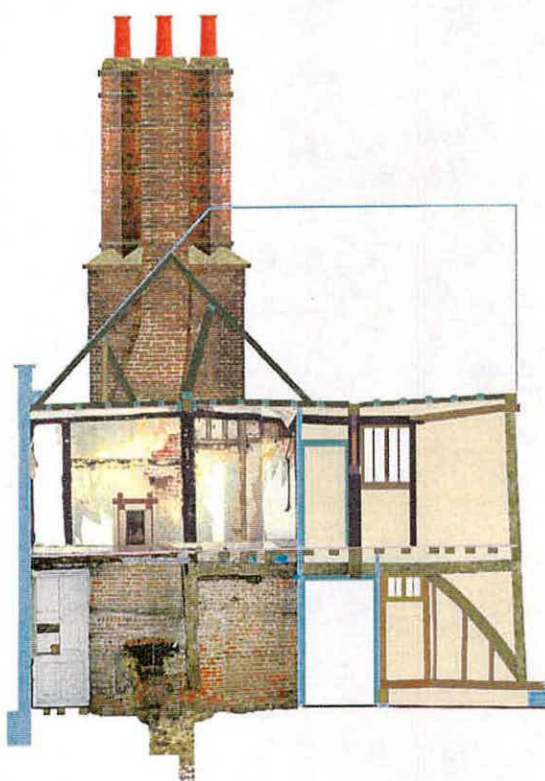


HEADSTONE MANOR,  
PINNER,  
LB HARROW

REPORT ON THE HISTORICAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST CHIMNEY  
STACK



by

Richard Bond

Historical Analysis & Research Team

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## *1. Introduction*

Headstone Manor is a Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument situated in the London Borough of Harrow. The building occupies a medieval moated site and incorporates the remains of an early-fourteenth century timber-framed hall and service wing. The house was the principal residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury in the late fourteenth century and a sub-manor of the medieval manor of Harrow. Following the Dissolution Headstone was redeveloped as a large farm estate with the house serving as farmhouse to a series of tenant farmers.

For approximately the past fifteen years the medieval core of the house has stood derelict and empty. Some years ago a temporary roof covering was erected to protect the timber frame, but it remains in poor condition and in urgent need of sympathetic repair. English Heritage and the London Borough of Harrow are currently discussing plans for the repair and long-term conservation of the building, and at the time of the present survey various options were being considered for strengthening and supporting the roof timbers over the medieval hall. One possible solution involved threading a pair of steel lattice frames horizontally through the roof on the line of the arcade plates. The inserted steel frames would provide a rigid internal support for the timber frame, and allow the loading from the roof to be transferred away from the wall frames down onto areas of later brickwork. At the south end of the hall, it was suggested that the existing eighteenth century brick gable might provide an adequate means of support. At the north end, it was proposed that the large, now redundant, early-mid seventeenth century brick chimney stack adjoining the north wall of the medieval cross wing might provide enough support if it were filled with concrete, and its brickwork and foundations repaired and strengthened.

Although much of the brickwork of the seventeenth century chimney stack is original, the fireplace openings and their adjacent closets at both ground and first floor have been heavily altered over time. The chimney stack was itself preceded by at least two other early kitchen blocks in this position, the northern half of the later range being incorporated in the west wing when the west chimney was inserted at its southern end. The west wing was again remodelled in the late eighteenth century when a new brick façade and parapet was added across the front of the house. Before any repair scheme could be considered it was vital that the historical and archaeological importance of the chimney stack and surrounding post-medieval fabric be properly understood. It was therefore decided that English Heritage would carry out its own detailed investigation of the chimney stack using staff from its Historical Analysis and Research team (HA&RT) and the Centre for Archaeology (CfA). The fieldwork was undertaken between January and March 2001. The project was commissioned by staff of English Heritage's London Region and monitored by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Greater London.

The present report follows on from the recent revised report on the selective archaeological recording project at Headstone Manor, carried out by David and Barbara Martin (Archaeology South-East).<sup>1</sup> That report, the result of a much larger project looking at the development of the whole site – but (initially at least) focussing mainly on the medieval parts – was in turn partly based upon earlier research carried out at Headstone Manor by Richard Harris<sup>2</sup> and others. In addition to the above-ground recording of the fabric, there has in recent years been undertaken a series of below-ground archaeological excavations, both within the house itself and outside the building on the site of the missing southern end of the medieval house. The present fabric analysis of the above-ground fabric of the west chimney stack was carried out in conjunction with a programme of small-scale excavations around the base of the chimney stack undertaken by David Fellows of the Centre for

<sup>1</sup> Latest revised report issued March 2001

<sup>2</sup> Harris, R. 1989

Archaeology, English Heritage.<sup>3</sup> The results of these latest archaeological investigations are discussed in a separate paper in English Heritage's CfA report series. A recent study of the history of Headstone Manor by a local historian, Patricia Clarke, provided a useful chronological framework for tying historical events, such as changes of ownership, to alterations in the fabric.<sup>4</sup> The analysis also benefited greatly from the recent tree-ring dating project at Headstone Manor carried out by Robert Howard of Nottingham University<sup>5</sup>.

*A note on the illustrations in this report*

The series of colour elevation drawings used to illustrate this report were produced by the author following the on-site analysis and measured survey of the building. The survey drawings were drawn up on computer using standard CAD (computer-aided drafting) software and developed into a series of 'photo-realistic' colour elevation drawings using Photoshop (a digital photo-editing programme) as a graphical editing tool. The photo-elevation images were generated as layered views from a series of overlapping interior photographs, which were stretched and re-scaled to fit the outlines of the base line elevation drawings of building. Upon completion, the 'as existing' elevation views provided the basis for a series of phased elevation drawings showing the development of the north wall and chimney stack over time.

It should be noted that, whilst the building was recorded as carefully as possible, it was measured using conventional hand survey methods and should not be relied upon for complete metric accuracy. Likewise in some areas, parts of the fabric or aspects of its construction (e.g. the brick bonding pattern in some sections of the chimney stack) are obscured or have been lost through alteration and repair. In such cases, a certain amount of guesswork has been involved in constructing the elevation views. The appearance of the chimney pots in former times is unknown, and they have therefore been shown 'as existing' in each historical period. The appearance of the period A plinth is reconstructed from evidence found during the recent archaeological excavations carried out at the base of the chimney stack.

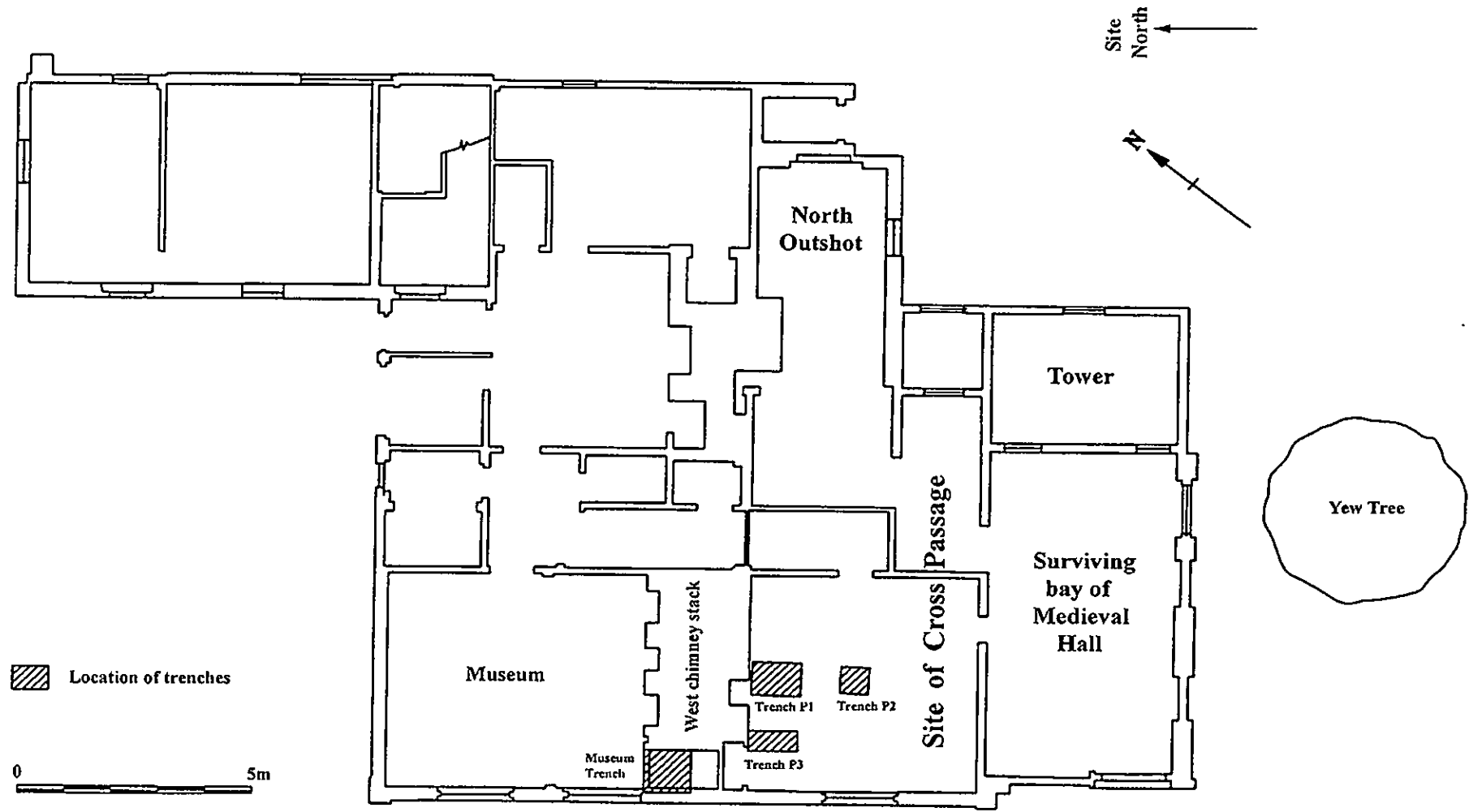
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Date of Request: October 2000  
Site Visit: January-March 2001  
Date of Report: September 2001  
File Number:

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<sup>3</sup> Fellows, DC. 1999

<sup>4</sup> Clarke, P. forthcoming paper

<sup>5</sup> English Heritage AML Report 81/2000



**Figure 1** Ground plan of Headstone Manor showing location of areas of recent archaeological excavation

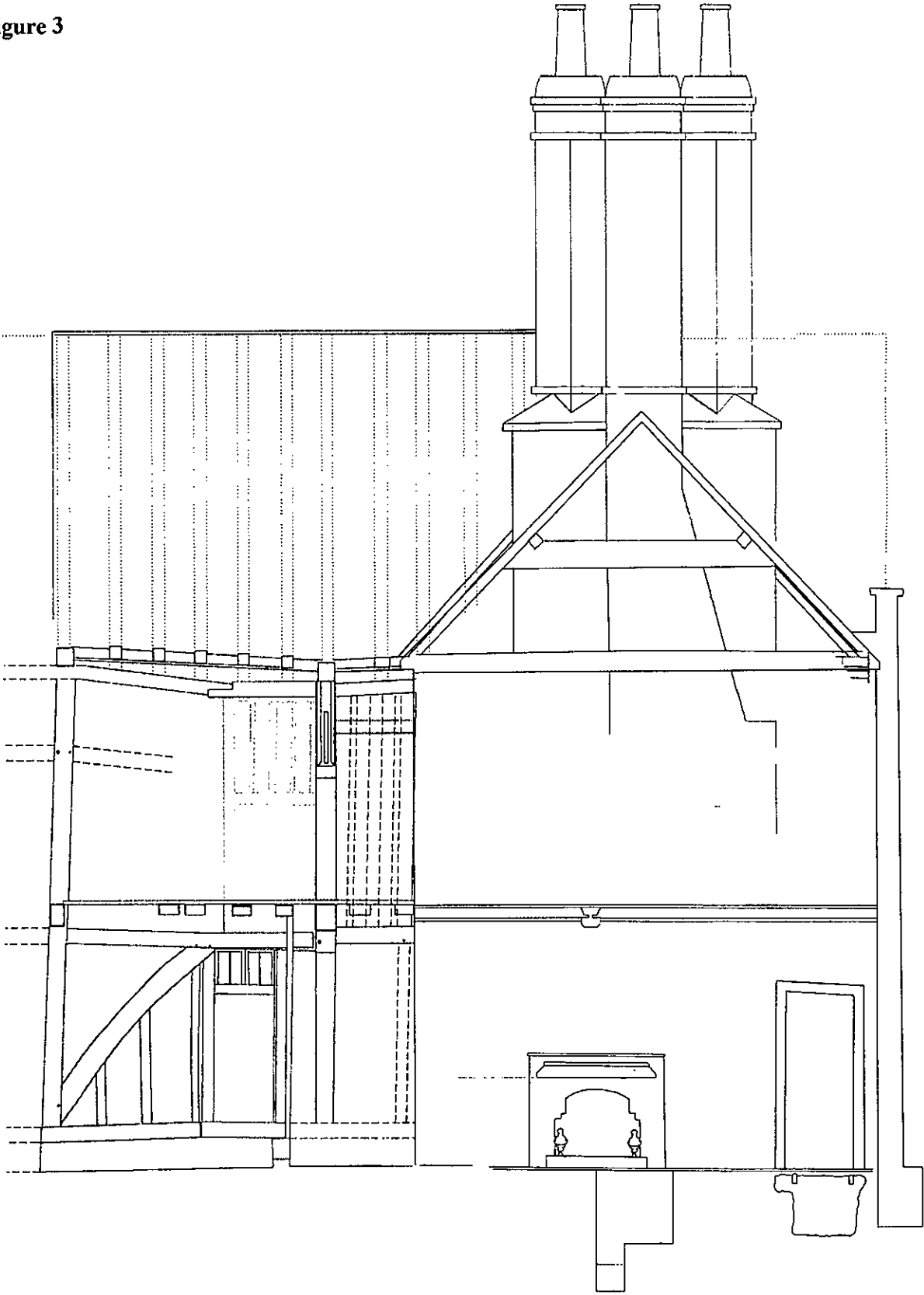


Figure 2 Semi-cutaway elevation drawing of front (W) wall of house showing relationship of the west chimney stack to the north cross wing

