

# HERITAGE NETWORK



## **HARE STREET COTTAGE** **Hare Street, Hertfordshire**

HN852

### ***HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD & ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT***



# *THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD*

*Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation*

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

## HARE STREET COTTAGE, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire

Project ref: HN852  
Planning ref: 3/1501/09/FP

### *Historic Building Record & Archaeological Monitoring Report*

*Prepared on behalf of Mr & Mrs Taylor*

by

Helen Ashworth BA (HONS) AIFA & James Snee, BA (HONS)

Report no. 639

*December 2010*

© The Heritage Network Ltd

11 FURMSTON COURT, LETCHWORTH HERTS. SG6 1UJ  
TEL: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998



## Contents

	Summary.....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction.....	Page 1
Section 2	Historic Evidence.....	Page 2
Section 3	Building Record.....	Page 5
Section 4	Archaeological Fieldwork.....	Page 14
Section 5	Discussion.....	Page 17
Section 6	Schedule of site visits.....	Page 19
Section 7	Sources Consulted.....	Page 19
Section 8	Illustrations.....	<i>following</i> Page 22
Appendix 1	Photographic Log.....	Page 23
Appendix 2	OASIS Data Entry.....	Page 25

*The cover photograph shows Hare Street Cottage looking north-west*

## Acknowledgements

The historic building recording was carried out by James Snee and Dan Phillips, and the monitoring of the development groundworks was carried out by Andrew Thompson. The report text and illustrations were prepared by James Snee and Helen Ashworth and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Mr & Mrs Taylor; Chris Rogers, Chris Rogers Design; Alan Stevens, consulting engineer; Steve Geraghty, Ritebuild Construction; Philip Thornborow, Connexional Archives Liaison Officer, Methodist Church of Great Britain; the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies; and Alison Tinniswood, Historic Environment Unit (HEU) of Hertfordshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire, SG9 0DY		
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b>	East Hertfordshire
<b>Village/town:</b>	Hare Street	<b>Parish:</b>	Hornead
<b>Planning reference:</b>	3/1501/09/FP	<b>NGR:</b>	TL 39005 29770
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Mr and Mrs Taylor, Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire, SG9 0DY		
<b>Nature of work:</b>	New extension & a barn conversion	<b>Former use:</b>	Residential, Agricultural
<b>Site Status:</b>	Listed Building	<b>Reason for investigation:</b>	Direction of LPA (PPG16)
<b>Position in planning process:</b>	After full determination (as a condition)	<b>Project brief originator:</b>	Local Authority
<b>Site Code:</b>	HN852	<b>Other reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Project type, methods etc...</b>	Building recording	<b>Archive Recipient:</b>	Building record: HALS; fieldwork records: Hertford Museum
<b>Start of work</b>	05/05/2010	<b>Finish of work</b>	15/11/2011
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	15427	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Oasis UID</b>	heritage1-71865	<b>Significant finds:</b>	n/a
<b>Monument types:</b>	house, barn, air raid shelter		
<b>Physical archive:</b>	n/a		
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>	n/a		

**Synopsis:** As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for alterations to the house and outbuildings at Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the buildings and to undertake archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks.

The property comprises a Grade II listed cottage of 16<sup>th</sup> century date, a timber barn and a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century air raid shelter. Cartographic and historic evidence indicates that it underwent a series of alterations between 1806 and 1877, with the remodelling and refacing of the cottage and the replacement of an earlier outbuilding by a larger 2-celled structure. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1877 shows that the rear cell was used as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. This has since been demolished, leaving the present 5-bay barn. The recording of the barn has demonstrated that it was constructed from re-used timbers, probably from the earlier structure on the site.

Monitoring of the ground reduction within the barn has revealed the base of a brick partition towards the western end. A number of brick-built structures were encountered on the western side of the partition. These included a semi-circular feature related to a blocked opening in the south wall and a possible tank, which appeared to pre-date the west wall of the barn.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared at the request of *Chris Rogers Design*, on behalf of *Mr and Mrs Taylor*, as part of a programme of archaeological works carried out on the house, barn and outbuildings at Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hormead, Hertfordshire.

**1.2** The planning permission for the development (ref. 3/1501/09/FP), was granted by East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC), subject to a standard archaeological condition, in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The development proposes to erect side and rear extensions to the existing cottage and create a glazed link to an adjacent barn that will be converted to residential use. It is also intended to alter and extend an above-ground air raid shelter on the northern boundary of the property.

**1.3** The extent of the work was defined in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Building Recording and Monitoring and Recording of Interventions to Standing Fabric* (ref. AT 09/12/2009a) and a *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (ref. AT 09/12/2009b) prepared by the Historic Environment Unit (HEU) of Hertfordshire County Council acting as archaeological advisers to EHDC. A full specification for the works was contained in Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, dated February 2010 (Snee 2010).

**1.4** The site is located in the hamlet of Hare Street, to the west of Great Hormead, centred on NGR TL 39005 29770, at the junction between the B1368 and B1038 (Figure 1). It is bounded by Hare Street House to the north and the grounds of an associated Catholic chapel to the east. The existing cottage is a listed building of 16<sup>th</sup> century date (LBS 160290) and the timber-framed barn is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Such buildings have been identified in the regional research agenda as being of particular interest and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, conversion and demolition (Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

**1.5** The aim of the historic building record has been to make a record of the buildings in their present condition in advance of the proposed conversion, and to undertake additional research, as necessary, to place the buildings in their local and regional archaeological and historical context.

**1.6** The aim of the archaeological monitoring has been to investigate the presence of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the development, to ensure the preservation in situ of such remains where practically possible, their preservation by record where not, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

**1.7** It was considered that the present project had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development of farms and farming practice in Hertfordshire in the post-medieval period and, in particular, the origins and development of settlement in Hormead parish.

**1.8** The present report, together with the deposition of the project archives with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) and with Hertford Museum, and the publication of a short note in *Hertfordshire Archaeology & History*, is intended to complete the archaeological requirements of the planning consent and allow Condition 2 to be discharged.



## 2. Historic Evidence

**2.1** The present site is located in the hamlet of Hare Street, on the east side of the road between Braughing and Barkway, at the junction with the road to Hormead. The name Hare Street is thought to derive from the Saxon *herepath*, a Saxon highway linking major Roman roads (Gover et al 1938). The hamlet lies at the junction between the road linking Braughing and Buntingford and an east – west route linking Ermine Street with the Roman road from Braughing to Great Chesterford. The road also runs west from Ermine Street to another Hare Street on the Roman road from Braughing to Baldock.

**2.2** Hare Street (HER 15427) has been equated with the hamlet known as ‘Langeport’ (Long Town) in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morris 1976). It was a small estate, held by Roger from Count Alan, and answered for half a hide (approximately 60 acres). Three males are recorded as living there in 1086, a cottager and 2 slaves, giving an estimated population of around 9 people. By 1387 the hamlet formed part of Great Hormead parish.

**2.3** The study area formed part of a farm first recorded in a will made in 1608, in which Henry Hammond the elder left ‘the tenement called Cokes in Hare Street’ to his sons George and Andrew (HALS 75772). By 1659, the property was owned by George Hammond, who left it, together with 40 acres of land, to his son George (Summary of ownership of Cocks, Red House Farm, Hare Street Cottage between 1608 – 1911, provided by Mr & Mrs Taylor. Information taken from documents at HALS: reference nos. 75773-4; 75777-75786). At this time the property was occupied by John Dammes.

**2.4** In 1805, it was bought by Samuel Lee, a victualler of Hare Street. Following his death the property was sold in 1818. As part of the particulars of the sale, a witness was called upon to certify that the farm, now known as Red House Farm, was the same as the property formerly known as Cockes, estimated at 40 acres (HALS D/EX430/T1). The witness described himself as native to the village for over 40 years, indicating that the name change certainly occurred between 1778 and 1818.

**2.5** Between 1818 and 1845, Red House Farm became part of the larger Ashdown Farm. In 1845 it was once again sold as a separate farm, and it remained so until purchased in 1910 by Monsignor Benson and attached to Hare Street House (HALS D/EX430/T1). Monsignor Benson bequeathed both properties to the Roman Catholic church. It remained as church property until purchased by the present occupants.

**2.6** A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was located on the property in the 1870s. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1877 shows that the chapel was located at the eastern end of the barn (Figure 3). Information provided by the Connexional Archives Liaison Officer of the Methodist Church, shows that a chapel was registered in Hare Street before 1867 and was recorded as having 80 sittings and a preaching place in 1873 (P. Thornborow, pers. comm.). The chapel was not actually owned by the church (ibid).

**2.7** In the 1980s, the cottage was described as “not in good condition” and it was noted that repair work had been done to the interior and the weatherboarding on the south elevation had been recently replaced (Jackson 1984).

**2.8** Hare Street Cottage is Grade II listed (LBS number 160290), and is described as:

*House. C16, brick fronted in C18. Timber-frame on red brick sill, weatherboarded at ends but front and rear cased in red brick chequered with black vitrified headers. Steep old red tile roof half-hipped to N,*



*hipped to S. A 2-storeys, 3 cells, internal chimney plan house, originally with only 2 heated rooms, facing W. Door into S end of middle part. W front has 3 windows grouped over the door and 2 flanking it. A third window lights the N room from near the corner on the Ground floor. Narrow blocked window on 1st floor in line with chimney. Projecting brick floor band and segmental relieving arches to lower windows on front and back. 4-panel flush beaded door with leaded glazed opening in upper part. Moulded flat hood on fluted consoles. Broad moulded architrave to door up one step. Interior has axial beams in middle and S part, and N part axially divided.*

### **Cartographic Evidence**

**2.9** The earliest map that shows the present site in any detail is the highly stylised Dury and Andrews' *Topographical Map of Hartford-shire*, 1766. This shows the study area as a rectangular building on the road frontage. A large orchard is marked on the southern side of the road to Great Hormead.

**2.10** A map of Samuel Lee's estates (HALS 79909), dated 1806, shows the village in some detail (Figure 2). Those properties not owned by Samuel Lee are shown as stylised buildings along the road, whereas the study area, which forms part of the estate, is drawn in plan, showing outbuildings to the rear. The study area forms part of a larger L-shaped plot aligned east – west and bounded by a fence to the north and by a hedge to the south and east, on the north side of the lane to Great Hormead and the east side of the former London – Cambridge road.

**2.10.1** The property is divided into three sections. Section 1 is located on the main road frontage at the west end of the property and is occupied by a rectangular building, aligned north - south, with a north range aligned east – west. A long rectangular building lies to the rear, along the north side of the lane, with a third rectangular building behind, at right angles to the lane.

**2.10.2** Section 2 lies at the point where the property widens, to the north of the third building. It is shown as a formal garden, divided into four unequal plots by intersecting paths.

**2.10.3** Section 3 lies at the rear of the property and consists of an open space with a number of trees around the edge.

**2.10.4** The accompanying schedule describes Section 1 as House, Offices and Yards, Section 2 as The Garden and Section 3 as the Home Close, which is laid to grass.

**2.10.5** Hare Street House is marked to the north, but no details of this property are shown.

**2.11** The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" OS map of 1877 shows some changes to the property (Figure 3). The house along the main road frontage is marked as rectangular in plan, indicating that the building had undergone a number of alterations during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The northern wing, shown on the map of 1806, had apparently been demolished.

- 2.11.1** A two-cell structure on an east – west alignment is marked to the rear of the house. This is likely to be the present barn. The eastern cell appears to have a southern porch and a small extension on its north side. The map names this as a Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan).
- 2.11.2** A rectangular area of ground, with trees along its northern side, has been enclosed to the side of the chapel, leaving a narrow lane from the western street frontage to the former Home Close at the rear.
- 2.11.3** The rectangular building to the east has been demolished by this time.
- 2.11.4** The northern boundary to the study area appears to have been changed between 1806 and 1877, with the garden that formerly belonged to the present site now lying within the grounds of Hare Street House. The new line of the boundary appears to run east along the southern edge of the garden, the former Section 2 of the property, before turning north along the eastern edge of the garden.
- 2.11.5** A narrow rectangular building, with a tiny square structure on its north-eastern corner, has been constructed along the north boundary at the west end of the property. The map is not entirely clear, but it is probable that these buildings form part of the present study area.
- 2.12** Little change is visible on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of 1897 (Figure 4). The extension on the north-eastern corner of the Methodist chapel is not shown, suggesting it may have been demolished. The site is no longer identified as a Methodist chapel.
- 2.12.1** The eastern boundary has been moved further west, reducing the size of the former Home Close.
- 2.13** The 1921 Ordnance Survey shows a number of changes to the property (Figure 5). The eastern cell to the barn has been altered by the removal of its northern side, or has been rebuilt, leaving a narrow structure with a south porch. The boundaries to the enclosed area to the east of the barn have also been removed by this time and new boundaries created.
- 2.13.1** A house has been built on the former Home Close to the east and a Catholic chapel, accessed by a footpath from the lane to Hormead, on the site of the former garden.

## 3. Building record

### *GENERAL DESCRIPTION*

**3.1** The buildings covered by the present project consist of Hare Street Cottage, an adjacent barn and an above ground air raid shelter (Figure 6). These are located within a rectangular plot at the junction of the B1386, the former high road between London and Cambridge, and the B1038 which runs east to Great Horstead.

**3.2** Hare Street Cottage is a two storey timber-framed building fronting the B1368. It is encased in brick on the east and west elevations and weatherboarded on the north and south elevations. The roof is hipped to the south and half hipped to the north. There is a flint walled lean-to extension on the north elevation.

**3.3** The barn is a 5-bay single storey structure, with a weatherboarded timber-frame, and is located along the southern boundary of the property to the east of the cottage. The brick and concrete air raid shelter is located on the northern boundary, to the north of the barn.

### *COTTAGE*

#### *Exterior*

##### *West elevation*

**3.4** This is the front elevation, which faces directly on to the B1368 (Figure 7). It is constructed of handmade red brick, laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar (Plate 1). The headers are burnt and the stretchers show diagonal stack marks. The ground and first floor are separated by a plat band of three courses. A line in the brickwork, 0.90m (36") from the northern corner, indicates that the north end of the wall may have been rebuilt. An S-shaped iron tie-plate is visible below the plat band at the southern end of the elevation.

**3.5** The layout of the openings in this elevation suggests that the building had been extended to the north before the brick facing was added. The front door would have been central to the original frontage, flanked by two 2-light casement windows in painted softwood, with three similar windows on the first floor set just below the eaves and in line with the openings below. A further window, in similar style, is located at ground floor level at the northern end of the elevation and there is a narrow blocked opening at first floor level, just north of the line of the chimney. All the ground floor windows have segmental arched brick headers.

**3.6** The door is of five recessed panels with chamfered rails set within a simple chamfered doorframe. The narrow rectangular top panel is glazed with leaded lights. The opening is surmounted by a simple canopy supported by two fluted brackets, below which is a modern electric light fitting in a vintage style.

**3.7** The roof is in red-brown plain clay tiles with semi-circular ridge tiles, hipped to the south and half-hipped to the north. The chimney, which is a rectangular brick structure located towards the northern end of the building, in line with the proposed original northern limit of the cottage, passes through the ridge is and surmounted by simple chimney pots.

**3.8** A single storey lean-to extension has been added to the north end of the house (Plate 2). Its western elevation is built of regular courses of flint cobbles, bonded with lime mortar, and framed by brick quoins.

