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**LOWER FARM, BURY GREEN, LITTLE HADHAM,
WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE SG11 2EY**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

Level 2/3

HER Enquiry No. 203/17

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NGR: TL 4522 2096	Report No: 5534
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1910
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 7300
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
<p><i>Summary:</i> <i>In October and November 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4522 2096; Figs.1 - 2). The project was completed as part of a planning condition to convert and extend the outbuilding (Store D) to form a garage. The building recording found an interesting and relatively complex structure of three general phases forming the south-east side of a substantially historic farm complex set around a triangular farm yard. It consists of a narrow timber-framed range with a shallow pitched roof that in its original form accommodated a number of open-fronted bays, perhaps cart sheds and animal shelters. These were infilled for probable stable provision and retain interesting and important battened ventilation apertures along with horizontal boarding. There is an intriguing discrepancy between the general construction on the north-east and south-east. The north-west side bears affinities with an 18th century date, while the south-east is consistent with an 18th century or early 19th century date, and it is possible that elements of an earlier building were incorporated into a new structure or that the change in form was a result of a change in design at the planning stage. The roof of the structure was replaced in the earlier 20th century and the south-west end was rebuilt. The groundworks recorded archaeological layers associated with the building, most notable being a compacted chalk floor surface that appears to extend for much of the building.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4th, 6th, and 18th October 2017, 20th November 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>-</i>
P. number	<i>7300</i>	Site code	<i>AS1910</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II curtilage listed building</i>		
Current land use	<i>Outbuilding, currently used for storage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extend and convert the building to a garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18th and 19th century</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Little Hadham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG11 2EY</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.130m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4522 2096</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>70-80m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Lipscombe</i>		
Full title	<i>Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. and Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5534</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2018</i>		

LOWER FARM, BURY GREEN, LITTLE HADHAM, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE SG11 2EY

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October and November 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4522 2096; Figs.1 - 2). The project was completed as part of a planning condition to convert and extend the outbuilding (Store D) to form a garage.

The building recording found an interesting and relatively complex structure of three general phases forming the south-east side of a substantially historic farm complex set around a triangular farm yard. It consists of a narrow timber-framed range with a shallow pitched roof that in its original form accommodated a number of open-fronted bays, perhaps cart sheds and animal shelters. These were infilled for probable stable provision and retain interesting and important battened ventilation apertures along with horizontal boarding.

There is an intriguing discrepancy between the general construction on the north-east and south-east. The north-west side bears affinities with an 18th century date, while the south-east is consistent with an 18th century or early 19th century date, and it is possible that elements of an earlier building were incorporated into a new structure or that the change in form was a result of a change in design at the planning stage. The roof of the structure was replaced in the earlier 20th century and the south-west end was rebuilt.

The groundworks recorded archaeological layers associated with the building, most notable being a compacted chalk floor surface that appears to extend for much of the building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October and November 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4522 2096; Figs.1 - 2). The project was commissioned by Mr John Clarke (Hox Design Architects) on behalf of his clients Mr and Mrs Lipscombe and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/2203/HH & 3/16/2204/LBC). The entire application included the extension and conversion of 'Store D' to form a garage and the conversion of Barns 1 and 2 and Store 1 to accommodate a swimming pool, though only the extension and conversion of Store D was now to be completed so the investigation was limited to that building and groundworks associated with that programme of work. The condition was required

based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by HCC HEAT (Alison Tinniswood, 18th November 2016, and confirmed to the project architect in September 2017) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (21st September 2017) and approved by HCC HEAT. It conformed to the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) as well as following the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

1.3 The principal objectives of the project were:

- the archaeological recording of the outbuilding (Store D) to Level 2/3 (according to the Historic England document) in its present form prior to alteration, before any development commences,
- archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on historic structural fabric,
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context,
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration,
- archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the new development,
- the investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the new development in accordance with the requirements of HCC HEA & the LPA,
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual / ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions,
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research.

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 (Fig. 1 and 2)

2.1 Bury Green lies c.3.5 km to the west of Bishop's Stortford and is one of a number of small hamlets which characterise the area to the south of the Roman Stane Street (A120), including Green Street, Hadham Ford and Cradle End. Lower Farm itself lies on the south-east side of a large triangular green surrounded by historic and picturesque houses.

2.2 The farm comprises a Grade II* listed 16th and 17th century farmhouse (Appendix 1) with associated agricultural buildings arranged in a triangular formation (Fig. 2). These include a Grade II listed barn to the south (Appendix 1), a Grade II listed outbuilding and stable to the east (Appendices 1) and the building under assessment in this report forming the southern side which is not listed in its own right but is curtilage listed Grade II. To the north of this arrangement a rectangular courtyard of buildings is also part of Lower Farm, these were part of a historic building recording completed by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (now AS) (Gibson et al. 2000).

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment 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

3.1 Known archaeological sites and spot-finds are collated in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within a 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 2 and discussed in Section 4.2 (HER enquiry no. 203/17).

Historical and cartographic sources

Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains and structures 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 6 and reproduced in Figs. 3-7.

Secondary sources

3.3 Secondary sources were gathered from a number of repositories including Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford and AS's own 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 - historic building recording and monitoring and recording

3.5 The site was visited by Tansy Collins on the 4th and 18th October 2017 and the 20th November 2017 in order to undertake the technical analysis as well as monitoring alterations to the fabric of the building and recording any evidence thereby revealed.

3.6 Existing plans and elevations of the building were provided by Hox Design Architects and were corrected to accurately illustrate the building. A cross-section through a typical truss was produced. These have been reproduced as Fig. 8.

3.7 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. 8).

Fieldwork – archaeological monitoring and recording

3.7 The archaeological investigation comprised the observation of minimal ground reduction on the south-east side, the excavation of footings for the extension, service

routes and a soakaway, as well as the underpinning of the structure. The floor level of the south-western half of the outbuilding was reduced by approximately 0.3m.

3.8 All investigations were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision and subsoil and natural deposits were examined for archaeological features and deposits, which were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate (Fig. 9 and photo index below). Excavated spoil was searched for finds.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The site lies on gently undulating ground directly to the west of Bishop's Stortford. The site slopes down to the south, c.80m in this direction a tributary of the River Ash flows c.3.3km to the south-west before joining the main watercourse, to the south of Much Hadham

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation of the area is the Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group, on the border with the London Clay Formation which lies c.100m to the north. The overlying soil type is a slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acidic but base-rich loamy and clayey soil.

Archaeological and historical background

Prehistory and Roman

4.2.1 Archaeological sites around the settlement attest the length and density of occupation over several millennia, particularly for the prehistoric and Roman periods. Recent identification of sites from aerial photographs in particular has elucidated a number of crop and parch-marks, several of which appear to represent the remains of ring ditches (HHER 7548 & 2177) or barrows (HHER 7548), probably of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date.

4.2.2 Few other signs of occupation are evident, though the area is close to a high-profile Bronze Age occupation site at Thorley to the south-east on the outskirts of Bishop's Stortford.

4.2.3 For the Romano-British period, the Hadham area is particularly important for the number of pottery or tile kilns which have been identified, and the area was clearly the centre of an important production and distribution network. Only a truncated sub-circular pit containing early Roman pottery is recorded in the immediate area (HHER 12848).

Saxon

4.2.4 During the Anglo-Saxon period, Much Hadham and Little Hadham probably formed a single estate. The origin of the name is obscure, but may derive from the Old English Hæð-Ham or 'Heath Homestead or Enclosure' (Mawer & Stenton 1938,

176), though Ekwall was of the opinion that a personal name 'Hæda's Ham' is more likely (1960, 209). By the 11th century, a number of discrete land-holdings are recorded. The main or capital manor passed into the hands of the bishops of London, while other areas, including Bury Green had probably been given to the abbey of Ely.

