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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

COCKHAMSTED, FRIARS ROAD, BRAUGHING,  
HERTFORDSHIRE, SG11 2NT

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND  
BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Enquiry No. 23/16

Authors:	Kate Higgs MA (Oxon.) Tansy Collins MSt Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 4193 2531	Report No: 6678	
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS1859	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6678	
Signed:	Date: 18 November 2016	

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,  
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF  
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire, SG11 2NT</i>		
<i>Summary:</i>			
<i>In August 2016 AS carried out historic building recording at Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire. The recording was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for alteration and extension to the dwelling and the replacement of an outbuilding.</i>			
<i>Technical analysis found the listing description to be generally accurate but allowed additional details to be recorded. Cockhamsted is a good example of a Regency house constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and follows a double pile plan with a service range added shortly after construction. The house follows a standard plan with central entrance hall and stair vestibule extending the depth of the building with flanking reception rooms and further rooms to the rear. A number of historic fixtures and fittings survive throughout including the staircase, sash windows with good panelled shutters, while the roof structure is well-preserved and constructed of timber imported from the Baltic regions and bearing a number of scribed marks.</i>			
<i>A second phase executed shortly after construction of the main house comprised the addition of a service range to the north, with saw the reordering of the north-east room and its subdivision with internal partitions of primary-braced studwork that were removed as part of the current works. Of interest are sections of carved timber ceiling coffering (consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century date) enriched with fruit and flowers, birds, and the monogram CC which may be relocated from Panshanger House (possibly from Coles Green before that).</i>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> August 2016		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	N	<b>Future work</b>	-
<b>P. number</b>	6678	<b>Site code</b>	AS1859
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>Historic building recording and building monitoring &amp; recording</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>Grade II listed &amp; Area of Archaeological Significance No. 66</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Dwelling</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Alterations and extension</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>Early 19<sup>th</sup> century with later alterations</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Braughing</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER; enquiry No. 23/16)</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>SG11 2NT</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c. 3,500m<sup>2</sup></i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TL 4193 2531</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>c. 130m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Collins, T.</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>James and Rachel Dyer</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire, SG11 2NT. Historic building recording and building monitoring &amp; recording.</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Higgs, K. Collins, T.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>5259</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>November 2016</i>		

# COCKHAMSTED, FRIARS ROAD, BRAUGHING, HERTFORDSHIRE

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

### **SUMMARY**

*In August 2016 AS carried out historic building recording at Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire. The recording was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for alteration and extension to the dwelling and the replacement of an outbuilding.*

*Technical analysis found the listing description to be generally accurate but allowed additional details to be recorded. Cockhamsted is a good example of a Regency house constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and follows a double pile plan with a service range added shortly after construction. The house follows a standard plan with central entrance hall and stair vestibule extending the depth of the building with flanking reception rooms and further rooms to the rear. A number of historic fixtures and fittings survive throughout including the staircase, sash windows with good panelled shutters, while the roof structure is well-preserved and constructed of timber imported from the Baltic regions and bearing a number of scribed marks.*

*A second phase executed shortly after construction of the main house comprised the addition of a service range to the north, with saw the reordering of the north-east room and its subdivision with internal partitions of primary-braced studwork that were removed as part of the current works. Of interest are sections of carved timber ceiling coffering (consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century date) enriched with fruit and flowers, birds, and the monogram CC which may be relocated from Panshanger House (possibly from Coles Green before that).*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In August 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording with monitoring and recording at Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire, SG11 2NT (NGR TL 41933 25319; Figs. 1 - 2). The recording was commissioned by Project 5 Architecture LLP (Mary Plowman), on behalf of their clients James and Rachel Dyer, and undertaken in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for alteration and extension to the dwelling and the replacement of an outbuilding (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2453/HH). A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks was also required by the condition, the results of which will be the subject of a separate report.

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, Dan McConnell, dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) compiled by AS (27<sup>th</sup> April 20<sup>th</sup> January 2016), approved by HCC HEA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England (HE) guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a*

*guide to good recording practice* (2016), 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 buildings in their present form (to Historic England Level 3),
- the monitoring and recording of any historic fabric revealed during the planned works,
- the production of a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form
- 

### *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**

2.1 Braughing is a village in the rural area of East Hertfordshire situated approximately 1km east of the A10, originally Ermine Street, the Roman Road leading northwards from London (Fig. 1). Cockhamsted lies some 2km to the east in a rural landscape with the hamlet of Braughing Friars to the south and Albury Hall to the east. It is located at the end of an access road that extends 0.4km north from Friars Road before turning and continuing east for 1km.

2.2 Apart from one or two other properties that lie along the road, the assessment building lies in an isolated position in an irregular but generally triangular plot of land (3,500m<sup>2</sup>; Fig. 2) surrounded by arable fields. The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 66 (as designated in the East Hertfordshire Local Plan) and the assessment building lies in the north-east corner of the site, with an outbuilding immediately to the north which is also subject to assessment, and a further outbuilding to the west (outside the assessment area). The remainder of the site is substantially treed and in addition is marked by the presence of an extant medieval moated site (HER 1970).

2.3 The parish of Braughing is situated within the extensive Boulder Clay landscape that extends throughout much of East Anglia. The landscape is characterised by gentle undulations and small river valleys and streams, with countryside rich in ancient woodland and meadows. The bedrock geology of the site is comprised of the Upper Chalk formation (BGS 1991), deposited between 71 and 83 MYA, during the late Cretaceous period, and is overlain by well drained calcareous soils of the Hanslope association (SSEW 1983).

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

#### *Archaeological databases*

3.2 All known archaeological sites and spot-finds are collated in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 550m radius of the site are discussed in Section 4 and reproduced as Appendices 1 and 2.

#### *Historical and cartographic sources*

3.3 The principal source for records of this type is the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS) as well as AS's own library. Relevant documents are reproduced in Figs 4 - 8.

#### *Secondary sources*

3.4 Secondary sources were researched at the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS) and AS's own 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.

#### *Geological/geotechnical information*

3.5 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate

maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

#### *Fieldwork*

3.5 The site was visited on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2016 in order to undertake the technical analysis, drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins, while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans and elevations, provided by the client, were checked for accuracy and altered where necessary, with a cross-section through the house produced to illustrate the truss form. These have been reproduced as Figs. 8-10).

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. 9-10).

3.7 The monitoring and recording element of the project was conducted in order to assess and record internal partitions that were being removed, and to record any historic fabric exposed following the lifting of floorboards, removal of other fittings and plasterwork. The approved development plan was provided by the client and is included as Fig. 11. This information was used to augment the record.

## **4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH**

### ***Prehistoric & Romano-British***

4.1 Prehistoric East Hertfordshire provided ideal conditions for settlement; the Boulder Clay plateau that extends throughout East Anglia becomes heavily punctuated in East Hertfordshire by the valleys of rivers and their tributaries and such a landscape would have been rich in the flora and fauna that sustained hunter-gatherer populations. Known evidence for Mesolithic activity within Braughing includes worked flints found on the banks of the River Quin (Thompson, 2002: 2), while later prehistoric activity is evidenced by further flint finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age in the surrounding area but none in the vicinity of the site.

4.2 Substantial settlement of the area began during the Iron Age and is seen at Gatesbury where an earthwork of c.3ha housed populations from as early as the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. This settlement later expanded westwards towards the River Rib to cover a total of c.100ha (Partridge, 1981: 27). A circular enclosure to the south-west of Albury Hall (recorded as a cropmark) and to the east of the site is judged to date to the Iron Age, possibly a round house (HER 7491). The area remained a significant population centre throughout the Roman period and the early Romano-



British period saw the development of major routes including Ermine Street and Stane Street, as well as the Roman road from Braughing to Great Chesterford. Settlement during this period was focused west of Gatesbury, on the western side of the River Rib, however, a Roman iron spear was found at Cockhamsted and within the south-western section of the site in 1959 (HER 2116).

### ***Anglo-Saxon and medieval***

4.3 As the closest settlement of size the historic development of Braughing is relevant to the site. There is thought to have been continuous occupation in the area of the Roman settlement into and through the Anglo-Saxon period, in part due to place-name evidence; the Roman settlement was referred to as 'Wickham Hill', a combination of the Latin *Vicus* (small settlement), and the Old English *Ham* (estate) (Rowe & Williamson, 2013). Investigations in the town demonstrate periods of excessive waterlogging in the area, perhaps a failure to maintain the drainage systems, which suggest at least some areas were abandoned, but it is clear that a settlement of some significance endured to lend its name to the Hundred of Braughing. The town is also the site of a Minster church, evidence of which survives within the fabric of the extant medieval church.

4.4 At Domesday in 1086, the manor of Braughing is listed as supporting 29 households, with a value of 5 hides, held by Count Eustace of Bologne. The success of nearby thoroughfare settlements situated on the major highways, including Puckeridge, on the route of Ermine Street for example, led to a gradual decline of prosperity in Braughing, which remained largely agricultural in character. This reached a peak during the 14<sup>th</sup> century which saw a series of poor harvests, cattle disease and the Black Death (Thompson, 2002: 10 – 11). It was not until the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and the coming of the wool trade, that Braughing showed signs of recovery. The influence of the wool trade is still visible in street names in Braughing, including Fleece Lane, and later in the naming of the 17<sup>th</sup> century coaching house, The Golden Fleece.

### ***Post-medieval and later***

4.5 The post-medieval period exhibits some economic recovery in Braughing, with a large number of extant inns and taverns being established, as well as a substantial number of extant farmsteads. Within the surrounding area, the post-medieval period is represented by traces of post-medieval woodland and field boundaries (HER 16726), a late 19<sup>th</sup> century conduit associated with Albury Hall to the east (HER 17972), and the landscape park at Albury Hall (HER 31101). Undated remains include an enclosure with curvilinear and rectilinear elements, and buried pits located to the north-east (HER 16727) and sub-circular and sub-rectangular enclosures (HER 16729), all of which suggests enduring activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

### ***Cockhamsted***

4.6 The site itself is designated as Area of Archaeological Significance No. 66 (EHDC Local Plan) due to the presence of the extant medieval moated site to the immediate south of the assessment building, which itself is Grade II listed (Appendix

3). The moat is rectangular and survives in good condition, with the area it encloses retaining rubble from a post-medieval building (HER 1970), but the potential for earlier, medieval structural evidence is considerable.