# Headstone Manor, Harrow

North elevation of chimney stack, as existing

Figure 3



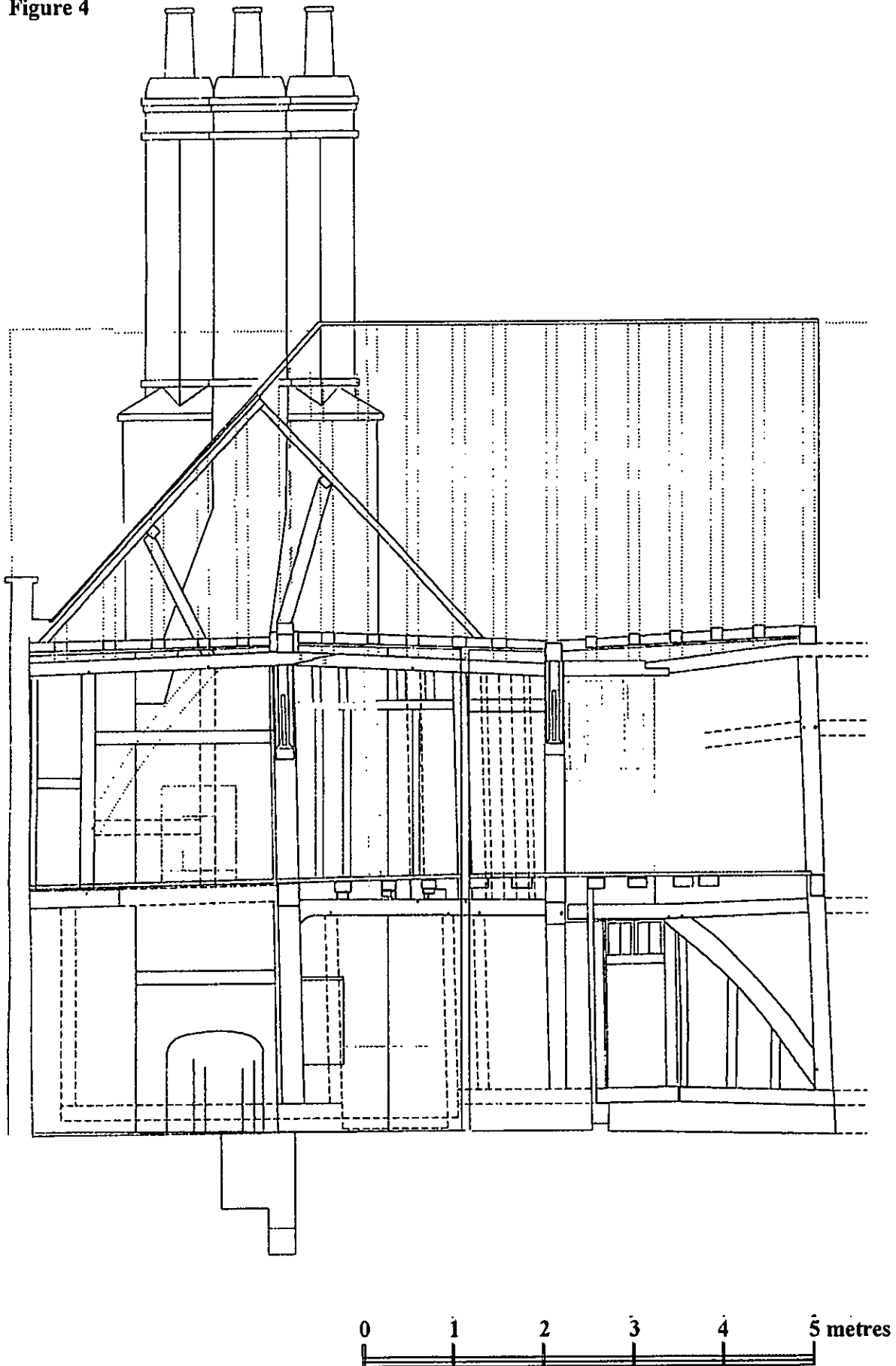
0 1 2 3 4 5 metres



# Headstone Manor, Harrow

South elevation of chimney stack, as existing

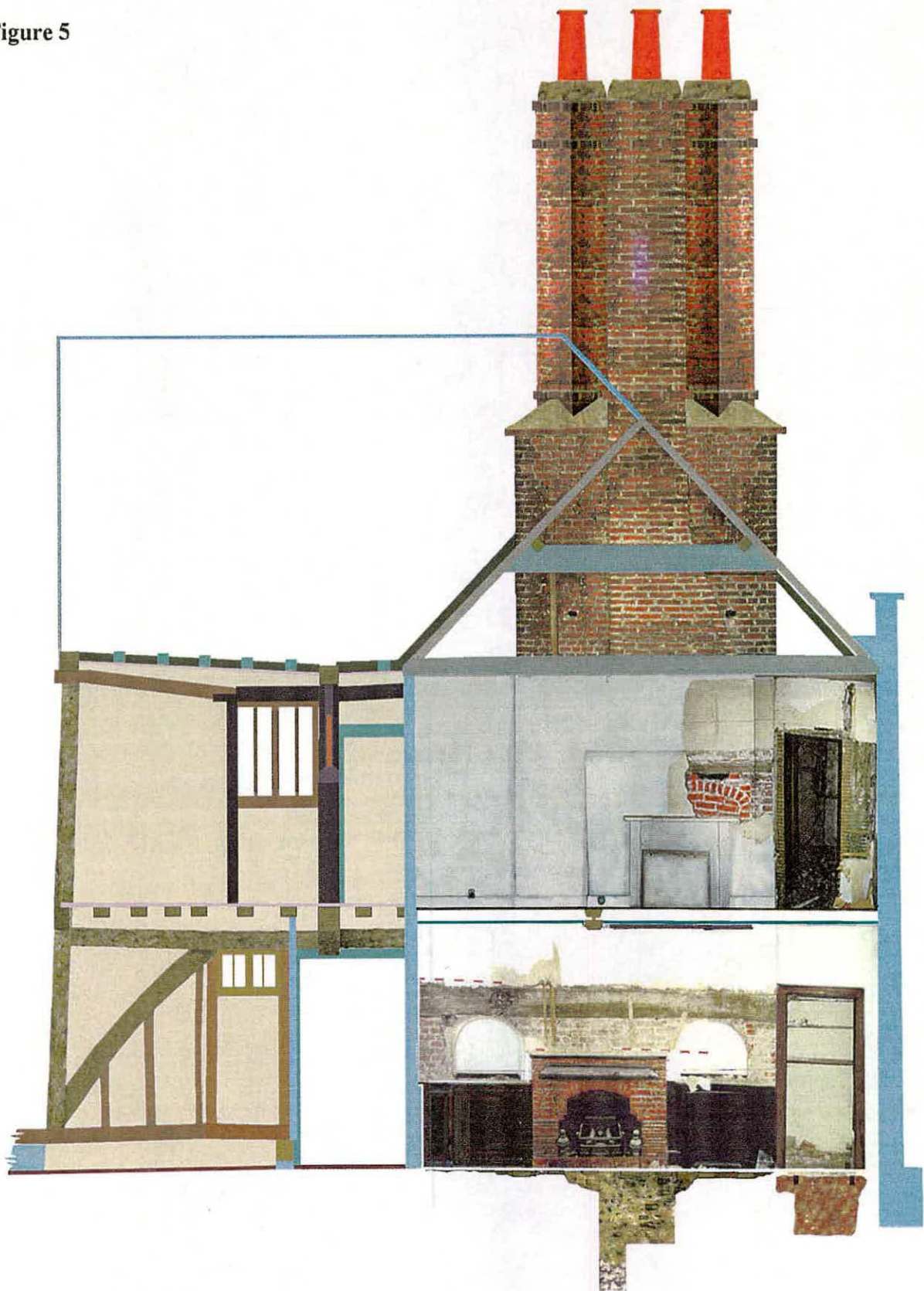
Figure 4



# Headstone Manor, Harrow

North elevation of chimney stack, as existing

Figure 5

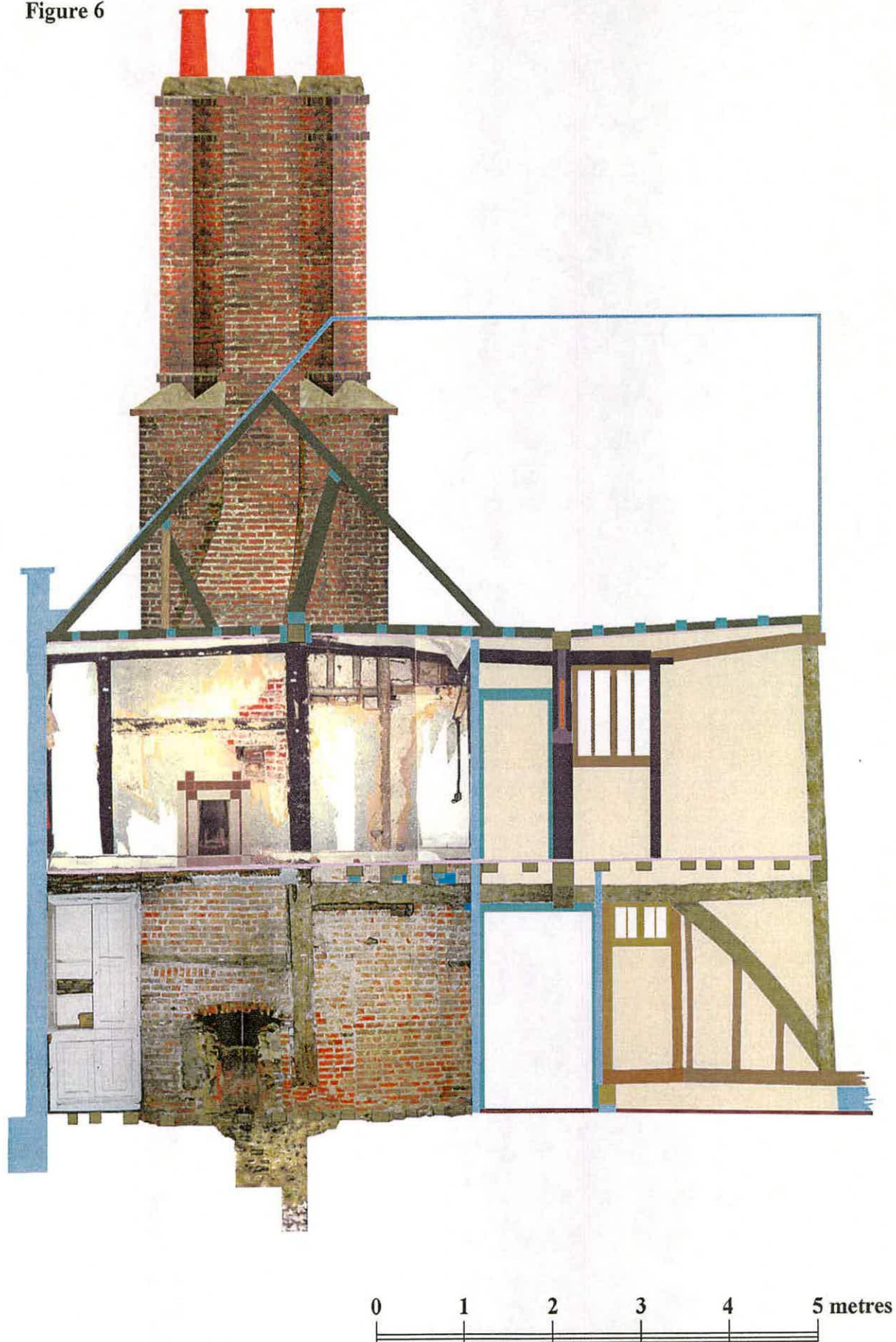


0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

# Headstone Manor, Harrow

South elevation of chimney stack, as existing

Figure 6





## 2. Historical Background<sup>6</sup>

Headstone Manor is the only surviving example of a medieval aisled (or more correctly, quasi-aisled) hall in Middlesex. The house has been dated by dendrochronology to AD 1310-15 and stands on a water-filled moated site. The timber-framed service cross wing at the northern end of the hall range formed part of the original early fourteenth century house, and represents one of the earliest surviving examples of *box-frame* construction in the London region. From the point of view of its timber-framed construction, however, the main interest of the building is centred upon the south cross frame which originally spanned the open hall. The cross frame represents an alternative method of construction to the *base cruck* truss, but was designed to produce the same effect of clearing the aisled hall of its obstructing arcade posts. It consisted of massive parallel arch braces rising to meet an extended tie beam, which in turn was supported at each end by a wall post placed in line with the aisle walls. The arcade plates of the hall passed over the tie beam of the open truss in *reversed assembly*. As far as is known, this type of roof construction is unique to Headstone Manor. However the fourteenth century generally is known to have witnessed a period of experimentation and change in the domestic architecture of England, during which time the traditional aisled hall began to fall more and more out of use in favour of newer forms of roof truss.<sup>7</sup> Perhaps the building to exhibit the greatest similarities with Headstone Manor is Upton Court, Slough, dated by dendrochronology to c. 1330.<sup>8</sup>

Since its construction in the early fourteenth century the house has undergone a great deal of alteration. The present building is probably only about half the size of the original medieval house complex, the hall range having been truncated at its mid-point and all the private domestic and ancillary ranges beyond it demolished in (probably) the late seventeenth century. What the site looked like prior to this date can only be guessed at, although documents relating to the early house tell of the existence of a gatehouse, dovecote, chapel, and a suite of parlours and private chambers beyond the hall to the south.

The name Headstone first appears (as 'Hegton') in about 1300<sup>9</sup>. The place name is derived from two Saxon words: '*Haec*', originally meaning a parcel of enclosed land and later – as *hecg*, *heg*, and *hege* – as the 'hedge' or defensive wall which surrounded it; and '*Tun*' meaning a large homestead. Thus it is conceivable that there may have been a house on the site from late-Saxon times. The large freehold estate that existed during the medieval period may have originated as a piece of land given to one of William's knights at Domesday, or as a special grant from the lord of the manor of Harrow, of which Headstone formed part. The name Walter de la Hegge (or de le Haye, a variant of Hege) occurs in documents relating to the sale of free lands by Walter Aylward of Norbury (also situated in the manor of Harrow) between 1298 and 1304. In 1332 the estate of Headstone – comprising a house with two-and-a-half hides of land – was sold by Roger, the son of John of Rameseye, to Robert de Wodehouse.

From 822 until 1543 the manor of Harrow was owned by the archbishops of Canterbury. In 1344, the then lord of the manor, Archbishop John Stratford, purchased Headstone from Robert de Wodehouse for use as his principal residence in Middlesex. Prior to this, the main seat of the archbishops in Middlesex was at Sudbury Court.

<sup>6</sup> This section is based largely on Pat Clark's forthcoming history of the house, 'Headstone Manor, Pinner, Middlesex'

<sup>7</sup> See, for example, Cecil Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry*, 1980

<sup>8</sup> A detailed account of this building by R Thomes and N Fradgley was published in 1988 (*Archaeological Journal*). Here, the building recorders found enough evidence to reconstruct the original form of the cross frame and open roof truss spanning the hall. As at Headstone manor, the building featured an extended tie beam that projected beyond the arcade plates to break the roof line over the aisles. However, instead of the arch brace form adopted at Headstone manor, the cross frame at Upton Court was of hammer-beam construction.

<sup>9</sup> P.A.Clark, forthcoming paper

Following the removal of the archiepiscopal residence from Sudbury, the Headstone estate was brought under the direct control of the lord of the manor and operated as a sub-manor of the manor of Harrow. Although no longer his main seat of residence, Sudbury Court was retained by the Archbishop of Canterbury and continued to operate alongside his other demesne holdings.

From the end of the fourteenth century, Headstone, together with the other demesne estates in Harrow, was leased out to a series of private owners. In 1545 the manor of Harrow was surrendered to King Henry VIII by Archbishop Cranmer. Almost immediately thereafter it was bought by the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, Sir Edward (later Lord) North. From 1535 the leaseholder was Richard Reding, in whose family the house appears to have remained until the end of sixteenth century. From about 1586 the lessee was Thomas Malbie (d.1599), a merchant from London. In 1609-10 the leaseholder was Henry Reading (perhaps a descendant of the Reding family). In 1612, the lease was held by Simon Rewse, a close acquaintance of Dudley North (the grandson of Roger, the second Lord North) who had risen in the service of the North family. Simon Rewse bought the estate outright in 1630, and Headstone remained in the ownership of the Rewse family until 1649, whereupon it was sold to William Williams, a London Merchant, on a one thousand-year lease.

In the late seventeenth century, Headstone was bought by a wealthy businessman and landowner, Sir William Bucknall. The estate remained in the possession of the Bucknall family (albeit sometimes passing through the female line) until 1854, when it was sold to William Cooper and Francis Harrison. Following their acquisition of adjoining land, Cooper and Harrison undertook the development of Pinner Drive (later Headstone Drive) and Headstone View to the south of the existing house. In 1874 the main estate of Headstone was sold to Edward York, and thereafter from the end of the nineteenth century onwards blocks of it began to be bought up or auctioned for redevelopment. In 1925 the remaining estate was purchased by Hendon Rural District Council for use as open space.

## 2. Summary of Findings

The following section describes the main stages in the structural development of Headstone Manor in the area surrounding the west chimney stack and north wall of the cross wing. The chronological framework used here is the same as that adopted by D & B Martin in their recent archaeological recording report<sup>10</sup>. Little work appears to have been carried out between the mid-seventeenth and mid-eighteenth centuries (periods D to H) and consequently no account is given of the fabric during these periods.

### *Period A: AD 1310-15*

Evidence recovered during previous limited archaeological excavations carried out within the building and analysis of the early fourteenth century (period A) timber frame suggested that the period A house *may* in part have been constructed upon the foundations of an earlier house which was at least partially stone-built<sup>11</sup>. In particular it was argued that the 580mm-wide stone foundation wall which supported the (now missing) period A partition wall separating the undershot cross passage from the service rooms to the north would have been unnecessarily wide if its purpose was simply to carry a standard 160mm-wide timber-framed internal wall. In their recent building study D & B Martin considered whether the size of the walls could have been related to a raising of the ground levels around the house. A strong counter-argument to this was the existence of what appeared to be a vertical straight joint between the foundation wall beneath the south wall of the cross wing and the foundation wall supporting the east wall of the hall<sup>12</sup>. Since the timber frames of the hall and cross wing had previously been shown by dendrochronology to be of the same date (period A) there seemed to be no obvious reason why the foundation walls supporting them should not also have been built in a single operation.

The latest series of below-ground archaeological excavations carried out around the base of the west chimney stack provided further information about the construction and dating of the foundation walls used to support the walls of the early fourteenth century (period A) house<sup>13</sup>. In summary, the investigations revealed that the extant flint foundation walls supporting the base of the chimney stack date from the construction of the early fourteenth house. However, rather than having been constructed as buried footings, it seems probable that the foundations originally formed a tall plinth which extended around the whole of the house, elevating it above the surrounding ground level. The foundation walls were constructed of flint and mortar, and sat upon one or two courses of chalk rubble blocks. The flint foundations did not follow just the line of the exterior walls of the house, but apparently followed the line of the interior partition walls as well. Having built the flint foundation walls up to their full height, the interior of the plinth was filled up with soil to raise the interior floor level. If the period A house was contemporary with the moat at Headstone, then a possible source for the large amount of soil needed to fill up the inside of the plinth may have been the spoil from the excavation of the moat itself.

Following the excavation of a trench through the period A internal floor makeup, it was found that the inner face of the flintwork had been crudely dressed, i.e. a rough attempt had been made to provide it with a flush surface. This rough knapping of the interior surface could be seen to extend downwards from the top of the wall to a distance of about 350mm

<sup>10</sup> D & B Martin, 2001

<sup>11</sup> D&B Martin, *Report on selective archaeological recording at Headstone Manor*, Part 1, Overview, p.5

<sup>12</sup> It should be noted that the evidence upon which this interpretation is based is somewhat equivocal. During the present survey the author (together with D Fellows) undertook a thorough re-examination of the area in question and concluded that the vertical joint in the masonry was not a structural joint, and that the two foundation walls were likely to be of the same date after all.

