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LORDSHIP COTTAGE, DANE END, WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING
MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Enquiry No. 293/15

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NGR: TL 3358 2201	Report No: 5169
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Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 6571
Signed:	Date: 18 July 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Lordship Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>In April 2016 AS carried out historic building recording and building monitoring at Lordship Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for extension and small-scale internal alteration.</i></p> <p><i>Lordship Cottage along with Orchard 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 Lordship Cottage forms the south-east bay of a 17th century timber-framed lobby-entry house and contains a large chimney stack with inglenook fireplace, while decorative touches such as characteristic lambs tongue chamfer stops can be seen. Monitoring during the planned works has allowed the character of the framing to be further elucidated so refining recent conclusions, which is revealed to utilise tension bracing rather than primary-bracing. Much reuse of earlier, probably medieval fabric is visible throughout. Interesting features include the presence of the formerly external south-east gable but no evidence for partitions at lower level suggesting a contemporary structure, now lost.</i></p> <p><i>The 18th century saw the building extended to the south-east, constructed reusing much earlier fabric and perhaps forming a rebuilding of an earlier element. The framing is characterised by the use of slender primary-braced studwork, with an efficient use of pegging and nails. The existing staircase in this range is modern but lies in the position of an earlier stair, while the final range provided further space in the 1970s and is of no interest.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	01.04.16 and 25.05.16		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	-
P. number	6571	Site code	AS1837
Type of project	Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Site status	Grade II listed		
Current land use	Semi-detached dwelling		
Planned development	New rear extension		
Main features (+dates)	17 th century 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.290m ²		
NGR	TL 3358 2201		
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	Katherine Windibank and Andrea Burrow		
Full title	Lordship Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. Historic building recording & building monitoring and recording		
Authors	Lauren Wilson MA, Tansy Collins MSt		
Report no.	5169		
Date (of report)	July 2016		

LORDSHIP COTTAGE, DANE END, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In April 2016 AS carried out historic building recording and building monitoring at Lordship Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for extension and small-scale internal alteration.

Lordship Cottage along with Orchard 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 Lordship Cottage forms the south-east bay of a 17th century timber-framed lobby-entry house and contains a large chimney stack with inglenook fireplace, while decorative touches such as characteristic lambs tongue chamfer stops can be seen. Monitoring during the planned works has allowed the character of the framing to be further elucidated so refining recent conclusions, which is revealed to utilise tension bracing rather than primary-bracing. Much reuse of earlier, probably medieval fabric is visible throughout. Interesting features include the presence of the formerly external south-east gable but no evidence for partitions at lower level suggesting a contemporary structure, now lost.

The 18th century saw the building extended to the south-east, constructed reusing much earlier fabric and perhaps forming a rebuilding of an earlier element. The framing is characterised by the use of slender primary-braced studwork, with an efficient use of pegging and nails. The existing staircase in this range is modern but lies in the position of an earlier stair, while the final range provided further space in the 1970s and is of no interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording and building monitoring at Lordship Cottage, Green End, Dane End, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3358 2201; Figs.1 - 2). The project was undertaken in advance of alterations including the construction of a new extension along with internal refurbishment (Fig. 11). The recording was required as part of a planning condition in advance of and during alterations to the property (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/1818/HH).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEU, dated 12th October 2015), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 18th February 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 (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 standing structure in its 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, and
- The archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations associated with the scheme where it had potential to impact on or expose historic fabric, 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

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 Hertfordshire District Council.

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

2.3 Lordship Cottage, which is the subject of this assessment, forms one half of a larger building situated on the south side of the lane within 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 the adjoining property Orchard Cottage), is Grade II listed (Appendix 1) and is described as 18th century or earlier in date. Both properties are closely associated in that both properties own half of a long outbuilding to the south-west and Lordship Cottage owns the gable between, though curiously this garden divides Orchard Cottage from their principal garden area to the south-east. Orchard Cottage, adjoining, has recently been subject to a similar assessment by AS and provides the opportunity to inspect the interior of the adjacent building to provide context.

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 Dane End comes from the Hertfordshire 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 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire 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 The principal sources for this type of evidence was HALS and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous archaeological investigation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Fieldwork

3.5 The site was visited between the 1st April 2016 in order to undertake the initial technical and archaeological analysis, the 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 a cross-section were produced, with the plans being based upon drawings provided by the client (Figs. 9-10).

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 A further visit was conducted on the 25th May 2016 for the purpose of monitoring during the planned works, specifically the removal of a modern first floor window. Historic fabric revealed during the planned works was recorded to provide additional detail.

4 THE EVIDENCE

Topography, geology & soils

4.1 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. 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.

4.2 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.

Archaeological and historical background

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 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 likely 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. Little Munden, or *Mundane*, held by Walter the Fleming, was assessed at just over five hides (Morris, J. 1976).

4.4 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

4.5 The de Scalariis, or de Scales family were lords of the manor of Little Munden during the 12th to 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.

4.6 Sir John Thornbury became lord of the manor of Little Munden in 1379-1380 (Rowe 1999, 54), and while the site of the contemporary manor house is unknown, 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

4.7 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

4.8 Surviving documentary records generally relate to Lordship Farm and the assessment site formerly came under the ownership of the farm and estate, 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), while 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 during this period that Lordship 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

4.9 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 1814, Nathaniel owned Dane End House situated c.400m to the south and Charles was in residence by 1815. In 1816, Nathaniel purchased the manor of Little Munden, which included all of 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).

4.10 Into the 1840s, Charles remained in residence at Dane End House with his wife, his two daughters and six servants (Rowe 1999, 44). However 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 farm and the estate were purchased by his brother Charles in c.1845 with John Cole as the farmer at Lordship's Farm until 1859 (Kelly's 1855, 222; Kelly's 1859, 354), after which Robert Walker was farmer in residence (Kelly's 1862, 410; Kelly's 1867).

4.11 Charles Snell Chauncy died in 1866, and the manor including the assessment site was transferred to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband (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 councillors elected in 1894.

4.12 Historical directories record Elizabeth Smith as the tenant farmer in 1906 (Kelly's 1906, 167), though in 1937 Ernest Smith, perhaps her son, was resident at which point the farm extended over 150 acres. 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).

The site

4.13 Research demonstrates that the history of Lordship Cottage (and Orchard Cottage adjoining) was linked with that of the manor of Little Munden until its sale 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 Lordship 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.

4.14 The earliest map reproduced in this report dates to 1766 and comprises 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.

4.15 An early 19th century map produced by Bryant in 1822 (Fig. 4) shows a single T-shaped building in the area of Lordship Cottage, while the complex at Lordship Farmhouse to the north-east has seen expansion.

4.16 By the time the tithe map had been produced the complex at Lordship Cottage is well expressed and the Lordship Farm complex to the north-east has been substantially enlarged (1840; Fig. 5). The site is now recognisable consisting of a long narrow range in the position of Lordship Cottage and the adjoining Orchard Cottage, while a building 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 Lordship Farm itself.

4.17 There are two occupiers listed for the plot containing Lordship Cottage and Orchard Farm suggesting a divided tenancy by 1840. 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). The school mistress is thought to have lived at Orchard Cottage and so the Vigus family must have occupied Lordship Cottage. The gardens are divided into Plots 438 and 439, with the portion now belonging to Lordship Cottage forming an orchard at that point. Further orchards lie to the north of the site.

4.18 The first edition OS map produced in 1880 (Fig. 6) provides the most useful depiction of the site and includes some subdivisions within the buildings, for example dividing what is now Lordship Cottage from Orchard Cottage. The assessment structure is depicted as a single range extending to the south-east and comprises approximately two-thirds of the length of the existing building, excluding the extension on the north-east side of Orchard Cottage. The outbuilding to the south-west is shown with the same outline as today and divided into two, and at this time has ponds to 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 south-east, while a further rectangular shape is depicted in the garden which may include an ephemeral structure which again does not survive.

4.19 Documentary records such as trade directories are of limited use for tracing the tenants of Lordship Cottage as they generally list only the farmer at Lordship Farm. However, census returns reveal that in 1891, the property was occupied by James Overall and his wife, Elizabeth, as well as their offspring (Charles, Lucy and Mary) and grandchildren (Charles, Earnest and Agnes) (Website 2).

4.20 The 1898 OS map (Fig. 7) demonstrates there has been some change to the buildings at Lordship Farm to the north, while the site itself is depicted fairly simply. In a change from the previous source, the main building is not shown divided into Lordship Cottage and Orchard Cottage, though this is likely simply an inaccuracy. The outbuilding may have been extended slightly to the south, while the small range to the south-east of the cottage remains and at this point the well in the southern corner is labelled.

4.21 By 1923 (Fig. 8), the small structure to the south-east of the main building has disappeared but the outbuilding is shown divided into two as now. Although the depiction of the main building, and documentary records, demonstrate the division into two properties the site is labelled under a single name 'Orchard Cottage' but the current land division enclosing a small area to the rear of Orchard Cottage is now in place.

5 THE BUILDING (Figs. 9-10)

Exterior

5.1 The property under assessment forms the south-eastern end of a larger building with Orchard Cottage to the north-west (Plate 1). It consists of two timber-framed inline ranges of different phases with a later extension continuing to the south-east, a small lean-to attached to the north-east side and a conservatory on the south-west. The planned works include the removal of the conservatory and its replacement with a one and a half storey element, the addition of a two-storey extension on the south-west side of the southernmost range, along with some internal alterations such as the removal of a bathroom and the piercing of the external walls to give access to the new extensions (Fig. 11).

5.2 As it exists, the building rises over two storeys with a steeply pitched roof covered in peg-tiles. The line of the apex is irregular in the northernmost two bays (Ranges 1 and 2) reflecting the historic character of the structure, while the south-east bay (Range 3) has a straight and even line consistent with its modern date. The fenestration is all modern, but the windows are all of casement form with small panes and likely replicate the previous form. The external walls are all rendered.

5.3 A large chimney stack rises through the apex at the north-west end at the junction with Orchard Cottage. It has been rebuilt at high level in 19th century brick but comprises the historic chimney stack that divides the original historic building into two cells, the north-west half forming the core of Orchard Cottage and the south-east half forming the north-west end of Lordship Cottage. On the north-east side of the cottage a modern porch lies slightly off centre and is of little interest (Plate 2). To the north-west, a three-light casement lights the living rooms, and to the south-east two

casements light the kitchen. At upper level are three identical two-light casements. Each consists of a six-pane side-hung casement and a companion light with four fixed panes and an upper two-pane casement. Also of note on this side is that the garden here is set approximately 1m above the ground level of the house.