4.7 Cockhamsted was a manor at Domesday and is recorded as 'Cockehamestede'. It is thought to have been dispersed rather than nucleated (HER 1006) and in 1066 was held by Gouti, one of Earl Harold's thegns, and assessed at two hides with land for six ploughs (Page 1912). In 1086, however, the estate was held by Count Eustace of Boulogne (associated with 14 places after the Conquest) and consisted of 13 households.

4.8 According to the Victoria County History (Page 1912) the manor was later granted to the priory of Anglesey, near Cambridge, and in 1291 was assessed at £6, subsequently consisting of 'messuage and 180 acres of land, with meadow, pasture and wood, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Scales' granted to the prior and convent by Thomas de Chedworth in 1346 (*Ibid.*). The priory appears to have leased Cockhamsted to Geoffrey de la Lee; in 1319 he held a grant of free warren there and subsequently his son held the same grant but also a licence to inclose and impark 300 acres of land in Braughing and Albury. The manor of Cockhamsted passed from the de la Lee family by marriage to the Barley family, and in 1445 – 46, John Barley died seised of the manor held jointly with his wife Katherine of the Prior of Anglesey.

4.9 Though the assessment building itself dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the manor of Cockhamsted is demonstrated to be substantially historic and the existing house must replace earlier buildings in the vicinity (HER 17971), not least that formerly enclosed by the extant moat. Readily available historic considerations of the early post-medieval history of the manor display discrepancies between some documents and suggest there may have been a more complex history to the manor and assessment building.

4.10 In 1912, the VCH suggests Cockhamsted passed from the Barley family to the Brograve family by marriage in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when Dorothy Brograve seems to have inherited the whole manor (Page 1912). There seems to have been questions regarding rightful ownership and in 1611, the Crown granted the manor to informers George and Thomas Whitmore who conveyed their title elsewhere. However, the Brograves subsequently proved the manor was rightly theirs and in 1716 conveyed it to Robert Colman, in trust for Jacob Houblon. The Houblon family later sold Cockhamsted to the Larken family of Braughing (Clutterbuck 1827), and in 1894 the manor was bought by Mr. Robert Lanyon of Spitsberg, Kansas, whose son held the manor in 1912 (Page 1912). At this point, a 'moated house called Cockhamsted' was a farm occupied by Mr Grigg.

4.11 There are discrepancies, however, and a lease for a 'capital messuage called Cockhamsted' formed part of a wider estate leased by Sir John Wodehouse, bart, to Thomas Brograve, esquire' is dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 1725 (HALS Ref. H/470), and historic directories from the 19<sup>th</sup> century indicate that in 1890 the 'priory manor of Cockhampstead' was owned by Alexander Morrison esq. (Kelly's, 1890, p. 729), subsequently held in 1894 and 1895 by his trustees (Kelly's 1894, p. 55; Kelly's 1895, p. 55) but by 1899 was under the ownership of Robert Lanyon esq. (Kelly's, 1899, p. 62) when the histories appear to merge, perhaps suggesting some division

of the estate and subsequent consolidation. Furthermore, the list description suggests a change in ownership in 1803 (App. 3), though no readily available records were found that document this, but perhaps marks the date the property changes hands between Houblon and Larken.

4.12 Cartographic sources are useful in tracing the history of the site in general, and the earliest map consulted shows Cockhamsted which likely depicts that contained within the moated site to the south of the existing house. This comprises Dury and Andrews' topographical map of Hertfordshire produced in 1766 (Fig. 3) and shows Cockhamsted along the line of a road extending north-south, which probably only survives as a track way across the fields to the north. By 1822 (Fig. 4), the landscape is more recognisable with Cockhamsted given access from the west as it is now and the buildings depicted presumably comprising those that survive today though no particular detail is discernible.

4.13 The first cartographic sources to depict the site in any detail are the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> OS maps dated 1879 and 1897, both of which depict the site in identical form. Fig. 5, the 1897 OS map, shows the assessment building including the main range and service range attached to the north. A farm complex lies immediately to the west including a number of narrow ranges around open yard in a typical Victorian model farm arrangement. One of the eastern ranges survives to the west of the existing house, but the remainder were demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Other buildings within the vicinity include a further outbuilding to the west along the boundary of the site, and to the north-west a building set within its own plot, which likely comprised workers' cottages. To the immediately south of the house and farm complex, the medieval moat is shown much as it is today with four arms enclosing a rectangular area containing trees. In 1921, the site was depicted with an identical layout as the previous sources (Fig. 6), but by 1946 the site has changed dramatically with the majority of the farm buildings having been demolished (Fig. 7). The site now comprises the main house and attached service range with the surviving outbuilding close to the west, but otherwise only the outbuilding at the western boundary and the cottage to the north-west is shown extant. As before the moat is visible to the south. Also of note, the existing garage range to the north of the house is not depicted until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in addition is of no architectural merit.

## 5 THE BUILDING

5.1 The assessment building comprises the former farmhouse with a driveway on the west side and gardens on the east, with the outbuilding to the north and an open field to the south. To the west of the outbuilding and on the north side of the house is an area of mechanical blue brick paving. To the west, beyond the driveway is a further outbuilding which is historic and 19<sup>th</sup> century in date which lies outside the scope of the assessment.

### Exterior

5.2 The house is a large two-storey double-pile building, rectangular in plan and aligned north-south with the principal elevation on the west and a slower two-storey

service range extending from the north elevation. It is constructed of a grey stock brick laid in Flemish bond with original lime mortar and evidence for tuck pointing surviving in places. The bricks themselves are fairly creased and occasional straight skintles are visible. At the time of the survey, the house was scaffolded meaning not all details of the elevations were visible (Plate 1), but enough was visible to elucidate the form.

5.3 The principal elevation is of three windows bays with a central entrance porch and the elevation framed by brick pilasters at the corners. The porch is of similar brickwork, that has been sand-blasted or heavily cleaned, though this structure seems to have been planted on to the main frontage a relatively short time after construction. It is pilastered at the corners in imitation of the main range and here has moulded painted capitals to a plain frieze and triangular pediment with an echinus moulding, also heavily painted. There are two small fixed lights in the outer walls, each of ten panes. The jambs of the existing doorway are later as they do not respect or continue the plinth course, but they are of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick, while the existing doors are modern but perhaps reusing an earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century brass rim-lock. During the planned works, a portion of plasterwork was removed over the doorway exposing a timber lintel. The plasterwork in this area is of sand and cement over steel mesh and represents an area of repair or replacement, while the lintel itself is a reused timber. Above the lintel, red brick is visible.

5.4 Sash windows lie to either side of the central entrance at ground floor level and are of eight-over-eight form recessed into the brickwork and set below fine, flat-gauged brick arches in gault brick and with stone sills. The northern example has been renewed or perhaps stripped of paint. At first floor level, three identical eight-over-eight sashes lie below a plastered eaves. The roof over has a shallow hipped profile and is covered with grey slate, while two chimney stacks rise through the apex at the hips.

5.5 The southern elevation reflects the double-pile nature of the building with windows lighting front and rear rooms (Plate 2). This side has a brick plinth and pilastered corners as on the main elevation, and the windows (two at ground floor and two at first floor level) are all eight-over-eight sash windows below flat-gauged brick arches. The eastern example at first floor level has no horns and is possibly original, while the others have small plain horns. At the south-east corner, courses of red brick are visible at ground level.

5.6 The rear, east elevation is similarly symmetrical and of good construction though here on the private side, the brickwork is less consistent though all tuckpointed as before. There has been some clear alteration and repair/rebuilding in red brick, particularly around the cellar aperture which may suggest the cellar entrance is a later insertion. At ground level, the central doorway is reached up a large stone step and has a semicircular gault brick arch with a plain infill panel, while the door itself is a glazed 15-pane door with a good, probably 1930s handle.

5.7 The rooms to either side at ground floor level are lit by eight-over-eight sash windows with small horns as on the south (Plate 3), while the three upper sashes have no horns. There has been alteration with the insertion of small apertures to the north of the doorway and first floor central window. These have cambered brick

arches and at ground floor level contains a four-pane casement and at upper level a two-light casement that looks renewed. The cellar entrance lies to the south of the central doorway, and is given access down a series of steps. The existing doorway has a fairly crude flat brick arch though the existing door is smaller than the original aperture.

5.8 The north side of the house is visible for a short section to the east of the service range and displays a pilaster and brick plinth as elsewhere. There is a doorway at ground floor level that formerly led to the conservatory, which has been removed as part of the planned works. The doorway is tall and has a flat gault brick arch, though the brick jambs have been rebuilt, and the aperture may have formerly comprised a window. A window aperture at first floor level has been reopened.

5.9 The service range to the north has been constructed of similar grey stock brick laid in Flemish bond, but clearly constructed as subservient to the main range with lesser detailing and in addition has been altered over time. It replicates the low brick plinth as on the main house but otherwise presents an irregular array of windows with blocking evident as well as possible insertions where no queen closers are present. As it exists now, the ground floor includes an original window aperture with queen closers at the north end. It contains a six-over-six sash window with horns. Adjoining this is an inserted eight-over-eight sash window, though perhaps is an enlargement of a narrower aperture. To the south a twelve-over-twelve sash window lies in an original aperture, the upper sash with shaped horns, but the lower sash replaced. Adjoining the main house, a blocked window aperture is visible. At first floor level, there is a blank area above the first sash, then an altered/rebuilt area of brickwork before a possible original aperture with an eight-over-eight sash window. An adjacent eight-over-eight sash has been raised through the eaves to occupy a dormer window, and the lower area infilled with brick, while finally a ten-over-ten sash window in an original aperture. All apertures are recessed into the brickwork. The roof of this range has a shallow hip at the north end covered in grey slate with a chimney stack rising through the centre.