<sup>13</sup> Fellows, DC, 1999

(1ft 2") below the wall head. Below this level, the internal faces of the walls had been left unfinished, with the individual flints remaining in their natural state, i.e. rounded and uncut. At the point of intersection of the finished and unfinished wall face the excavator encountered a hard soil layer which he took to be the original period A ground level. Extending across the surface of this level lay a uniform scatter of flint flakes, assumed to be construction debris associated with the rough knapping of the foundation walls.

Why the builders of the house would have taken the trouble of finishing (however crudely) the inside faces of the foundation walls, when they were clearly never intended to be seen once the timber frame was completed, is something of a mystery. One explanation may be that, since the walls were constructed as upstanding masonry, the masons felt they should be left in as 'finished' a state as possible. In medieval London, the use of flint with chalk for rubble walling was widespread from the second half of the thirteenth century, the walls often being roughly plastered on one or both sides. The earliest occurrence of the English form of the word 'flint' is in 1283, when a wall at the Tower of London used chalk and flint in quantity.<sup>14</sup>

Figures 7 and 8 show the north wall of the cross wing as it may have appeared when the original house was constructed in period A. The ground and first floor levels have been indicated, along with the construction of the flint and chalk rubble plinth. There is evidence in the north wall of the cross wing for an original doorway leading to either a detached kitchen, or into a passage leading to further service rooms beyond the cross wing and a possible kitchen beyond them. At a later date the door opening was bricked up and a rectangular opening created in its place. This later opening – possibly a serving hatch – was itself later reduced in size and replaced by a small, vertical opening for either a window or small cupboard. This latest opening was situated immediately to the east of the surviving fourteenth century wall post of the cross wing wall frame. It was eventually bricked up, probably during the nineteenth century (period K or later).

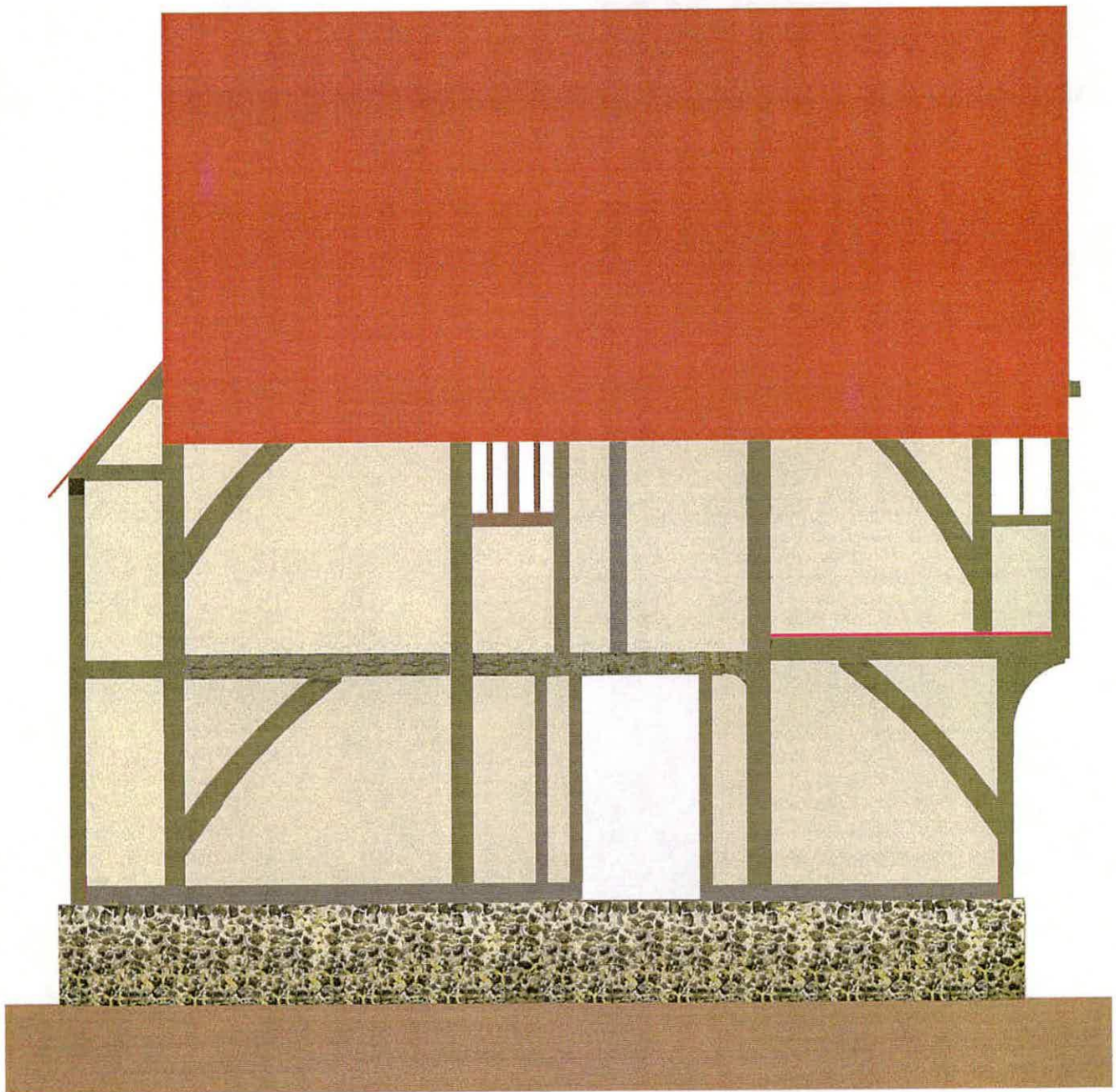
<sup>14</sup> Schofield, 1995. p.135

**Headstone Manor, Harrow**

**North elevation of north wall of cross wing**

**Period A c.1315-20**

**Figure 7**



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

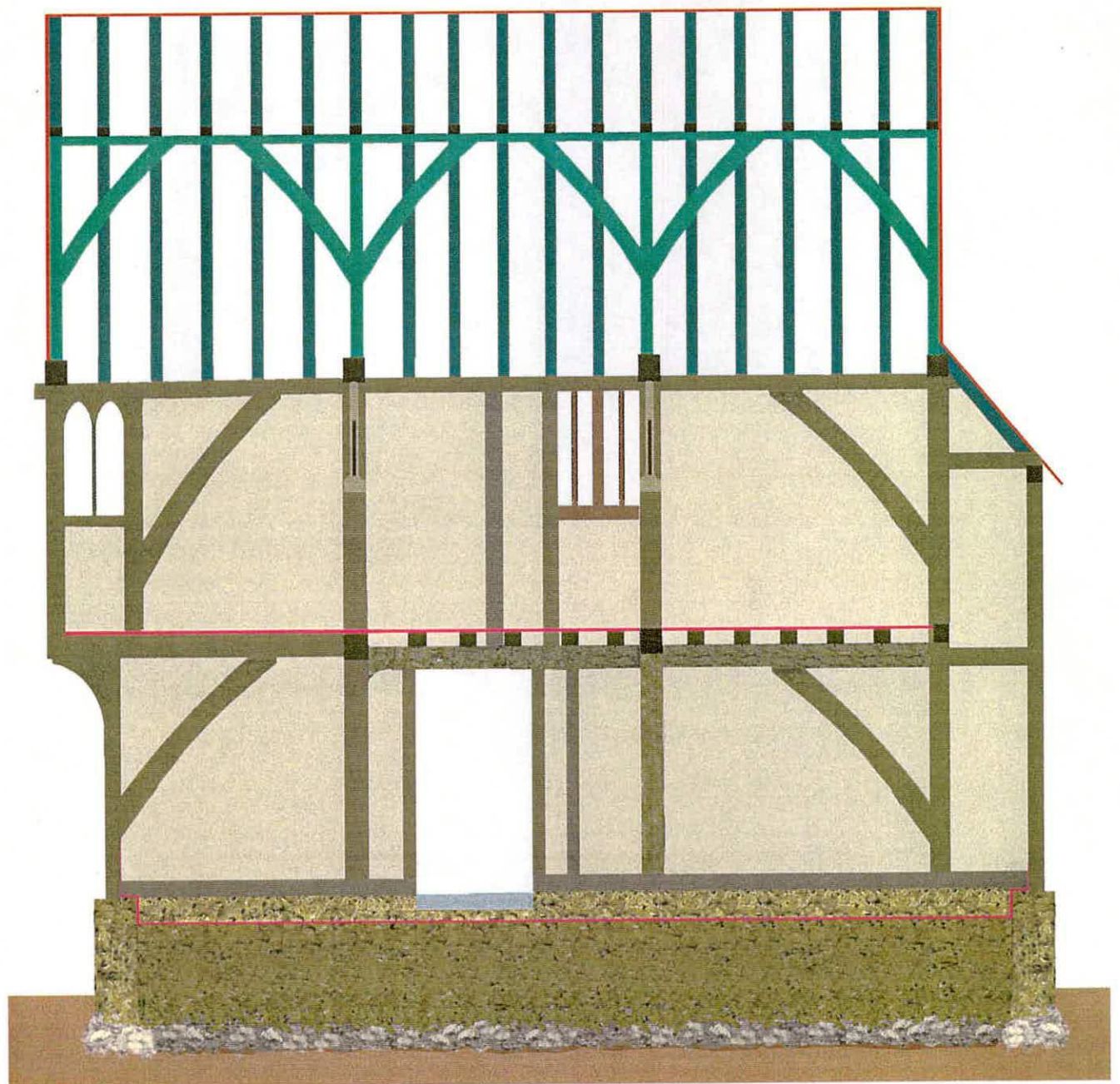


# Headstone Manor, Harrow

South elevation of north wall of cross wing

Period A c.1315-20

Figure 8



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

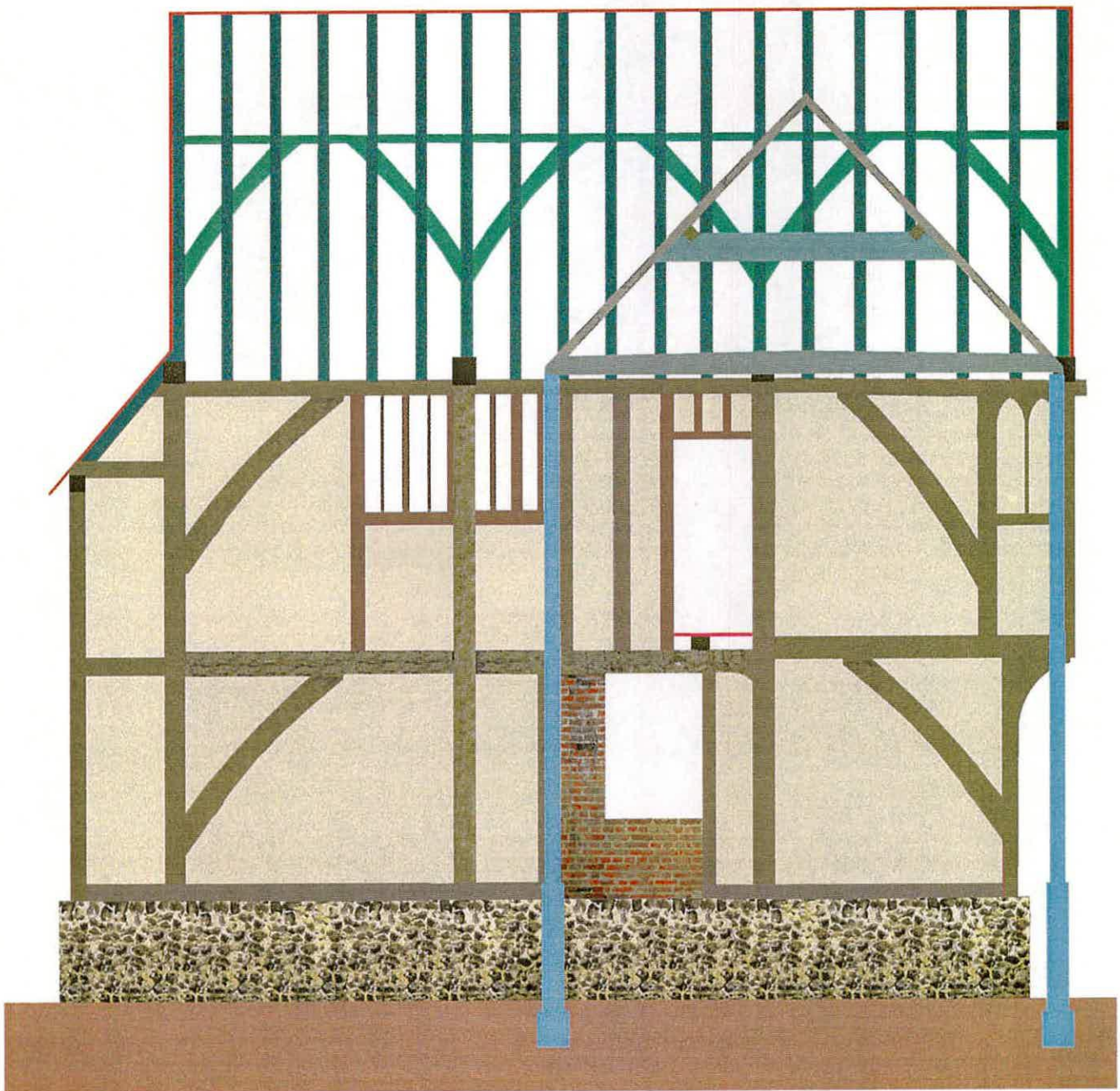


# Headstone Manor, Harrow

North elevation of north wall of cross wing

Period B1 Mid-late C16th

Figure 9



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

*Period B: Mid-Late sixteenth century*

The principal change to this part of the house in period B was the addition of a new 'link wing' intended either to connect the period A cross wing with an existing kitchen structure to the north, or alternatively to serve as a kitchen in its own right. The southern half of this 'link wing' was rebuilt in period C following the insertion of the present west chimney stack. The close-studded northern gable and adjoining rafters and windbraces of the period B link wing were retained in period C, however, and incorporated into the remodelled west wing structure. The existing northern gable truss, windbraces and northernmost sections of purlin on each side of the roof, plus the nine northernmost rafters on the east side (including the end principal rafter pair), all date from the construction of the 'link range' in period B. The windbraces are cranked and approximately 25mm (1") thick, and are simply halved and nailed over the backs of the purlins. The rafters are inscribed with Roman numerals on their inner faces approximately 600mm (2ft) from their tops. The rafter pairs were originally halved and pegged at their apex.

At the north gable truss, the purlins are accommodated in shallow recesses on the inner faces of the principal rafters. The gable truss is plastered both internally and externally; i.e. there are two separate skins of lath and plaster. On the inside, the plaster infilling is carried up to the apex. The plaster infill panels appear to have been left in a rather unfinished state; however, this may be deceptive, and it could be that the original coat of finishing plaster has simply fallen away. The interior faces of the principal rafters and purlins are very clean compared to the inserted period C timbers at the southern end of the roof,<sup>15</sup> suggesting that the interior roof space of the period B link wing (timbers included) may have been finished with a decorative plaster wash.

At ground floor, the period A external door opening was bricked up and replaced with a fairly large, rectangular opening. The purpose of this opening is uncertain, however it seems likely that it could have been intended as a serving hatch used to pass food and other items back and forth between the cross wing and link wing<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Apart, that is, from the obviously sooted/smoke-blackened timbers that have been reused during the course of later alterations and repairs to the roof.

<sup>16</sup> Other examples have come to light in recent years of houses with hatches between a service room and a kitchen or kitchen passage. For a discussion of the possible function of these openings, see 'A square medieval timber-frame kitchen' by John Walker, *Vernacular Architecture*, Vol 31 (2000), pp.77-80.

*Period C: First half of the seventeenth century*

This period saw the insertion of the present west chimney stack into the south end of the period B west 'link' wing, together with alterations to the first and second floor construction of the west wing itself. It is very likely that these changes coincided with the construction of the east (Bakehouse) wing, and were carried out in the context of a general upgrading of the house.

In the roof over the west wing the two existing period B side purlins were extended<sup>17</sup> and the south ends of the additional sections (where they met the newly inserted west chimney stack) supported by an inserted clasped purlin roof truss.<sup>18</sup> The principal rafters of the truss sit directly upon the wall plates rather than on the end tie beam. The tie beam rests upon the wall plates next to the principal rafters, and is supported at its centre upon the brickwork of the chimney stack (a brick ledge was specially constructed for the purpose). At the centre of the extended roof, a little to the north of the opposing pair of scarf joints joining the old and new lengths of purlins, a new tie beam<sup>19</sup> was inserted, together with a pair of cranked v-struts (or, more correctly, posts) which give direct support to the purlins.<sup>20</sup>

The scarf joints in the purlins are aligned vertically with an existing two-storey wall post situated some two-thirds of the way along the east wall of the west wing from its northern end. It seems likely that the wall post is a period B feature and that the scarf joints were originally associated with a period B central roof truss in this position. The roof truss would have matched the existing period B roof truss in the north gable and probably included a collar which clasped and supported the purlins at the point where they were scarfed together. A series of empty peg holes in the splayed ends of the early purlins (one mid-way along the splay, and the other approximately 300mm (1ft) to the north) suggests that the rafters of the period B central truss, together with the adjoining common rafter pair on either side, were originally pegged through to the purlins from the outside.