#### *North elevation*

**3.9** The ground floor of the north elevation is occupied by the lean-to, built of coursed flint cobbles with lime mortar bonding framed by red brick quoins (Figure 8). The roof of the extension is of slate (Plate 3). Above the extension, the north elevation is weatherboarded to eaves level.

**3.10** There are three windows at ground floor level, located directly below the slate roof. They comprise a 2-light horizontal sliding sash in the centre with small single light windows to the east and west. There are two windows at first floor level. To the east is a narrow 2-light horizontal sliding sash; to the west is a larger 2-light casement window each of four panes.

#### *East elevation*

**3.11** This forms the rear elevation of the cottage and is built of soft red brick to the south of the line of the chimney (Figure 9; Plate 4). The bonding is in a mixture of styles, including Flemish bond, reflecting the number of alterations that have apparently occurred to this elevation. As with the west elevation there is a three course plat band between the ground and first floors, and an S-shaped iron tie below the plat band at the southern end of the elevation.

**3.12** The northern end of the elevation, is weatherboarded above a 1.2m high brick plinth in English bond with lime mortar. The lean-to extension at the northern end is constructed in coursed flint framed by red brick quoins, with a brick repair towards the base and an area of cement render immediately below the eaves. This may mask a small blocked opening.

**3.13** There is a single wooden plank and batten stable door at ground floor level, immediately to the north of the northern end of the brick facing, set within a simple doorframe with a simple wooden drip hood above resting on wooden brackets. A 1.2m high wooden post is sandwiched between the doorframe and the brick plinth to the north. Between the door and the northern end of the elevation, resting on the brick plinth, is a 2-light softwood casement, similar to those in the west elevation. A single-light casement, also in painted softwood, is set just below the eaves in the centre of the weatherboarding.

**3.14** Within the brick facing there are five openings, two at ground floor level, two at first floor level and one cutting the plat band to light the staircase. Just to the south of the line of the chimney are two 2-light casements similar to those noted on the front elevation, one at ground floor level, the other in line with it at first floor level immediately below the eaves. The ground floor window has a soldier course of bricks as a header, which is slightly narrower than the window opening.

**3.15** Three windows are located towards the southern end of the elevation. A small modern single-light horizontal window has been inserted at ground floor level, with a single-light casement above, immediately below the eaves. A second single light casement has been inserted through the plat band just to the north, to give light to the internal staircase.

**3.16** A small single-storey brick lean-to, housing an outside WC, has been constructed against this elevation. It is built of machine made brick, laid in stretcher bond, with cement

mortar, and roofed with slate. In the south elevation, at eaves height, is a series of openings in the brickwork for ventilation. In the north elevation, access to the WC is through a plank and batten door with ventilation holes at the top and bottom, strap hinges and a latch.

### *South elevation*

**3.17** The south elevation is faced with modern weatherboarding flanked by the brick facings to the east and west elevations (Figure 10; Plate 5). The top of a brick sill can be seen below the weatherboard. This comprises a header course above stretchers, where it extends above the existing ground level.

**3.18** There are two window openings in this elevation, one at ground floor level and the other at first floor. The lower window consists of a two-light casement, each of 4 panes, below a pair of awning lights, each of 2 panes. The upper window consists of a single-light casement of 4 panes, below an awning light of 2 panes.

### *Interior*

**3.19** Only the rooms likely to be affected by the proposed development have been recorded as part of the present project. These comprise two rooms at the northern end of the first floor: the bathroom and bedroom 3, and four rooms on the ground floor: the WC and store in the northern extension, the kitchen and the dining room.

### *Ground floor*

**3.20** The northern extension has been divided into three rooms, with a store to the west, a drying area in the centre and a WC to the east (Figure 12). The dividing partitions are constructed of tongue and groove panelling (Plate 9)

**3.21** The south elevation of the interior of the extension forms the north elevation to the cottage and consists of weatherboarding above a low brick sill (see Plate 9). The present doorway to the extension from the cottage is in the centre of the north elevation, but a blocked doorway, with a large lintel above, is visible in the south elevation of the WC (Plate 10).

**3.22** The ground plan shows that the thickness of the east wall increases to the south of the kitchen and that there was originally a return wall running west towards the chimney, probably the original northern wall of the cottage (Figure 12). A doorway has been cut through this wall at the east end to give access to link the two parts of the house (Plate 11).

**3.23** A section of timber framing, in the form of irregularly spaced waney edged studs, is exposed in the south elevation of the kitchen to the west of the chimney breast (Plate 12).

**3.24** It is proposed to insert a door from the cottage to the link to the barn through the east wall of the dining room by extending the present window opening to form a doorway to the south of the staircase. A modern 2-light horizontal sliding window currently occupies this location (Plate 8). All other structural detail is masked by modern decoration.

### *First floor*

**3.25** The first floor at the north end of the house has been sub-divided into two rooms separated by a modern stud wall. The proposed plans include the construction of a second

storey on the northern lean-to extension, with access through the north elevation of the existing house.

**3.26** Bedroom 3 is located in the north-western corner of the house (Figure 11). It is irregular in shape to allow for the bathroom in the north-eastern corner. The south elevation is occupied by the chimney breast and an adjoining cupboard. A modern softwood 2-light casement window is located in the centre of the north elevation (Plate 6). All structural features were masked by modern decoration.

**3.27** The bathroom is located in the north-eastern corner of the house (Figure 11). The west elevation is formed by the stud wall between the bedroom and bathroom. The access door, which is of plank and batten construction, forms the south elevation. A small modern single light window is located in the east elevation and a modern 2-light window, each light hinged at the top, has been inserted in the centre of the north elevation (Plate 7). All structural features were masked by modern decoration.

### ***BARN***

**3.28** The barn is located approximately 2.20m to the east of the cottage (Figure 6). It is a single storey timber-framed structure of 5 bays, with a low pitched ridged slate roof which measures 12.8m (42') in length by 5.3m (17' 8") in width. The height from the floor to the underside of the tie beam is approximately 3.6m (12') and to the apex is 4.88m (16' 3").

### ***Exterior***

#### ***West elevation***

**3.29** The west elevation is weatherboarded from the gable to a low brick sill (Plate 13). A plank and batten door has been inserted in the northern side.

#### ***North elevation***

**3.30** The north elevation is clad in dark stained weatherboarding above a low brick sill wall (Plate 14). The roofline is slightly irregular, possibly indicative of progressive partial repairs to the structure. Double doors, of plank and batten construction, have been inserted in the centre of the elevation. A long rectangular window, with six panes, is located between the top of the door and the eaves.

**3.31** Two areas of lighter weatherboarding, one to the west of the door the other at the eastern end, indicates possible blocked openings.

#### ***East elevation***

**3.32** The east elevation is largely clad in weatherboarding from the gable to the sill wall (Plate 15). The lower corner at the southern side is formed by the end of the southern boundary wall.

**3.33** The weatherboarding is irregular on this elevation, indicating repairs or rebuilding.

### *South elevation*

**3.34** The south elevation incorporates the southern boundary wall to the property, which is built of coursed flint with brick quoins and capped by a single course of red bricks (Plate 16). The barn is weatherboarded above the flint wall.

**3.35** A number of alterations have apparently been carried out on this elevation. An area of brickwork, mostly laid in stretcher bond, is visible in the flint wall towards the western end. The eastern side of the brickwork is slightly different and stands proud of the larger area, suggesting that it represents a different phase of work. The lines of flints above the brick do not match the surrounding coursing.

**3.36** Further evidence for alteration is visible at the western end, where the flint coursing is different to that at the eastern end. The weatherboarding above is also different, indicating either a possible blocked opening, or that the western end of the barn has been rebuilt in the relatively recent past.

### *Interior*

**3.37** The barn is a single storey five bay structure, with the bays numbered 1 – 5 from the east end (Figure 13). Measurement of the bays was taken from the south elevation; Bays 1 and 2 were 2.22m (7' 5") wide, Bay 3 was 3m (10') wide, Bay 4 was 2.21m (7' 4½") wide and Bay 5 was 2.28m (7' 7") wide. Each division between the bays is marked by a post and a roof truss.

**3.38** The floor throughout is of beaten earth.

### *West elevation*

**3.39** The western gable rests on a low sill that appears to be formed of a single course of hand made brick, bonded with lime mortar (Plate 17). Only part of this wall was visible. A single door, of plank and batten construction, has been inserted towards the northern end (Figure 14).

**3.40** The timber framing is in a mixture of styles, with the earliest elements consisting of a jowled north-western corner post supporting a tie-beam and a single principal rafter with a steep pitch, and a wide collar adapted to a changed roofline. The majority of the studs above the tie beam, set on 0.61m (24") centres, match the associated peg-holes and are likely to be original, and some daub in-fill survives at the northern end. The studs below the tie-beam are modern or reused. Below the collar, in the centre of the elevation, a rail suggests a blocked window opening.

**3.41** The southern end of the tie beam is attached to a later post with a 1.4m long iron strap that continues around the post's south side. This may strengthen a mortice and tenon joint. The post itself rests on a plate resting on the top of the flint wall.

### *North elevation*

**3.42** The north elevation of the barn is composed of timber framing either side of a double barn door (Figure 15). To the west of the doors, the framing rests on a sill formed of



concrete/cement and modern machine made brick (Plate 18). To the east of the doors, a sill beam rests on two courses of handmade brick bonded with lime mortar, the upper course composed of headers (Plates 20 & 21).

**3.43** As noted above, the north-western corner post is jowled, and this is matched by the north-eastern corner post. A further jowled post survives in the middle of Bay 2, 1.4m east of the door opening. These support what was originally a wall plate, which now plays the role of a mid-rail, broken by the door opening (Plates 19 & 20). Primary bracing survives in Bays 2 and 5 (Plates 18 & 19). The studs below the mid rail match the associated peg holes and appear to be original, and traces of plaster infill survive between the studs at the western end of the elevation (Plate 18).

**3.44** Above the mid rail a series of studs support an upper rail forming the present wall plate, which incorporates diagonal bracing to the corners and to the door jambs and breaks across the door opening. The bracing on either side of the door is substantial (Figure 15; Plates 19 & 20). The doorframe appears to be a relatively modern insert and comprises two vertical posts that run from the ground to the eaves. Across the posts an inserted section of wall plate has been jointed using edge halved scarf joints. The doorway holds a pair of ledged and braced doors with strap hinges and a horizontal bolt. Above the doors is a large 6-paned fanlight (Figure 15).

#### *East elevation*

**3.45** The timber framing to the eastern elevation is largely formed from a variety of modern and re-used elements (Figure 16; Plate 22). A sill beam resting on a brick sill extends between the jowled north-western corner post and a half height brick stub wall at the south end. The corner post in the north-eastern corner is jowled and has a round wooden rail mortised into its south face. At its south end this rail is supported on a stud that rests on a short sill on the stub wall. A further rail runs across the elevation a little below this, to brace the structure.

**3.46** Modern softwood studs extend from the sill beam to the rail, and a further tier of studs extend from the rail to the tie beam above. Diagonal braces are located on either side, both nailed to the tie beam, and these have shorter secondary studs above. A row of short studs run between the tie beam and a collar above. The collar is wavy in shape, and may have been cut from the same trunk as the tie beam between Bays 1 and 2.

**3.47** A half height brick stub wall, with chamfered corner bricks, stands at the southern end of the elevation. This is bonded into the brick quoin to the flint boundary wall.

#### *South elevation*

**3.48** The south elevation incorporates the southern boundary wall to the property, a substantial lime bonded structure of coursed flint and tumbled brick, 1.7m in height on the inside elevation (Figure 18). The brick is not visible on the exterior (see Plate 16). The lower 0.30m of the wall is composed of regular courses of flint cobbles. Above the flint cobbles is a 0.8m high band of hand made red brick headers, 0.10m wide by 0.05m thick, set diagonally and in regular horizontal courses. The final 0.6m of the wall consists of coursed flint cobbles. The entire wall is bonded with lime mortar, with the exception of more recent repairs. The wall is capped by a single course of bricks measuring 0.24m x, 0.11m x 0.06m (9½" x 4¾" x 2¾") below an interrupted sill beam, with side-halved scarf joints.

**3.49** A number of alterations are visible in the wall fabric. A blocked opening, 1.75m (5' 10") in width, is visible in Bay 4, approximately 2.5m from the western end (Figure 13; Plate 23). This had a brick frame, laid in English bond, which rose almost to the full height of the wall on the eastern side, but was apparently lower on the western side. A second brick pillar was apparently added later to the inside of the opening on the eastern side. This corresponds with a line of bricks running north – south, visible in the barn floor (Plate 24). The lower half of the opening, to a height of approximately 0.95m, has been blocked with bricks, possibly in several phases. The upper part has been infilled with coursed flint on the exterior, which is masked by cement on the interior.

**3.50** A second blocked opening, possibly a window, is visible in Bay 5 to the west. This is located at 0.60m above the present floor surface and measures approximately 1.10m in width by 0.85m in height (Plate 25). It has a surround of handmade brick and is filled with flint cobbles bonded with lime mortar. The wall below is stained with coal dust or soot.

**3.51** A trial pit was excavated in the south-western corner, below the westernmost blocked opening, to investigate the wall foundation. It revealed that the footings were composed of flint cobbles, with a band of brick, 0.2m thick, at 0.2m below ground level (Plate 26).

**3.52** The timber framing above the wall is again composed from a mixture of modern and re-used elements. The divisions between the bays are marked with jowled posts resting on a sill plate, with flared braces nailed to the posts and cut into the wall below (Plates 27 & 29-30). The posts all have mortice holes cut into their northern faces. A horizontal water pipe runs across the northern face of the posts between Bays 2 and 4 (Figure 18). The studs between the posts consist of a mixture of re-used timbers, demonstrated by the presence of mortice holes and grooves, and relatively modern softwood (Plate 28).

**3.53** Bakelite electrical switches are attached to the had been added to the braces to the posts on either side of Bay 3 (Plates 29-30). A 'metal rectifier' to convert AC current to DC, made by the Electric Construction Company of Wolverhampton, is located 0.30m to the east of the division between Bays 3 and 4 (Plate 31).

### *Roof structure*

**3.54** The roof is formed of paired rafters rising from the wall plates and meeting at a ridge plate, supported on a single modern sawn purlin in each slope. The rafters consist of a mixture of reused timbers, modern hard and softwoods, and round wood. The roof is felt lined and topped with slates with grey cap clay ridge tiles.

**3.55** The divisions between the bays are marked by trusses. The trusses consist of a tie beam supported resting on the wall plate, with short vertical or raking queen posts above, supporting a collar (Figure 19). The majority of the individual components have been nailed in place and, as with the rest of the barn, the timbers consist of a mixture of modern and re-used elements.

**3.56** The tie beams between Bays 1 and 2 and Bays 2 and 3 are possibly formed from the same S-shaped branch or trunk (Plate 33). The collar in the eastern gable may also have been part of the same piece of wood (see Plate 22). Nailed diagonal bracing on the northern and southern sides has been added to these trusses, but is not present in the trusses to the west of the door (Plate 34).

### ***AIR RAID SHELTER***

**3.57** This is a rectangular brick and concrete structure of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date which has been converted into a domestic outbuilding. It measures 4m by 3m and is built into an angle on the northern boundary, at a point where the boundary turns sharply south for a short distance (Figure 6).

