



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording

Wheathampstead Place
Station Road
Wheathampstead
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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<i>Editor</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	429/WSR/2.1	<i>Date</i>	26.06.2019
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

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Summary

Between April and May 2019, an Historic Building Watching Brief was undertaken at Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil a condition of Listed Building Consent for remedial works to the west and south elevations. The timberwork that was revealed during these works was of close studding of extremely robust scantling with external bracing and evidence for wattle and daub infill that was later replaced by lath and plaster. Timber mullioned windows were exposed in the main range and the south elevation of the cross wing where a timber casement was later installed within one of the earlier window frames. Historic and modern building repairs and alterations were recorded, one of the most interesting being the heightening of the cross wing. The studs applied to the wall plate to raise the roof were given carpenters marks, which were also inscribed in the wall plate below. These are largely in numerical order. Tree ring dating was undertaken by Tree-Ring Services, which gave a construction date of 1453 or shortly thereafter for the main range and a tentative date range of 1447-79 for the cross wing. Internal and external structural features suggest that both the main range and the cross wing date from the mid-late 15th century.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between April and May 2019, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Watching Brief at Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Jannine Oxley, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye 2019), and approved by the District Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of St Albans City & District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 5/18/2197LB.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of Listed Building Consent for remedial works to the west and south elevations.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Wheathampstead Place is located on Station Road in the village and CP of Wheathampstead, St Albans City and District, Hertfordshire. The National Grid Reference of the site is TL 17878 14201 (Fig. 1). It is a Grade II listed building and is located in the Wheathampstead Conservation Area and an area of Archaeological Sites Subject to Recording Conditions (SACDC). The garden wall is also Grade II listed.

Description

The Grade II listed building stands on the east side of Station Road, immediately north of the River Lea. There is modern housing to the north of the building, modern offices to the southeast and a 17th century barn, formerly belonging to the property, to the east (Fig. 2).

Remedial Works

The remedial works consist of the fumigation of the entire structure to eliminate wood-boring insects, the replacement of cement rendering with lime rendering on the south and west elevations, the removal of modern decorative timberwork and the replacement of rainwater goods. (Fig. 3)



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

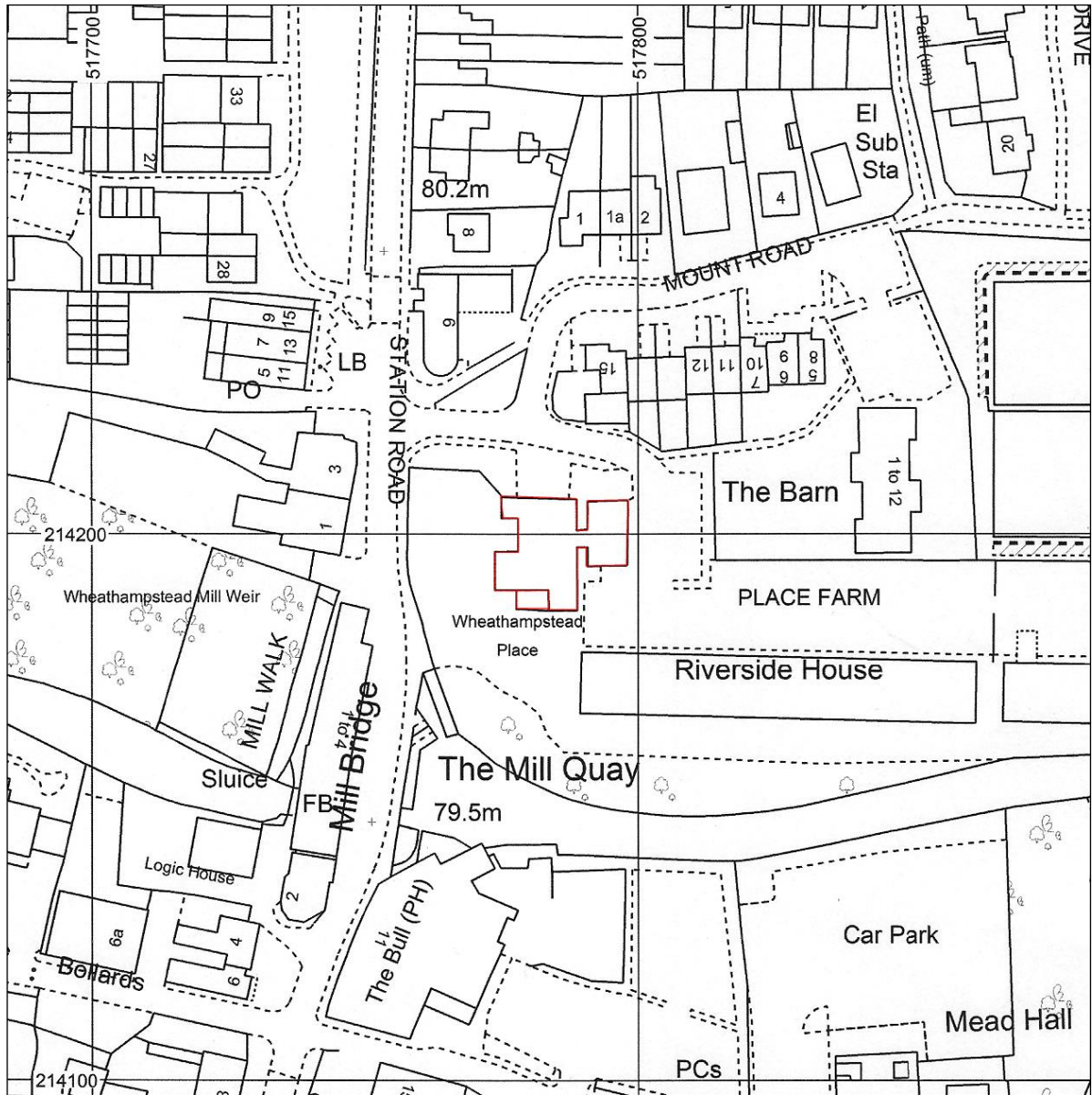


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:1250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation, the aims of the project were:

