
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**WIDMORE FARM, BRADDEN LANE,
GADDESSEN ROW, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Level 3

HER Enquiry No. 51/17

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NGR: TL 03318 13350	Report No: 5394	
District: Dacorum	Site Code: AS1889	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6657	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP2 6JB</i>		
<i>In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) carried out historic building recording at Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 03313 13344). The recording was commissioned by Andrew Morton and conducted to fulfil a condition of planning consent to convert two outbuildings into two cottages (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/03166/15/FUL).</i>			
<i>The two outbuildings form part of a small courtyard arrangement to the west of the former farmhouse. Buildings 1 and 2 were both built in the 19th century, though each element was part of a distinct campaign of work.</i>			
<i>The earliest building consists of Building 1, a former stable range built in red brick in the mid-19th century. The roof structure is of interest as its of imported Baltic softwood with a mark specific to the port of Gdansk, typically seen in buildings from the late 18th century to the mid-late 19th century.</i>			
<i>Building 2 incorporates flintwork walls from an earlier building, but is otherwise all of 19th century date. The northern units were built in 1890 as a wood store, hen house and open-fronted livestock shelter and are notable in that historic documents including plans and a letter outlining construction details were found within the archive. Both buildings are entirely typical of their function and use and represent small-scale campaigns of works during the 19th century.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>22nd May 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Yes, Arch M&R</i>
P. number	<i>6657</i>	Site code	<i>AS1889</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Outbuildings, formerly agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential conversion</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th century</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Great Gaddesden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>HP2 6JB</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.510m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 03313 13344</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>160-170m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire Count Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Andrew Morton</i>		
Full title	<i>Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP2 6JB; Historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5394</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2017</i>		

WIDMORE FARM, BRADDEN LANE, GADDESSEN ROW, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) carried out historic building recording at Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 03313 13344). The recording was commissioned by Andrew Morton and conducted to fulfil a condition of planning consent to convert two outbuildings into two cottages (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/03166/15/FUL).

The two outbuildings form part of a small courtyard arrangement to the west of the former farmhouse. Buildings 1 and 2 were both built in the 19th century, though each element was part of a distinct campaign of work.

The earliest building consists of Building 1, a former stable range built in red brick in the mid-19th century. The roof structure is of interest as its of imported Baltic softwood with a mark specific to the port of Gdansk, typically seen in buildings from the late 18th century to the mid-late 19th century.

Building 2 incorporates flintwork walls from an earlier building, but is otherwise all of 19th century date. The northern units were built in 1890 as a wood store, hen house and open-fronted livestock shelter and are notable in that historic documents including plans and a letter outlining construction details were found within the archive. Both buildings are entirely typical of their function and use and represent small-scale campaigns of works during the 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) carried out historic building recording at Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 03313 13344; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was commissioned by Andrew Morton and conducted to fulfil a condition of planning consent to convert two outbuildings into two cottages (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/03166/15/FUL).

1.2 The historic building monitoring and recording was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 29th October 2015) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 30th March 2016) and approved by HCC HEA. The product conformed to procedures outlined in Historic England's *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

1.3 The recording was undertaken to Level 3 as outlined in the Historic England document and had the following objectives:

- The detailed archaeological recording of the standing structure/s in their present form (to English Heritage Level 3), before any development commences, with the resultant archive to be deposited at an appropriate location in order to form a long-term record.

1.4 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks is being conducted and will be the subject of a separate report by AS. Specifically, the monitoring will include the archaeological monitoring of the removal of existing hard standing, ground reduction and drainage works within the courtyard area.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Great Gaddesden is a village lying in the Chiltern Hills to the north of Hemel Hempstead, and Widmore Farm itself lies some 2km to the north on the north-west side of Bradden Lane, which extends south-west to north-east from the main road A4146. The surrounding landscape is relatively rural with a patchwork of small irregular fields frequently punctuated by copses and woodland.

2.2 The assessment buildings are within a small courtyard complex lying immediately to the west of the former farmhouse, and form two and a half sides of

the courtyard. The entrance to the courtyard lies on the south fronting the road and is enclosed by a boundary wall to either side of a large metal gate (Plate 1).

2.3 Building 1 forms the northern range of the assemblage with an L-shaped range (Building 2) on the east and returning along the south side. These are labelled on Fig. 2. The west side of the courtyard contains a large brick and part weatherboarded structure with large timber double doors that lies outside the scope of the assessment (Plate 2).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Great Gaddesden comes from the Hertford Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 3-10.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources for this type of evidence was HALS and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Fieldwork

3.5 The site was visited between the 22nd May 2017 in order to undertake the technical analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans and a cross-section were produced and reproduced as Fig. 12.

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views

and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 11).

4 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 *Topography, geology & soils*

4.1.1 Widmore Farm lies on elevated land at the top of the east bank of the River Gade valley which runs 1.4km to the west in a south-westerly direction towards Hemel Hempstead. The site lies at approximately 160-170m AOD with land in its immediate vicinity gently sloping down to the south-west, however at a distance of c.500m to the west the land steeply drops to 115m AOD.

4.1.2 The site lies in a pocket of geological formation which comprises the Lambeth Group; a clay, silt and sand sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene. This lies within the larger landscape which is dominated by the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation 300m to the south-west. The overlying soil type is a slightly acidic, loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 Widmore Farm is recorded in the HER as possibly medieval in origin. The name 'Wytemere' is documented as early as 1296, and as 'Wydymer' or 'Wydimere' in 1325 (Gover et al. 1938, 35). In 1559 it was 'Wedmer well ponde', referring to the pond ('probably meaning withy pool') rather than the farmstead but a 1623 reference to 'Widmer pittle' is more likely to refer to the farmstead.

4.2.2 The farmhouse at Widmore Farm is thought to be 18th century in date and externally appears superficially consistent with a late 18th or 19th century date. This interpretation is perhaps reinforced by an absence of buildings depicted in the vicinity on Dury and Andrews' map of 1766 (Fig. 3) and while the approximate position can be determined by the L-shape of Beech Wood to the west and settlement to the south (Gaddesden Hoo) and east (Jockey End) it should be noted that the map is a topographical map and not necessarily a true depiction of the buildings.

4.2.3 Bryant's map of 1822 is the first to depict the farmstead on the north side of Bradden Lane (Fig. 4). The farmstead is labelled 'Widmores' and the buildings are shown arranged on an E-plan with buildings to the east and west. The tithe map depicts the farmstead in more detail (Fig. 5) as a complex of three buildings enclosing a courtyard. The farmhouse is depicted on the north side, but here shown extending west over the position of Building 1 (in this assessment). It is perhaps likely that the western range is a previous good sized structure, perhaps a barn.

Flanking ranges forming the east and west arms of the courtyard include one in the position of the large building present today (outside the scope of the investigation) and a further building to the east which no longer exists. Located in plot No. 542, Widmore Farm is listed as owned by Edward Green but occupied by George Hoave, as are some of the fields to the east and north (Appendix 3). A document dated 1844 records George Proctor acquiring the copyhold of The Hoo Estate, including Widmore Farm, part of Great Gaddesden manor from Edward Greene as well as other parcels of land from the Cole family (Acc. No. DE/Ls/T53).

4.2.4 The next map reproduced depicts some change but a similar general arrangement. It comprises the 1877 Ordnance Survey (OS) and includes much detail of the farmstead (Fig. 6). The house is depicted as a single block with several long ranges forming a courtyard arrangement, of which the house forms the north-east corner. Several of the buildings occupy the same footprint as buildings on the site today, including the farmhouse and Building 1 forming the north side of the courtyard. The west side of the courtyard has been extended with additional ranges around a small yard and the principal yard has been divided. More significantly, an open-fronted range is shown extending along the south side of the yard in the position of Unit 3 of Building 2.

4.2.5 A document survives that was produced in 1890 by N. W. Robinson, a surveyor of Hemel Hempstead. It comprises a set of proposal drawings for a new building at Widmore Farm (Acc No. DE/Md/34) and is accompanied by a letter and memorandum detailing the construction of Units 1 and 2 of Building 2, which consisted of a new open-fronted shed, henhouse and woodhouse. The drawings include a plan, elevation and cross-section (Fig. 7) and show the new range as having brick walls, a king post roof with iron king rod and mangers and troughs along the east wall. A letter along with the plan is transcribed in Appendix 4 and details the exact instructions left by the architect to the contractor about the construction of the building.

4.2.6 The estate appears to be under the control of Hugh Proctor of Boxted House at the time of construction, the acting Executor of the late Thomas Proctor Esq.'s will, presumably the last owner. A newspaper article from the London Gazette lists Hugh Proctor, along with Thomas, and a Harold Proctor, as the executors of a Percy Proctor's will in 1884 suggesting a family connection (The London Gazette 1884, 1903). Historical directories later list George Hughes as farming at Widmore Farm between 1894 and 1914 (1894, 79; 1902, 87; 1908, 98; 1914, 104).

4.2.7 The new outbuilding is shown on the next OS map of 1901 which depicts the new range extending north from the southern range. The eastern range formerly lying to the south-east of the farmhouse is no longer present though a well is now shown in front of the farmhouse (Fig. 8). Sales particulars of the Hoo Estate in 1904 indicate the farm was still part of the Hoo manorial estate (Acc No. DE/Gr/30/1/20). Widmore Farm is being sold as Lot 7 "a desirable agricultural holding" comprising a brick and tiled farmhouse, and a range of brick and slated farm premises. These included a cart-horse stable, cow-house, cattle shed, piggery, loose box, barn, cattle shed with granary, cart and implement lodge, all enclosed within a stock yard. Comparison between the list of land in 1904 and the 1844 documents indicates many of the smaller fields have been subsumed to great larger parcels of land.

4.2.8 The following OS map from 1924 indicates there has been some clearance to the west of the courtyard and new development to the north in the form of an L-shaped set of outbuildings (Fig. 9). An aerial photograph from 1972 indicates small scale development to some of the outbuildings and the construction of a large barn to the west of the courtyard (Fig. 10). There appears to have been a small extension to the east elevation of Building 2 and a lean-to or other similar range attached on the north side of Building 1, while a pump is now shown immediately adjoining Building 2. The 1974 OS map depicts little alteration in the area of the assessment buildings though the open-fronted elements are well-expressed (Fig. 10).

5 THE BUILDINGS (Fig. 12)

Building 1

Exterior

5.1 This structure consists of a narrow brick-built range extending east-west, all consistent with a date around the middle of the 19th century. It rises over a single storey to a pitched and gabled roof, and abuts the large structure to the west. This range likely originally formed stables and has a series of doorways on the south to the yard (Plate 3). The bricks measure 9" x 4½" x 2½" (229mm x 114mm x 64mm) and are typically 19th century, being a variable orange colour interspersed with overburnt headers, stretchers and kiss marks. There is no access provided to the north side though evidence suggests that elevation is all plain brickwork. On the south side, areas of original brickwork are laid in Flemish bond and marked by the survival of original lime mortar, which is buff coloured with a high aggregate content. Patching and repair is visible in later brickwork with cement pointing.