Medieval

4.2.5 The parish seems to have been divided from early times into a number of dispersed hamlets, many of which were centred upon greens, which are characteristic of much of the Hertfordshire/Essex region. Bury Green in particular does not appear in the historical records until the mid-14th century (HHER 11624), but its rise to prominence is symptomatic of an increase in wealth, prosperity and population in the 13th century.

4.2.6 Bury Green is unusual in its amount of high status farmsteads (HHER 11624). Adjoining the assessment site to the west and north-west lie Clintons and Bury Green Farm, both of which were earlier manorial centres. Clintons is documented from the 13th century (HHER 2823). Part of the lands of Ely were held by Geoffrey de Verly, a minor knight or squire, and lands known as Virlylands were later to come into the hands of the Clynton family (Edwards & Raven 1914, 50). In 1401 the lands of the manor included Scottes, a field name which survives to the present day and probably represents a local family name attested in the early 14th century. Across the green at the later Bury Green Farm may have been a manorial centre known as Joyces. In the 14th century a family of Joyce is attested in the parish, and in the late 16th century the manor appears on the site in the earliest surviving map (HHER 12188).

Post-medieval

4.2.7 The buildings at Lower Farm, Clintons and Bury Green Farm all have origins in the late medieval/early post-medieval. At Bury Green Farm the farmhouse is recorded as possibly late 15th/early 16th century though largely rebuilt in subsequent centuries (HHER 12188). The house at Clintons dates from the 15th century but its associated farm buildings date to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries (HHER 12192). The barns to the north at Lower Farm are recorded as late 16th or early 17th in date and incorporate a former domestic building (Gibson et al. 2000, 14). This barn retained evidence of an early 16th century domestic structure in its southern gable, which was re-orientated to form a larger house in the early to mid-17th century and subsequently converted to a barn. It is thought that this north courtyard was once a separate farmstead (HHER 11429). To the south the farmhouse at Lower Farm is recorded as 16th century (Appendix 1), a map of 1588 shows an unnamed building on the site, although it could represent any of the early structures (HHER 11429). In the 17th century the farmhouse was augmented by a large brick range to the front, which bears the date: 1665 (Appendix 4). This addition was the subject of a sketch by Gordon Moodey, a local knowledge on historic buildings, whose work is held in the Hertfordshire archives (Appendix 5).

4.2.8 The tithe map from 1844 depicts the two farmyard complexes at Lower Farm as distinct with seemingly individual houses (indicated by their red colour) with

associated farm buildings (Fig. 3). However they are both labelled as 'Bayfords' and share plot numbers (#123). The apportionment lists their owner as Elizabeth Ann Scott, presumably a later derivative of the earlier Scottes, and occupier as Edmund Lewer (Appendix 9). Elizabeth Ann Scott also owns plot #121 to the north of the secondary farmstead, this is occupied by a William Bayford. Bayford may also have been a local family name, as suggested in the earlier building recording (Gibson et al. 2000, 4). The form of the farmstead under assessment during this time is recognisable much as that which exists today comprising a triangular yard enclosed on all sides by buildings. The farmhouse lies on the west with a larger barn to the south, while narrow ranges enclose the north-east and south-east sides of the yard. The assessment building is depicted as a continuous narrow range with the area to the south-east divided into three small plots.

4.2.9 The next cartographic source consulted depicts the layout of the complex and buildings in more accurate detail than previous sources. This is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) produced in 1879 (Fig. 4) and shows the complex now labelled as Lower Farm. The assessment building is shown with internal divisions separating it into four elements, that at the south-west end with a small projecting unit on the south-east side and that at the north-east end depicted as contiguous with the barn on the north-east side of the yard. Inspection on site suggests the two ranges were never contiguous but almost abut at this point and so that depicted may be an error or show an ephemeral structure of which no trace remains. Otherwise, there are two ponds in the vicinity and a pump marked in the yard with a water course is shown to the south. The 1897 OS map (Fig. 5) shows almost no difference compared to the previous source, apart from a little more detail where one unit of the assessment building is shown as open-fronted to the yard. The next source produced in 1923 (Fig. 6) shows little variation apart from small-scale variations in boundaries. One of the more recent OS maps produced in 1976 (Fig. 7) shows the site with an almost identical layout apart from the assessment building and north-east stable are now shown as distinct, and a small glass-roofed structure is attached to the south-east side of the assessment building and two small structures have been added within the farm yard to the north.

5.1 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

5.1.1 The following incorporates both the initial recording of the outbuilding as well as the evidence observed during the subsequent monitoring of alteration to the historic fabric.

Exterior

5.1.2 The assessment building forms the south-east arm of a former agricultural complex set around a triangular farm yard with the farmhouse and a barn on the north-west and stables with smaller outbuildings on the north-east. The assessment building itself consists of a long narrow single-storey range that is of two or three distinct phases though in plan appears to extend to its original extent (Plate 1). The range rises to a shallow-pitched roof and forms a series of enclosed units and open-fronted areas. It is timber-framed and boarded above a brick plinth though the

external ground level is level with the top of the dwarf wall. Where this is now exposed for the groundworks, the bricks are a variable red brick, perhaps 19th century in date and measuring 9" x 4¼" x 2½" (229mm x 108mm x 64mm). Much of the exterior, particularly the south-east side, is clad in weatherboarding which is fairly narrow and of knotty timber seemingly including both elm and softwood. The north-west side, in contrast, presents a distinctive elevation and the cladding here is of particularly wide horizontal flush boarding.

5.1.3 The roof is covered with grey slate, many of which are now lost, and the roof line undulates in places where the internal roof structure is sagging. There is a small unit pushed out at the south-west end on the south-east side. This is of no interest being of weatherboarding over modern studwork supported on a concrete rendered brick base and with a corrugated metal sheet roof that extends down from the main roof.

5.1.4 The north-west elevations fronts onto the yard and comprises the original working side of the building with a series of doorways into discrete units in the south-west half and three open bays towards the north-east which were formerly closed on the south-east side and formed cart sheds (Plate 2). A final closed unit lies at the north-east end. Repeated motifs include boarded doors as well as upper ventilation apertures which preserve horizontal timber battens all secured with handmade nails.

5.1.5 The range is divided into bays of varying width and is described according to those bays, while discrete spaces are given unit numbers which are marked on Fig. 8 for ease of description.

North-west elevation

5.1.6 The north-west elevation is described from the north-west end. Unit 1 is of two bays and is clad in horizontal boarding, some wide and early and some later. It has an upper ventilation aperture in the centre and in the second bay a small hatch at low level was perhaps for chickens.

5.1.7 Unit 2 spans three bays which are open-fronted to both the south-east and north-west sides. The bay posts on this north-west side are encased in concrete at the base and support the wall-plate above. The north-east post is pegged to the wall-plate but the position of the second post is marked by an empty pegged mortice for the post, though the existing post here is notched over the inner face of the wall-plate and nailed. Notably, these posts are reused medieval timbers, one with a mortice for a tension brace and wattle notches. This area is described further from the interior.

5.1.8 Unit 3, 4 and 5 all present a similar appearance with wide horizontal boarding, some having been replaced at low level with narrow weatherboarding, and the interiors are reached through boarded doors of varying character and the interiors partially lit through the ventilation apertures noted above (Plates 3 and 4).

5.1.9 Unit 3 includes a mix of wide and narrow boards and the door is historic though has been re-hung so that evidence for original pintles is visible in the south-east jamb and impressions of the original strap hinges survive on the door itself.

This is of four boards and the original hasp survives. Adjoining the doorway is a ventilation aperture.

5.1.10 Of similar form, Unit 4 presents the same wide boarding, a doorway and ventilation aperture. The door has again been re-hung so that evidence for original hinges (pintles and impressions of strap hinges) lie opposite the existing, later strap hinges. Heavy nails mark the position of internal ledges within. The sole-plate is partially visible at low level, but is fairly degraded.