- To ensure the archaeological recording of the structure and historic fabric in the newly exposed external walls
- To ensure the archaeological recording of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the building before and during the works
- To assess the potential for scientific dating through dendrochronology or other dating techniques
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

All alterations to the building that impact on the historic fabric or expose previously hidden structural and/or architectural material were monitored by an experienced archaeologist and recorded to HE Level 3.

2.4 Constraints

No constraints were encountered.



3 Historical Background

Medieval (1066-1500)

The earliest known activity on the site is the building of the present house c.1453. The lack of documentary evidence has allowed the hypothesis that Wheathampstead Place may have been a manor house, but it may equally have been built by a wealthy merchant. The house was originally an open hall house with cross wings to the north and south to create an H-shaped building. The surviving south wing is contemporary with the hall. The service wing to the north was demolished some time before 1840.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

After the Dissolution the house belonged to Sir John Brocket (d.1558). It was towards the end of the 16th century that the house was considerably altered, with a floor being inserted in the former open hall and the south wing probably being heightened at the same time. The brickwork in the fireplace at the northern end of the hall appears to date from the late 16th/early 17th century and may have been part of the same overall remodelling.

The construction of the barns and other farm buildings to the rear of the property saw the development of Place Farm, the name by which the site was known until the 1920s (HER 2876).

Modern (1900-present)

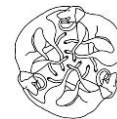
The house was used as a boarding school in the 19th century and bought by Sir William Bead Thomas, former war correspondent, in the early 20th century (HALS). It was acquired by the Murphy Chemical Company in 1932. The chemical company had many of the farm buildings demolished and also intended to demolish the house. Late but successful opposition to the 1957 planning application saved the building (HALS D/EGM 309). In 2012, the house was restored to residential use.

Listed Building Description

The house, which is Grade II listed, is described as follows (Historic England List entry number 1103636):

Wheathampstead Place (also known as Place Farm) (formerly listed under High Street)
GV II

Farmhouse. Late medieval hall house, formerly with cross wings both ends. N wing demolished. S wing was heightened in the C16, and a red brick wing added at rear in early-mid C17. Timber frame. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Gabled S wing has close-studded ground floor and similar 1st floor on the N side. C16 red brick to left ground floor. Upper floor has reused timber frame. N elevation has large C17 external chimney stack and S elevation 2 similar stacks. C19 and C20 glazing bar casements. Rear elevation comprises 2 gable ends. C17 cross-bar stair window with leaded casements. Door with ovolo-moulded oak frame. Interior has a mid-late C17 dogleg staircase with plain slate balusters. Door of same date to ground floor with moulded stiles and mutins. C16 stone fireplace in hall. (Pevsner (1977).



4 Description

4.1 General

The description below focusses on the parts of the building affected by the present works with most of the photographs taken during the fieldwork shown in Appendix 1. A description of the interior of the building can be found in a report of the building prepared prior to its conversion from office use (Semmelmann 2012).

4.2 Main Range (Figs. 3 & 5, Plates 1-5, 22-44)

The west elevation of the main range has been built of robust timbers (one of the posts being 42cm wide) with external bracing and a mullioned window at the northern end (Plate 1). A bridle butted joint is located above the second and third mullions from the north. Hertfordshire staves for wattle and daub, consisting of three round, one rectangular, then two round and one rectangular recess, survive in the wallplate soffit (Plate 2). This would suggest that the window was installed at a later date, presumably when the fireplace was built and the first floor added. The wattle and daub was later replaced by lath and plaster, except towards the southern end of the range where there lath and plaster is absent and only panelling from within the room can be seen (Plate 3). A cross brace over the northern window was clearly added once the window was no longer in use.

Historical repairs are evident at the southern end of the range where an additional timber had been added to the wallplate above the window and an iron tie has been put in.

The fenestration has inevitable been altered over the centuries to accommodate the latest styles. The mortices in the principal posts to either side of the ground floor window (Plate 36) and the mortices in the beam above (Plate 41) suggest there was a large oriel window at the southern end of the range. Three mullions from a timber mullioned window now support the existing ground floor window. It is possible that the reconfiguration of the studs above the southern first floor window may have been associated with the installation of a sash window that has since been replaced.

The floor joists were exposed beneath the northern window first floor window and were seen to be 5-6cm wide and 21-23cm high.

A brick built porch has been added to the northern end of the range in the 20th century and the adjacent wall rebuilt in brick. A modern door was also installed at the southern end of the elevation (Plate 4). Other recent works include the replacement of the lath and plaster above and below the southern window on the ground floor, which contrasts with the original riven oak laths between the two principal posts.

Very few carpenter's marks were observed in this elevation, the only exception being at the southern end where four straight and a series of lines forming a circle have been incised into the brace and the post (Plate 5).



