an Edwardian date. Unit 3 provided an addition short hallway and bathroom in the mid-20th century, and there has been piecemeal alteration throughout the later 20th century that saw the loss of all pre-existing windows (apart from that surviving entombed) and other historic features and finishes.

6.5 The chimney stack as seen from within Lordship Cottage appears to have originally served only the south-east bay of the building suggesting the north-west bay forming the historic core of the assessment building was unheated. This is unusual for a lobby entry house, but the presence of a similar chimney stack in the outbuilding may suggest there was an original external service range that fulfilled a variety of functions from cooking to brewing; early 18th century documents record orchards in the early 18th century supplying apples to the cider press and brewhouse.

6.6 Comparison with the historic brickwork of the main range stack (seen from within Lordship Cottage) suggests the fabric of the outbuilding chimney stack is of a similar date and is the surviving element of a structure pre-dating the construction of the existing range. The existing structure is consistent with an 18th or 19th century date utilising primary-braced studwork, but seems to incorporate a portion of reused fabric, perhaps a rebuild of a range that existed here previously. The evidence for possible smoke-blackening reinforces the theory that the outbuilding was used for a variety of service and light industrial uses. Greater subtlety in the development of Orchard Cottage, the adjoining Lordship Cottage and the outbuilding may be contained within the existing fabric that may come to light with future investigations.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The recording at Orchard Cottage has allowed a significant facet of the development of the historic estate to be recognised and it is clear that this property

developed in close association with the later phases of work at Lordship Farm to the north.

7.2 Originating as a 17th century lobby-entry house, the chimneystack in the outbuilding lends an extremely interesting aspect to the complex, as the remains of a seemingly contemporary utilitarian service range, probably fulfilling a variety of functions including cooking and brewing. Of note is the survival within the cottage of a formerly hidden mullion window surviving in remarkably good condition complete with external moulding and stanchions, as well as the early 18th century display cupboard.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to Historic England (MAP2) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1 National Heritage List for England
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

2 The Clergy Database
<http://db.theclergydatabase.org.uk/jsp/persons/DisplayPerson.jsp?PersonID=73865>

3 UK Census Online
<http://www.freecen.org.uk/cgi/search.pl>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**List Entry Summary**

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

Name: ORCHARD COTTAGE (OPPOSITE LORDSHIP'S FARM)

List Entry Number: 1347558

Location: ORCHARD COTTAGE (OPPOSITE LORDSHIP'S FARM), CHURCH LANE

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Little Munden

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 24-Jan-1984

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

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 161315

List Entry Description**Details**

Dane End TL 32 SW LITTLE MUNDEN CHURCH LANE (east side)

4/15 Orchard Cottage (opposite Lordship's Farm) -

GV II House. C18 or earlier, N end altered in C19. Timber frame roughcast with steep old red tile roofs. N-end cased in yellow stock brick and small brick parallel rear wing with low pitched slate roof. A long 2-storeys house with central chimney. N end of one and a half storeys with dormer at rear next 2-storeys small parallel rear wing. Central chimney (top rebuilt). Lateral chimney at NW to N part. 3 windows W front and lean-to extension to left. 3-light small-paned sash windows (renewed). N end gable has a casement window to each floor with segmental arches and door to left.

Listing NGR: TL3359522022

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TL 33595 22022

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Archives and local Studies (HALS).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<i>Medieval</i>		
4365	TL 3345 2190	<p>'A small parish church with exceptionally interesting interior and fine monuments', on a hill and alone apart from the school; flint rubble with flint facings and stone dressings; nave and chancel, west tower with spike, north aisle and north chancel chapel. The nave and chancel are Listed as dating to the 11th century, although Pevsner is more circumspect: capitals in the north arcade which are 'of the 12C, if not the 11C', and a 12th century doorway in the south wall of the chancel ('very plain and much renewed'). The nave is tall and the chancel is narrower and square-ended, 'with an 11C arched opening in line with north door indicating on original N porticus or aisle'. This opening is between the early capitals, and is supposed to have been round-headed but was given a pointed arch in 19th century restoration. In the 14th century the church was enlarged, with a two-bay north arcade and new north aisle, and north chancel chapel with the tombs of Sir John Thornbury, d.c1396, and Sir Philip Thornbury d.1456 between the chapel and the chancel. Other 15th century elements include the chancel arch, rood stair with Tudor arched openings and narrow passage through the north wall of the nave, and the west tower. Much restoration was carried out by G & H Godwin from 1868, who added the porches and vestry.</p> <p>The church stands alone, on higher ground on the west side of a (now) dry valley; on the other side of the valley is Lordship Farm [11139], which may represent the site of the medieval manorial centre. The parish church was presumably founded as a proprietorial church by the lord of the manor, and appears to be carefully placed, convenient for the Lordship but on the road between the two hamlets of Dane End and Green End.</p> <p>Monitoring of a new drainage trench and soakaway in the churchyard north of the church found only disarticulated human bone and other disturbance, as well as beaten chalk below the tarmac of the two paths.</p> <p>The roofs are in poor condition.</p>
6401	TL 3368 2208	There is nothing to suggest a moat on the 1880 OS map, or on the 1840 tithe map; see [18125]. The farm [11139] is post-medieval, but there is some evidence for a medieval manor house which was not necessarily on the site of the farmstead itself.
6403	TL 3380 2245	A possible moated site. Nothing is visible on either an 1814 estate plan or the 1881 OS map to suggest a moat within Lordships Wood, except possibly a small enclosure at the south end, shown on the 1814 plan. Most of the woodland has now gone.
18125	TL 3371 2219	In 1379-80 the manor of Little Munden was acquired by Sir John Thornbury, a man active in public service; he had other manors, but chose to be buried at Little Munden church [4365] in a tomb carved with stone effigies of himself and his wife. 'This suggests that Sir John Thornbury had a high-status manor house at Little Munden in the late 14th century which was inherited by his son, Philip, in 1396'. Sir Philip, also in royal service and a JP,