5.1.11 Unit 5 spans two and a half bays and this has the same horizontal boarding and two doorways. One door is a modern ledged and braced example, while the second has been much repaired and now includes three sections of vertical boarding, three good strap hinges with round finials on pintles and the impressions for a fourth hinge, now lost. This evidence, as well as latches on the opposite side indicate that this was formerly a split door latterly fixed together and subsequently repaired at low level. There is one small ventilation aperture at the south-west end which has had a small casement fitted to the interior though the historic battens have not been affected.

5.1.12 The final unit (Unit 6) spans a single bay which is enclosed by double doors. These are of bead-moulded boards and hung on good upper strap hinges on pintles, but with later replacements below. The upper examples are probably reused, however, as the doors themselves do not appear to be of any great age.

North-east elevation

5.1.13 The north-east elevation of the building is fairly plain and weatherboarded with narrow nailed boards, most circular sawn but of some age with hand made nails. A single window lights the interior but is made up of reused elements with 'chicken-wire' safety glass.

South-east elevation

5.1.14 This elevation faces away from the farm yard and formerly presented a fairly plain elevation with only a single doorway towards the north end, though three bays have been opened up to form a throughway into the yard. This side is marked by the use of narrow weatherboarding, in contrast to the horizontal boarding on the north-west, though there is some seemingly repurposed horizontal boarding.

5.1.15 Unit 1, at the north-east end, is enclosed with weatherboarding and is entirely plain apart from two small apertures. One aperture is now boarded over, while the other has a reused element of a casement with no glass.

5.1.16 To the south-west, the next three bays are open-fronted (Unit 2). Two slender bay posts are pegged to the wall-plate, while the wall-plates retain empty mortices in the soffit for studwork now removed. The southern bay retains four nailed on studs, all fairly modern. The northern bay has a single slender stud comprising a former door jamb with fastener, and this door was formerly the only route from this side of the building into the farm yard.

5.1.17 Units 3 and 4 are both identical and all weatherboarded.

5.1.18 Unit 5, spanning three bays, was all weatherboarded with a single reused window. The weatherboarding has been removed exposing the underlying timber-frame, which is to be removed as part of this development (Plate 5). The framing consists of panels of primary-braced studwork with a single primary-brace in each bay descending from the bay post to the sole-plate. The bay posts are pegged to the wall-plate as seen in Unit 2 and there are other similarities described from the interior. The northern primary-brace and stud has a chiselled assembly mark on this outer face, a roman numeral VIII. Some timbers are fairly degraded.

5.1.19 The final unit (Unit 6) displays the small projection extending the width of the bay. It is fairly nondescript with modern weatherboarding over the cement rendered plinth. A small four-pane light with no glass is reused and there are two rough outer panes of glass.

South-west elevation

5.1.20 This end is clad in modern weatherboarding.

Interior

General description

5.1.22 The interior is divided into units, as labelled on Fig. 8. In general, the range appears to span almost the original extent, though there are a number of phases and in addition there is a marked difference in the construction between the north-west and south-east sides and the roof has been replaced.

5.1.23 This discrepancy between north-west and south-east is not easy to disentangle; there are both similarities and differences in the construction techniques used. The use of pegging extends to the trusses and principal members and is generally the same on both sides, and the scarf joints used in the wall-plates all round are identical which would suggest contemporaneity. However, the timber used varies somewhat, with larger scantling bay posts on the north-west and a different pattern than to the south-east. This may be a matter of variation in use and design, but there are details that vary such as the pattern of assembly marks which are sequential on both sides but offset and applied with a slightly different technique. Furthermore, the most southerly bay follows the same pattern of framing on the south-east and north-west and is outside of the sequence of assembly marks on the north-west which would be consistent with an extension to a primary range.

5.1.24 It would then follow that the south-east primary-bracing would be inserted into a pre-existing frame. However, there is no evidence for this and the identical nature of certain features between each long wall is strongly indicative of a single phase of construction. One scenario may be considered, which includes the retention and reuse of elements of an earlier range (represented by the north-west side with its pattern of alternating open-fronted bays) augmented and incorporated into the wider structure defined by the use of primary-braced studwork utilising

slightly curved slender braces. Alternatively, the changes in design may have been carried out at the time of planning and framing in the workshop thus resulting in a structure all of one build but seemingly of two distinct structural elements.

5.1.25 There have been major changes, particularly with the re-roofing of the entire structure and some rebuilding, with the infilling of open-fronted bays with historic studs

5.1.26 The trusses are largely consistent throughout and include outer bay posts pegged to the wall-plate with the tie-beams morticed over and triangulated with short straight inner braces pegged to both post and tie-beam. The wall-plates are identical around almost the entire structure and display face halved and bladed scarf joints in every bay, these joints very contracted with short, double-pegged blades. The form of the original upper structure is not evident, and the existing roof structure has been entirely rebuilt in the earlier 20th century incorporating some converted timber but mostly quarter-sawn hedgerow timber forming rafter couples to a slender ridgeboard. The northern end has a single purlin in each pitch but the southern end does not.

5.1.27 Inspection of the north-west side suggests an original pattern of open-fronted bays with lateral braces from bay post to wall-plates (Plate 6), while the absence of stud mortices in the soffit of the wall-plate suggests the existing studwork, complete with battened ventilation apertures and external horizontal boarding is secondary yet still historic and of value. The opposing south-east side of the building consisted of regular panels of slender primary-braced studwork, notable by the slightly curved nature of the primary-braces (Plate 7). This contrasts somewhat with the infill studwork of the north-west side which has displays occasional very straight primary braces (Plate 8).

5.1.28 There is a high level of reuse of earlier fabric throughout the building, demonstrated by the presence of empty and redundant mortices which appear to reflect a medieval date.

5.1.29 Scantling of the timber was measured where possible and an average given where the timber is mostly waney. In addition, the differences in construction between the north-west and south-east sides are noted where necessary though only a single measurement given where they are identical on both sides.

Tie-beam	4½" x 4"	(114mm x 102mm)
Wall-plate	3¾" x 4½"	(95mm x 114mm)
Inner brace	4¼" x 2"	(108mm x 51mm)
North-west bay post	4½" x 6"	(114mm x 152mm)
North-west lateral brace	4½" x 1¾"	(114mm x 44mm)
North-west common stud (varies and many reused)	3¼" x 3"	(83mm x 76mm)
South-east primary brace	2¼" x 3½"	(57mm x 89mm)
South-east common stud	2" x 3-3½"	(51mm x 76-89mm)

Detailed description

5.1.30 Unit 1 at the north-east end is given access from within the open-fronted

area of Unit 2 through a closed partition. The partition includes fairly wide horizontal boarding, possibly some elm with occasional softwood boards likely as replacements, and vertical boarding above tie-beam level. The doorway contains a good oak boarded and ledged door of 18th / 19th century date (Plate 9). There are four boards and four ledges to the rear, all secured with hand made nails and hung on strap hinges with round finials and pintles. Of interest is the timber latch and fastener which rarely survive (Plate 10). It is in good condition and worn through use.

5.1.31 The interior of this unit is of compacted earth and the walls are currently mostly lined out in modern chipboard though some elements of the structure remain exposed and further boarding was removed during the planned works. The dwarf wall and sole-plate is visible and the wall-plates are all fairly waney with a scarf on each side. There are waney tie-beams at the bay divisions, while a third binding joist divides the bay in half and is notched over and strapped to the wall-plate with iron.

5.1.32 The roof structure is simply constructed and as noted above has clearly been rebuilt incorporating some earlier members. The roof structure is not supported on the original wall-plates but instead there are small rectangular chocks above, over which has been laid relatively thin horizontal plates which hold simple rafter couples that rise to a ridgeboard. These are of waney hedgerow timber and do not respect the bay divisions.

