

Julians Park, Rushden, Buntingford, Herts. SG9 0TD.

Historic building recording and analysis of the Outbuildings. Recorded 08 05 2024.



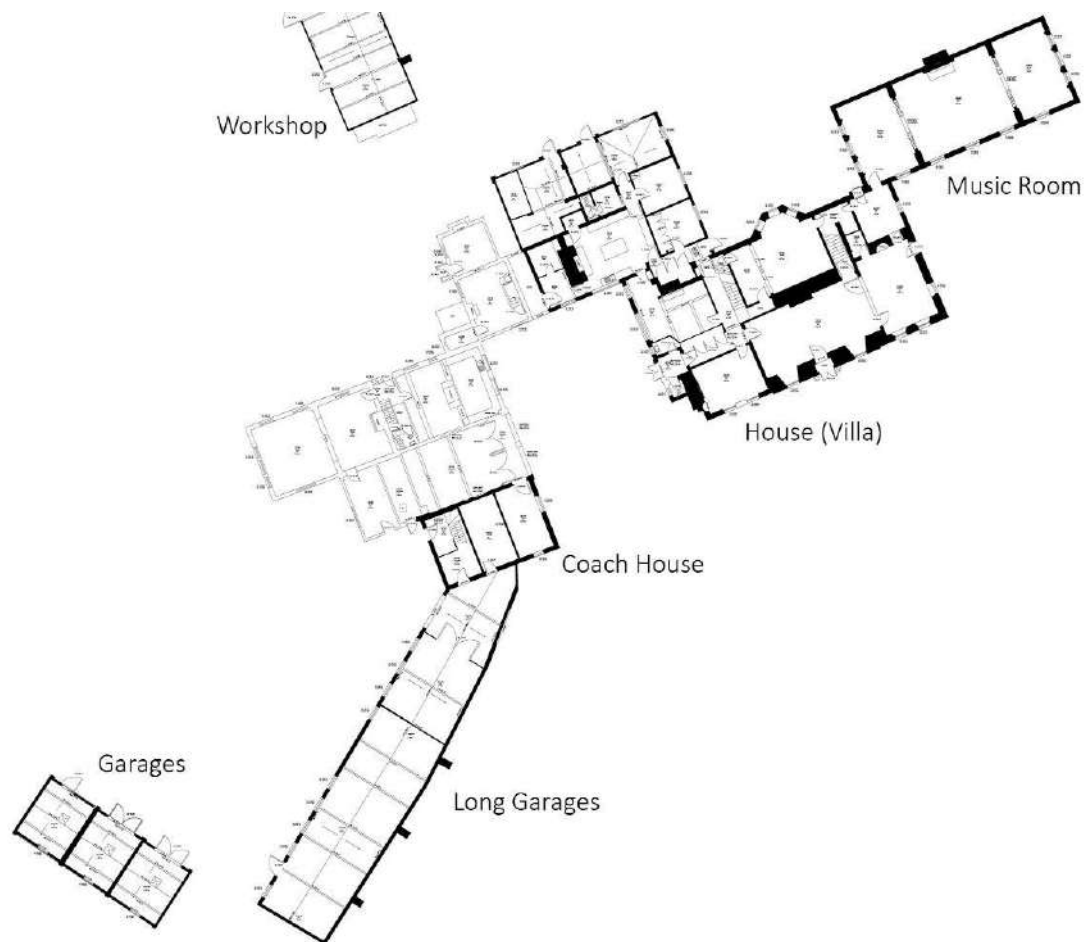
2022 Google earth. Layout of the site.



2022 Google earth. Detail of the site showing the buildings under study.

Location

Julians Park, Rushden, Buntingford, Herts. SG9 0TD. The Coach House is set to the SW of the complex and is centred on TL3074932522. The Workshop is north of the House and centred on TL 30742 32563. The Long Garages are centred on TL 30750 32497 and is SW of the Coach House. The Standalone Garages are at TL 30724 32491.



2022. Location plan showing the outbuildings under study. The House and Kitchen have separate reports.

Listing – The House is Listed and this is presented in Appendix 1.

The Coach House has a separate Listing.



BJHC. 08 05 2024. The east elevation of the Coach House.

Entry Name: Stable Block Immediately West Southwest of Julians **Listing Date:** 27 May 1968
Last Amended: 29 January 1986 **Grade:** II **Source:** Historic England **Source ID:** 1175974
English Heritage Legacy ID: 162348 **County:** Hertfordshire **District:** North Hertfordshire
Civil Parish: Rushden **Traditional County:** Hertfordshire

RUSHDEN JULIANS TL 33 SW 7/25 Stable Block immediately 27.5.68 WSW of Julians (formerly listed as Stable Block at Julians) GV II Stable block to Julians (q.v.) now in use as garages, office and living accommodation. C18, altered and extended C20. Red brick. Hipped tiled roof. 1 storey and attic. 5 bay elevation faces left return of house and with kitchen block encloses 3 sides of entrance courtyard. To centre and centre-left 2 bays break forward with ground floor segmental arched openings to recessed paired 10 panelled double doors, 6 panelled doors in inner returns. Outer bays have gauged brick round headed small pane fixed windows in shallow reveals. To centre a 4 light flat headed dormer, small outer round headed dormers. To rear 3 hipped wings, shortest to right has an entrance with a semi-circular fanlight, centre projects further and left even further with a half hip to C20 addition. Entrance and casements in return to garden.

Listing NGR: TL3074932522

Note: The Listing does not include the Long Garages which were built as part of the 1939 improvements to the site for Col. R. Cooper. These appear to have originally been organised as stables or a milking parlour.

Scope of this Report

This report records and analyses the fabric of the buildings under study. This report adheres to Historic England Level 3 as outlined in Historic England. Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice. 2017. Page 25.

Page | 4

There are four buildings under consideration:

1. Workshop with small stable. TL 30742 32563.
2. Long Garages (generic name for this report). TL 30750 32497.
3. Standalone Garages (generic name for this report). TL 30724 32491.
4. Coach House (part that has not been converted to a dwelling). TL3074932522.



North elevation of the Kitchen.

The Kitchen has already been recorded separately.

Julians Park, Rushden, Buntingford, Herts. SG9 0TD.

Historic building recording and analysis of the Kitchen. Recorded 26 05 2023.

1. Description – External – Workshop



Page | 5

Looking NE towards the Workshop from the farmyard.



The SW elevation of the Workshop. The House is in the background.

SW Elevation

The SW elevation exhibits two obvious brick builds. The two northernmost bays contain a pair of horse stalls and are made from LC20th style textured Flettons set in grey cement in Flemish bond. The Flettons are much darker than traditional Flettons. The corrugated cement board roof has far less erosion and plant growth than the rest of the building. The other bays have MC20th Flettons and MC20th pedestrian and garage doors. The northernmost bays are not shown on the 1947 OS map.



The garage doors in the SW elevation.



Detail of the door and brick panelled walls. Looking SE.

All the original fixtures and fittings concur with an erection date of 1939 when the site was developed by Col.R.Cooper. The machined timber gate and ledger doors are fixed with wire nails and hung on reversible hinges popular in the 1930's. The windows have Perspex panes rather than glass to avoid injury to any animals housed within. Other panels are closed with 7in deep weather boards. The rainwater goods are painted metal or plastic replacements.