		employed skilled craftsmen to embellish the churches of Bygrave and Little Munden, and to make a 'wonderfully elaborate tomb' for himself in Little Munden church. No certain evidence of the assumed manor house exists; the manor descended to Sir William Say who lived elsewhere. His late 15th century accounts show that by this date the park [9988] was leased to John Chapman, together with the "long house" with its gardens and barns on the site of the manor and most of the demesne lands, all of which lay in the vicinity of today's Lordship Farm'. A plan of the farm [11139], drawn up in 1814, shows two small fields at the SW end of Lordship Wood. These, called Old Lordship and Old Wood, may indicate the site of the manor house.
Post-Medieval		
11139	TL 3369 2206	<p>The farmhouse at Lordship's Farm is Listed as 17th century or earlier, timber-framed on a brick sill, a two-storey and cellars house on an L plan with a north crosswing, a large central chimney, and a stair tower in the rear angle. It was refurbished in the early 19th century, and the kitchen rebuilt in the 20th century after a fire.</p> <p>Appraisal of the farmhouse in 2007, before repairs, found that it was built in the 16th century as a three-cell house with through passage, and was probably unheated. Perhaps by the mid 17th century, or a little later, a substantial axial range with a chimney, and a stair tower, had been added. The surviving features include traces of the original windows, and 17th century 'plain scheme' painted decoration. This is on the ground floor and is 'a rare and important survival for a Hertfordshire house'.</p> <p>An early 19th century estate map shows the house and the arrangement of the farmstead buildings. The 1840 tithe map also shows a substantial post-medieval farmstead with irregular ranges of buildings around a divided yard, NE of the house, and in more detail on the 1880 OS map. Between 1880 and 1898 this post-medieval layout was demolished (apart from separate structures SE of the house) and a new planned farmstead constructed on the same site and preserving the orientation. Barns and sheds were built in three ranges around the compartmented yard, with a pair of back-to-back buildings in the yard at the SW end nearest the house. In the 20th century large new farm buildings were added to the east and SE, and the yard opened up leaving the three late 19th century ranges in a half-H plan. These were converted to residential use in 2014; groundworks revealed only made ground over natural.</p> <p>Several of the smaller farm buildings at the south end of the site, with corrugated iron roofs, were demolished before 2010, and the farmstead refurbished.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Modern looking farm with corrugated iron and steel girder barns and shed. Also concrete block farm buildings. Sited north of Church Lane, with farmhouse to the southeast. Visibility and access very poor and limited (Photo 95). For possible medieval origins for the farmstead, see [6401, 18125].</p>
12490	TL 3386 2190	<p>Registered common land, several parts. NGR is approximately central.</p> <p>On the 1880 OS map this is Berry Butts, an area of chalk pits around the road junction.</p>
16010	TL 33432 22430	<p>The pond is shown on an 1814 estate plan as a sub-rectangular shape with an irregular arm extending from the western corner. At the south corner is a building, marked Pump House. The strip of land in which it lies is shown as uncultivated. By 1880 the</p>

		<p>pond had a highly irregular shape like a backward figure 2, and with a small additional pond beneath the curving head. The pump house had gone, and the shape may suggest a decoy pond. Modern mapping shows the pond has retained its irregular shape, with the leg of the 2 enlarged to form a rectangle around a small island.</p> <p>The NGR is for the pump house.</p> <p>Current mapping marks a well here, so it may be a spring. The pond stands at the head of a (now dry) valley running south to the Dane End Tributary.</p>
31068	TL 33595 22019	<p>Orchard Cottage is at least 18th century in date, and may be earlier. It is a long two-storey timber-framed house with central chimney, the exterior roughcast. In the 19th century the north end was altered into a one and a half storey portion cased in yellow stock brick, with a small two-storey parallel rear wing built in brick.</p> <p>The house is shown on the 1840 tithe map apparently without the 19th century rear wing, which does appear on the 1880 OS map. A sequence of outbuildings in various positions are also shown on the 19th century maps, with a well in the southern corner of the plot. The 1880 map already names the house Orchard Cottage; the orchard itself lay across the lane to the NW.</p> <p>The 1923 map shows the house divided into two portions with the west end extended. By 1974 it had been extended again with a shallow new part on the south side, opposite the north wing and almost connecting the house with a long outbuilding.</p>
Undated		
545	TL 3350 2184	<p>Two or possibly three barrows, levelled in 1775, were situated 'below the church in the road from Braughing to Hertford'. A barrow was visited here by the East Herts Archaeological Society in July 1908; 'but ploughing has reduced and amalgamated these. Tradition has it that the Danes were checked and defeated here in their advance northwards'. This presumably is an assumption derived from the place name (which has nothing to do with Danes; it derives from 'denu', valley).</p> <p>'Salmon says there are three small tumuli below the church in the road leading from Braughing to Hertford, and that they are the least anywhere to be seen'.</p>

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig No.	Date	Title	Scale	Location
3	1663	Hearth tax document for Little Munden, Lady Day (E179/248/23)	-	HALS
4	1766	Dury & Andrew's Map of Hertfordshire	-	HALS
5	1822	A. Bryant's Topographical Map of Hertfordshire	-	HALS
6	1840	Tithe Map of Little Munden (HALS ref: DSA4/71/2)	-	HALS
7	1880	Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (1 st edition)	1:1250	HALS
8	1898	Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (2 nd edition)	1:1250	HALS
9	1923	Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (3 rd edition)	1:1250	HALS

APPENDIX 4 TITHE APPORTIONMENT EXTRACT

(HALS Reference: DSA4/71/1)

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description & State of Cultivation	Land use	Area (a. r. p)
437	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell John Cole	Townslieu	Arable	16. 1. 6
438	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor (latter entry possibly in error)	Garden	-	-. -. 12
439	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor	Orchard	Grass	-. 1. 36
440	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor	Cottage and garden	-	-. -. 20
441	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell John Cole	Homestead	-	1. 3. 26
442	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell John Cole	Old wood field	Arable	10. -. 4
443	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell John Cole	Orchard	Grass	1. 1. 3
444	Nathaniel Chauncy	Snell John Cole	Lower Orchard	Grass	-. 2. 24

APPENDIX 5 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Orchard Cottage, Dane End					NGR: TL 3359 2202		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: AS1817				Project Number: 6561			
Date of Work: 22/02/16				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Advice letter 17.12.15		Yes		22 nd January 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (8 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans 2 sheets A3							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No			Report Type			Present	
5084			Historic Building Recording			Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	31-34	Yes
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

APPENDIX 6

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE CLIENT DURING WORKS



DP 1

View of Orchard cottage prior to the start of works



DP 2

Modern fire surround in Room GF01



DP 3

View of the modern kitchen in Room GF04



DP 4

Vertical boarding and cast-iron fire surround in Room FF02



DP 5

View of the roof structure following removal of the tiles. Note the weathered purlin end of the historic core (indicated).



DP 6

View of the historic wall on the south-west side of Room GF04 showing multiple wall finishes including the original lime plaster infill, riven lath and plaster and modern mechanically sawn lath and plaster to the rear.



DP 7

View of the historic wall on the south-west side of Room GF04.



DP 8

Detail of the south-west wall of Room FF02 showing original infill including wide laths and lime plaster.



DP 9

Detail of the south-west wall of Room FF02 showing original infill to the studwork.



DP 10

Detail of the south-west wall of Room FF02 showing original infill to the studwork and formerly hidden original mullion window.



DP 11

View of the north-west wall of FF01



DP 12

South-west side of Room GF01 showing sole-plate and truncated studs below the modern window



DP 13

South-west side of Room GF01 showing sole-plate and truncated studs with modern fabric elsewhere.