#### ***Exterior***

##### ***West elevation***

**3.58** The walls are built of red brick, possibly locally made, laid in English bond with coarse gritty cement mortar (Plate 35). A modern metal-framed 2-light casement window, with a clay tile sill, is a later insertion through the centre of the elevation below the eaves. An air brick is located below the eaves to the north of the window.

**3.59** The roof is flat and made from a single pre-cast slab of concrete.

##### ***North elevation***

**3.60** The north elevation lies in the neighbouring property and was not accessible to record for the present project.

##### ***East elevation***

**3.61** To the south of the boundary with the neighbouring property the east elevation is brick-built. To the north of the boundary the elevation is in concrete or has been rendered with a bund at the base and a flare at the eaves (Plate 36).

**3.62** A brick pillar, possibly representing the remains of a blast wall, stands against the east wall at the boundary, the point where the brick facing to the south meets the cement render to the north.

**3.63** There are no openings in this elevation.

##### ***South elevation***

**3.64** The south elevation is in red brick, laid in English bond with cement mortar (Plate 37). The lower three courses are painted black. A narrow doorway, occupied by a wooden two-panel door, is at the eastern end. An air brick is set below the eaves on the western side.

**3.65** The structure sits on a thick slab of cast concrete, which extends beyond the walls.

#### ***Interior***

**3.66** The interior walls are in brick, laid in English bond and white-painted except where fixtures have been removed (Plate 38).

**3.67** Evidence for the former presence of a blast wall was noted in the form of a visible scar on the floor and ceiling and broken brickwork on the east elevation (Plate 42). A fragment of an air brick remains at the foot of the east wall suggesting that there was some ventilation between the entrance and the refuge.

**3.68** Surviving original features include cast iron pipes over the air bricks in the south and west elevations. Wooden slats, possibly to take bunks, are screwed to the western side of the cupboard (Plate 32). A fitted cupboard in the north-western corner, with two wooden panelled doors, may also be original.

**3.69** The ceiling is composed of overlapping cement asbestos sheets, on which the concrete roof has been cast.

## 4. Archaeological Fieldwork

### Introduction

**4.1** The ground level within the barn was reduced by between 0.50m and 1m. This work was done under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 0.77m wide toothless ditching bucket.

**4.2** The ground level to the north of the barn was reduced by approximately 0.80m, using a mini-digger fitted with a 0.77m wide toothless bucket. A toothed bucket, 0.60m wide, was used to remove tree stumps and areas of paving.

### Results

#### Recorded Contexts

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
100	Layer	Brown firm silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. Beaten clay floor to barn	8.00+	5.00	0.06
101	Layer	Light yellowish brown soft sandy silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and flints. Make-up layer below (100).	8.00+	5.00	0.07
102	Deposit	Yellowish brown sandy clay silt natural. Below (101)	-	-	-
103	Cut	Linear cut for foundation trench for western and southern barn walls. Contains fill (110).	17.00	0.15 – 0.20	0.80
104	Structure	Line of bricks, running N-S to W of doorway in N wall. Two courses high. Possible base of partition.	5.00	0.30	c.0.14
105	Structure	Line of bricks running W from [104]. One course high.	1.05	0.20	c.0.07
106	Structure	Line of bricks running W from [104], to S of [105]. Two courses high.	0.80	0.20	c.0.16
107	Structure	Curving line of bricks to W of [104], extending S from [106] to the S wall of the barn. Three courses high.	c.1.90	0.18	c.0.21
108	Layer	White chalk or lime layer with frequent brickearth flecks on E side of [104].	2.70	2.70	-
109	Fill	Dark yellowish brown firm sandy clay silt, with frequent chalk flecks and flints and moderate amounts of ash. Fill of [112].	max 2.50	max. 2.20	0.80
110	Fill	Light yellowish brown loose sandy clay silt with frequent chalk nodules. Fill of [103].	17.00	0.15 – 0.20	0.80
111	Structure	Mortar and brick base to brick structure in SW corner of the barn exposed by removal of (100) and (101).	2.00	1.40	0.27
112	Cut	Rectangular feature in SW corner of barn, with irregular sides and flattish base. Possible foundation cut for [111].	2.70	2.20	0.80
113	Cut	N-S aligned cut to E of [104]. Possible E edge of foundation trench to wall [104].	5.00	-	-
114	Cut	N-S aligned cut to W of [104]. Possible W edge of foundation trench to wall [104].	5.00	-	-
115	Structure	Blocked opening in S wall, Bay 4.	-	-	-
116	Layer	White chalk, with frequent brickearth flecks. Rammed chalk floor to W of [115]	5.00	4.00	0.02

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
117	Layer	Light yellowish brown loose sandy clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and flints. Possible make-up layer for (116). Below (116).	5.00	4.00	0.06-0.16
118	Layer	Loose white chalk or lime below (117).	5.00	4.00	0.03-0.10
119	Layer	Loose very dark brown sandy clay silt with frequent flints. Below (118).	5.00	4.00	0.08
120	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy clay silt with moderate flints. Below (119). Possible buried soil layer.	5.00+	4.00+	0.06-0.12
121	Layer	Loose mid yellowish brown sand. Make-up layer below flagstones to N of barn.	5.00+	4.00+	0.08
122	Layer	Firm very dark brownish grey sandy silty clay with frequent flints. Below (121).	5.00+	4.00+	0.10
123	Layer	Firm mid grey coarse sandy clay silt with frequent flints. Below (122).	5.00+	4.00+	0.18
124	Layer	Yellowish brown sand and clay with moderate flints and gravel. Below (123)	5.00+	4.00+	0.18
125	Layer	Loose dark grey sandy clay silt with moderate flints. Below (124).	5.00+	4.00+	0.15
126	Layer	Mixed grey sandy clay silt with frequent brick & slate fragments and moderate chalk. Below (125) & above the natural clay.	5.00+	4.00+	0.15

### *Ground reduction within the barn*

**4.3** Ground reduction within the barn revealed a different sequence of floor layers between the eastern and western sides of the building. A line of bricks, [104], which was visible at the surface, appeared to mark the division. To the east the barn floor consisted of beaten clay with frequent chalk flecks, context (100), 0.06m in depth. Below this was a layer of light yellowish brown soft sandy silty clay, context (101), approximately 0.07m in depth. This has been interpreted as the make-up layer below the clay floor (Plate 43). Removal of these layers exposed the foundation trench to the eastern and southern barn walls, cut [103], and its fill of light yellowish brown loose sandy silty clay, context (110) (Plate 44).

**4.4** A rectangular patch of chalk or lime, context (108), was exposed below (101) on the eastern side of wall [104] (Plate 45). It measured 3.00m in length and 2.70m in width and appears to have post-dated the construction of wall [104].

**4.5** To the west of [104], the floor comprised beaten chalk, layer (116), which contained frequent brickearth flecks (Plate 46). It had a maximum length of 5m and a maximum width of 4m and was 0.02m in depth. It extended from the north wall to [112] and [107] in the south and to [104] in the east. Below (116) was a layer of light yellowish brown loose sandy clay silt, context (117), between 0.06m and 0.16m in depth. This may represent a make-up layer for (116). A layer of loose chalk, context (118), which measured between 0.03 and 0.13m in depth, lay beneath (117). Below this was a layer of very dark brown loose sandy clay silt with frequent flints, context (119), which measured approximately 0.08m in depth. This overlay a loose dark brown sandy silt clay with moderate amounts of flint, context (120), which measured between 0.06m and 0.12m. This may represent a buried soil layer.

**4.6** A number of structures were also exposed at the western end of the barn (Figure 20).

- Wall [104] ran on an approximate north – south alignment across the full width of the barn to the west of the doorway in the north wall and east of the blocked

opening in the south wall (Plate 47). This may represent the base of a former partition within the barn. It measured 5m in length, 0.30m in width and approximately 0.14m in depth. The wall was constructed of red bricks bonded with a lime mortar and stood two courses high. The bricks on the eastern side were laid in header bond, with an additional line of stretcher bricks on the west side (Figure 20). The cut lines to the east, [113], and west, [114], of the wall may mark the edge of its foundation trench.

- Two short lengths of wall extended west from [104]. The northern wall, [105], measured 1.05m in length, 0.20m in width and stood one course high (see Plate 47). Wall [106] was located 1.50m to the south of [105] and measured 0.80m in length, 0.20m in width and stood two courses high with the upper course laid on edge (Plate 48).
- A curving line of bricks, [107], ran from the southern side of [106] to the south wall of the barn, meeting the wall in the area of the blocked opening (see Plate 48). It measured approximately 1.90m in length, 0.18m in width and stood three courses high. The lower course was laid with headers outward, the two upper courses were laid in stretcher bond.
- Structure [111] was located in the south-western corner of the barn and appeared to represent the base of a brick-built tank (Plate 49). It measured 2.00m in length, 1.40m in width and 0.27m in depth and consisted of a layer of mortar and flints, 0.18m in depth, below a layer of bricks, 0.07m in depth. The bricks were covered in a further layer of mortar, 0.05m in depth (Plate 50). The mortar and brick base had originally been surrounded by a brick wall, of which only parts survived on the northern and eastern sides. The western end of the northern wall stood seven courses high, approximately 0.50m, and extended below the present west wall of the barn (Plate 51).
- The cut for [111], context [112], was also exposed following the removal of layer (101). This measured 2.70m in length, 2.20m in width and 0.80m in depth, with irregular sides and a flattish base. It contained fill (109), a dark yellowish brown sandy silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and flints and moderate amounts of ash.

#### *Ground reduction north of the barn*

**4.7** Ground reduction to the north of the barn revealed a number of make-up and soil layers below the existing flagstones. Layer 121 comprised the make-up for the flagstones and consisted of loose yellowish brown sand, 0.08m in depth. Below this was (122), a layer of firm dark brownish grey sandy silty clay with frequent flints, 0.10m in depth. Deposit (123) lay below (122) and consisted of firm mid grey coarse sandy clay silt with frequent flints, 0.18m in depth. Below this was layer (124), comprising yellowish brown sand and clay with moderate amounts of flint and gravel, 0.18m in depth. Layer (125), below (124), comprised loose dark grey sandy clay silt with moderate amounts of flint, 0.15m in depth. Deposit (126) overlay the natural clay and comprised mixed grey sandy clay silt with frequent brick and slate fragments, 0.15m in depth.



## 5. Discussion

**5.1** The study area is located within a rectangular plot at the junction of the B1386, the former high road between London and Cambridge, and the B1038 which runs east to Great Horstead. The present project involved the monitoring of ground reduction within the rear garden and the recording of standing buildings on the property. These comprised those parts of the cottage likely to be affected by the proposed new development, the adjacent timber barn and a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century air-raid shelter located on the northern boundary.

### *Cottage*

**5.2** The house appears to have begun life as a two-storey two-cell timber-framed cottage, with a centrally located front door facing on to the London – Cambridge road. Later it was extended to the north, with a rectangular block set at right angles to the original, as shown on map of Samuel Lee's estates in 1806 (HALS 79909).

**5.3** The front of the extended house was faced in brick, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> century judging by the chequered pattern using vitrified headers. The fact that the facing to the rear elevation ends at the line of the extension, indicates that the facing pre-dates the demolition of its eastern end, which took place after 1806, but before 1877. It is likely that the roof was remodelled at the time of the demolition and that the right-angled return was replaced with a half-hip.

**5.4** The lean-to extension to the northern elevation is post-1921 in date, on the basis of the map evidence, but the use of lime mortar suggests a pre-WWII date.

### *Barn*

**5.5** The barn represents something of an enigma. The structure includes many early elements, including the jowled posts in the north and south elevations, and some of the plates, rails, tie beams, collars and studs. Their provenance, however, is unclear, and they could be 16<sup>th</sup> century in date, or earlier. The 1806 estate map shows a building in this location, and a further barn located at right angles, some 10m to the east. By 1877, the eastern barn had disappeared and, in the location of the present structure, the OS map shows two adjoining structures, captioned as a Wesleyan Chapel, which is likely to have been in existence since at least 1867. It is not clear whether the chapel encompassed both structures, but their overall length is the same as that of the building shown on the 1806 map. The information that the chapel seated a congregation of 80 suggests, however, that the chapel occupied just the eastern cell.

**5.6** It is tempting to suggest that the southern flint and brick boundary wall dates to the same period and that the barn was cobbled together from elements salvaged from the structures shown on the 1806 map, though this cannot be stated with certainty. The jowled post sitting on the boundary wall are certainly not in their original location, though the posts, studs and mid rail in the northern elevation, and the tie beam, collar and (some) studs in the western elevation, may be, the roof being raised as part of the remodelling. Whether the brick structures at the western end, noted in the course of the ground reduction, relate to the chapel, or to a later industrial use of the building, is also unclear.

### *Air-Raid Shelter*

**5.7** The air-raid shelter, constructed against the northern boundary during the Second World War, is built of brick and cast concrete. It has undergone a number of alterations in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the demolition of the blast wall. A number of probable original

internal features survive, including cast iron pipes over the air bricks in the south and west elevations and wooden slats, possibly to take bunks on the western side of a cupboard. A fitted cupboard in the north-western corner, with two wooden panelled doors, may also be original.

### ***Groundworks***

**5.8** The monitoring of the groundworks within the barn revealed a brick wall on the west side of the double doors, structure [104], which appears to represent an internal division. There was a difference in the floor layers on either side of this feature.

**5.9** A number of structures were located in the south-western corner of the barn, including a possible brick-lined tank, structure [111], which appears to predate the west wall of the barn, and a curved brick structure which appears to be related to the blocked entrance in Bay 4 of the south elevation (Figure 20; Plate 48). No evidence for the functions of either of these structures was recovered during the present project.

**5.10** Monitoring of the ground reduction to the north of the barn revealed a number of make-up and soil layers. No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were encountered in this area.

### ***CONCLUSION***

**5.11** Documentary and cartographic evidence has demonstrated that the present site formed part of a small estate called Cokes or Cockes from at least the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings on the site have undergone a number of alterations since that time, including its extension to the north, the introduction of brick facing to the front and rear elevations, and the subsequent partial demolition of the northern extension.

**5.12** Mapping evidence suggests that the barn in its present configuration dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and may represent a major remodelling of structures that were on the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century or else a re-building using salvaged materials that could be 16<sup>th</sup> century in date or earlier.

**5.13** Evidence for an internal partition within the barn, with a number of brick-built structures on the west side of the partition, was also recorded during the present project. At least one of these structures appeared to pre-date the existing west wall of the barn.