5.1.33 Apart from the modern dry-lining, the only visible features include the window on the north-east and above the tie-beam are seven slender studs probably of the same date as the roof structure.

5.1.34 Unit 2 forms a much-altered cart-shed or former animal shelter, now open to either side forming a throughway and with a gravel floor (Plate 11). The two north-west bay posts are reused, as noted above from the exterior, while the south-east side is now open though was formerly closed. The truss construction includes outer bay posts pegged to the wall-plate with the tie-beam over, triangulated with short straight inner braces pegged to post and tie-beam. The roof is replaced as before with a purlin in each pitch and two slender board collars are notched into the rafters and nailed.

5.1.35 The wall-plate retains notches for pegged rafters on its edge, these being some 3½" (89mm) wide so of some size but may represent reuse of timber. The wall-plate also has three scarf joints along its length. These are of the same form as used throughout. The stud mortices along this side are occasionally pegged, but it is not clear whether this relates to the original construction.

5.1.36 The south-west wall to Unit 3 is all of vertical bead-moulded boarding to tie-beam level, all reused or relocated from elsewhere or much repaired and replaced, and at least one section is a reused boarded door demonstrated by the impressions for a lost hinge.

5.1.37 Unit 3 is a single-bay enclosed space given access from the north-west. The floor is of compacted earth. The north-east side consists of the boarded bay division to Unit 2. The truss largely survives with an assembly mark on the north-west post,

a IIII with a tag, though the south-east post is not visible. The tie-beam is waney and the north-west inner brace is lost, while the south-east brace is present but nailed. The partition consists of the vertical boarding visible from the north-east, which consists of three sections, all of which may be reused doors or solid gates with ledges and occasional braces. These are attached to a post and horizontal members which have themselves been altered.

5.1.38 The south-east side includes timber-framing comprising a degraded sole-plate with primary-braced studwork above, none of which is pegged (Plate 12). The studs are all slender with a single, slightly curved primary-brace descending from the north-east bay post. The wall-plate above has a scarf joint. The north-west wall has a central doorway with primary-braced studwork to both sides and upper ventilation apertures, the primary brace fairly crude and straight (Plate 13). The south-west side is a solid partition of thick planks with chamfered edges, laid horizontally and extending to the apex. The pattern of nails demonstrate the planks are attached to studwork on the opposing side. The roof is as before with slender rafters over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard.

5.1.39 Unit 4 survives well though again the sole-plates are degraded. It spans a single bay, closed on both sides to the adjacent units. The north-east side is a closed studwork partition which appears secondary to the truss itself, but may be contemporary (Plate 14). The truss itself preserves the bay posts and tie-beam with inner braces, all single-pegged. The north-west bay post and brace has a III with a tag (Plate 15), while the south-east post and brace has a IIII (Plate 16). The tie-beam has raking struts which clasp the purlins which continue from Unit 2 but terminate here. The ends are flat-sawn and do not appear weathered which may suggest they were part of the original roof structure and truncated with the replacement of the roof.

5.1.40 The south-east wall is of primary-braced studwork as the adjoining bay, the primary brace also curved here though again no members are pegged. The wall-plate has a single scarf joint. The north-west side of the bay displays the alternate construction with straight lateral braces from the bay posts to the wall-plate (Plate 17), the wall-plate with a single scarf joint. Following the pattern noted above, the four studs here are not morticed into the wall-plate and instead are notched in from the rear. Occasional timbers are reused. The boarded door is early but in poor condition and there is an upper ventilation aperture adjoining the doorway. The south-west wall is a solid partition consisting of vertical boarding, all nailed with a single applied horizontal piece. The roof over is as elsewhere of a mix of hedgerow and saw slender rafter coupes to a ridgeboard. There are no purlins.

5.1.41 Unit 5 is an open space that spans three bays and continues the pattern of framing from the north, but here the variation in framing between the sides can be more easily appreciated (Plate 18 and 19). The two trusses dividing the bays are of the same form as elsewhere, with pegged inner braces from the bay posts to the tie-beam but no upper structure, while the wall-plates again display the same contracted scarf joints. This differs slightly at the south-west end, noted below.

5.1.42 The north-east wall includes a standard truss with bay posts and pegged inner braces to the tie-beam and the north-west post and brace is marked with a II

with a tag, while the south-east post has a III.

5.1.43 The north-east bay has primary-braced studwork on both sides, the studs all morticed but not pegged. The variation between the two sides is visible in the use of a straight brace on the north-west and a slightly curved brace on the south-east. Otherwise, a doorway on the north-west is likely in its original position as there is no mortice in the wall-plate above though the existing door is modern.

5.1.44 The truss to the south-east to the central bay is of the same form as before, with a I with a tag on the north-west post and brace and a II on the south-east post and brace.

5.1.45 The central bay was formerly open-fronted on the north-west where lateral braces triangulate the bay posts and wall-plate, and there are no mortices in the wall-plate for original studs. The existing studwork is secondary and includes nailed full-height studs and a central doorway, which contains the door noted from the exterior though much repaired with secondary ledges. The south-east side of this bay follows the pattern though the as the bay is slightly wider than elsewhere is marked by the presence of two slightly curved primary braces instead of the single example seen to the north-west. There is a central reused window.

5.1.46 The truss to the south-west is interesting in that in following the pattern of assembly markings, the north-west post has no mark, as would be expected of an end wall, while the opposite bay post has a I assembly mark. However, there are no mortices in the tie-beam soffit which suggests the tie-beam itself was not part of an end wall.

5.1.47 The final bay is a fairly narrow bay but markedly does not follow the variation seen to the north-east, and instead the north-west side and south-west wall follows the pattern of primary-bracing with slightly curved braces as employed on the south-east side of the building elsewhere. By contrast, the south-east panel is of six full-height studs with no primary brace. Points of note include the wall-plates that continue from the adjoining bay, and the north-west side has a small battened ventilation aperture which has been augmented on this side with a small four-pane casement. It should be noted that the south-west wall appears to have been repositioned or altered in that the tie-beam is set over inserted upper wall-plates set above the wall-plates of the outer walls and the dwarf wall is of modern brick. It is possible that this wall formed an earlier external gable which has been repositioned here. Nevertheless, it follows the form with two slightly curved primary braces.

5.1.48 The final unit (Unit 6) is given access from the north-west and has a slightly raised brick paved floor. The bricks are yellow and fairly worn with some on the north-west being fairly modern and the pushed out section on the south-east having a cement screed floor. This unit has been heavily altered so that it is largely of modern materials apart from the wall-plates that are reused (Plate 20). The south-west wall is entirely modern and of no interest, while the pushed out section on the south-east is also fairly modern and ephemeral. Hen boxes are attached on the north-east, but are fairly recent.

5.2 Discussion (Historic building monitoring)

5.2.1 Technical analysis of the curtilage listed outbuilding revealed an interesting and relatively complex structure of three general phases. It forms the south-east side of a substantially historic farm complex set around a triangular farm yard with the Grade II* listed house on the west with other buildings including two listed barns. Forming a long and narrow timber-framed range, it appears to extend to almost its full historic extent and in its original form appears to have accommodated a number of open-fronted bays, perhaps both cart sheds and animal shelters.

5.2.2 The methods of construction used are intriguing in that there is a discrepancy between the framing used on the two long sides. The majority of the north-west side uses slightly more robust members with short straight lateral braces marking the open-fronted bays, and where primary-braced studwork appears original this uses straight braces. The principal elements are pegged, while the commons are not and this is all consistent with an 18th century date, although could feasibly be slightly later. By contrast, the south-east side presents a consistent and regular arrangement of slender primary-braced studwork, distinguished by the use of very slightly curved primary braces consistent with a later 18th or 19th century date. Further differences include variation in the sequence and style of assembly marking visible on each side. Both are sequential but the south-east side is offset, intended to accommodate an extra bay at the south-west end which suggests the south-east side and an additional bay has been added to a pre-existing structure. However, the wall-plates and trusses are integral to both sides of the building and it may be that part of an earlier range was reused. The feasible dates for construction overlap and so an alternative scenario is there were substantial changes in design during the planning and framing in the workshop thus resulting in a structure all of one build but seemingly of two distinct structural elements.