5.2 Six doorways lie on the south side, all narrow being 0.95m wide rising to full-height with timber jambs and upper panels of brick. However, four of these have been narrowed from wider examples that originally measured 1.23m wide as indicated by queen closers and rebuilt brickwork (Plate 4). The wider doorways would be more consistent with stable doors and likely included overlights for ventilation and lighting. These doorways formerly held split doors, indicated by strap hinges and although the doors are lost, the upper leaf hung on the opposite side to the lower leaf.

5.3 Immediately in front of the range the remains of a brick paved yard surface survive.

Interior

5.4 The interior is much altered and entirely stripped out, with the most recent divisions being of modern blockwork. The existing floor is of concrete, poured on the 25th March 2017 as demonstrated by a dated scribed into the wet concrete. The space was formerly divided into six cells in modern blockwork, though at least two are raised over earlier brickwork, though it is unclear if these are relic fragments of internal walls or the remains of a brick floor.

5.5 The roof structure survives though not complete and the current works have seen steel members inserted to form two 'trusses' at the west end with a long ridge piece extending along the entire length of the building. The outer walls (north, east and south) are all original and of painted brickwork with rendered lower areas, perhaps added in the early 20th century to comply with regulations for livestock keeping (Plate 5). The doorways on the south are marked only by evidence for the narrowing of wider doorways.

5.6 The west end has been rebuilt as part of this phase of work.

5.7 The roof includes two historic phases of work. One original truss survives at the east end with a second half truss adjoining and a third mostly lost at the west end. Two ephemeral trusses represent a secondary phase, probably part of an early 20th century phase.

5.8 The east end preserves most diagnostic evidence for the building, where the roof structure is constructed all of softwood. Bays 1 and 2 preserve Truss 1 which is characterised by a tie-beam with pegged raking struts supporting a purlin in each pitch, also pegged to the principal rafters (Plate 6). The principal rafters are pegged to the tie-beam and rise to a ridgeboard. Many common rafters survive in Bays 1 and 2, but of most note is the presence of a scribed bracking mark on the north purlin demonstrating that the timber is of Baltic origin (Plate 7: composite). It includes the mark for the port of Gdansk, a series of arabic numerals and the possible initials of the bracker at Gdansk. Fragments of other marks are visible, but all truncated and undecipherable. The conversion method on the face bearing the timber mark is not clear, but the remainder is reciprocally sawn.

5.9 Half of Truss 2 survives and includes the half tie-beam, a pegged strut to the purlin and principal rafter on the south, but the north side is lost though the principal rafter survives and the north stump of the tie-beam.

5.10 The trusses between Bays 3 and 4 are replaced with two examples in softwood including tie-beam and raking struts of similar form but very slender and all nailed (Plate 8). Truss 3 lies over an existing blockwork partition, while Truss 4 has mortices in the soffit for a lower internal studwork partition (Plate 9). Truss 5 preserves fragments of the original fabric including the principal rafters with empty mortices for pegged raking struts and at either end stumps of the tie-beam survive, the rest removed during these works. The south purlin here has some scribed marks and what may be the end of the mark for Gdansk.

Building 2

Exterior

5.11 The second assessment structure is of a number of phases and forms the eastern side of the complex with a short return to the south. It is positioned to the south of but not adjoining the east end of Building 1, and the position of a doorway on the south side of the former range suggests Building 2 is secondary, this also

proven through map evidence and the proposed plans demonstrating the northern element of the building dates to 1890.

5.12 The building formed a single-storey structure though the roof has been entirely removed at the time of the survey, and all fixtures and fittings have been removed. It has been divided into units for ease of description (shown on Fig. 12) and Units 1 and 2 form the structure noted above in the historic research, while Unit 3 utilises elements of a pre-existing range such as flint walling along the southern boundary that returns to form the west end of Unit 3.

5.13 Unit 1 and 2 survive as the remains of the building constructed according to the plans shown in Fig. 7 and this opportunity to compare surviving physical evidence with original plans is of much interest. Unit 1 is constructed of red/plum coloured stock brick laid in Flemish garden wall bond, the bricks measuring 8¼-8½" x 4" x 2½" (210-216mm x 102mm x 64mm). The external walls of Unit 1 are all of this fabric, while the east elevation of Unit 2 facing the farmhouse forecourt is of this fabric and continuous. The east side of Unit 1 includes a standard sized doorway now blocked with brickwork and the south-west corner is of bull-nosed bricks much as outlined on the plans and in the accompanying letter (Appendix 4). The interior of Unit 1 is given access through two doorways, the south one is original with a stone threshold and the second is inserted as part of a previous phase of work.

5.14 To the south, the west side of Unit 2 has been mostly rebuilt in later masonry of a single brick depth. However, a single timber post remains that reflects the formerly open-fronted character of the building. A window has been inserted as part of the current scheme.

5.15 The final unit extending east-west along the southern side of the courtyard incorporates a high flintwork wall which forms the south and west walls of this range and survives from an earlier building. The south wall is, however, itself of two phases of flintwork and the corners are of 19th century brick. The north-west corner retains 19th century brickwork, but the remainder of the north elevation is all of a single brick depth and probably late 19th or early 20th century.

Interior

5.16 With the removal of the roof structure and some internal walls the original plan form is not entirely clear but enough survives supported by historic documents to illustrate the form. In all areas the floor are of recently poured concrete.

5.17 Unit 1 originally formed two self-contained spaces with the dividing wall now removed, and the south wall to the adjoining unit pierced by a wide aperture and standard size doorway cut through the existing brickwork. Originally, the east doorway (now blocked with Fletton brickwork) led into the north room (originally the wood store), easily accessible from the farmhouse, while the southern space was reached from the courtyard and formed the henhouse. Nothing survives from its original incarnation though the southern wall originally held boxes for the birds.

5.18 To the south, Unit 2 includes two cells. The east wall is either of painted brickwork or rendered to three-quarters height. Here one or two timber bearers are

visible in the brickwork, presumably to hold fixings for the mangers depicted on the original drawings that extended along this east wall. A doorway was possibly pierced into the dividing wall and a central internal window infilled with brickwork as part of the current works. The south cell includes the angled wall and includes sections of painted brickwork with render and one brick buttress on the east.

5.19 The final unit (Unit 3) was formerly divided into three spaces, though is now of two. Some areas of paint remain on the north, and the outlines of two former doorways survive, these also infilled during the current phase of work. Two former window apertures are also visible. The internal wall between the two spaces is of painted brickwork, the bricks with occasional diagonal skintles. The east end of the unit facing the farmhouse forecourt is all of Fletton brickwork, and seemingly represents a wider former aperture infilled fairly recently. The flintwork of the south wall is exposed, but mostly painted white and rendered at low level.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Historic building recording at Widmore Farm saw the assessment and survey of two agricultural outbuildings (Buildings 1 and 2) that form part of a small courtyard arrangement to the west of the former farmhouse. A third large weatherboarded and brick structure formed the west side of the complex but was not subject to assessment. The buildings were all built in the 19th century, but are each part of a distinct campaign of building.

6.2 Building 1 was the earliest and most complete of the structures surviving at the site and originally comprised a stable range facing into the courtyard. It is built of typically mid-19th century red brick and the pattern of queen closers indicates there were originally four wider doorways, probably with overlights and containing split doors, and two others of more narrow width. No evidence is visible within to suggest the positions of internal partitions, and later 20th century blockwork partitions have been mostly removed. The structure is divided into six bays and the remains of three original and two slightly later trusses survive. The primary roof structure is entirely consistent with an early-mid 19th century date utilising softwood in a regular and systematic arrangement. The presence of scribed timber marks suggests that the timber was imported from the forests of northern Europe, and a particular mark demonstrates the timber was shipped from the port of Gdansk. The two later trusses are of probably later 19th or early 20th century date, being of fairly ephemeral slender softwood, all nailed.

6.3 The second building (Building 2) is of three units forming the east and part of the south sides of the complex. The southern unit incorporates flintwork walls of an earlier building but otherwise the structure is of late 19th century date. Of note are the two eastern units of Building 2 which were built in 1890 and are of much interest due to the survival of not only a set of original plans, but also an associated letter containing many construction details.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to Historic England's *MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* and MAP2 standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be lodged with Dacorum Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Andrew Morton for commissioning and funding the works.

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1 National Heritage List for England
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Archives and local Studies (HALS).

HER	NGR	Description
Prehistoric		
252	TL 038 134	Six Acheulian implements, side scraper and flake. Luton Museum (Acc 30/37/27/27). This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links these Luton Museum finds with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
253	TL 038 134	Two ovate hand axes. Luton Museum (Acc 133/36 & 132/36). This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links these Luton Museum finds with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
254	TL 038 134	Flint implement. BM (Acc 1913 3-17 (12-40)). This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links this find with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
255	TL 038 134	62 flint implements and 26 worked conglomerates. Luton Museum (Acc 12/B/3014-3113,86/27/27). This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links these Luton Museum finds with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
256	TL 038 134	Two worked flints. Now in Luton Museum and the Ashmolean. This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links the Luton Museum finds with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
257	TL 038 134	Two flint axes. Luton Museum (Acc 243/39 & 244/39). This record was entered without a grid reference, but Wessex Archaeology links these Luton Museum finds with those made by W G Smith at Butterfields Pit, Gaddesden Row [1149].
258	TL 0387 1349	Thames pick in Luton Museum (Acc 1/28/2559). NGR added 17.11.04; its location is arbitrary, but based on the possibility that the retrieval of the find is associated with nearby discoveries of Palaeolithic material at Butterfields Pit [1149] and Roman finds [2853].
259	TL 0387 1349	Two scrapers. Luton Museum (Acc 1/28/520, 622). NGR added 17.11.04; its location is arbitrary, but based on the possibility that the retrieval of the finds is associated with nearby discoveries of Palaeolithic material [1149] and Roman finds [2853].
260	TL 0387 1349	Neolithic flint flakes and cores. Luton Museum (Acc 1/28/513-5, 521, 1/28/516-9). NGR added 17.11.04; its location is arbitrary, but based on