In period C, the period B east wall plate of the original west wing structure was truncated so that its south end was flush with the south face of the existing period B intermediate wall post (referred to in the paragraph above). The existing E-W first floor bridging beam is tenoned and pegged to the wall post; however approximately 65mm (2.5") below the peg/peg hole securing the tenon is a second, empty, peg hole – suggesting that the present floor beam/floor frame may be a later alteration or insertion. Directly below the first floor beam, i.e. at the intersection of the wall post and floor beam as seen from the ground floor room of the west wing, the face of the wall post has been cut back approximately 40mm (1.5") – again, suggesting the possibility that the beam is a later insertion. The edges of the post are chamfered between ground and first floor level, but left plain between first and second floor (i.e. wall plate) level. The chamfers terminate in cyma stops a little distance below the soffit of the first floor beam. If the beam is secondary, then it would seem likely that the chamfers and chamfer stops are also later. The west end of the first floor beam is presently supported by a timber post set flush with the wall face and presumably dating from the period L (early twentieth century) alterations to the house. The sides of this later supporting post have narrow, plain chamfers and plain (i.e. not stepped) run-out stops.

The west chimney stack contains four flues rising through a rectangular double shaft, aligned E-W, supporting two flanking diagonally-set shafts. The chimney shafts are built of

<sup>17</sup> The purlins have simple splayed scarf joints, nailed top and bottom.

<sup>18</sup> The joint between the collar and the principal rafters was pegged from the south, and would have had to be assembled before the brickwork of the chimney stack was completed.

<sup>19</sup> The tie beam also serves as the first floor ceiling beam/second floor bridging beam.

<sup>20</sup> The cranked v-struts have been dated by dendrochronology to the late sixteenth century, but are clearly reused elements in their present context. The heads of two large hand-made nails (having no possible relationship to the present roof) can be seen in the upper/top edge of the east strut, and there is no trace on the either of the struts of the former lime wash decoration which exists on the faces of the adjacent period B purlins.

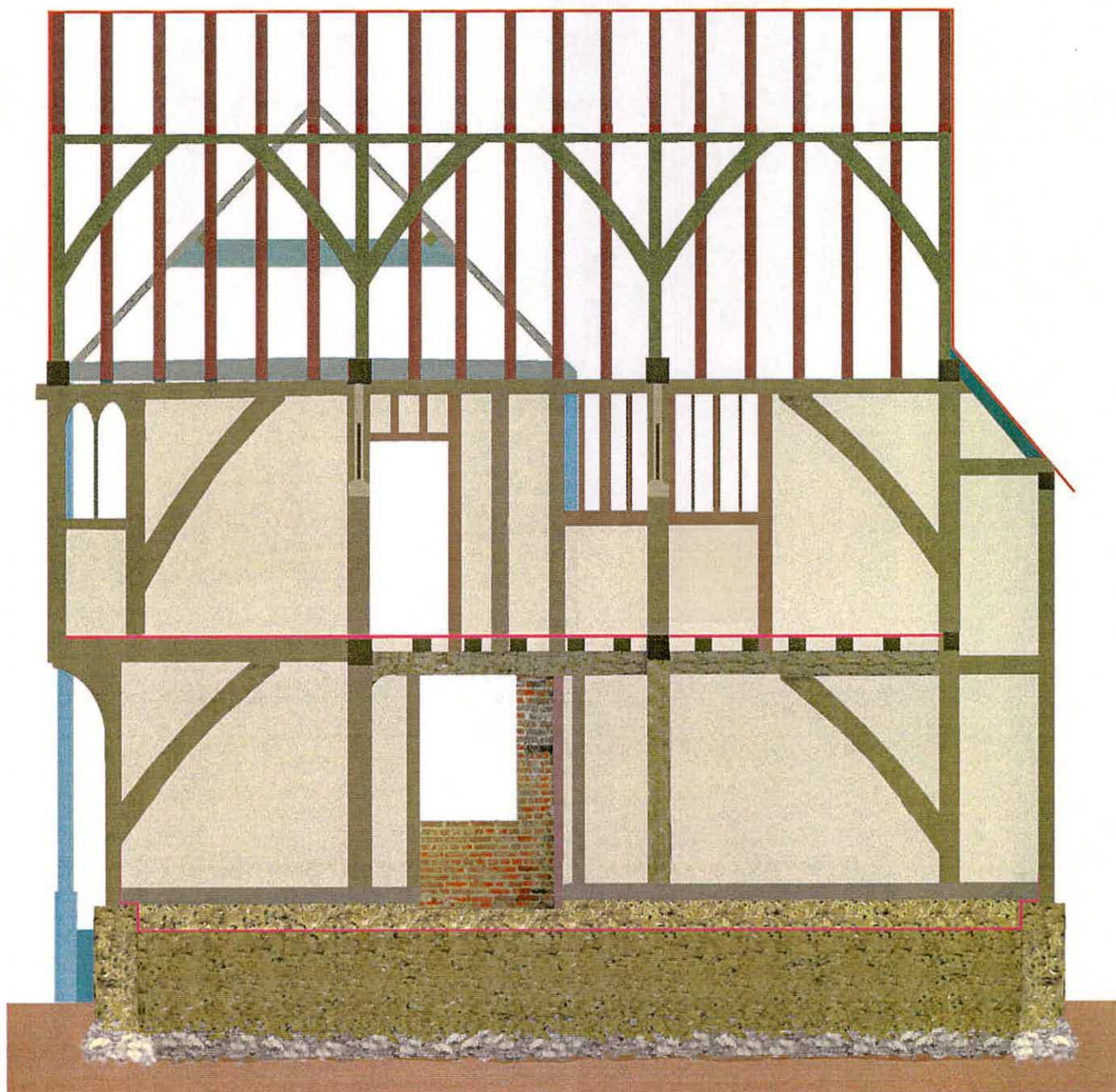


# Headstone Manor, Harrow

South elevation of north wall of cross wing

Period B1 Mid-late C16th

Figure 10



brick and sit upon an ovolo-moulded brick plinth. At ground floor on the north side was a very large kitchen fireplace with a massive timber bressumer. The bressumer still survives although previously (i.e. before the present fabric analysis) it was hidden behind a skin of expanded metal and wall plaster. The bressumer has a plain chamfer along its soffit, terminating in decorative cyma run-out stops. Towards its west end the chamfer has been partially cut away, probably in an attempt to make level the underside of the bressumer (presumably there was a degree of settlement in the chimney stack in the years following its construction).

The interior of the period C kitchen appears to have been elaborately decorated in keeping with late sixteenth and seventeenth century architectural taste.<sup>21</sup> The face of the chimney breast was finished in a technique known as 'penciling'. The mortar joints (or perpend) between the individual bricks were struck pointed and the channels painted white or cream, with the edges of the mortar joints made up with a thin, dark red plaster. This would have given the brickwork the appearance of very narrow mortar joints, and regular, even coursing.

To the east of the first floor fireplace opening on the south side of the chimney stack is a further area of period C painted wall decoration (figure 15). The decoration was applied to the north wall of the first floor chamber of the cross wing following the blocking of the period B door opening leading from this room into the period B link wing. The decoration appears to have consisted of cream panels bordered with green edging. The decorative scheme was carried across the section of paneling inserted into the former period B door opening, and across the top of the newly-created period C door opening to its immediate east. At present, much of the painted wall decoration remains hidden (hopefully still in a good state of preservation) behind a later skin of lath and plaster.

The brick jambs and brickwork of the chimney breast above the first floor fireplace opening on the south elevation appear to be largely reconstructed. The period C brickwork of the chimney breast over the ground floor opening on this side is still mostly intact, however the fireplace jambs have rebuilt on many occasions due to later reductions in the size of the fireplace opening.

The extant first and second floor frames in the west wing probably date from period C. The presumed intermediate truss at the centre of the period B range was replaced with the existing pair of cranked V-struts. The struts stand upon an inserted (period C) tie beam, which also acts as a central support for the bridging beams of the first floor ceiling/second floor frame. Some of the timbers within the second floor frame are very substantial, and include what appears to be a section of reused wall plate or tie beam. The common rafters within the southern half of the roof of the west wing, and on the western side at its northern end, are inserted timbers and probably date from period J (c.1772).

The framing of the west gable of the east (Bakehouse) wing is accessible from inside the roof void between the east range and west wing. The carpentry of the gable and the form of its lath and plaster infill panels suggest that the wing either post-dates, or is coeval with, the west wing. For example, instead of being set flush with the outer face of the principal framing members (as would normally be expected in the case of an external wall face), the infill panels were constructed with their outer faces set back approximately 25-50mm (1-2") behind the faces of the timbers. The outside (i.e. west) faces of the panels have been left in a somewhat crude, unfinished state, compared to the east (attic) side where the panels were given a finishing coat of a fine lime plaster. The feet of the hip rafters of the east (Bakehouse) wing are supported upon the backs of the east rafters of the west wing roof. The supporting rafters themselves appear all to be primary, *in situ* timbers, and none shows any evidence of having carried roof cladding prior to the construction of the east

<sup>21</sup> Easton, T. 2001

(Bakehouse) wing.

At ground floor the period B (presumed) serving hatch was reduced in size and replaced with either a smaller hatch, or possibly a cupboard flanking the fireplace within the front (W) bay of the cross wing.



