

**COLE GREEN WORKS, COLE GREEN,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**COLE GREEN WORKS, COLE GREEN,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

Authors: Amy Goldsmith BA (Historic building appraisal) Lee Prosser BA PhD (Historic building appraisal) Kate Doyle BA (Historic background)	
NGR: TL 2822 1134	Report No. 2883
Parish: Cole Green	Site Code: AS 1056
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2897
Signed:	Date: May 2007

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party replies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHOD OF WORK**
- 4 THE BUILDINGS**
- 5 DISCUSSION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES**
- 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET**
- 3 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>Building 1 is the principal building on the site, which would once have housed a saw-mill and its associated machinery. Cartographic sources indicate that it was built at some point between 1838 and 1879 when it is identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a saw-mill.</i></p> <p><i>Buildings 2 and 3 are of mid 19th century date. The south section of Building 2 appears once to have been open on its west side, probably as a cart-shed, with a store or possibly stabling to the north. In recent years, fire destroyed much of the original fabric of the building and what now survives is considerably rebuilt.</i></p> <p><i>Building 3 suffered less extensive fire damage and much of the original fabric still survives. The building appears to have originally been partially open or possibly continuously glazed on the south side, and may have served as storage or workshops. It was later altered to form an office and store at one end, with an open workshop or store to the west. Several fixtures and fittings survive including a cast iron chimney piece, match-line boarding and shelving.</i></p> <p><i>Building 4 comprises two parts: the northern part was clearly originally built as an open-sided shelter, no doubt for the storage of timber, and the south part, originally open on its south side probably served as a cart or vehicle shed. The buildings are depicted in their present form by the 1923 Ordnance Survey map, although a building of similar proportions to the northern section is depicted on earlier cartographic sources.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>21st May 2007</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2897</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1056</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Builders merchant and builders yard</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential use</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Mid 19th century former saw-mill and associated buildings of mid 19th to early 20th century date</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Cole Green</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 4600m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 2822 1134</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 70m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>None</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Amy Goldsmith and Lee Prosser</i>		
Funded by	<i>DLA Town Planning Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Cole Green Works Cole Green, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
Authors	<i>Goldsmith, A., Prosser, L., and Doyle, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2883</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2007</i>		

COLE GREEN WORKS, COLE GREEN, HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

In May 2007 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a historic building appraisal at Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire, to support proposals for the residential redevelopment of the site. Four buildings were appraised, all of which date to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Building 1 is the principal building on the site, which would once have housed a saw-mill and its associated machinery. Cartographic sources indicate that it was built at some point between 1838 and 1879 when it is identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a saw-mill.

Buildings 2 and 3 are of mid 19th century date. The south section of Building 2 appears once to have been open on its west side, probably as a cart-shed, with a store or possibly stabling to the north. In recent years, fire destroyed much of the original fabric of the building and what now survives is considerably rebuilt.

Building 3 suffered less extensive fire damage and much of the original fabric still survives. The building appears to have originally been partially open or possibly continuously glazed on the south side, and may have served as storage or workshops. It was later altered to form an office and store at one end, with an open workshop or store to the west. Several fixtures and fittings survive including a cast iron chimney piece, match-line boarding and shelving.

Building 4 comprises two parts: the northern part was clearly originally built as an open-sided shelter, no doubt for the storage of timber, and the south part, originally open on its south side probably served as a cart or vehicle shed. The buildings are depicted in their present form by the 1923 Ordnance Survey map, although a building of similar proportions to the northern section is depicted on earlier cartographic sources.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2007 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building appraisal at Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire (TL 2822 1134; Figs 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by DLA Town Planning Ltd to support proposals for the residential redevelopment of the site. The client requested the appraisal of four buildings deemed to be of potential historic interest. The main elements of the project were to carry out an appraisal of these structures, with a photographic record of features of historic interest.

1.2 The appraisal was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS dated 20th March 2007. It was carried out to Level 2 as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006 (updated from the RCHME's guidance document *Recording Historic Buildings: A descriptive specification 3rd edition*, 1996). It also conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

(revised 2001). The relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) were also followed as was the document *Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings* (Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997).

1.3 As set out in the IFA documents and English Heritage document, the objectives of the historic building appraisal were:

- to compile a detailed appraisal of the structures identified for alteration at the Cole Green Works, and;
- to be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context and also to inform planning/conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structures.

1.4 The main research issues of the project are to provide a historic building appraisal of the present structures of potential historic interest prior to proposed alterations. As noted in the East Anglian regional archaeological research frameworks (Brown & Glazebrook 2000), structures of the Industrial Age (1750 – 1960) face a high rate of loss (due to renovation, conservation and redundancy); the phases and uses of the building fall into this time frame. It is important to understand the origins, status, function and phasing of the building, as appropriate.

1.5 The relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage, are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 ‘Planning and the Historic Environment’ (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16) (Department of the Environment). PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The small hamlet of Cole Green is situated within the district of East Hertfordshire and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The larger settlement of Letty Green lies 600m to the south, the town of Welwyn Garden City c. 2km to the north-west and the county town of Hertford 4km to the north-east. The site lies to the south of the core of Cole Green, on the west side of the roughly north-west to south-east aligned Station Road running from Cole Green to Letty Green. It is bounded to the north and south by adjacent property boundaries and to the west by an agricultural field forming part of Munn’s Farm.

2.2 The site comprises a current builders merchant and builders yard known as Cole Green Works (Fig. 2). A former saw-mill (Building 1) stands at the southernmost extremity of the site, a range of workshops and stores (Buildings 2 and 3) lie on the on the west and north sides of the yard respectively, and a timber-store and cart-shed (Building 4) lie on the east side of the yard fronting Station Road. The

site measures *c.* 90m in length, 52m in width and covers an area of *c.* 4600m². It is situated on relatively flat land, which slopes down only slightly to the south-east, at a height of approximately 70m AOD.

2.3 The hamlet of Cole Green contains several surviving historic buildings including Cole Green House 350m to the north, which formed the dower house to Panshanger, and its associated stables, Panshanger South Lodge; The Old Brewhouse; Spriggs; Munn's Farm House, and a number of buildings at Birchall Farm. The site itself is not covered by a historic building listing.

2.4 Early cartographic evidence illustrates the development of the site (Figs 3-6). The tithe map of 1838 (Ref. DSA4/51/2) shows the site prior to the development of the saw-mill. The accompanying award (Ref. DSA4/51/1) reveals that field 172 was at that time owned by Earl Cowper, occupied by Abraham Enever Senior and was called Mall Cannons. It comprised meadow of 10a 2r 14p. In 1919, the site is known to have been occupied by A. G. Mousely, who was a '*builder, decorator, sawmiller, etc*' employed by Lady Desborough to repaint the Still Room at Panshanger (Ref. DE/Rv/C1921/1).

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Historical and Cartographic Documents

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library (HALS) in Hertford. The sources consulted have been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs 3-6.