5.4 The south-east gable end is almost entirely plain with a single two-light uPVC casement.

5.5 The south-west elevation fronts onto the garden and has a small raised patio area so the main garden area is slightly lower (Plate 3). This elevation is rendered as noted, while a change is visible where the north-west bay projects very slightly. The north-west bay (Range 1) is largely obscured by the modern conservatory at ground floor level with a three-light casement above. The central bay (Range 2) has two three-light casements, but also of note is a slight impression of the mid-rail between floor levels. The rafter feet are visible at eaves level; one is larger and of flat-section in the middle of the bay but is in fact a reused timber and does not coincide with any internal partitions or trusses. The final bay is all rendered and contains a doorway into the kitchen. It has an adjacent two-light casement with a three-light casement above.

Interior

5.6 The internal fabric reflects phases of extension, remodelling and modernisation, and there are almost no early fixtures and fixtures surviving. However, the timber-framing itself is of much interest and reflects a number of phases of building, rebuilding and repair that can be traced through inspection of the fabric. There is evidence for reuse, with much of the original 17th century framework reusing timbers from an earlier, probably medieval context, while later framing displays similar evidence for reuse.

Ground floor

5.7 At the north-west end the living room (GF01) forms the companion bay to that in adjoining Orchard Cottage and contains a large inglenook fireplace (Plate 4). There has been some repair and rebuilding in later fabric, though the bricks at the rear are original being long slender bricks measuring 9½" x 4½" x 2¼" (241mm x 114mm x 57mm), while the bricks returning along the reveals accommodate two low seats and there are two lantern niches. The jambs have been rebuilt, possibly reusing 19th century brick, and supported the original timber bressummer which is chamfered with characteristic lambs tongue chamfer stops (Plate 5) and large peg holes at either end for a shelf. The floor of the inglenook is laid with reclaimed yellow bricks.

5.8 Elsewhere within the room, the timber frame is exposed to varying degrees with some areas clearly later or rebuilt using older fabric. This bay is divided by a robust bridging joist that is chamfered with lambs tongue stops, though the rest of the ceiling is underdrawn and the common joisting system is not visible. The north-east wall preserves most historic fabric with many reused members visible (Plate 6). The mid-rail retains numerous empty mortices including two large diamond mullion mortices, one only partially visible where obscured by a pegged stud that is part of

the existing scheme. Outer bay posts are visible to which the mid-rail is pegged, while four common studs rise full height with three below the existing three-light window. They are single pegged to both the mid-rail and sole-plate, demonstrating that the plates are both original. Only one or two members were accessible to measure and these include the bay posts which measure 7" (178mm) and common studs which measure between 5½" (140mm) and 6" (152mm).

5.9 The south-east wall demonstrates much rebuilding or alteration where the bay post is set in front of the internal wall and the partition itself has been rebuilt in the fairly recent past with a modern brick dwarf wall, reused studs (non pegged) and modern infill. The south-west wall is again much altered with the insertion of modern double doors to the conservatory (Plate 7), which necessitated the cutting back of the mid-rail above though two pegs are visible for lost studs. The north-west bay post lies over the stump of a sole-plate, though the adjoining sole-plate is later but a reused historic timber. Adjoining the stack on this side is a full-height fitted cupboard and a view within reveals the bay post, which has little chamfers and run out stops but seemingly from a previous use. The cupboard is enclosed by a historic ledged and boarded door though it has been stripped of all paint and the door furniture replaced. On the opposing side of the stack, a full height niche remains with modern shelves. Evidence here provides information regarding the original layout, in particular where the sole-plate stops just beyond the bay post and the mid-rail above has a notch which suggests this area formed the original lobby entry to the building (Plate 8).

5.10 To the south-east, Room GF02 forms a later addition or a wholesale rebuilding of an earlier element. The timber framing is fairly ephemeral and though utilises some earlier fabric is largely nailed and has been reworked (Plate 9). Of note is a large 17th century bridging joist that is chamfered with lambs tongue chamfer stops. Its relationship with the surrounding walls is, however, awkward and is positioned over pieces at either end which themselves suggest an earlier reconfiguration. The mid-rail is visible over the modern window to the on the south-west and retains redundant mortices and pegs.

5.11 The ceiling to either side of the bridging joist is of slender common joists and was clearly underdrawn at some point. Almost none of the joists are pegged to the bridging joist though setting out lines are visible on the main beam. This only differs where two members are associated with the position of the staircase. Here a joist of slightly larger scantling is pegged to the bridging joist, and a north-west to south-east trimmer joist is pegged to this member and frames the existing aperture (Plate 10). This suggests the staircase was always in this position, though the existing example is modern. Many of the ceiling joists are reused and retain notches and holes for wattle and daub.

5.12 The final room is set slightly lower than the previous rooms and retains nothing of interest apart from where the historic wall of the adjoining range is visible displaying the mid-rail and the stump of the prick post. The floor is covered with parquet and walls are modern with modern doors and modern fitted kitchen units. A store is enclosed on the north-east and is all of modern studwork (Plate 11). A fictive timber joist has been applied to the ceiling and is of no interest.

First floor

5.13 The existing staircase rises in a straight flight to a landing occupying the north-east side of the bay. All rooms at this level are partially housed in the roof space so that the roof pitches are partially visible though all ceiled.

5.14 Room FF01 lies at the north-west end above the historic core and retains historic fabric exposed on all sides. The chimney stack has been somewhat altered and now has a fireplace though seemingly of 18th century brickwork and perhaps indicates this upper room was not originally heated. Cupboards to either side of the stack are modern, though a doorway formerly existed between the two properties within the north-east niche. This is not visible on this side but an outline of the aperture was observed within Orchard Cottage. A truss lies on this side of the chimney stack and the tie-beam is reused. One end of the tie-beam is partly disengaged where the dovetail is visible.

5.15 The outer walls are of the same form as seen in adjoining Orchard Cottage and include fairly robust common studs (all original examples pegged) with straight braces from the corner posts down to the mid-rail (Plate 12). The extension of the building on the south-west side necessitated the removal of the 1970s casement window on the south-east side of this room. This allowed further evidence for the character of the original building to be observed where the external plasterwork has been removed in the area of the window apron. This reveals that no original studwork infill survives in this area and that with the insertion of the existing window four original studs were truncated. Three studs are marked by empty mortices in the wall-plate above, though two mortices frame a blank area indicating the position of an original window aperture (Plate 13), likely of the same form as that surviving in adjoining Orchard Cottage. The mid-rail is partially visible below (in fairly poor condition) to which all studs are single-pegged. To the south-east the base of a brace is visible that functions in the manner of a tension brace, though is fairly robust and not notched itself so that its almost completely bisects the studs leaving approximately 1 inch (25mm) of the stud remaining (Plate 14). There is an assembly mark at the base of the brace comprising a roman numeral 'III'.

5.16 Scantlings were taken where possible and include:

Stud	5-5½" x 2-2¾" (127-140mm x 51-70mm)
Wall-plate	7" x 7" (178mm x 178mm)
Tension brace	6" x 3" (152mm x 76mm)

5.17 On the south-east side of the room later phases of work are visible. The tie-beam is original and retains pegs for upper studwork. However, an absence of pegs for lower studwork along with the ephemeral existing studwork (of a later date) suggests this range may have continued to the south-east and this room was formerly larger.

5.18 Rooms FF02 and FF03 occupy the central bay (Range 2) and there is what seems to be a modern partition between the two spaces, while the staircase balustrade and adjoining cupboard is modern. The outer walls of this bay are of primary-braced, slender yet waney studwork where many studs have been reused or

cut from earlier fabric and nail marks indicate the walls were latterly lath and plastered (Plate 15). Almost all full-height studs (those not bisected by a primary brace) are pegged and those accommodating the braces nailed, while the pattern of bracing is irregular. The only other feature of note is a short horizontal timber visible on the north-east side of the landing (FF02) which extends behind the existing cupboard and may reflect the position of an earlier window (Plate 16).

5.19 Rooms FF04 and FF05 lie in the south-east extension and it is this area which is to be most remodelled with the removal of the external south-east wall to provide access to the new extension. This area is all modern, however, and of no historic interest. Historic fabric is only visible on the north-west where the primary-braced studwork of the adjoining range is exposed and again bears evidence for lath and plasterwork. The primary brace and a stud retain setting out lines from the assembly phase, though the brace has been truncated suggesting an aperture was cut through here and then subsequently blocked (Plate 17).

Roof

5.20 The roof structure was viewed through a hatch in the ceiling of the central bay (FF02) and the evidence visible reinforces and reflects the evolution of the building beginning with Range 1 at the north-west, followed by Ranges 2 and 3 to the south-east.

5.21 The structure over the historic core includes a narrow bay housing the chimney stack with a contemporary bay adjoining to the south-east. At the north-west end the partition dividing this element with Orchard Cottage is partially visible behind the chimney stack where vertical laths and plasterwork is visible with horizontal laths above collar level. The truss framing the stack on the south-east side is of clasped side-purlin form with five studs below and two above the collar, all pegged. The collar originally clasped a robust purlin in each pitch, with rafters riding over and pegged at the apex where there is no ridgeboard (Plate 18). However, the south-west purlin has completely disengaged and is hanging below the collar, many of the original rafters have been truncated and there is much later reinforcement with new rafters alongside old, a new purlin on the south-west as well as a number of nailed collars. At the south-east end of the bay is the formerly external gable of the historic core, as demonstrated by the weathered nature of the purlin ends. The collar is preserved and clasps the purlins to either side and there are pegged studs above and below the collar. Also of note within the roof space of this range is the fragmentary survival of areas of internal lath (riven) and plasterwork which demonstrates this space was formerly open from the room below and ceiled at collar level.