The NW and NE Elevations of the Stables.



The NE elevations of the Stables.

NW and NE Elevations of the Stables

The Stables is made from textured Flettons set in grey cement. There are three ceramic air grates and three lower ones bricked up. The Stable roof facing the House has been clad with nibbed tiles that have been storm damaged and many are loose.



The NE elevation of the Workshop and Stables.



Detail of the NE elevation of the Workshop. Note the cracking and spalling.

The Workshop NE wall is made from Flettons set in beige sandy cement with small stone inclusions. The air grates have been inserted just under the eave's boards. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond and the single skin wall has cracked significantly in several places. Angled buttresses have been added but have spalled badly from frost damage.



The SE elevation of the Workshop.



The SE elevation has a serious crack. The vents are sewer pipes.

SE Elevation

The SE elevation faces the cottage and a potting shed has been built against it. The wall has serious structural cracks and the roof has shifted. The air vents are sewer pipes.

1. Description – Internal – The Workshop



Page | 10

Looking S inside the Workshop.



Looking N in the Workshop.

The building is now equipped as a workshop and garage but there is evidence it was previously used for keeping animals. The composite roof trusses have screwed on supports for ceiling joists to provide a lowered ceiling for insulation. These are normally put in when pigs or poultry are kept in the buildings. As there is another turkey shed on site it is likely it was used for this. This building is not shown on the 1922 Ordnance Survey.



One of the composite trusses looking S.



Detail of the bolted construction of the trusses.

The composite trusses are made from machined softwood bolted together with MC20th agricultural square headed bolts. The tie-beams and principal rafters are doubled up and bolted through a king post and raking struts. Additional joists have been added, suspended on long 2x4in hangers to support an inserted ceiling.



Detail of one of the composite trusses and the NE side of the roof with nibbed tiles.



The SW side of the roof has a corrugated cement board roof covering.

The NE side of the roof is clad with nibbed tiles set on battens and machined softwood rafters. The SW side has a corrugated cement board roof supported on purlins. The roof pitch has been altered and does not match the trusses and additional ashlar posts have been inserted to bear the NE side. The disparity in weight has contorted the trusses and is causing them to fail. Tree trunks have been added to support the ridgepiece.



There is a timber duct fitted in the roof.



Air ducts made from sewer pipes. One has started off a massive crack.

There is evidence that the building may have been used to dry and store produce. There is large wooden air duct and sewer pipes have been inserted to provide high level ventilation. Unfortunately, this has caused serious structural cracks in the SE wall.



The NW end bay is divided off with a corrugated cement board wall.

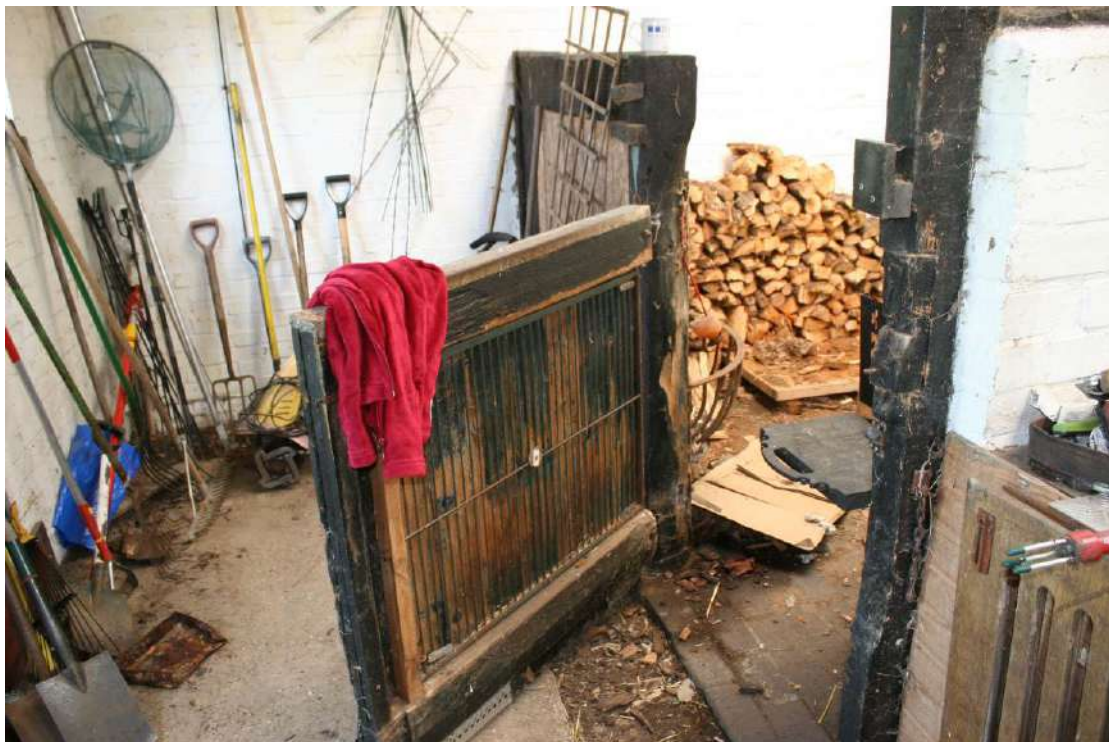


The roof truss and added structure inside the NW end bay. Looking SW.

The NW end bay has been divided off with a corrugated cement board wall and is now used as a tool store. The remodelling of the roof trusses is quite clear in the dividing wall.



Stall 1 in the Stable. Looking E.



Stall 2 in the Stable. Looking N.

The Stable is a later building added to the NW end of the Workshop. Inside there are two stalls of equal size equipped with steel feed baskets, one set high and the other low down. The door of Stall 2 has been reinforced with a steel grill and shows considerable scratch marks. This often indicates that a pig was kept here for a while.



Reused steel roof truss. Looking N.



Reused steel roof truss. Looking S.

Like the Workshop, the Stable has an undersized roof truss that has been extended to change the roof pitch. The truss is made from reused angle iron and was probably made on the farm as the irons have many perforations as though for shelving or fencing. An additional horizontal brace is fixed with hex headed nuts and bolts.

2. Description – External – Long Garages



Page | 17

The SE elevation of the Long Garages in relation to the Coach House and Villa.



The NW elevation of the Long Garages in relation to the Coach House. Looking E.

NW Elevation

The Long Garages presents a Fletton brick façade with rolled steel casement windows under steel reinforced concrete lintels. There is a wide opening for sliding doors which have King branded runners with captive rails. The roof is clad with corrugated cement boards on the NW side and clay nib tiles on the SE side to be viewed from the approach to the Villa. This building is not shown on the 1922 Ordnance Survey as is part of the improvements carried out in 1937-1939 for Col.R.Cooper. Earlier mapping shows a series of smaller buildings against the boundary wall as well as a fully populated farmyard complex that was subsequently removed.



The SW elevation has a blocked doorway for an internal passageway.



The NE Elevation inside the carriage arch.