5.10 The rear east elevation, in contrast with the west side, is constructed of variable red brick but replicating some details such as the plinth course. Occasional bricks have straight skintles and the brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and tuck-pointed. There appears to be a variation in brick type used at upper level where a higher proportion of bricks have kiss marks, while the fenestration pattern is again irregular as on the west side. The ground floor includes a doorway at the west end, currently being converted to a window, and an adjoining ten-over-ten sash window with horns and queen closers set below a cambered brick arch. A doorway to the north has a cambered brick arch but the pattern of queen closers suggest this was formerly a window aperture, and finally a ten-over-ten sash window with horns and a cambered brick arch. At first floor level there is a narrow six-over-six sash window with no horns at the south end. Close to the centre an eight-over-eight sash window lies above the existing doorway, and a similar eight-over-eight sash lies at the north end. None of these apertures have queen closers and suggests there has been some rebuilding on this side.

5.11 The north end of the service range has been extended with a small 20<sup>th</sup> century single-storey unit of no interest that is currently been reroofed. Above, the

north elevation of the service range is visible and there is a window opening with queen closers on one side.

## **Interior**

### *Ground floor*

5.12 The principal entrance to the interior lies on the west side of the main house and lead into a tall entrance hall that extends the full depth of the building and accommodates the staircase at the rear adjoining the back doorway (Plate 4), with doorways leading to reception rooms on either side and the service areas to the north-east. In typical Regency style, the rooms are high and light, though there has been alteration in places. The principal ground floor rooms all appear to have been re-floored in narrow softwood boards which are continuous throughout, and where occasional boards are lifted the joists are slender above a fairly substantial void with story walls of Fletton brickwork.

5.13 The west end of the entrance hall (GF01) incorporates the porch but has a concrete lintel to support the external wall of the main range. Within the hallway proper, there is a simple moulded skirting board, plain walls and no cornice. To either side, large doorways lead to Rooms GF02 and GF03 and have moulded architraves with double doors, the doors currently lined for protection during the planned works but seemingly with applied mouldings. These doors may be those referred to in the list description as relocated from Panshanger House though they are currently not visible. To the rear, a doorway before the staircase leads north to Room GF05 and the service range beyond. This aperture has no surround and appears to be part of a secondary 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of work, while behind the staircase a four-panel door leads into a closet/cupboard but originally led into GF05. On the opposite side of the hallway at the rear, a recess survives, marking the position of the former doorway into the rear room on this side.

5.14 The staircase is original and is a fine example typical of its early 19<sup>th</sup> century date rising from a curtailed base with typically early Victorian handrail and stick balusters on an open string (Plate 5). The handrail appears to be of hardwood with a simple profile but has been covered in protective fabric for the duration of the work, while the balusters are painted white. The treads are nosed, with the nosings projecting to the sides but otherwise unadorned. Recessed moulded panelling encloses the space below the staircase and accommodates a cupboard which is reached from the east via a four-panel door with recessed moulded panels and a good handle.

5.15 From the hallway, a large reception room (GF02) is reached to the north and lit by a window on the west side. The walls are plain and the skirting board has been mostly removed but is of simple moulded form where it survives. There is evidence for a cornice, which has been removed during these works and stored elsewhere. It is thought to have been brought in from the mansion of the Panshanger estate, perhaps at its demolition which seems to coincide with the construction of this house. This was inspected in storage and is of much interest. It is of timber and carved with fruit and foliage as well as the initials CC, which if its origins are correct must be for the Cowper family (Plate 6). It is unlikely to have comprised a cornice originally,

however, and is more consistent with ceiling coffering or similar. Furthermore, it is stylistically more consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century date and while it may have been brought in from Panshanger House, it may itself have been relocated from the former Cole Green Mansion demolished for the construction of Panshanger House.

5.16 The window on the north is a large eight-over-eight sash window, the sashes renewed but with plain panelled folding shutters surviving in boxes to either side (Plates 7-8). The original handles are lost but simple hinges survive. The fireplace on the east side of the room is typically Regency, with a simple surround with circular paterae and a plain shelf (Plate 9). Adjoining the fireplace to the east, a tall connecting doorway retains panelled reveals and soffits, but with a modern attached surround.

5.17 The opposite side of the hallway has a larger reception room (GF03), which is lit from two sides and has two bay windows in splayed reveals with panelled shutters housed in the reveals and panelled apron (Plate 10). Each shutter is of three narrow leaves, the outer show leaves with moulded panels and the inner examples plain. The original locking bars survive on both windows. The windows themselves differ, the south window probably late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century with horns, while the western sash window is probably slightly earlier with shaped horns. The walls are panelled, with high moulded skirting boards and applied mouldings creating large panels with a deep coved cornice and inner reeding. The cornice is probably gypsum and consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup> century. Alteration is most evident on the east wall where the chimney breast survives, but the walls to either side have been removed in order to communicate with the adjoining Room GF04 (while blocking the entrance to that room from the hallway, see below). The fire surround has been removed and stored and there is a large applied panel above perhaps to hold a painting or mirror. These apertures were latterly framed with columns, now removed. The lime plaster of the outer walls is exposed here and is fairly pale and contains animal hair.

5.18 The rear room (GF04) is now only reached from Room GF03 but was formerly given access from the hallway. It has a high skirting board with full-height applied panels, which have been removed in places and here they can be seen to have been applied over the earlier plasterwork and paint. The window on the south is as seen in the adjoining room with panelled shutters, and the window is probably late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

5.19 The final room in the main house (GF05) at this level lies in the north-east corner and has been altered but at an early date and part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of work. The room was originally been given access through the doorway to the rear of the staircase, and is now reached through an inserted aperture west of the staircase, while the original doorway now leads to a WC (GF05a). The WC was created by the appropriation of space and the insertion of a window to light the room, the window comprising a four-pane pivoting casement. This was an early alteration and the removal of the partition during the planned works reveals the construction to be of primary-braced studwork with lath and plasterwork, and the studwork infilled with brick (Plate 11 and 12). The partition formerly extended the depth of the room, so creating a cupboard from the entrance hall, but the primary brace has been truncated to create the existing layout. This space was always a service area and

now gives access to the service range to the north. It has a plain skirting board and there were clearly fitted cupboards on the east side, though these are now gone. The window on the east is an eight-over-eight sash window. Otherwise, there is evidence of reworking to the floor in front of the chimney breast. It does not appear that this room was ever heated and instead, the entrance to the cellar was located here and some remodelling in concrete is marked with the name 'JASON'. At ceiling level there is a trimmed area with the brick of the hearth visible above.

5.20 From here, the service range is given access to the north. The first room formed the kitchen (GF06) and is currently undergoing remodelling so that the external walls are now exposed brick, while the floor is tiled but has the remains of cement screed in places. There is a large ten-over-ten sash window on the east, and a doorway adjoining formerly led to the garden room though is currently being converted to a window aperture, while a further twelve-over-twelve sash window lies on the west, recently stripped and refurbished. Some Fletton brickwork in this area demonstrates alteration. On the north side, a large kitchen fireplace for a range survives with doors to either side, and a small staircase to upper level in the north-east corner (Plate 13). Both doors have two applied panels. The staircase is a constricted stair that winds round a slender newel with simple nosed treads.

5.21 The doorway to the west of the fireplace leads to a small pantry (GF07) which is plain but retains impressions for shelves. The original layout is unclear here as the north wall is modern studwork, while the east wall is masonry. The companion room to the east (GF08) is plain and with a concrete screed floor. Nothing of interest is visible apart from a Victorian four-panel door which has been stripped of paint. A glazed door on the east to the exterior is modern and of no interest.

5.22 The final space occupies the north end of the service range but has been opened into the modern single storey extension to the north and the aperture framed with an inserted RSJ. The floor is of cement and the walls are plain with a ten-over-ten sash window on the east, seemingly refurbished but probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The remaining windows are new.

### *First floor*

5.23 The principal staircase rises to landing FF01. The landing is irregular in shape with good softwood floorboards that extend throughout all rooms at this level, and there are simple skirting boards unless otherwise noted below. The doors are all flushed over with applied mouldings but some examples where exposed are 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panel doors with recessed panels. All internal partitions at this level seem to comprise primary-braced studwork with plain walls and no cornicing unless otherwise noted.

5.24 An eight-over-eight sash window lights the staircase from the east and this is early with no horns and slender glazing bars. Doorways lead north and south adjacent to the staircase to give access to the front rooms, that to the south with a moulded surround and that to the north a later plain frame. The landing opens out to the rear where the walls have further applied moulding and doorways with moulded frames lead north and south, both containing flushed over doors.



5.25 The north-west room (FF02) is a large bedroom with an early 19<sup>th</sup> century eight-over-eight sash window, with no horns and a moulded surround. A fireplace on the east has brick reveals and applied panels to the timber surround. Where occasional floorboards have been lifted the joists are softwood and thin-section.

5.26 The south-west room (FF03) has a further original eight-over-eight sash window with no horns on the west, though the bottom sash has been replaced with thicker glazing bars. The window on the south is a later 19<sup>th</sup> century sash with horns. The fireplace on the east is blocked. A small doorway on the north leads to a closet which retains the original eight-over-eight sash on the west as elsewhere. On the east side, there were formerly shelves, though their removal has exposed the lower portion of the studwork partition. This is primary-braced, but also displays an aperture in the centre now infilled with modern fabric but marking the position of the original doorway from the landing. Also of note, is that this room apparently retained a hidden area in which World War Two ammunition was found by the current owners.

5.27 From the landing, the south-east room is fairly plain, but preserves the original eight-over-eight windows on the east and south, both with no horns and slender moulded glazing bars (Plate 14). The fireplace on the west is blocked, but the skirting is replicated.

5.28 The remainder of the main house at this level in the north-east corner has been subdivided from one room into three spaces and also gives access to the service range to the north. From the landing, a small lobby (FF06) has been subdivided from Room FF07 with a bathroom on the east (FF06a). The bathroom has been created from blockwork partitions with an inserted casement on the east. The door has been flushed over but is moulded to the rear. The floor is partially exposed where the board have been lifted. As elsewhere, there are thin-section softwood joists but there is also one earlier, reused historic timber that may have been a former wall-plate.