5.22 Timber used in the roof structure over Range 2 again reuses much earlier fabric and occasional rafters display wattle notches while many have nail marks for earlier battens or laths and one rafter is in congruous being large and of flat-section. The form of this roof is fairly simple utilising slender rafter couples riding over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard, which is softwood in contrast to many of the reused rafters which appear to be of oak or similar but all appears to be consistent. A slender collar at the south end clasps the purlins, while an intermediate collar is bird-mouthed to the purlins but has deformed due to the weight

of the water tank and has been reinforced. The south-east end of this range was latterly external and consists of regular lath and plasterwork over slender studs (Plate 19). An aperture cut through this lath and plaster affords a view of the roof structure over Range 3 which all of modern softwood (Plate 20).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Lordship Cottage as it exists forms part of a larger structure, though the building has been long divided and the two sides have developed separately. Nevertheless, evidence remains to characterise the original plan form and the current survey along with recent analysis of Orchard Cottage has allowed the history of a building that was clearly associated with Lordship Farm to the north as well as forming part of a wider estate landscape to be elucidated. Technical analysis of the exposed fabric allows a refinement of the listing description which suggested an 18th century or earlier date for construction and provides evidence for the evolution of the property. Three main historic phases can be identified, while modernisation has swept away most historic fixtures and fittings, leaving the timber frame surviving as the most important evidence for the buildings evolution.

6.2 The historic core (Range 1) is represented by the north-west bays where a narrow chimney bay and adjoining larger bay forms the south-east portion of a former lobby-entry building with the historic core of adjoining Orchard Cottage. It is all timber-framed and includes a number of fairly waney reused medieval timbers utilised here in a systematic arrangement which is of a character consistent with a post-medieval date. Diagnostic features include the plan form, the clasped side-purlin roof structure as well as the pattern of framing including straight tension bracing, the brickwork of the chimneystack as well as the characteristics lambs tongue chamfer stops all indicate a 17th century date for construction, while the window on the adjoining cottage suggests a mid-later 17th century date.

6.3 Evidence suggests the entrance lay on the north-east side of the chimney stack and while there is no evidence for the position of the original staircase, it is likely to have been positioned on the opposite side of the stack. However, the original building did not entirely follow the standard two-cell lobby entry form; the absence of evidence for studs on the south-east side seems to suggest this space was open with an adjoining, now lost structure. The gable on this side was clearly exposed to the elements and so the form of any contemporary structure must have risen to first floor level only, perhaps a lean to. This feature is one of a number of unusual elements including the large chimney stack in the nearby outbuilding that suggested a utilitarian use. These remains are ephemeral and provide no clear answers although together provide interesting aspects to the history of the site, that must have been associated with the workings of Lordship Farm and the manorial estate.

6.4 The next major phase of work saw the building of Range 2 which provided further rooms, though may have been a rebuilding or enlargement of an earlier structure. It is again timber-framed and there is much reuse of earlier fabric, some medieval but also the bridging joist which is consistent with the 17th century fabric elsewhere but is the sole element of that date exposed within this range. The

majority of the timber-framing differs markedly from the previous phase and is here primary braced and of a slender character more consistent with an 18th or 19th century date. In addition, the relatively irregular pattern of bracing combined with the intended use of both pegged and unpegged studs point to an 18th century date for the construction of this range. Evidence suggests a staircase always lay in the position of the existing staircase though this example is modern, while a horizontal timber on the landing above may indicate the position of a window aperture.

6.5 Finally, the building was again extended to the south-east to provide a kitchen with bedroom and bathroom above. This structure (Range 3) was built in the early 1970s and at this point, and appears to coincide with wholesale replacement of windows to the earlier ranges. Nothing of interest was observed here, despite crude reference to the timber-framed tradition with an applied timber in the kitchen.

6.6 Modernisation has resulted in an almost complete absence of historic fixtures and fittings, apart from a single door, leaving the timber framing as the most significant historic element but in general remains to demonstrate the repeated phases of upgrading and reworking often seen in such historic buildings.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The recording at Lordship Cottage and adjoining Orchard Cottage has allowed a significant feature in the development of an 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 building, there are nevertheless unusual characteristics that provide interest. The probable external service range now associated with Orchard Cottage may be grouped with features within Lordship Cottage such as the suggestion of a contemporary, possible lean-to element and suggest these buildings were not entirely straightforward; early 18th century documents that record orchards supplying apples to the cider press and brewhouse may intimate possible specialist uses.

7.3 This study has allowed a greater understanding of the development of the building as a whole, and investigations into the physical fabric of the building in the future may provide further information about a significant set of buildings.

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 Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Websites

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

2 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 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</p>

		<p>mapping shows the pond has retained its irregular shape, with the leg of the 2 enlarged to form a rectangle around a small island. 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. 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	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (1st edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS
8	1898	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (2nd edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS
9	1923	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXI.7 (3rd edition)</i>	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 Snell Chauncy	John Cole	Townslieu	Arable	16. 1. 6
438	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor (latter entry possibly in error)	Garden	-	-. -. 12
439	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor (latter entry possibly in error)	Orchard	Grass	-. 1. 36
440	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	Mr Vigus Mr Bachelor (latter entry possibly in error)	Cottage and garden	-	-. -. 20
441	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	John Cole	Homestead	-	1. 3. 26
442	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	John Cole	Old wood field	Arable	10. -. 4
443	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	John Cole	Orchard	Grass	1. 1. 3
444	Nathaniel Snell Chauncy	John Cole	Lower Orchard	Grass	-. 2. 24

APPENDIX 5 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Lordship Cottage, Dane End					NGR: TL 3358 2201		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: As 1837				Project Number: 6571			
Date of Work: 01.04.16 and 25.05.16				Related Work: -			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Advice email 12.10.15		Yes		18 th February 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (9 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 - annotated							
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	
5169		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	1-5	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							

PLATES



Plate 1 South-west side of Lordship Cottage with adjoining Orchard Cottage to the left, taken from the south-west (DP 01)



Plate 2 North-east elevation of Lordship Cottage, taken from the north (DP 04)



Plate 3 South-west elevation of Lordship Cottage, taken from the south-west (DP 02)



Plate 4 Inglenook fireplace in the historic core (GF01), taken from the south-east (DP 10)



Plate 5 Lambs tongue chamfer stop on the fireplace bressummer in Room GF01, taken from the south-east (DP 11)



Plate 6 North-east side of Room GF01, taken from the south-west (DP 19)



Plate 7 South-west side of Room GF01, taken from the north-east (DP 17)



Plate 8 External timber framing on the north-east side of the chimney stack showing the possible position of the original doorway into the lobby, taken from the south (DP 14)



Plate 9 View of Room GF02, taken from the north-west (DP 27)



Plate 10 Common joist in the north-west corner (GF02) with pegged trimmer joist framing the staircase, taken from the west (DP 39)



Plate 11 Kitchen GF03 in Range 3, taken from the south-west (DP 64)



Plate 12 South-east wall of Room FF01 showing tension brace, taken from the north-west (DP 50)



Plate 13 View of wall-plate on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing stud mortices either side of a plain area, taken from the south-west (DP 77)



Plate 14 View of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing base of tension brace with assembly mark, taken from the south-west (DP 75)



Plate 15 North-west wall of Room FF03 showing primary-braced studwork, taken from the south-east (DP 41)



Plate 16 North-east wall of landing FF02 showing horizontal timber possibly forming the sill of a former window aperture, taken from the south-west (DP 33)



Plate 17 North-west wall of Room FF04 showing ephemeral primary-braced studwork and position of an inserted aperture later blocked, taken from the south-east (DP 35)



Plate 18 Roof structure over the historic core (FF01) showing clasped side-purlin form, taken from the south-east (DP 55)



Plate 19 South-east end of the roof structure over Range 2 showing formerly external framing with external lath and plasterwork, taken from the north-west (DP 61)



Plate 20 South-east end of the roof structure over Range 2 showing formerly external framing with external lath and plasterwork with area cut through to the modern roof structure over Range 3, taken from the north-west (DP 62)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South-west side of Lordship Cottage with adjoining Orchard Cottage to the left, taken from the south-west



DP 2

South-west elevation of Lordship Cottage, taken from the south-west



DP 3

North-east elevation of Lordship Cottage, taken from the north-east



DP 4

North-east elevation of Lordship Cottage, taken from the north



DP 5

Shaped rafter feet at eaves level of the historic core (Range 1), taken from the south



DP 6

Junction between the historic core (Range 1) and the first extension (Range 2), taken from the south



DP 7

Rafter feet visible on the south-west side of Range 2, taken from the south-west



DP 8

View of the north-east side of Lordship Cottage showing modern porch, taken from the south-east



DP 9

Modern window on the north-east side of Range 3, taken from the north-east



DP 10

Inglenook fireplace in the historic core (GF01), taken from the south-east



DP 11

Lamb's tongue chamfer stop on the fireplace bressummer in Room GF01, taken from the south-east



DP 12

Historic brickwork and seat within the inglenook fireplace (GF01), taken from the south



DP 13

Historic brickwork and seat within the inglenook fireplace (GF01), taken from the east



DP 14

External timber framing on the north-east side of the chimney stack showing the possible position of the original doorway into the lobby, taken from the south



DP 15

Bay post in the cupboard within Room GF01 showing chamfer and run-out stop (indicated), taken from the north



DP 16

Detail of the south-west side of Room GF01 showing hacked back mid-rail, taken from the north-east



DP 17

South-west side of Room GF01, taken from the north-east



DP 18

South-east side of Room GF01, taken from the north-west



DP 19

North-east side of Room GF01, taken from the south-west



DP 20

Mid-rail on the north-east side of Room GF01 showing redundant diamond mullion mortices, taken from the south-west



DP 21

Mid-rail on the north-east side of Room GF01 showing redundant diamond mullion mortices, taken from the south-west



DP 22

Bridging joist in Room GF01 showing chamfers with lambs tongue stops, taken from the west



DP 23

Remnants of a metal fixtures attached to the bridging joist in Room GF01, taken from the north-east



DP 24

North-west side of Room GF02, taken from the south



DP 25

North-west end of the bridging joist in Room GF02 showing awkward configuration of timbers, taken from the east



DP 26

Detail of the binding joist at the north-west end of Room GF02 showing ephemeral slender studs, taken from the south-east



DP 27

View of Room GF02, taken from the north-west



DP 28

Exposed timberwork to the ceiling of Room GF02, taken from the north-west



DP 29

South-east end of the bridging joist in Room GF02 showing awkward configuration of timbers, taken from the north-west



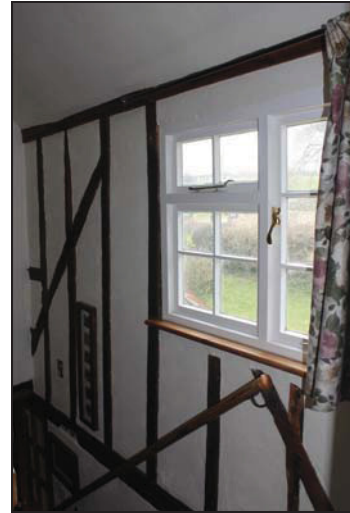
DP 30

Detail showing the sole common joist pegged to the bridging joist (Gf02), taken from the north-east