NE Elevation

The SW elevation is made from Fletton brickwork and has a pedestrian doorway under a steel reinforced lintel. By contrast, the NE Elevation, hidden by the carriage arch, has a simple timber-framed wall clad with weather boards and fitted with a pair of MC20th garage doors.

2. Description – Internal – Long Garages



Page | 19

Looking SW inside the NE Garage.



Detail of the partition wall in the NE Garage.

The two NE bays have been closed off with a LC20th partition wall made of machined softwood 50x100mm studs with side nailed noggins and clad with 7in weather-boards in very clean condition. Currently used as a store, it was clearly a garage entered from under the carriage arch and also contains an oil tank for filling agricultural vehicles with diesel.



Diesel oil tank in the NE bays.



The frame above the garage doors and support for a small tank.

The partition wall containing the garage doors is of the same LC20th construction as the wall partition and both are connected to the king bolt roof trusses which, like the Workshop roof, have been adapted to the present roof form. There is a pair of supports for a removed tank.



The roof over the carriage arch. Looking SW.



Detail of the king bolt showing the sag of the roof.

The roof over the Garage bay, the carriage arch and the rest of the Long Garage is of a consistent design dating to the 1939 improvements. The roof has a set of king bolt trusses which have been adapted for the present roof covering. The NW side has side purlins supported on cleats set on top of the principal rafters to support corrugated cement boards. The SE side has butt purlins set between the principal rafters and supported on nailed on clamps to support machined softwood rafters, battens and nibbed tiles.



Looking SW in the Long Garage.



Looking NE in the Long Garage.

Now used as a store, the building was originally a stables with a passageway entered from the SW end and divided into stalls with timber partitions, now removed. The NW wall has Crittall style rolled steel casements with centre hinged lights typically used in stables of the period.



Detail of the roof structure looking SW.



Detail of the failed asphalt membrane.

The SE side of the roof has an asphalt membrane which would indicate the roof has been re-battened between 1965 and 1985. The type of membrane with a cotton mesh would indicate early in this period. The membrane has failed and there has been considerable water damage to one of the trusses which has been reinforced with steel fish plates.



The wall has shifted away from the buttress.



Bricked up window in the SE wall.

The building has been built off an earlier 13in thick perimeter wall made of 55-60x105x210mm red bricks with creased faces and soft arrises set in beige sandy mortar and mostly in English bond. There are sections near the carriage arch which are H-S-H-H-S-H-H-H-S bond which approximates to Flemish Garden Wall bond. The wall has shifted away from its added buttresses. Mapping might indicate a wall here from between 1777 and 1806.

3. Description - External – Standalone Garages



Page | 25

The Standalone Garage in context with the Coach House. Looking E.



The NW and SW elevations.

NW Elevation

The Standalone garage is made of textured Flettons of a type favoured in the 1950's onwards and the building is not shown on the 1947 OS map. These bricks were used extensively in the building of Harlow New Town which was started in 1949. The NW elevation is plain brickwork set in Flemish bond with an asphalt damp proof course.



Detail of the textured brickwork and asphalt damp proof course on the NW corner.



The SW elevation of the Standalone Garage.

SW Elevation

The building was erected as a three bay structure with two equal bays and the SW bay built wider. Each bay has a two light Crittall style rolled steel casement window with a windowsill made from nibbed roof tiles in MC20th style. There are air vents made from sewer pipes in the same way as in the Workshop. These also look knocked through and the central bay has two. These are set at near ground level and may have been conduits for water pipes or drained water troughs inside.



Detail of the southernmost bay.



Detail of the brickwork, windowsill and Crittall style windows.

The brickwork is set in grey cement joints and the windows have queen closer bricks (which are lacking on the quoins). The windows have steel reinforced concrete lintels and have internal steel bars which might suggest that animals were kept inside and the windows needed protection. There is also some serious cracking near the windows.



The SW elevation is a plan gable.



The roof is clad with corrugated cement board.

SE Elevation

The roof is clad with corrugated cement boards with overlapping, formed cement board ridge pieces.



The NE elevation is the working side of the building.



Detail of the split stable doors.

NE Elevation

The NE Elevation is set up with two garage doors and a split stable door all fitted with galvanised reversible hinges.

3. Description – Internal – Standalone Garages



Page | 30

Looking S in the southernmost bay of the Standalone Garages.



Looking W in the southernmost bay of the Standalone Garages.

The bays are divided by lightweight studwork frames clad with 7in untreated weatherboards fixed with wire nails. The floors are concrete and the walls are skimmed with concrete up to 3ft to protect the brickwork from damage. The roof has steel beam purlins supporting corrugated cement boards.



Looking W in the roof of the southernmost bay.



Detail of the steel beam purlins.

The steel beams are quite unusual. They have a square Z profile and have small reinforcement gussets welded in to prevent flexing. The trusses are hidden by the weatherboards.

4. Description – External – Coach House



Page | 32

The Coach House looking NW.



The Coach House east elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation is closely identified in the 1968 Listing and appears unchanged from then. The upper floor has been converted to modern standards and there are three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a staircase to the rear courtyard.



The western elevation of the Coach House.



Detail of the blocked western window and inserted doorways.

West Elevation

The Coach House is made of red and blue overfired bricks - 60x105x210mm red bricks but with smooth faces, sharp arrises set in beige sandy mortar in Flemish bond. There are two blocked openings, the upper one was probably a loading hatch.



MC20th door into the stairwell for the Coach House.

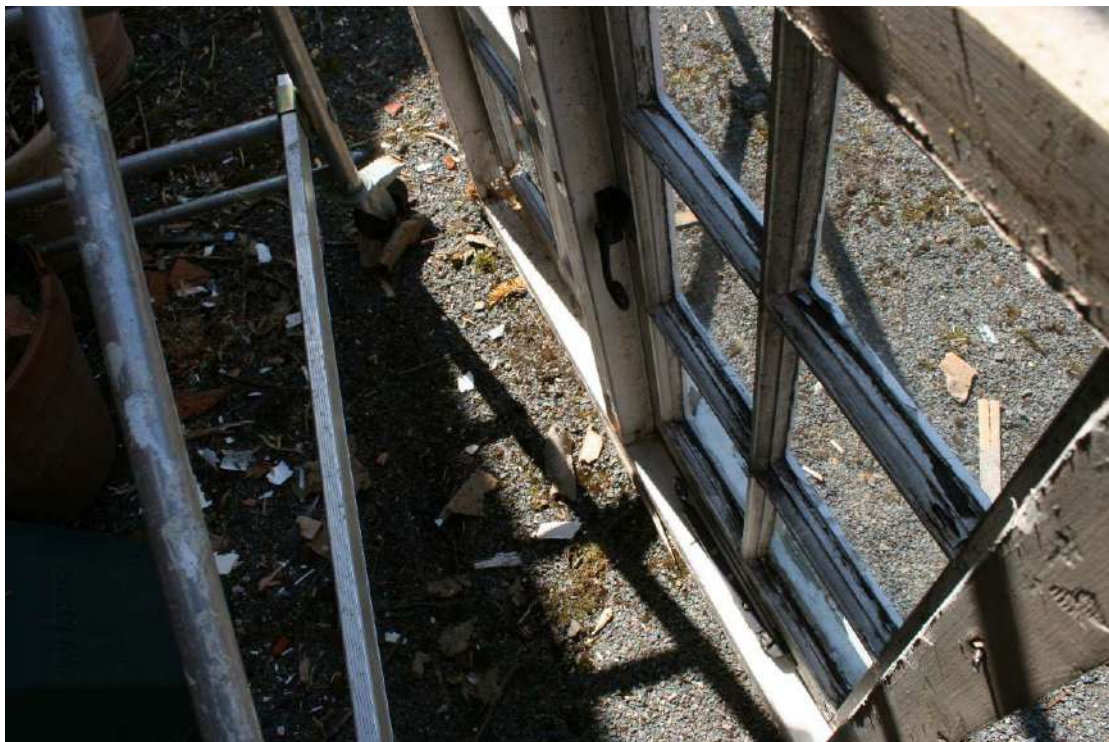


MC20th staircase up to the converted accommodation.