5.2.3 At some point, the open-fronted bays were infilled and enclosed with studwork clad in horizontal boarding and given battened ventilation aperture. These are a rare survival and likely represent a change in use to stabling. There were evidently a number of phases of small-scale repair, and in the earlier 20th century the entire roof was replaced with an ephemeral structure of slender members and boarded and nailed collars. In addition there were alterations at the south-west end in fairly modern fabric.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

6.1 Description of results

Six sample sections were recorded: four within the area of new footing trenches and underpinning (south-east side of and within the building), one to the south-east within a new service trench (Fig. 9), and one of the lower structural elements of the outbuilding on the north-west side. The stratigraphy of the excavated footings and trenches is described below:

Sample section 1 DP133
0.00 = 75.11m AOD

0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded and subangular pebbles. Occasional red brick fragments.
0.14 – 1.02m+	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Sample section 2 DP135

0.00 = 75.55m AOD

0.00 – 0.13m	L1002	Internal floor surface of building. Loose mid-grey silt with frequent stone and angular chalk fragments.
0.13 – 0.26m	L1003	Internal chalk floor surface. White compacted chalk with areas of yellow grey clay.
0.26 – 0.37m	L1004	Levelling layer or former floor surface. Moderately compact, reddish brown small grit in a sandy silt matrix.
0.37 – 1.5m+	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Sample section 3 DP136

0.00 = 75.55m AOD

0.00 – 0.06m	L1005	Internal floor surface. Hard yellow brown granular material, possibly degraded cement / concrete.
0.06 – 0.32m	L1003	Internal chalk floor surface. White compacted chalk with areas of yellow grey clay.
0.32 – 0.45m	L1004	Levelling layer or former floor surface. Moderately compact, reddish brown small grit in a sandy silt matrix.
0.45 – 1.63m+	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Sample section 4 DP140

0.00 = 75.60m AOD

0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded and subangular pebbles. Occasional red brick fragments.
0.47 – 0.58m	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Sample section 5 DP145

0.00 = 75.75m AOD

0.00 – 0.04m	L1002	Internal floor surface of building. Loose mid-grey silt with frequent stone and angular chalk fragments.
0.04 – 0.13m	L1006	Internal floor surface or levelling layer. Light yellow grey firm clay containing frequent chalk flecks and fragments.
0.13 – 0.22m	L1003	Internal chalk floor surface. White compacted chalk with areas of yellow grey clay.
0.22 – 1.06m+	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Sample section 6 – wall of outbuilding DP148

0.00 = 75.36m AOD

0.00 – 0.15m	L1007	Timber sole-plate of outbuilding (<i>in-situ</i>).
0.18 – 0.61m	L1008	Red brick dwarf wall in the outbuilding (<i>in-situ</i>). Soft red bricks measuring an average of 9" x 4½" x 2½" (229mm x 114mm x 64mm) bonded with pale buff coloured lime

		mortar. Bonding pattern not entirely evident but almost English garden wall bond.
0.61 – 1.32m+	L1001	Natural deposit. Light yellow grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Description: Topsoil was found to immediately overlie the clay natural outside the building which contained occasional fragments of brick (no complete dimensions) and Victorian ceramic drain pipes. Floor surfaces were encountered during excavation of foundation trenches and floor level reduction.

Occasional fragments of red brick were encountered within the topsoil (1000) as well as Victorian ceramic pipes in the area of the new soakaway.

The upper floor surfaces within the building varied between the southern three bays (Unit 5) and adjoining Unit 4. Within Unit 4, the upper layer was a granular yellow brown material (L1005), which perhaps comprised a deposit of rough cement screed that has decayed (maximum 0.06m depth), while to the south was a 0.13m deep loose layer of silt with frequent stones and angular chalk fragments (L1002). Below this in both areas was a characteristic chalk floor surface (L1003) which was almost entirely of compacted chalk (up to 0.26m depth) with occasional areas of natural yellow grey clay. This surface overlay a 0.11m deep levelling layer of reddish brown grit (L1004) laid directly over the natural clay (1001). At the northern end of the building, a compact chalk floor surface (L1003) was encountered above the natural with a levelling layer or upper floor surface of mixed clay and chalk (L1006).

6.2 Confidence Rating

6.2.1 Within the confines of the footing trenches, service routes and areas of ground reduction it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

6.3 Deposit Model

6.3.1 Outside the building, the uppermost layer formed topsoil 1000 (0.14m – 0.47m) over the natural geology comprising a light yellow grey clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, and this was consistent across the areas of investigation.

Within the building a series of floor surfaces overlay the natural geology. Floor surfaces L1002 and L1005 formed the upper layers in different spaces (Unit 5 and Unit 4) and may be of a similar date. These overlay compacted chalk floor surface L1003, which was above levelling layer L1004, itself laid onto the natural clay (L1001).

6.4 Discussion (Archaeological Monitoring)

6.4.1 Evidence relating to the history of the outbuilding was recorded during the

excavation of footings and service routes, the underpinning of the outbuilding and the lowering of the floor level within the outbuilding and immediately to the south-east.

6.4.2. Outside the building, only topsoil (L1000) was encountered directly over the natural clay geology (L1001), but within the building a number of archaeological layers were recorded. These included floor surfaces and levelling layers (L1002, L1003, L1004, L1005 and L1006), of most note being a compacted chalk floor surface L1003 found in the southern units as northern unit. This was characteristic of many such historic outbuildings and likely dates from the 19th century, with some later upper surfaces including an upper loose layer (L1002) and a hard granular material thought to be degraded cement (L1005).

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) for the historic building recording element and The Forge Museum, Much Hadham, for the archaeological monitoring.

The full project archive will be prepared according to Historic England (MoRPHE) standards, which will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and the *Hertfordshire Archives Guidelines* (2017), as well as the document *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, IFA/Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007.

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AS is also pleased to acknowledge the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford, and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

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Web resources

(all accessed 9th November 2017)

1 England's Places (Historic England) online image collection
www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRIES

LOWER FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: LOWER FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1290740

Location: LOWER FARMHOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Herts	District Authority	Little Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1951

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 394651

List entry Description

Details

TL 42 SE LITTLE HADHAM BURY GREEN (east side)

2/6 Lower Farmhouse

19.10.51

GV II*

House, C16 or earlier, altered in C17 and W wing added c1665, extended to S in early C19. T-shaped, facing W. 2 storeys and cellar, timberframed and plastered. Steep old red tile roofs. C17 red brick 2 storeys W wing with '1665' painted on tablet in W gable. Wider timber framed and plastered early C19 S wing with cellar, hipped roof, external S chimney, and linking 2 storeys corridor on W. Main range has a 3 room plan with a narrow unheated room at N end, and a large central chimney with 4 flues serving the middle and south rooms on both floors. The staircase on the E side of the chimney has a trap and ladder access to former attics over. A parallel stair descends to the cellar but this may be a later alteration. Soot-blackened rafter couples remain in the roof around the chimney and close studding with tension braces is exposed on the E side, 1st floor, showing a late medieval origin. C17 butt purlin with expanded ends to chamfered collars in former attic. Inserted central chimney with 4 octagonal shafts serves 3-centred arched fireplaces on 1st floor (with chamfered plastered openings). Stopped and chamfered axial and cross beams support inserted floor. Elaborate brick W wing has moulded band at floor level and across gable, projecting chimney on S side with twin octagonal shafts and spurred caps. W gable has blocked square attic window with label. Surviving 3- light ovolo-

moulded oak window on N side 1st floor. 3-light casements elsewhere. Upper room has moulded brick fireplace with depressed 3-centre arch under square label. Central recess over. Plaster ornament central on ceiling with roses and hearts, palmette border and crowns. Ground floor room has ovolo-moulded axial beam and each half of plaster ceiling decorated with double-headed eagle with roses in corners. 2 panel early C18 door elaborated with early C19 mouldings on inner face. Moulded dado rail. Early C19 S wing plastered with sash window of 6/6 panes. Half-glazed door with 3-light sash window on right with 4/4:6/6:4/4 panes. External gable chimney on S, 4 panel moulded doors with brass case locks. Boarded parlour with moulded dado rail and marble fire surround. Narrow rear room with glazed door to garden. Similar layout on 1st floor. Part of group of historic buildings in Conservation Area (RCHM (1911) 146: VCH (1914) 51: RCHM Typescript).