3.2 The Buildings

3.2.1 The site was visited on 21st May 2007 in order to undertake the listing and photographic work. The written description was compiled by Amy Goldsmith and Lee Prosser.

3.2.2 The photographic recording was carried out by Amy Goldsmith using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. 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.

4 THE BUILDINGS

4.1 Building 1

Exterior

4.1.1 Building 1 is the former saw-mill. It is a large two-bayed structure, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (for ease of reference this is simplified in the text

to north-south). It is constructed of yellow stock bricks laid in Flemish bond mostly in a flinty cementitious mortar which is slightly penny-struck, but with large areas also repointed in modern cement. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and articulated metal sheeting. The north elevation faces onto the central yard and comprises two gabled units (Plate 1). Each unit contains a tall doorway; the east doorway is set slightly off-centre and contains a two-leaf door, the upper sections of which were once independent. The doors are boarded to the exterior, have long strap hinges, and are framed, ledged and braced to the rear. The doors sit beneath a robust steel lintel, which is clearly inserted as stone pads for the original survive at a slightly lower level on either side. The west doorway is set off-centre to the east and is much modified, if not completely inserted. It has an iron girder lintel set higher than its companion and contains rudimentary doors of plywood. At either end of the elevation are short responds of a dentilated eaves cornice, which would once have continued on the east and west walls. Set high between the doors a stone pad for a corbel or projecting hood survives.

4.1.2 The east wall contains three iron casement windows each of 16 panes, with deeply segmental heads and robust sills of grit-stone. There is also a doorway with a flat headed arch with cambered soffit, containing a large, probable early 20th century boarded, ledged and door. The wall-head has been rebuilt and shows clear signs of disturbance where the dentilated eaves cornice (seen on the north elevation), has been removed. Cast iron guttering survives.

4.1.3 The west wall of the building is adjoined at the west end by a long, contemporary building range. The rear of the building is bordered by a neighbouring private property and was not accessible at the time of the survey. However, part of the south wall was glimpsed from within a small projecting unit at that end. It has a wide and tall, deep segmentally arched aperture, now partially blocked and set with a Crittall-type window and similar WC window adjacent.

Interior

4.1.4 The interior of the building comprises two large open bays divided at the north by a very wide semicircular arch (Plates 2 and 3). The brickwork is laid in English bond with an offset at approximately 2m in height extending around the external walls. There is clear disturbance of the brickwork at eaves level where the wall head and probably the roof have been rebuilt. The roof over each unit comprises five tension trusses constructed of L-section iron / steel bolted to joining plates. Each truss comprises a tie rod with 'raking struts' and 'principal rafters' supporting two flights of 'purlins' and a double 'ridge piece'. At the end walls, the roof is stapled and strapped to the brickwork.

4.1.5 The door and window apertures on the east wall have wide splays. The brickwork surrounding the middle window is built out in a more robust way and has an iron framed aperture set above to support machinery (Plate 4). At the south end of the east bay, is an inserted mezzanine with a blocked window at the upper level. Below, is an inserted 1950s casement window and to the east is a modern WC, with similar later window. To the west an arched aperture gives entrance to a small office which projects at the rear of the building.

4.1.6 The dividing wall between the two bays contains two original square apertures, presumably for the transmission of machine components or drive shafts from one side to the other (Plate 5). These are set one above the other and surrounded by roughly dressed stone for additional strength. To the east of these the floor contains a movable rectangular stone slab, presumably covering a pit below. The west face of the partition wall has two distinct sections, divided by a brick pier; the north part adjacent to the wide arch is plain whereas the south section has an offset at a different level to the external walls and contains the stone lined apertures described above.

4.1.7 The south wall of the west bay contains a blocked central doorway and to the east a boarded, ledged and braced door with blacksmith-made hinges and latch which are probably original. To the east is an upper window with splayed jambs, now with modern glass and frame. This, together with some disturbance of the bricks of the offset, suggests there was once a mezzanine at this end. The west external wall is essentially plain, with the exception of a high set iron framed aperture for machinery, now blocked, similar to that on the east wall. A few circular ties also survive. Each bay is given access by a large doorway on the north wall, although the west aperture is much reworked and the doors it contains are entirely modern.

4.2 Building 2

Exterior

4.2.1 Buildings 2 and 3 are contiguous ranges forming an L-shape on the west and north sides of the yard. On the same alignment as Building 1, their orientation has been simplified in the text to north-south and east-west respectively.

4.2.2 Building 2 was considerably rebuilt following a fire approximately three years ago and the roof over this section is covered with modern slates. The east elevation of the building survives relatively intact and comprises two sections (Plate 6). The north section is constructed of orange-red bricks essentially in Flemish bond laid in a lime based mortar. It contains three doorways; the doorway at the north end is partially blocked and is now a modern window. A thin chimney stack rises through the roof apex above. The two doors to the south are each accompanied on their north side by an early to mid 20th century window with tiled sill.

4.2.3 The south section of the building retains an earlier slated roof. It was formerly open on its east side as indicated by two surviving posts and three compressed braces, but the aperture is now infilled partially with brickwork with continuous glazing above, and to the south of this a pair of modern plywood doors.

4.2.4 At the south end a small lavatory unit has been added. It is constructed of orange-red brickwork laid in stretcher bond in a coarse cementitious mortar containing abundant flint fragments. The east wall contains a single four-light casement with catch and stay of early 20th century (probably 1920s) date. The south gable end contains a central door beneath a soldier course arch; the doorway has robust jambs and contains a bead moulded two-panel door, with bronze knob and rim-lock to the interior. The west wall shows a distinct structural break in the brickwork

between the lavatory addition and the south section of the building. The west wall of the lavatory addition contains a single top-hung casement with textured glass.

4.2.5 The south section of the building has been extended to the west by a secondary lean-to structure (Plate 7). It is constructed in Flemish bond but has the same cement mortar as the lavatory addition. To the north of the lean-to, the brickwork of the north section has been recently rebuilt in a mixture of reclaimed 19th century brick and modern textured Flettons.

Interior

4.2.6 Within the north section of the building, very little of the original fabric survives. The west wall is rebuilt (as described above), the north wall is built in modern blockwork, and the roof is completely rebuilt in modern softwood. The east wall survives (Plate 8), but is much obscured by modern boarding and electrical switching gear. Some of the brickwork is lime-washed and an old pine wall plate survives, strapped above the window head. A brick partition wall laid in stretcher bond and with a bearer timber survives to the south, upon which rests a charred tie beam of pine. This part of the building is presently used as a store.

4.2.7 The south section is currently occupied as a workshop and most of the surviving fabric, including the roof is obscured (Plate 9). The west side of the building has been opened up to form one large space with the adjoining lean-to and the original west wall is supported by an RSJ. The lean-to roof is of simple construction, comprising widely spaced rafters with purlins and triangular chocks or supporting pieces at the junction of the timbers.