5.29 To the north, Room FF07 has a blocked fireplace on the west marked by the surviving hearth. The window on the east is an original eight-over-eight sash with no horns as elsewhere. A new window on the north reinstates a window in a latterly blocked aperture. Where occasional floorboards have been lifted, thin-section joists are visible with X-bracing.

5.30 The upper floor of the service range is reached via the small staircase in Room GF06. At upper level the stair well is enclosed by a modest yet entirely typical balustrade with a slender square newel with little chamfers, a simple handrail and stick balusters. The first floor landing (FF08) forms a narrow corridor on the east side, lit by an inserted six-over-six sash window, which is probably later 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the south end a series of short steps lead up to the rooms of the main range; the rooms in this range are set lower than those of the main range reflecting the lower roofline visible from the exterior. There are fairly wide softwood floorboards. Much of the roof has been rebuilt but retaining some of the earlier structure including tie-beams, occasional rafters and angle ties at the north end.

5.31 Room FF09 lies to the west of the landing (FF08) and latterly comprised two rooms, though the internal partition has been removed. The internal partition was itself a later insertion, demonstrated where it was built over fairly wide floorboards, and there is a plain skirting board. The two windows on the west are modern or refurbished, while the doors on the east have been removed though moulded frames survive. A cupboard on the south has a two-panel door and corresponds to the blocked aperture outlined in the adjoining Room FF02. A chimney-breast on the north does not appear to have ever held a fireplace (Plate 15).

5.32 The rooms to the north have narrow floorboards the internal partitions appear to be of modern blockwork. There is little of interest apart from in the northern room (FF12) where occasional elements of the roof structure are visible. The tie-beam is exposed and is offset from the later inserted partition and this, as well as a number of rafters are all of softwood. Two angle ties at the north end support the hip rafters.

### *Cellar*

5.33 The cellar was formerly reached from Room GF05 but is now given access from the exterior. It originally comprised a single open space with a brick floor throughout and the stairs at the north end. The walls to either side of the steps are of exposed red brickwork laid in English bond, while the steps are covered in cement though may conceal brickwork below.

5.34 The walls of the remainder of the cellar are all of painted brickwork and there is a drainage gully in the floor. On the west side, the chimney breast has heavily chamfered jambs and the strainer arch supports the stack above, but at some point the arch has been broken through to insert a flue into the stack, likely for a stove at this level.

5.35 The ceiling is all replaced in softwood with X-bracing but seemingly 20<sup>th</sup> century, and has been given addition support with Fletton brick piers. Fletton brick alterations are also visible close to the existing entrance and the existing doorway has a concrete lintel. The door itself is a wide boarded door with a cat-hole. Modern interventions include the creation of a small room in the south-west corner with the insertion of blockwork partitions, as well as the construction of low concrete basins to the north to hold equipment of some kind.

### *Roof structure*

5.36 The roof of the main range was given access through a ceiling hatch in Room FF06 and is of regular and systematic construction utilising softwood of regular and slender scantling (Plate 17). The timber is notable by the presence of a number of scribed marks suggesting a Baltic origin for the timber (Plate 18), which are observed on purlins and one bridging joist to the ceiling below.

5.37 The roof is of king-post form, hipped at either end and supported on two trusses so there is a central wide bay with outer bays marking the hips, and two red brick chimney stacks. Each truss comprises a tie-beam with a slender king post, shouldered at head and base. A timber plug suggests the post is secured to the tie-

beam by a coach bolt. Slender raking struts rise from the base of the king post to support an upper flight of purlins, while a lower, second flight is supported by short raking struts from the tie-beam. Principal rafters are notched over the purlins and rise to meet the head of the king post which accommodates a ridgeboard. Common rafters ride over the back of the purlins. Assembly marks are visible on the base of the king posts and to the adjacent tie-beam and raking struts. The hips rafters are supported in each corner on a short dragon beam that terminates at an angle tie (Plate 19).

5.38 The ceiling to the floor below is of similarly regular and systematic construction. Each bay consists of slender bridging joists with diagonal reinforcing members into which the commons are jointed. The construction makes regular and efficient use of the timber and there is minimal pegging visible, though the upper ends of the raking struts from the king posts are pegged to the principal rafters, as are the short raking struts from tie-beams to the lower purlins. Otherwise, the dragon beams are tusk-tenoned to the angle ties and similar tusk-tenons are used between the principal joists of the ceilings structure.

### **Outbuilding**

5.39 The outbuilding lying to the north of the house was also subject to consideration and was found to be of no interest (Plate 20). It is constructed of stock brick laid in raking stretcher bond rising to a steeply pitched roof covered in grey slate, though the western gable is of vertical boards. The structure is arranged with a car port at lower level, a covered aisle on the south side and a staircase and WC at the east end, the staircase leading to rooms housed in the roof space. The upper spaces are lit though modern velux roof lights and all the fixtures and fittings are modern. A single-storey flat-roofed unit extends east in part identical brick and part timber boarding. It has pine-cone finials adorning the east wall but have been added from elsewhere.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

6.1 Technical analysis found the listing description to be generally accurate but has allowed additional details to be recorded. Cockhamsted is a good example of a Regency house constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and presenting a fine symmetrical appearance. It follows a double-pile plan with an attached service range added shortly after. Earlier ranges visible on historic maps demonstrate the presence of an earlier farmyard arrangement to the west, of which only one range survives (outside the scope of this report), and it is likely that this complex formed a successor to an earlier house contained within the moated site lying immediately to the south.

6.2 The house itself follows a standard plan with a central entrance hall extending the full depth of the house and functioning as a vestibule for the staircase at the rear. Polite reception rooms flank the entrance with secondary rooms to the rear and all have high ceilings and large sash windows that are typical of the period and many features such as the staircase and the windows complete with shutters survive. There has been alteration in that the southern rooms have been joined and the rear

doorway blocked, while the north-east room appears to have been altered a relatively short time after construction of the main house, perhaps with the construction of the north service range to provide a kitchen and other service areas. There is no evidence that the room was heated originally, and instead the staircase to the cellar was positioned immediately in front of the stack. As part of the secondary phase, the south side of the room was enclosed with good early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century primary-braced studwork to create two small closets reached from the stair hall, so that the only means of access to this room was from the reception room to the west. This phase likely saw the expansion of the house with a new service range that retains features such as a kitchen fireplace for a cooking range.

6.3 The roof structure of the house is of typical 19<sup>th</sup> century king-post form. It is well-constructed and utilises slender softwood members in an efficient and systematic arrangement, while the presence of numerous scribed marks suggests the timber was imported from Baltic regions.

6.4 Further interest is provided by the presence of a highly decorative corning, which the listing noted as being originally from Panshanger House. The decoration was not originally corning but likely from ceiling coffering and is more consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century date meaning if taken from Panshanger House, it may have itself been brought in from Coles Green, the precursor to Panshanger House. There has been general upgrading in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly in the service range, and the modern outbuilding was constructed in the mid-later 20<sup>th</sup> century and is of no interest.

## **ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **Websites**

1 National Heritage List for England  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1173043>

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 550m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b><i>Prehistoric</i></b>		
7491	42225 24923	Cropmark of a circular enclosure measuring approximately 20m in diameter to the south-west of Albury Hall. Probably a ring ditch, although the RCHM(E) dates this cropmark to the Iron Age (ie a round house)
<b><i>Romano-British</i></b>		
2116	419 253	Roman iron spear found at Cockhamsted in 1959
<b><i>Medieval</i></b>		
1006	4190 2530	Medieval occupation inferred from a manor recorded in Domesday Book, but more likely to be dispersed than nucleated
1970	4190 2522	Substantial rectangular medieval moat at Cockhamsted, enclosing rubble from a post-medieval building
<b><i>Post-medieval &amp; early modern</i></b>		
16726	41566 25657	Traces of post-medieval woodland and field boundaries, with possible underlying enclosures, to the north of Cockhamsted
17970	41887 25294	Farmstead associated with early 19th century house of Cockhamsted, but possibly older; demolished in the 20th century
17971	41935 25317	Cockhamsted is an early 19th century house which replaced earlier farmhouses with medieval origins
17972	42123 25337	Late 19th century conduit associated with Albury Hall
31101	4282 2556	Post-medieval landscape park at Albury Hall, features of which survive
<b><i>Undated</i></b>		
7490	42350 25015	Cropmarks of an extensive complex of rectilinear enclosures covering approximately 12 ha. to the south-west of Albury Hall. At least four conjoining enclosures, with internal features and radiating external ditches
16727	42088 25671	Enclosure with curvilinear and rectilinear elements, and buried pits located to the north-east of Cockhamsted
16729	41760 25184	Subcircular and subrectangular enclosures located to the west of Cockhamsted

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Figs</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Location</b>
4	1766	Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
5	1822	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
6	1897	Hertfordshire sheet XIV.15; 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
7	1921	Hertfordshire sheet XIV.15; 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
8	1946	Hertfordshire sheet XIV.15; revised edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS



## APPENDIX 3 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

### COCKHAMSTED (ALONG TRACK 1400 METRES FROM ROAD)

#### 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:** COCKHAMSTED (ALONG TRACK 1400 METRES FROM ROAD)

**List entry Number:** 1173043

**Location:** COCKHAMSTED (ALONG TRACK 1400 METRES FROM ROAD), FRAIRS ROAD

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Braughing

**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:** 161199

#### List entry Description

##### Details:

TL 42 NW BRAUGHING FRIARS ROAD (north side)

3/7 Cockhamsted (along track 1400m from road)

II

House. Early C19 (probably at change of owners in 1803). Grey brick with hipped slate roof. A large Regency style former farmhouse of 2 storeys. Symmetrical, double-pile plan, main block with low 2 storeys service range extending to N. Entrance front on W has a chamfered plinth, pilasters next the corners, plastered soffit to eaves overhang, gauged brick flat arches to 3 upper recessed sash windows with 8/8 panes of crown glass and 2 similar ground floor windows with 8/8 panes renewed. Rectangular pilastered central porch with echinus moulding to cornice and triangular pediment. E elevation similar with door in round headed recess and stair window over it set lower. Moulded panelled double doors to drawing room and dining room, and carved cornice of fruit and flowers in latter, said to come from Panshanger House.