Plate 1: Upper floor with mullioned window to the left



Plate 2: Bridle butted scarf joint and Hertfordshire staves



Plate 3: Upper floor from the south showing internal panelling to the right



Plate 4: Ground floor



Plate 5: Carpenter's mark on a first floor post

4.3 **Cross Wing** (Figs. 4 & 5, Plates 6-21, 45-107)

The cross wing has seen several episodes of rebuilding. It was clearly heightened, as is evident in the addition of an entire series of studs above the original wall plate in the north elevation (Plates 6 & 7). Further evidence can be seen in the south elevation where the tops of the jowlposts have been cut and reinstated above the original wallplate (Plates 8 & 9). The northern jowlpost in the west elevation remains unaltered, but its counterpart to the south has been replaced by a straight corner post. Indeed, the posts adjacent to this in the south elevation, like the corner post, extend as far as the heightened roof and must all have been inserted when the roof was raised. Within this section of timberwork at the western end of the south elevation, is a timber mullioned window that houses a more recent single light casement window at its eastern end (Plates 10 & 11). The central mullion is square section and the iron rod to the north of it survives. The principal posts to either side of this mullioned window have mortices which appear to have been for a large window, which could either suggest that the mullioned window is a later insertion or that the posts have been reused, as is the case with a post to the east of the southern chimney stack.



Another mullioned window was revealed in the timberwork between the two chimney stacks in the south elevation. It clearly pre-dates the construction of the eastern stack as the eastern end of the window is blocked by the stack (Plate 12).

The west elevation has a single light timber casement at the top of the elevation, below which is evidence for another timber mullioned window truncated by a more modern replacement (Plate 13).

More recent alterations, many dating from 2001, are clearly evident at lower levels where entire studs and the floor joists have been replaced (Plate 14). There is modern studwork at the eastern end of the south elevation (Plate 15) with brick and breeze block to the west of it, and a section of the north wall has been replaced with breeze block. A new wall had been built in front of the original brick supporting dwarf wall and the gap filled with sand (Plate 16).

Amongst the most interesting features of the cross wing is the series of carpenter's marks on the north elevation. These are incised into the original wallplate and the studs above. Not all survive as many of the timbers have decayed, but nonetheless, it is possible to see the figure 13 -15 in Roman numerals to the south of which are the numbers 20 -24 (Plates 17-21).



Plate 6: Cross wing north elevation



Plate 7: Cross wing north elevation



Plates 8 & 9: South elevation; cut and re-instated jowlposts to the west and east of chimney stack