4.2.8 The south section comprises a small lavatory compartment which has an early 20th century boarded door with contemporary latch (Plate 10).

4.3 Building 3

Exterior

4.3.1 Building 3 is of similar constructional form to Building 2, comprising orange-red brickwork in Flemish bond laid in a lime based mortar (Plate 11). It has a modern slated roof and towards the east end of the building a red brick chimney rises through the roof apex. The south elevation faces onto the yard and has been much reworked. It contains a wide doorway set off-centre to the west, which has softwood jambs with mortices for removed butt-hinges and now contains modern makeshift doors. The doorway is flanked on either side by a series of window apertures that appear to have been created, as the brickwork of the dividing piers is different to that which lies below the level of the sills. It is possible that the upper part of the elevation was once open or even continuously glazed. The eastern two window apertures appear to be original, although the westernmost of the two has been widened. Building 2 adjoins the building at the west end.

4.3.2 The west gable end of Building 3 contains an original doorway with segmented head, which has been extended to the north to create a wide aperture. The

wall plates and purlins protrude by approximately 150mm, and those in the south pitch are partially burnt.

4.3.3 The north elevation was not easily accessible due to dense vegetation and building debris and was observed from some distance. It appears fairly homogenous and consistent with the rest of the building, with piers denoting the internal bay divisions and one window and one door visible.

4.3.4 The east elevation is similar to the west, with projecting wall plates and purlins, and a single doorway with segmented head. It contains a bead-moulded boarded door, ledged to the interior, and has a latch and rim-lock and an impression for an original rim-lock now removed. The threshold is formed by half a mill-stone.

Interior

4.3.5 The interior of the building is divided into two distinct parts: a large open storage area to the west, and a smaller storage space and office encompassing the eastern two bays. The western area comprises seven bays of unequal width, defined by the principal trusses (Plate 12). The north wall has a continuous timber bearer set within the brickwork at 1.6m height, and a continuous wall plate upon which the trusses rest. The four inner trusses are supported on the south side by circular iron stanchions, confirming the south side was once open to some extent. Each roof truss consists of a tie beam of fairly knotty softwood, from which king posts with raking queen struts spring from shoulders to support principal rafters. The king posts and tie beams are stirrup-strapped and secured with gibs and cotters. There is one purlin in each pitch supported on cleats. The roof is double-framed, with six or seven slender common rafters per bay, slightly cogged over the back of the purlins. The rafters rise to a ridge board and the interior of the roof is boarded. Towards the east end, much of the boarding and many of the common rafters have been replaced owing to fire damage.

4.3.6 The south wall comprises a series of early 20th century two-light casement windows with fairly robust frames with quarter-round moulding details; most have lost their glazing bars but where surviving, each light has eight panes and delicate glazing bar mouldings. At the east end, the area around the windows is enclosed by softwood match-lining, suggesting that it was once partitioned. At the west end is a large three-light window comprising a double casement flanked by two outer lights, each of which has ten panes. Beyond, the brickwork to the west end contains several timber bearers, possibly for shelving. The fourth bay from the west contains a pair of rudimentary makeshift doors.

4.3.7 The north wall is partially obscured, but shows some evidence of a blocked door towards the west end. To the east is a further doorway, but no architrave or door survives and it is now blocked with modern timber.

4.3.8 The east wall is inserted and comprises timber studwork and horizontal beams, all nogged in brick and lime-washed. Match-lining extends from the roof truss to the apex. A doorway is situated to the north end to give access to the eastern unit; it has a robust architrave with three-quarter-round mouldings and contains a boarded and ledged door with a late 19th century latch and butt-hinges.

4.3.9 The end two bays are subdivided, and enclose an office compartment on the south side with a storage area to the north. The north wall contains a window, formerly of nine panes, but has now lost its glazing bars which had a delicate moulding profile comparable to the windows on the south side of the building. The remainder of the north and east walls are run round with three tiers of softwood shelves, some of which have been removed (Plate 13). The shelving is supported on compressed shaped brackets, the profile of which is similar to those seen on the east elevation of Building 2. The floor preserves original wide pine boards. The roof comprises two trusses of the same form as the rest of the building, and the west bay is partly ceiled with joists with boarding above.

4.3.10 The office compartment is partly created by brick-nogged studwork and part match-lining. The door has been removed, but a moulded 19th century architrave survives. The interior is partly boarded out with grained match-lining (Plate 14) and partly plastered. There are two casement windows on the south side, in the same style as seen before. The east window is of two lights, each of eight panes and has an original bolt, stay and catch (Plate 15). To its west is a similar three-light window, although its glazing bars do not survive. Overlooking the storage area, the west wall contains a small original four-light window set in the same style architrave as the door. In the north-west corner of the room is a diagonally set chimney breast with a cast iron decorative chimney surround bolted to the wall, grate inset, and a heavy stone hearth (Plate 16). The surround dates to *c.* 1900 but is decorated with late 18th century Adam type motifs of swags, bosses and reeding. Raised lettering at the back of the grate identifies the make / model as 'BEATRICE'. The room is ceiled at the level of the tie beams.

4.4 Building 4

South Section - Exterior

4.4.1 Building 4 is orientated north-north-west to south-south-east (for ease of reference this is simplified in the text to north-south). It comprises two parts: an enclosed storage shed to the south and an open lumber shed adjoining to the north (Plate 17). The south section is timber-framed and weatherboarded above a dwarf brick wall. The west roof pitch is clad with corrugated asbestos and the east roof pitch is covered with pan-tiles. The west elevation comprises a modern two-leaf boarded door, ledged and braced to the interior. Projecting to the south of the doorway is a timber-framed and weatherboarded lean-to, entered by a two-leaf makeshift door on its south side. The south and east walls of the main unit are plain. The north wall is largely enclosed by the adjoining north section of the building. It has vertical boarding to the apex and contains two probable reused windows. The window to the east is a mid 19th century sash of six over six form, without horns, and with reeded glass (Plate 18). The west window is a two-light casement similar to those surviving in Building 3; each light is of eight panes.

Interior

4.4.2 The interior comprises three bays framed mostly in softwood but including occasional oak members. Several posts and tie beams are braced with L-section iron.

The roof trusses are very fragmentary with much replacement. The basic roof form is of clasped side-purlin construction comprising a thin-section tie beam with raking queen struts to a single purlin in each pitch. Thin-section collars that are independent from the principal trusses are fixed at regular intervals to the common rafters. The rafters meet at a ridge board. A nailed-on rafter brace is present in each roof pitch at the north end.