DP 31

Common joist in the north-west corner (GF02) with pegged trimmer joist framing the staircase, taken from the west



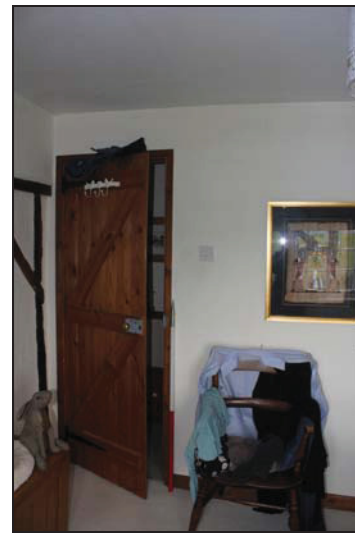
DP 32

North-east side of landing FF02 showing slender primary-braced studwork, taken from the south-east



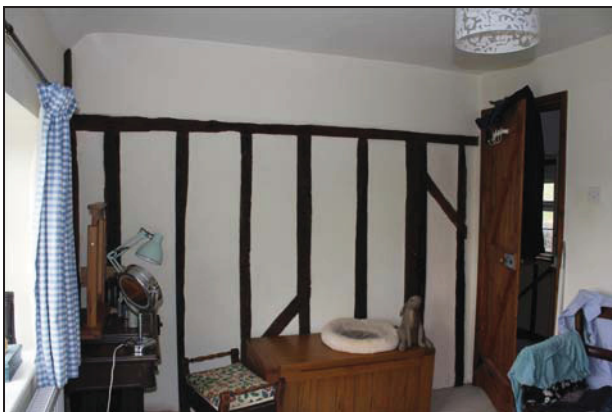
DP 33

North-east wall of landing FF02 showing horizontal timber possibly forming the sill of a former window aperture, taken from the south-west



DP 34

Modern internal partition dividing Rooms FF04 and FF05, taken from the south-west



DP 35

North-west wall of Room FF04 showing ephemeral primary-braced studwork, taken from the south-east



DP 36

Detail of the primary-braced studwork on the north-west side of Room FF04 showing setting out lines (emphasised), taken from the south-east



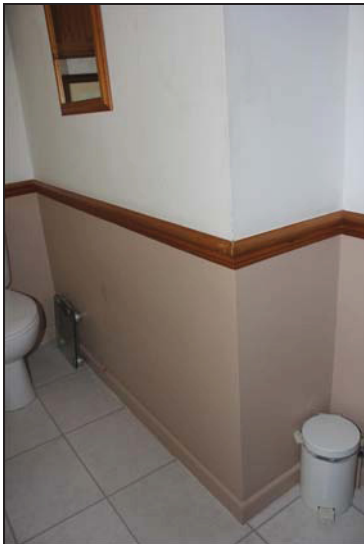
DP 37

Pegged (indicated) and un-pegged studs on the north-west side of Room FF04, taken from the south-east



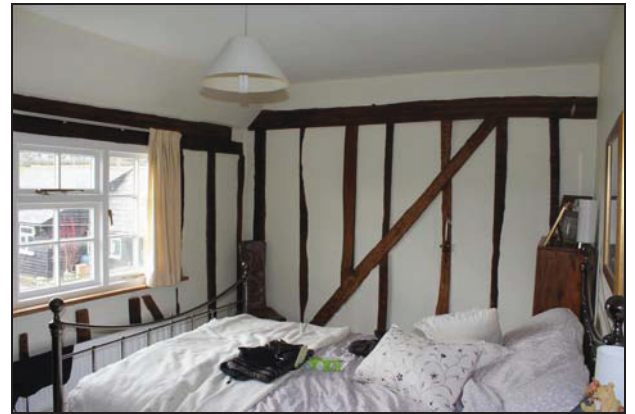
DP 38

Bathroom (FF05) in the south-east extension (Range 3), taken from the north-west



DP 39

Modern internal partition dividing Rooms FF04 and FF05, taken from the north



DP 40

Primary-braced studwork in Room FF03, taken from the south-east



DP 41

North-west wall of Room FF03 showing primary-braced studwork, taken from the south-east



DP 42

Wall-plate on the south-west side of Room FF03 showing pegged (indicated) and un-pegged studs, taken from the north-east



DP 43

South-east side of Room FF03, taken from the north-west



DP 44

North-west side of Room FF01 showing chimney stack with modern cupboard adjoining, taken from the south-east



DP 45

North-east wall of Room FF01 (north-west end) showing bay post with redundant mortices, taken from the south-west



DP 46

North-east wall of Room FF01 showing historic studwork, taken from the south-west



DP 47

North-east wall of Room FF01 (north-west end) showing evidence for repair or reconfiguration, taken from the south-west



DP 48

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



DP 49

South-east wall of Room FF01 showing ephemeral lower studwork with pegs in the tie-beam for upper studs, taken from the north-west



DP 50

South-east wall of Room FF01 showing tension brace, taken from the north-west



DP 51

South-east corner of Room FF01 showing reinforcing iron strap, taken from the north



DP 52

South-east corner of Room FF01 showing bay post and pegged tension brace, taken from the north



DP 53

Modern bathroom (FF01a) enclosed in the recess adjoining the chimney stack in Room FF01, taken from the south-east



DP 54

Wall-plate on the south-west side of Room FF01a showing possibly repaired scarf joint, taken from the north-east



DP 55

Roof structure over the historic core (FF01) showing clapped side-purlin form, taken from the south-east



DP 56

South-west roof pitch over the historic core (FF01), taken from the south-east



DP 57

North-east roof pitch over the historic core (FF01), taken from the south



DP 58

South side of the roof structure at the junction between Ranges 1 and 2 showing weathered purlin end from the historic core, taken from the north-east



DP 59

Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 at roof level showing ridgeboard and yoke piece of Range 2 attached to the historic core, taken from the south-east



DP 60

Roof structure over Range 2 showing inserted bird-mouthed collar seemingly deformed from the weight of later fabric, taken from the north-west



DP 61

South-east end of the roof structure over Range 2 showing formerly external framing with external lath and plasterwork, taken from the north-west



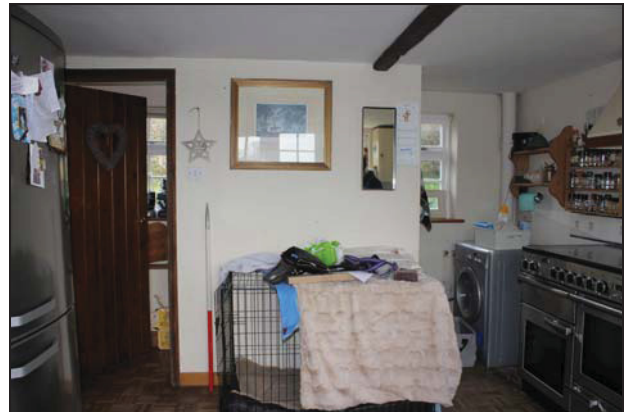
DP 62

South-east end of the roof structure over Range 2 showing formerly external framing with external lath and plasterwork with area cut through to the modern roof structure over Range 3, taken from the north-west



DP 63

Sole surviving historic boarded and ledged door in Room GF01, taken from the east



DP 64

Kitchen GF03 in Range 3, taken from the south-west



DP 65

Casement window lighting the enclosed store in Kitchen GF03, taken from the west



DP 66

Kitchen GF03 in Range 3, taken from the north-east



DP 67

Kitchen GF03 in Range 3 showing small window and recess in the east corner, taken from the south-west



DP 68

Formerly external wall of Range 2 showing truncated prick post with pegged mid-rails (viewed from Room GF03), taken from the east



DP 69

Fictive applied ceiling timber in Room GF03, taken from the south-east



DP 70

View of the south-west side of the cottage during the planned works, taken from the south-west



DP 71

Detail of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works, taken from the south-west



DP 72

View of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works, taken from the south-west



DP 73

Detail of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing brace pegged to the mid-rail, taken from the south-west



DP 74

View of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing base of tension brace, taken from the south-west



DP 75

View of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing base of tension brace with assembly mark, taken from the south-west



DP 76

View of the timber-framing on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing base of tension brace notched into adjoining stud, taken from the north-west



DP 77

View of wall-plate on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing stud mortices either side of a plain area, taken from the south-west



DP 78

View of wall-plate on the south-west side of Range 1 exposed during the planned works showing stud mortice and rafter above notched into the wall-plate, taken from the north-west



DP 79

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



DP 80

View of wall-plate on the south-west side of Room FF01 exposed during the planned works showing stud mortices either side of a blank area, taken from the north-east



DP 81

South-west wall of Room FF01 after removal of the modern window exposing surrounding fabric, taken from the north



DP 82

South-west side of Range 3 during planned works showing modern brickwork exposed after removal of the plasterwork, taken from the south-west