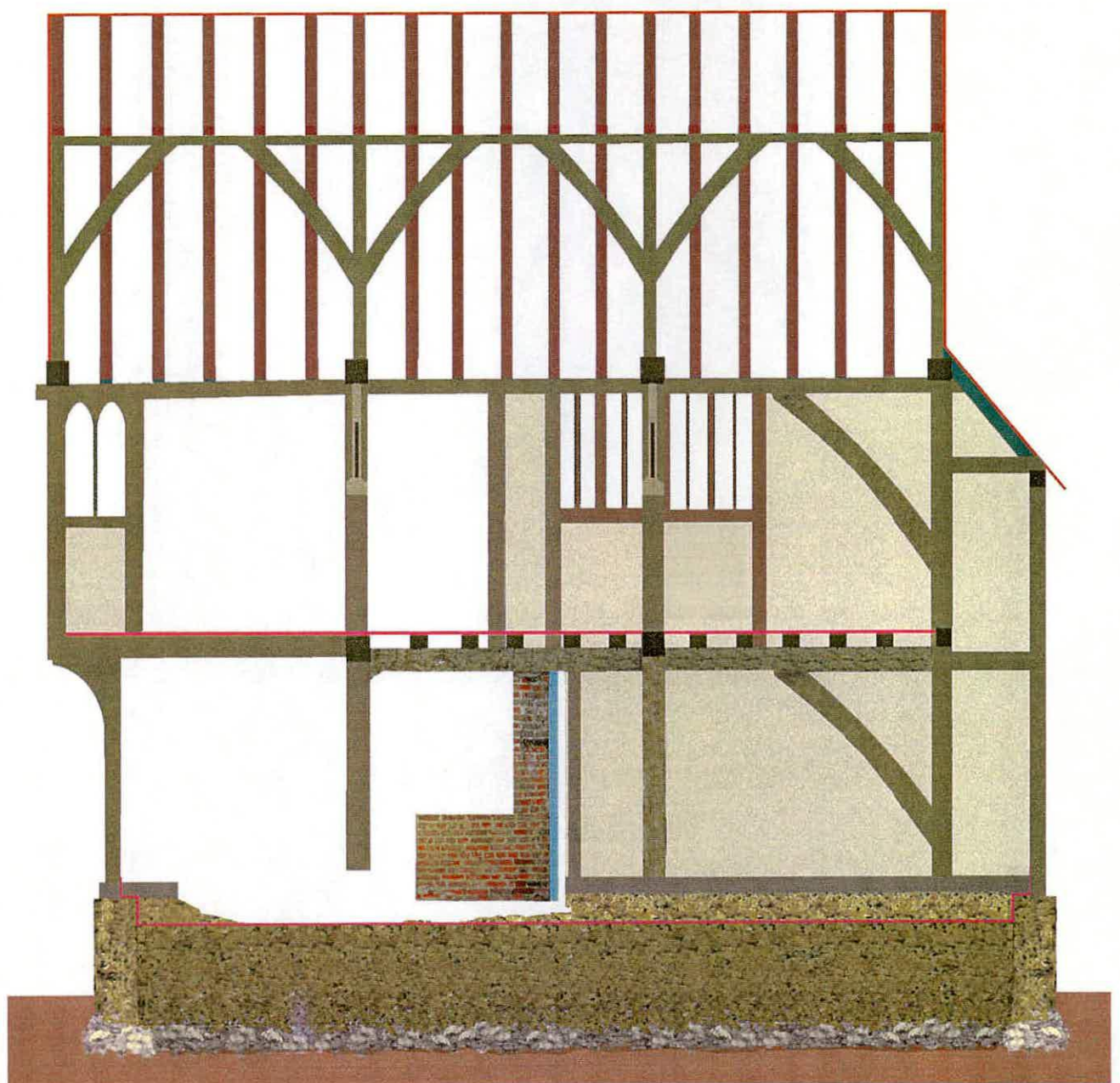
**Headstone Manor, Harrow**

**South elevation of north wall of cross wing**

**Fabric surviving from period B1**

**Period C Early-mid C17th**

**Figure 11**



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

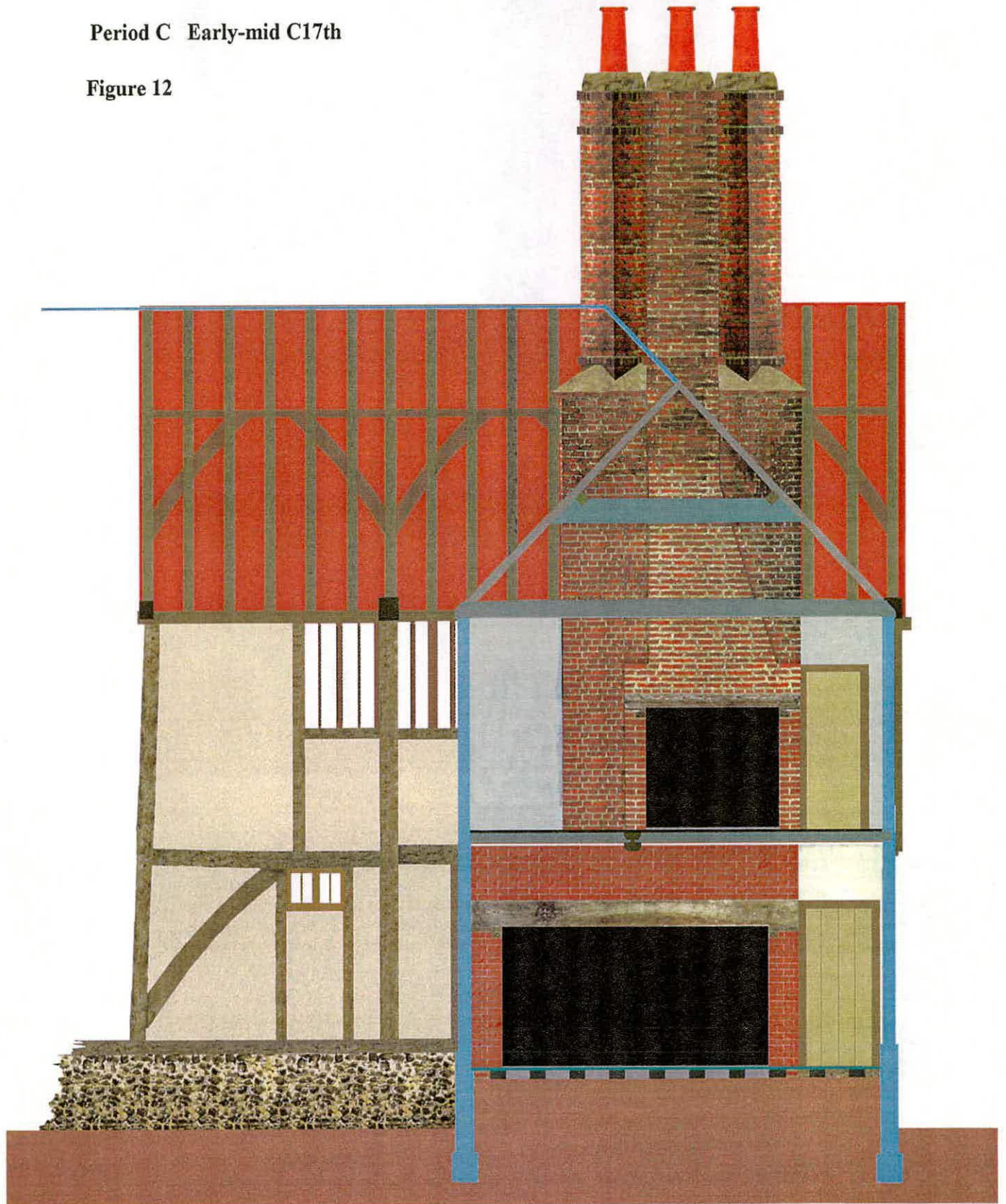


# Headstone Manor, Harrow

North elevation of north wall of cross wing / west chimney stack

Period C Early-mid C17th

Figure 12



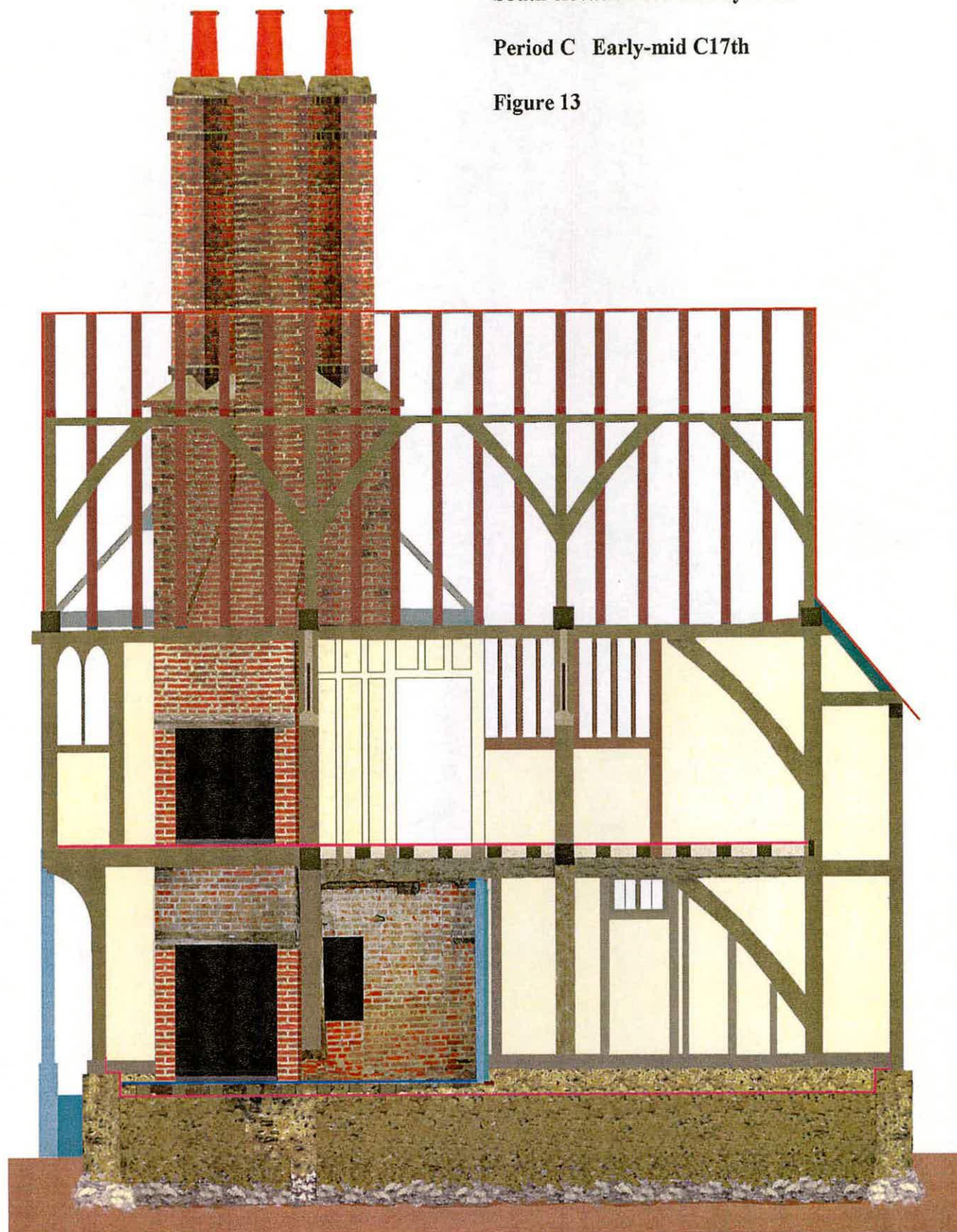


Headstone Manor, Harrow

South elevation of chimney stack

Period C Early-mid C17th

Figure 13



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

*Period J: Mid-Late eighteenth century*

A date of 1772, together with a set of initials that may refer to members of the Wilshin family (occupants of the house in the late eighteenth century) is inscribed into the external face of the brickwork of the north gable of the west wing. The same date has been incised into one of the bricks on the upper part of the west chimney stack, on the north side of the chimney where it passes through the roof of the west wing. Whereas in the gable the inscriptions are all very neatly cut in keeping with the quality of the actual brickwork, the date inscription at the top of the chimney stack is altogether cruder and likely to be graffiti cut into the brickwork following its construction. (The face of the surrounding brickwork is heavily smoke-stained, in contrast to the inscription itself, which is relatively clean). The date 1772 probably relates to the construction of the present exterior brick shell of the west wing and brick parapet on its west front.

It seems likely that the roof of the west wing was largely renewed at this time, or was at least re-tiled with a number of new timbers inserted. The ground floor room (the original kitchen) was no doubt also upgraded or remodeled during this period, although to what extent is unknown. It is possible, but not at all certain, that the period C kitchen fireplace was reduced in size in period J and a smaller fireplace created. It is likely that the ground floor door opening in the east wall of the room was moved northwards from its period C position to its present in period J. The period C door jambs and pegs for the (now missing) head of the former door opening can still be seen within the adjoining entrance corridor. The existing door leaf, the moulded architrave to the door opening, and possibly also the door surround to the closet on the west side of the fireplace, probably all date from period J.

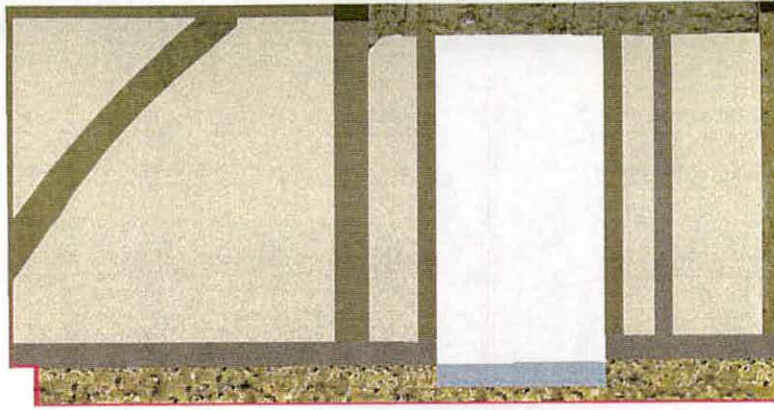
*Period K: c.1800*

The closet at the west end of the west chimney stack (opening into the ground floor room of the west wing) may date in its present form from a remodeling of the room in the early to mid nineteenth century (see below).

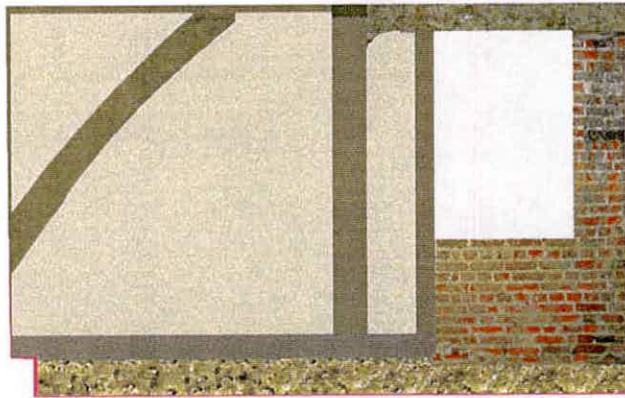
*Period L: Twentieth century*

The interior of the ground floor room (the original kitchen) of the west wing was largely remodeled in the early twentieth century. The alterations included new casement windows, paneling up to dado level, and a new fireplace. The fireplace had a brick and tile surround with a moulded timber hood and timber mantle shelf, and dado-height cupboards on either side. The brick chimney breast was lined with expanded metal fixed to timber battens, and then plastered and papered. Above the dado paneling on either side of the period L fireplace (but still within the area of the original period C fireplace opening) was created a semi-circular headed arched recess. The ground floor was renewed, with narrow-section joists set into a concrete base and floored over with tongue and groove boarding.

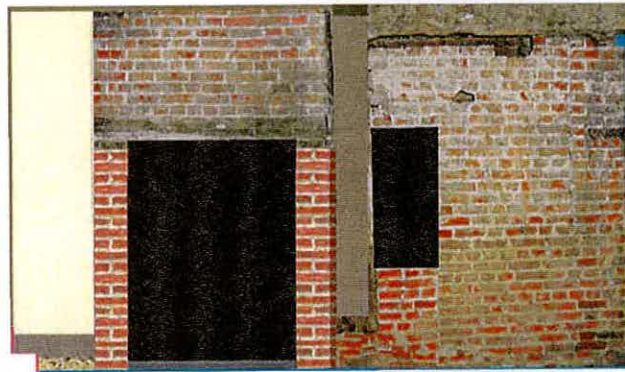




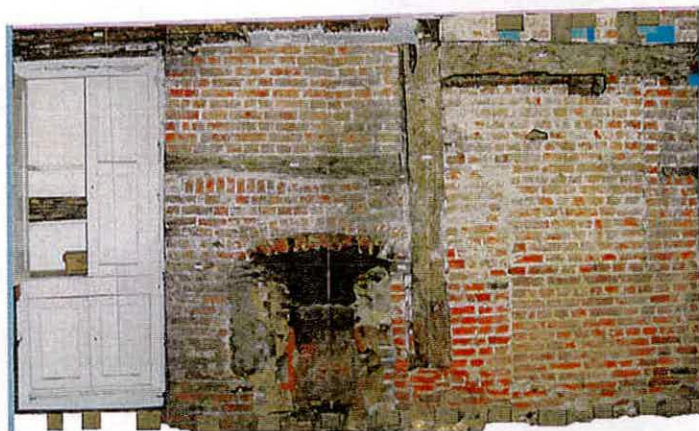
Period A c.1315-20



Period B1 Mid-late C16th



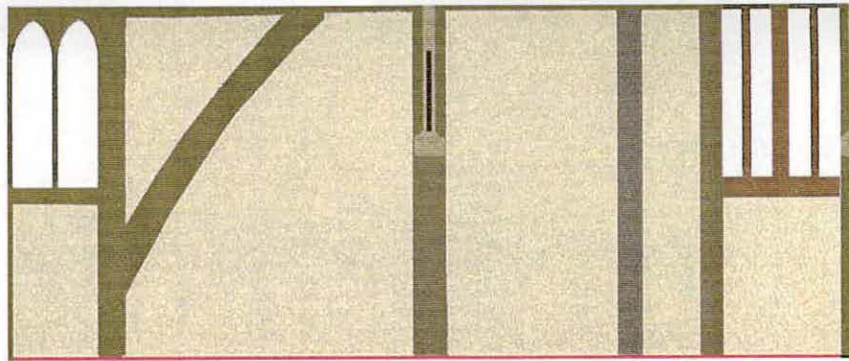
Period C Early-mid C17th



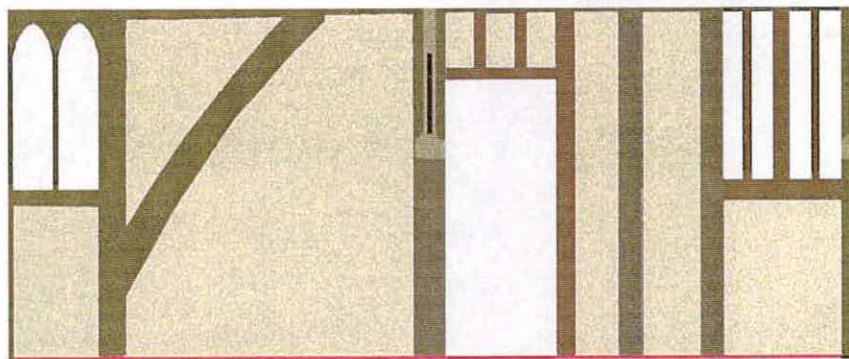
As existing

Figure 14

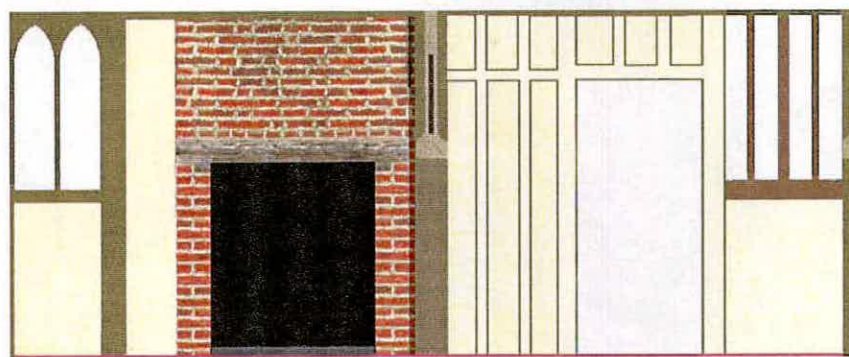
Ground floor room of west (front) bay of cross wing: Historical development of north wall



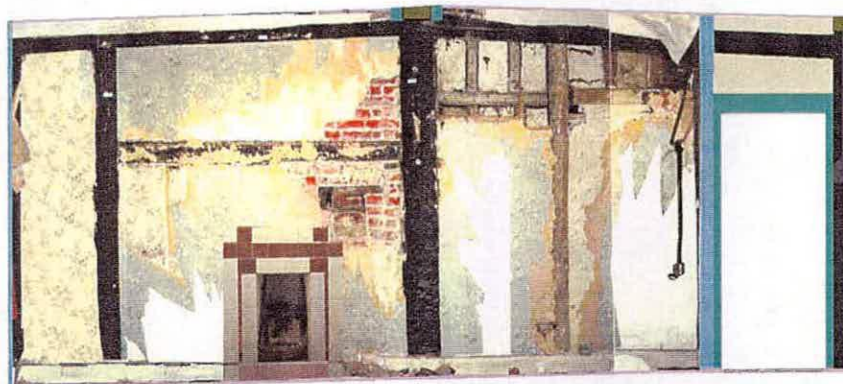
Period A c.1315-20



Period B1 Mid-late C16th



Period C Early-mid C17th



As existing

Figure 15

First floor room of west (front) bay of cross wing: Historical development of north wall



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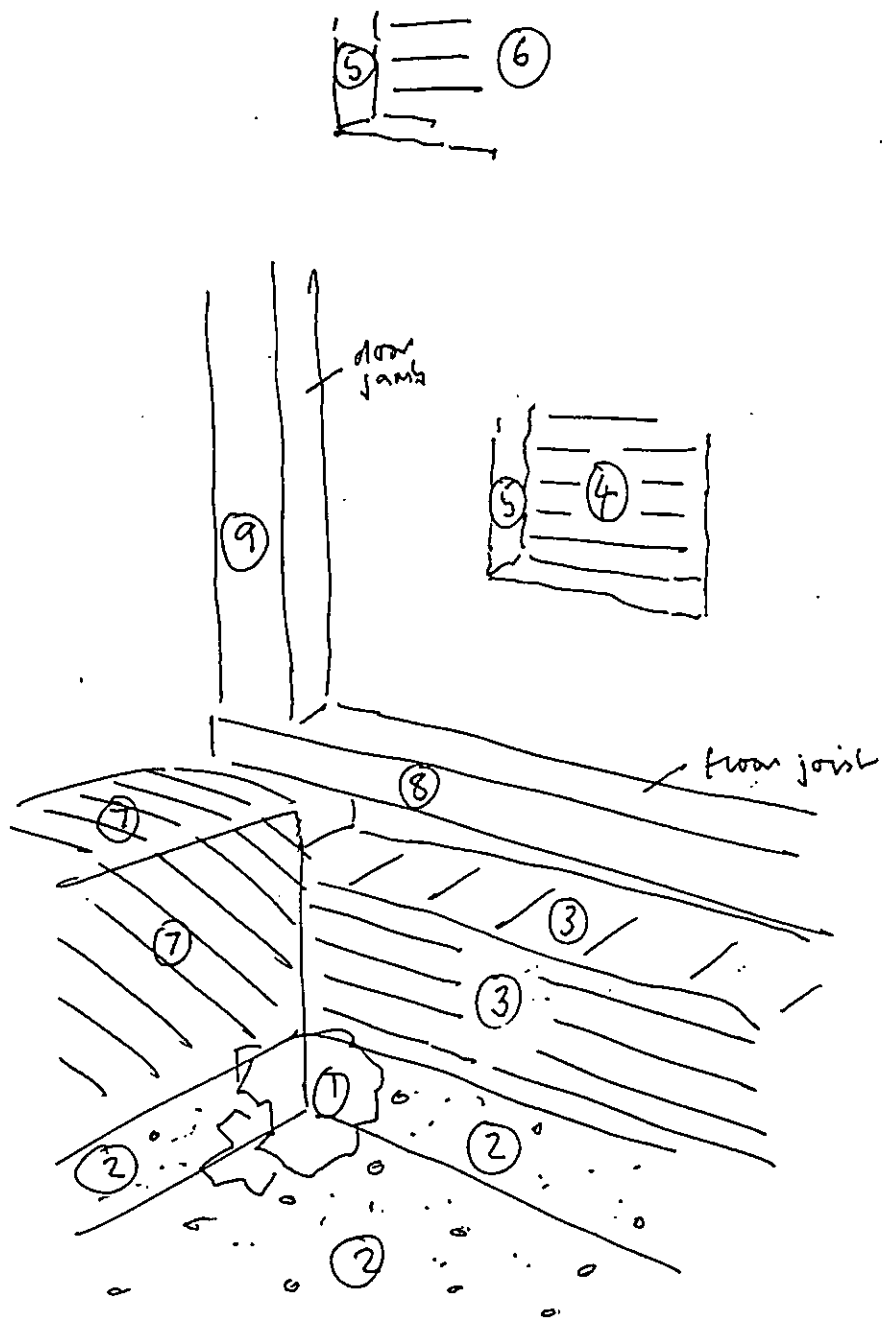
## *Appendix 1*

*Notes on the excavation of the closet at the west end of the fireplace in the 'Museum Room' (opening into the ground floor room of the west wing).*

N.B. The following observations were made by the author at the same time as the closet was being archaeologically excavated by English Heritage. The note is offered by way of supplementary information to be read in conjunction with the site report by David Fellows of the Centre for Archaeology, English Heritage.