		the possibility that the retrieval of the finds is associated with nearby discoveries of Palaeolithic material [1149] and Roman finds [2853].
262	TL 0387 1349	Two Neolithic flint axes. Luton Museum (Acc 1/28/2560,245/39). The NGR is arbitrary, but based on the possibility that the retrieval of the finds is associated with nearby discoveries of Palaeolithic material [1149] and Roman finds [2853].
263	TL 0384 1345	Neolithic knife. The NGR is arbitrary, but based on the possibility that the retrieval of the find is associated with nearby discoveries of Palaeolithic material [1149] and Roman finds [2853].
1149	TL 038 134	Pit now partly back-filled and overgrown. 50 handaxes, 5 rough-outs, 11 cores, 13 retouched flakes, 43 flakes and 27 miscellaneous worked flints are recorded from the site; other finds [253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258] may also be from here. In the early 20th century Worthington G Smith recorded a 'working floor' at this site, and recovered an assemblage of worked implements. In 1975 J Wymer cut a section which produced some derived palaeoliths and 'broadly confirmed' Smith's sequence. Another section was cut by D Bridgland and P Harding in 1988, and the site reassessed by Mark White, who provides the available data and notes that 'both recent excavations failed to relocate Smith's floors'. The finds are at various locations: British Museum, Natural History Museum, Institute of Archaeology, London, Luton and St Albans Museums and Ashmolean, Oxford. The pit is shown on the 1898 OS map, with small ponds, workings, and a kiln building; it was woodland twenty years earlier.
Romano-British		
2853	TL 037 134	'Many Roman pottery sherds, part of an amphora and a Roman denarius have been found on the surface of the land close to the pit at Butterfield's brickyard, Gaddesden Row, Great Gaddesden (the Brickyard on Smith's plan occupies field centred at TL 0375 1340)'. 'The quarry pit associated with the old brickyard still retains its form although it is now overgrown with vegetation in part. The field centred TL 0375 1340 has been under pasture for many years. No local information on further finds'.
4575	Centred TL 05479 12590 (2551m by 2145m)	Short length of Roman road at Gaddesden Row; part of Viatores' route 169, 'Elstree to Eaton Bray', but likely to take a different course to the south-east. Part of the Viatores' route 169 was suggested to run from the north end of Hemel Hempstead at Cupid Green Lane (TL 0703 1033) via a curving route to Gaddesden Row, and from there to the county boundary at TL 0319 1429 (for the whole route see [4166]). Little has been found to confirm it, but observation of a pipeline close to the SE end of the Gaddesden Row found that its straight course continued directly towards Hemel Hempstead beyond the present right-angled turn, and was indeed Roman. There is nothing to indicate, however, that to the south it took the (unlikely)

		sharply curving route proposed by the Viatores, or where it went to the NW. One side ditch and a patch of metalling were revealed in 2006, but there was little to date them. The metalling (rough flint cobbles and gravel in a silty clay matrix) overlay a shallow depression which may have been a hollow way, perhaps later prehistoric or early Roman. For a trackway which may have intersected closer to Gaddesden Row, see [30970].
Medieval		
1151	TL 041 135	'R Bruce found fragments of two 13th century cooking pots in a newly cleared ditch at Brown's orchard. The site adjoins a brickyard of unknown date reported by D F Renn'.
15801	TL 03874 13993	Ballingdon Cottage is a timber-framed house on a low brick sill with red brick infill, the ground floor cased in brick at the rear. was built in the late 15th or early 16th century and was probably wholly open from ground to roof. It appears to have had a hall with an inner room to the south; to the north, presumably, were the cross-passage and a further bay. In the 17th century upper floors were inserted and the house was heightened to two storeys; a chimney-stack was built in the hall, leaving room for a cross-passage behind it; and the north bay was completely rebuilt. The 1878 OS map shows the house divided into four cottages, with garden plots behind and other cottages between the house and the roadway. By 1898 <4> it had been rearranged as three cottages. It was reconfigured in the 1950s, perhaps only then becoming again a single house.
Post-medieval		
11404	TL 0389 1354	The chapel was constructed in 1845 and had an associated burial ground. From cartographic evidence it appears that an extension was built onto the north eastern side between 1901 and 1924. It ceased to be used for worship c.1970 and has been converted into first a joinery workshop and then a store for antique furniture. The external fabric appears largely unaltered, but its conversion into a joinery removed the building's original internal features. On the 1878 OS map it is marked 'Baptist Chapel (High Calvinist)'. It was listed in Upton's 1847-48 survey as 'Hyper-Calvinistic', with a Sunday school. 'The Congregation at the Baptist Chapel is a surprising one for the neighbourhood, but it is a centre of high sentiment, and of little local usefulness. The Minister lives at Dunstable, and his assistant at Markyate Street'.
11422	Centred TL 03615 12595 (675m by 671m)	Early 16th century house, partly rebuilt in 1904, in 19th century park. The Hoo is largely 20th century, but incorporates to the west the wing of an earlier house of half-H plan. The middle, or hall range of this wing was the oldest part, probably dating to the early 16th century and originally timber-framed. A wing was added to the east in the 17th century, and perhaps a cupola to the hall range; a further wing was added to the west at the end of the 17th century, when the hall range was re-fronted and the older

		<p>building re-fenestrated. The Hoo belonged to the Welles family until 1683, when it passed by marriage to Dr Edward Greene, who may have been responsible for the late 17th century works. In 1904 a new house named The Hoo was built in the park (at TL 032 123) and the old house was largely rebuilt. Subsequently the new house was demolished, and the old house resumed its name. The associated park of c. 60 acres (24 ha.) was created c.1800, and is shown on Bryant's map of 1822. It is a typical example of the period, when many small parks were created by less wealthy owners by enclosing fields and enclosures, and planting new trees at strategic points to improve the prospect. They rarely contained deer. At Gaddesden Hoo, the public road was closed, and part of its line converted to a private drive which approached the house from the south-east. The house, and a small 'pleasure ground', was set on the northern edge of the parkland, and separated from it by a linear feature, probably the ha ha or sunken fence that exists today. The park was bounded by pre-existing woodland to the west (Hoo Wood) and to the east (Hoo Belt). Additional planting extended Hoo Wood to the north (Donkey's Dell). Within the park hedgerow trees were retained when the existing hedges were removed, and some of these trees survive, including several oaks. There were two walled gardens, one now a rose garden.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: NE of the house are brick stables and a possible cart house in a courtyard. The courtyard range has various types of roofs, some gabled slate and one hipped clay tile roof.</p>
15313	TL 04005 12624	<p>The farmhouse at Ledgemore Farm is possibly Victorian. The farmstead is shown on the 1838 tithe map with the house set back from the road and two ranges of farm buildings behind, with a pond at the south corner. This arrangement is shown in more detail on the 1878 OS map, but the 1898 map shows a drastic change. The post-medieval farmhouse had been demolished and the farm buildings rebuilt, on the same footings but in a compact regular group of three ranges. The new house is a small building at the SW end of the new range. These buildings survive, with modern additions to the east and north. The small pyramidal-roofed building in the front garden survives from the earlier 19th century layout, as it is shown on the 1878 map attached to the front of the original farmhouse. The site of this house is in the garden.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Brick house. A range of buildings, also of brick, are located to the southeast of the house. One of these buildings has a hipped slate roof. Three stores to the southeast beyond also of brick with gable slate or corrugated iron roofs. Possibly barns and stables. Standing alone NW of the house in the front garden is a timber-framed building, possibly a granary/sunhouse. This is a timber boarded small building with a hipped clay tile roof in</p>

		the style of a granary. Three modern barns also present.
15314	TL 03841 14017	<p>Post-medieval farmstead, the house dating to c.1600 and once divided into three cottages. The farmhouse at Ballingdon Farm (now Old Ballingdon Farm) is a long two-storey timber-framed house dating to c.1600, set back from the road and facing east. It is five bays wide, with a central entrance under a three-bay jettied upper floor carried on an elaborately moulded oak bressumer. This jettied front is plastered and pargetted in a diamond shape with crowned Tudor rose and 'E R'. The remainder is cased in red brick, although with the framing still exposed on the upper floor at the back of the house. The red brick end bays are later additions, the north end dating to the 19th century. These bays have internal end gable chimneys. Inside, the chimney stack in the centre is a replacement for a larger 17th century original. A small cast-iron pump is attached to the rear wall. Attached at the north end and projecting to the east is a long low stable range in red brick and slate. The house is shown on the 1838 tithe map, but not the stable range. Only a short outbuilding then stood here, with a second building along the road frontage. By 1878 the stable range had been built and the house was divided into three cottages facing a regular yard. By 1898, only the north end of the house was separate, the stable range extended to the roadway, and a new open-fronted range stood along the roadside. This arrangement formed a regular half-H plan around a rectangular yard.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Mainly brick farmhouse - some exposed framing to the mid section of the rear (front first floor section is rendered and has an English Heritage plaque) Gable, claytile roof. Central doorway to northeast face (front). Stable block also of brick - stable + cart entrance + many windows. Forms north range, abuts house - west range. East range has gone. Gable clay tile roof. Also modern concrete barns on site.</p>
15315	TL 03835 13817	<p>Post-medieval farmstead with 16th century or earlier farmhouse. The farmhouse at Southings was built in the 16th century or earlier as a timber-framed open hall house, a large three-cell house with a single long bay as the hall, an unheated parlour with cellar below at the west end, a wide cross-passage in its own bay at the hall's east end, and service rooms beyond. In the 17th century a chimney was inserted into the cross-passage (possibly replacing a late 16th century timber-framed stack) and an upper floor into the hall. The house was adapted to a lobby-entry plan by inserting back-back fireplaces into the stack, which took up the western half of the passage, and the eastern half was thrown into a single space by removing partitions around the service rooms. In the 18th century the house was cased in red brick, leaving only part of the frame exposed on the south side overlooking the farmyard. In the 19th century it was altered and extended on the north side. 19th century maps show the change between 1838 and 1878, with the older farm buildings replaced or adapted to a</p>

		regular arrangement which largely survives. There was no great change in layout, merely updating. 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Farmstead - a number of buildings. Farmhouse, timber-framed house with brick nogging. Originally an open hall house. Two storey. One dormer window. Gable clay tile roof. A brick long building forms the west range of a courtyard (a barn or a stable block?). It has windows to its east face. Rear projecting bay with gable roof. Clay tiled roof. A small brick store stands to the west of the farmhouse and of the courtyard. The store abuts a modern barn, and a timber-framed building. Another three modern barns are present. A possible granary abuts the west face of the farmhouse. It is timber-framed and weather-boarded and has a half-hipped clay tile roof. The name is documented as Southens in 1761, 'and is to be associated with the family of William Southen', documented in 1652.
15317	TL 04072 13647	The house called Brown or Brown's Orchard was built in the 16th or early 17th century, a long two-storey timber-framed building with five structural bays now with brick infill and casing. One bay from the north end is a short gabled rear wing. Three more similar rear wings were added in the 20th century, giving the appearance of a pair at each end with a gap between opposite the large internal chimney. The house is shown on the later 19th century OS maps divided into cottages. It faces east over its garden, with a large outbuilding to the NE. This is a four-bay timber-framed and weather-boarded stable, dating to c.1600. 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Timber-framed house - two storey, brick nogging painted white. Gable, clay tile roof. Presumably T-plan with attic rooms. Timber-framed and weather-boarded stable, probably on a brick sill. Gable, clay tile roof. Windows. Single storey. Roof high pitched. Situated northeast of house.
15460	TL 03307 13343	Post-medieval farmstead with possibly medieval origins. The farmhouse at Widmore Farm is possibly 18th century - but with a modern front wall. Widmore Farm is shown and named on the 1838 tithe map, with a large farmhouse set back from the road, and east and west ranges enclosing the yard in front of the house. On the waste in the roadway opposite was a large pond. The 1878 OS map shows a similar arrangement but with the house confined to the NE corner of the yard and a kitchen garden beyond. Open-fronted sheds lined a small secondary yard attached to the outside of the west range. Alterations by 1898 appear to include a new open-fronted east range, leaving the house beyond the farmyard. 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Barn and store, timber-framed and weather-boarded buildings, one rests on concrete blocks. Gable, slate roofs. Forms an L plan. Unable to see clearly. Situated to the west of the lane, to the north of a larger