PLATES



Plate 1 North-west end of Orchard Cottage (Unit 2) with Unit 1 visible to the left, taken from the north-west (DP 01)



Plate 2 Unit 1 on the north-east side of the main range, taken from the north-west (DP 13)



Plate 3 Unit 3 on the south-west side of Unit 2, taken from the south (DP 05)



Plate 4 Room GF01 in the historic core of the cottage (main range), taken from the north (DP 20)



Plate 5 North-west wall of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the south (DP 32)



Plate 7 Detail of the cupboard showing single-panel door (GF01; main range), taken from the north-west (DP 25)

Plate 6 Early 18th century fitted cupboard in the south corner of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the north-west (DP 23)



Plate 8 Room GF01 in the historic core of the cottage (main range), taken from the north-east (DP 27)



Plate 9 South-west side of Room GF03 (Unit 2), taken from the north-east (DP 8)



Plate 10 Timber-framing on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the north (DP 54)



Plate 11 South-west wall of Room FF01 following removal of the window, taken from the north-east (DP 93)



Plate 12 External face of the mullion window on the south-east side of Room FF02 (Unit 2) taken from the north-west (DP 50)



Plate 13 Massive inglenook fireplace at the north-east end of the outbuilding, taken from the west (DP 64)



Plate 14 Detail of the chimney stack in the outbuilding showing brickwork of the stack with roof structure over, taken from the south-west (DP 66)



Plate 15 Detail of the south-west wall of the outbuilding, taken from the north-east (DP 78)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

North-west end of Orchard Cottage (Unit 2) with Unit 1 visible to the left, taken from the north-west



DP 2

The outbuilding to the south-west of the cottage, taken from the north



DP 3

Detail of the early brickwork at the north-east end of the outbuilding, taken from the north-east



DP 4

South-west elevation of the main range with the lean-to Unit 3, taken from the south



DP 5

Unit 3 on the south-west side of Unit 2, taken from the south



DP 6

South-west elevation of Orchard Cottage (left) and the adjoining Lordship Cottage (right), taken from the west



DP 7

North-east end of the outbuilding, taken from the east



DP 8

South-east elevation of the outbuilding, taken from the north-east



DP 9

Detail of the timber-framing on the south-east side of the outbuilding, taken from the south-east



DP 10

Detail of the original casement window on the south-east side of Unit 3, taken from the south



DP 11

Detail of the replacement casement on the north-west side of Unit 3, taken from the north-west



DP 12

Sample of brickwork on the north-west elevation of Unit 2, taken from the north-west



DP 13
Unit 1 on the north-east side of the main range,
taken from the north-west



DP 14
Sample of brickwork on the north-east elevation of
Unit 2, taken from the north-east



DP 15
Unit 1 on the north-east side of the main range,
taken from the east



DP 16
North-east side of Lordship Cottage (left) with Unit 1
(right), taken from the east



DP 17
View of the site with Lordship Cottage visible on the
right and outbuilding (left), taken from the south-
east



DP 18
Entrance/stair vestibule GF02, taken from the
south-east



DP 19
Staircase in entrance vestibule GF02, taken from the west



DP 20
Room GF01 in the historic core of the cottage (main range), taken from the north



DP 21
Obscured view of the brickwork on the south side of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the north-west



DP 22
Detail of the chimney stack in Room GF01 (main range) showing cambered brick arch and iron soffit strip, taken from the north



DP 23
Early 18th century fitted cupboard in the south corner of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the north-west



DP 24
Detail of the cupboard showing shaped display shelves (GF01; main range), taken from the north-west



DP 25
Detail of the cupboard showing single-panel door (GF01; main range), taken from the north-west



DP 26
Detail of the cupboard showing butterfly hinges on the single-panel door (GF01; main range), taken from the north-west



DP 27
Room GF01 in the historic core of the cottage (main range), taken from the north-east



DP 28
Obscured view of the brickwork on the south-west side of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the north-east



DP 29
South-west side of Room GF01 (main range) showing truncated mid-rail, taken from the north-east



DP 30
South-west side of Room GF01 (main range) showing surviving pegged stud and truncated mid-rail, taken from the north-east



DP 31

South-west side of Room GF01 (main range) showing joists with upper stud and brace positioned to meet the mid-rail that is now truncated, taken from the north-east



DP 32

North-west wall of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the south



DP 33

Detail of the north-west side of Room GF01 (main range) showing brick dwarf wall with timber-framing above, taken from the south-east



DP 34

Detail of the north-west side of Room GF01 (main range) showing prick post with bridging joist offset to the south-west, taken from the south-east



DP 35

Evidence for reuse on a stud on the north-west side of Room GF01 (main range), taken from the south-east



DP 36

Internal brickwork and altered window in Room GF04 (Unit 1), taken from the south



DP 37

South-west side of Room GF04 showing mid-rail with pegs for upper and lower studs, taken from the north-east



DP 38

South-west side of Room GF03 (Unit 2), taken from the north-east



DP 39

Modern replacement casement on the north-west side of Room GF03 (Unit 2), taken from the south-east



DP 40

Detail of the softwood floorboards in Room GF03 (Unit 2), taken from the north-west



DP 41

Entrance passage GF05 (Unit 3) with typically earlier 20th century four-panel door and tiled skirting, taken from the south



DP 42

South-east side of entrance passage GF05 showing original window, taken from the north-west



DP 43

Detail of the wall-mounted toilet cistern with ventilator above in Room GF06 (Unit 3), taken from the east



DP 44

Detail of a late 19th ventilator lying ex-situ



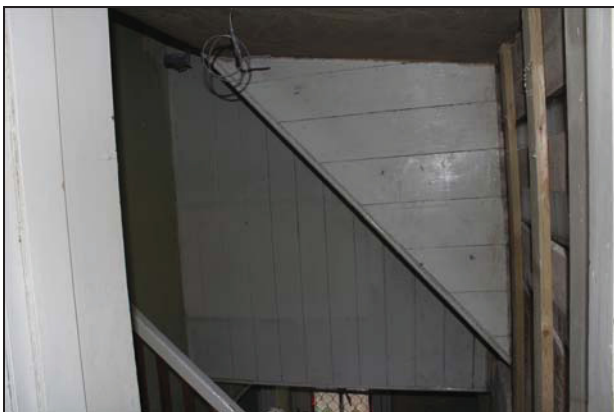
DP 45

Detail of a cast-iron fire surround lying ex-situ but seemingly from Room FF03 (Unit 2)



DP 46

North-west side of Room FF03 (Unit 2), taken from the south-east



DP 47

Vertical boarding enclosing the dormer window on the north-east side of Unit 2 and cupboard FF03a, taken from the north-east



DP 48

North-east side of Room FF02 (Unit 2) showing exposed brickwork after removal of vertical boarding, taken from the south-west



DP 49

South-east side of Room FF02 (Unit 2) during the planned works showing the exposure of a formerly external window, taken from the north



DP 50

External face of the mullion window on the south-east side of Room FF02 (Unit 2) taken from the north-west



DP 51

Detail of the mullion window (FF02; Unit 2) showing original diamond profile stanchion bar, taken from the north-west



DP 52

Detail of the south-east wall of Room FF02 (Unit 2) showing now truncated wall-plate of the historic core with tie-beam end above, taken from the north-west



DP 53

Timber-framing on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the north



DP 54

Timber-framing on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the north



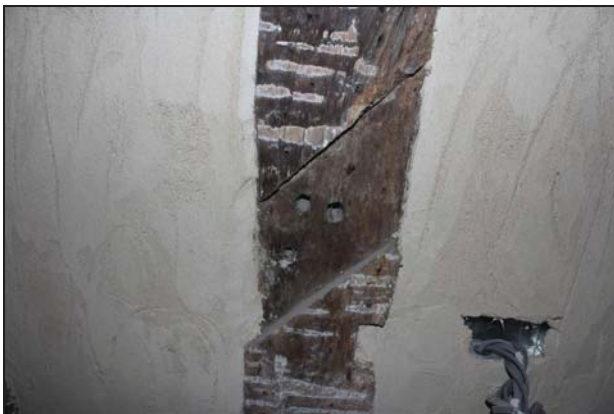
DP 55

Detail of the timber-framing on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the north-east