*Description of features/contexts (see accompanying sketch for location of individual features):*

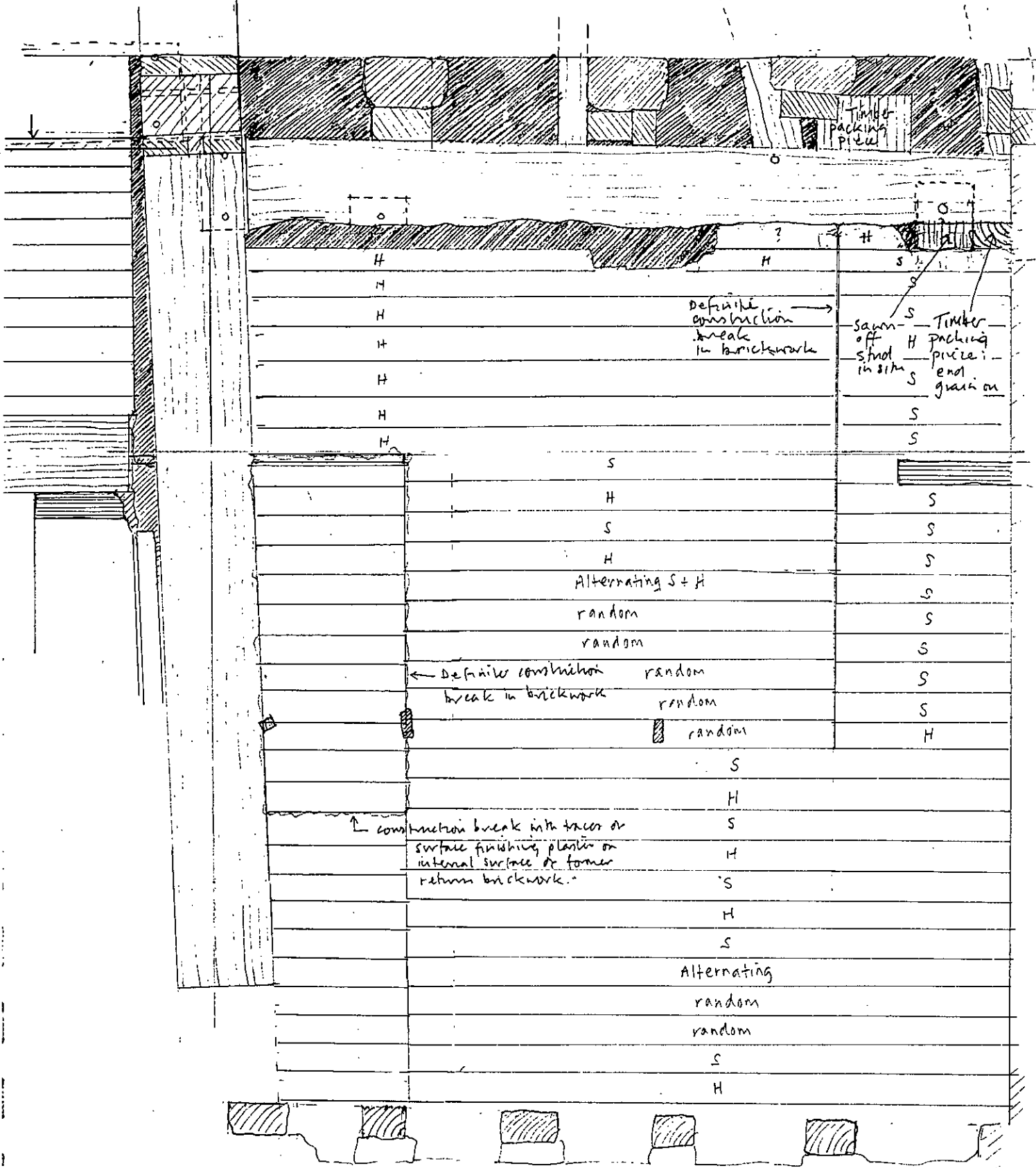
1. Flint rubble and brick. Small deposit in north-east corner of trench/pit. Underlies brickwork supporting the west face of the chimney stack.
2. A clay level/layer, but not the natural ground surface. Abuts and overlies the flint/brick deposit/feature in (1). The upper surface is level with the bottom of the brickwork in (3); i.e. (2) represents a leveling of the ground surface prior to, and associated with, the construction of the brick wall/foundation in (3).
3. Base of the west chimney stack. The bricks measure approximately 4 x 2.4 inches (100 x 60mm) and are set into a yellowish-brown, fairly hard cement-like mortar. The brickwork was cut back at a later date in order to create a larger cupboard/closet space. The uppermost brick course retains a layer of bedding mortar, indicating that it was not a built ledge originally.
4. An area of exposed brickwork located higher up the west face of the chimney stack. Same brick sizes as in (3). The brickwork is laid to header bond (as seen from inside the cupboard). The hacked-back surface of the brickwork reveals much use of mortar in the place of properly coursed brickwork in its construction.
5. A lime mortar plaster layer over the cut-back brickwork in (4). The mortar layer is approximately 2-3 inches (50-75mm) thick, and is mixed with a small quantity of straw or grass.
6. An exposed area of brickwork located towards the top of the cupboard on the west face of the chimney stack. Unlike the brickwork in (3) and (4), the bricks are set in a fairly soft, white lime mortar. The brickwork has 'penny-struck' mortar joints, similar to the brickwork of the north and south face of the chimney stack at ground floor.
7. A 1ft (300mm)-wide threshold foundation wall of the closet. The wall has been constructed from loose rubble, including brick, cement, plaster and roof tile. A loose rubble fill of roughly the same composition as the foundation wall extended between the clay leveling layer in (2) and the underside of the floorboards. A coin dating from the reign of George IV dated 1828, was found amongst the loose rubble fill, suggesting an early-mid nineteenth century date for the depositing of the rubble infill layer.
8. A timber floor joist supporting the east door jamb to the closet.
9. The east door jamb of the closet. The surface of the door jamb was built flush with the plaster layer in (5), suggesting that they belonged to the same early-mid nineteenth century phase of construction/alteration.



Sketch of interior Museum Room closet showing location of features described in Appendix I

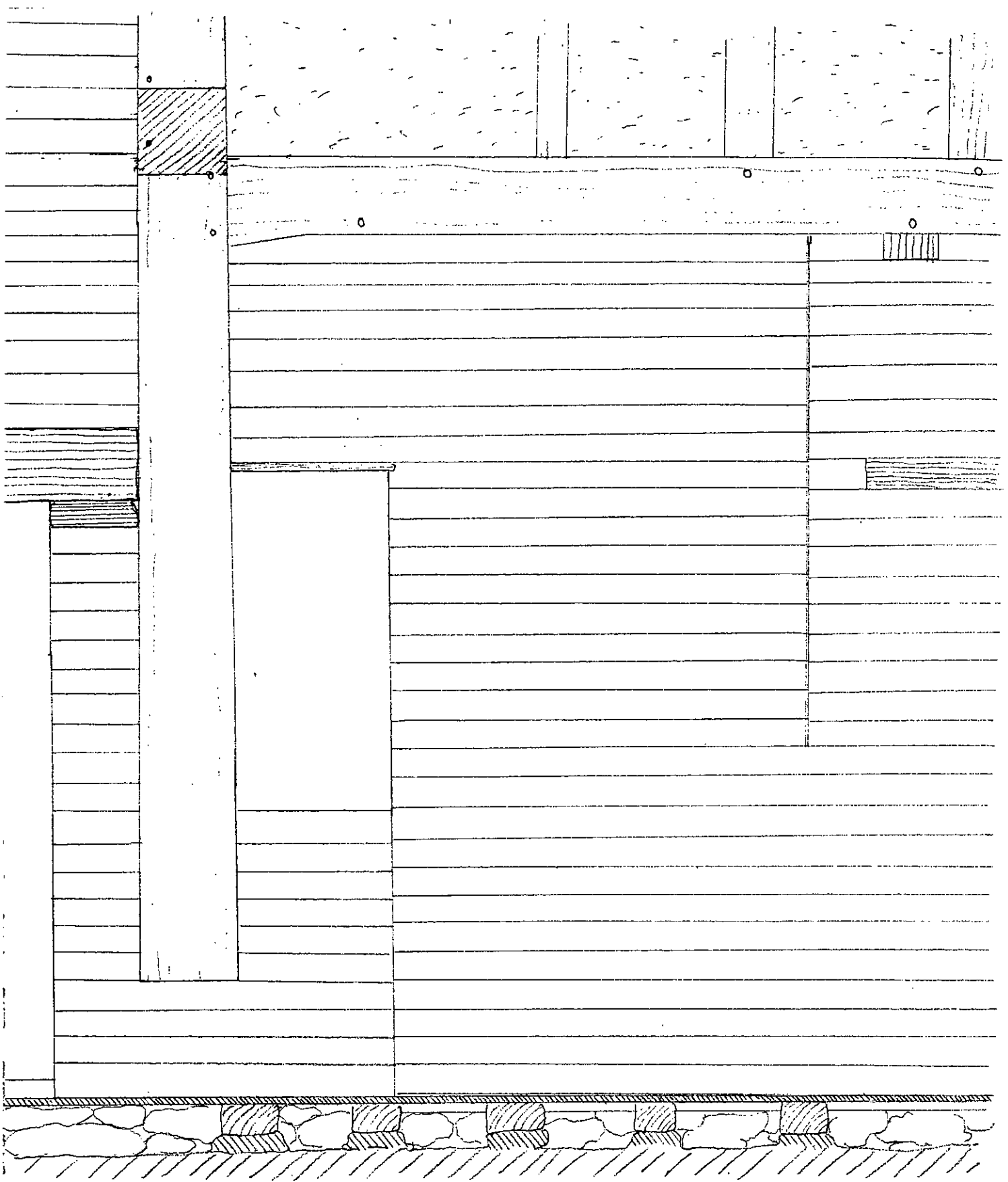
*Appendix 2*

**Copies of site survey notes**



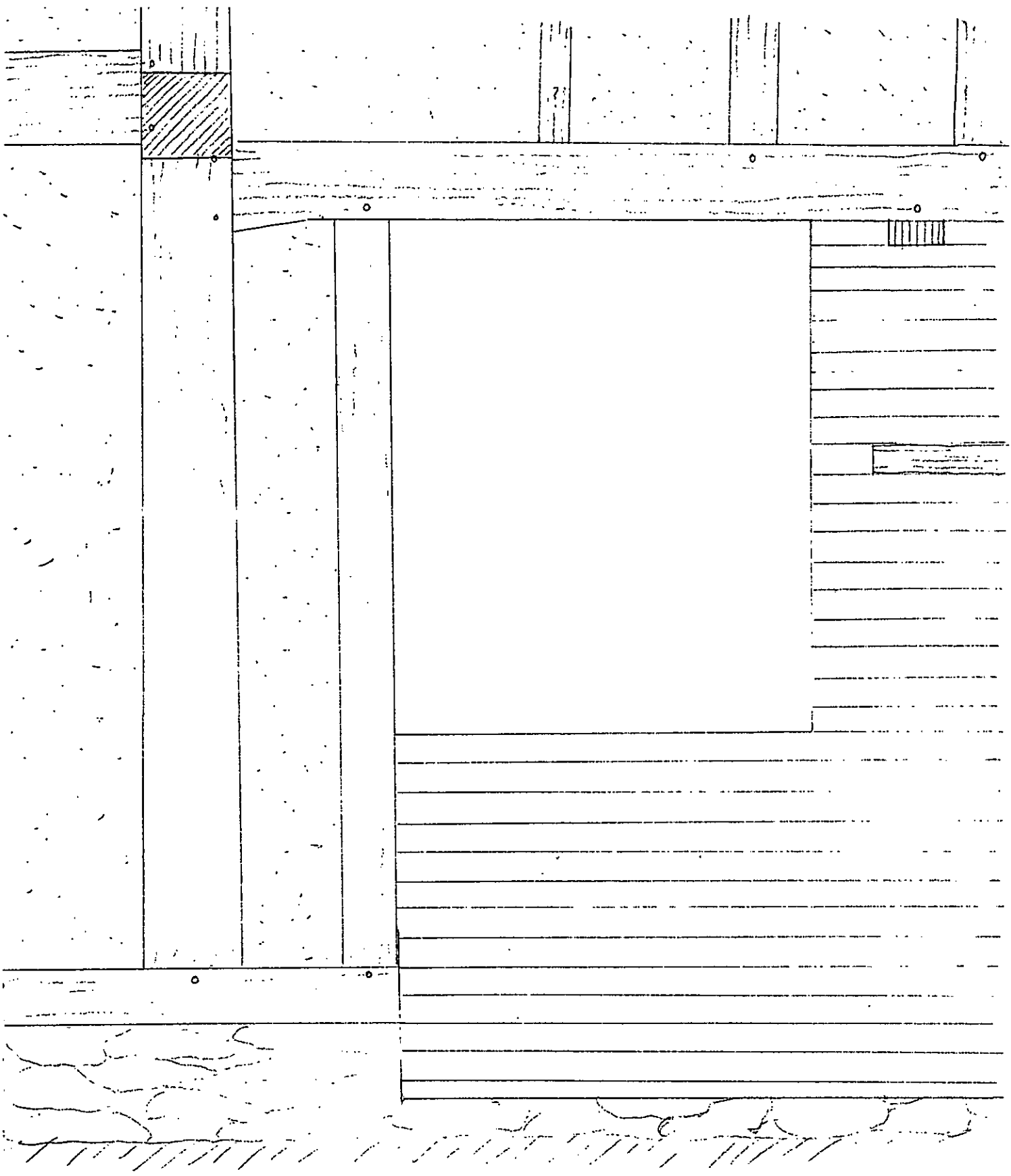
Headstone Manor, Harrow  
North wall of cross wing  
South (interior) elevation

AS existing



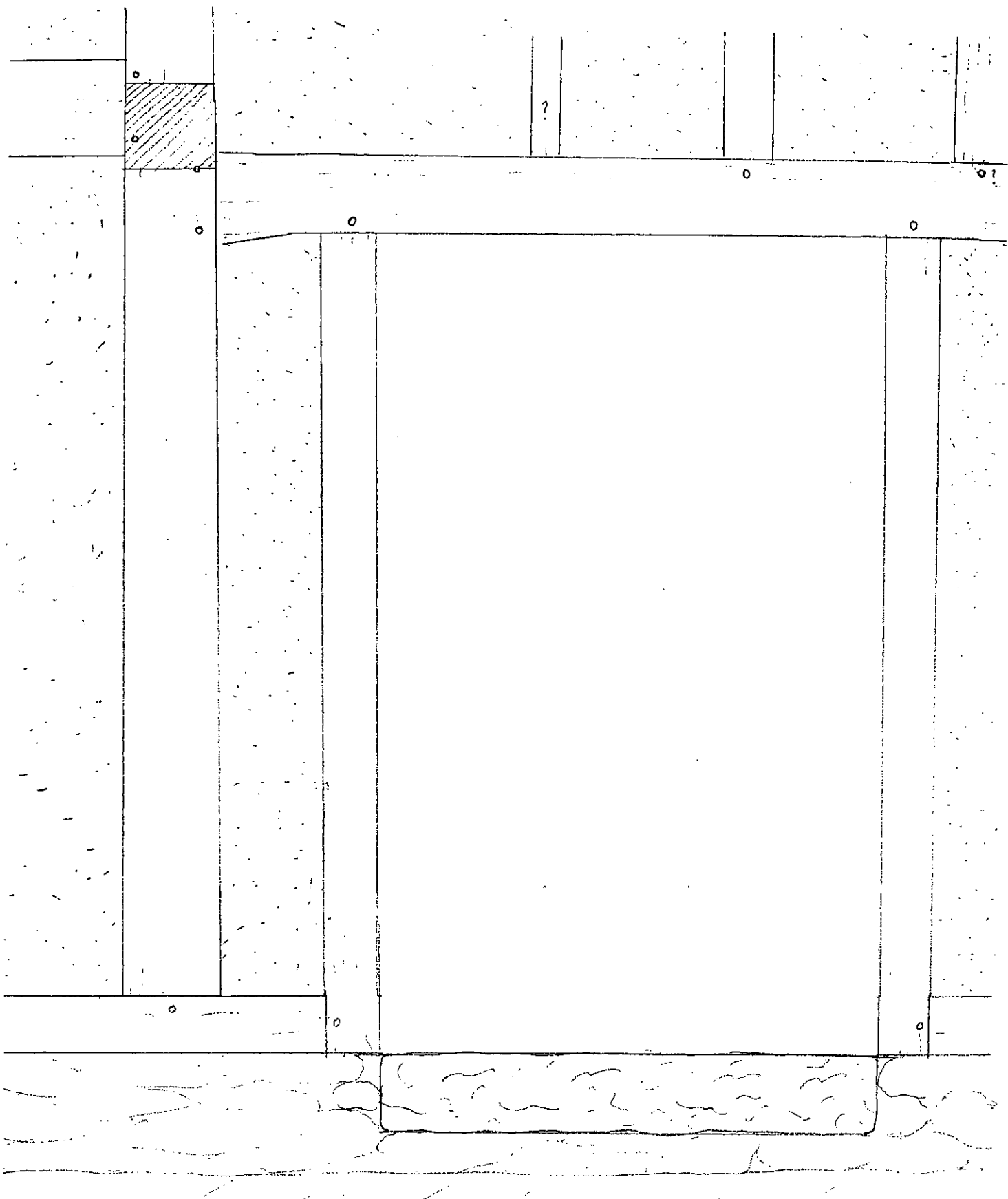
Headstone Manor, Harrow  
North wall of Cross Wing  
South (interior) elevation