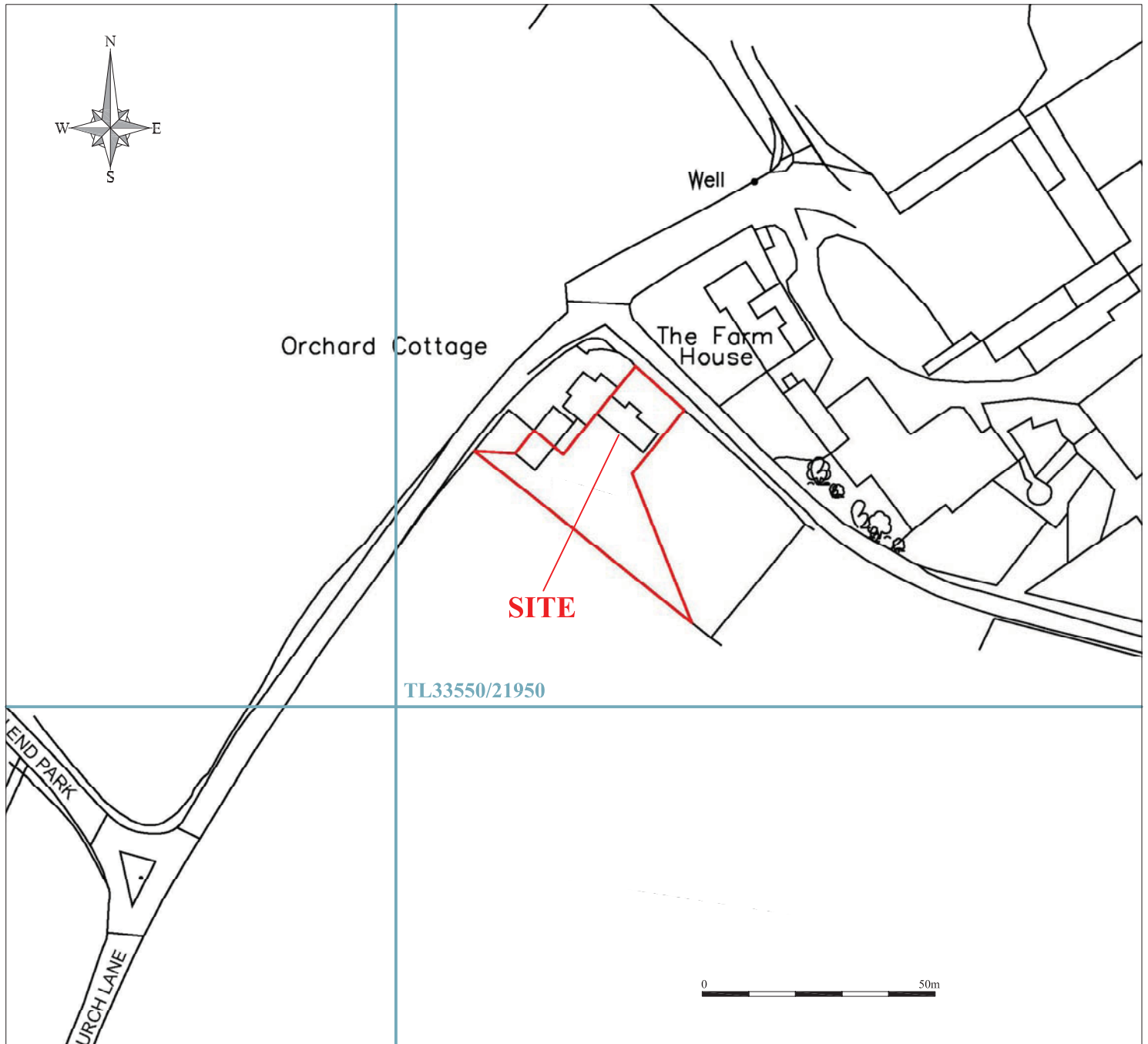
DP 83

South-west side of Range 3 during planned works showing modern brickwork exposed after removal of the plasterwork, taken from the south-west

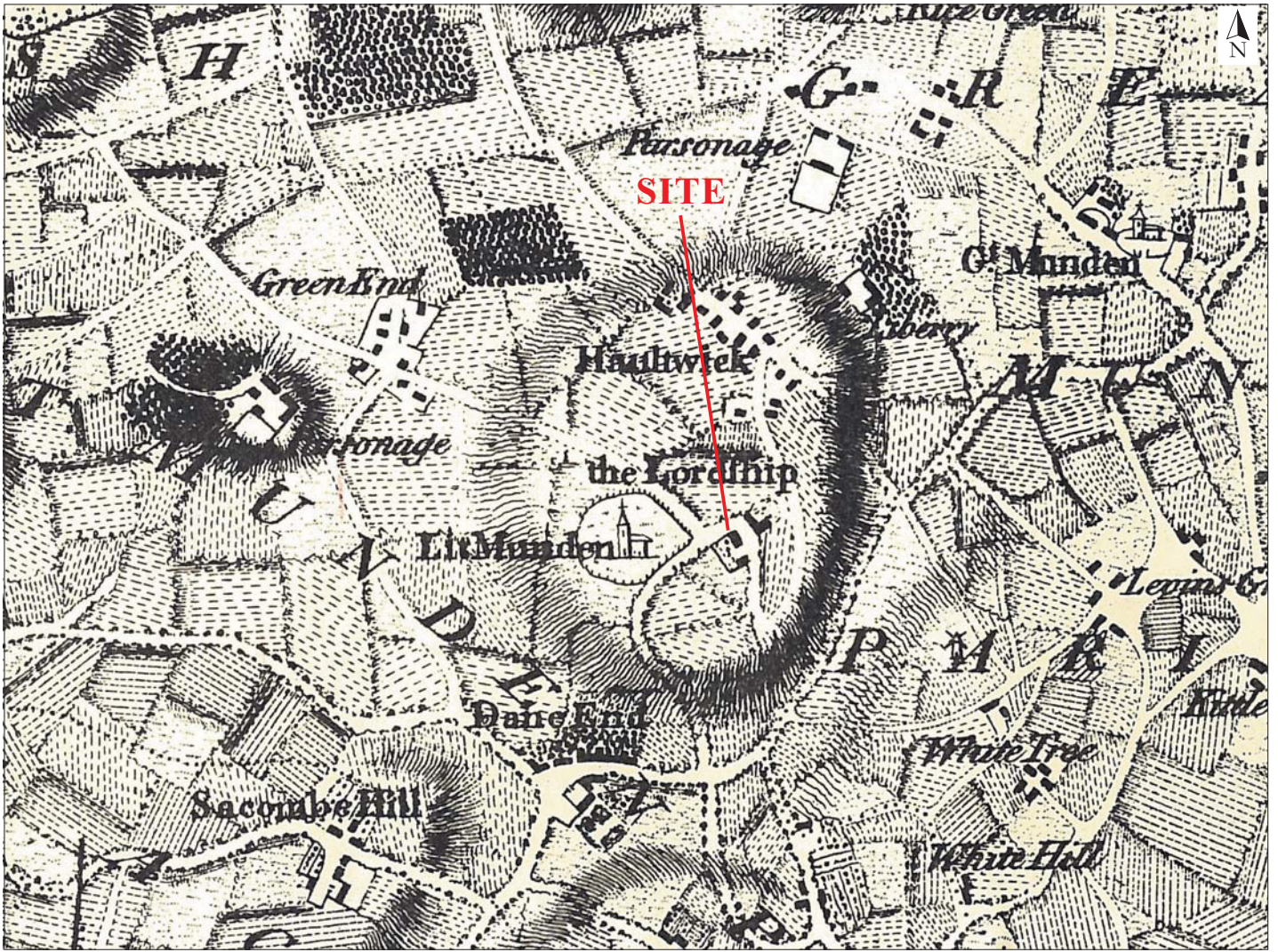


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6571)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6571)