## 6. Schedule of Site Visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
05/05/2010	JS / DP	8	Historic building record
06/05/2010	JS / DP	8	Historic building record
08/11/2010	AJT	8	Monitor groundworks within barn
09/11/2010	AJT	9	Monitor groundworks within barn
10/11/2010	AJT	8	Monitor groundworks within barn
11/11/2010	AJT	7	Monitor groundworks within barn
15/11/2010	AJT	6	Monitor ground reduction outside barn

## 7. Sources Consulted

### Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)

Reference	Date	Details
75772	1608	Will of Henry Hammond senior
75773-4; 75777-75786	1683 - 1715	Documents relating to the messuage called Cookes and land, Hare Street
D/EX430/T1	1718 - 1923	Documents relating to Ashdown farm, Hare Street (formerly known as Red House farm, earlier as Cocks) and 100 acres of land
79990	1806	The plan of an estate situated at Hare Street in the several parishes of Great Hormead, Little Hormead and Laystone in the county of Hertfordshire. The property of Mr Sam <sup>l</sup> Lee.
QS/E42	1823	Great Hormead Enclosure map
21809	1827	Extracts from the Great Hormead Enclosure Award
Ordnance Survey	1877	Hertfordshire Sheet XIV.2, 1st Edition, 1877, 25" scale
Ordnance Survey	1897	Hertfordshire Sheet XIV.2, 2nd Edition, 1897, 25" scale
Ordnance Survey	1921	Hertfordshire Sheet XIV.2, 3rd Edition, 25" scale

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Alcock, N.W. et al. 1996 *Recording timber-framed buildings: an illustrated glossary*. York: CBA
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.8
- Brunskill, R.W. 1978 *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*. London: Faber
- Brunskill, R.W. 1985 *Timber Building in Britain*. London: Victor Gollancz
- Brunskill, R.W. 1997 *Brick Building in Britain*. London: Victor Gollancz
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. HBMC: London
- Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Management*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.3
- Harvey, N. 1984 *A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales*. London: David and Charles
- Hewett, Cecil A. 1980 *English Historic Carpentry*. Chichester: Phillimore

Jackson, C.E. 1984 *Hare Street: History of the Houses*

Lever, J. & Harris, J. 1993 *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture, 800-1914*. London: Faber

Morris, J. 1976 *Domesday Book: Hertfordshire*. Chichester: Phillimore

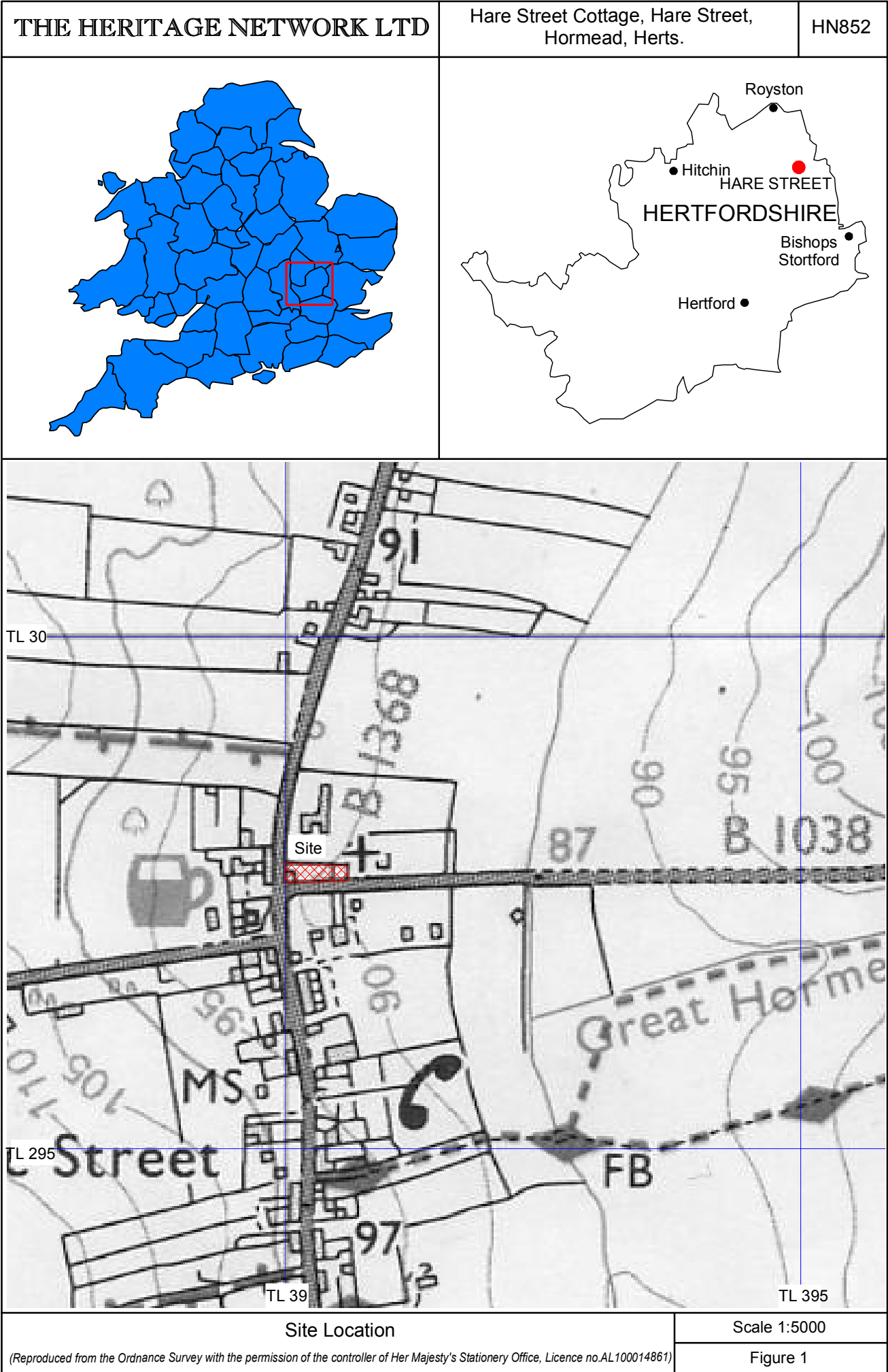
Website 1: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)

Website 2: [www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

## 8. Illustrations

Figure 1 .....	Site location
Figure 2 .....	Extract from map of Samuel Lee's estate, 1806
Figure 3 .....	1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map, 1877
Figure 4 .....	2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map, 1897
Figure 5 .....	3 <sup>rd</sup> edition OS map, 1921
Figure 6 .....	Site layout
Figure 7 .....	Cottage: W elevation
Figure 8 .....	Cottage: N elevation
Figure 9 .....	Cottage: E elevation
Figure 10.....	Cottage: S elevation
Figure 11.....	Cottage: 1 <sup>st</sup> floor plan
Figure 12.....	Cottage: ground floor plan
Figure 13.....	Barn: plan
Figure 14.....	Barn: W interior elevation, looking E
Figure 15.....	Barn: N interior elevation, looking S
Figure 16.....	Barn: E interior elevation, looking W
Figure 17.....	Barn: S interior elevation, looking N
Figure 18.....	Barn: S interior elevation, looking S
Figure 19.....	Barn: interior sections
Figure 20.....	Features revealed during ground reduction
Figure 21.....	Sections
Plate 1.....	Cottage: W elevation, looking E
Plate 2.....	Cottage: W elevation, looking SE
Plate 3.....	Cottage: N elevation, looking SW
Plate 4.....	Cottage: E elevation, looking WSW
Plate 5.....	Cottage: S elevation, looking N
Plate 6.....	Cottage: 1 <sup>st</sup> floor bedroom, looking WNW
Plate 7.....	Cottage: 1 <sup>st</sup> floor bathroom, looking NW
Plate 8.....	Cottage: ground floor dining room, E elevation
Plate 9.....	Cottage: storeroom N extension, looking E
Plate 10.....	Cottage: N extension WC, looking E
Plate 11.....	Cottage: ground floor kitchen, S elevation, E end
Plate 12.....	Cottage: ground floor kitchen, S elevation, W end
Plate 13.....	Barn: W exterior elevation, gable, looking SE
Plate 14.....	Barn, N elevation, looking S
Plate 15.....	Barn, E elevation, looking W
Plate 16.....	Barn, S elevation, looking NE
Plate 17.....	Barn: W interior elevation
Plate 18.....	Barn: N & W interior elevations, looking NW

Plate 19.....	Barn: N interior elevation to W of doorway, looking N
Plate 20.....	Barn: N interior elevation to E of doorway, looking N
Plate 21.....	Barn: N & E interior elevations, looking NE
Plate 22.....	Barn: E interior elevation, looking E
Plate 23.....	Barn: S elevation, Bay 4, detail of blocked opening
Plate 24.....	Barn: detail of brick line in floor, Bay 5
Plate 25.....	Barn: S elevation, Bay 5, detail of blocked opening
Plate 26.....	Barn: trial pit against S elevation, Bay 5
Plate 27.....	Barn: S elevation, posts between Bays 1 & 2
Plate 28.....	Barn: S elevation, Bay 3, timber framing
Plate 29.....	Barn: S elevation, detail of base of post between Bays 1-2
Plate 30.....	Barn: S elevation, detail of base of post between Bays 3-4
Plate 31.....	Barn: S elevation, ECC metal rectifier, Bay 3
Plate 32.....	Air-raid shelter: wooden slats, W side of cupboard
Plate 33.....	Barn: roof structure looking E
Plate 34.....	Barn: roof structure looking W
Plate 35.....	Air-raid shelter: W exterior elevation
Plate 36.....	Air-raid shelter: E exterior elevation
Plate 37.....	Air-raid shelter: S exterior elevation
Plate 38.....	Air-raid shelter: W interior elevation
Plate 39.....	Air-raid shelter: N interior elevation
Plate 40.....	Air-raid shelter: E interior elevation
Plate 41.....	Air-raid shelter: S interior elevation
Plate 42.....	Air-raid shelter: evidence for demolished blast wall
Plate 43.....	Barn, section through floor layers to E of [104]
Plate 44.....	Barn, wall foundation trench, cut [103], looking W
Plate 45.....	Barn, context (108), looking S
Plate 46.....	Barn, section through floor layers to W of [104]
Plate 47.....	Barn, walls [104] & [105], looking S
Plate 48.....	Barn, walls [104], [106] & structure [107], looking S
Plate 49.....	Barn, structure [111], looking W
Plate 50.....	Barn, section through base of [111]
Plate 51.....	Barn, structure [111], looking W after removal of base
Plate 52.....	Section through ground to N of the barn



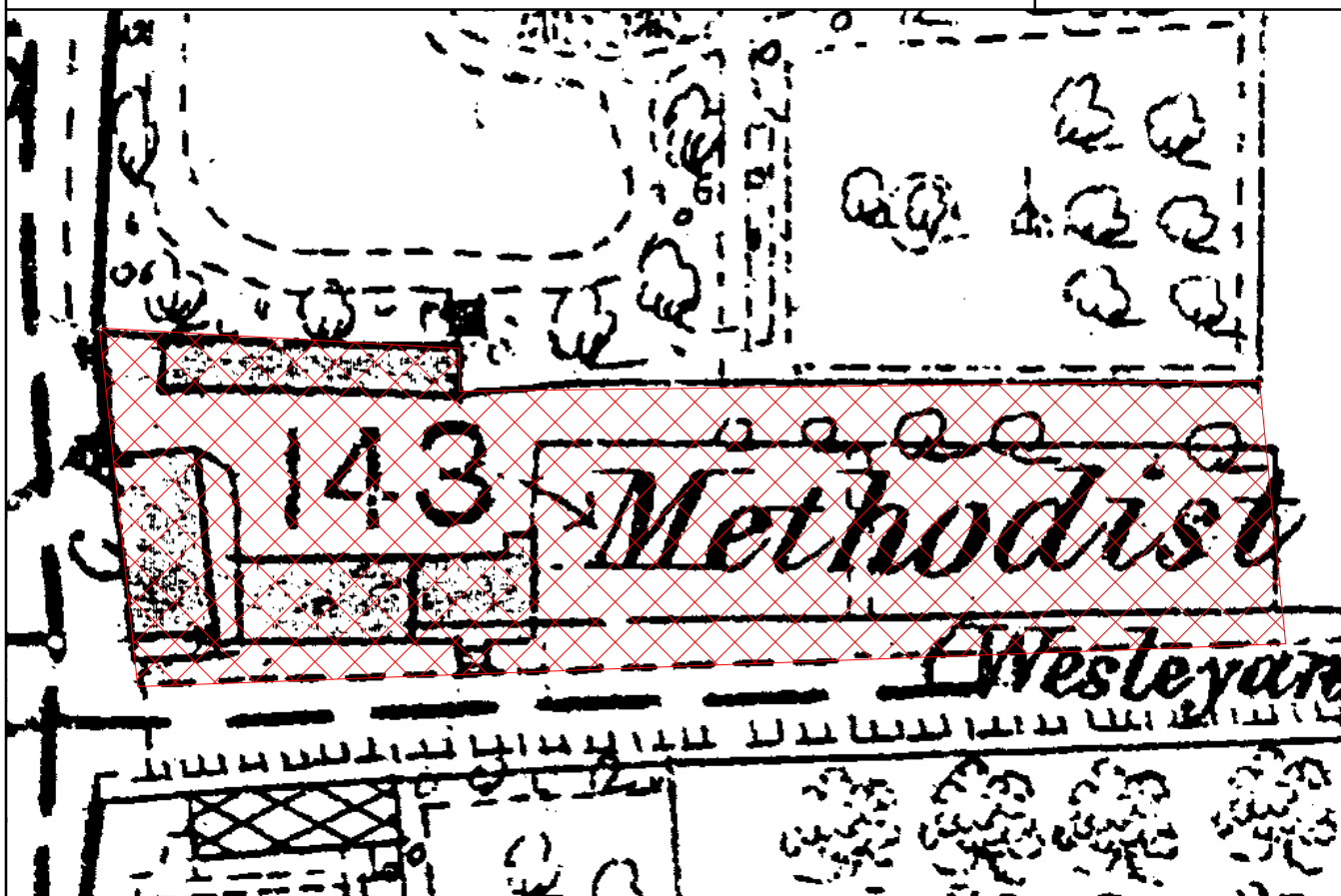




Extract from map of Samuel Lee's estate, 1806 (HALS 79990)