Conjectural  
Reconstruction  
Period C  
Early - Mid 17th  
Not to Scale



Headstone Manor, Harrow  
North wall of Cross Wing  
South (internal) elevation

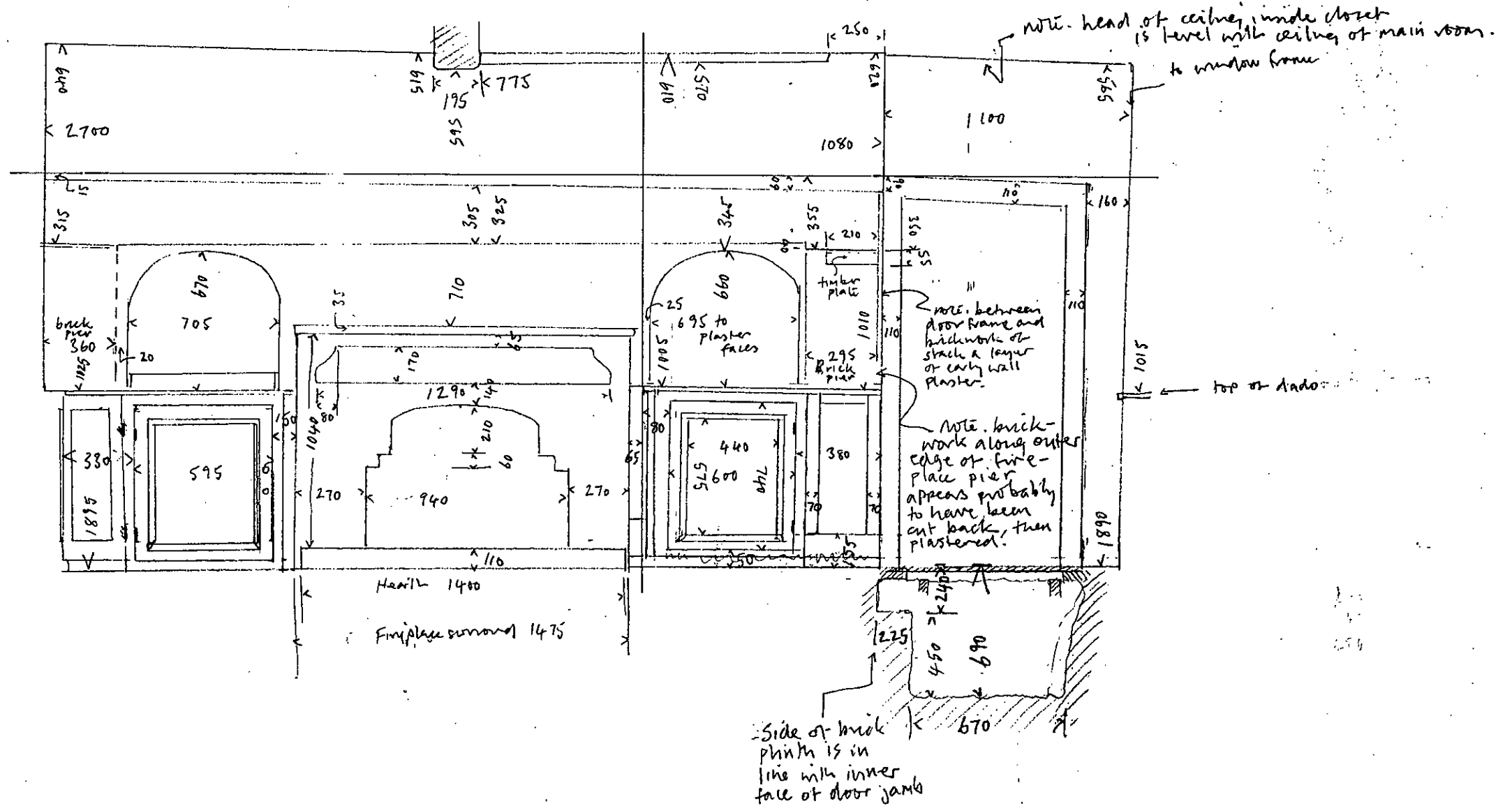
Conjectural  
Reconstruction  
Period B1  
Mid-late C16th  
Not to scale



east side Manor, Harrow  
north wall of cross wing  
oak (interior) elevation

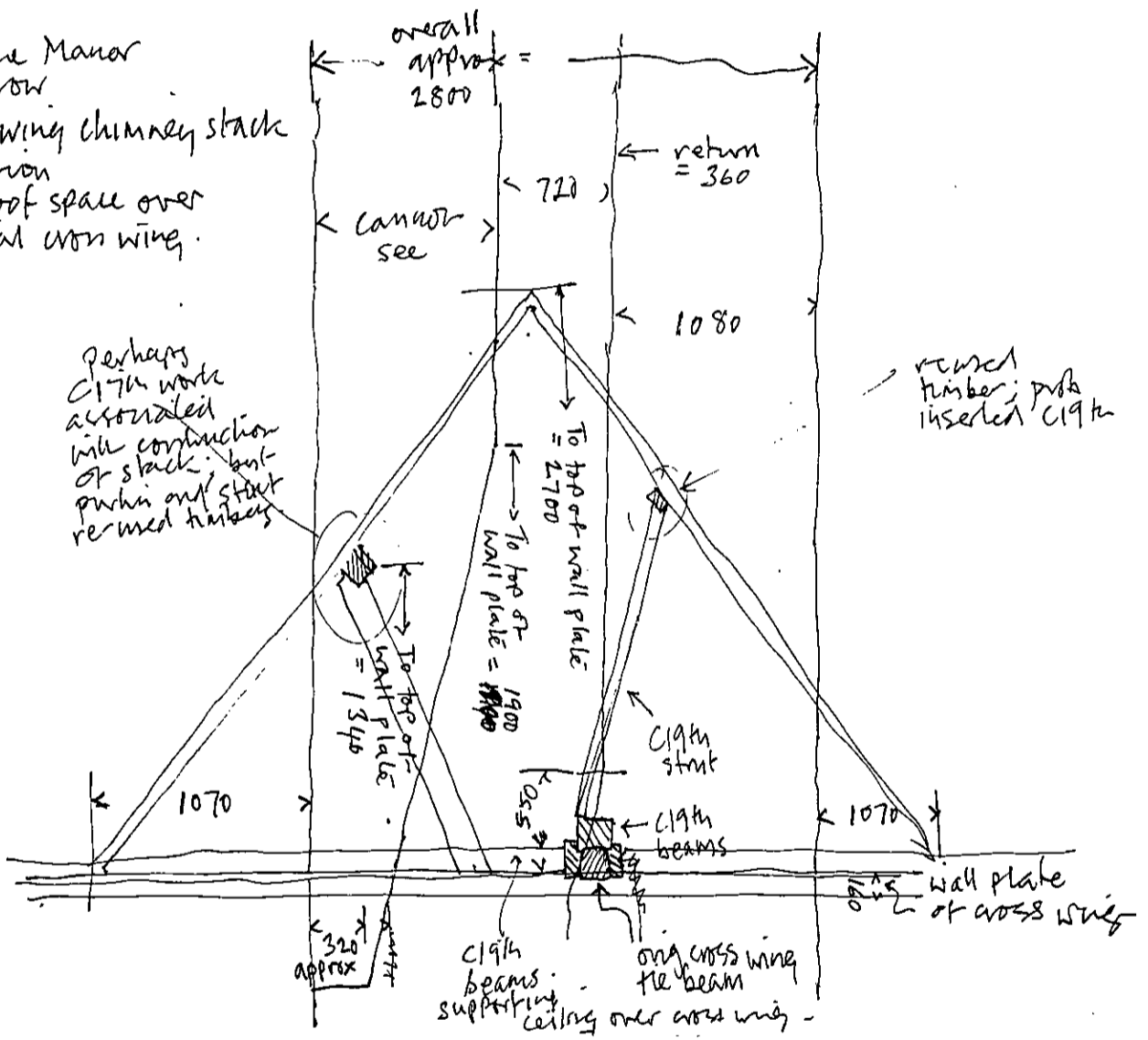
Conjectural  
Reconstruction  
Period A  
c. 1310-20  
Not to scale

Headstone Manor, W. Hamon  
 Kitchen Wing  
 Ground Floor  
 S elevation (N elevation of stack).





Headmore Manor  
 LB Harrow  
 Kitchen wing chimney stack  
 S elevation  
 From roof space over  
 Medieval wren wing.



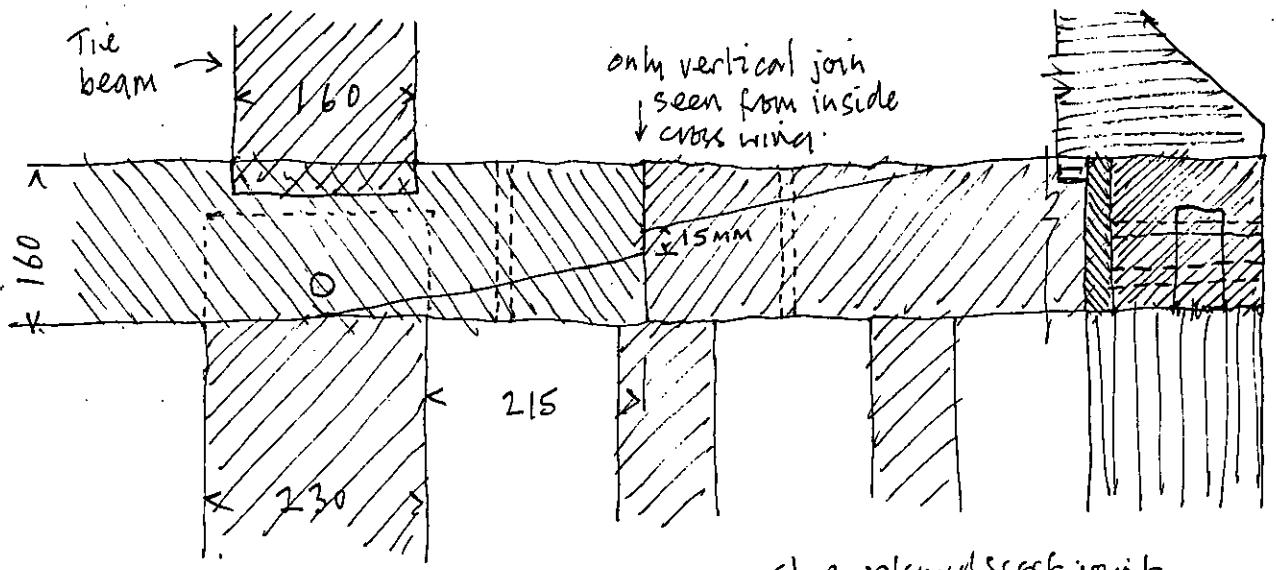
perhaps C19th work associated with construction of stack but within roof space reused timbers

reused timber; prob inserted C19th

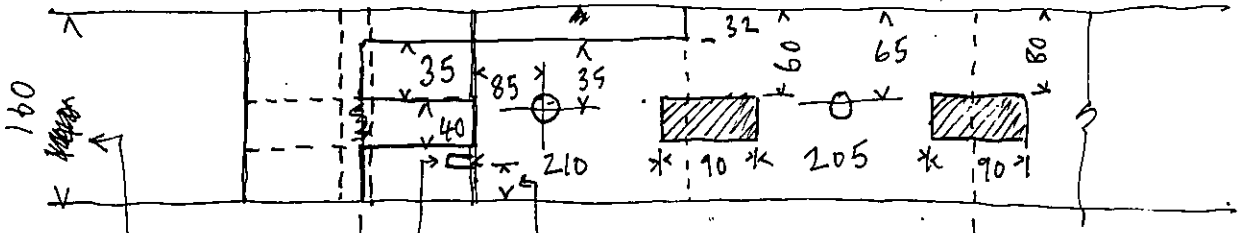
C19th beams supporting ceiling over cross wing -  
 orig cross wing tie beam

Wall plate of cross wing

320 approx



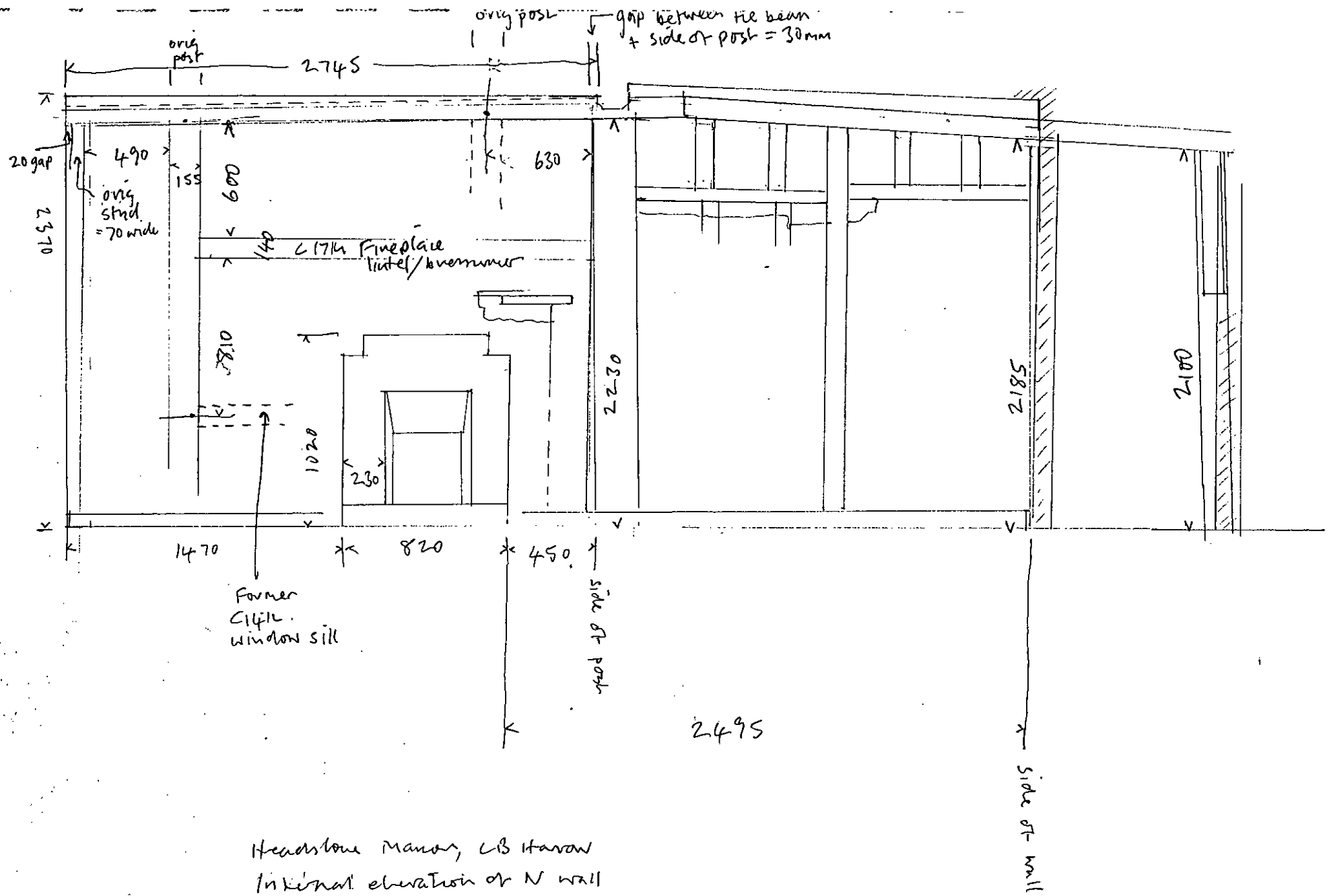
Step-splayed scarf joint will 2 face pegs.