4.4.3 The framing of the north wall comprises three principal posts from which straight braces extend to the wall plate; the westernmost post has been replaced. There are intermediate horizontal members and subsidiary framing to the windows, which are blocked with plywood boards on this side. The east wall consists of a dwarf brick wall; scarfed sill beam; two principal posts, both braced to north and south, and three slender studs per bay. The construction of the south wall is much more rudimentary and it is clear that the structure was once open on that side, the present walling being later infilling. There is a dwarf brick wall, upon which rests a slender sill and studwork. The tie beam above is original and is strapped and stapled at each end. The south panel of the west wall preserves original framing of principal uprights with straight braces to the wall plate and an intermediate horizontal member. It is faced to the exterior with vertical boarding similar to that on the north wall. The boarding is essentially of oak, with narrow battens nailed over the joints on either side, giving an appearance similar to medieval plank and muntin walling (Plate 19). The middle bay opens into the adjoining lean-to extension and there are redundant mortices in the wall plate soffit for former braces. The north bay contains the present doorway to the building.

North Section - Exterior

4.4.4 The north section of the building is open on its west side with timber-framed and weatherboarded north and east walls. The west roof pitch is covered with corrugated galvanised steel and the east pitch is covered with pan-tiles.

Interior

4.4.5 The framing is similar to that of the south section. The interior comprises five bays of simple, circular-sawn softwood framing (Plate 20). On the west side, pine uprights are supported on cement stylobates, and reinforced by secondary lower buttressing timbers. Straight, nailed braces extend to the wall plate on the north side of the posts of Bays 2 and 3 from the south. The wall plate is scarfed above the posts and the tie beams are strapped and stapled to the wall plate. On the north and east sides, the panels are infilled with later studding, with five studs per bay. The roof structure is independent from the tie beams, comprising slender rafters cogged over the back of the wall plates, thin board-section collars nailed onto every fifth rafter pair, and a ridge board at the apex. There is also a nailed-on rafter brace at the south end. The roof extends to the west with a flying pent roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The four buildings appraised all date to the mid 19th to early 20th century and differ essentially only in their function: Building 1 having a much more industrial form. This is the principal building on the site, which would once have housed the saw-mill and its associated machinery. Cartographic sources (Figs 3 and 4) indicate that it, together with Buildings 2 and 3, was built at some point between 1838 and 1879, when it is identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a saw-mill. The use of yellow brick, the relatively simple iron window form and minimal decorative features suggest that it was constructed in the 1860s or '70s and was purpose-built as a saw mill. None of the original machinery survives, but its structural form allows the probable layout of the building to be reconstructed. The mill machinery is likely to have been located at the south end of the western section. The two stone-lined apertures in the dividing wall at this end would have allowed drive shafts to pass through to the eastern section where the mill itself would have been situated. There is a stone covered pit in the eastern section at that end but whether it is an original saw-pit itself or a later inspection pit of some sort is not apparent. The eastern section is well-lit by the series of windows on the east wall and the large doorway on the north wall which would have allowed the passage of materials. Although the western section is now given access by a similar large doorway, it is clear that the aperture has been enlarged from its original size, if one originally existed at all. The wide archway in the dividing wall creates a large open area at the north end of the building where the transfer and processing of material could have taken place. Subsequent alterations to the building are concentrated at the south end where modifications reflect the blocking and insertion of door and window apertures. There is evidence that there was once a mezzanine floor at the south end of the western section, and the roof over both sections appears rebuilt.

5.2 Buildings 2 and 3 are of similar mid-19th century date and were most probably built as ancillary structures associated with the saw-mill, though they are not overtly industrial in form. The south section of Building 2 appears to have once been open on its west side, probably as a cart-shed, with a store and possibly even stabling to the north, though no fixtures and fittings survive to confirm this. In recent years, fire destroyed much of the original fabric of the building and what now survives has been considerably rebuilt. The west wall and roof over the northern section in particular are clearly rebuilt, however much of the fabric of the south section is obscured, including the roof, which if preserved is likely to be of similar form as that of Building 3. In the early 20th century, a small lavatory unit was added at the south end of the building and the middle section was extended to the west by the addition of a lean-to.

5.3 Building 3 suffered less extensive fire damage, and apart from a degree of repair to the roof rafters much of the original fabric still survives. The building appears to have originally been partially open or possibly continuously glazed on the south side, and may have served as storage or workshops. By the early 20th century the building had been altered, with the present windows being inserted on the south side of the building and the interior modified to form an office and store at one end, and an open workshop or store to the west. Several fixtures and fittings survive within the building, including a cast iron chimney piece, match-lined boarding and

shelving, which have been given domestic touches such as a decorative fireplace and simple panelled walls treated with a grained effect.

5.4 Building 4 comprises two parts: the northern part was clearly originally built as an open-sided shelter, no doubt for the storage of timber, and the south part, originally open on its south side probably served as a cart or vehicle shed. The buildings are depicted in their present form by the time of the 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6), although a building of similar proportions to the northern section is depicted on the earlier sources (Figs 4 and 5). The lean-to is a later, 20th century addition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank DLA Town Planning Ltd, in particular Mr. David Lane, for commissioning and funding this historic building appraisal.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the project has been created. Copies of the final report will be lodged with HALS and the National Monument Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

APPENDIX 1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Cartographic Sources

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1838	Tithe map of Hertingfordbury DSA4/51/2	-	HALS
1879-80	First Edition Ordnance Survey map XXXIX	6" to 1 mile	HALS
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map XXIX13	25" to 1 mile	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey map XXIX13	25" to 1 mile	HALS

Documentary Sources

Letter between Lady Desborough and A. G. Mousley, 1919, Ref. DE/Rv/C1921/1

Hertingfordbury tithe award (Ref. DSA4/51/1)

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Cole Green	Parish: Cole Green
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	DLA Town Planning Ltd
Nature of application:	Conversion to residential use
Present land use:	Builders merchant and builders yard
Size of application area: c. 4600m ²	Size of area investigated: Entire area
NGR (8 figures):	TL 2822 1134
Site Code:	AS 1056
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic Building Appraisal
Date of work:	May 2007
Location of finds/Curating museum:	HALS
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: Mid 19 th to early 20th centuries
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In May 2007 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a historic building appraisal at Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire, to support proposals for the residential redevelopment of the site. Four buildings were appraised, all of which date to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Building 1 is the principal building on the site, which would once have housed a saw-mill and its associated machinery. Cartographic sources indicate that it was built at some point between 1838 and 1879 when it is identified on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a saw-mill.</p> <p>Buildings 2 and 3 are of mid 19th century date. The south section of Building 2 appears once to have been open on its west side, probably as a cart-shed, with a store or possibly stabling to the north. In recent years, fire destroyed much of the original fabric of the building and what now survives is considerably rebuilt.</p> <p>Building 3 suffered less extensive fire damage and much of the original fabric still survives. The building appears to have originally been partially open or possibly continuously glazed on the south side, and may have served as storage or workshops. It was later altered to form an office and store at one end, with an open workshop or store to the west. Several fixtures and fittings survive including a cast iron chimney piece, match-line boarding and shelving.</p>