Scale approx 1:2500

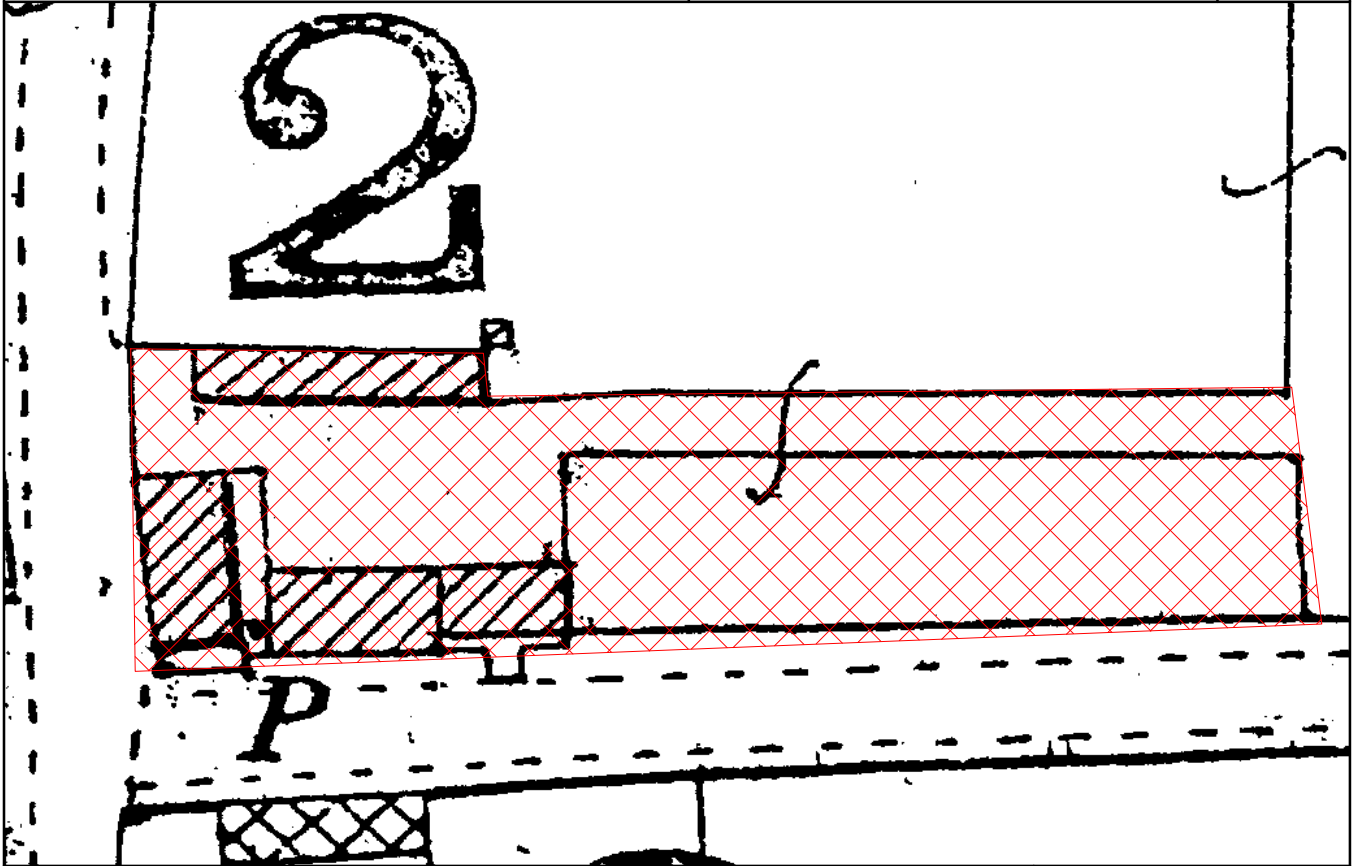
Figure 2



OS 1st edition, 1877

Scale 1:500

Figure 3

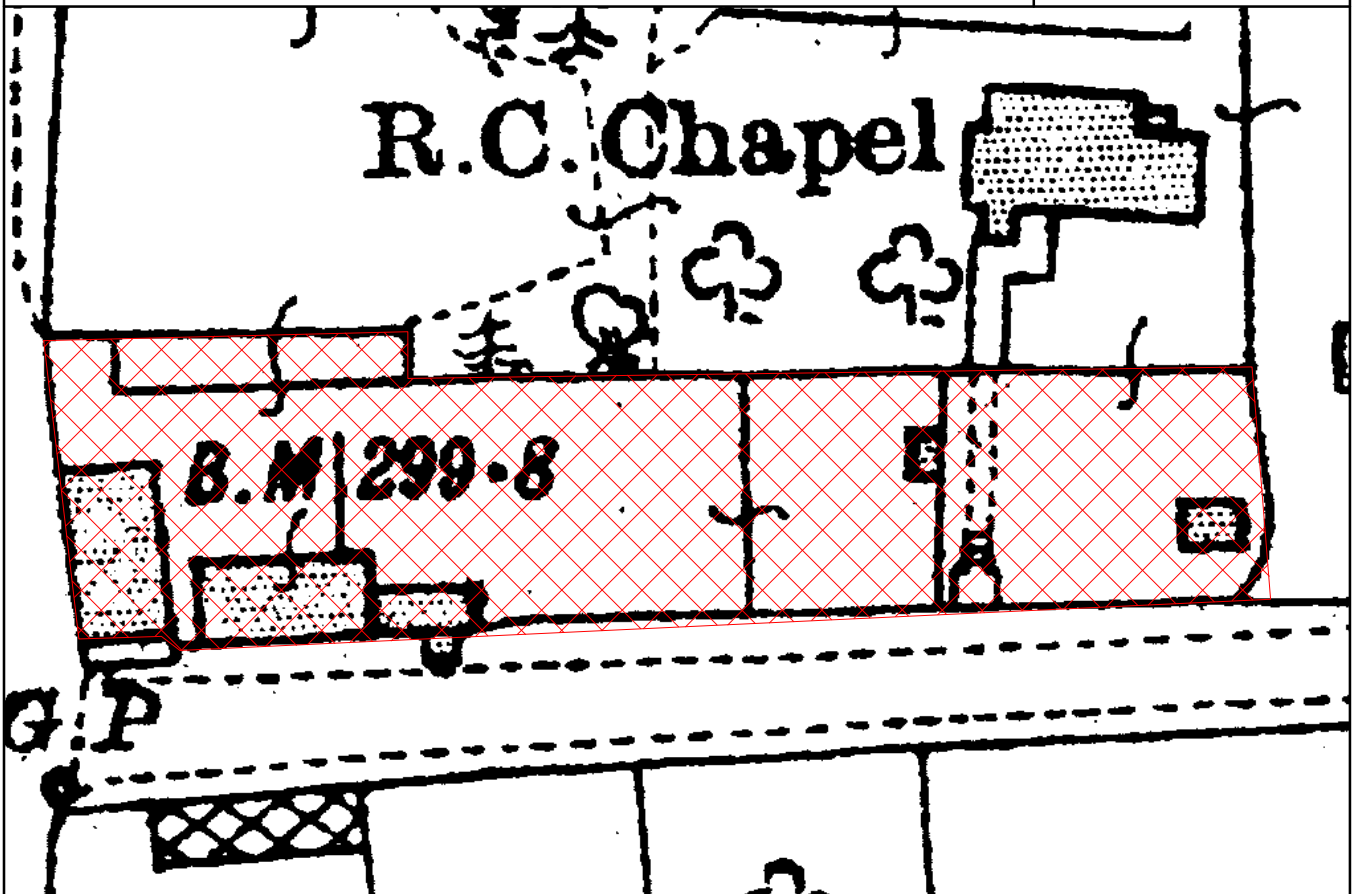


OS 2nd edition map, 1897

Scale 1:500

reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, licence no.AL100014861

Figure 4

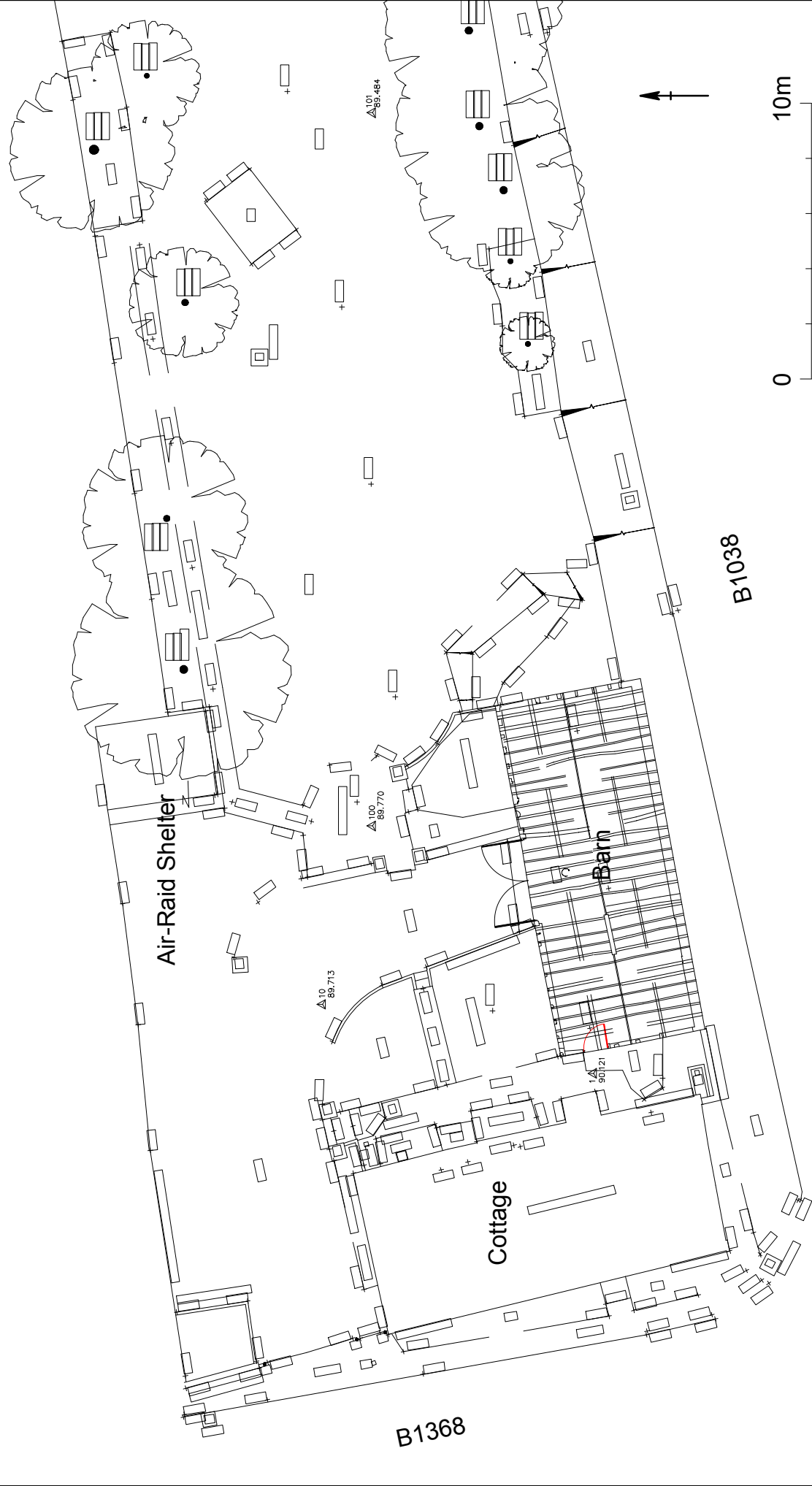


OS 3rd edition, 1921

Scale 1:500

reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, licence no.AL100014861

Figure 5

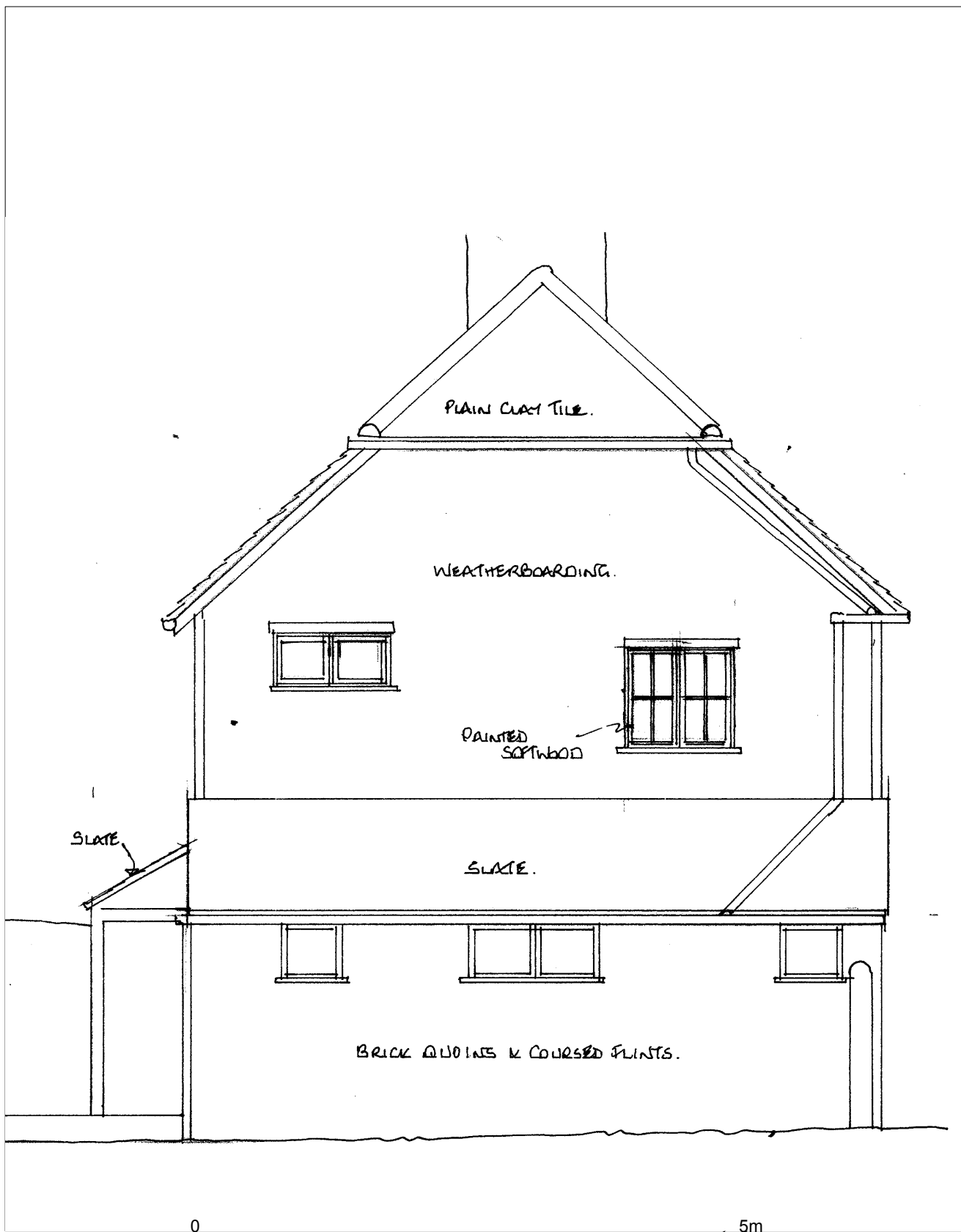


Site Layout  
(Courtesy CSL Surveys)