DP 56

Detail of the south-east corner post on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range) showing jowl and peg for hidden lateral brace (indicated), taken from the north



DP 57

Detail of a reused stud on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the north-east



DP 58

Timber-framing on the south-west wall of Room FF01 (main range) at upper level, taken from the north-east



DP 59

North-east wall of Room FF01 (main range) showing outline of formerly external window, taken from the south-west



DP 60

Detail of the blocked mullion window on the north-east wall of Room FF01 (main range) showing pegged frame, taken from the south-west



DP 61

South-east side of Room FF01 (main range) showing outline of blocked doorway, taken from the north-west



DP 62

Upper area of the south-east wall of Room FF01 (main range), taken from the south-west



DP 63

Upper area of the south-east wall of Room FF01 (main range) showing crudely jointed and nailed purlins, taken from the south-west



DP 64

Massive inglenook fireplace at the north-east end of the outbuilding, taken from the west



DP 65

Detail of the chimney stack in the outbuilding showing bressummer with crude tie-beam above and brickwork of the stack beyond, taken from the south-west



DP 66

Detail of the chimney stack in the outbuilding showing brickwork of the stack with roof structure over, taken from the south-west



DP 67

Detail of the fireplace in the outbuilding showing curved brickwork of a mostly lost brick oven, taken from the south-west



DP 68

North-west side of the fireplace (outbuilding) showing evidence for much alteration, taken from the south-east



DP 69

Large slate slab within the chimney stack (outbuilding) and metal ties, taken from the south-east



DP 70

Interior of the chimney stack (outbuilding) showing internal reinforcing slab, taken from the south-west



DP 71

Patchwork brick floor in the outbuilding, taken from the south-west



DP 72

Chamfer stop on the fireplace bressummer (outbuilding), taken from the south-west



DP 73

Interior of the outbuilding showing studwork to the south-west, taken from the north-east



DP 74

Interior of the outbuilding showing studwork on the north-west wall, taken from the east



DP 75

View of the south-west wall of the outbuilding showing upper roof structure and studwork of a possibly former external wall, taken from the north



DP 76

View of the south-west wall of the outbuilding showing upper studwork and collar of a possibly former external wall, taken from the north



DP 77

Detail of the timber framing in the south-west corner showing jowled corner post and pegged primary-brace bisecting the studwork, taken from the north-east



DP 78

Detail of the south-west wall of the outbuilding, taken from the north-east



DP 79

North-west wall-plate of the outbuilding showing empty mortices for removed studs, taken from the south



DP 80

South-east wall of the outbuilding with windows inserted into the studwork, taken from the north-west



DP 81

North-west wall-plate of the outbuilding showing bridled scarf joint with fragments of primary-braced studwork below, taken from the south-east



DP 82

Entrance to the outbuilding, taken from the north-west



DP 83

Area of flooring in the outbuilding adjoining the fireplace, taken from the north-west



DP 84

View of the roof over the outbuilding, taken from the south-west



DP 85

Area on the north-west side of the chimney stack (outbuilding), taken from the south-west



DP 86

Detail of the remnants of the brick oven within the fireplace (outbuilding) with the shallow frog in the brick visible, taken from the south-west



DP 87

Ceiling structure of Room GF01, taken from the west



DP 88

Detail of the ceiling joisting in GF01 showing chamfered joist truncated for the insertion of a staircase, taken from the west



DP 89

Detail of the ceiling joisting in GF01 showing chamfered and stopped joist, taken from the north



DP 90

Detail of the south-west side of Room GF01 following the removal of the modern window and lower studwork, taken from the north-west



DP 91

South-west side of Room GF01 following the removal of the modern window showing upper studwork, taken from the south-west



DP 92

South-west side of Room GF01 following the removal of the lower fabric showing upper studwork, taken from the south-west



DP 93

South-west wall of Room FF01 following removal of the window, taken from the north-east