	<p>Building 4 comprises two parts: the northern part was clearly originally built as an open-sided shelter, no doubt for the storage of timber, and the south part, originally open on its south side probably served as a cart or vehicle shed. The buildings are depicted in their present form by the 1923 Ordnance Survey map, although a building of similar proportions to the northern section is depicted on earlier cartographic sources.</p>
<p>Author of summary: A. Goldsmith</p>	<p>Date of Summary: June 2007</p>

APPENDIX 3 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
Site Name: Cole Green Works, Cole Green, Hertfordshire	NGR: TL 2822 1134
County: Hertfordshire	Museum Collecting Area: HALS
Site Code: AS 1056	Project Number: 2897
Date of Work: 21 st May 2007	Related Work:

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
	None	20/03/07	Yes

Site Records (Description)		
Notes (12 sheets A4)		
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)		
Drawn Plans & Sections:		
Architect's Drawings:		
Digital Drawings		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Digital photographs and drawings on CD

Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
2883	Historic Building Appraisal	Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see above). Copies of the final report will be lodged with HALS and the National Monument Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

PLATES



1 North and east elevations of Building 1, taken from the north-east (2)



2 Building 1 – east bay, taken from the north (17)



3 Building 1 – west bay, taken from the north-west (18)



4 Robust brickwork surrounding window in Building 1 – east bay, taken from the west (22)



5 Stone-lined apertures in division wall in Building 1, taken from the north-east (23)



6 East elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-east (6)



7 West elevation of Building 2, showing lean-to extension, taken from the south-west (10)



8 Interior of Building 2 – north section, taken from the south-west (4)



9 Interior of Building 2 – south section and lean-to, taken from the south-east (13)



10 Early 20th century boarded door within lavatory addition, Building 2, taken from the west (8)



11 South and east elevations of Building 3, taken from the south-east (26)



12 Interior of Building 3, taken from the north-west (27)



13 Shelving in storage area at east end of Building 3, taken from the west (29)



14 Grained match-line boarding on west wall of office in Building 3, taken from the east (33)



15 Early 20th century window in office in Building 3, taken from the north-west (32)



16 Fireplace in office in Building 3, taken from the south-east (34)



17 West elevation of Building 4, taken from the north-west (41)



18 19th century window in north wall of Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-west (36)



19 Wall framing and vertical boarding on west side of Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-east (38)



20 Building 4 – north section, taken from the south (35)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

North elevation of Building 1, taken from the north



2

North and east elevations of Building 1, taken from the north-east



3

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-east



4

Interior of Building 2 – north section, taken from the south-west



5

Modern roof above Building 2 – north section, taken from the south



6

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-east



7

Lavatory addition at the south end of Building 2, taken from the south-west



8

Early 20th century boarded door within lavatory addition, Building 2, taken from the west



9

Original latch on door within lavatory addition, Building 2, taken from the west



10

West elevation of Building 2, showing lean-to extension, taken from the south-west



11

West elevation of Building 2, showing rebuilt west wall of north section, taken from the north-west



12

West gable end of Building 3 and section of rebuilt west wall of Building 2, taken from the south-west



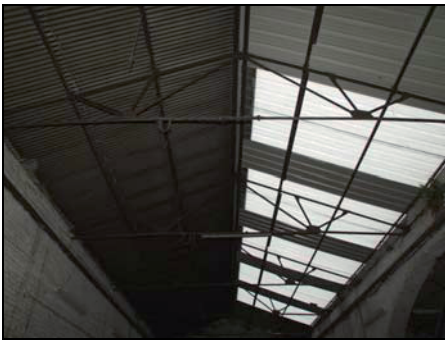
13

Interior of Building 2 – south section and lean-to, taken from the south-east



14

Internal face of east wall of Building 1, taken from the north-west



15

Roof above Building 1 – east bay, taken from the north



16

Wide arch between east and west bays of Building 1, taken from the south-east



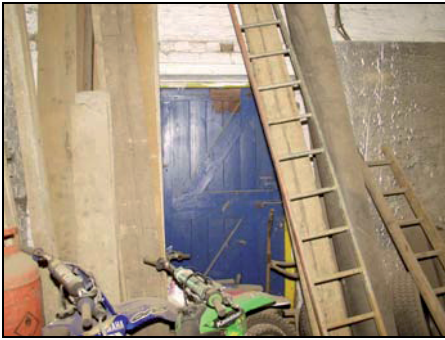
17

Building 1 – east bay, taken from the north



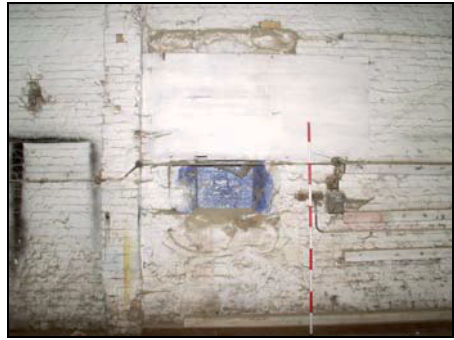
18

Building 1 – west bay, taken from the north-west



19

Boarded door in south wall of Building 1 – west bay, taken from the north



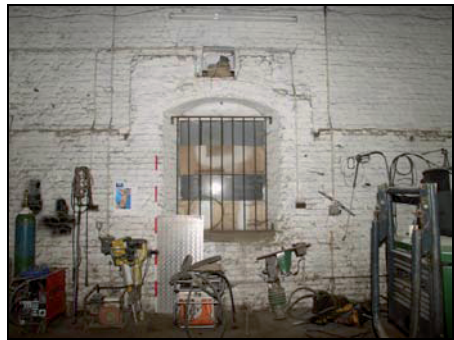
20

Stone-lined apertures (partially covered) in division wall in Building 1, taken from the west



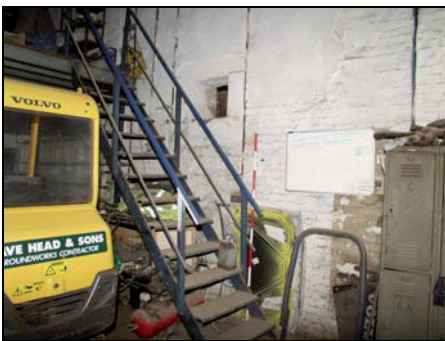
21

Building 1 – west bay, taken from the south



22

Robust brickwork surrounding window in Building 1 – east bay, taken from the west



23

Stone-lined apertures in division wall in Building 1, taken from the north-east



24

Stone slab covering probable saw-pit / inspection pit, Building 1 – east bay, taken from the north