National Grid Reference: TL 41933 25320

## APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> <i>Braughing</i>
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2453/HH
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	James and Rachel Dyer
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Refurbishment and extension
<b>Present land use:</b>	Dwelling
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	<i>TL 4193 2531</i>
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1859
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic building recording and monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	25.08.16
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and later
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>In August 2016 AS carried out historic building recording at Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for alteration and extension to the dwelling and the replacement of an outbuilding.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis found the listing description to be generally accurate but allowed additional details to be recorded. Cockhamsted is a good example of a Regency house constructed in the early 19th century and follows a double pile plan with a service range added shortly after construction. The house follows a standard plan with central entrance hall and stair vestibule extending the depth of the building with flanking reception rooms and further rooms to the rear. A number of historic fixtures and fittings survive throughout including the staircase, sash windows with good panelled shutters, while the roof structure is well-preserved and constructed of timber imported from the Baltic regions and bearing a number of scribed marks.</i></p> <p><i>A second phase executed shortly after construction of the main house comprised the addition of a service range to the north, with saw the reordering of the north-east room and its subdivision with internal partitions of primary-braced studwork that were removed as part of the current works. Of interest are sections of carved timber ceiling coffering (consistent with a 17th century date) enriched with fruit and flowers, birds, and the monogram CC which may be relocated from Panshanger House (possibly from Coles Green before that).</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> T Collins	Date of Summary: November 2016

## APPENDIX 5 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

<b>Site Details</b>							
<b>Site Name:</b> Cockhamsted, Friars Road, Braughing, Hertfordshire, SG11 2NT					<b>NGR:</b> TL 4193 2531		
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> HALS			
<b>Site Code:</b> AS1859				<b>Project Number:</b> 6789			
<b>Date of Work:</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> August 2016				<b>Related Work:</b>			
<b>Brief/s</b>				<b>Specification/s</b>			
<b>Date</b>		<b>Present</b>		<b>Date</b>		<b>Present</b>	
Advice 26/01/16		Yes		11 <sup>th</sup> April 2016		Yes	
<b>Site Records (Description)</b>							
11 sheets A4 photographic locations							
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>							
1 sheet A3 drafting film							
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b>							
1 sheet A3 plans and 2 sheets A4 plans							
<b>Digital Drawings</b>							
<b>Printouts of Drawings</b>			<b>Printouts of Data</b>			<b>Digital Data</b>	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
<b>Reports</b>							
<b>Report No</b>		<b>Report Type</b>				<b>Present</b>	
5259		Historic building recording				Yes	
<b>Site Photographs</b>							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
<b>Film No</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Negs Present</b>	<b>Contacts Present</b>	<b>Film No</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Present</b>
1	120mm	9-15	Yes	Yes	1	6-15	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b>							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
<b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b>							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

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Primary-braced studwork partition in Room GF05 after removal of lath and plasterwork, taken from the north-east



DP 3  
Primary-braced studwork partition in Room GF05 during removal of lath and plasterwork, taken from the west



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Primary-braced studwork partition in Room GF05 during removal of lath and plasterwork, taken from the west



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*King-post roof structure over the house (south-truss), taken from the north*



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*Base of the king post (south truss) showing timber plug and assembly marks (emphasised), taken from the north*



DP 19

*South-west corner of the roof space showing ceiling structure to the room below, taken from the north-east*



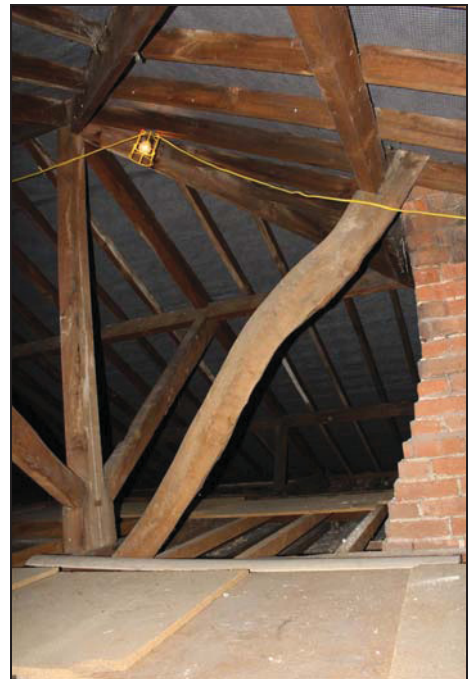
DP 20

*South-west corner of the roof space showing corner angle tie and ceiling structure to the room below, taken from the north-east*



DP 21

*Detail in the roof space showing tusk tenon joint in the ceiling arrangement of the room below, taken from the south*



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*Roof structure (south end) showing brace from the bridging joist to the purlin of the hip, taken from the west*



DP 23

*Scribed Baltic timber mark (tally mark) on a purlin in the roof structure*



DP 24

*Scribed Baltic timber mark on a purlin in the roof structure*





DP 25

*Scribed Baltic timber mark on a purlin in the roof structure*



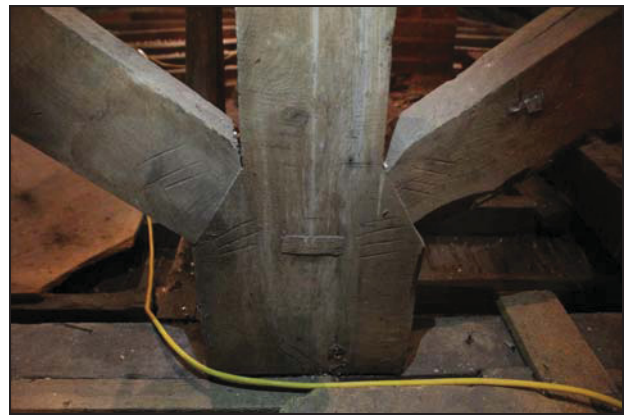
DP 26

*Scribed Baltic timber mark on a purlin in the roof structure*



DP 27

*Detail of the head of the king post in the roof structure (south truss), taken from the north*



DP 28

*Base of the king post (north truss) showing timber plug and assembly marks, taken from the south*



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*Entrance inserted to give access to the cellar with side brick arch and aperture reduced in size, taken from the east*



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*Detail of the curtailed base of the staircase (GF01), taken from the east*



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*Sash window with shutters on the south side of Room GF03, taken from the north*



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*Sash window with shutters on the south side of Room GF03, taken from the north*



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*Detail of the plasterwork cornice in Room GF03, taken from the west*



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*Chimneybreast on west side of Room GF04, taken from the south-east*



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*Detail of the plasterwork cornice in Room GF04, taken from the east*



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DP 65  
Sash window with shutters on the west side of Room GF02, taken from the south-east



DP 66  
Simple Regency fire surround on the east side of Room GF02, taken from the south-west



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Tall doorway in the north-east corner of Room GF02, taken from the west



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East side of Room GF06 (service range), taken from the west



DP 69

North side of Room GF06 (service range) showing kitchen fireplaces, taken from the south



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Sash window on the west side of Room GF07, taken from the south-east



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DP 72

East side of Room GF09, taken from the west





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DP 74

*Hallway FF08, taken from the north*



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DP 85

Hearth for former fireplace on the west side of Room FF07, taken from the east



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*East side of Room FF02, taken from the north-west*



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*Fireplace on the east side of Room FF02, taken from the west*



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*Window on the west side of Room FF02, taken from the east*



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*North wall of Room FF02 showing outline of blocked doorway to the service range (right), taken from the south*



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*Chimneybreast on the west side of the cellar supporting the stack above (BF01), taken from the east*



DP 103

*Cellar BF01, taken from the north*



DP 104

*Steps formerly leading from the Room GF05 down to the cellar (BF01), taken from the south*



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*Cellar BF01, taken from the south-west*



DP 106

*Decorative cornice formerly installed in Room GF02 stored prior to reinstallation*



DP 107

*Detail of the decorative cornice formerly installed in Room GF02 and stored prior to reinstallation*



DP 108

*Detail of the decorative cornice formerly installed in Room GF02 and stored prior to reinstallation*



DP 109

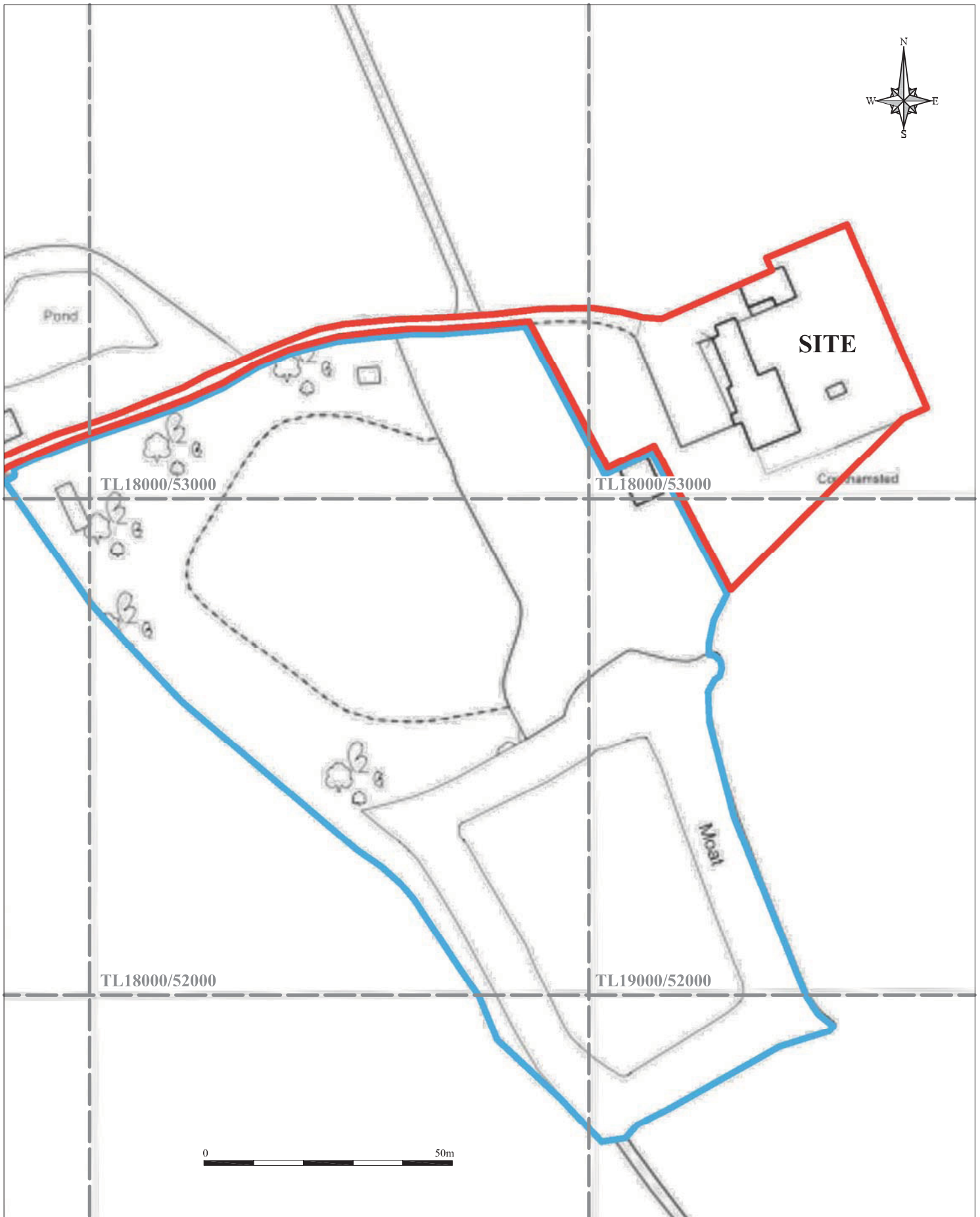
*Detail of the decorative cornice formerly installed in Room GF02 and stored prior to reinstallation*