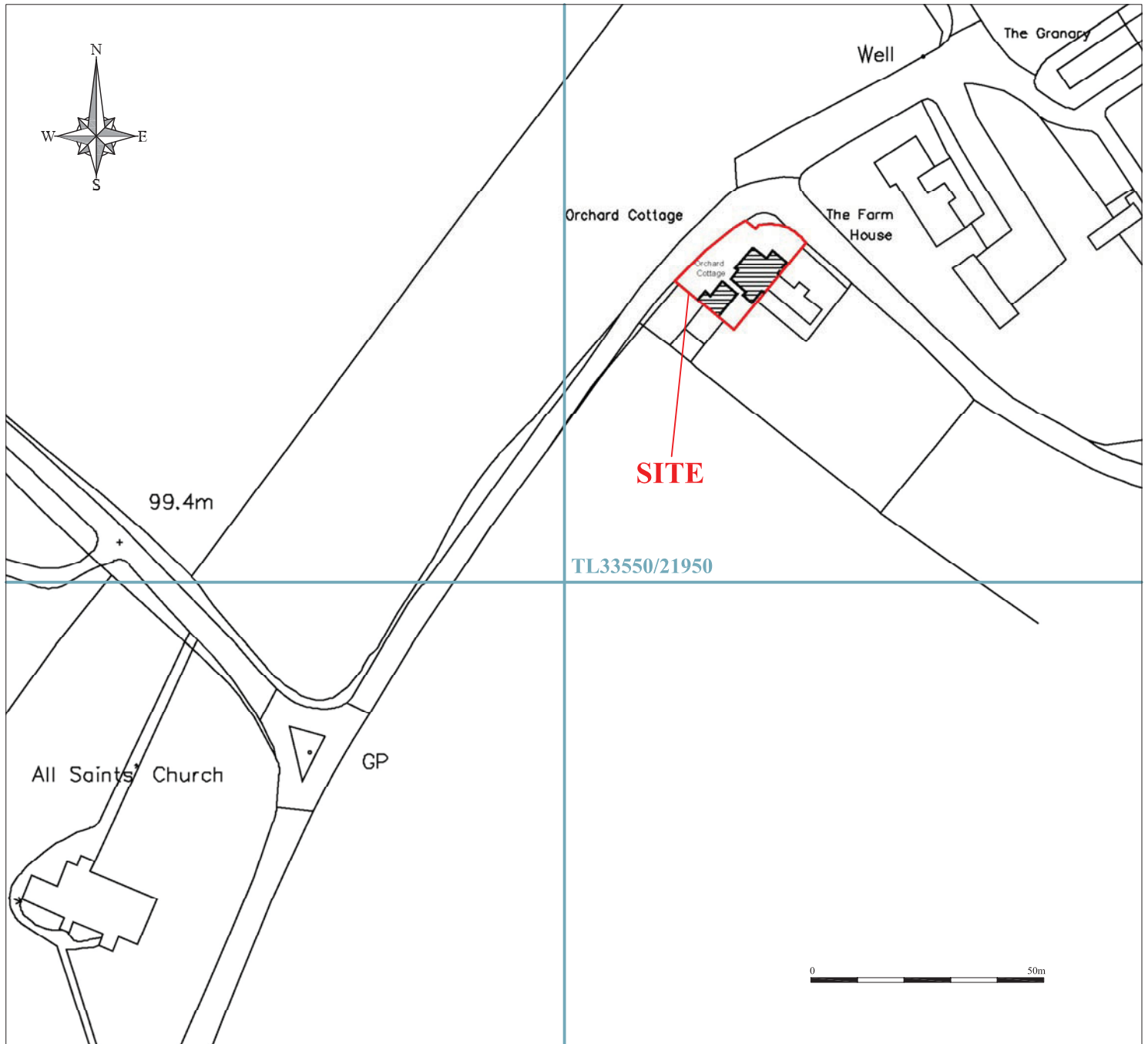
DP 94

View of the studwork on the south-west wall of Room FF01 showing primary-braced nature of the studwork, taken from the south-east

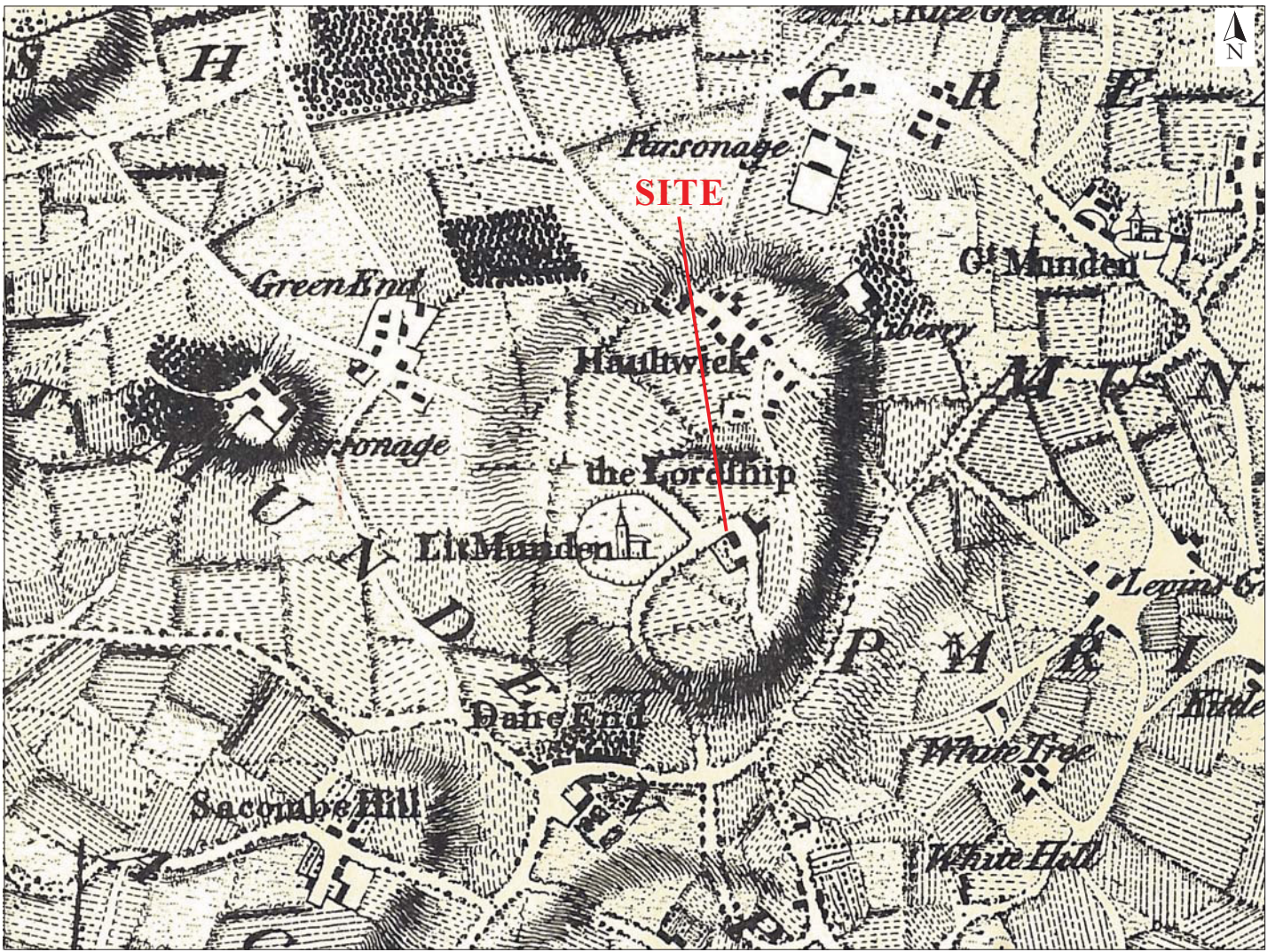


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Ware, Herts (P6561)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)