		<p>courtyard, and to the northwest of the house. The name is documented as Wytemere in 1296, and Wydymer or Wydimere in 1325. In 1559 it was Wedmer well ponde, referring to the pond ('probably meaning withy pool') rather than the farmstead. A 1623 reference to 'Widmer pittle' is more likely to mean the farmstead, but it is still possible that this has medieval origins.</p>
15461	TL 03220 13176	<p>The farmhouse is early Victorian in date, a brick house with a hipped slate roof. 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Two barns, a store and a shed. The barns are timber-framed and weatherboarded on brick sills. Gable, clay tile roofs. Doors and windows inserted. One has a window where a large door would have been and an extension (?) store at the northeast end. Form east and west ranges of a courtyard. The south range of the courtyard consists of a store/shed, a timber-framed and weatherboarded building on a brick sill. Gable ended with clay tile roof. The farmstead is shown and named on the 1838 tithe map. The house stood behind the farmstead east of the road; the farm buildings stood around three sides of a rectangular yard, with one range along the roadside. This is at the south end of the common land or waste along which the roadway runs both NE and NE, meeting here at right-angles. The 1878 OS map names it Hache's Farm, with much the same arrangement as in 1838 and an orchard to the south. By 1898 the yard had been reduced in size by moving the SE boundary away from the house. In 1898 this was still Hache's Farm; this is because it was the home of John ate Hache, documented in 1296.</p>
15712	Centred TL 0457 1476 (1538m by 1566m)	<p>Park worked on by Capability Brown, but now largely farmland; elements of the Victorian gardens survive. The park at Beechwood [10236] is supposed to have been landscaped by Lancelot Brown in the 1750s; but 'Brown's task apparently was to thin out rather than to plant on any extensive scale'. There is an undated but apparently 19th century plan of the park in the Herts Record Office, but the house has been a school for many years and much of the park has reverted to arable. Some trees survive, and a ha-ha.</p> <p>This is 'an important 18th century designed landscape with remnants of one of Capability Brown's earliest works, incorporating the dower house at Cheverells [15270] and the eyecatcher at Hill Farm' [10247]. In the 19th century the gardens were laid out in High Victorian style; some details survive. The polygonal walled kitchen garden has walls of 17th and 18th century red brick. The Listed structures include an early 19th century sundial, and four garden urns made c.1860 but re-using 18th century Portland stone pedestals. The enormous bowls, about 1m across, are in buff terracotta. Those on the east front 'were probably installed when the line of the drive was set back from immediately outside the entrance door in 1860'. For the icehouse, see [6098].</p>

		<p>The c.1838 title map shows a stableyard in the area of the icehouse, at an angle to the house itself and sheltered by trees. The 1878 OS map shows the trees and a remodelled or rebuilt stableyard in line with the house, the sundial on a lawn west of the main block and a path from the kitchen garden stretching for 330m in a straight line to a structure at the NW end. This layout may be part of the alterations in High Victorian style c.1860. It is not in fact clear which parts, if any, of Brown's 1754 proposals for the park were carried out and when. 'He intended to modify the existing layout by curving the straight edges of the blocks of woodland, to vary and define their planting, and to introduce meandering walks. The kitchen gardens were to be screened'; small ponds and the existing avenues would be retained, and additions would include a ha-ha, a temple, and other decorative structures. The 1766 map shows little change, but parts of the scheme may have been carried out later. 'Views of the early 19th century park show the house still surrounded by large trees in undulating parkland and a pond remaining on the entrance front'.</p> <p>The 1753-4 survey and plans by Capability Brown, who intended to replace a Bridgemanesque landscape with a more informal one. The park, however, stands on a plateau with no scope for one of his lakes. The estate belonged to the Sebright family from the 16th century until 1961, although they let the house from the 1870s before Sir John Sebright was declared bankrupt in 1886. In 1932 they sold the Home Farm, and much of the estate in 1935. In 1939 the house ceased to be a family home, and became the HQ of Spillers the milling company; from 1942 to 1946 the park, being flat and well away from operational airfields, housed damaged and obsolete aircraft, and many Nissen huts for repair and maintenance teams. From 1946 to 1961 the house was let to a girls' school. In 1961 the house was at last sold, by order of the Public Trustee, and bought by the school which became Beechwood Park School in 1964. A tornado in 1963 felled many large specimen trees, allowing expansion of the school facilities across the site of the walled garden and associated service buildings. Beyond these, however, the park retains much of the landscape viewed by Brown. Groundworks outside the walled garden at the south end of the school buildings in 2015 revealed a gravel pathway just outside the wall, leading out into the park; the gravel contained four small sherds of 19th century pottery. A piece of decorative carved stone found on a spoil heap (apparently having been used as hardcore) appears to have come from an ornamental garden feature.</p>
15804	TL 03817 13959	<p>Lovatts Cottage was built in the early 15th century and comprised an open hall between storeyed bays. The hall originally had a timber chimney-stack. The bay to W comprised pantry, buttery and staircase; that to E was the parlour. The insertion of the floor is contemporary with wall paintings in the hall and parlour that are dated to the third</p>

		<p>quarter of the 16th century. About the end of the 17th century the present chimney-stack was built; in the early 19th century, when the house was turned into cottages, some walls were rebuilt or infilled with brick. Two schemes of wall painting are recorded in the house, one of them with figures and late 16th or 17th century in date.</p> <p>The 1878 OS map shows the house divided into four cottages. At this date all the older houses at Ballingdon Bottom had been divided up to accommodate the local agricultural population, with other cottages added.</p>
30331	TL 03619 13347	<p>Bunkers is shown on the 1838 tithe map as Bunkers Farm, although only the house, a barn, a small outbuilding, and a pond are depicted in a compact group at the south end of the access track. The 1878 OS map shows only the house (named 'Bunkers'), with a garden laid out across the site of the barn, and the pond.</p> <p>The house is 17th century in date, a two storey and attics building with three cells and lobby entry plan. It is timber-framed, but with the ground floor renewed in red brick and with red brick infill on the upper floor. The front has three bays, including a narrow bay one third from the east end for the entrance and chimney. The original layout had the stair behind the chimney, which may have been timber-framed, and heating only for the east (parlour and chamber) end; the west room was unheated. In the later 17th century the chimney, which rises through the ridge, was rebuilt in brick. The house was renovated in the later 20th century and the staircase rebuilt.</p> <p>The first record of the name is as 'Bonkers' in 1559, and Bunkers from 1647.</p>
Modern		
15157	TL 03280 13442	<p>Oaklands Farm is not shown on the later 19th century OS maps. This was still a large field between Widmore Farm [15460] and Widmore Spring until the 20th century, when Oaklands was laid out as a smallholding with buildings in line along the west side of a narrow rectangular plot. 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Two modern barns and a timber-framed and weather-boarded farm building.</p>
Undated		
12360	TL 0360 1365	Registered common land. NGR = approximate centre point.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1766	Dury & Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire	3	-	HALS
1822	Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire	4	-	HALS
1838	Great Gaddesden tithe map	5	-	HALS
1877	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXVI.11	6	1:2500	HALS
1901	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXVI.11	7	1:2500	HALS
1924	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXVI.11	8	1:2500	HALS
1972	Aerial photograph; sheet 526	9	-	HALS
1974	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL0213-0313	10	1:2500	HALS

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity (A.R.P)
539	Countess of Bridgewater	Thomas Taylor	Stockyard Meadow	Meadow	1. 1. 4
539a	Widmore Lane				8. 2. 5
540	Countess of Bridgewater	Thomas Taylor	Field adjoining Butlers	Arable	4. 2. 19
541	Edward Green	George Hoave	Orchard	Meadow	1. -. 38
542	Edward Green	George Hoave	Homestead		-. 1. 27
543	Edward Green	George Hoave	Meadow	Meadow	1. 1. 6
544	Edward Green	Mary Axtell, James Carter	2 cottages & gardens	-	-. 2. 29
545	Edward Green	George Hoave	Home Widmore	Arable	11. 3. 28

APPENDIX 4 1890 LETTER

Specification of Work required to be done in erecting and completing New Open Shed Fowl House and Wood Shed at Widmore farm Gaddesden row for The Exors. of The late Thomas Proctor Esq.

N. W. Robinson
Surveyor
Hemel Hempstead
Oct. 1890

Dig out the trenches for the Walls as shown on Section and Elevation. Return and save part of the Soil round the footings and deposit and well Ram the remainder where required to fill up low places in Buildings and Yard

Build Walls with 2 courses of footings and piers of Hard Well Burnt Second Stock Bricks and Mortar composed of Fresh Burnt Chalk Lime and sharp Road Sand to the proportion of one of Lime to 3 of Sand Take down and rebuild in 14" Brickwork the Brick and flint work of Old Building where coloured red on plan

Build circular corner to Wood Barn and other external arrises with Bull nosed Bricks. No. 4 courses to rise more than 12 inches and Gables to be carried up in 4 1/2" Brickwork above the purlins

Build Brick front to manger and Fill up the back with well rammed Concrete. Form bottom of Manger with 1/2" Staffordshire flooring quarries bedded in Mortar and grouted with Cement

Provide and set tilting one 7"x 3" tooled York window cill and 9"x 3" tooled York door cills and set one window and door frames. Take off the Slates of old Buildings as required and properly mitre the new roof to the old The new plates are to lie on the top of the old ones to which they are to be securely spiked.