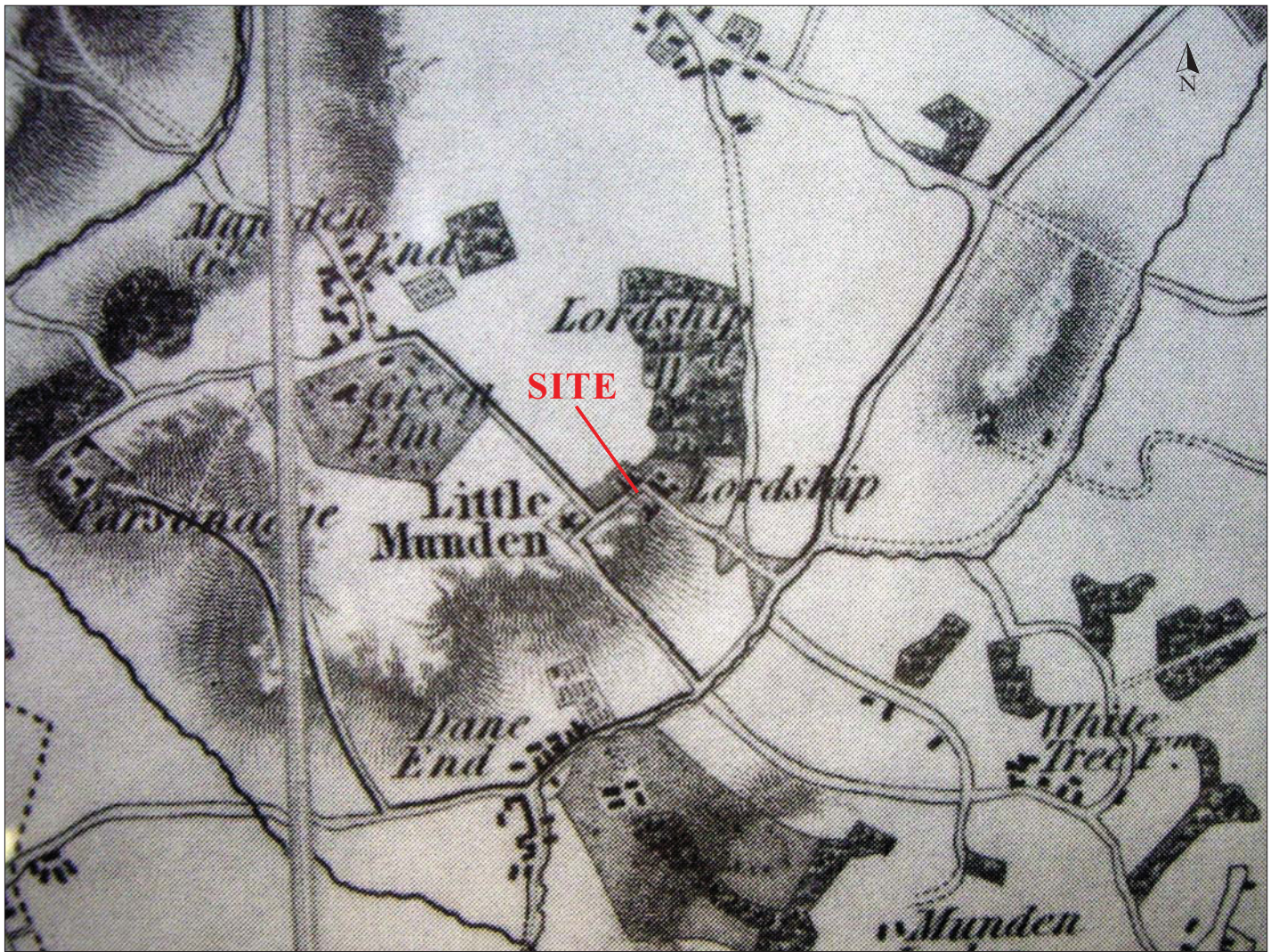


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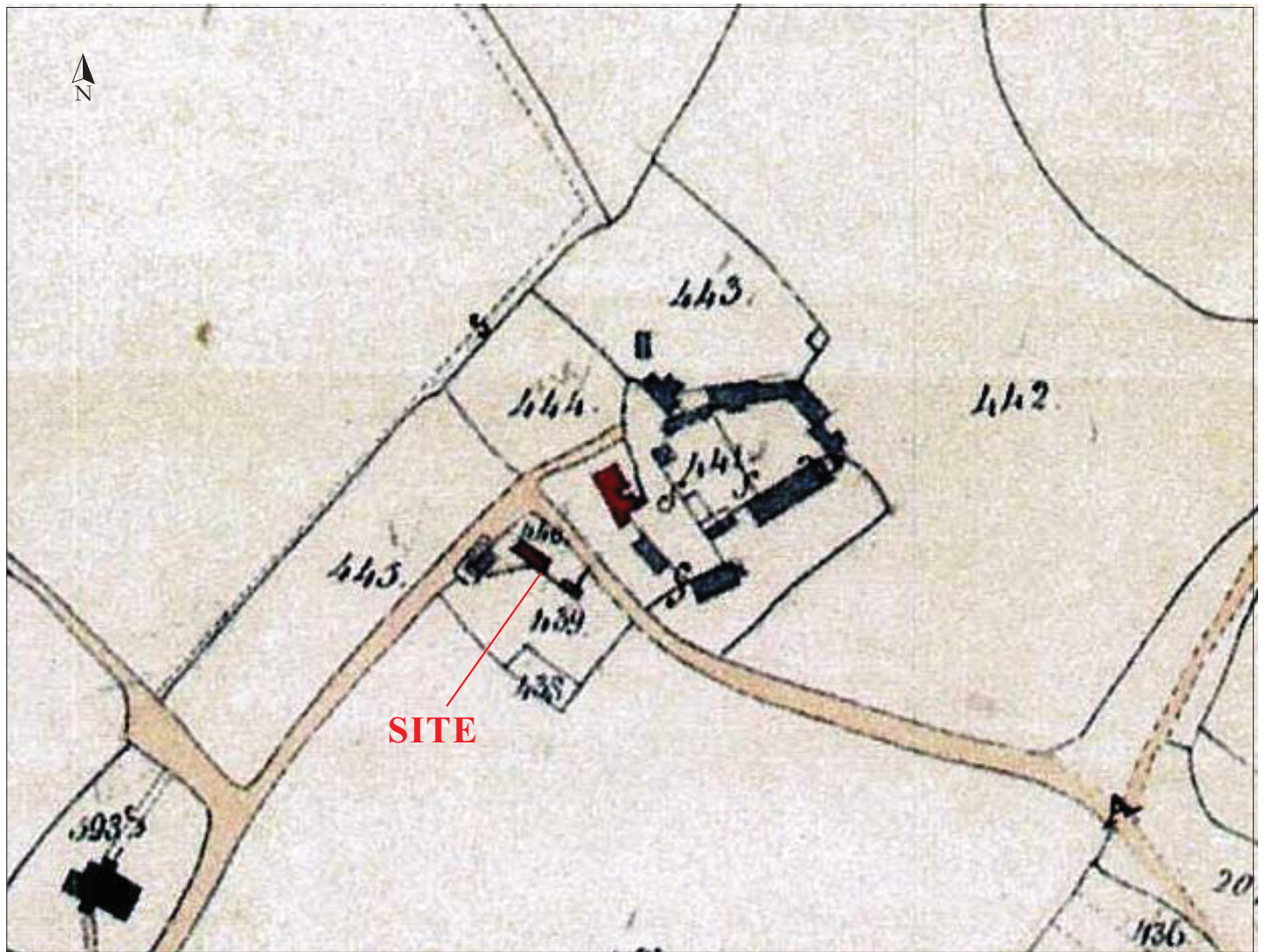
Fig. 3 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766

Not to scale

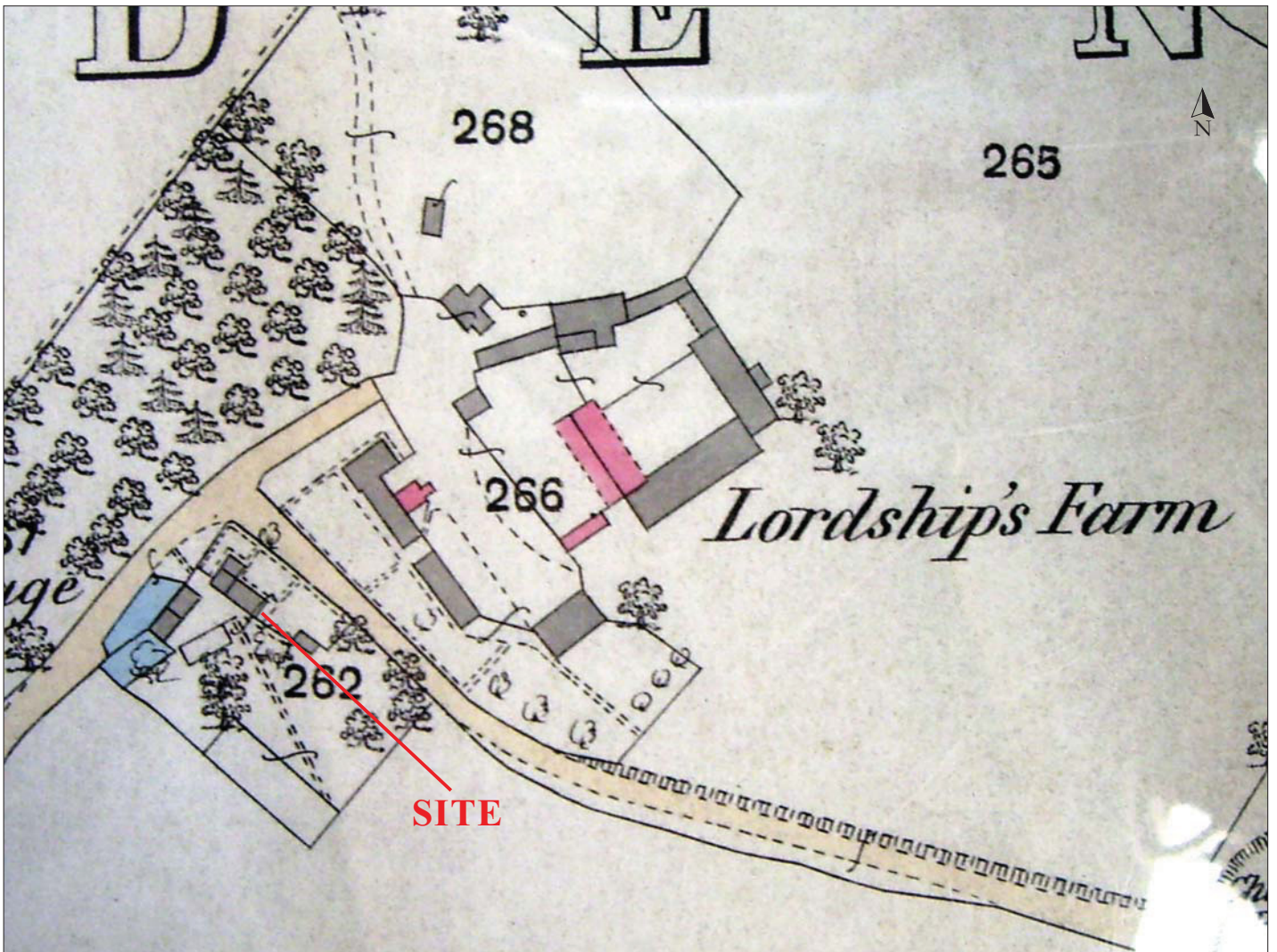
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



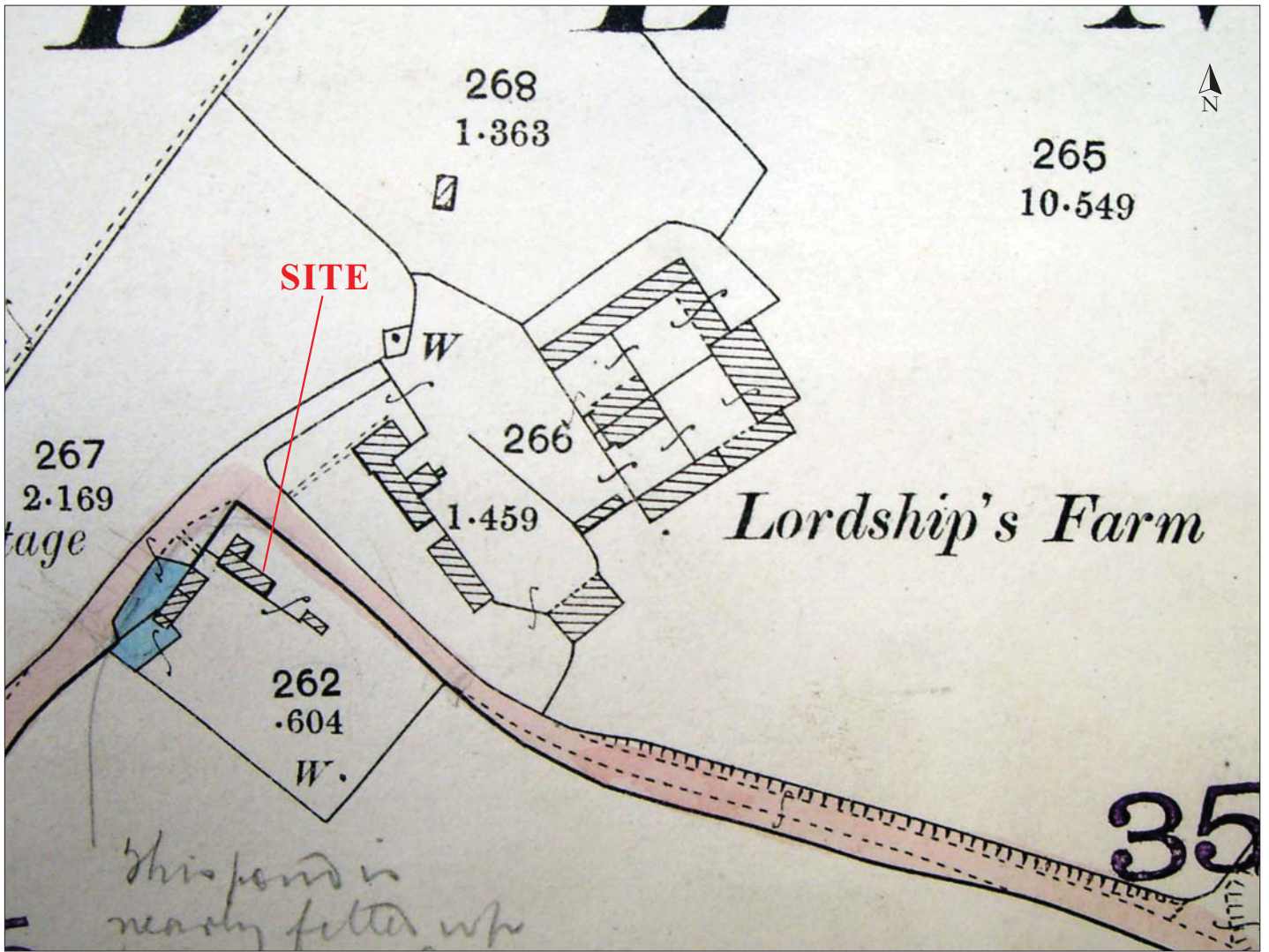
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