There is an inserted doorway under a segmental arch with a 1930's style three pane top light and a simple gate and ledger machined softwood door with steel box lock and Bakelite knob. The staircase is MC20th, set up on a blockwork carcass that can be seen in the Storeroom and most likely dates from the 1960's. The features are mentioned in the 1968 Listing.



1930's casement window under restoration.



Detail of the window frame showing the typical 1930's rat-tail catch and stay.

At the time of the survey the attic window had been removed for repair and could be seen that it was a 1930's product with machined softwood components, routed astragals and rat-tail catches and stays.

4. Description - Internal - Coach House Ground Floor - Vacant Rooms



Page | 36

Door into the Storeroom. Note it is hung backwards.



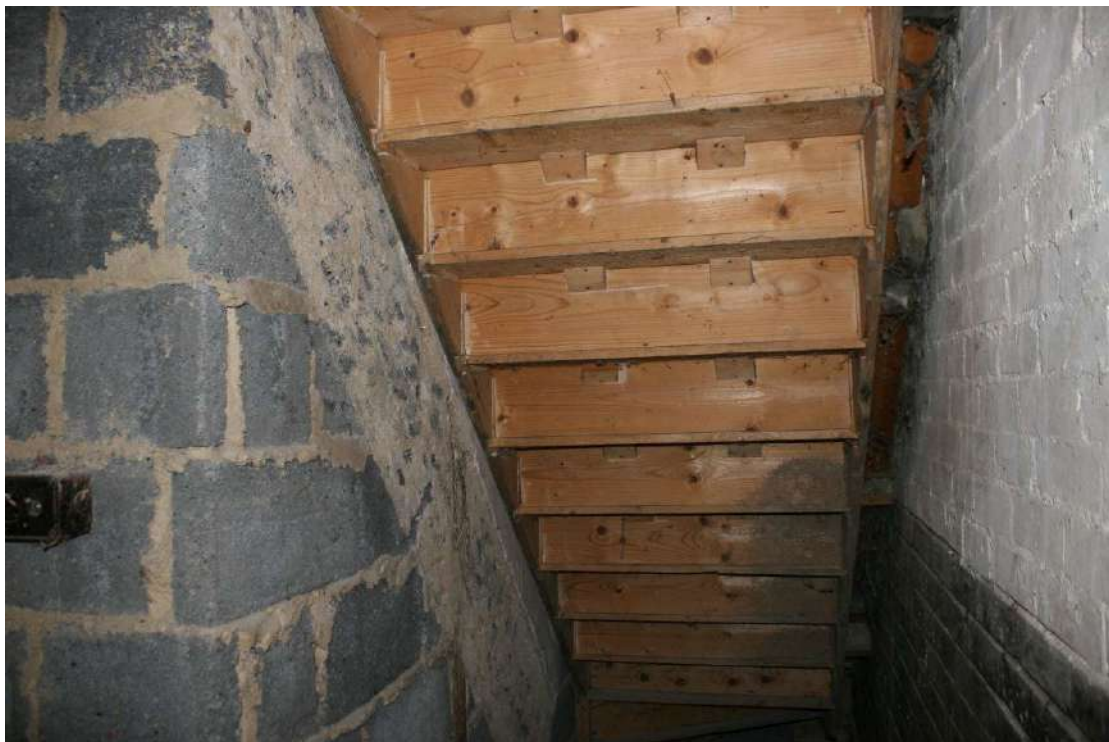
Looking N in the Storeroom.

Storeroom

The Storeroom has a blockwork cubicle inserted into it for the staircase up to the accommodation above. The walls are unfinished and the soffit of the staircase is visible.



Harness hook and saddle tree combined.



Detail of the soffit of the staircase.

It is likely the upper rooms were converted or improved in the 1939 works but the blockwork and clean, fresh timber of the staircase would indicate a date in the 1960's or later for the current fabric. There is a MC20th harness and saddle tree left on a support post and a rail of harness hooks on the west wall. The room would have been a tack room.



The entrance door to the Work Room.



Looking N in the Work Room.

Work Room

It is not obvious what this room was originally outfitted for. The room is partitioned with the eastern front room and high level large pane windows put it to borrow light. It was probably another tack room.



Looking S in the Work Room.



Brick built cabinet with wooden shelves and slate top.

By the south door is a Fletton brick built cabinet with wooden shelves and slate top. On the walls are a number of water pipes and two taps are set against the partition wall with water stains that suggest there were sinks. Written in blue pencil on the walls is: $11/6 + 1/9$. 2lb Sugar $1/4$ Tea and more enigmatically, Grey WHEEL 240/49, Slings? 6600. In red crayon is written 10 Dairy Pole Clips? And 8 ????. The floor is poured concrete and the ceiling appears to be MC20th lath and plaster.



Georgian style coach house doors now used as car garages.



Georgian style six panel door to the East Room.

Estate Office

The ground floor has two large rooms divided into the coach houses, now used as garages and the Storeroom, Work Room and Estate Office which have 1939 era partition walls. The doors to the coach house are C18th but have been altered to fit and the horizontal rails do not align. The hinges are fixed with screws.



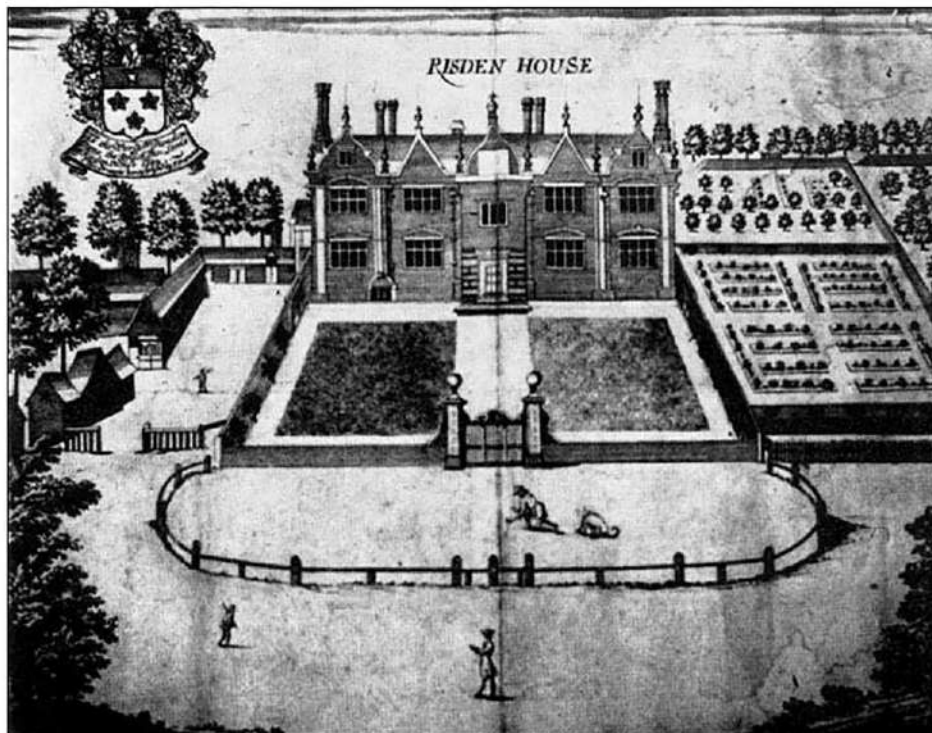
Looking S in the Estate Office.