Provide and set two 6"x 6" Oak storey posts to open Shed set 2'6" in ground and frame 2 Trusses with Tie Beams 7"x 3" Principals 5'2"x 3" Struts 3"x 3" and King rod 3/4" dia. & pole plates 7"x 4" The other Roof Timbers to be as follows Purlins 4 1/2"x 3" Ridge 7"x 1 1/2" Plates 4 1/2"x 3" Hips 7x1 1/2 and all necessary rolls and [?] fillets & Valley Boards (rafters 3-2 1/4 & eave [?]-5</1/4 - -)

The Windows to have solid 4 1/2" x 3" frame fitted with fixed Glazed ovolo casement at top and hit or miss shutters at Bottom The shutters are to be made so that they overlap 1/4" when closed The Doors to have 4 1/2"x 3" Solid filleted frames dowelled to Stone cills and 7/8 ledged & Braced Matched & Beaded

Wood Barn

Lay the Steps ridges & valleys with old milled Lead
Fix to the Eaves with Iron Supports every 4 ft 4 1/2" half round cast Iron Eaves Gutter and adjust the zinc Gutter of Old Roof and [recurrent] and corner of it with the Gutter of new Roof Provide and fix all necessary angles Ends and outlets and 2 6ft Stack pipes & shoes and fix where directed

Paint the Window and door frames and Eaves Gutter and pipes 3 coats plain colours inside and out

General Conditions

The Contractor is to provide all Tools labour water cartage & tackle and is to commence and steadily proceed with the Work and complete the Same within 2 months of order to commence unless prevented by frost or unusually inclement weather All Timbers Except where otherwise specified to be best yellow deal cut die square of the dimensions specified or marked on the Drawings free from large dead knots Shakes Sap or Water stains

The Contractor is to make Good the rood of old Shed where disturbed by new Work and provide any additional Work and Materials required to complete the Works in a workmanlike manner

N. B. The Contractor is to repoint in the spring any joints shaken by the frost.

The Proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender

James Ivory

[?]- illegible

[word]- uncertain

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead HP2 6JB
County: Herts	District: Dacorum
Village/Town:	Parish: Great Gaddesden
Planning application reference:	Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/03166/15/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	Andrew Morton
Nature of application:	Conversion to residential.
Present land use:	Outbuildings
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 03313 13344
Site Code:	AS1889
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building monitoring and recording
Date of work:	22.05.17
Location of finds /Curating museum:	Dacorum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) carried out historic building recording at Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Gaddesden Row, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 03313 13344). The recording was commissioned by Andrew Morton and conducted to fulfil a condition of planning consent to convert two outbuildings into two cottages (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/03166/15/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The two outbuildings form part of a small courtyard arrangement to the west of the former farmhouse. Buildings 1 and 2 were both built in the 19th century, though each element was part of a distinct campaign of work.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest building consists of Building 1, a former stable range built in red brick in the mid-19th century. The roof structure is of interest as its of imported Baltic softwood with a mark specific to the port of Gdansk, typically seen in buildings from the late 18th century to the mid-late 19th century.</i></p> <p><i>Building 2 incorporates flintwork walls from an earlier building, but is otherwise all of 19th century date. The northern units were built in 1890 as a wood store, hen house and open-fronted livestock shelter and are notable in that historic documents including plans and a letter outlining construction details were found within the archive. Both buildings are entirely typical of their function and use and represent small-scale campaigns of works during the 19th century.</i></p>
Author of summary: T. Collins	Date of Summary: June 2017

APPENDIX 6 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Widmore Farm, Hemel Hempstead</i>					NGR: <i>TL 03313 13344</i>		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Dacorum			
Site Code: <i>AS1889</i>				Project Number: <i>6657</i>			
Date of Work: <i>May 2017</i>				Related Work: <i>Arch M&R</i>			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
<i>Advice letter 29/10/2015</i>	<i>Yes</i>			<i>30th March 2016</i>	<i>Yes</i>		
Site Records (Description)							
<i>5 sheets A4 notes</i>							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
<i>1 sheet A3 drafting film</i>							
Architect's Drawings:							
<i>1 sheet A3 plan annotated</i>							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
<i>In report</i>						<i>Digital photographs and drawings on CD</i>	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
<i>5394</i>		<i>Historic building recording</i>				<i>Yes</i>	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
<i>1</i>	<i>120mm</i>	<i>8-15</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15-22</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>120mm</i>	<i>1-3</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
<i>In report and separate printout in archive folder</i>							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
<i>Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.</i>							

PLATES



Plate 1 South side of the complex showing barn (outside investigation) and south side of Building 2 with entrance between, taken from the south-west (DP 25)



Plate 2 View of the building forming the west side of the farm complex (outside the scope of investigation), taken from the east (DP 29)



Plate 3 South elevation of Building 1, taken from the south (DP 27)



Plate 4 Detail of a doorway on the south side of Building 1 showing evidence for the reduction in doorway size, taken from the south (DP 13)



Plate 5 Bay 1 (Building 1) showing painted outer walls with cement render at low level, taken from the north-west (DP 29)



Plate 6 View of Truss 1 (Building 1), taken from the west (DP 37)



Plate 7 Composite image showing detail of the north purlin between Bays 1 and 2 (Building 1) showing Baltic bracking mark including the symbol for the port of Gdansk (indicated), taken from the south (DPs 33-34)



Plate 8 Bays 4 and 5 (Building 1) showing secondary timber truss (Truss 4) and recent inserted steel truss, taken from the west (DP 40)



Plate 9 Detail of Truss 4 (Building 1) showing mortices for a lower studwork partition, taken from the west (DP 42)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South side of the complex showing barn (outside investigation) and south side of Building 2 with entrance between, taken from the south-west



DP 2

South side of the complex showing entrance with the south elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-west



DP 3

South elevation of Building 2 (Unit 3, west end) showing flintwork with brick corner and boundary wall extending to the entrance, taken from the south



DP 4

South elevation of Building 2 (Unit 3, east end) showing flintwork with brick corner and rebuilt upper brickwork, taken from the south



DP 5

South elevation of Building 2 (Unit 3), taken from the south-east



DP 6

East elevation of Building 2 (Unit 3), taken from the south-east



DP 7

View of the building forming the west side of the farm complex (outside the scope of investigation), taken from the east



DP 8

View of Building 1 with Building 2 to the right and the farmhouse beyond to the rear (outside the assessment), taken from the south



DP 9

View of Building 2 following the removal of the roof, taken from the north-west



DP 10

South elevation of Building 1, taken from the south



DP 11

Northern doorway on the south elevation of Building 1, taken from the south



DP 12

Section of brick paving to the south of Building 1, taken from the south



DP 13
 Detail of a doorway on the south side of Building 1 showing evidence for the reduction in doorway size, taken from the south



DP 14
 Section of brick paving to the south of Building 1, taken from the east



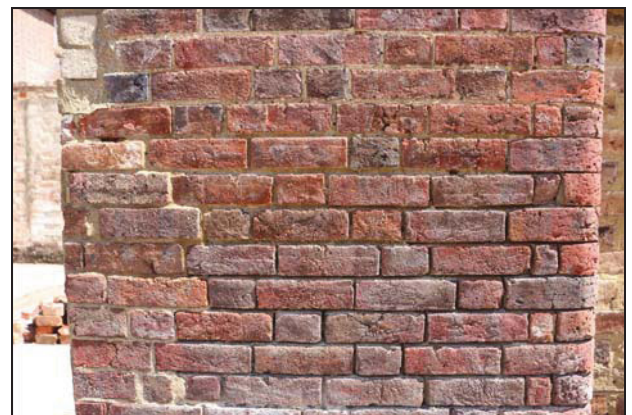
DP 15
 North elevation of Building 2 (Unit 1), taken from the west



DP 16
 West elevation of Building 2 (Units 1 and 2), taken from the west



DP 17
 West elevation of Building 2 at the junction between Unit 1 and 2, taken from the south-west



DP 18
 Detail of Building 2 (Unit 1, west side) showing brickwork with bull-nosed corner, taken from the west



DP 19

Detail of Building 2 (Unit 2, west side) showing original timber post with rebuilt brickwork to either side, taken from the west



DP 20

North elevation of Building 2 (Unit 3), taken from the north



DP 21

West end of Building 2 (Unit 3) showing flint and brickwork with some rebuilding at upper level, taken from the west



DP 22

North wall of Unit 3 (western area, Building 2) showing recently blocked doorways, taken from the south-east



DP 23

East and south walls of Unit 3 (western area, Building 2), taken from the west



DP 24

East wall of Unit 3 (eastern area, Building 2) showing Fletton brick infilling of former aperture, taken from the west



DP 25

West and north walls of Unit 2 (Building 2) showing formerly open-fronted area with timber post on the left, taken from the south-east



DP 26

East wall of Unit 2 (Building 2) showing painted brickwork and brick pier, taken from the north-west



DP 27

View of Unit 1 from within Unit 2 (Building 2) following the cutting of apertures into the dividing wall and the removal of the roof structure, taken from the south



DP 28

East wall of Unit 1 (Building 2) showing blocked doorway and scarring where the original south wall of the unit has been removed, taken from the north-west



DP 29

Bay 1 (Building 1) showing painted outer walls with cement render at low level, taken from the north-west



DP 30

Bay 2 (Building 1) showing modern blockwork internal partition with original Truss 1 above, taken from the west



DP 31

View of Truss 1 (Building 1), taken from the west



DP 32

Detail of Truss 1 (Building 1) showing tie-beam with pegged rafter and raking strut clasp the purlin, taken from the west



DP 33

Detail of the north purlin between Bays 1 and 2 (Building 1) showing Baltic bracking mark, taken from the south



DP 34

Detail of the north purlin between Bays 1 and 2 (Building 1) showing Baltic bracking mark, taken from the south



DP 35

Interior of Building 2 showing modern blockwork partitions at the bay divisions, taken from the east



DP 36

Interior of Building 2 showing Truss 2 truncated for the insertion of steel members, taken from the east



DP 37

Detail of the floor between Bays 2 and 3 (Building 1) showing fragments of surviving brickwork, taken from the east



DP 38

South side of Bay 2 (Building 1) showing existing door surround with straight joint (indicated) demonstrating the original width of the doorway, taken from the north



DP 39

View of the north side of Bays 5 and 6 (Building 1) showing original painted brickwork with recent blockwork partition, taken from the east



DP 40

Bays 4 and 5 (Building 1) showing secondary timber truss (Truss 4) and recent inserted steel truss, taken from the west



DP 41

View of Truss 4 (Building 1) showing later slender timber members, taken from the west



DP 42

Detail of Truss 4 (Building 1) showing mortices for a lower studwork partition, taken from the west