Plate 10: West end of south elevation



Plate 11: Lower section of mullioned window incorporating later casement



Plate 12: Eastern window in the south elevation



Plate 13: Fenestration at first floor level in the west wall of the cross wing



Plate 14: Modern repairs in the west elevation



Plate 15: Modern studwork in the south elevation



Plate 16: Breeze block in the north elevation of the cross wing

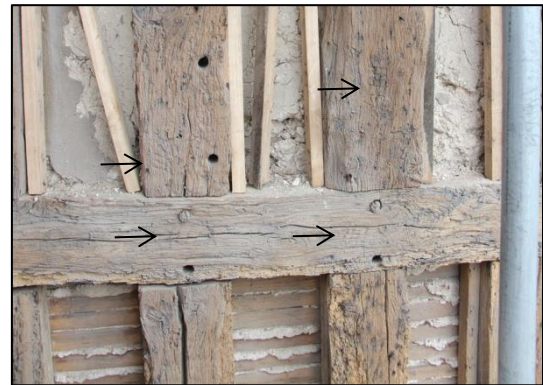


Plate 17-18: Carpenter's marks on the north elevation

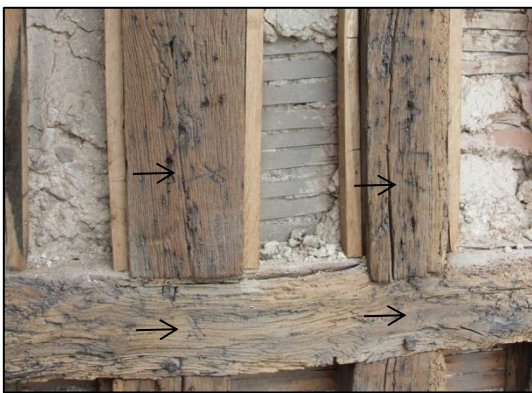


Plate 19-20: Carpenter's marks on the north elevation



Plate 21: Carpenter's marks on the north elevation

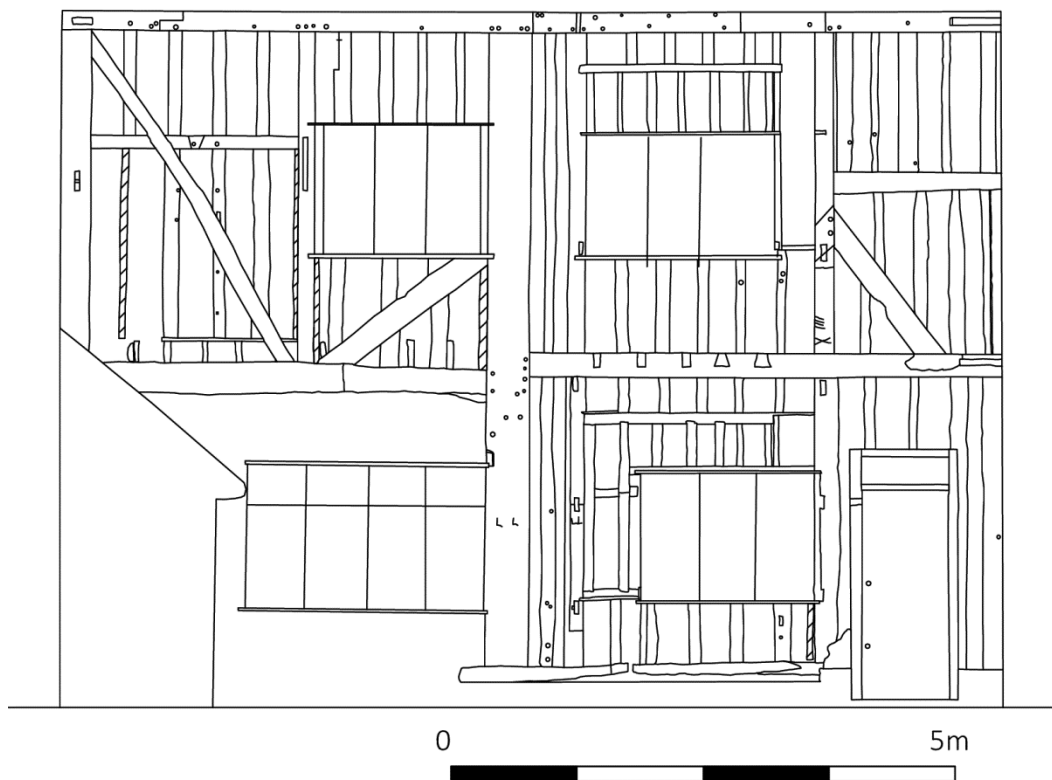


Figure 3: Main range west elevation (scale 1:75)

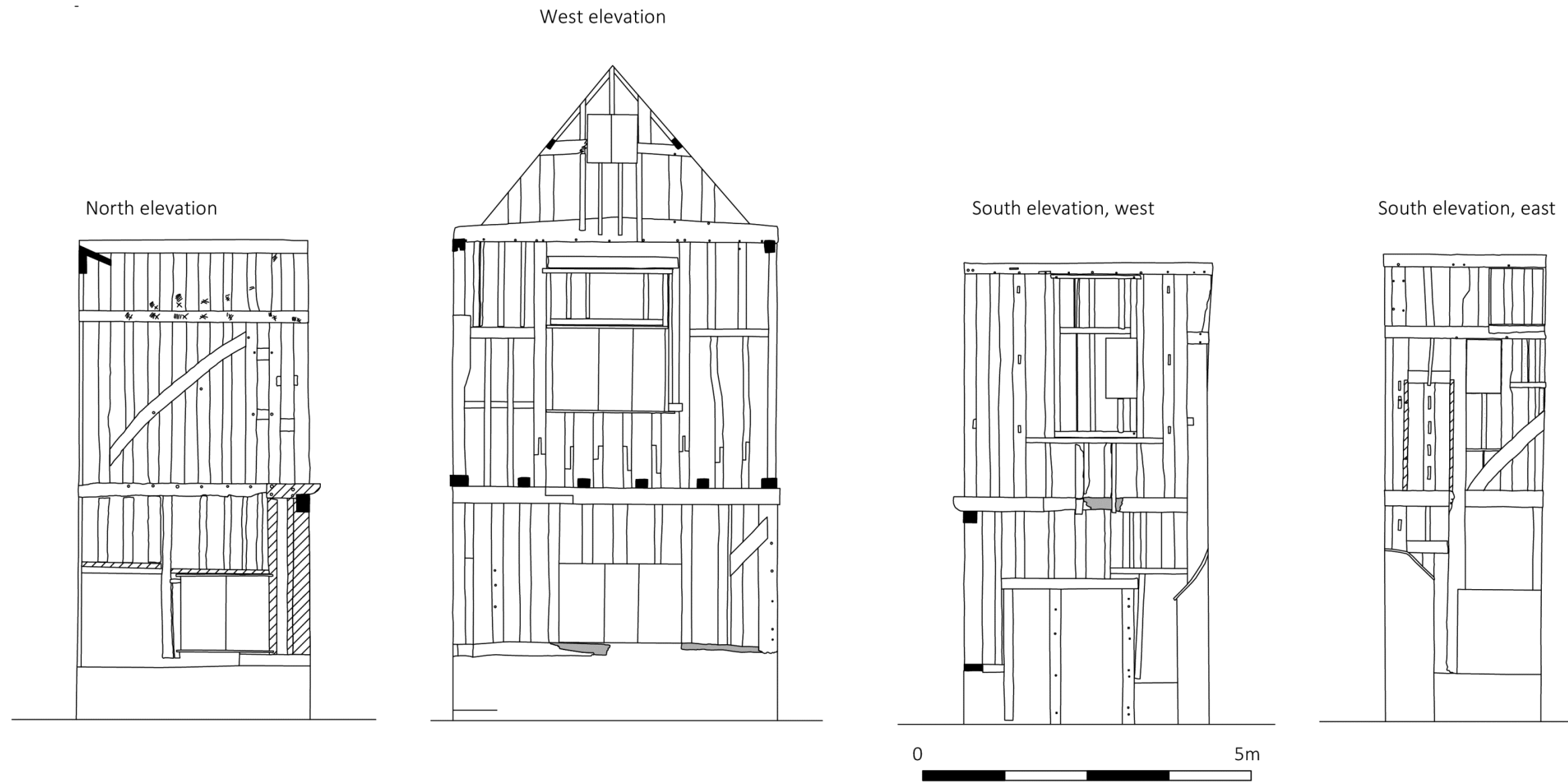


Figure 4: Cross wing elevations (scale 1:75)