25

Building 1 – east bay, taken from the south



26

South and east elevations of Building 3, taken from the south-east



27

Interior of Building 3, taken from the north-west



28

Interior of Building 3, taken from the north-east



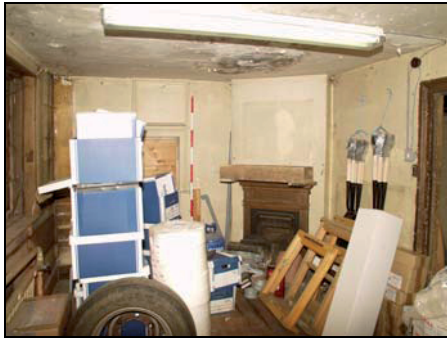
29

Shelving in storage area at east end of Building 3, taken from the west



30

Inserted partition wall in Building 3, taken from the west



31

Office in Building 3, taken from the east



32

Early 20th century window in office in Building 3, taken from the north-west



33

Grained match-line boarding on west wall of office in Building 3, taken from the east



34

Fireplace in office in Building 3, taken from the south-east



35

Building 4 – north section, taken from the south



36

19th century window in north wall of Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-west



37

Lower butressing timber to post on west side of Building 4 – north section, taken from the north



38

Wall framing and vertical boarding on west side of Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-east