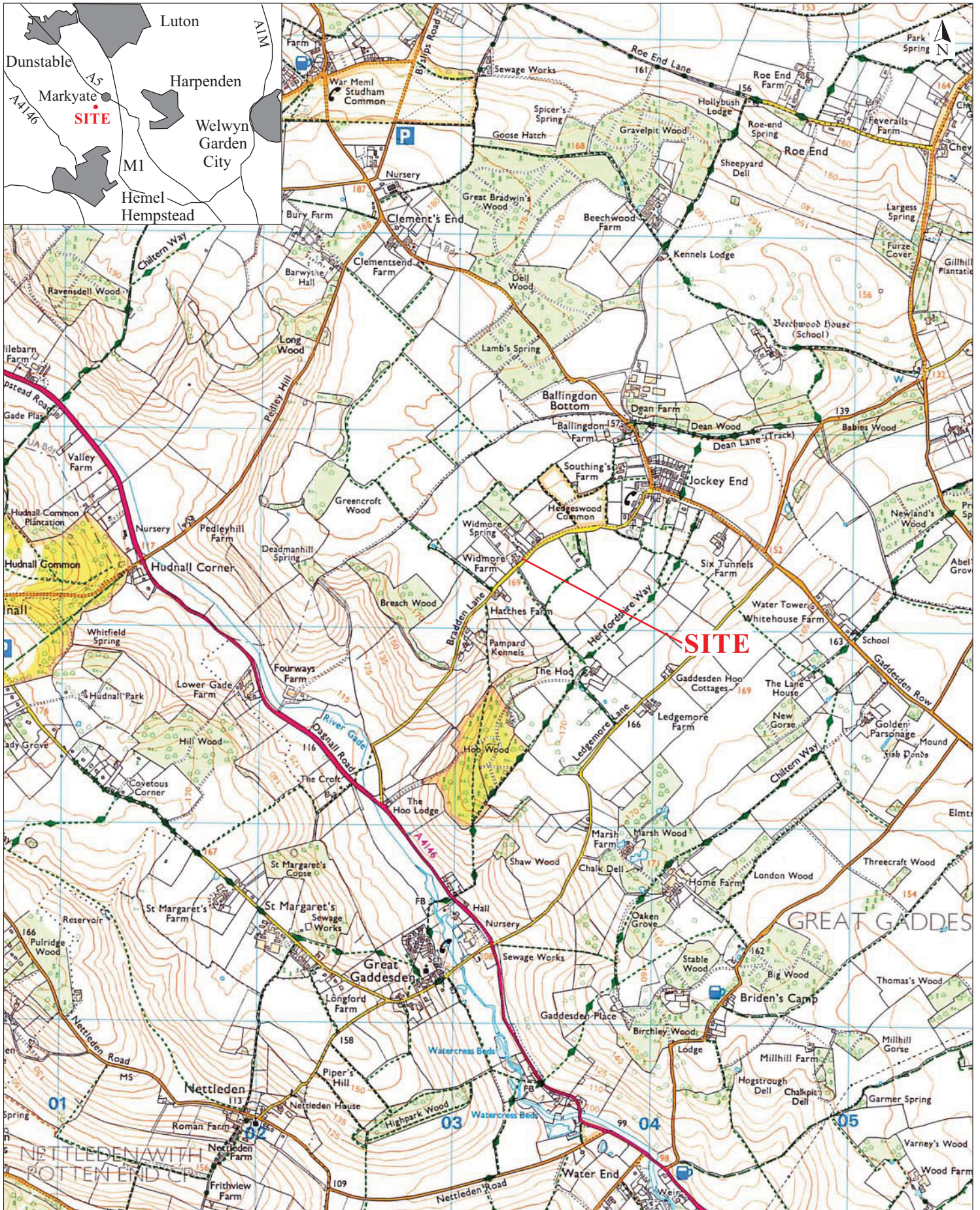
DP 43

Detail of Truss 5 (Building 1) showing sawn off north end of the tie-beam, taken from the east



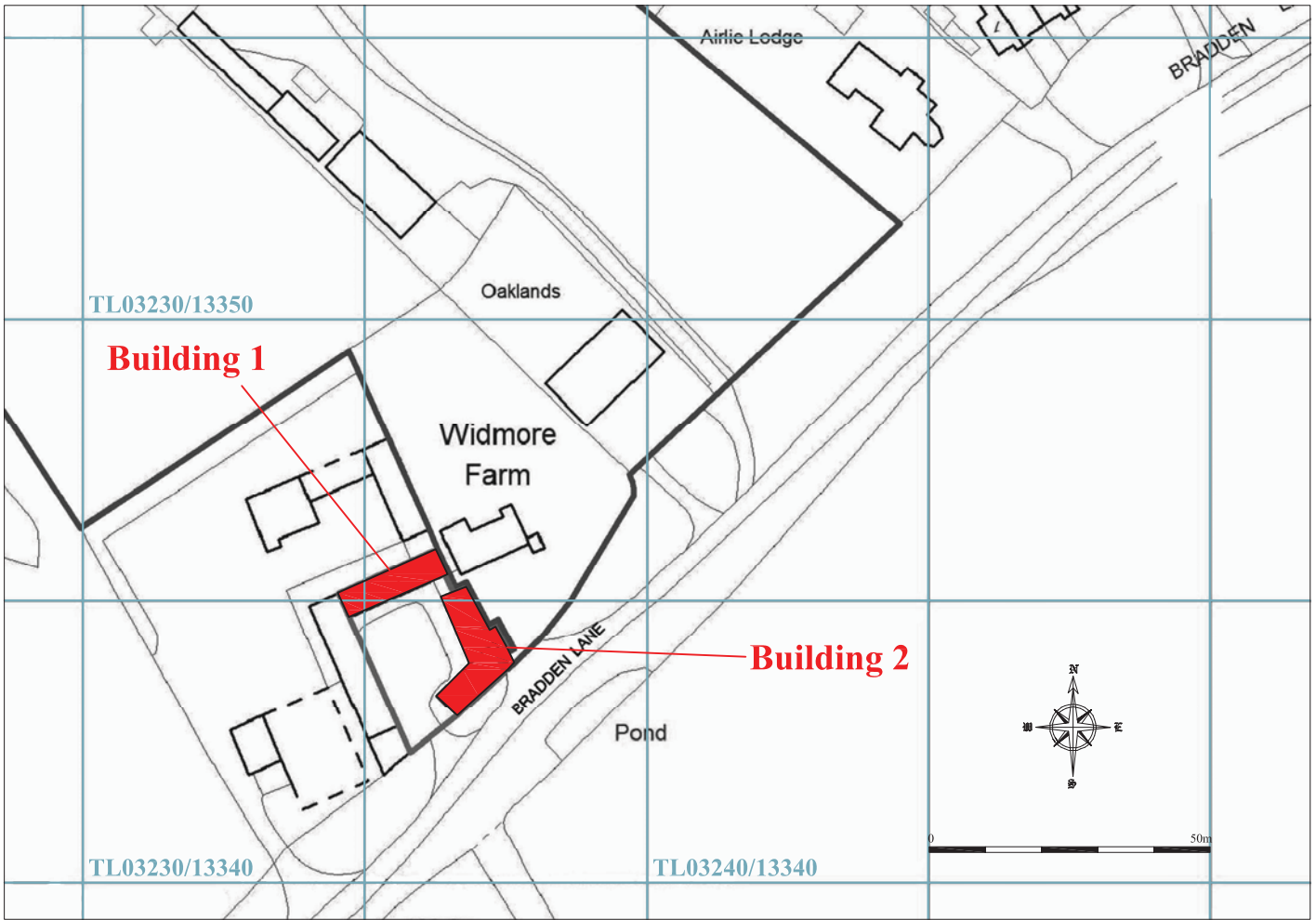
DP 44

South wall of Bays 4-6, taken from the north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



 **SITE (approximate location)**

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Fig. 3 Dury and Andrews' map, 1766

Not to scale

Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)