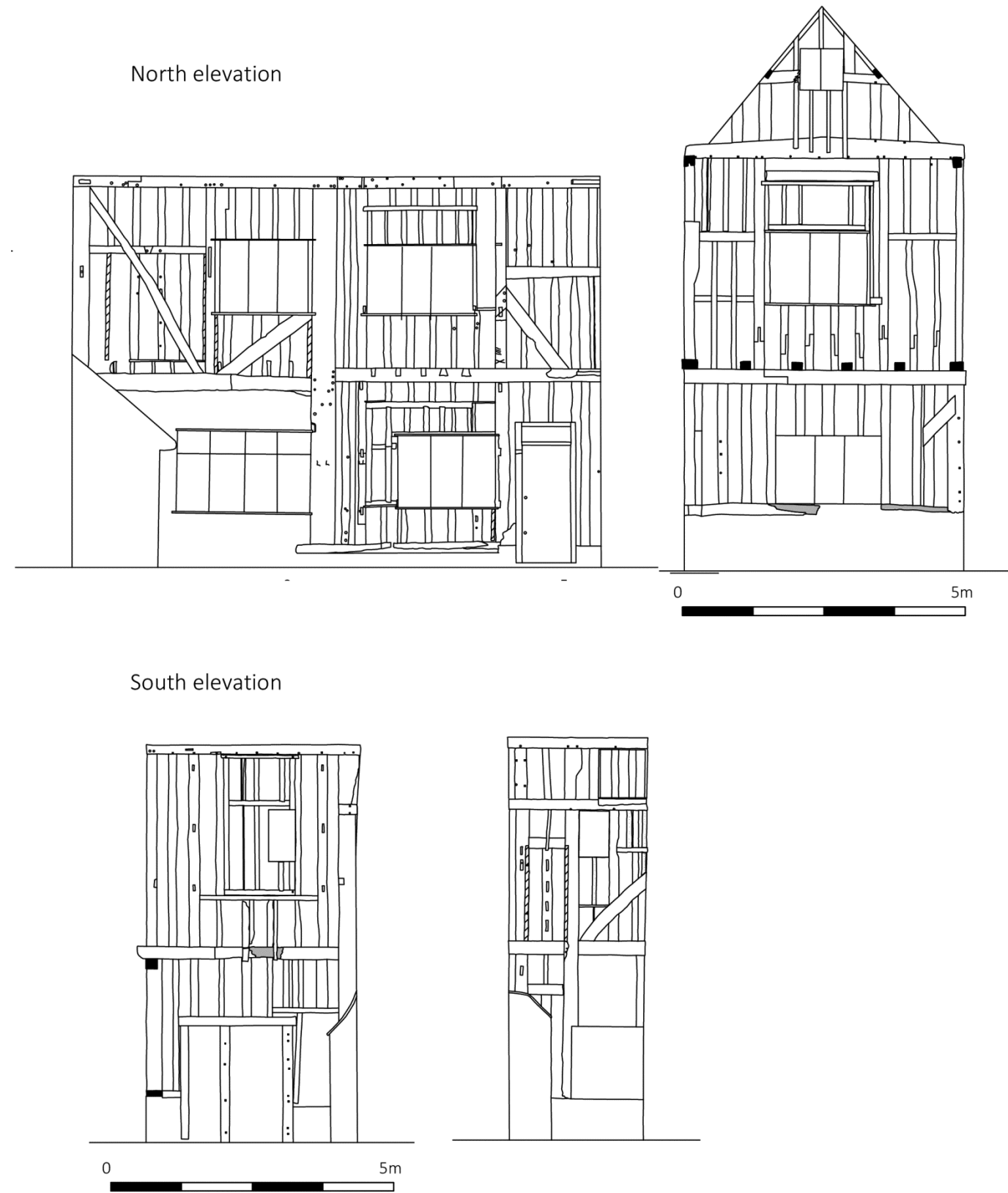


Figure 5: North and south elevations (scale 1:100)



5 Conclusions

The timberwork that was revealed during the remedial works was of close studding of extremely robust scantling with external bracing and evidence for wattle and daub infill that was later replaced by lath and plaster. There was evidence to suggest an oriel window lit the southern end of the main range and possibly at the western end of the south elevation of the cross wing. Smaller mullioned windows were exposed on the first floor of the main range and the cross wing, that on the main range post-dating the installation of the first floor in what had previously been an open hall. The eastern window in the south elevation of the cross wing on the other hand pre-dates the construction of the chimney stack, which partially blocked the eastern end of the window. The western window in the same elevation appears to have undergone three main alterations. It was originally a large oriel window, which was later converted to house a timber mullioned window. This was in turn replaced by a simple timber casement. However, this end of the elevation was rebuilt when the cross wing was raised, and the posts that formerly housed the oriel window may have simply been re-used. Nonetheless, the large window at the southern end of the main range would point to this being the private end of the house, with the service wing in the now demolished north cross wing.

The carpenter's marks in the north elevation of the cross wing are unusual in that they are in the original wallplate and the later studs used to heighten the wing, and that they are in sequence. Whereas these marks are purely practical, the apotropaic mark at the southern end of the main range is likely to have been inscribed for protection or good luck. Its location at the high end of the hall is of interest as parallels can be drawn with the graffiti at Pear Tree Farm, Yoxall, Staffordshire. Although there was considerably more graffiti observed at Yoxall, than at Wheathampstead Place, a higher density was noted at the high end of the hall and the question was raised whether this was intended to invoke protection to the family members (Meeson 2005:47).