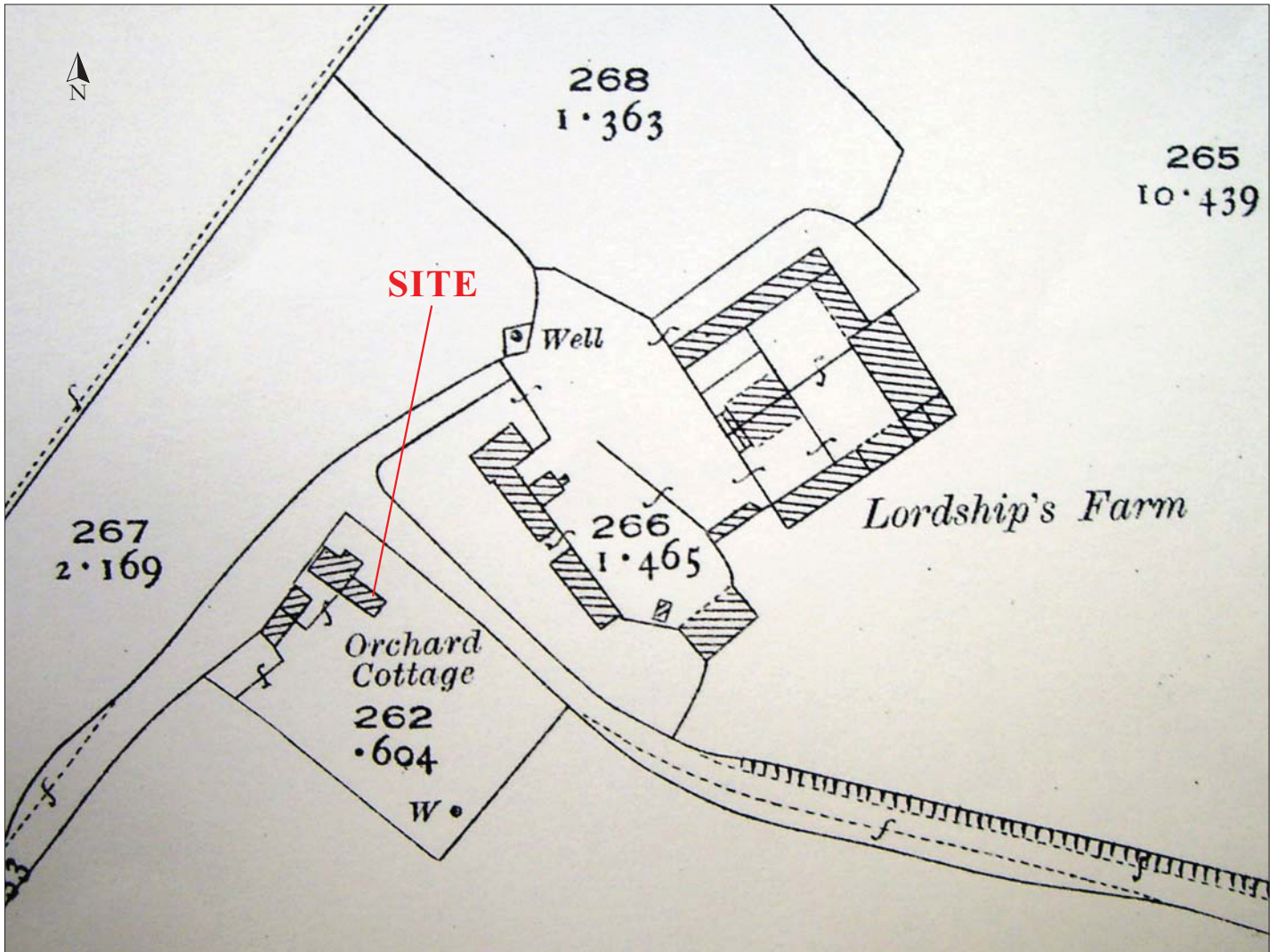
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



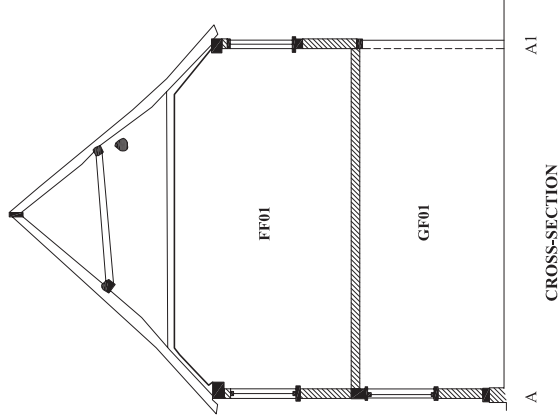
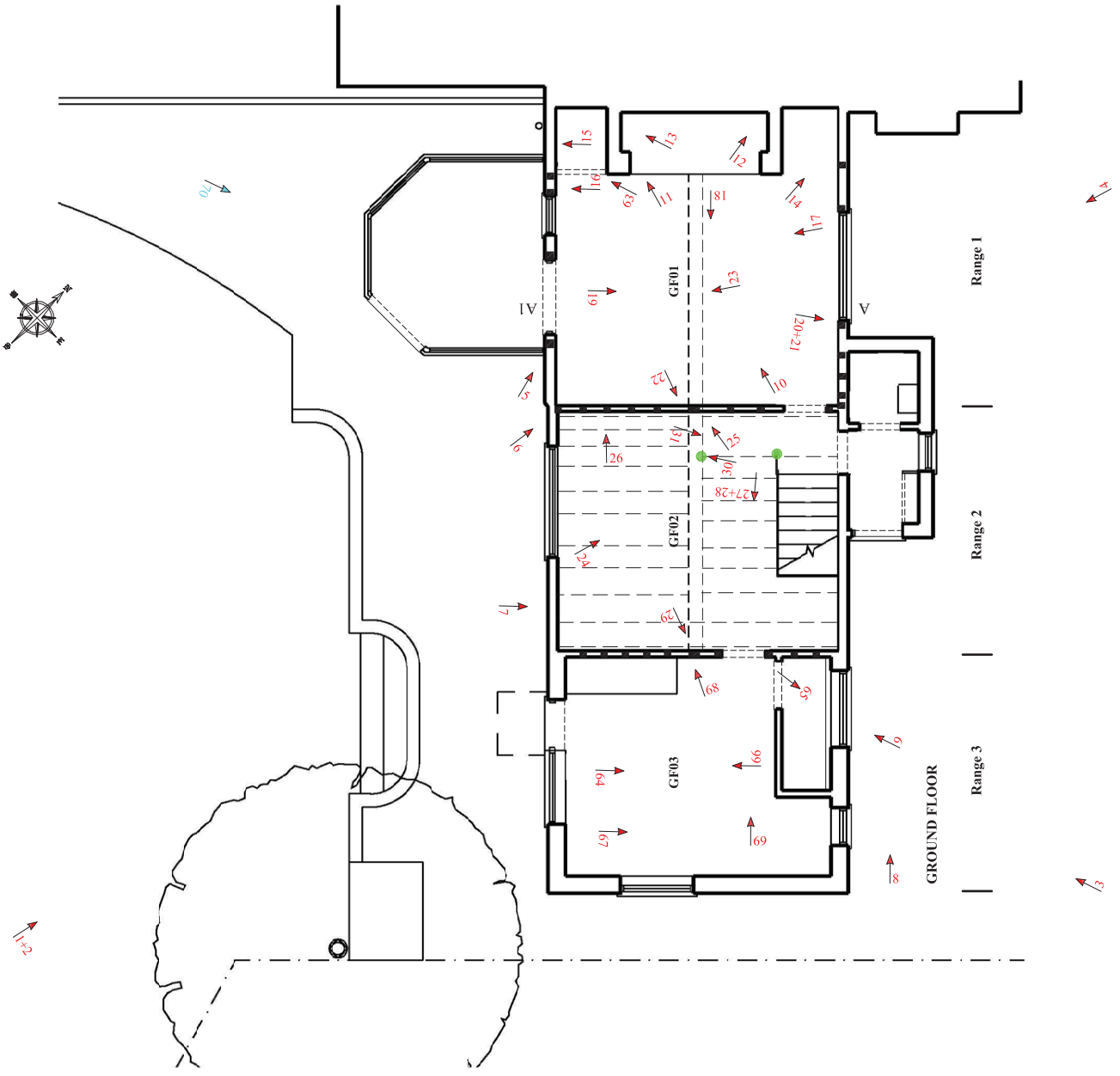
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1880
Not to scale
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)