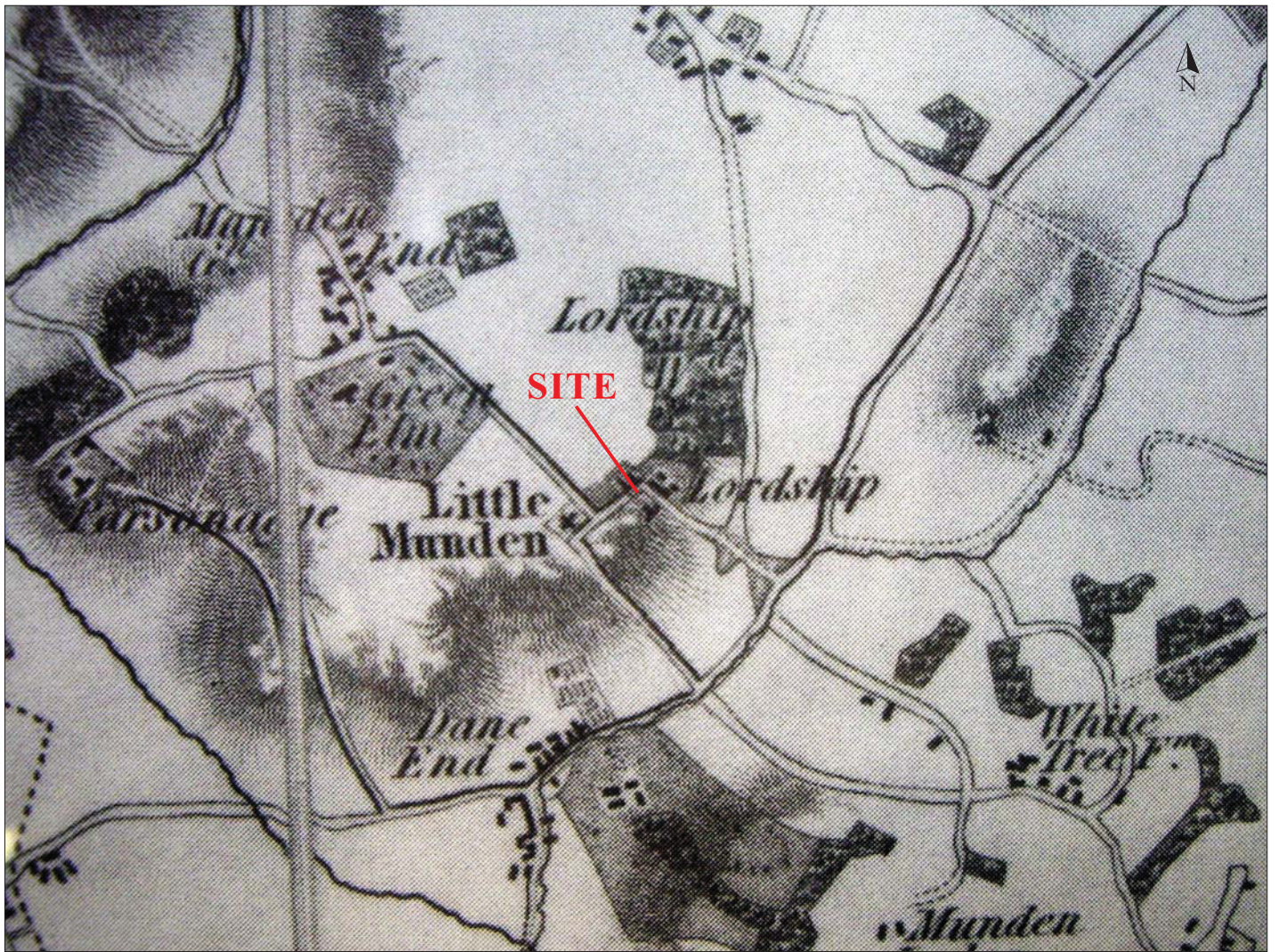


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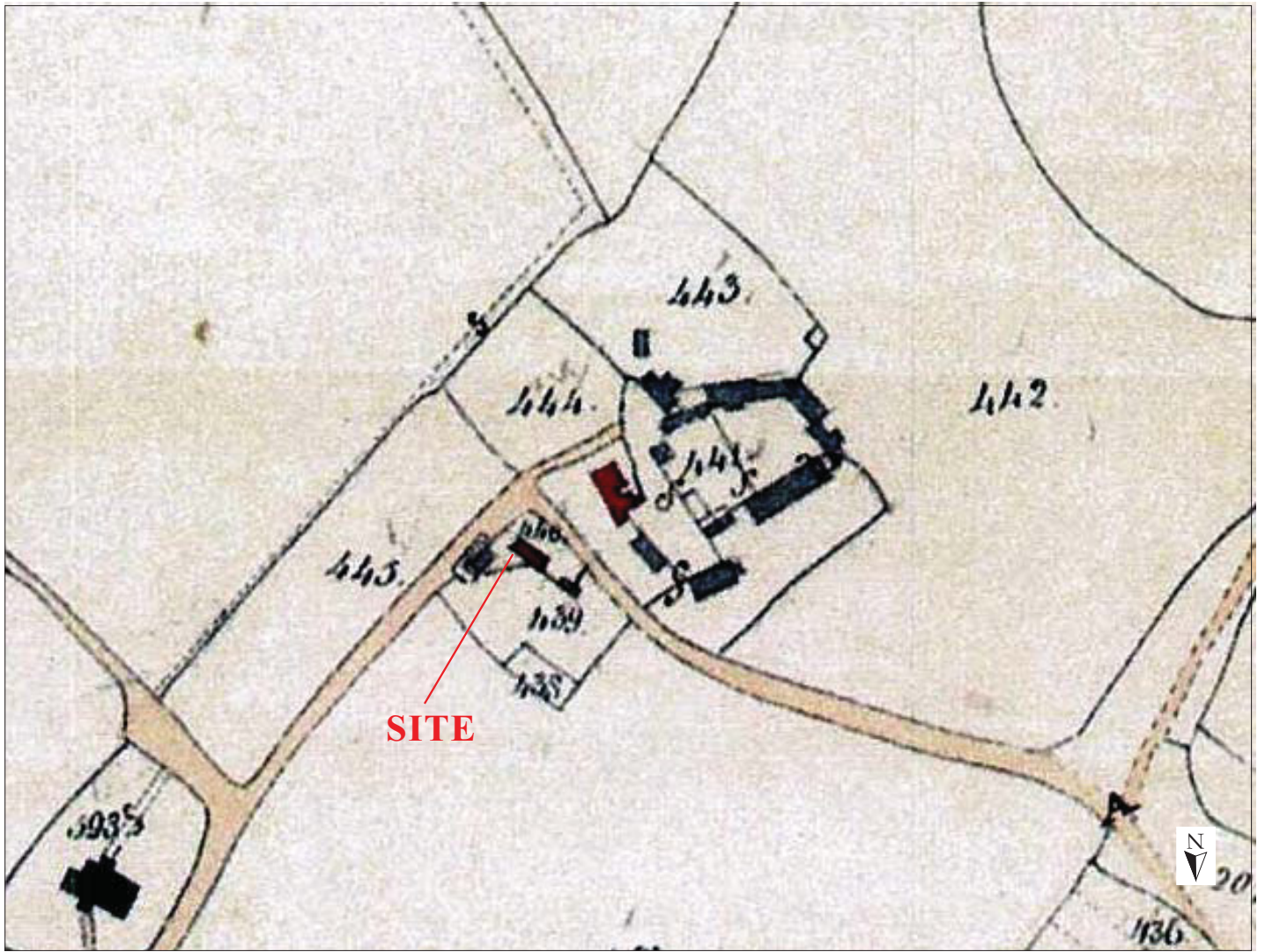
Fig. 3 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766