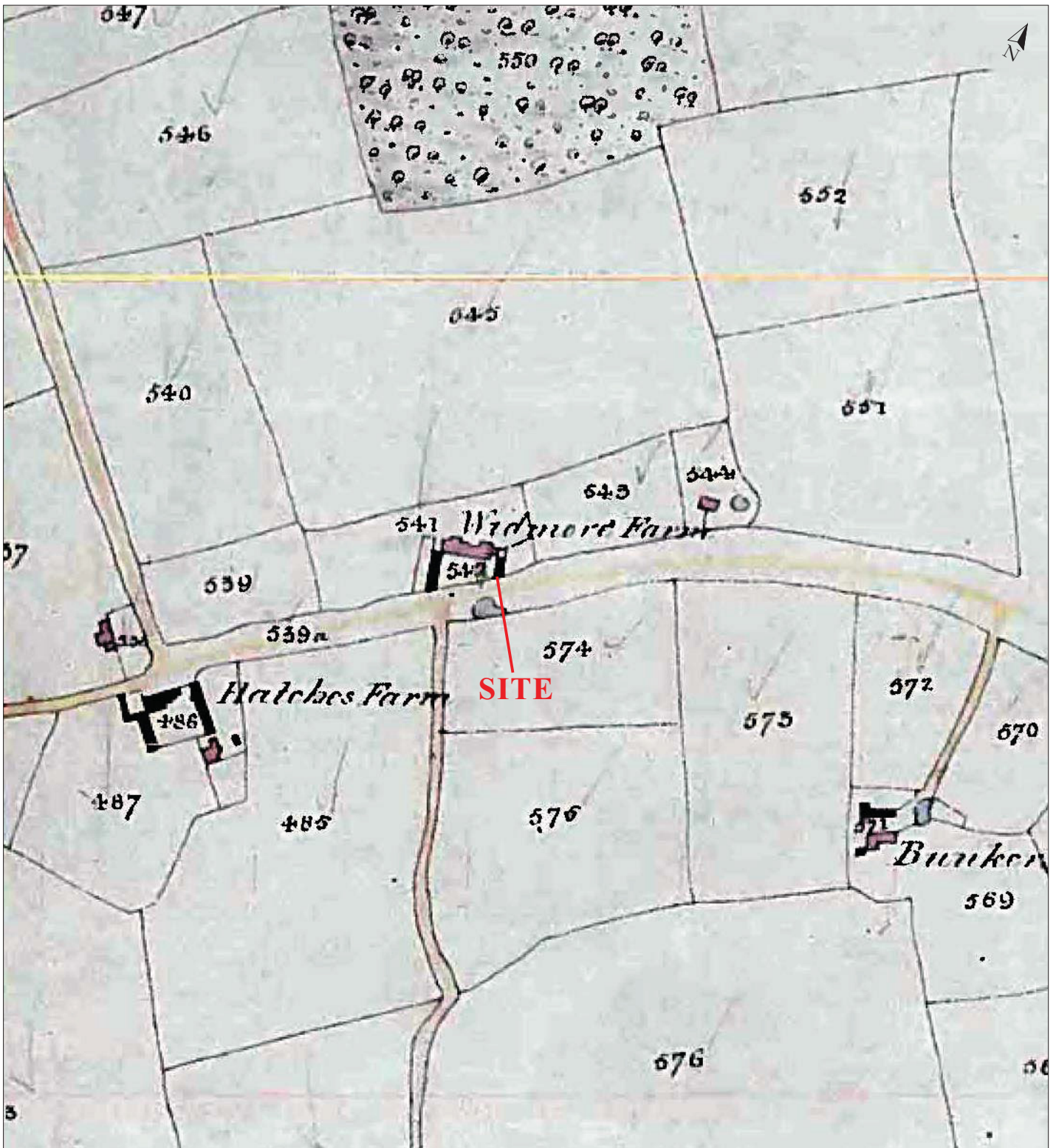


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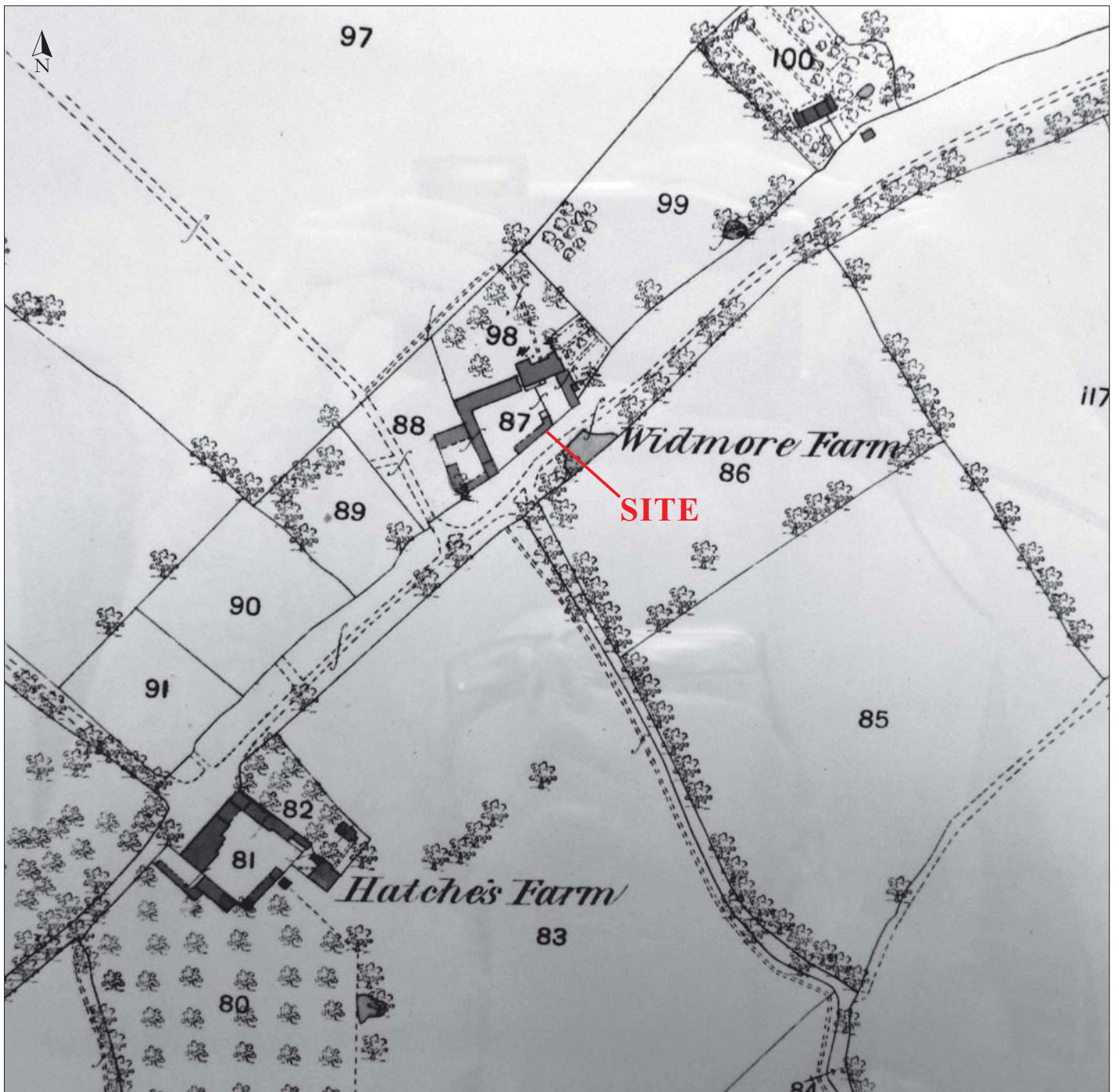
Fig. 4 Bryant's map, 1822

Not to scale

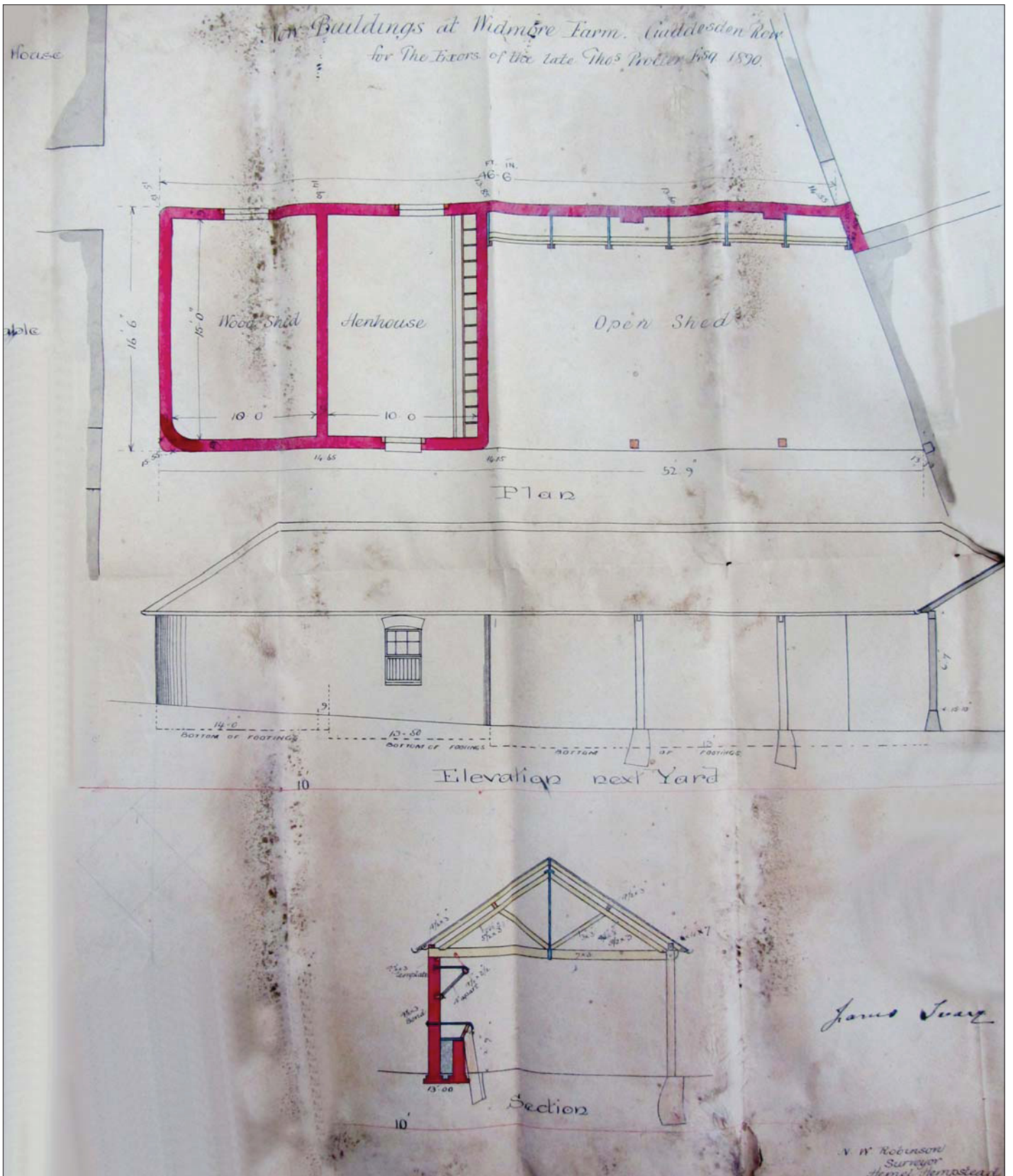
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



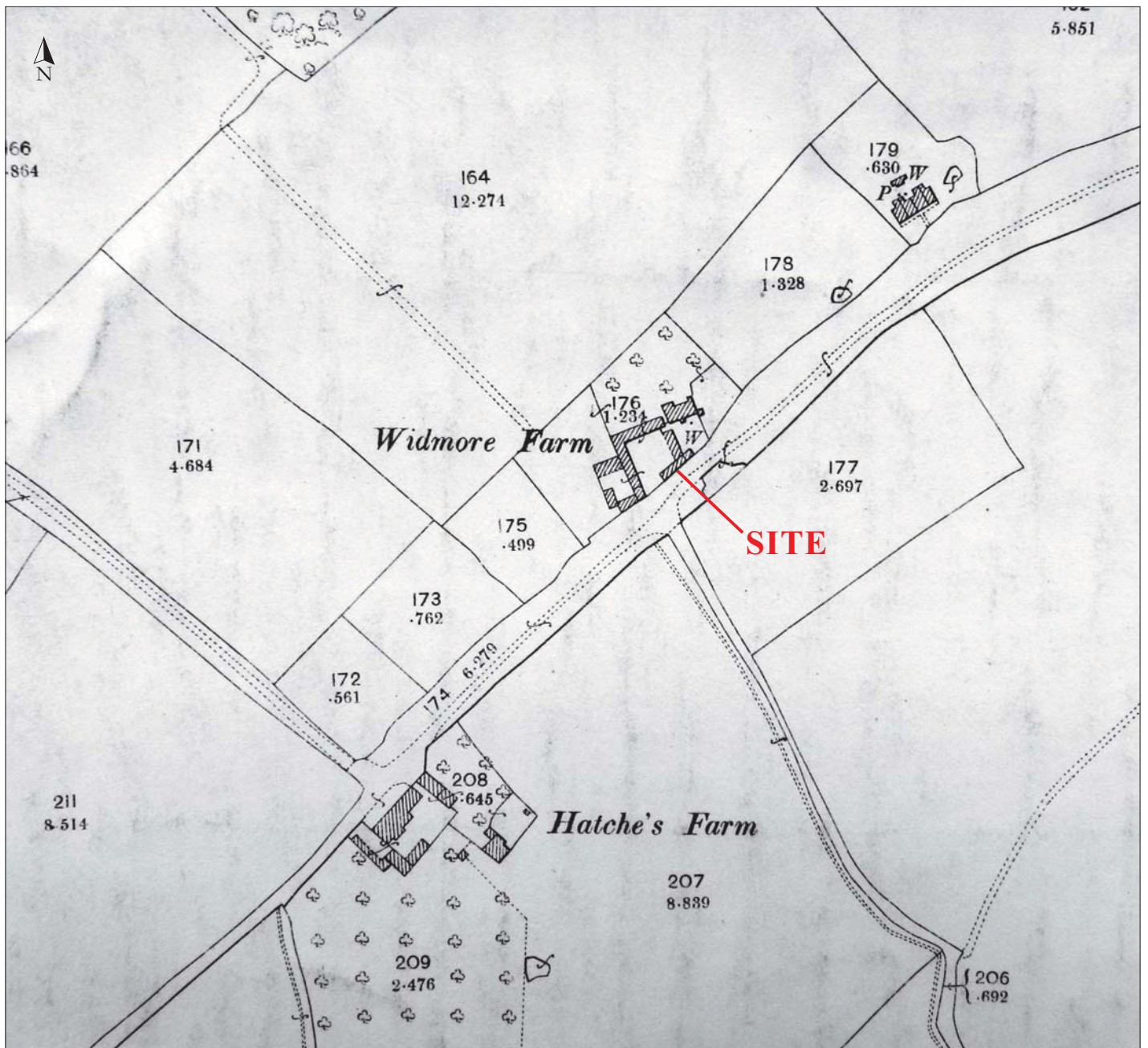
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