39

Interior of Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-east



40

Roof above Building 4 – south section, taken from the north-west



41

West elevation of Building 4, taken from the north-west



42

South elevation of Building 4 showing lean-to addition, taken from the south



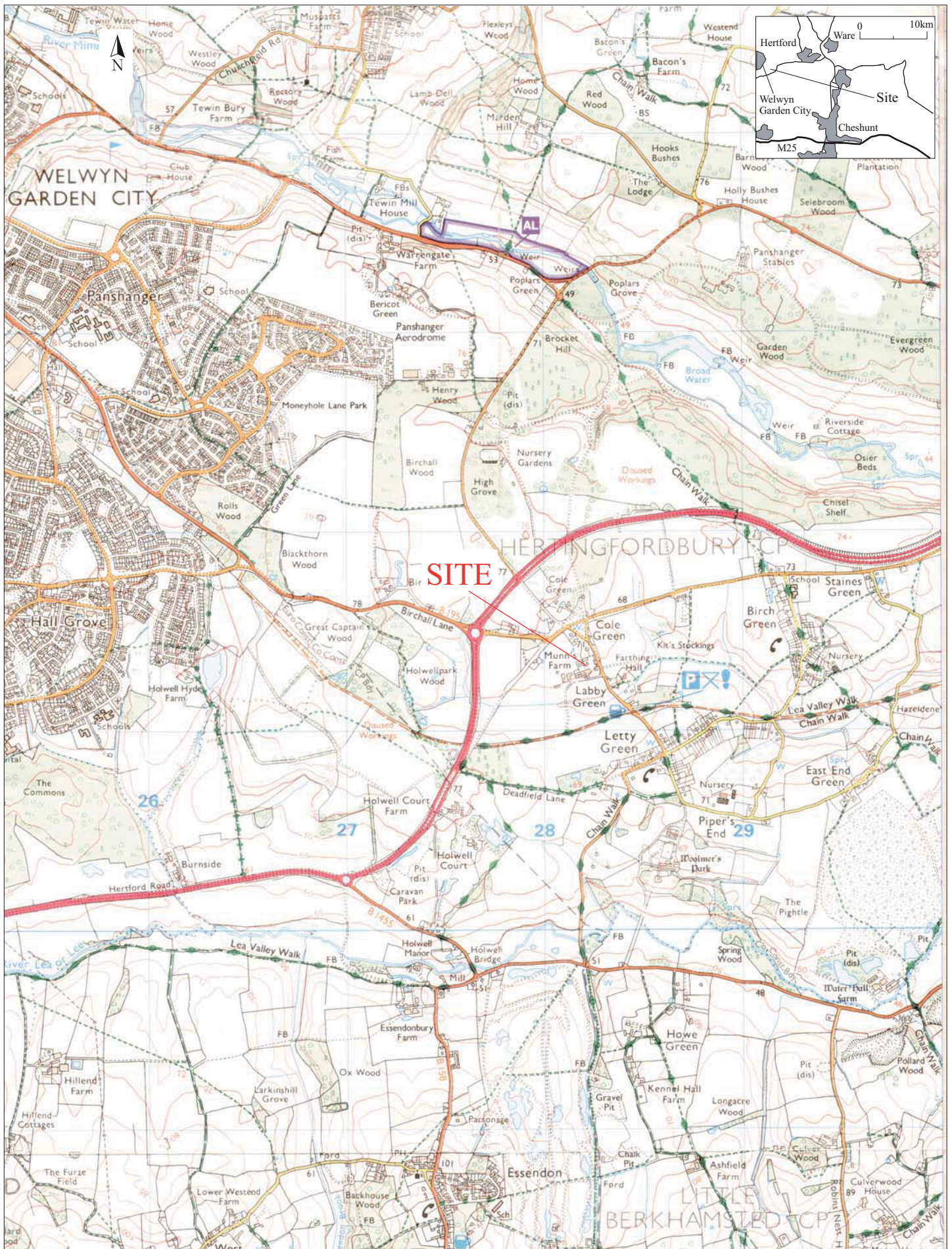
43

East elevation of Building 4, taken from the south-east



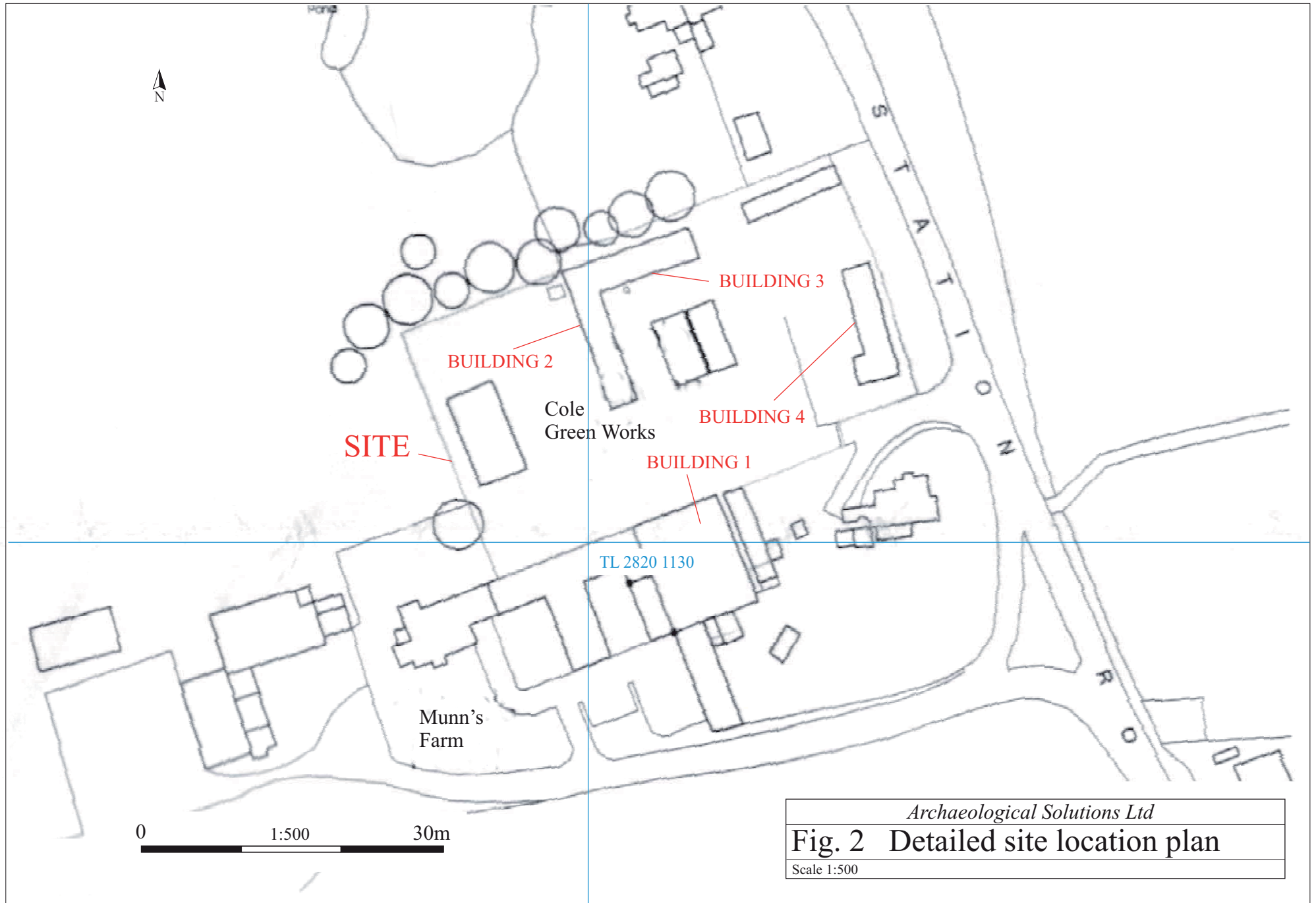
44

Interior of lean-to – Building 4, taken from the north-east