Scale 1:200  
Figure 6



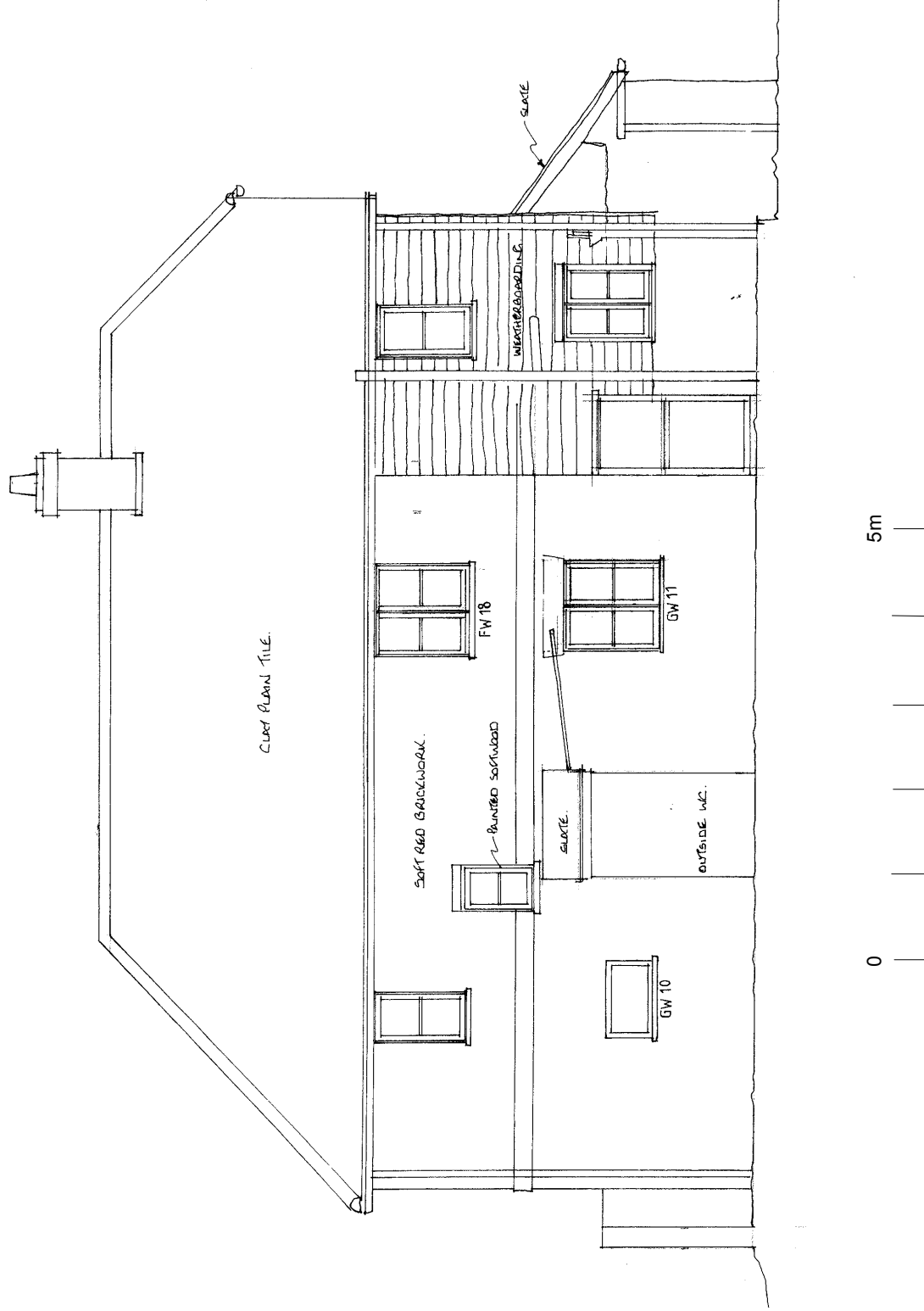
Cottage: west elevation  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design



Cottage: north elevation  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

Scale 1:50

Figure 8



Cottage: east elevation  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

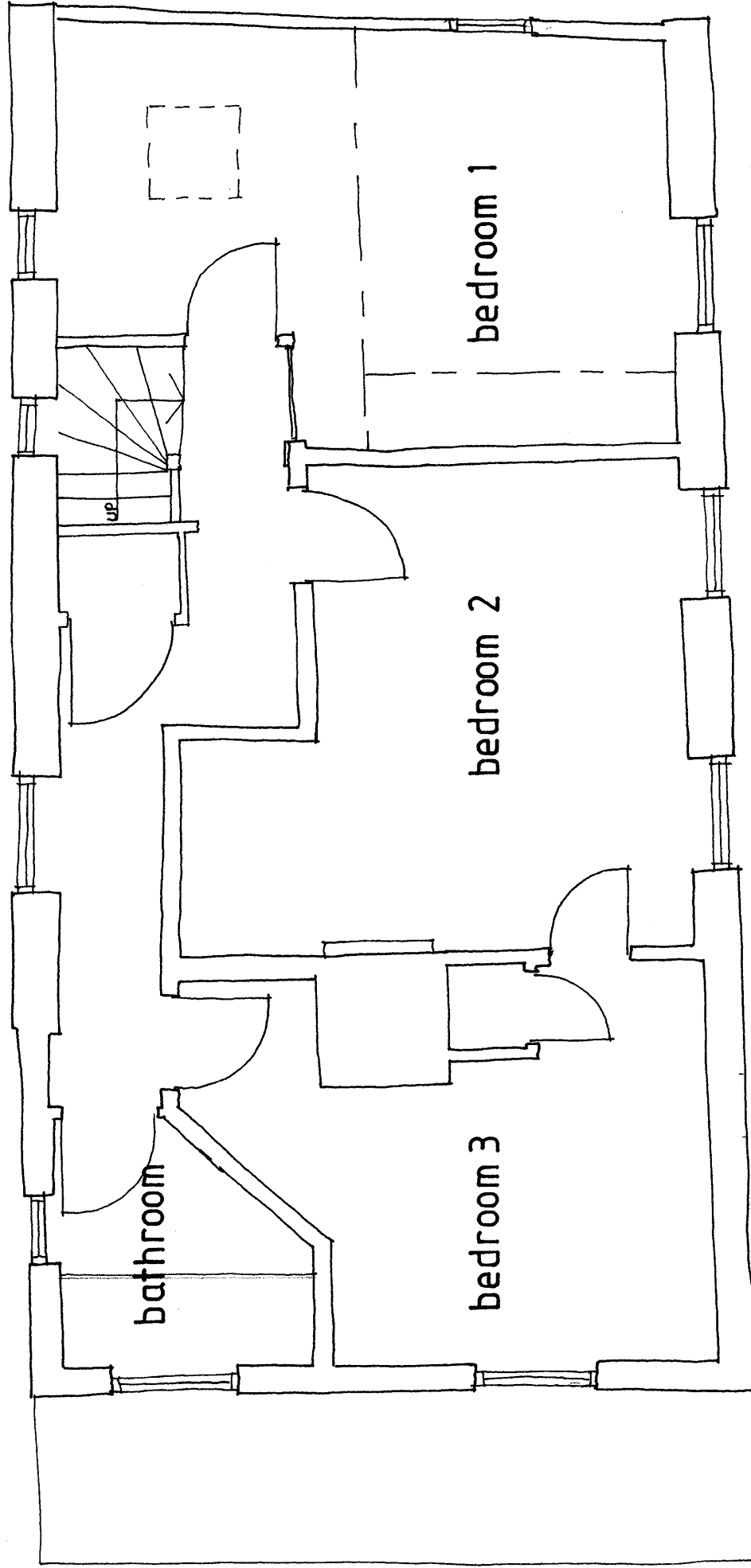


Cottage: south elevation  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

Scale 1:10

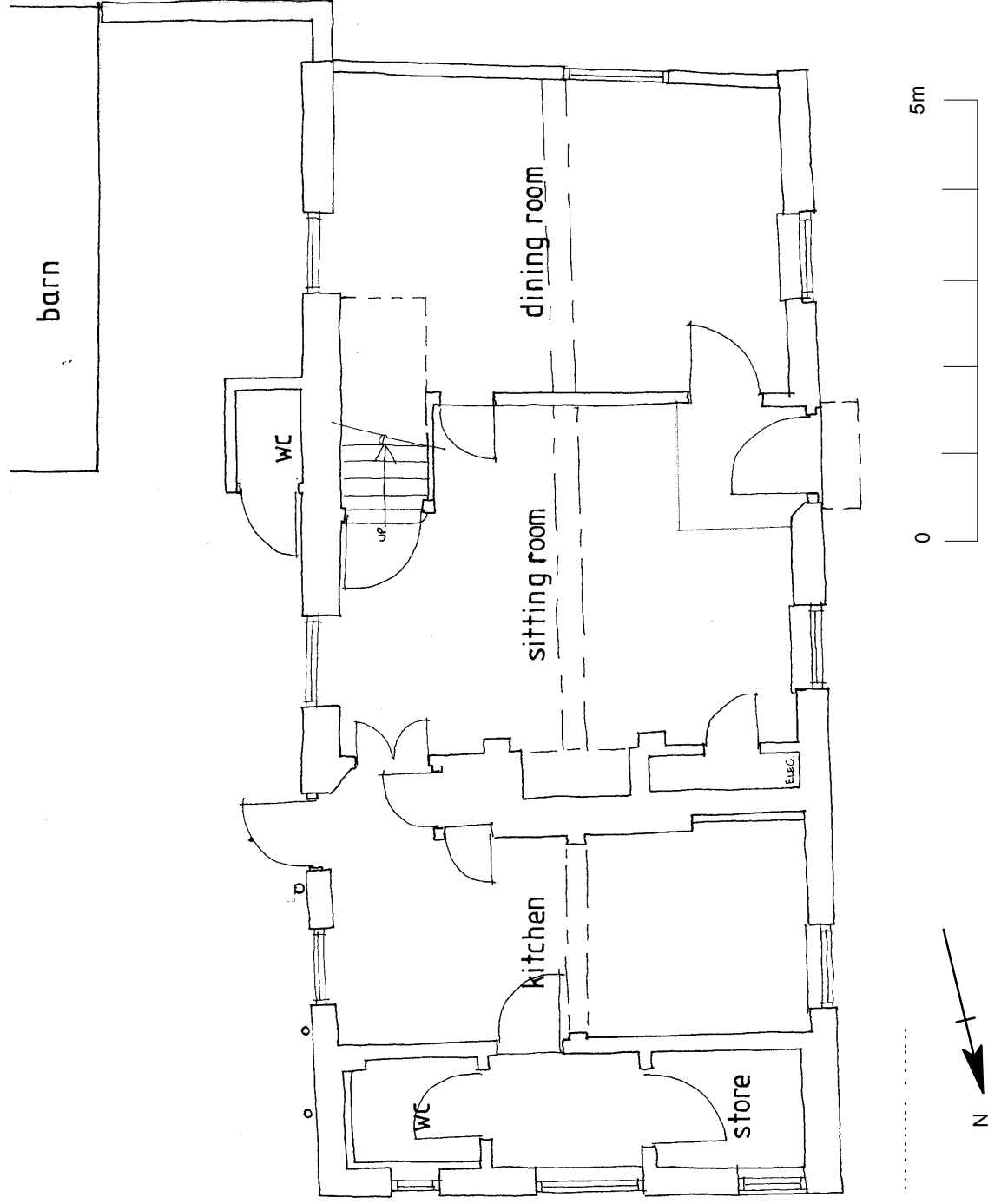
Figure 10





Cottage: 1st floor plan  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

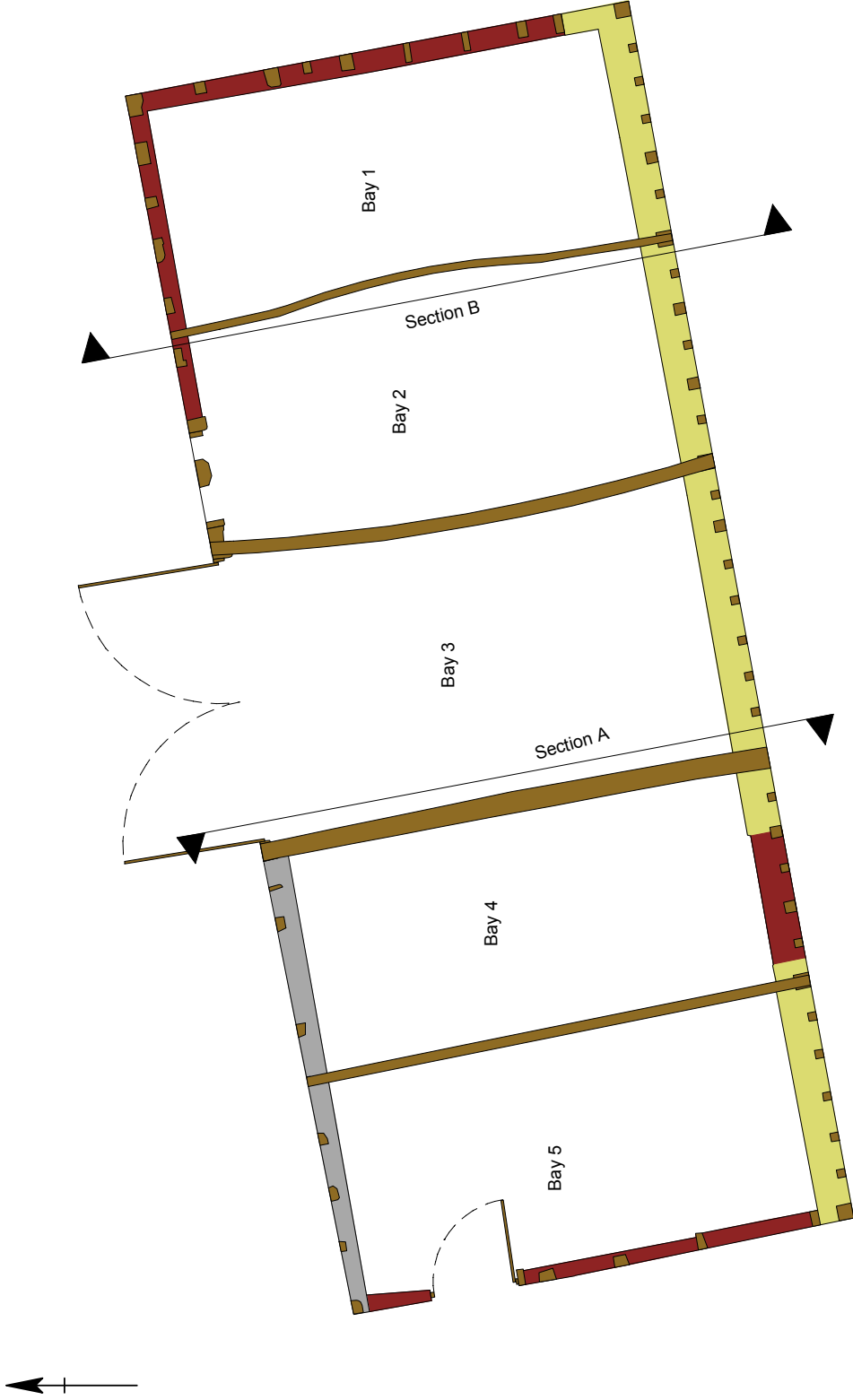
Scale 1:50  
Figure 11



Cottage: ground floor plan  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

KEY

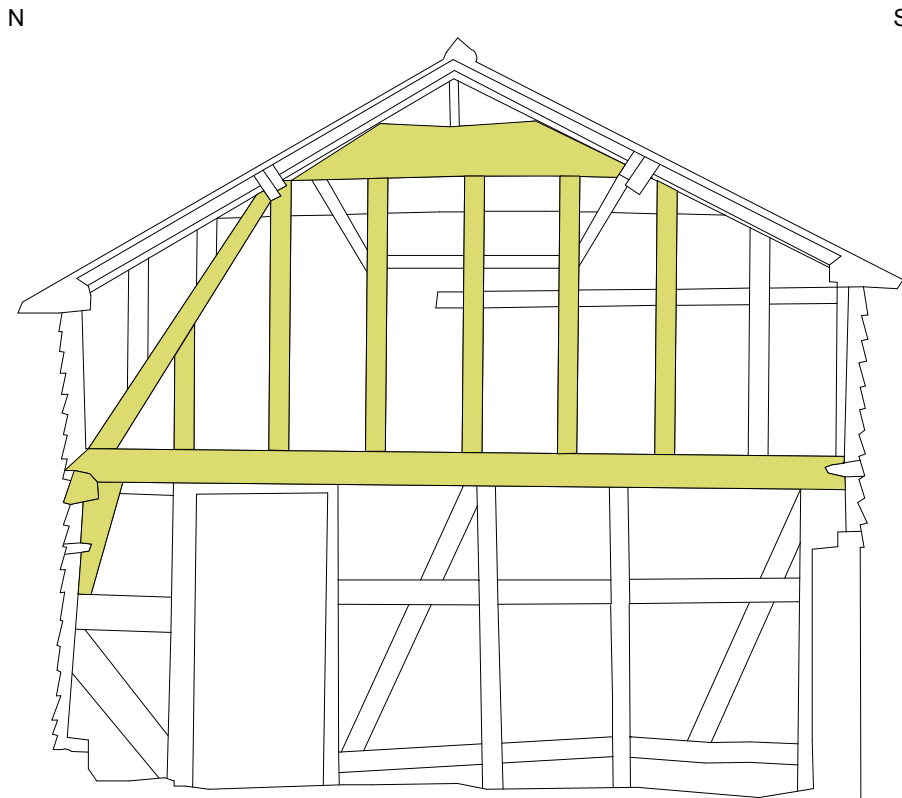
- Concrete
- Brick
- Flint
- Timbers



Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street,  
Horrmead, Herts.