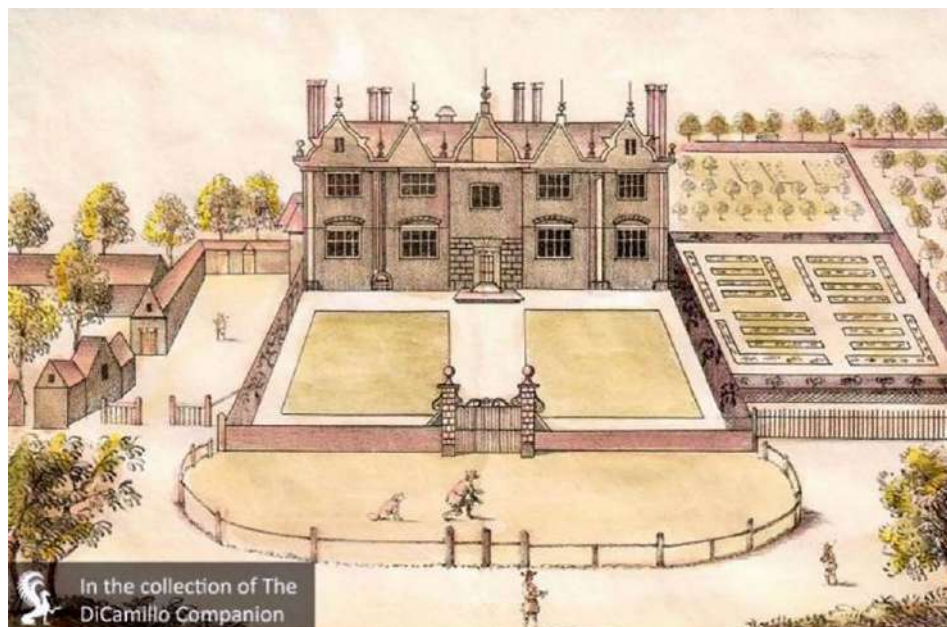
Looking N in the Estate Office.

The Estate Office is outfitted as a habitable room with Essex board ceiling, fielded with battens in 1930's style. There is a 1960's style steel MEM power cabinet with Dymo labels, a 1960's period electric clock and a sun faded LC20th estate map on the wall. There is a row of five 1930's style lockable closets. There are late C20th plug sockets and telephone points, one with an internet adaptor. The Georgian style door is hung on large L hinges fixed with clout nails.

Historic Imagery



Risden House (now Julians) from Chauncy 1699 with the arms of Thomas Stone.
1699. The service wing is shown as part of the farm range.

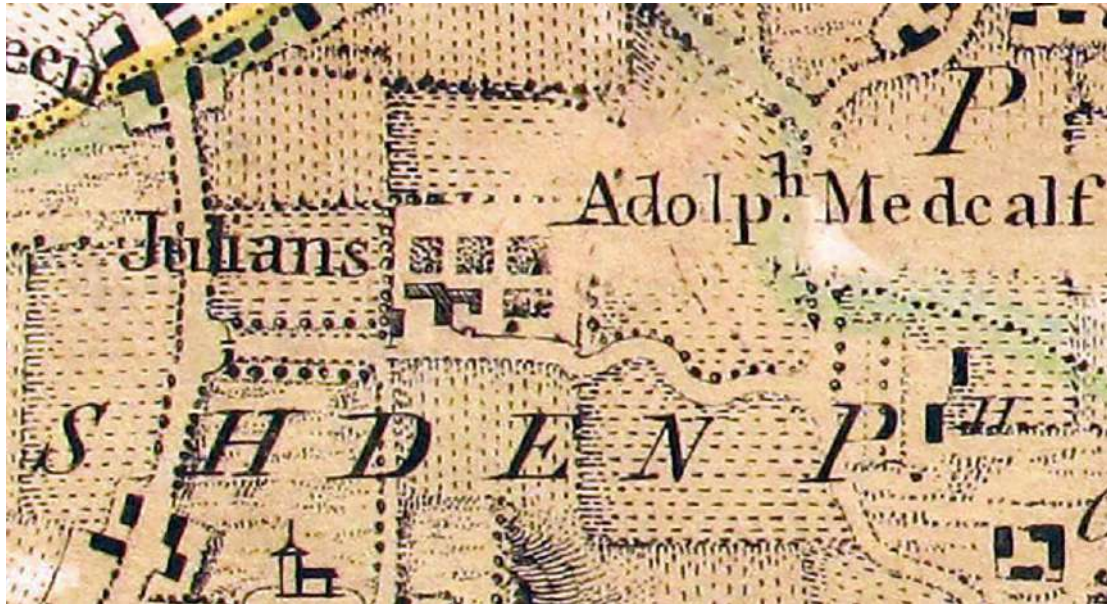


The house, as it appeared in the 17th century, from an 1826
hand-colored lithograph from "Historical Antiquities of
Hertfordshire."

1699 reworked in 1826 with different details and figures.

The Coach House does not correspond well with the current building.