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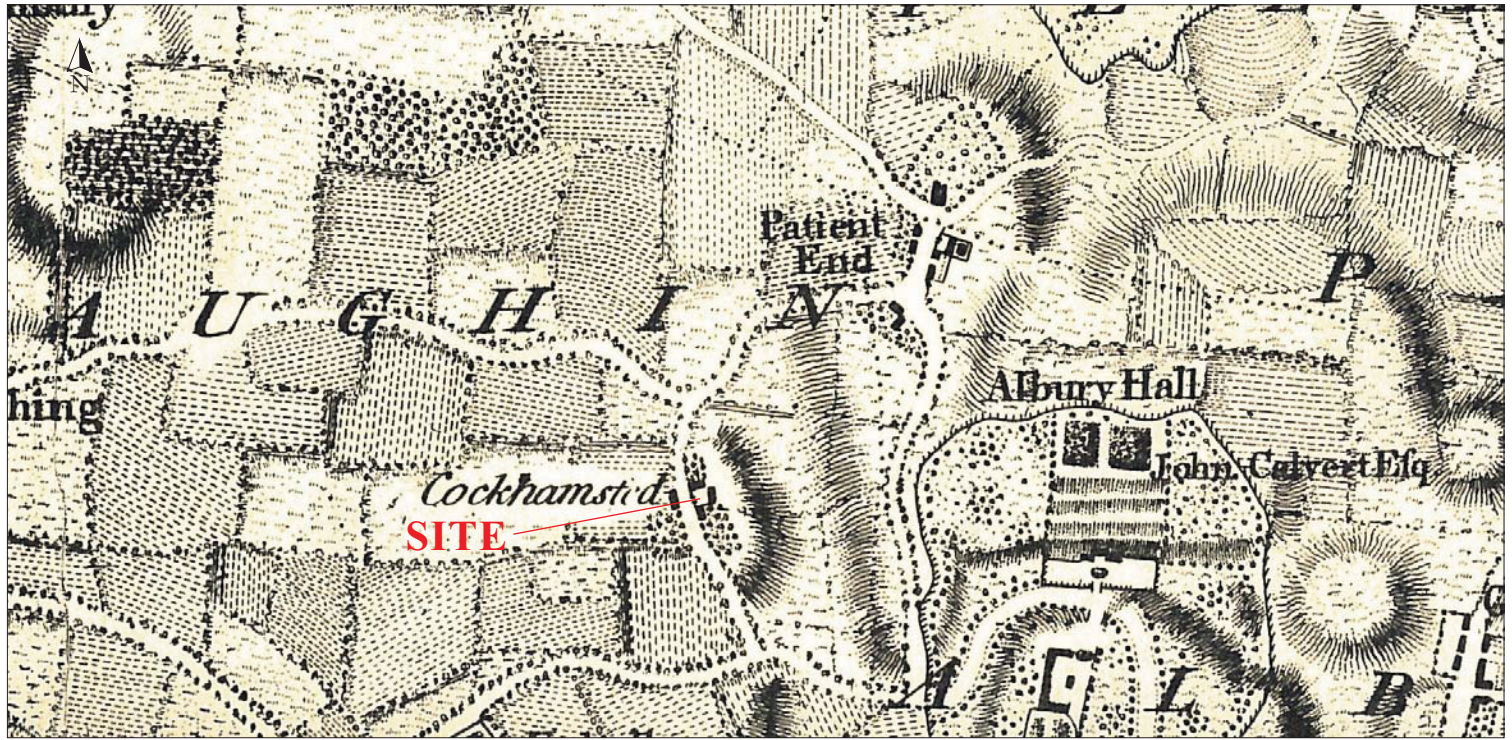
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Cockhamstead, Braughing, Hertfordshire (P6678)





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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4  
 Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Hertfordshire (P6678)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

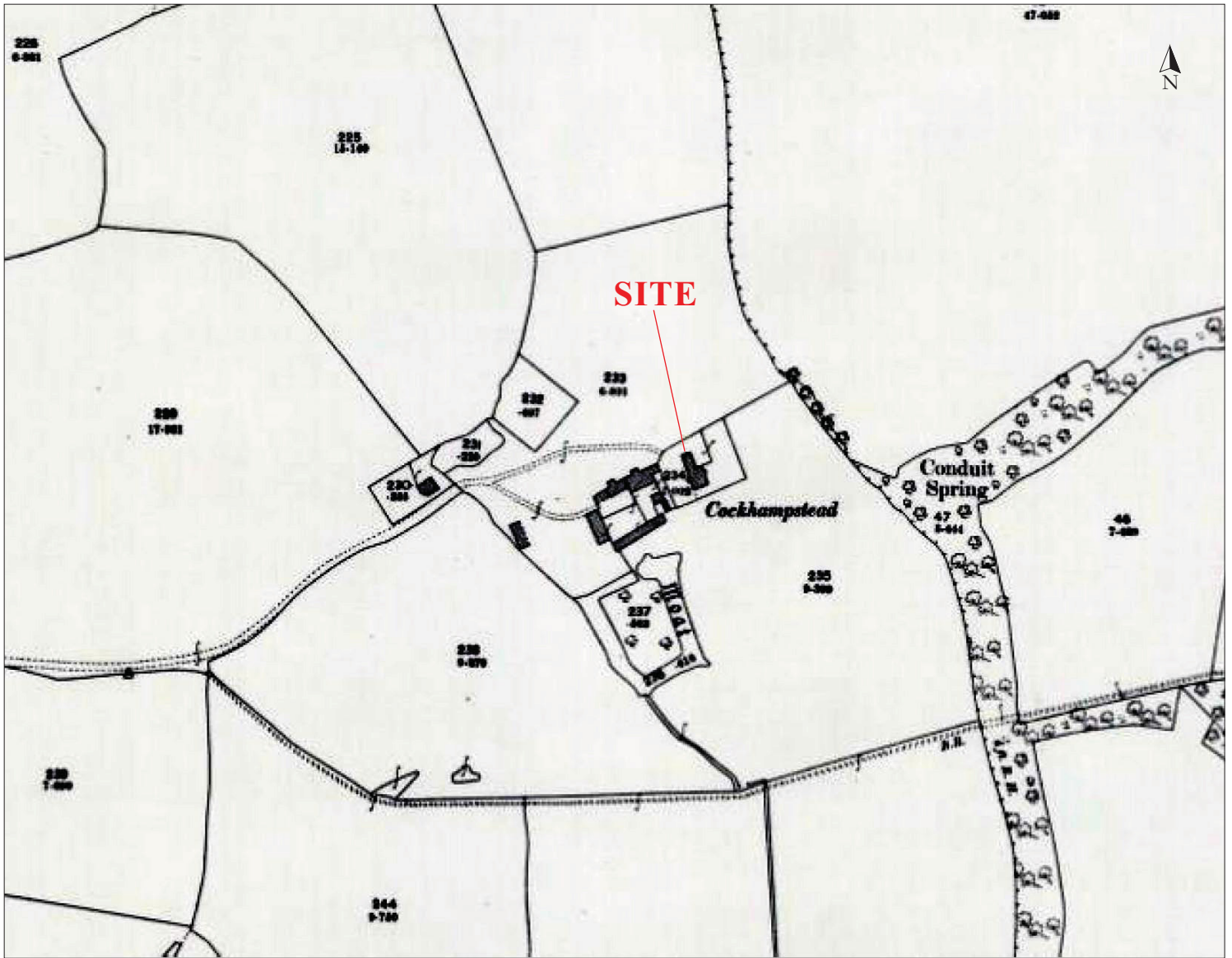
**Fig. 3 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766**