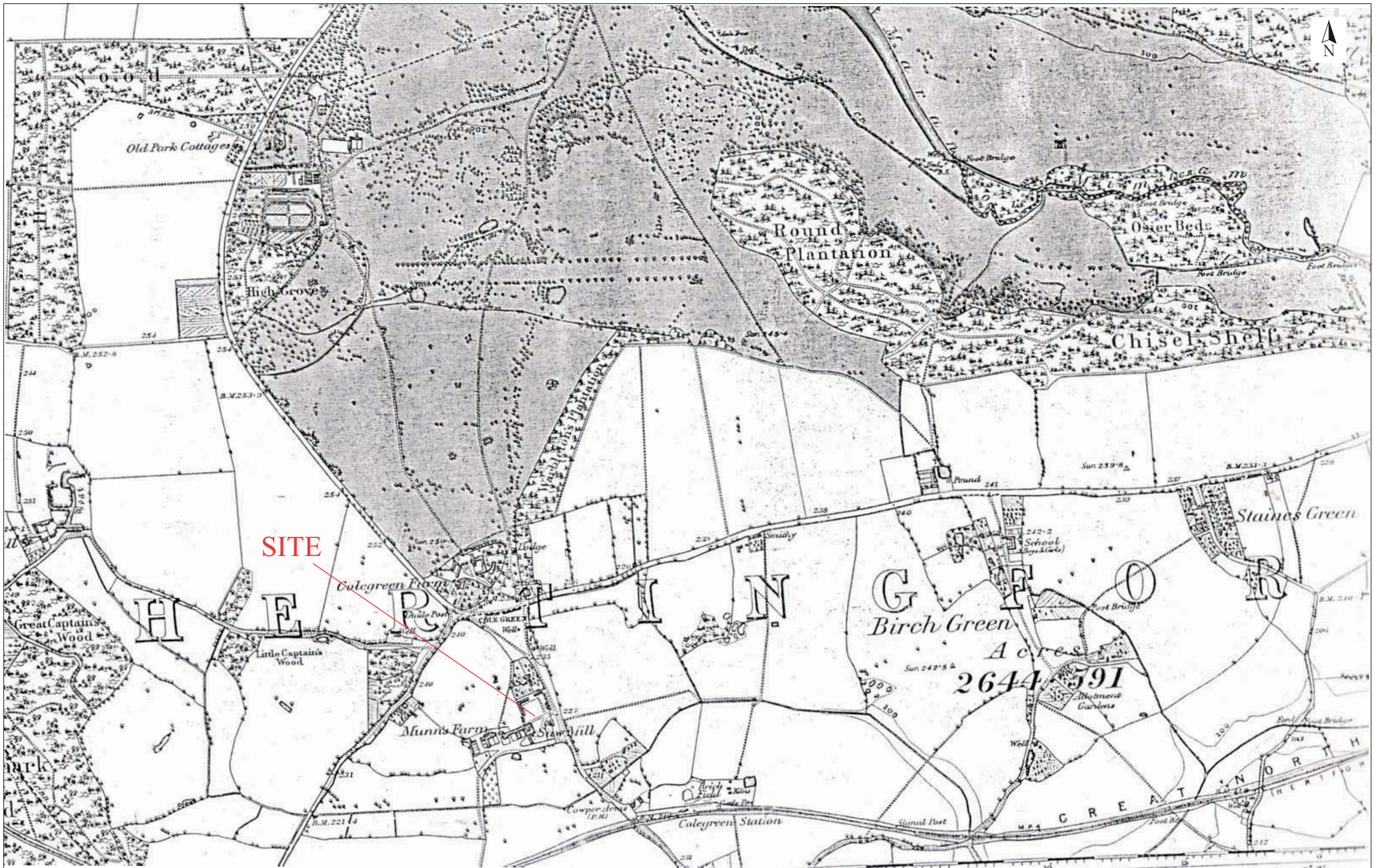


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500

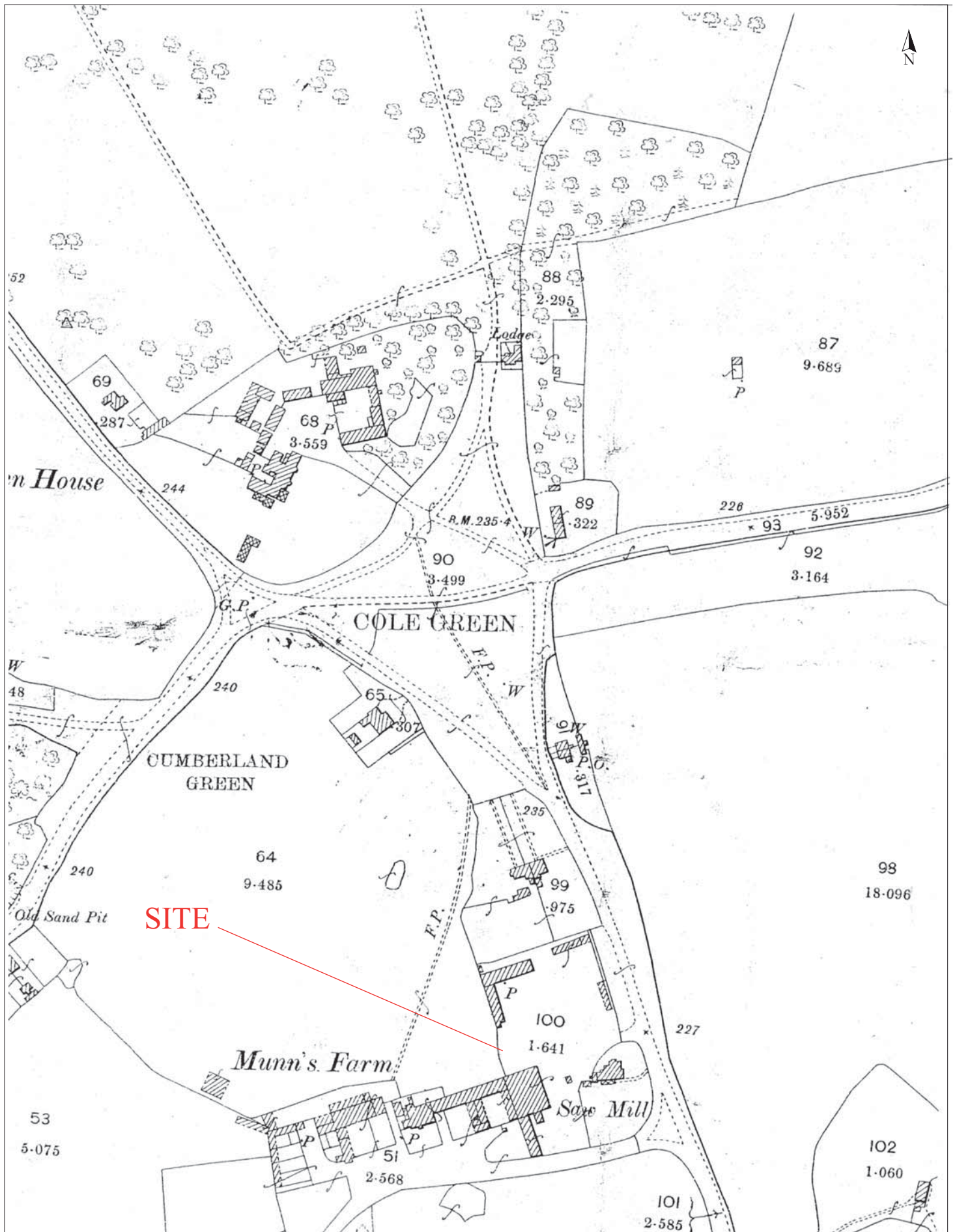


Reproduced from the 1879-80 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

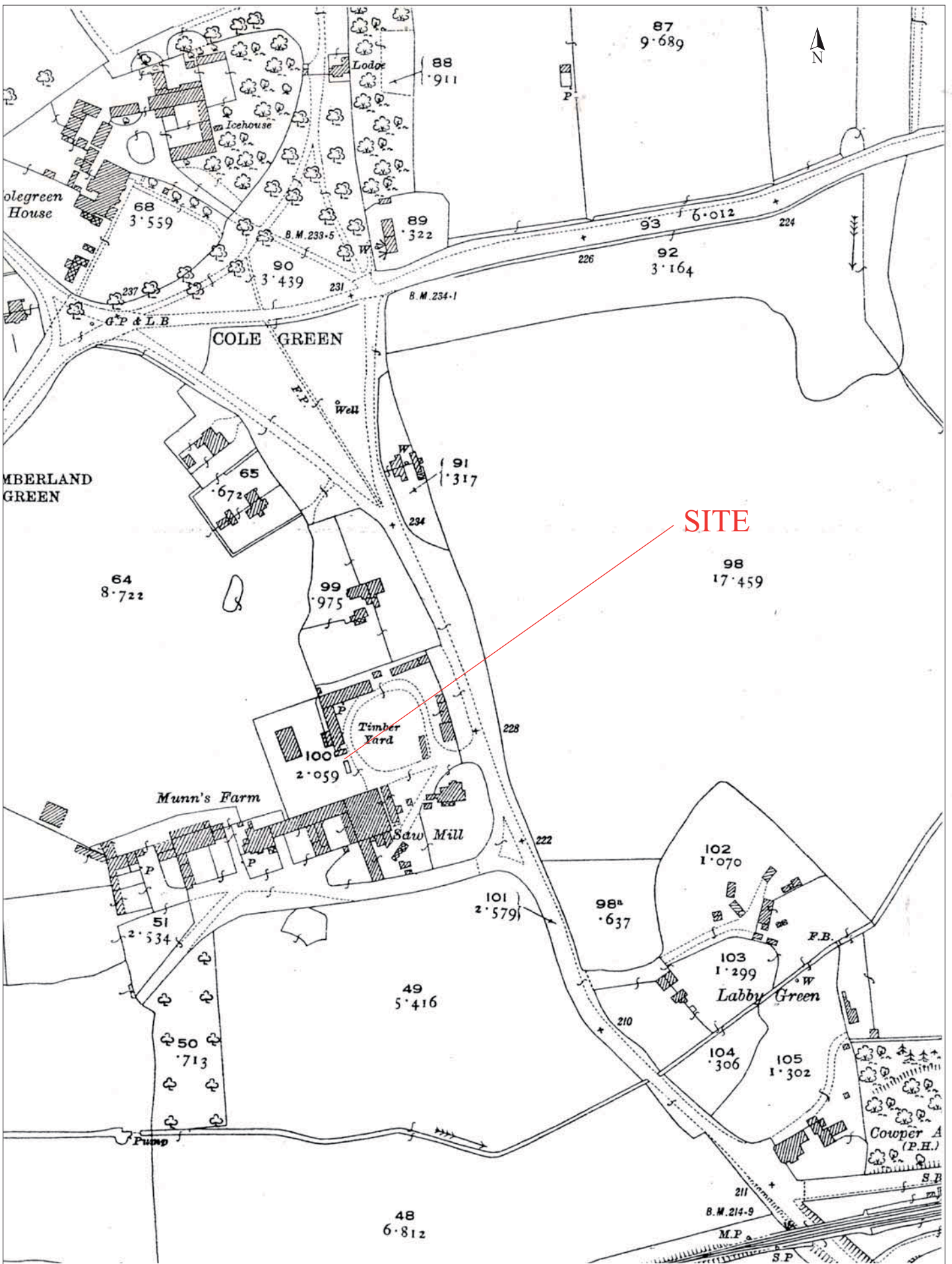
Fig. 3 1st edition OS map, 1878-80

Scale 6" to 1 mile



Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Map of Cole Green, 1898
 Scale 25" to 1 mile



Reproduced from the 1923 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Map of Cole Green, 1923
 Scale 25" to 1 mile