Although historical repairs, such as timbers added to provide additional support, were seen in various locations, the most extensive programme of repairs and alterations still apparent are modern. Whereas the main range has had a new porch added to its northern end and partially rebuilt in brick, the cross wing has had many timbers repaired and the first floor joists replaced. Breeze block and modern brick was used to block openings and repair areas of walling, and most surprisingly an additional brick skin was added to the front of the supporting dwarf wall which only added to the structural difficulties caused by the modern render.

Tree ring dating was undertaken to determine the construction date and chronological development of the main range and the cross wing (Moir 2019). Whilst the main range was found to date from 1453 or shortly thereafter, the dating of the cross wing could only be tentatively dated to 1447-79 (*ibid*: 15). The dendro-dating as well as the external and internal structural evidence suggests that the two parts of the building were erected at much the same time (see Semmelmann 2012 for description of the interior of the building).



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Jannine Oxley for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Simon West, SADC District Archaeologist, for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA, Derek Watson PhD and Chris Martin-Taylor BA. The report was written by Karin Kaye and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- Historical & Survey notes
- Field drawings
- List of photographs
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with St Albans Museum.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- ClfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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- Moir, A. 2019 *Dendrochronological Analysis of Oak Timbers from Wheathampstead Place, St Albans, Hertfordshire England* Tree Ring Services Report ALWP/24/19
- Semmelmann, K. 2012 *Heritage Impact Assessment: Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire* ASC Report 1492/WSR/2