HN852 Scale 1:50 Figure 13

Plan of the Barn

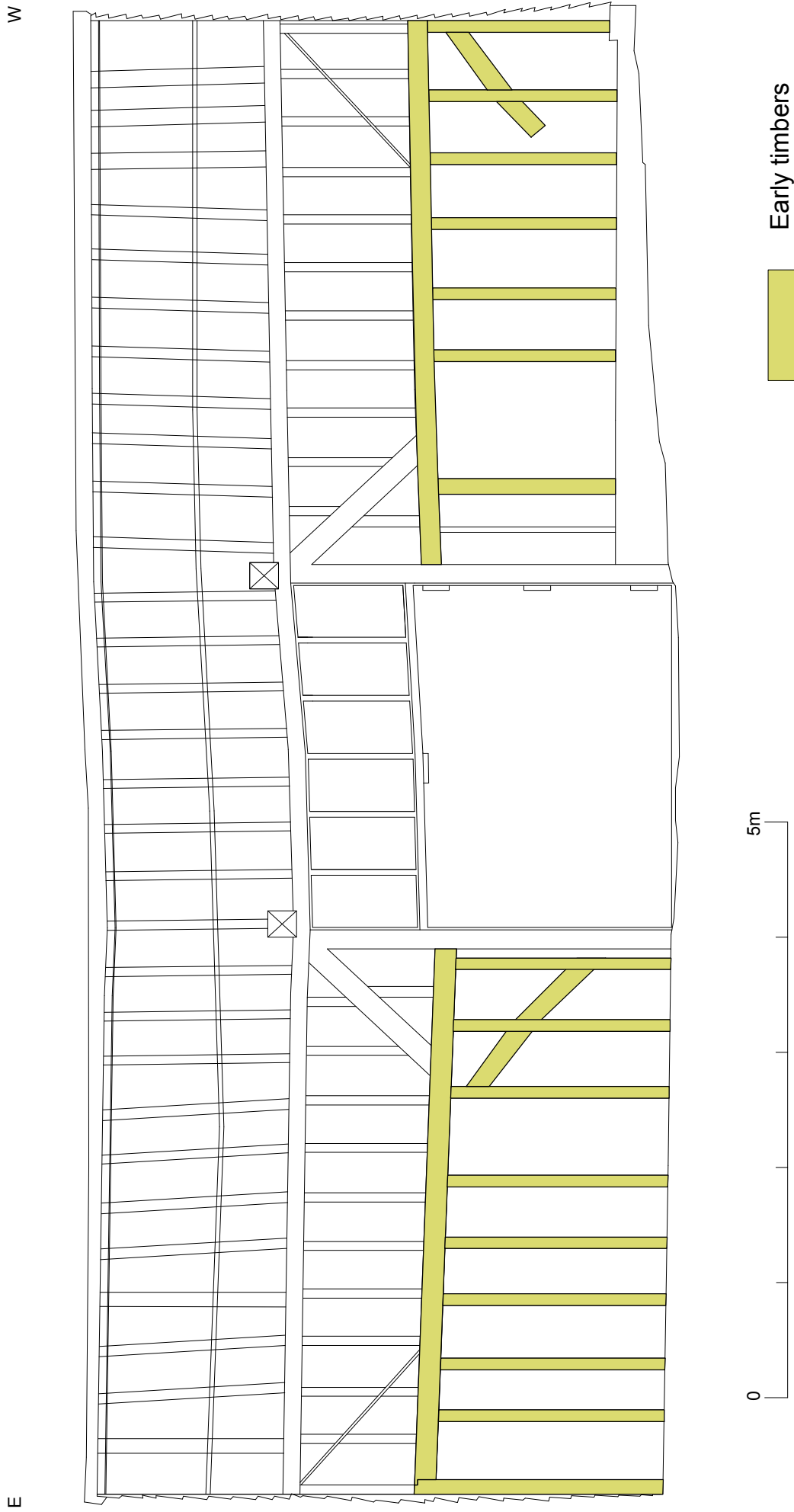


 Early timbers

Barn: west elevation, as though from exterior  
*Courtesy Chris Rogers Design*

Scale 1:50

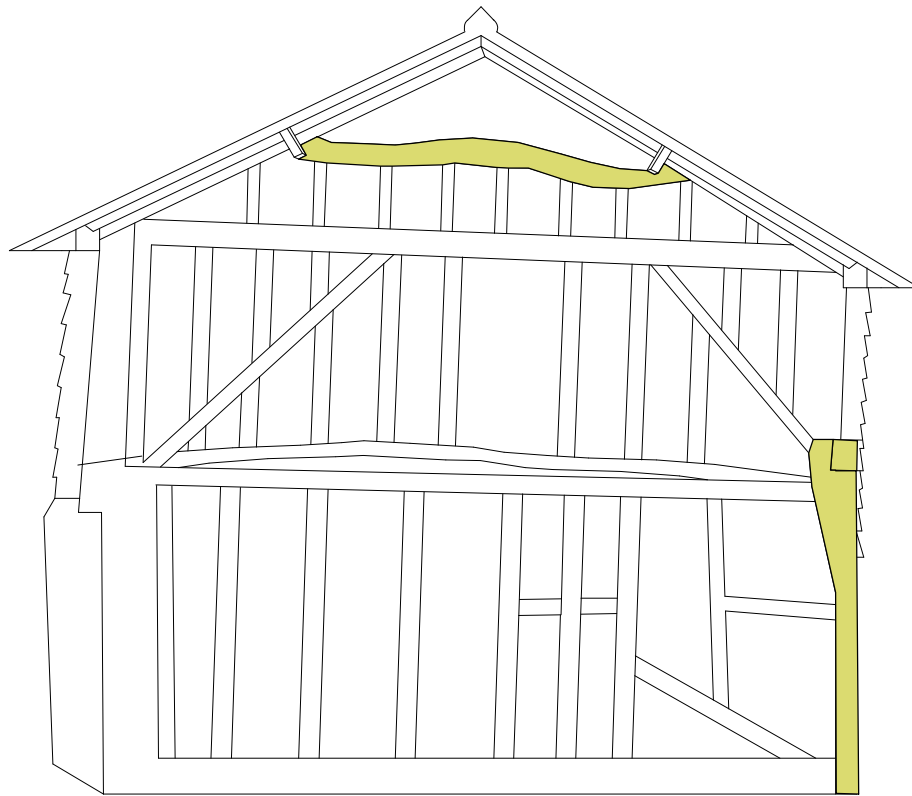
Figure 14



Barn: north elevation, as though from exterior  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design