Not to scale

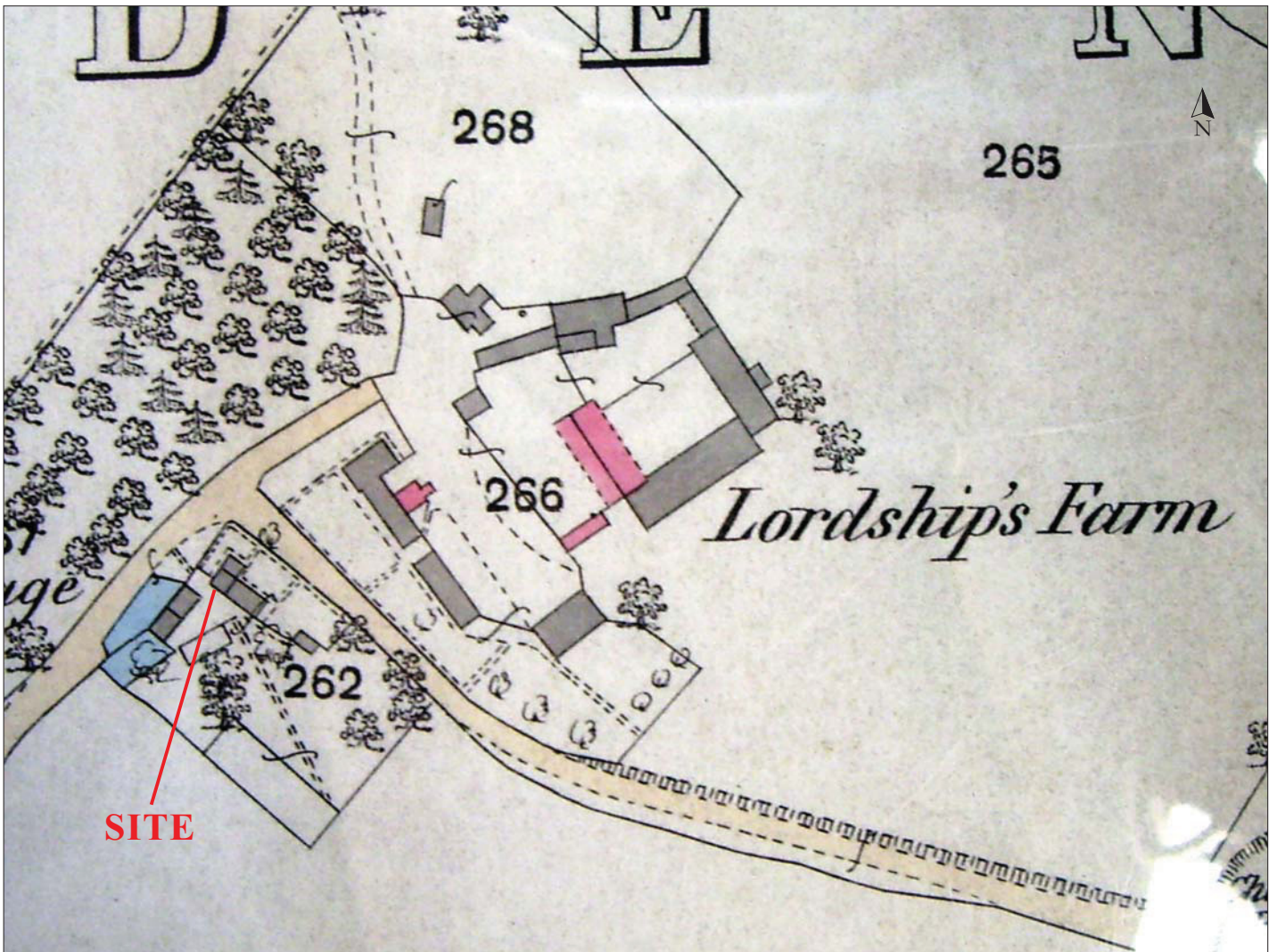
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



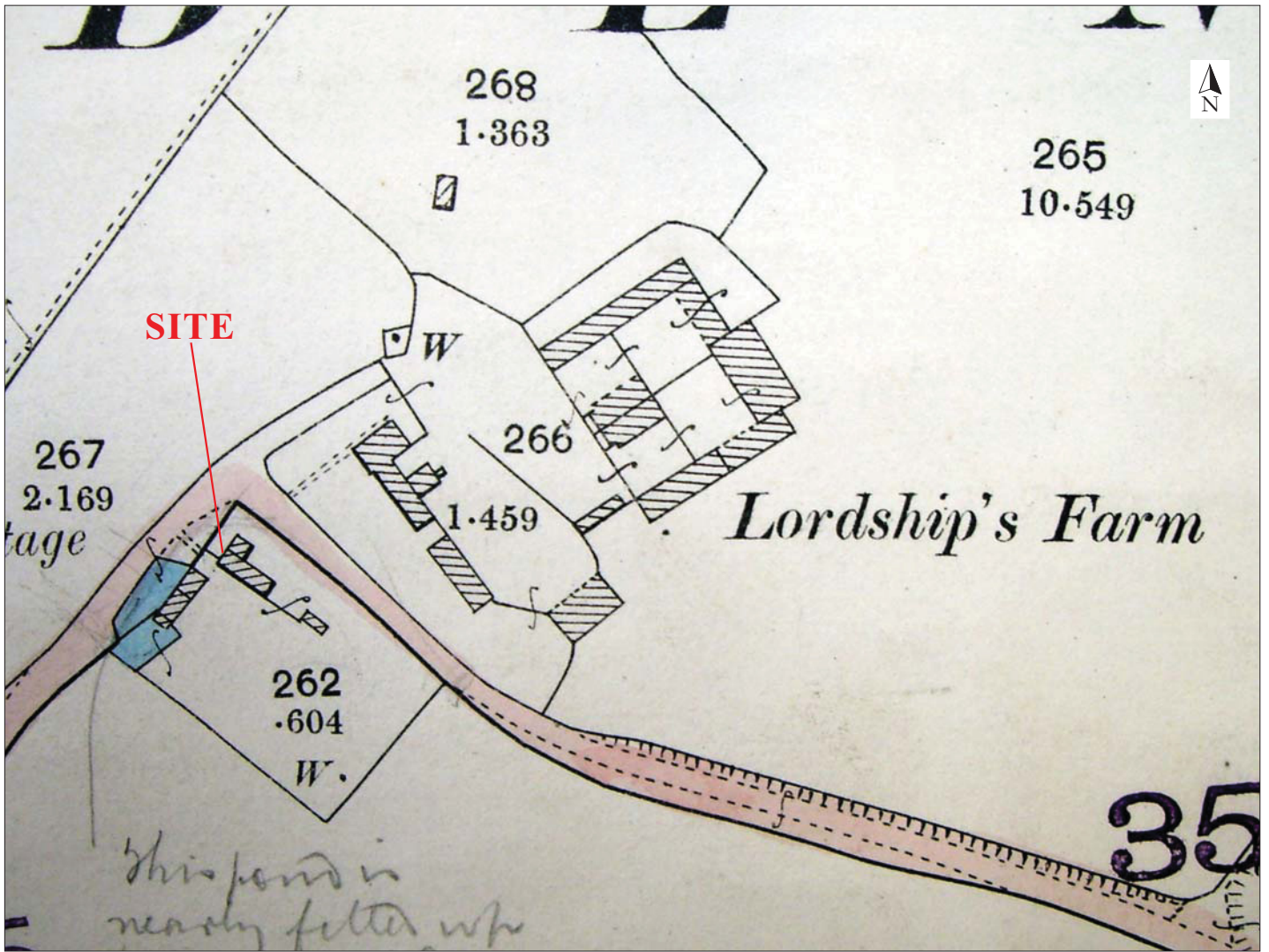
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