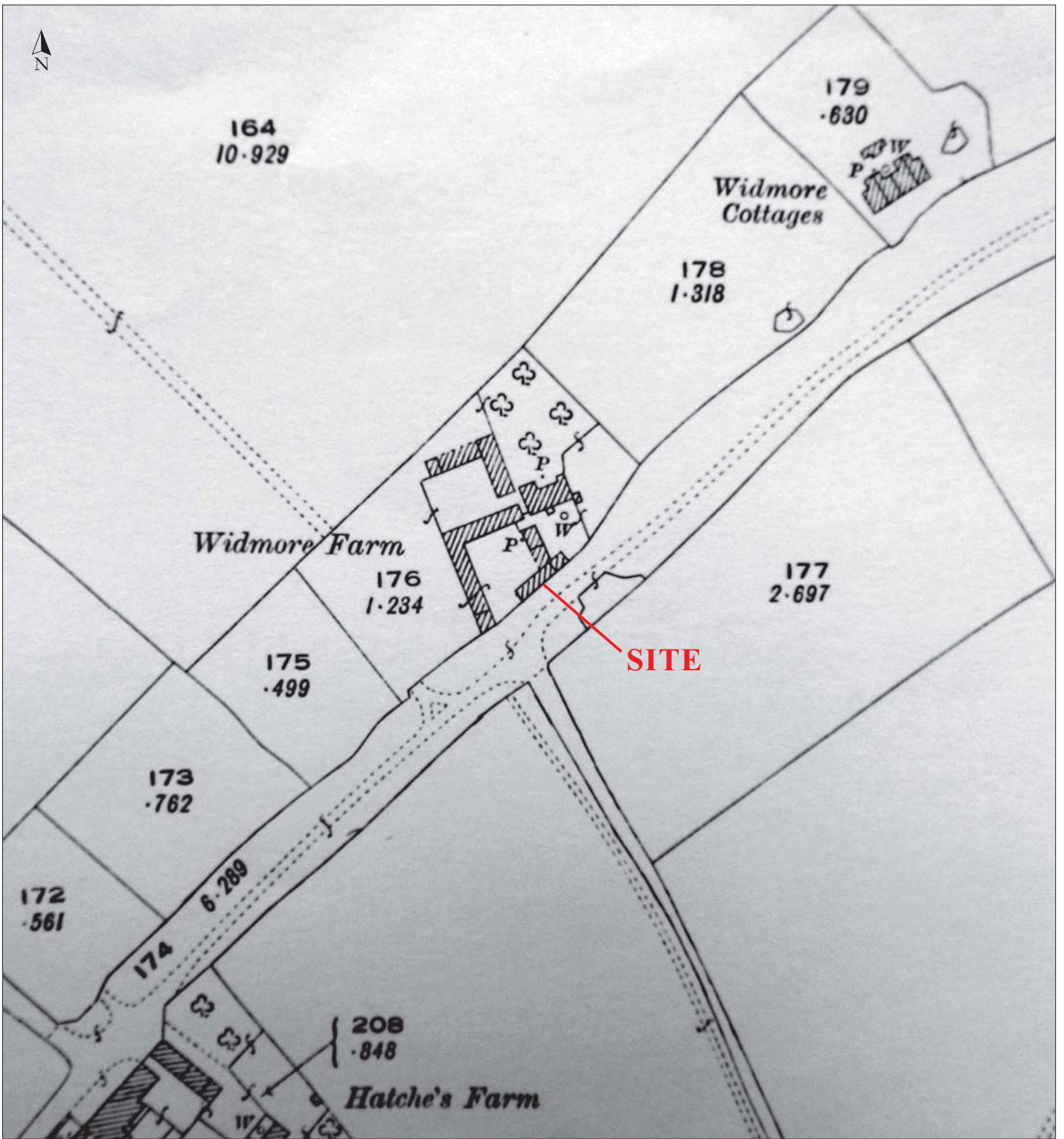
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1877
Not to scale
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



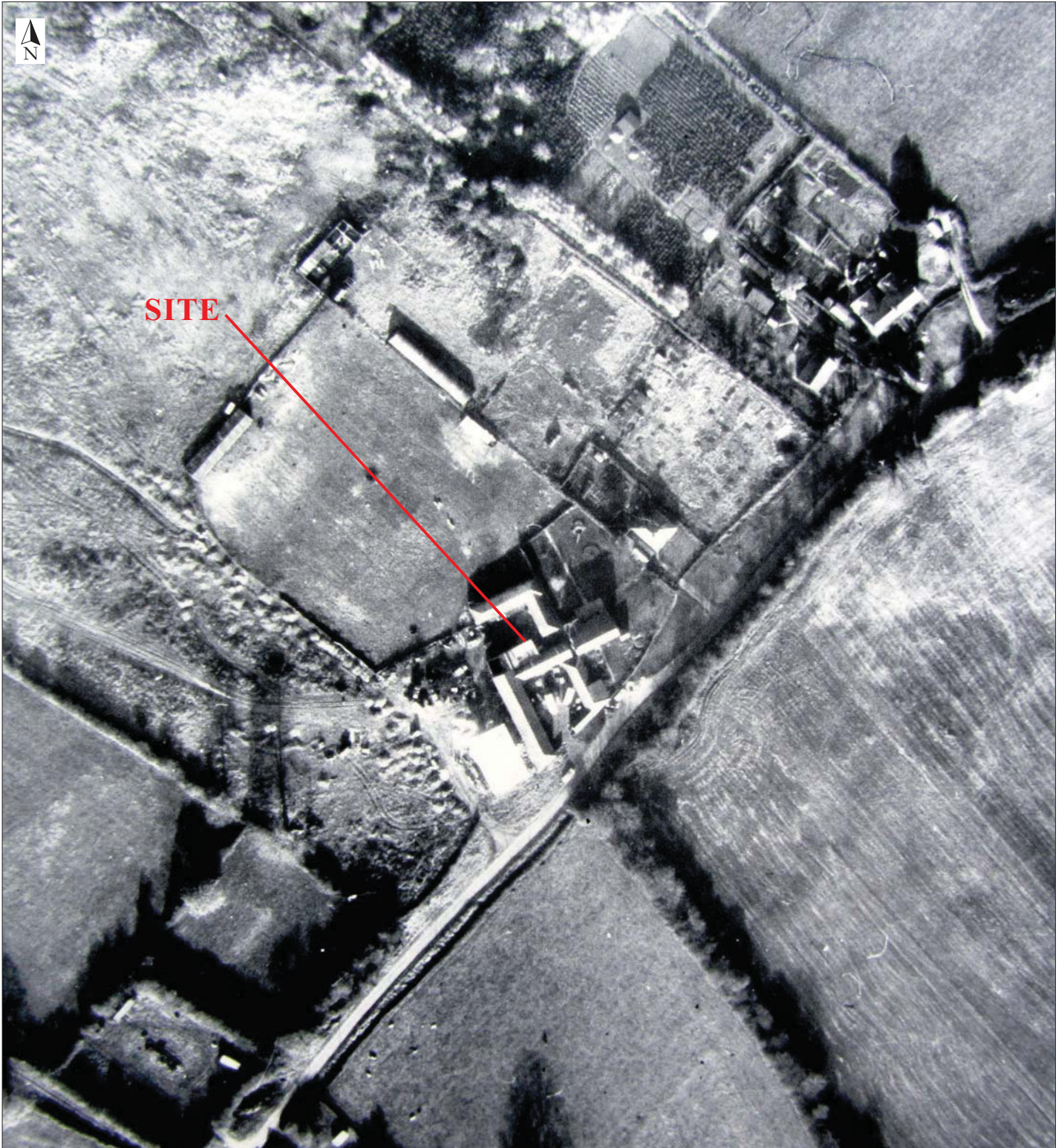
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Proposed plans, 1890
Not to scale
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1901
Not to scale
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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)

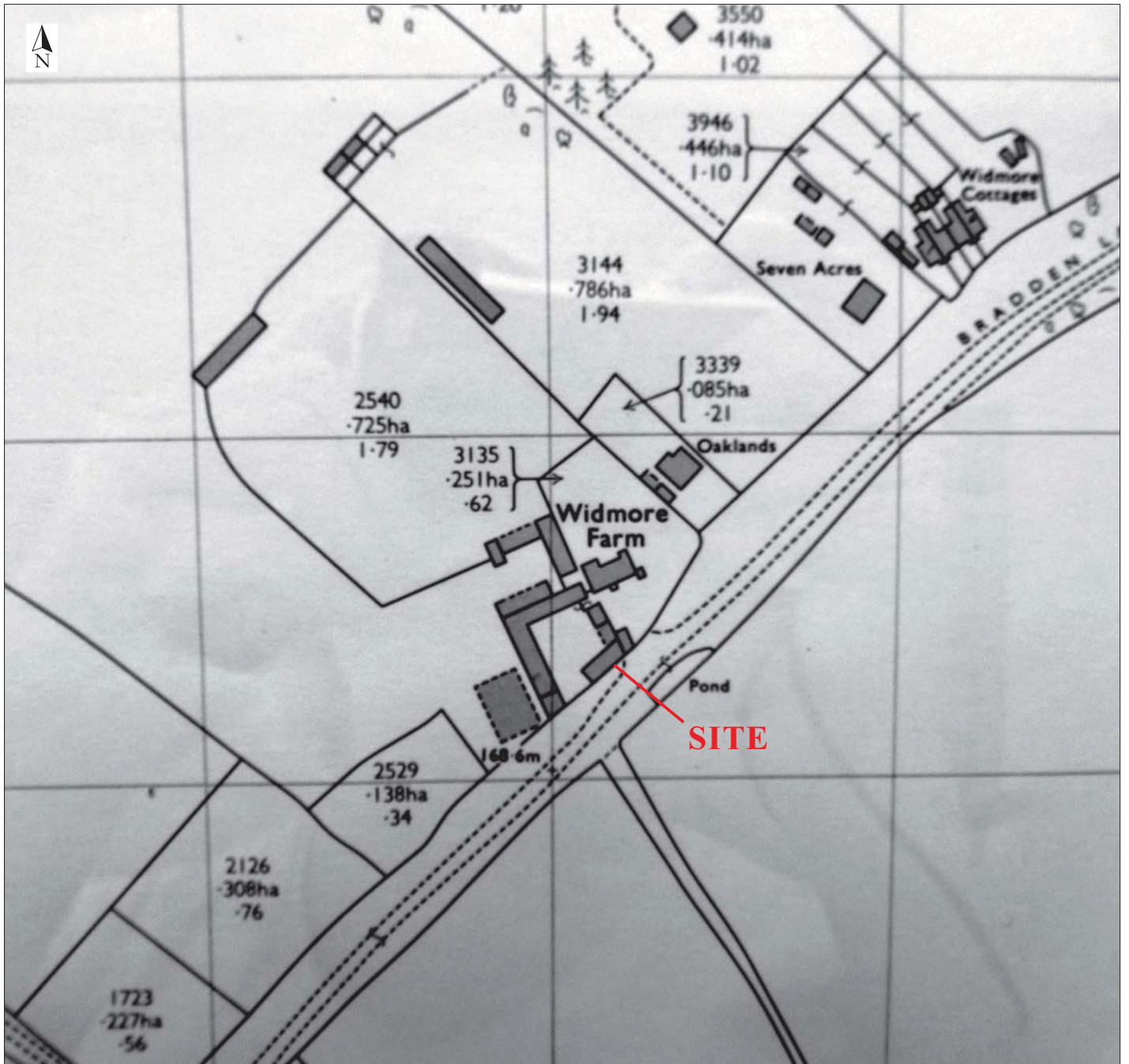


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Fig. 10 Aerial photograph, 1972

Not to scale

Widmore Farm, Bradden Lane, Hemel Hempstead (P6657)



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Fig. 11 OS map, 1974
Not to scale
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