Appendix 1: Photo Survey

Main Range



Plate 22: Top stage: mullioned window from the south



Plate 23: Top stage: mullioned window from the north



Plate 24: Top stage from the north



Plate 25: Top stage from the south



Plate 26: Top stage : southern end



Plate 27: First Floor level from the south



Plate 28: First floor level looking south



Plate 29: Redundant mortice and peg holes



Plate 30: Detail photo of post and laths



Plate 31: Midrail with redundant seatings for window

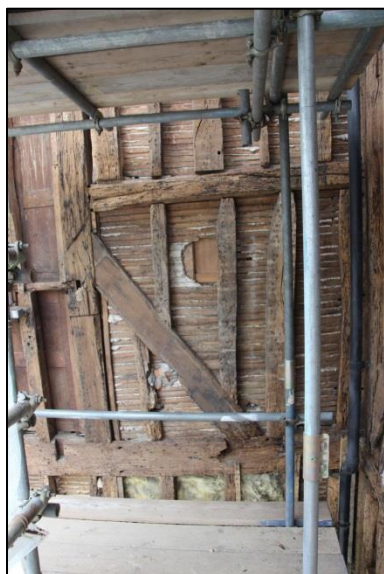


Plate 32: East end of first floor level



Plate 33: Reused post



Plate 34: First Floor: brace detail



Plate 35: First Floor: internal panelling & Hertfordshire grooves in the soffit



Plate 36: Ground floor



Plate 37: Bridle butted scarf joint in the wallplate



Plate 38: Brace beneath first floor window



Plate 39: First floor window to the north



Plate 40: Brace at the northern end



Plate 41: First floor window



Plate 42: Timbers to the south of the southern window



Plate 43: Southern end of the first floor



Plate 44: Graffiti on the post and the internal panelling to the left



Cross Wing, north elevation



Plate 45: Ground floor with modern brick plinth



Plate 46: Ground floor with original brick dwarf wall



Plate 47: Stage 1: later studs to heighten the wing



Plate 48: Stage 1: heightening studs ii



Plate 49: Stage 1: heightening studs iii



Plate 50: Stage 1: heightening studs iv



Plate 51: Stage 1: heightening studs v



Plate 52: Stage 1: heightening studs ii



Plate 53: First floor: brace



Plate 54: Brace ii



Plate 55: Western end



Plate 56: Upper level of timberwork before cleaning

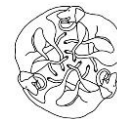


Plate 57: Upper level of timberwork before cleaning



Cross Wing, west elevation



Plate 58: Upper window from the north



Plate 59: Upper window from the south



Plate 60: Top stage: timberwork from the south



Plate 61: Top stage: timberwork from the north



Plate 62: Top stage: detail of timberwork from the south



Plate 63: Top stage: detail of timberwork from the north



Plate 64: First floor window from the north



Plate 65: Timbers to the north of the first floor window



Plate 66: Timbers north of the first floor window



Plate 67: Detail of jowlpost and neighbouring timbers



Plate 68: Frame above the first floor window



Plate 69: First floor from the south



Plate 70: Timbers to the south of the first floor window



Plate 71: Timbers to the south of the first floor window



Plate 72: Timbers at southern corner of the first floor



Plate 73: Ground floor with the modern brick plinth



Plate 74: Ground floor with the original dwarf wall



Cross Wing, south elevation west end



Plate 75: Top stage view to the east



Plate 76: Top stage view to the west



Plate 77: Top stage : mullioned window



Plate 78: Top stage : later window set within frame of mullioned window



Plate 79: Top stage: truncated and reinstated jowlpost



Plate 80: First floor level from the west



Plate 81: First floor level from the west



Plate 82: First floor level from the east



Plate 83: Base of mullioned window



Plate 84: Timbers below mullioned window



Plate 85: Timbers below mullioned window



Plate 86: First floor: timber in the western corner



Plate 87: First floor timbers from the west



Plate 88: First floor: mortice details



Plate 89: Ground floor, western end



Plate 90: Ground floor, eastern end



Plate 91: Chimney stack



Cross Wing, south elevation east end



Plate 92: Top stage: western end detail



Plate 93: Top stage: western end detail



Plate 94: Top stage: eastern end detail



Plate 95: Top stage: later window detail



Plate 96: Top stage: western end

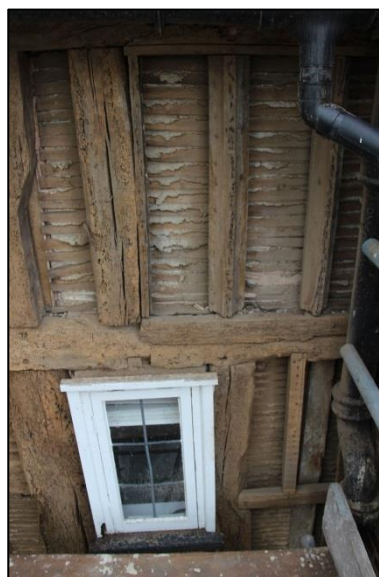


Plate 97: Top stage: eastern end

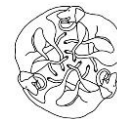


Plate 98: Top stage: eastern end



Plate 99: Top stage: western end



Plate 100: First floor: eastern end



Plate 101: First floor: western end



Plate 102: First floor: eastern end detail



Plate 103: First floor level



Plate 104: First floor timber detail



Plate 105: First floor timber detail



Plate 106: Ground floor



Plate 107: Ground floor



Appendix 2: List of Photographs

Shot	Date	View	Subject
1	18.04.2019	N	Main range: Top stage, mullioned window
2	18.04.2019	S	Main range: Top stage, mullioned window
3	18.04.2019	E	Main range: Top stage, bridle butted scarf joint
4	18.04.2019	S	Main range: Top stage
5	18.04.2019	S	Main range: Top stage
6	18.04.2019	S	Main range: Top stage
7	18.04.2019	N	Main range: Top stage
8	18.04.2019	N	Main range: Top stage
9	18.04.2019	E	Main range: Top stage, southern end
10	18.04.2019	S	Cross wing, north el: top stage
11	18.04.2019	SW	Cross wing, north el: top stage
12	18.04.2019	S	Cross wing, west el: top stage
13	18.04.2019	N	Cross wing, west el: top stage
14	18.04.2019	N	Cross wing, west el: top stage
15	18.04.2019	S	Cross wing, west el: top stage
16	18.04.2019	N	Cross wing, west el: top stage
17	18.04.2019	N	Cross wing, north el: ground floor
18	18.04.2019	S	Cross wing, north el: ground floor
19	18.04.2019	NE	Cross wing, west el: ground floor
20	18.04.2019	N	Cross wing, west el: ground floor
21	18.04.2019	NE	Cross wing, south el: ground floor
22	18.04.2019	E	Main range: ground floor
23	18.04.2019	S	Cross wing, north el: ground floor
24	18.04.2019	E	Main range: ground floor
25	29.04.19	E	Cross wing, west el: ground floor
26	29.04.19	S	Cross wing, north el: ground floor
27	29.04.19	N	Main range: Top stage, mullioned window
28	29.04.19	S	Main range: Top stage, mullioned window
29	29.04.19	S	Main range: Top stage, mullioned window
30	29.04.19	S	Main range: Top stage
31	29.04.19	N	Main range: Top stage
32	29.04.19	E	Main range: Top stage, southern end
33	29.04.19	N	Main Range first floor
34	29.04.19	S	Main Range first floor
35	29.04.19	E	Main Range first floor: redundant seating & peg holes
36	29.04.19	E	Main Range first floor: timber details
37	29.04.19	S	Main Range first floor: timbers below window
38	29.04.19	E	Main range: Top stage, southern end
39	29.04.19	E	Main range: Top stage, southern end: brace detail
40	29.04.19	E	Main range: Top stage, southern end: brace detail
41	29.04.19	E	Main range: Top stage, redundant mortices & stave holes
42	29.04.19	E	Main range: ground floor
43	29.04.19	S	Cross wing, north elevation: ground floor
44	09.05.2019	E	Cross wing, south elevation: top stage
45	09.05.2019	W	Cross wing, south elevation: top stage
46	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: mullioned window
47	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: mullioned window
48	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: top stage, truncated & reinstated jowlpost