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Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Hertfordshire, (1910)

National Grid Reference: TL4521320982

SOUTH BARN AT LOWER FARM 15 METRES SOUTH OF HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: **SOUTH BARN AT LOWER FARM 15 METRES SOUTH OF HOUSE**

List entry Number: 1290663

Location: SOUTH BARN AT LOWER FARM 15 METRES SOUTH OF HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Herts	District Authority	Little Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 394657

List entry Description

Details

TL 42 SE LITTLE HADHAM BURY GREEN (east side)

2/9 South Barn at Lower Farm 15 metres S of house -

GV II Barn. Later C17. 4-bay, timber frame, beside lane facing W. Steep red painted corrugated roof and red brick plinth. W porch projection in 2nd bay from N. N bay extended as aisle beside porch in C18. Double doors on E. Clasped purlin roof with angled queen struts but no collars. Queen struts widen to junction with principal. Swept jowled posts with arched braces to tie beam, many replaced by regular quadrant braces in C18. Lean to at SW under continuation of roof. Part of group around Lower Farm.

National Grid Reference: TL 45214 20955

STABLE AT LOWER FARM 30 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: **STABLE AT LOWER FARM 30 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE**

List entry Number: 1220971

Location: STABLE AT LOWER FARM 30 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Herts	District Authority	Little Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 394656

List entry Description

Details

TL 42 SE LITTLE HADHAM BURY GREEN (east side)

2/8 Stable at Lower Farm 30 metres ESE of house -

GV II

Stable. C17/18. Weatherboarded, single storey, 3-bay, at NE corner of yard, facing S. Very steep pitched gabled roof now covered in corrugated iron. Timber frame on high red brick base. Rear wall plastered externally with weatherboard apron. Jowled posts support clasped purlin roof. Manger and some hayracks remain. Part of group around Lower Farm.

National Grid Reference: TL4524220973

OUTBUILDINGS AT LOWER FARM 4 METRES EAST OF HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: **OUTBUILDINGS AT LOWER FARM 4 METRES EAST OF HOUSE**

List entry Number: 1221118

Location: OUTBUILDINGS AT LOWER FARM 4 METRES EAST OF HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Herts	District Authority	Little Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 394655

List entry Description

Details

TL 42 SE LITTLE HADHAM BURY GREEN (east side)

2/7 Outbuildings at Lower Farm 4 metres E of house -

GV II

Brewhouse, woodhouse, and granary. C18. Line of single storey weatherboarded outbuildings facing S. Steep gabled red tiled roofs. From W to E: A brewhouse with some walling renewed in red brick with 3-light wooden window and iron casement: a narrow woodhouse, timberframed with plank door: a timberframed single storey granary raised on brick piers. Interior of granary retains bins for corn. Plank door approached by wooden steps. Part of group around Lower Farm.

National Grid Reference: TL4522620985

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Archives and local Studies (HALS).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
2177	TL 4518 2068	Cropmark of a circular enclosure; diameter approx. 36m. No entrance. No internal features.
7548	TL 45407 21376	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx. 27m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow. A tangential linear ditch [9075] intersects the south side of the enclosure.
Romano-British		
12848	TL 4495 2119	The truncated base of a pit was the only feature found during evaluation of the old Glaxo farm buildings. The pit was sub-circular, with steep sides and a flat base. In the single dark grey fill were early Roman potsherds (late 1st-early 2nd century AD). Nothing further was found during observation of new groundworks.
Medieval		
2823	TL 449 210	The manor of Clintons was held of the Bishop of Ely and appears to represent those lands which in the 13th and 14th centuries were called Virlylands. Geoffrey de Verly was holding a quarter of a fee in Hadham of the Bishop of Ely in the early 13th century. It came to Henry Clynton by 1401-2. Clinton and 'the berey' (Bury Green Farm [12188]) were the most important properties at Bury Green. Clintons was held by the Jeny and the Drax families before declining to the status of a yeoman farmstead by the 17th century, with the latest references to a manor dating to the later 16th century. See [12190] for the standing late medieval farmhouse, [12202] for the brewhouse, and [12191, 12192] for the 17th century farm buildings.
11623	TL 4504 2110	In Hertfordshire usage the name 'The Bury' implies a manorial site, presumably the landholding at Bury Green which was detached in the early medieval period from the capital manor of Little Hadham and probably given to the abbey of Ely. This was the administrative centre of the Bishop of Ely's manor of Little Hadham, which passed to the Cecils in 1601-2, and there is a record of the manorial records being moved from the Bury to the church tower for safe keeping in 1585. For the surviving post-medieval house, see [12849]. Also see [13771] (post-medieval barn and stable).
11624	TL 4507 2120	Bury Green, a small dispersed hamlet typical of eastern Hertfordshire, is documented from the mid 14th century. Recorded as 'le Beregrene' in 1369 and 'Berygrene' in 1413, the name is of medieval origin, and is used in the sense of 'manor' (see [2823, 11623]). It is centred on a large triangular green, close to which are several late and early post-medieval buildings. These include the manorial sites at Clintons and Bury Green [11623], and several houses and cottages with at least 16th century origins. Many of the latter are probably the result of gradual enclosure around the edges of common land [12517]. It is shown on the 1844 tithe map with its triangular green entered by lanes at the corners and buildings along the edges. The 1879 OS map also shows orchards, a pub, and several buildings divided into small cottages. Bury Green is slightly unusual in the number of farmsteads around it, all of some status and at least two with medieval manorial origins. The layout on the 1879 map has four substantial farmsteads grouped around the south end of the Green, and the pub and rows of