Not to scale

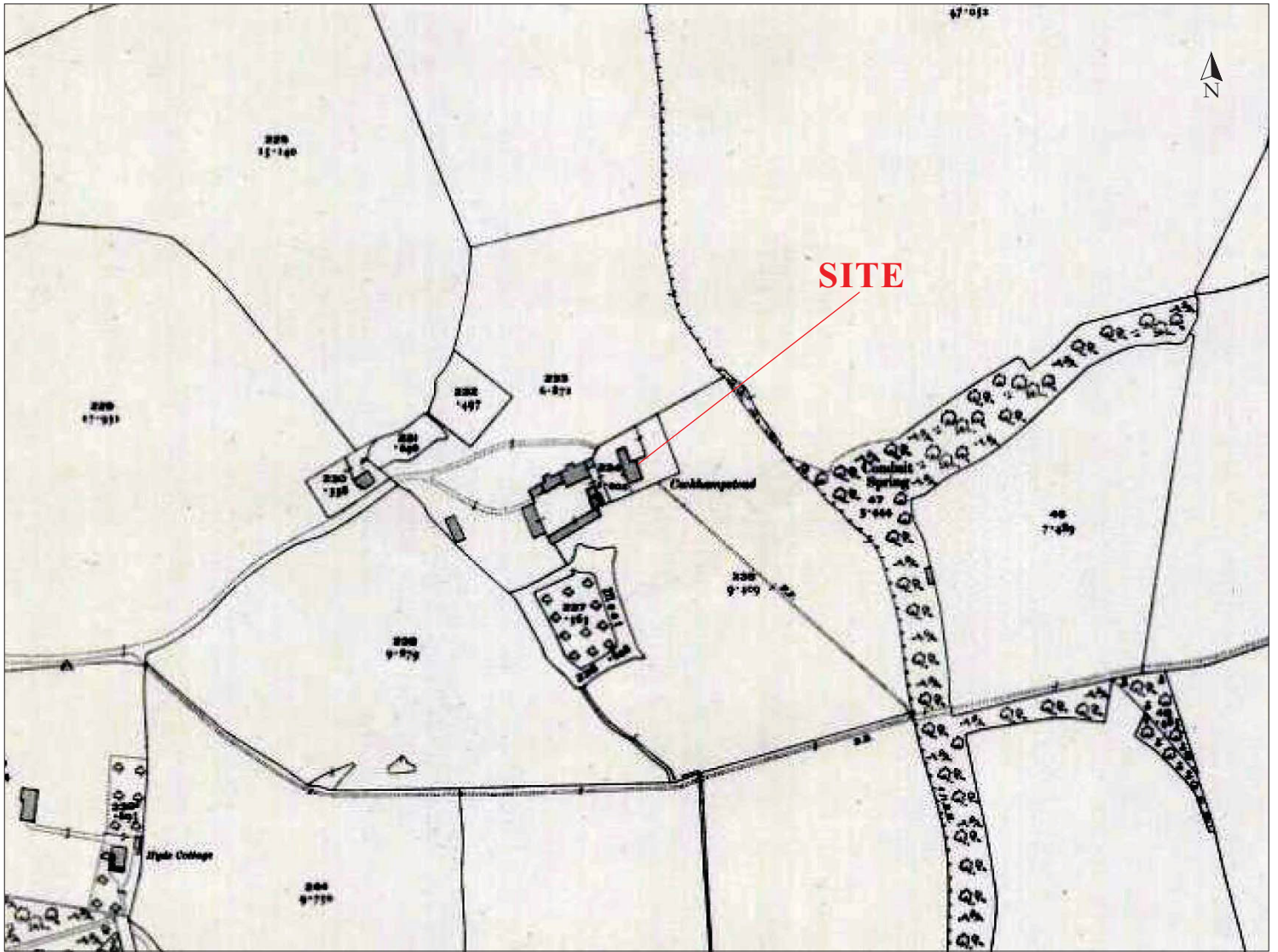
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Herts (P6678)



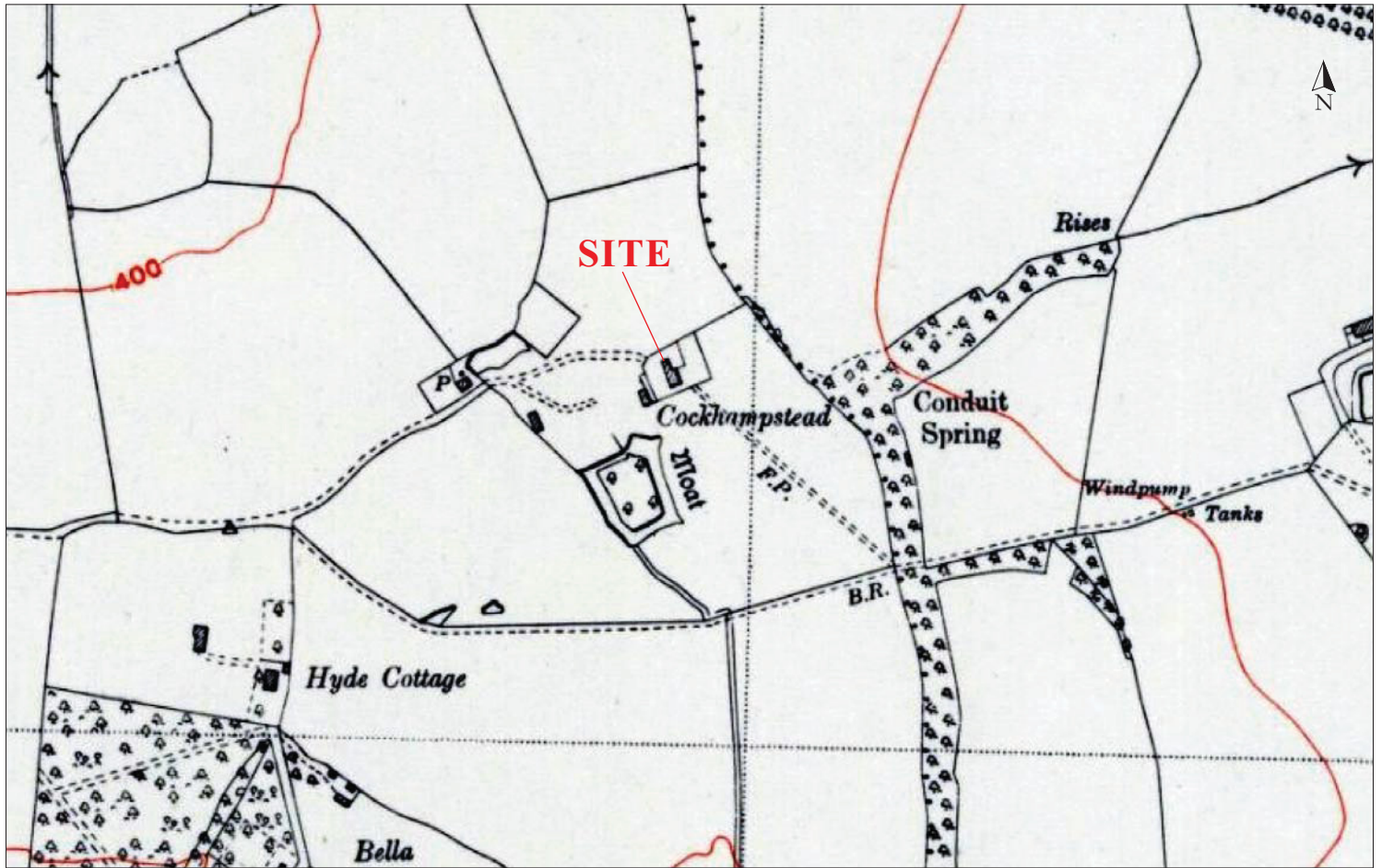
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 4 Bryant's map of Hertfordshire, 1822  
Not to scale  
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Herts (P6678)



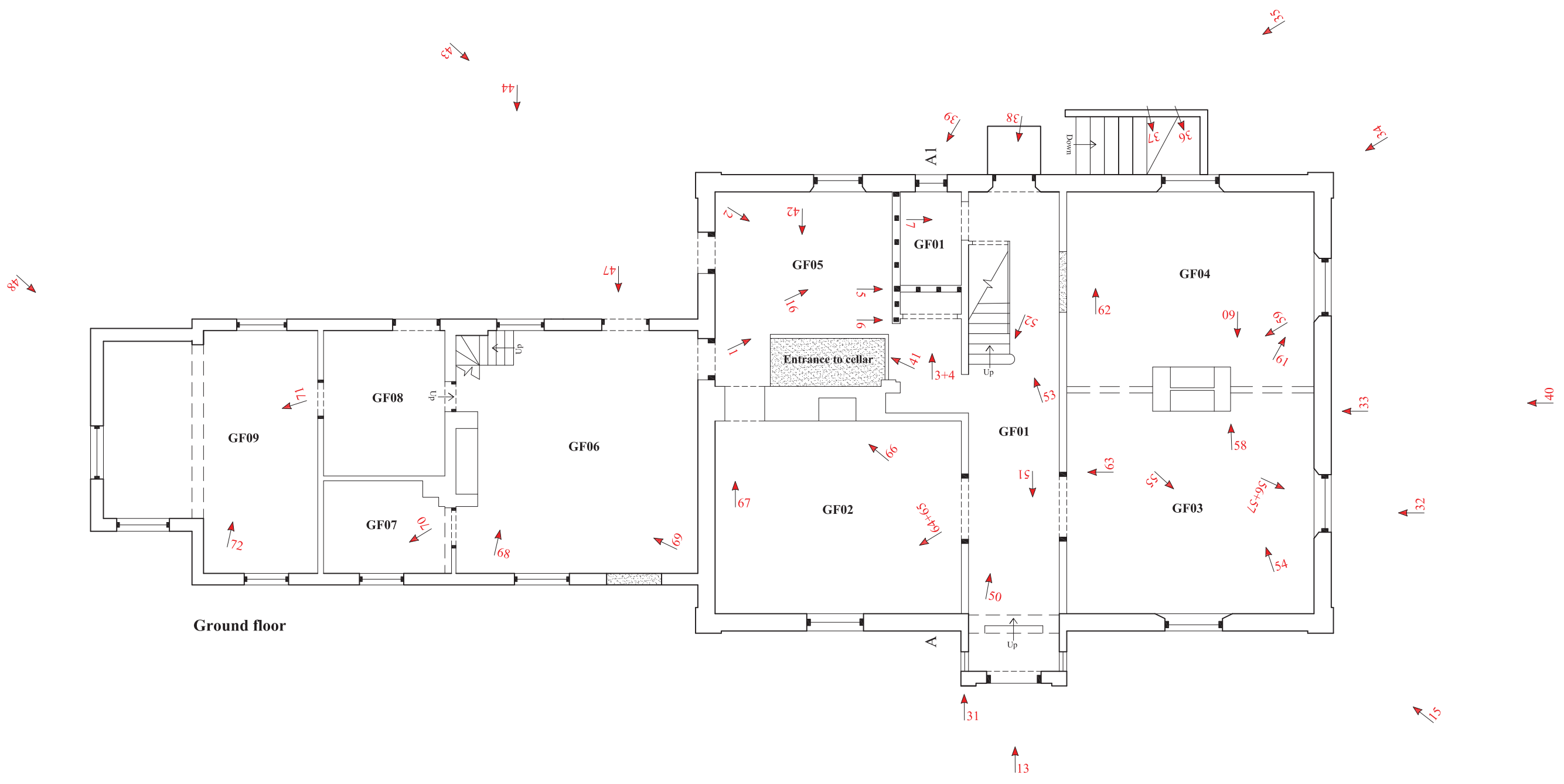
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 5 OS map, 1897</b>
Not to scale
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Herts (P6678)