Shot	Date	View	Subject
49	09.05.2019		Main range: bridle butted scarf joint
50	09.05.2019	SE	Main range: Top stage, mullions
51	09.05.2019	E	Main range: Top stage, later brace at northern end
52	09.05.2019	SE	Main range: Top stage, timbers above window
53	09.05.2019	NE	Main range: Top stage central post
54	09.05.2019	SE	Main range: Top stage, later timbers
55	09.05.2019	NE	Main range: Top stage, internal panelling exposed at southern end
56	09.05.2019	SE	Main range: Top stage, junction with cross wing
57	09.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: junction with main range
58	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: studs
59	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: studs
60	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: studs
61	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: studs
62	09.05.2019	SW	Cross wing, north elevation, top stage: studs
63	09.05.2019	E	Cross wing south elevation first floor
64	09.05.2019	E	Cross wing south elevation first floor
65	09.05.2019	W	Cross wing south elevation first floor
66	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing south elevation first floor, lower section of mullioned window
67	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing south elevation first floor; timbers below mullioned window
68	09.05.2019	NE	Cross wing south elevation first floor; timbers below mullioned window
69	09.05.2019	N	Main Range, top stage: later cross brace
70	09.05.2019	SE	Main Range, first floor: brace below window
71	09.05.2019	SE	Main Range, first floor: brace below window
72	09.05.2019	N	Main Range, first floor: window
73	09.05.2019	S	Main Range, first floor: window
74	09.05.2019	S	Main Range, first floor: brace at southern end
75	09.05.2019	E	Main Range, first floor: brace at southern end
76	09.05.2019	E	Main Range, first floor: graffiti on vertical post
77	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation: first floor brace
78	09.05.2019	S	Cross wing, north elevation: first floor brace
78	09.05.2019	SW	Cross wing, north elevation: timbers at western end
79	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor
80	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor
81	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor
82	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage:
83	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
84	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
85	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
86	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
87	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
88	09.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
89	09.05.2019	NW	Cross wing, south elevation top stage
90	09.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
91	09.05.2019	NW	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
92	09.05.2019	NW	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
93	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
94	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
95	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation first floor
96	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor



Shot	Date	View	Subject
97	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor
98	09.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: ground floor
99	14.05.2019	S	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
100	14.05.2019	S	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor window
101	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor timbers north of window
102	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor timbers north of window
103	14.05.2019	E	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor timbers north of window
104	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor timbers above window
105	14.05.2019	E	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor, post detail
106	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor window
107	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
108	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
109	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
110	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
111	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
112	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
113	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
114	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
115	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
116	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
117	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
118	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
119	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
120	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
121	14.05.2019	SE	Cross wing, west elevation: first floor
122	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, corner of south & west elevations
123	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, corner of south & west elevations
124	14.05.2019	NE	Cross wing, corner of south & west elevations
125	14.05.2019	N	Cross wing, south elevation: reused timbers



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Herts	Project Site Code	429/WSR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-338471	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 17878 14201	Study area size	N/A
Project Type	Historic Building Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	N/A
Short Description	Between April and May 2019, an Historic Building Watching Brief was undertaken at Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil a condition of Listed Building Consent for remedial works to the west and south elevations. The timberwork that was revealed during the remedial works was of close studding of extremely robust scantling with external bracing and evidence for wattle and daub infill that was later replaced by lath and plaster. Timber mullioned windows were exposed in the main range and the south elevation of the cross wing where a timber casement was later installed within one of the earlier window frames. Historic and modern building repairs and alterations were recorded, one of the most interesting being the heightening of the cross wing. The studs applied to the wall plate to raise the roof were given carpenters marks, which were also inscribed in the wall plate below. These are largely in numerical order. Tree ring dating was undertaken by Tree-Ring Services which gave a construction date of 1453 or shortly thereafter for the main range and a tentative date range of 1447-79 for the cross wing. Internal and external structural features suggest that both the main range and the cross wing date from the mid-late 15th century.		
Previous work	Yes	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Re-rendering, fumigation and rainwater goods replacement	Current land use	Private residence
Local Planning Authority	St Albans City and District	Planning application ref.	5/18/2197LB
Monument type	House	Monument period	Medieval
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCifA
Sponsor/funding body	M. & J. Oxley		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	18.04.2019	End date	14.05.2019
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies	-	
Paper		Field drawings, site notes, WSI, Report	
Digital		WSI, Report, photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Historic Building Watching Brief: Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology Report 429/2		
Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCifA		
Page nos	41	Date	26 th June 2019



Appendix 4: Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead		
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans	
Village/Town: Wheathampstead	Parish: Wheathampstead	
Planning application reference: 5/18/2197LB		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Jannine Oxley, Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead		
Nature of application: Re-rendering, fumigation and rainwater goods replacement		
Present land use: Residence		
Size of application area: N/A	Size of area investigated: N/A	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 17878 14201	Site code: 429/WSR	
Site director: Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Historic Building Watching Brief		
Date of work: Start: 18.04.2019	Finish: 14.05.2019	
Curating museum: HALS		
Related HER nos:	Periods represented: Medieval	
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</p> <p>Semmelmann, K. 2012 Heritage Impact Assessment: Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire ASC Report 1492/WSR/2</p> <p>Shlakso, E. 2018 Heritage Impact Assessment: Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire KDK Archaeology Report 382/WSR</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Between April and May 2019, an Historic Building Watching Brief was undertaken at Wheathampstead Place, Station Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil a condition of Listed Building Consent for remedial works to the west and south elevations. The timberwork that was revealed during the remedial works was of close studding of extremely robust scantling with external bracing and evidence for wattle and daub infill that was later replaced by lath and plaster. Timber mullioned windows were exposed in the main range and the south elevation of the cross wing where a timber casement was later installed within one of the earlier window frames. Historic and modern building repairs and alterations were recorded, one of the most interesting being the heightening of the cross wing. The studs applied to the wall plate to raise the roof were given carpenters marks, which were also inscribed in the wall plate below. These are largely in numerical order. Tree ring dating was undertaken by Tree-Ring Services which gave a construction date of 1453 or shortly thereafter for the main range and a tentative date range of 1447-79 for the cross wing. Internal and external structural features suggest that both the main range and the cross wing date from the mid-late 15th century.</p>		
Author: Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Date: 26 th June 2019	