		labourers' cottages on the east side of the green.
12188	TL 45046 21204	<p>An L-shaped two-storey timber-framed manor house, plastered with weatherboarding and with a gabled tiled roof. Possibly late 15th/early 16th century, although largely rebuilt in the mid 17th century. Bury Green Farm 'incorporates a late medieval house of which a clasped-purlin roof truss with smoke-blackened rafters over the open hall is the only evidence'. In the late 17th century a brick chimney-stack was built to heat the hall and parlour, and a lobby-entrance created to the east; the hall then became the kitchen. In the early 19th century a west wing was added to create a new kitchen, the original service bay may have been demolished at this time, and a new front entrance was built on the south side.</p> <p>There is some confusion over whether this was a manorial centre, but the 1588 map shows the land behind the farm clearly labelled 'The Manor of Joysses'. A family called Joyce is recorded in the parish in the 14th century, so this may be a late medieval manorial holding. See also [11623], which is a different manor. The farm buildings, all red brick and single storey, date to between 1844 and 1879 and are characteristic of the modernisation of farmsteads of the mid 19th century. They surrounded a U-shaped farmyard SW of the house; only the buildings along two sides remain. In 1956 the farm was bought by the pharmaceutical company now called GSK (Glaxo Smith Kline). Three of the surviving 19th century farm buildings are to be retained and converted.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Many different types of farm buildings, mostly of brick, including stables. Quite large modern buildings to the west. Older buildings to the SE entrance (the stables). Difficult to see or categorise most buildings. Farmhouse may be timber-framed and there may be one timber building on site.</p>
12190	TL 44979 20983	<p>A two-storey manor house, timber-framed and plastered. The hall and cross-wing to the east date to the early 15th century. During the early 16th century a two-storey wing of brick was added to the east side and a floor inserted into the hall. Two principal chimney stacks date to c.1600. One of these was replaced during the 17th century. In the 18th century the west end including the cross passage was demolished; by this time Clintons had declined to yeoman farmstead status. A new north wing with an entrance and staircase has been constructed. Just NE of the house is a single-storey building used as stores and an office. This is a timber-framed and weather-boarded brewhouse built in the 17th-18th century. For the medieval manor, see [2823]; for the farmstead, see [12192].</p>
Post-medieval		
10312	TL 456 208	<p>Field boundaries and a possible trackway. These are shown as extant hedged field boundaries on the 1844 tithe map and the 1879 OS map. A lane ran along the western boundary across the stream to meet the extant bridleway at the south end of Stocking Wood, and another, unfenced, ran east from the SE corner.</p>
11429	TL 4524 2099	<p>The barns form a historic group with the farmhouse, a 16th century timber-framed three-celled structure, which was enhanced and altered in the 1660s with the addition of a brick range. A map of 1588 shows an unnamed building on the site; in 1844 the farm was known as Bayfords, and owned by the Lewer family. Both barns are shown on this map. Recording before conversion to housing found that the south barn was built in the late 16th or early 17th century but had been considerably altered with repairs and attempts to strengthen the structure; it was extended, badly, by a single bay to the east, perhaps in the early 19th</p>

		<p>century. A wagon porch had collapsed before the survey. The east barn was more complex. It incorporates traces in its southern gable end of an early 16th century domestic building. This was rebuilt and re-orientated to form a larger house in the early to mid-17th century, and many features from this house survived its conversion into the east barn in the later 17th or early 18th century. The 19th century maps show a sprawling farmstead around two yards separated by an open area, the house at the NW corner of the southern yard. On the 1844 tithe map the east barn (on the east side of the northern yard) is coloured red to denote a dwelling house, although it had long since been converted and the whole complex is named Bayfords. It appears that Lower Farm was once two separate farmsteads. The southern group is lower down the slope towards the river.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Barn and stable. Timber-framed and weather-boarded barn on a brick sill. Thatched hall - hipped roof. Possible projecting wagon porch to SE side also thatched and half-hipped. Doors and windows inserted. Timber-framed and weather-boarded stable on a brick sill. Gabled roof with slates.</p>
12189	TL 4510 2127	House, now two dwellings. Probably 16th century or earlier since it appears on the Clintons estate map dated 1588. Timber-framed and plastered with steep gabled roof. The house is shown already divided on the 1879 OS map.
12192	TL 44944 20995	<p>The house at Clintons [12190] dates to the 15th century, but the extant farm buildings are later. The 1844 tithe map shows the post-medieval farmstead as a substantial but irregular group of barns and other buildings around a roughly rectangular yard west of the house, with two large ponds at the south end. The same arrangement is shown on the later 19th century OS maps, with new buildings dividing the yard into three compartments. Only some of these buildings have survived 20th century additions and alterations. The Listed structures include two timber-framed and weather-boarded barns (the 'Top Barn' and 'Corn Barn') on red brick sills, each five bays long with a single aisle. These barns date to the 17th century. Attached to the east end of the Corn Barn is an implement shed added in the 18th to 19th century. This is a lower, three-bay open-fronted shed, also timber-framed and weather-boarded but with some brick in the rear wall. The fourth surviving building stands slightly apart, SW of the house. This is a 17th or early 18th century granary and dovecote, a two-storey timber-framed and weather-boarded structure with the dovecote in the roof space. The steep tile roof comes down over a timber addition on the west side. Inside is a narrow central bay with wide storage bays on each side and a line of central posts. The inside of the upper floor has been plastered.</p> <p>2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: The top barn is timber-framed and weather-boarded barn on brick sill. Gable ended, corrugated iron roof. Semi aisled to west side. Additional shed/store to east side - part boarded and corrugated iron, on brick sill. A second (corn) barn is a timber-framed and weather-boarded 17th century building with brick sill. Gable ended, corrugated iron roof. The implement shed is also weather-boarded. Window at gable west face. Lean-to with sloping roof tiles onto west face. Timber-framed, weather-boarded granary on a brick sill. Half hipped gable roof with clay tiles.</p>
12849	TL 4503 2109	A later 16th century house, shown on an estate map dated 1588. Timber-framed, facing east with two cross wings. The south wing was rebuilt in the early 17th century with two storeys, attic, cellar, and a stair tower in

		the former angle. The house was cased in red brick in the 20th century, and a single-storey room added behind the north wing linking it to a late 17th or early 18th century timber-framed and plastered granary. The room in the single-storey 20th century addition has a carved fire surround, dado and panelled door (17th century) which are said to have come from Albury Hall. For the manorial site, see [11623]. The 1585 record of the manor court rolls being moved to the church tower for safekeeping may date the construction of the present house.
13771	TL 45070 21090	The few surviving farm buildings at The Bury are much later than the 16th century manor house [12849]. The 1844 tithe map and the 1879 OS map show a substantial complex north of the house, around three sides of the yard. Only the western range now survives, a barn and stable built in the early 19th century. This is 'an interesting structure, well preserved', a tall timber-framed and weather-boarded barn seven bays long, with a wide span and low-pitched slate roof. Across the south end is a lower timber-framed and weather-boarded stable making the whole a T plan; this also has a slate roof. The barn and stable range is now a private house.
30980	TL 45163 21126	A pair of small cottages, slightly unequal in size, is shown here on the later 19th century OS maps. These appear to have replaced a larger group of houses set further back, with others adjacent to the north, which are shown on the 1844 tithe map. These older cottages all seem to have been removed in the mid 19th century and the small pair built near the roadway. No change is shown on later OS mapping; on the 1976 map they are named Brick Cottages and numbered 1 and 2. Presumably they were built of brick, which would distinguish them from older timber-framed cottages. Later in the 20th century they were demolished and replaced with a larger house, Tomways, in a slightly different position.
Undated		
9075	TL 45392 21367	Cropmark of a single linear ditch approx. 90m long probably representing the remains of a former field boundary. The ditch intersects with a ring ditch [7548]. The feature is not one of the field boundaries shown on the 1844 tithe map, and by 1879 the western boundary of the field in which it lies had also gone. The date of the feature is unclear.
12517	TL 4511 2112	Registered common land, in several parts. NGR = approximate centre.