Topographical Survey from Maps



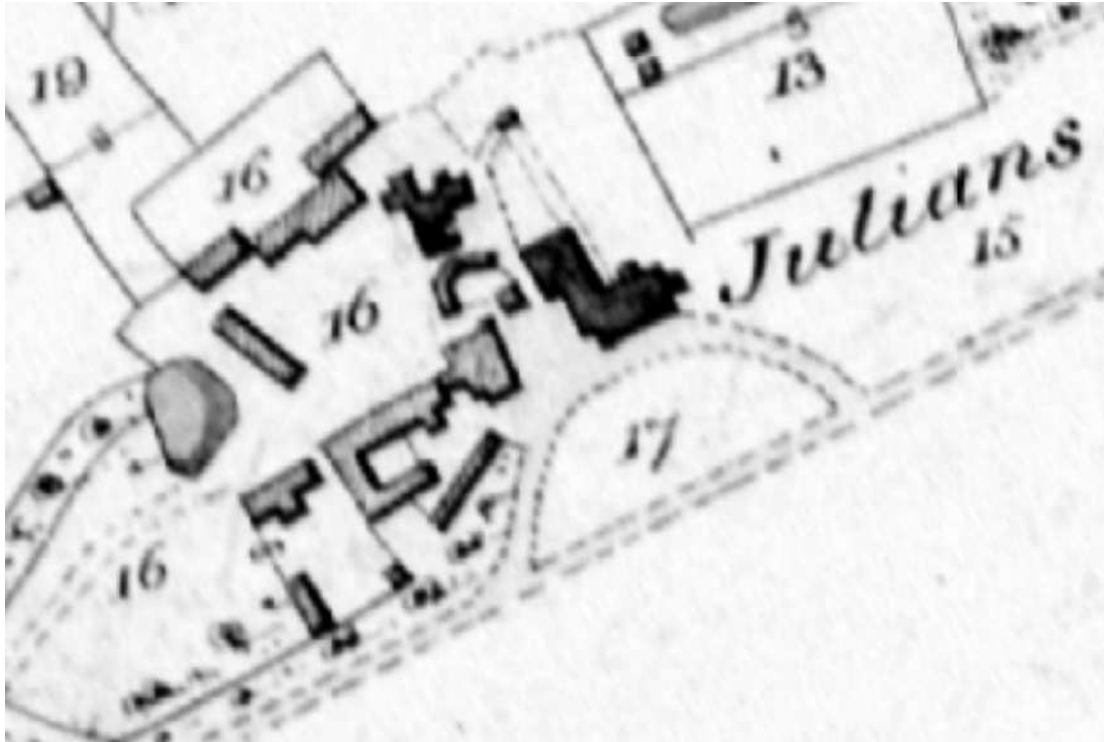
1777 Dury and Andrews Map of Hertfordshire.

The 1777 map does not concur well with the known form of Julians.



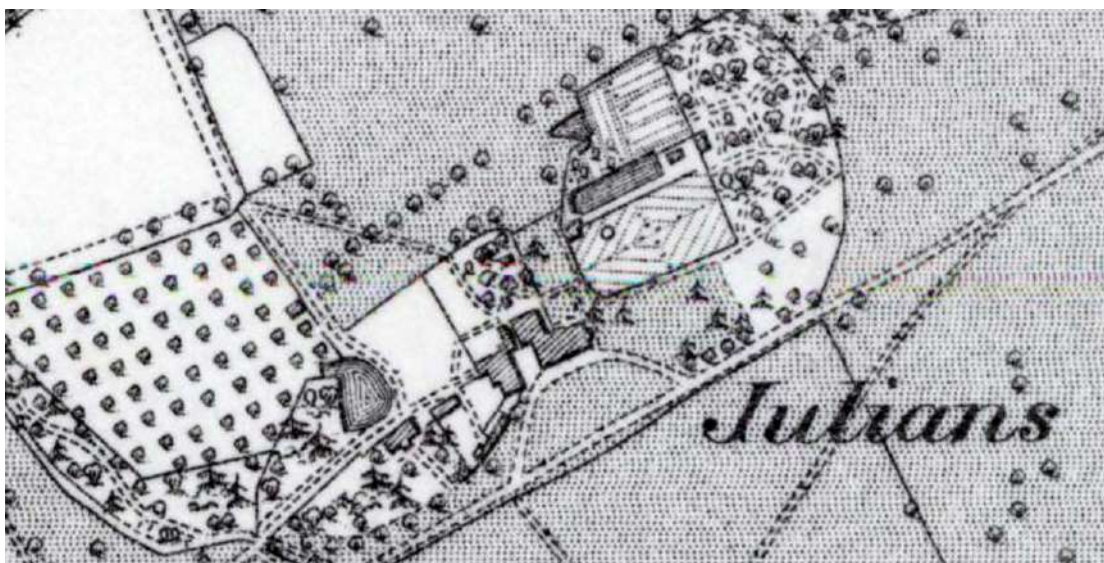
1805 Ordnance Survey.

The 1805 OS is known to more schematic than accurate but it does show the House in the correct disposition with the Kitchen wing and farm buildings.



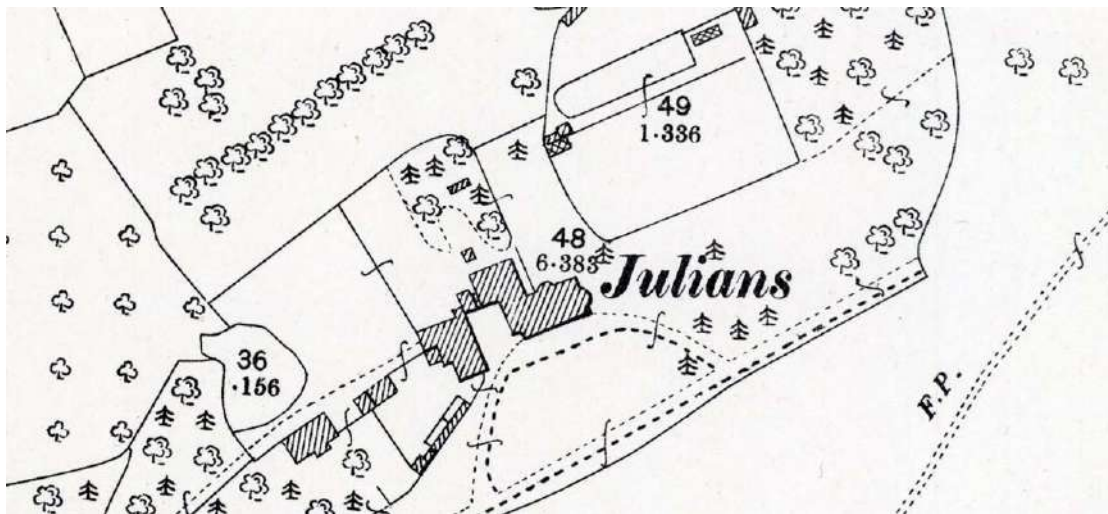
The 1845 Tithe Map for Rushden. IR29/15/81.

The site is Plot 16 Mansion Farm and Yards owned and occupied by Adolphus Meetkerke Esq. Plot 17 is Grass plot and indicates there was no formal garden in front of the House. Plots 12 and 13 were the Kitchen Gardens. *Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of Herts*, Pigot & Co., London, 1839 has Adolphus Meetkerke Esq as the Lord of the Manor of Baldock.