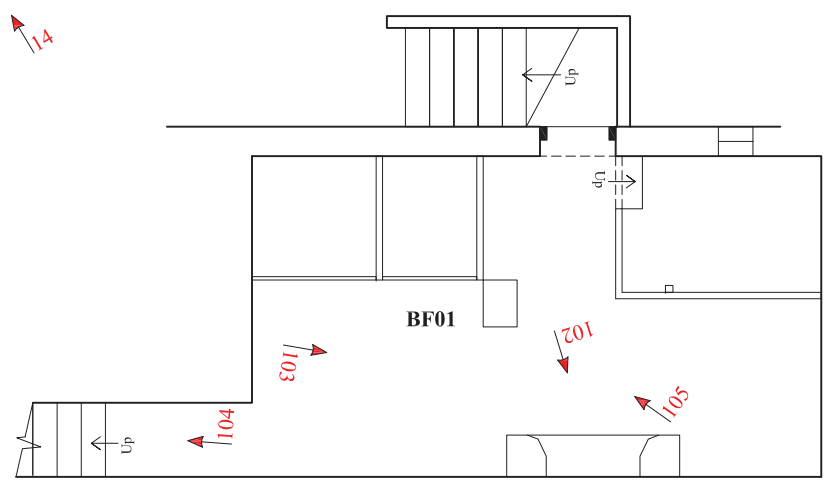
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 6 OS map, 1921</b>
Not to scale
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Herts (P6678)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 7 OS map, 1946</b>
Not to scale
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing, Herts (P6678)



Ground floor



Basement

↑ 106-109 - Decorative cornice from GF02 (ex-situ)

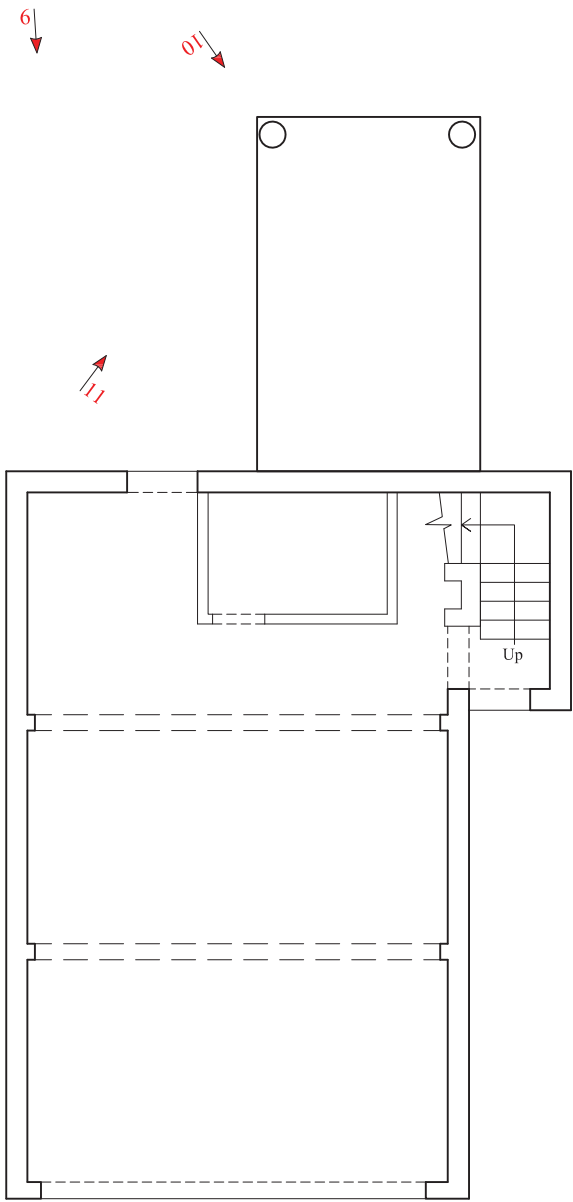
→ Photographic location



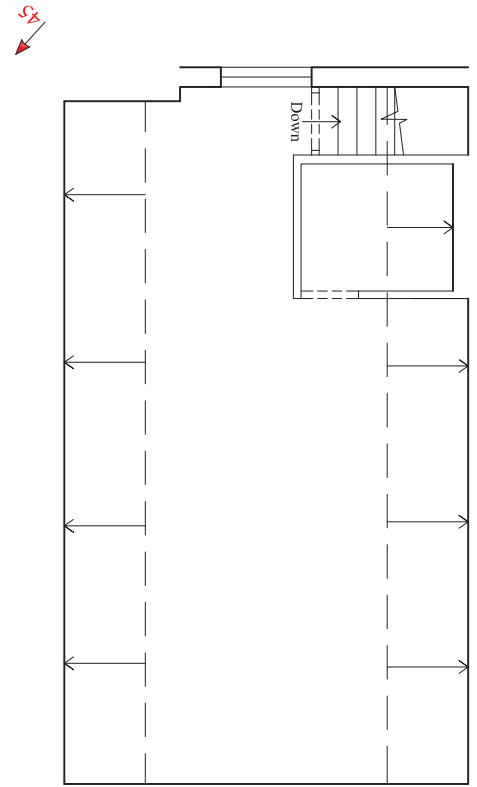
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 8 Floor plans - House**  
Scale 1:100 at A3  
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing (P6678)







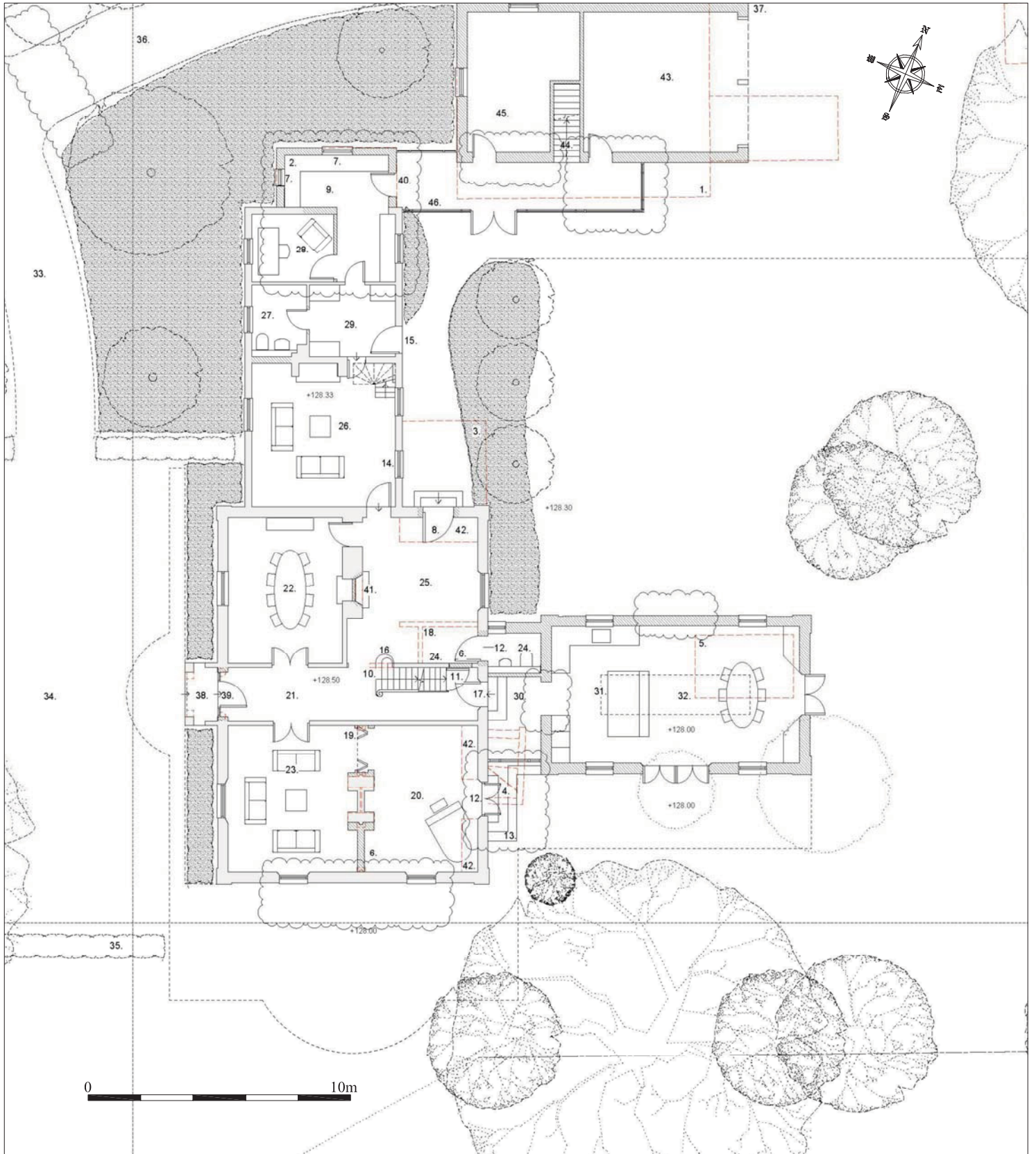
**Ground floor**



**First floor**



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 10 Floor plans - Outbuilding</b>
Scale 1:100 at A4
Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing (P6678)



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 11 Proposed development**

Scale 1:100 at A4

Cockhamsted, Friars Rd, Braughing (P6678)