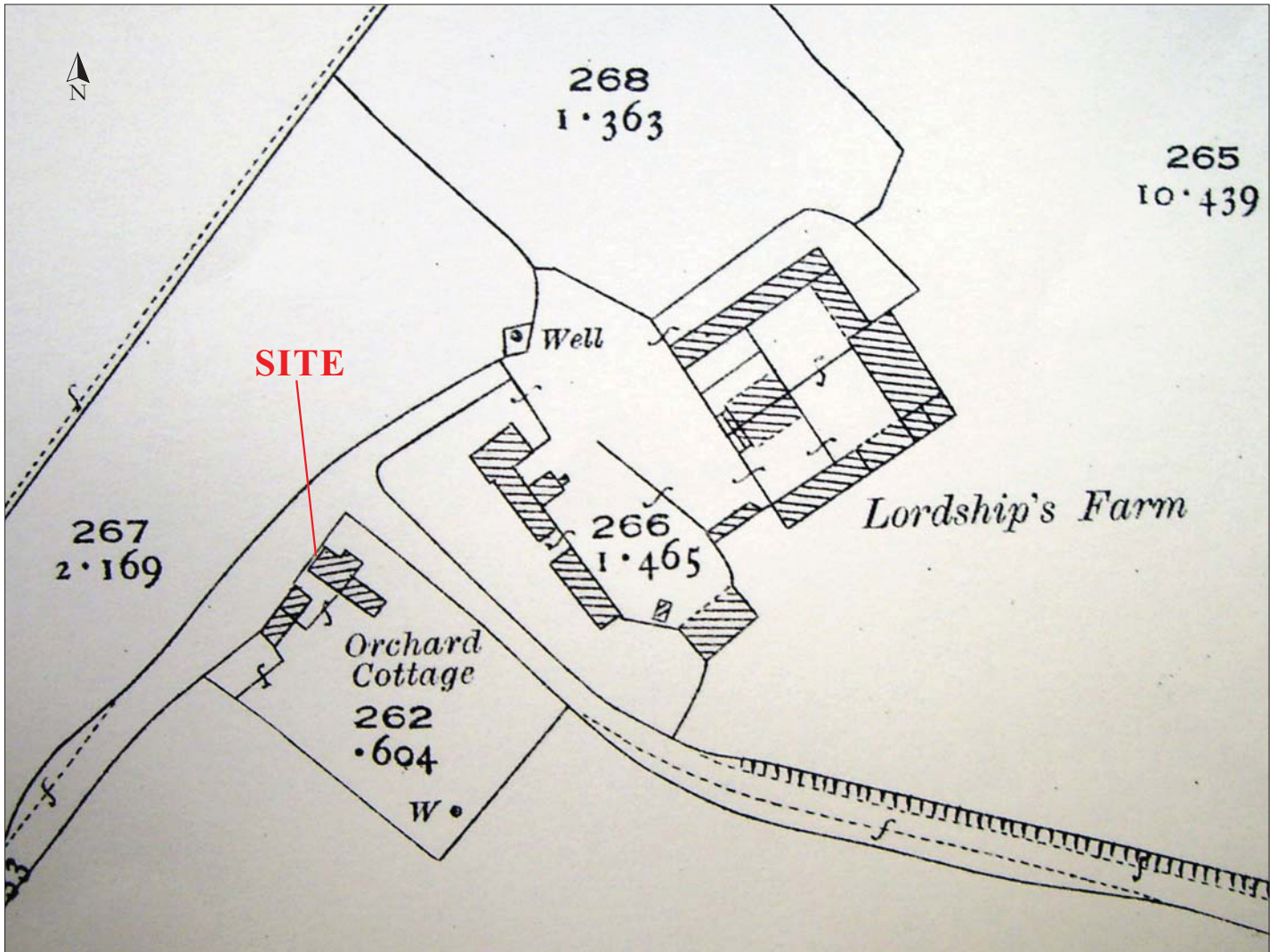
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



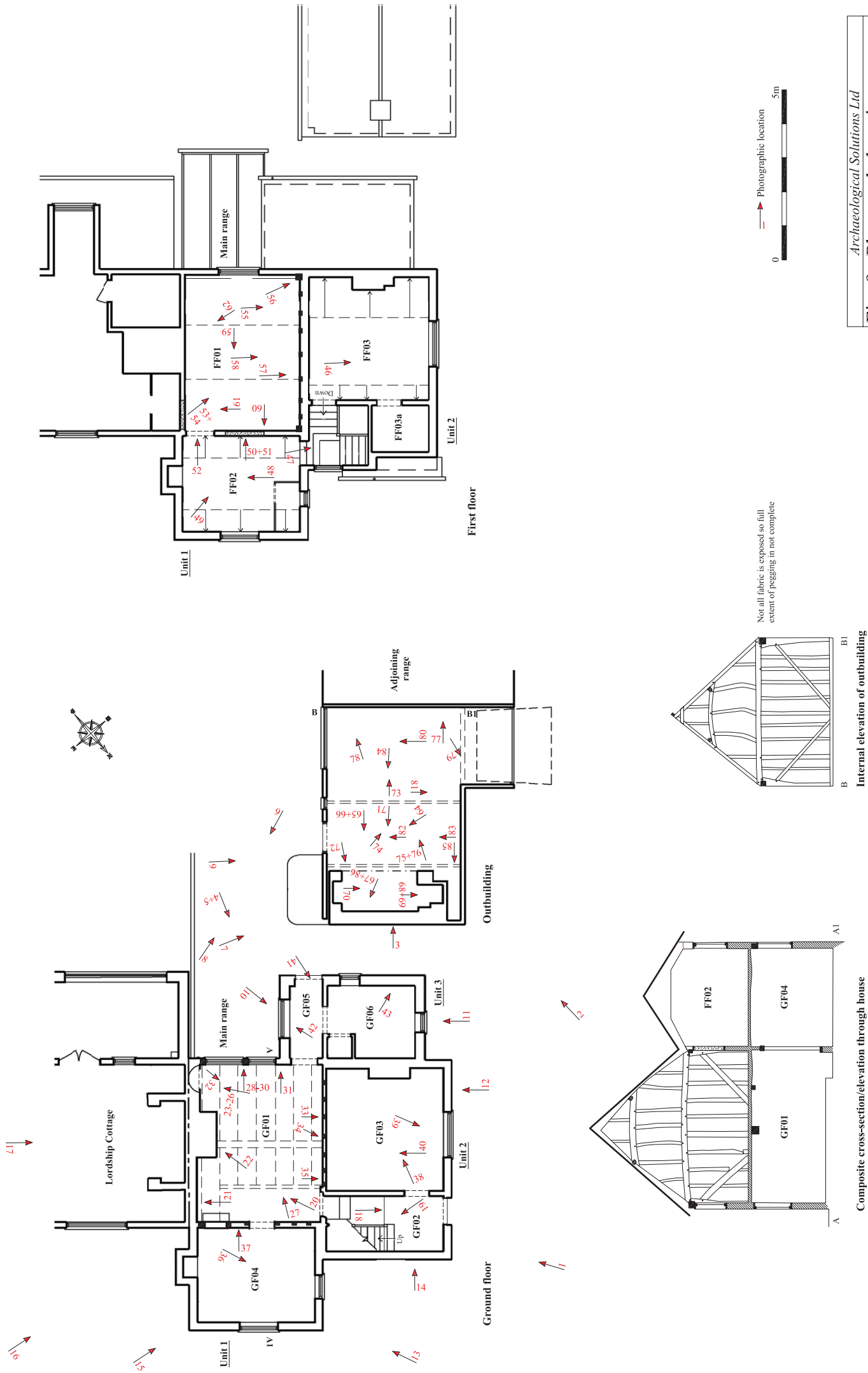
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1880
Not to scale
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



Not all fabric is exposed so full extent of pecking is not complete

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Fig. 9 Plans and elevations
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Orchard Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)