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

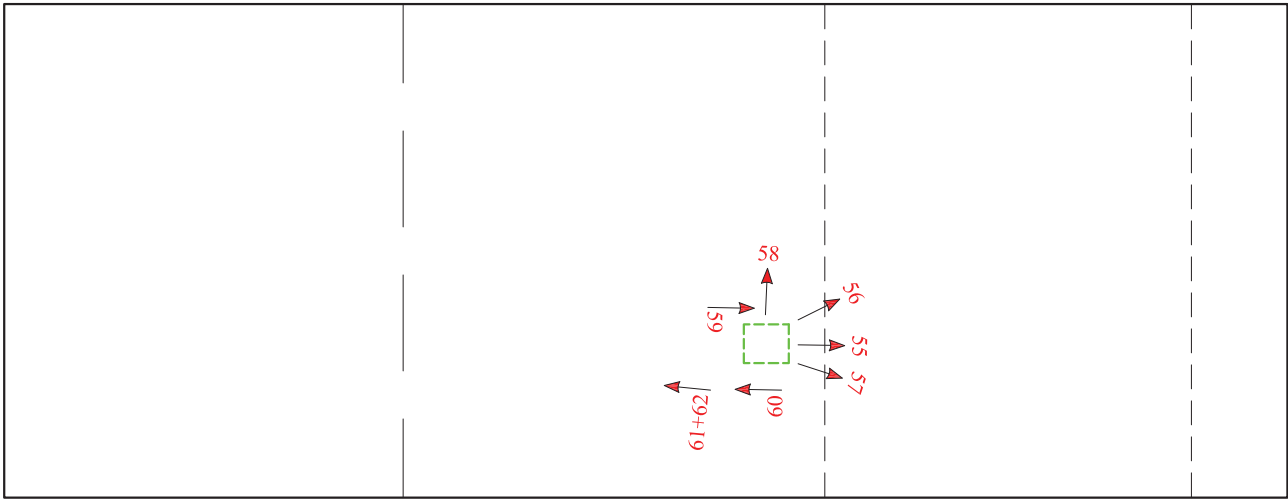


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6561)

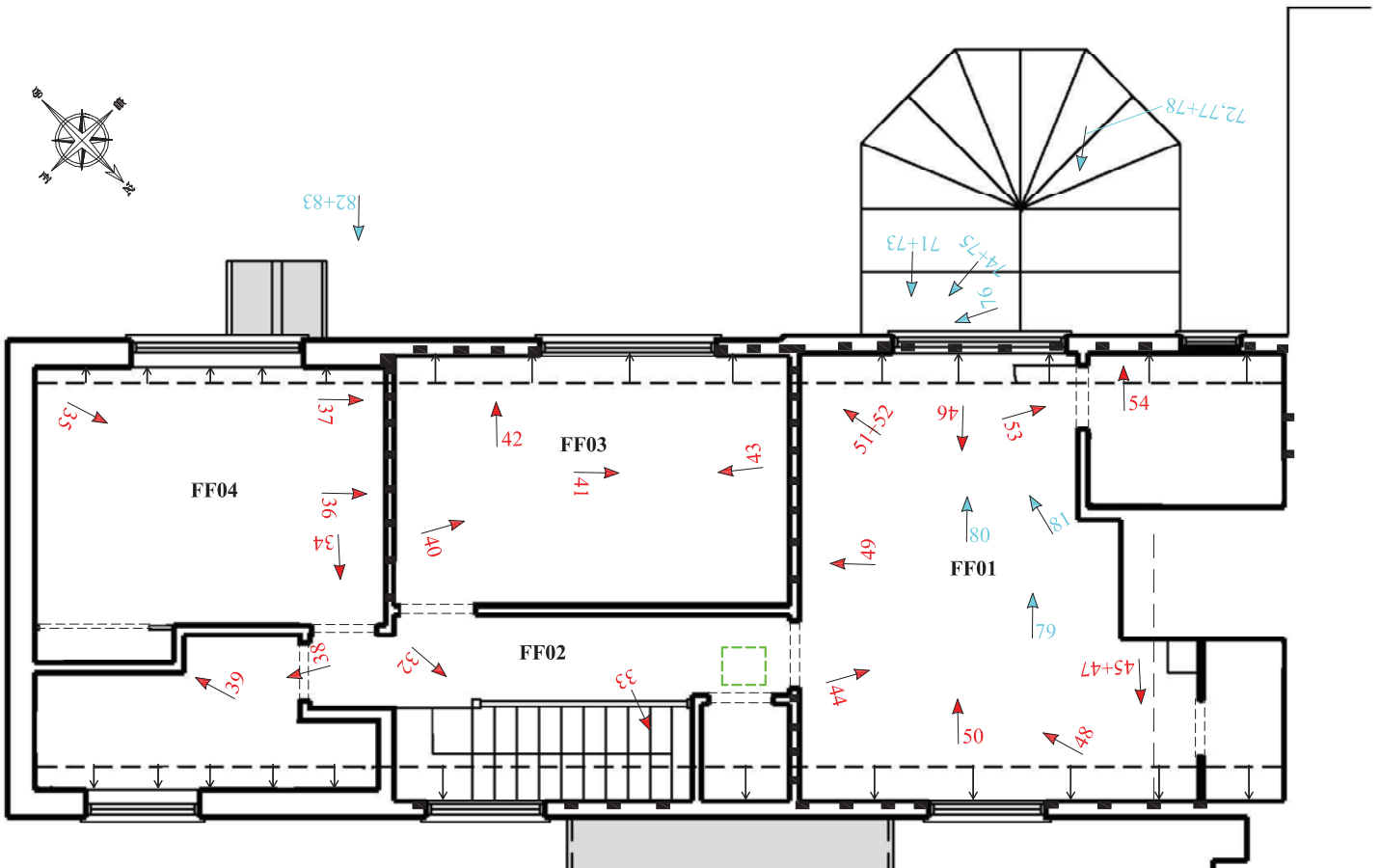


- Position of peg (not to scale)
 - ↑ Photographic location
 - ↑ Photographic location during planned works
- 0 5m

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Fig. 9 Floor plan and cross-section
 Scale 1:75 at A3
 Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6571)



ROOF SPACE



FIRST FLOOR

Range 3

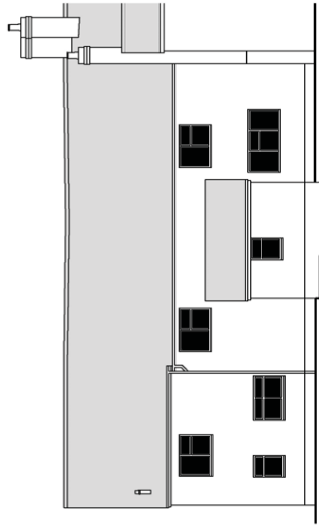
Range 2

Range 1

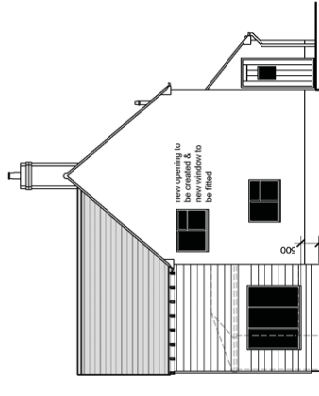
- Photographic location
- Photographic location during planned works



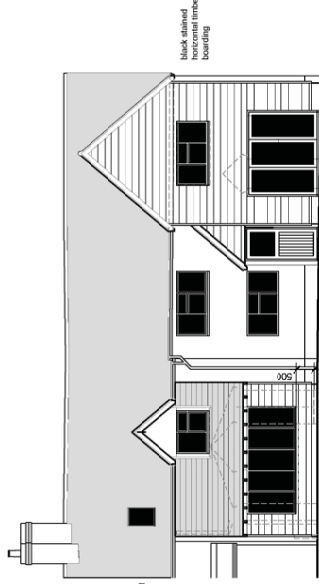
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 Floor plans
Scale 1:75 at A4
Lordship Cottage, Dane End, Hertfordshire (P6571)



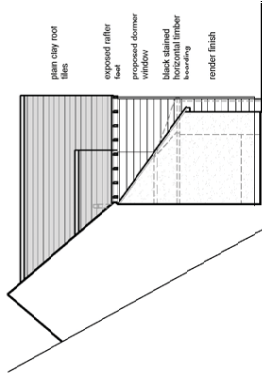
front elevation - as existing



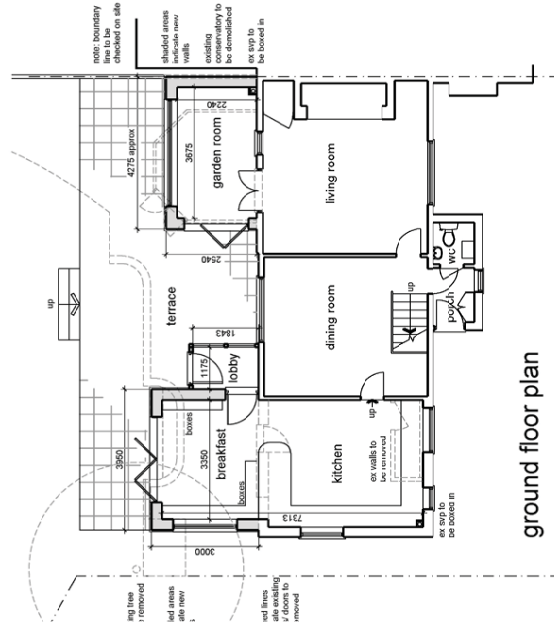
side elevation



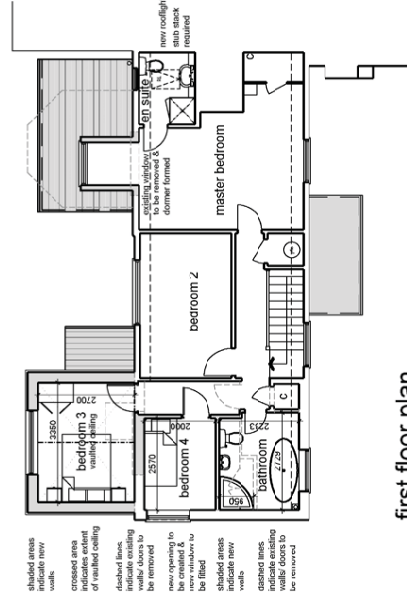
rear elevation



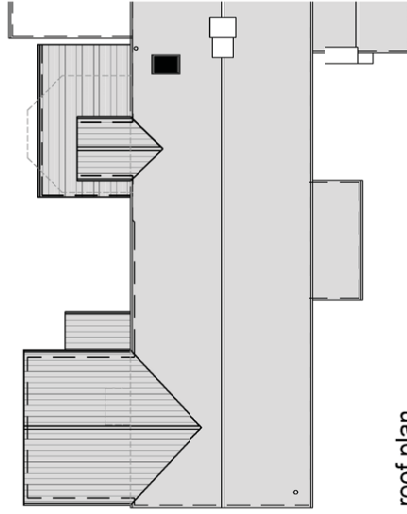
flank elevation



ground floor plan



first floor plan



roof plan