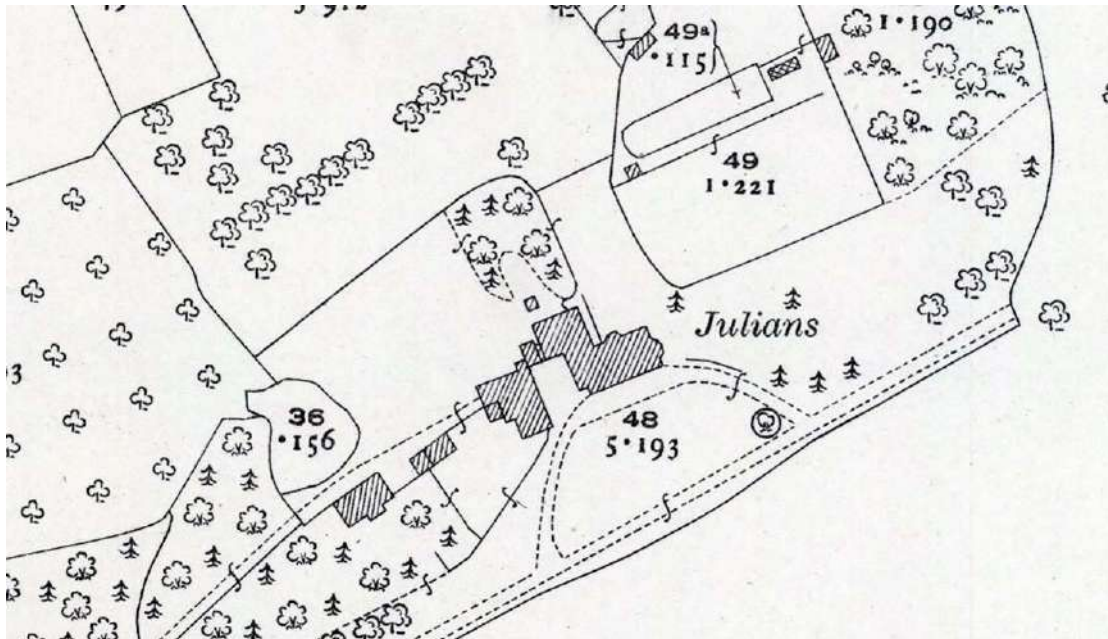


1877 Ordnance Survey Map.

By 1877 most of the farm buildings had been removed.

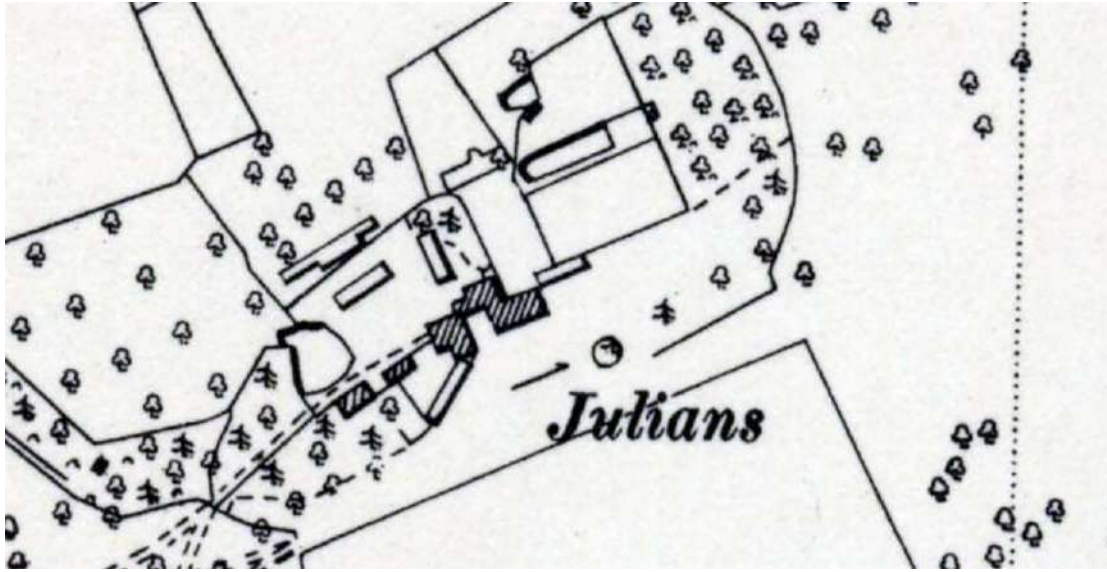


1896 Ordnance Survey Map.



1922 Ordnance Survey Map.

By 1922 the buildings lining the perimeter wall had been removed.



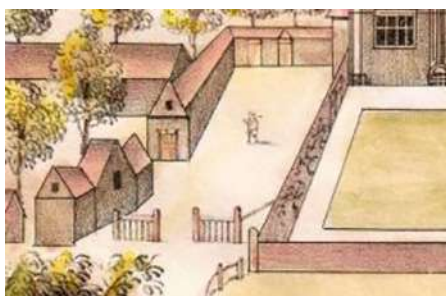
1947 Ordnance Survey Map.

Phasing and Discussion



Page | 47

General phase plan for the Outbuildings.



1826 coloured version of 1699 engraving. 1777 Dury and Andrews Map.

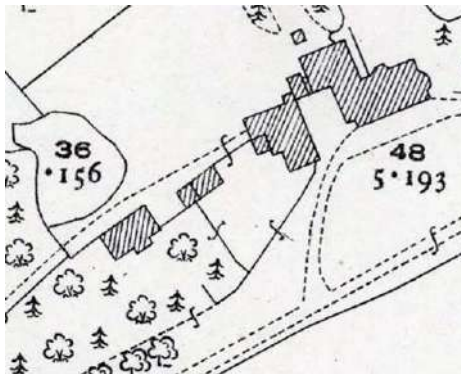
Phase 1 – EC18th. Section of perimeter wall.

The historic images show a series of buildings to the south of the Coach House and farmyard of which a section of brick wall with garden wall bonded brickwork remains in the perimeter wall of the Long Garage. The engraving is dated 1699 but the demolition would have taken place in the EC18th when the site was remodelled c.1710 for A. Meetkerke. The 1777 Dury and Andrews Map shows only one building in this position at this time which must be the Coach House.

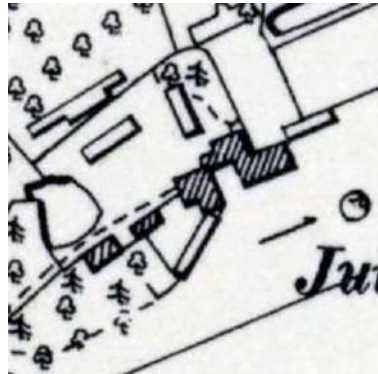
Phase 2 – Coach House. MC18th.

The Listing ascribes the Coach House to the C18th without a closer date. The style of the windows, doors and gauged brickwork would indicate a date in the middle of the C18th when these features were commonplace in country houses. The large coach house doors, although authentic have either been resited or poorly repaired as the midrails do not line up and the frames have been cut to fit. The windows are MC20th replacements. Effectively only the brickwork is original to the period.

Page | 48



1922 Ordnance Survey Map.



1947 Ordnance Survey Map.

Phase 3 – 1937 -1939. Workshop and Long Garages. Site Offices.

The whole site was remodelled and improved by Colonel Reginald Cooper from 1937-1939 after which it was sold to the Honourable Mrs P Pleydell-Bouverie in 1940. The Long Garages were designed as a range of stables or possibly a milking parlour with a long corridor entered from the SW and a wider entrance with King branded sliding doors in the middle. All the fittings have been removed.

The roofs have corrugated cement boards and the same type have been used on the Workshop and Long Garages. The roof trusses have been adapted to alter the pitch of the roofs and the side facing the House and the approach to the drive are battened and clad with nibbed tiles. This cosmetic approach was universally used on farms at this time.