note. wall plate is actually square in section. ~~at the top~~ ~~there is a groove~~

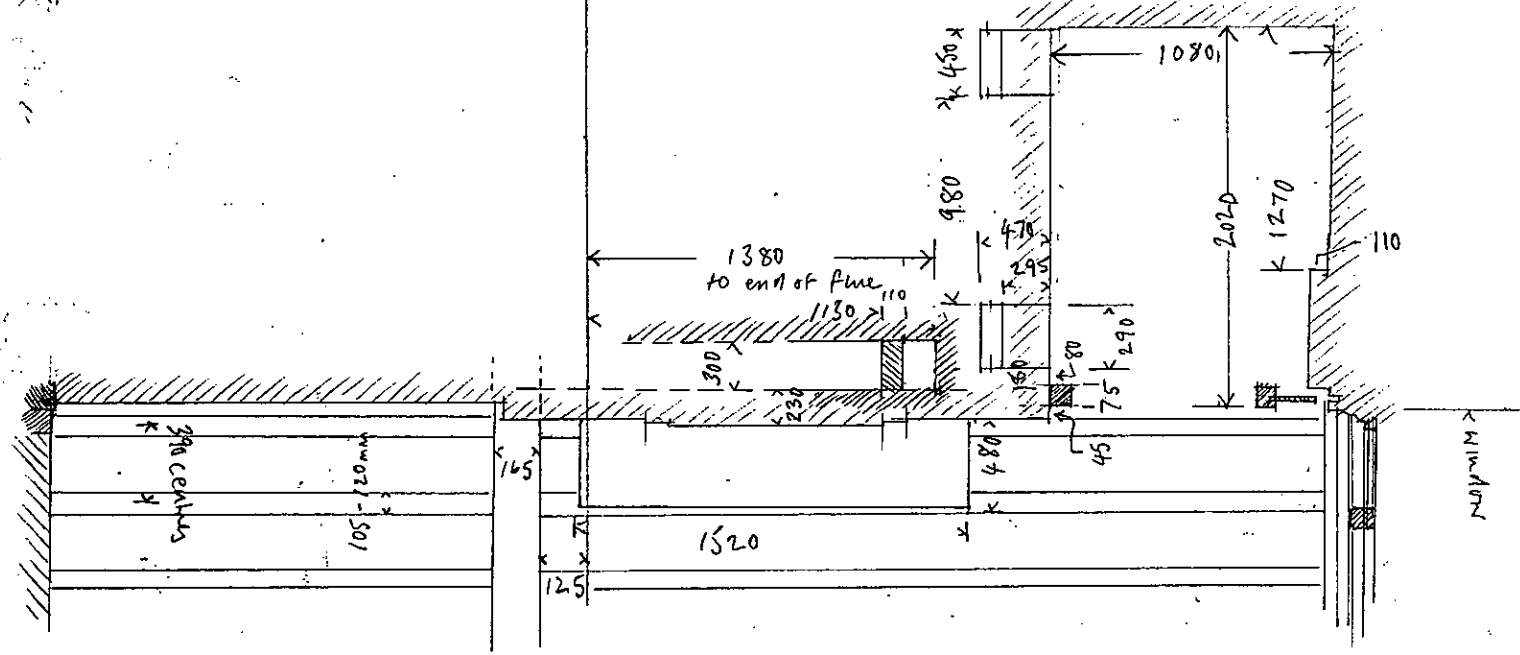
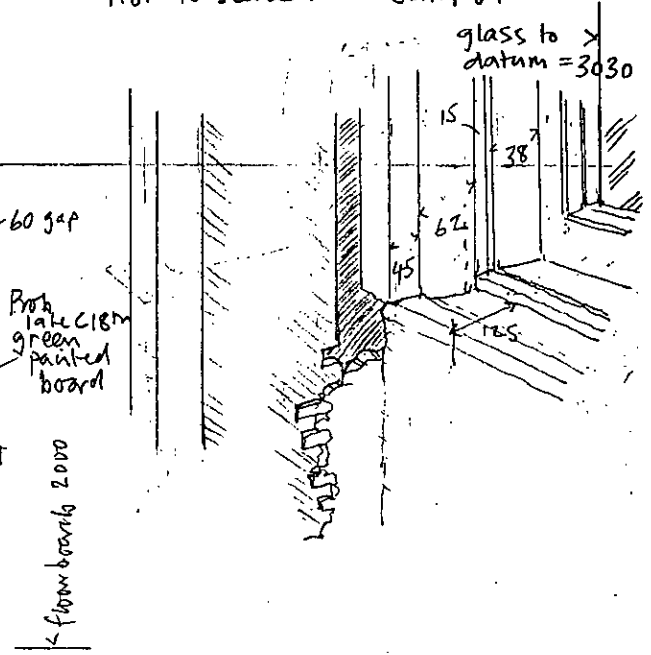
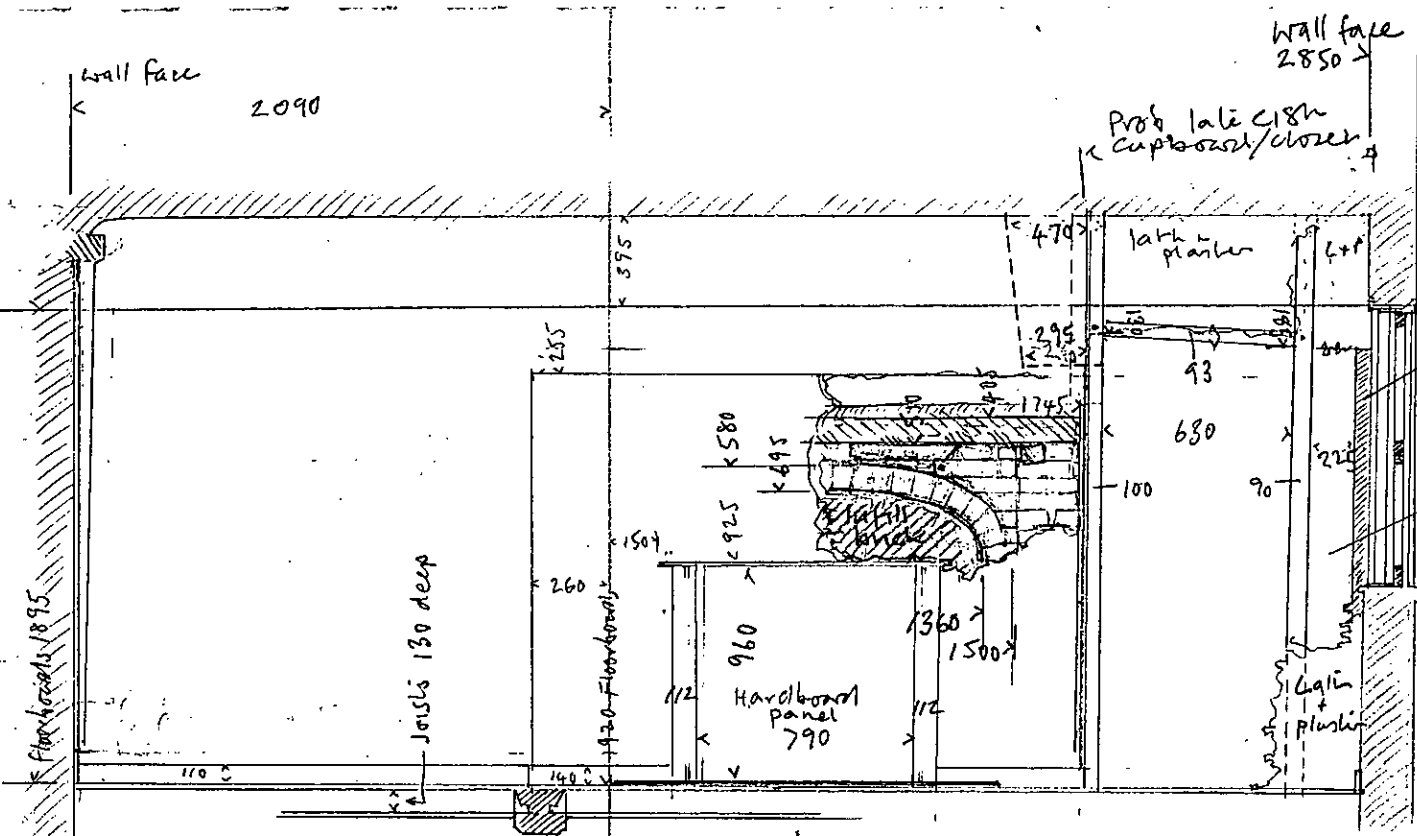
560 = length of scarf joint overall (22")

Headstone Manor, LB Hanow Detail of wall plate/tie beam/post N wall of cross wing



Headstone Manor, CB Harrow  
 Internal elevation of N wall  
 of cross wing. 1st floor.

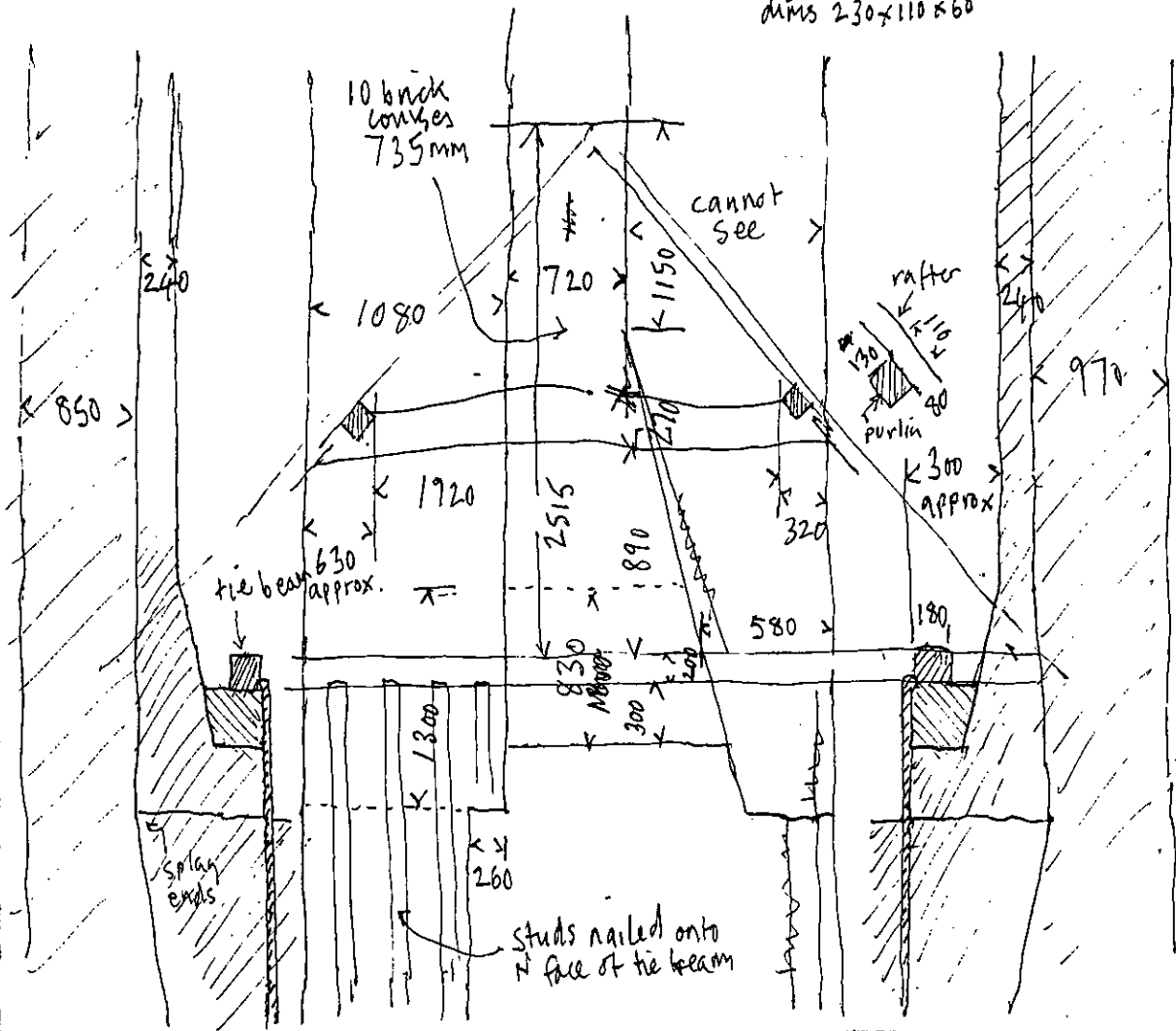
Headstone Manor, Harrow.  
 West chimney stack.  
 1st Floor, W. elevation  
 Not to scale. Jan. 01



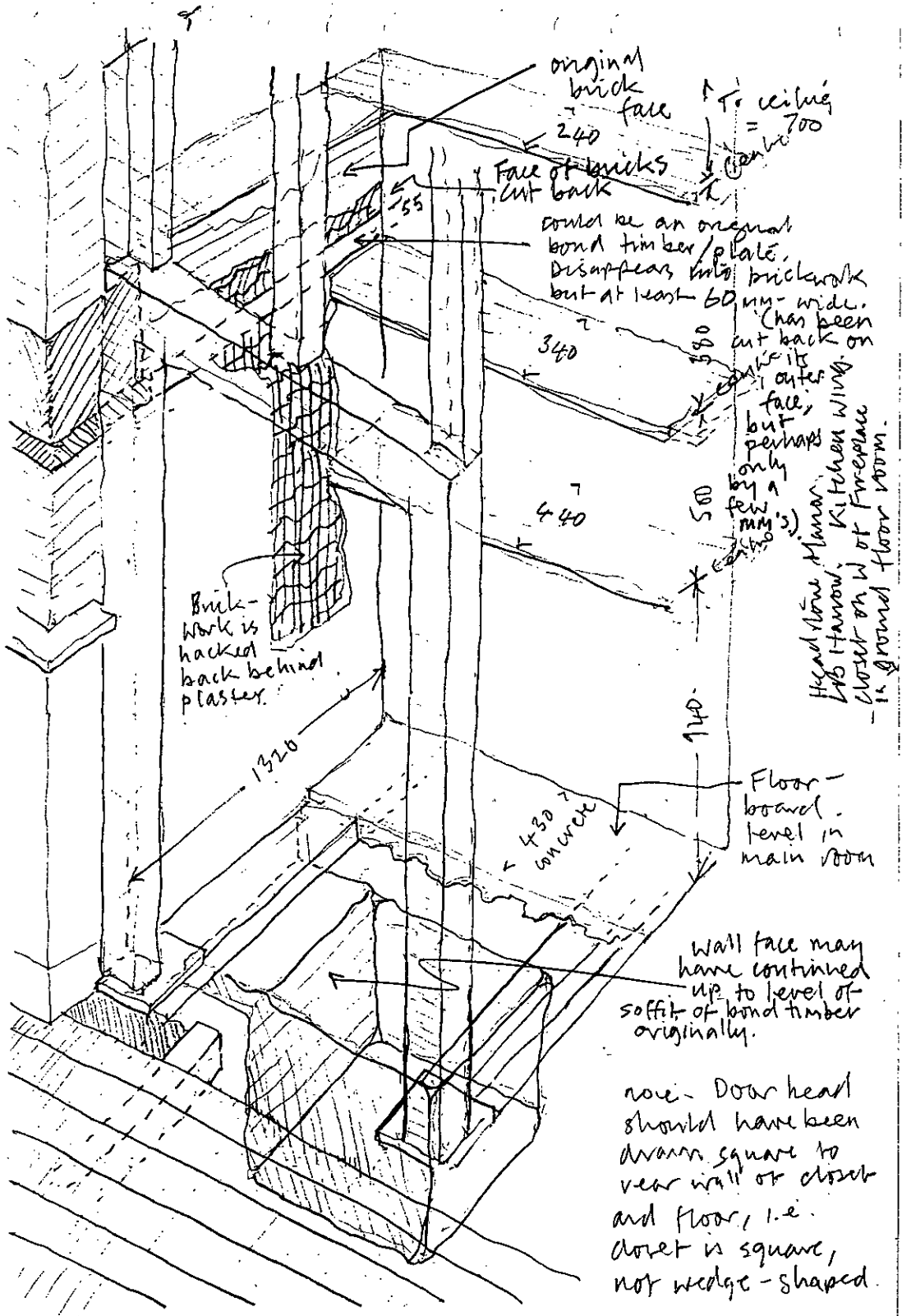




bricks orange-red  
 dims 230x110x60



Heathcote Manor, 181st St  
 Killoran wing chimney stack  
 N elevation; from roof space over kitchen (NW) wing.



original brick face  
240  
To ceiling = 700

Face of bricks cut back  
could be an original bond timber/plate. Disappears into brickwork but at least 60mm wide. (has been cut back on its outer face, but perhaps only by a few mm's)

Headstone Manor  
150 ft narrow Kitchen wing  
closet on W of fireplace  
- is ground floor room.

Brick-work is hacked back behind plaster

Floor-board level in main room

Wall face may have continued up to level of soffit of bond timber originally.

note - Door head should have been drawn square to rear wall of closet and floor, i.e. closet is square, not wedge-shaped.