S

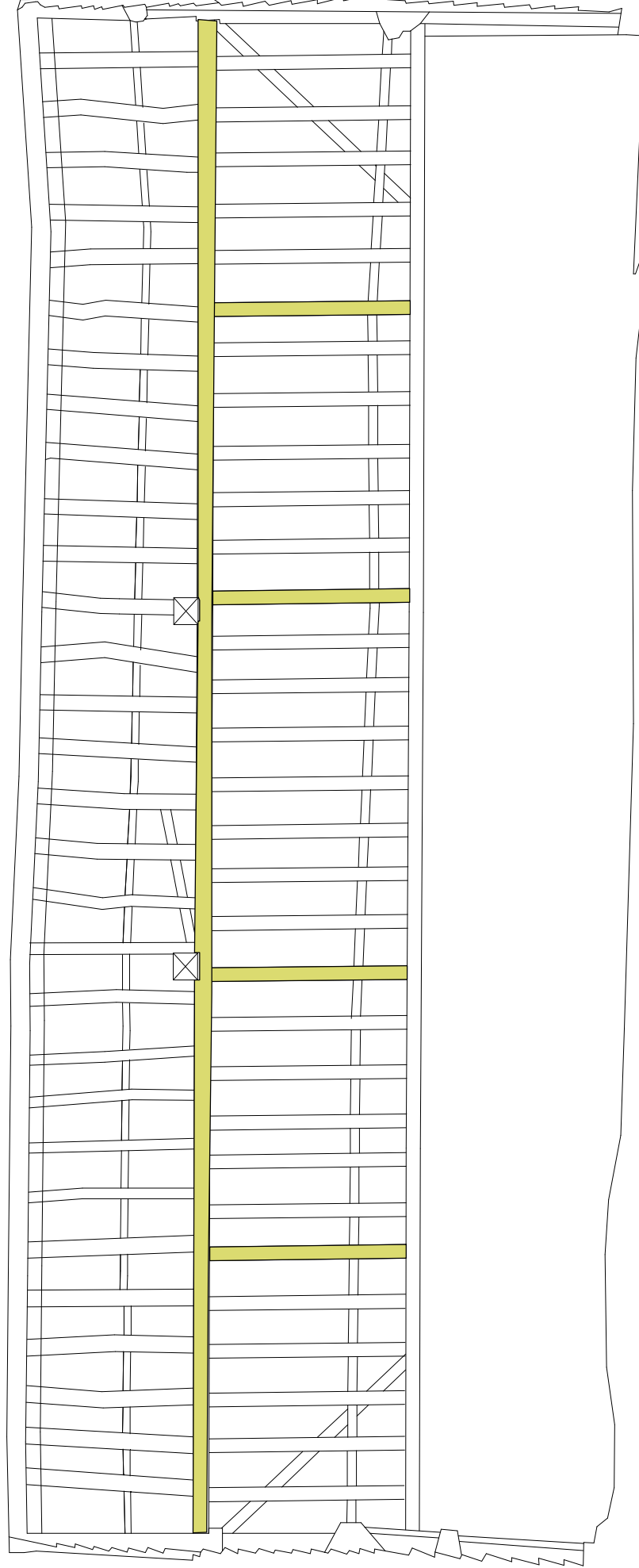
N



 Early timbers

W

E



Early timbers

Barn: south elevation, as though from exterior  
Courtesy Chris Rogers Design



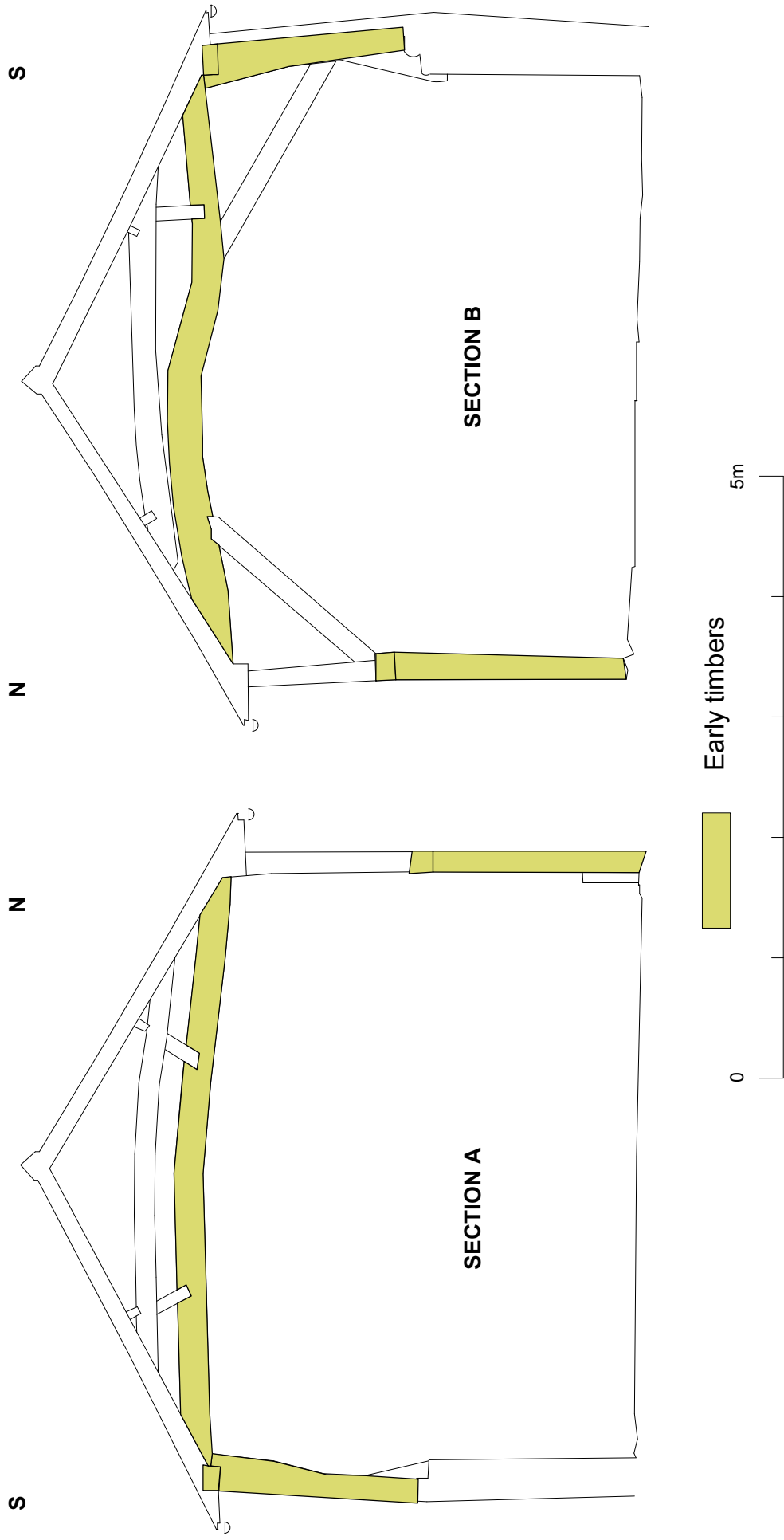
East



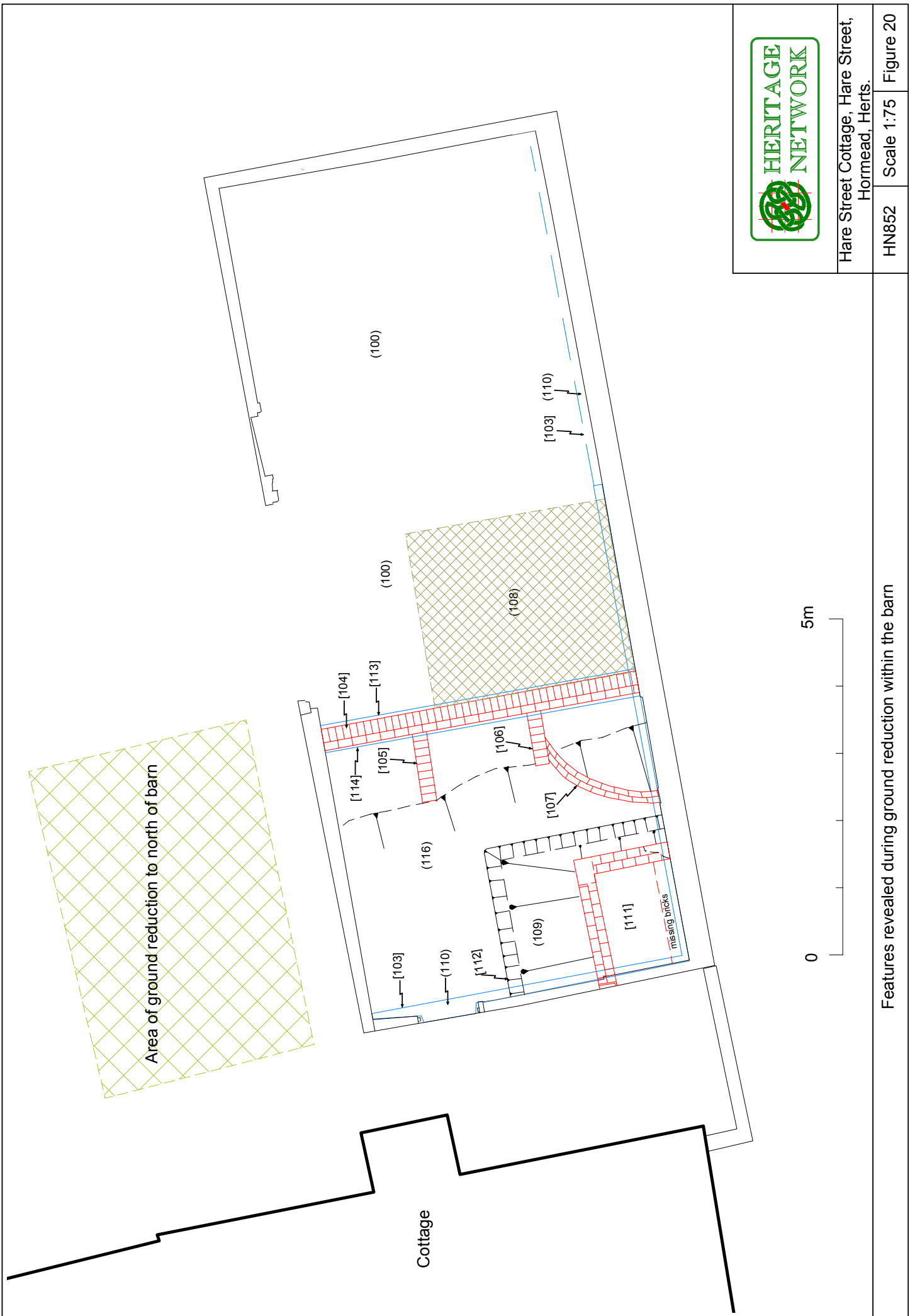
West



Barn: south elevation



Barn: interior sections



Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street,  
Hornmead, Herts.

HN852

Scale 1:75

Figure 20

Features revealed during ground reduction within the barn





Plate 1: Cottage, west elevation, looking E



Plate 2: Cottage, north & west elevations, looking SE



Plate 3: Cottage, north elevation, looking SW



Plate 4: Cottage, east elevation, looking WSW





Plate 5: Cottage, south elevation, looking N



Plate 6: Cottage, first floor bedroom, looking WNW



Plate 7: Cottage, first floor bathroom, looking NW



Plate 8: Cottage, dining room, E elevation looking E, showing modern window



Plate 9: Cottage, storeroom north extension,  
looking E

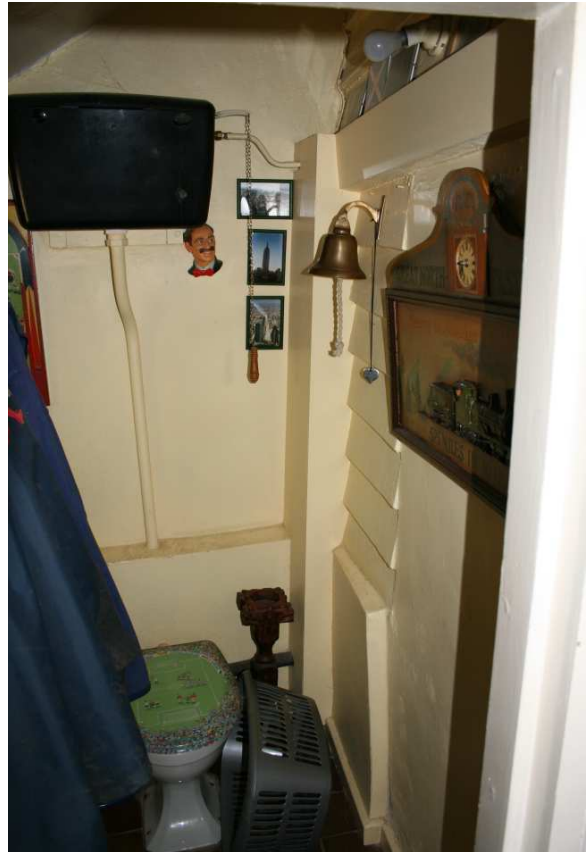


Plate 10: Cottage, north extension, WC,  
looking E



Plate 11: Cottage, S elevation of kitchen, E end,  
showing door cut through wall, looking S



Plate 12: Cottage, kitchen, S elevation W end,  
showing exposed timber framing





Plate 13: Barn, west elevation gable, looking SE



Plate 14: Barn, north elevation, looking S



Plate 15: Barn, east elevation, looking W



Plate 16: Barn, south elevation, looking NE





Plate 17: Barn, west interior elevation, looking W



Plate 18: Barn, N & W elevations, looking NW



Plate 19: Barn, N elevation to W of doorway, looking N



Plate 20: Barn, N elevation to E of doorway, looking N





Plate 21: Barn, N & E elevations, looking NE



Plate 22: Barn, east elevation, looking E



Plate 23: Barn: S elevation, detail of blocked opening in Bay 4



Plate 24: Barn: detail of brick line in floor, Bay 5





Plate 25: Barn, S elevation, detail of blocked opening in Bay 5



Plate 26: Barn, trial pit excavated against S elevation in Bay 5



Plate 27: Barn, S elevation, posts between Bays 1 & 2



Plate 28: Barn: S elevation, Bay 3, showing mixture of modern & re-used timbers in framing





Plate 29: Barn: S elevation,  
detail of base of post between Bays 1 & 2



Plate 30: Barn: S elevation,  
detail of base of post between Bays 3 & 4



Plate 31: Barn: S elevation,  
ECC metal rectifier in Bay 3



Plate 32: Air-raid shelter: detail of wooden slats,  
W side of built-in cupboard





Plate 33: Barn: roof structure looking east



Plate 34: Barn: roof structure looking west



Plate 35: Air-raid shelter: W exterior elevation



Plate 36: Air-raid shelter: E exterior elevation





Plate 37: Air-raid shelter: S exterior elevation



Plate 38: Air-raid shelter: W interior elevation



Plate 39: Air-raid shelter: N interior elevation



Plate 40: Air-raid shelter: E interior elevation





Plate 41: Air-raid shelter: S interior elevation



Plate 42: Air-raid shelter: detail of the floor & E wall, showing evidence for demolished blast wall



Plate 43: Barn, section through floor to E of [104]



Plate 44: Barn, wall foundation trench, cut [103], looking W





Plate 45: Barn, context (108), looking S



Plate 46: Barn, section through floor layers to W of [104]



Plate 47: Barn, walls [104] & [105] looking S



Plate 48: Barn, walls [104] & [106], structure [107], looking S





Plate 49: Barn, structure [111], looking W



Plate 50: Barn, section through base of structure [111]



Plate 51: Barn, structure [111] after removal of base, looking W



Plate 52: Section through ground to N of the barn



# Appendix 1

## Photographic Log

Frame	Details	Elev'n	Facing	Digital	B&W	Date
HN852_001	Air-raid shelter: detail of metal hook	E	E	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_002	Air-raid shelter: air brick	W	E	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_003	Air-raid shelter: air brick	S	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_004	Cottage: W exterior elevation	W	E	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_005	Cottage: E room, N extension	E	E	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_006	Cottage: Lobby, N extension, W side	N	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_007	Cottage: Lobby, N extension, E side	N	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_008	Cottage: W room, N extension	W	W	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_009	Cottage: kitchen, door cut through E end wall	S	SE	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_010	Cottage: kitchen, exposed timber framing	S	SW	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_011	Cottage: dining room, window in E wall	E	E	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_012	Cottage: S exterior elevation	S	N	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_013	Cottage: 1 <sup>st</sup> floor bedroom 3	N	NW	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_014	Cottage: 1 <sup>st</sup> floor bathroom	N	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_015	Cottage: W exterior elevation	W	E	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_016	Cottage: W & S exterior elevations	W & S	NE	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_017	Cottage: N & W exterior elevations	N & W	SE	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_018	Cottage: E exterior elevation	E	W	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_019	Cottage: N exterior elevation	N	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_020	Cottage: N & E exterior elevations	N & E	SW	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_021	Barn: E exterior elevation	E	W	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_022	Barn: E exterior elevation	E	W	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_023	Barn: S interior elevation, Bays 1 & 2	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_024	Barn: S interior elevation, Bay 2	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_025	Barn: S interior elevation, Bay 3	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_026	Barn: S interior elevation, Bay 4	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_027	Barn: S interior elevation, Bay 5	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_028	Barn: Test pit in Bay 5	S	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_029	Barn: W interior elevation	W	W	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_030	Barn: W interior elevation, gable	W	W	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_031	Barn: roof structure, looking W	W	W	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_032	Barn: E interior elevation	E	E	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_033	Barn: E interior elevation, gable	E	E	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_034	Barn: roof structure, looking E	E	E	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_035	Barn: S elevation lower wall detail, Bay 1	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_036	Barn: W & N interior elevations, Bay 5	N & W	NW	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_037	Barn: S interior elevation, lower wall, Bay 2	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_038	Barn: N interior elevation, W end	N	NW	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_039	Barn: S interior elevation, lower wall, Bay 3	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_040	Barn: N interior elevation, Bays 1 & 2	N	NE	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_041	Barn: S interior elevation, lower wall, Bay 4	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_042	Barn: N interior elevation, Bay 2	N	NE	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_043	Barn: S interior elevation, lower wall, Bay 5	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_044	Barn: test pit, Bay 5	-	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_045	Barn: detail of ECC metal rectifier, Bay 3	S	S	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_046	Barn: detail of base of post, Bays 3/4	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010

Frame	Details	Elev'n	Facing	Digital	B&W	Date
HN852_047	Barn: detail of base of post, Bays 3/4	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_048	Barn: brick line in floor to W of door	-	-	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_049	Barn: S exterior elevation	S	N	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_050	Barn: W exterior elevation, gable	W	NW	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_051	Barn: N exterior elevation	N	S	✓	✓	05/05/2010
HN852_052	Barn: detail of Bakelite light switch on post to E of door	N	N	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_053	Barn: detail of Bakelite light switch on post to E of door	N	N	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_054	Barn: Detail of base of post , Bays 2/3	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_055	Barn: detail of base of post, Bays 3/4	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_056	Barn: detail of ECC metal rectifier, Bay 3	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_057	Barn: detail of reused tie beam	-	-	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_058	Barn: detail S side of roof truss, Bays 1/2	-	E	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_059	Barn: detail base of post, Bays 1/2	S	W	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_060	Barn: detail light switch base of post Bays 2/3	S	SW	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_061	Barn: display of artefacts recovered by family	-	-	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_062	Barn: detail of surviving lath & plaster	N	N	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_063	Barn: detail of NW corner post	W & N	NW	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_064	Barn: detail of surviving lath & plaster	N	N	✓	-	05/05/2010
HN852_065	Air-raid shelter: S exterior elevation	S	N	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_066	Air-raid shelter: S & E exterior elevations	S & E	NW	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_067	Air-raid shelter: E exterior elevation	E	W	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_068	Air-raid shelter: N interior elevation	N	N	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_069	Air-raid shelter: S interior elevation	S	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_070	Air-raid shelter: mark of demolished blast wall in floor	-	S	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_071	Air-raid shelter: E interior elevation	E	E	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_072	Air-raid shelter: W interior elevation	W	W	✓	✓	06/05/2010
HN852_073	Air-raid shelter: detail of original light switch	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_074	Air-raid shelter: detail of original light switch	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_075	Air-raid shelter: detail of iron ventilation pipe	S	S	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_076	Air-raid shelter: built-in cupboard, doors closed	N & W	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_077	Air-raid shelter: built-in cupboard, doors open	N & W	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_078	Air-raid shelter: supports for bunks, E side of cupboard	-	W	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_079	Air-raid shelter: supports for bunks, E side of cupboard	-	W	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_080	Air-raid shelter: wooden battens on wall	N	N	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_081	Air-raid shelter: air brick for blast wall at floor level	W	W	✓	-	06/05/2010
HN852_082	Air-raid shelter: W exterior elevation	W	E	✓	✓	06/05/2010









HN852\_036.jpg



HN852\_037.jpg



HN852\_038.jpg



HN852\_039.jpg



HN852\_040.jpg



HN852\_041.jpg



HN852\_042.jpg



HN852\_043.jpg



HN852\_044.jpg



HN852\_045.JPG



HN852\_046.JPG



HN852\_047.JPG



HN852\_048.jpg



HN852\_049.jpg



HN852\_050.jpg



HN852\_051.jpg



HN852\_052.JPG



HN852\_053.JPG



HN852\_054.JPG



HN852\_055.JPG



HN852\_056.JPG



HN852\_057.JPG



HN852\_058.JPG



HN852\_059.JPG



HN852\_060.JPG



HN852\_061.JPG



HN852\_062.JPG



HN852\_063.JPG



HN852\_064.JPG



HN852\_065.jpg



HN852\_066.jpg



HN852\_067.jpg



HN852\_068.jpg



HN852\_069.jpg



HN852\_070.jpg





HN852\_071.jpg



HN852\_072.jpg



HN852\_073.JPG



HN852\_074.JPG



HN852\_075.JPG



HN852\_076.JPG



HN852\_077.JPG



HN852\_078.JPG



HN852\_079.JPG



HN852\_080.JPG



HN852\_081.JPG



HN852\_082.jpg



## Appendix 2

### OASIS Data Entry

OASIS ID: heritage1-71865	
Project details	
Project name	Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, nr Buntingford
Short description of the project	As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for the erection of alterations to the house and outbuildings at Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the buildings and to undertake archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. The property comprises a Grade II listed cottage of 16th century date, a timber barn and a mid 20th century air raid shelter. Cartographic and historic evidence indicates that it underwent a series of alterations between 1806 and 1877, with the remodelling and refacing of the cottage and the replacement of an earlier outbuilding by a larger 2-celled structure. The 1st edition OS map of 1877 shows that the rear cell was used as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. This has since been demolished, leaving the present 5-bay barn. The recording of the barn has demonstrated that it was constructed from re-used timbers, probably from the earlier structure on the site. Monitoring of the ground reduction within the barn has revealed the base of a brick partition towards the western end. A number of brick-built structures were encountered on the western side of the partition. These included a semi-circular feature related to a blocked opening in the south wall and a possible tank, which appeared to pre-date the west wall of the barn.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2010 End: 15-11-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN852 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	AIR-RAID SHELTER Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE BUNTINGFORD Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street
Postcode	SG9 0DY
Study area	262.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 39005 29770 51.9485800364 0.02280010054480 51 56 54 N 000 01 22 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Hillelson
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	David Hillelson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hare Street Cottage, Hare Street, Hornead, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Snee, J.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.639
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 26 pages, 20 figures, 52 plates