The Workshop was also a range of stables but the fact that a low ceiling was soon introduced means it may have been converted to a piggery to aid the war effort. At this time the site to the west of the House was organised as a smallholding and the yard populated with one large building with the ground plan of a barn and two small units suitable for stables. Just before WW2 horses were still integral and essential farm animals used to pull machinery and carts.

The rooms in the Coach House were created by inserting partition walls and the Site Office was equipped with Essex board ceilings fielded with battens in typical 1930's style. The partition wall was given high level light to allow borrowed light into the central room which was equipped with sinks and a brick built closet with shelves and slate top. This may indicate it was used as a dairy to produce cream and butter. The smaller Storeroom was used to hang tack and a single harness hook and saddle tree remains. The arch headed doorway was inserted at this time.

Phase 3 – 1950's Standalone Garages and Stables added to the Workshop.

The Standalone Garages are built from Fletton textured bricks of a type popularised in the late 1940's and 1950's and used extensively on large social housing projects like Harlow New Town. The three bay building was set up with one stall with a split stable door and two wide bays with garage doors for cars or machinery. The roof has some unusual Z beams with reinforcement gussets and are more heavy duty than usual. The roofs have corrugated cement boards with much narrower corrugations than the earlier buildings.

Page | 49

A pair of stables with dark coloured Flettons was added to the north end of the Workshop and still retains the stalls and steel hay baskets. One is set high for a horse and the other set very low. The stall door is also badly clawed so a pig may have lived there for a while.

Phase 4 – LC20th. Inserted staircase.

A staircase was inserted into the Storeroom on a blockwork carcase in the LC20th. The upper rooms were redecorated to modern standards and were recently updated again.

Significance

The Coach House is a Listed building with group value. The three rooms under study were created as part of the 1939 works and form an Estate Office, Workroom and Storeroom. Also built at this time were the Workshop and the Long Garage which was either stable range or a milking parlour. In the 1950's the Standalone Garage and the small Stables were added. All these buildings have reduced significance and the latter two even more so as they were built after 1948.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the owner for engaging me to record the building and to Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects for recommending me and supplying the architect's plans.

Bibliography

Alcock et al. Recording Timber-framed buildings: an illustrated glossary. CBA Reprint 2008.

Brunskill, R.W. Brick and Clay Building in Britain. 2009.

Hall, Linda. Period House Fixtures and Fittings 1300-1900. Countryside Books. 2005.

P. d' A. Jones and E. N. Simons. Story of the Saw. Spear & Jackson Limited 1760-1960. Published in 1961 by Newman Neame (Northern) Limited.

G. A. T. Middleton. Modern Buildings, Their Planning, Construction and Equipment Vol6. The Caxton Publishing Company. 1921.

Appendix 1 – Listing of the House.



Page | 50

BJHC 26 05 2023. South elevation of the House.



BJHC 26 05 2023. North elevation of the House with the Kitchen.



Entry Name: Julians **Listing Date:** 9 June 1952 **Grade:** II* **Source:** Historic England **Source ID:** 1347370 **English Heritage Legacy ID:** 162347
County: Hertfordshire **District:** North Hertfordshire **Civil Parish:** Rushden **Traditional County:** Hertfordshire

RUSHDEN JULIANS TL 33 SW 7/24 Julians 9.6.52 GV II* Country house. c.1605 for W. Stone. Refronted and remodelled c.1710 for A. Meetkerke, altered early C19. Again refronted, remodelled and extended 1937-9 for Col. R. Cooper. Red brick, largely cement rendered. Portland stone dressings. Tiled roof. Neo-Georgian Style. 2 storeys and attics. 2:3:2 front with centre breaking forward. Plinth, angle quoins. Central entrance: paired 8 panelled doors, Ionic pedimented doorcase. Early C18 thick glazing bar sashes in reveals with C20 architraves. First floor centre, 9 panes, lugged architrave with scrolled jambs. Central pediment with Meetkerke arms in cartouche with putti and swags. Cornice with coped parapet over outer bays. Roof hipped to front, 2 light segmental headed dormers at each end. Central valley has main stack and tall C20 clock turret, round arched openings to octagonal belfry, copper ogee head with weathervane. Left end: projecting at angle with front is evidence of C18 refronting in an earlier section of wall with 2 offsets. Projecting again is 2 storey 4 bay secondary entrance elevation. Large door with integral semi-circular fanlight, rendered surround. Scattered 1, 2 and 4 light casements and a sash. Moulded eaves. Right end is 3 bays, glazing bar sashes. Central entrance, half glazed door in reveal with early C18 pseudo-Ionic pedimented timber doorcase, removed from front. Attached to rear and extending to right is a C20 5 bay 1 storey music room with tall 18 pane architraved sashes, parapet to hipped roof, central round headed windows in both ends, extruded stack to rear. Rear elevation is largely C18 red brick. 3 storeys. 3 bays to left project slightly. Ground floor: entrance to left, early C19 canted bay to right. First floor: large round-headed staircase sash with gauged brick head. 2 sashes with gauged brick flat arched heads. Plat band to second floor with three 2 light small pane casements. Coped parapet. To right irregular fenestration, stack at angle. Attached to rear left a lower 1 and 2 storey kitchen range, square on plan with a hipped roof. Segmental headed 2 and 3 light casements and a sash. Ridge stacks. Passageway through to rear. External stack with offsets on left end which has an entrance. Right end and rear to garden is 1 storey, an entrance with a leaded semi-circular fanlight, scattered casements and a horizontal sliding sash, dentilled brick eaves. 2 light dormer with a moulded flat head. Interior: early C18 dog-leg staircase, barley twist and fluted colonnette balusters arranged 2 to 1, fluted colonnette newels, open string with cheek pieces, moulded ramped handrail, dado panelling. Early C18 dog-leg secondary staircase with slightly bulbous balusters, closed string, moulded handrail. Late C18 panelling and columnar screen in dining room. Neo-Georgian 'hall'. Julians was formerly known as Rushden Place. (East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society Transactions, Vol. 4, pt. 1, 1908-9: RCHM 1910: VCH 1912: Country Life, 20 and 27/6 and 4/7/47: Pevsner 1977: RCHM Typescript).

Page | 51

Listing NGR: TL3079232548

'Parishes: Rushden', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, **1912**), pp. 265-270. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol3/pp265-270> [accessed 25 May 2023].

The mansion-house of Julians is situated about half a mile north of the church. It was erected by William Stone about 1610. The house was entirely recased about the beginning of the 18th century, but the old walls appear to have been left standing, so that the general arrangement of the house is very little changed. The present front is cemented and is very plain. The doorway is in the middle, entering into the hall. The staircase opens directly off the hall, and probably at one time formed a back projection, but considerable additions have been made to the house. The stair is a very good example of the Queen Anne period, with delicately twisted and fluted balusters and carved ends to the steps. The details are very similar to the stair at the Great House, Cheshunt, which belongs to the same period, though the arrangement of the returned ends of the steps is somewhat different. There are wide folding doors at the foot of the stair, to shut it off from the hall when desired. To the right of the hall on entering is the drawing-room—no doubt the old parlour, and to the left is the kitchen wing, which still contains a little 17th-century panelling and an oak chimneypiece. The site of the old Bury can be traced in the park, immediately to the north of the church.