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1844	Little Hadham tithe map	3	-	HALS
1879	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXII.12	4	25": 1 mile	HALS
1897	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXII.12	5	25": 1 mile	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXII.12	6	25": 1 mile	HALS
1976	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL4421-4521 & TL4420-4520	7	1:2500	HALS

Documents also consulted:

D/EGm/170- collection of Gordon Moodey including sketches of historic buildings in Bury Green

DSA4/44/1- Little Hadham tithe award dated 1843

APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

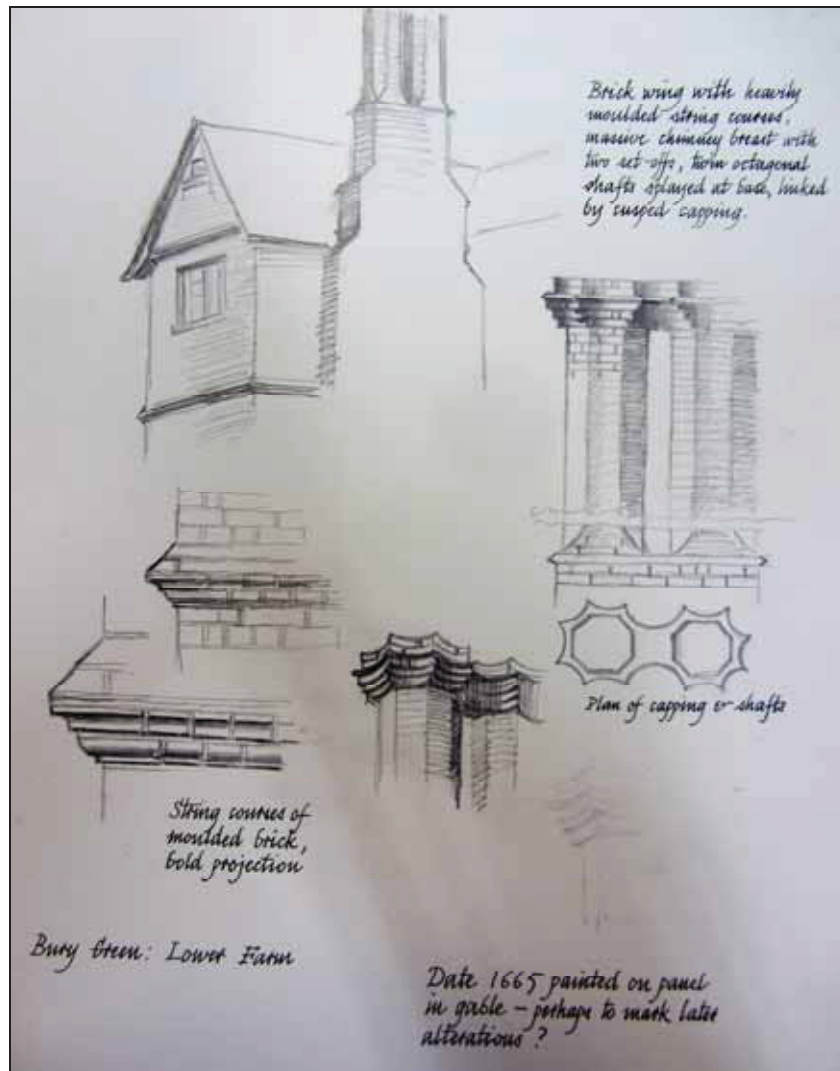


4.1 View of the 17th century brick addition to the main farmhouse. Source: Website 1



4.2 View of the 17th century brick addition to the main farmhouse. Source: Website 1

APPENDIX 5 PICTORIAL SOURCE



5.1. A page from Gordon Moodey's collection held in HALS (Ref: D/EGm/170), showing his sketch of the 17th century brick range and stringcourse and chimney detailing.

APPENDIX 6 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity (A.R.P)
120	Elizabeth Scott	Edmund Lewer	Ways Pasture	Grass	4. -. 8
121	Elizabeth Ann Scott	William Bayford & another	Cottage & garden	-	-. 1. 32
122	John Jennings Murkins	John Jennings Murkins	Cottage & garden	-	-. -. 20
Part of Clintons					
124	James Gordon	David Glasscock	Part of orchard	-	-. 1. 18
Part of Bayfords Farm					
123	Elizabeth Ann Scott	Edmund Lewer	The Homestall	-	1. -. 27
125	Elizabeth Ann Scott	Edmund Lewer	Part of orchard	Grass	-. 3. 4

APPENDIX 7 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	9
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	4
Site photographs colour slides	-
Digital Photographs	32

APPENDIX 8 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire					NGR: TL 4522 2096		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Hertford			
Site Code: AS1910				Project Number: 7300			
Date of Work: October and November 2017				Related Work: -			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
Advice letter Advice email 2016	Yes			21 st September 2017	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
10 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 sheet A3 drafting film							
Architect's Drawings:							
2 sheet A3 plans (annotated)							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5534		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120	9-15			1	19-23	Yes
2	120	1-4					
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
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.							

APPENDIX 9 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Bury Green	Parish: <i>Little Hadham</i>
Planning application reference:	3/16/2203/HH & 3/16/2204/LBC
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Mr & Mrs Lipscombe</i>
Nature of application:	Conversion and alteration of outbuilding
Present land use:	Outbuilding, storage
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated <i>c.130m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 4522 2096</i>
Site Code:	AS 1910
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	October and November 2017
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford and Much Hadham
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 18 th and 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In October and November 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4522 2096; Figs.1 - 2). The project was completed as part of a planning condition to convert and extend the outbuilding (Store D) to form a garage.</i></p> <p><i>The building recording found an interesting and relatively complex structure of three general phases forming the south-east side of a substantially historic farm complex set around a triangular farm yard. It consists of a narrow timber-framed range with a shallow pitched roof that in its original form accommodated a number of open-fronted bays, perhaps cart sheds and animal shelters. These were infilled for probable stable provision and retain interesting and important battened ventilation apertures along with horizontal boarding.</i></p> <p><i>There is an intriguing discrepancy between the general construction on the north-east and south-east. The north-west side bears affinities with an 18th century date, while the south-east is consistent with an 18th century or early 19th century date, and it is possible that elements of an earlier building were incorporated into a new structure or that the change in form was a result of a change in design at the planning stage. The roof of the structure was replaced in the earlier 20th century and the south-west end was rebuilt.</i></p> <p><i>The groundworks recorded archaeological layers associated with the building, most notable being a compacted chalk floor surface that appears to extend for much of the building.</i></p>
Author of summary: T Collins	Date of Summary: December 2017

PLATES



Plate 1 South-east elevation showing primary-braced framing (Unit 5) after removal of weatherboarding and open-fronted unit beyond (Unit 2), taken from the south (DP01)



Plate 2 North-west elevation showing open-fronted section (Unit 2), taken from the west (DP03)



Plate 3 North-west elevation (Units 3 and 4) showing wide horizontal boarding with ventilation apertures, taken from the south-west (DP15)



Plate 4 North-west elevation (Unit 3) showing ventilation aperture, taken from the north-west (DP 17)



Plate 5 South-east elevation (Unit 5), taken from the south-east (DP 12)



Plate 6 North-west wall of Unit 5 (central bay) after the lowering of the floor level, taken from the south-east (DP 116)



Plate 7 South-east wall of Unit 5 (central bay), taken from the north-west (DP 91)



Plate 8 North-west wall of Unit 5 (north-east bay), taken from the south-east (DP 81)



Plate 9 Rear face of the historic boarded and ledged door to Unit 1, taken from the south-west (DP 32)



Plate 10 Detail of the boarded door (Unit 1) with early timber latch, taken from the west (DP 41)



Plate 11 Open-fronted bays to the north-west of Unit 2, taken from the north-east (DP 43)



Plate 12 South-east wall of Unit 3 showing primary-braced framing, taken from the north-west (DP 57)



Plate 13 North-west wall of Unit 3 showing primary-braced framing with ledged and braced door and flanking ventilation apertures, taken from the south-east (DP 60)



Plate 14 North-east side of Unit 4 showing studwork with horizontal boarding to the rear, taken from the south (DP 71)



Plate 15 Detail of the north-west corner of Unit 4 showing assembly marks, taken from the south (DP 75)



Plate 16 North-east corner of Unit 4 showing pegged inner brace with assembly marks, taken from the south (DP 77)



Plate 17 North-west side of Unit 4 showing lateral braces with infill studwork and door and ventilation aperture, taken from the south-east (DP 70)



Plate 18 Interior of Unit 5, taken from the south-west (DP 78)



Plate 19 Interior of Unit 5 showing primary-braced framing on the right with the external weatherboarding removed, taken from the south-west (DP 79)

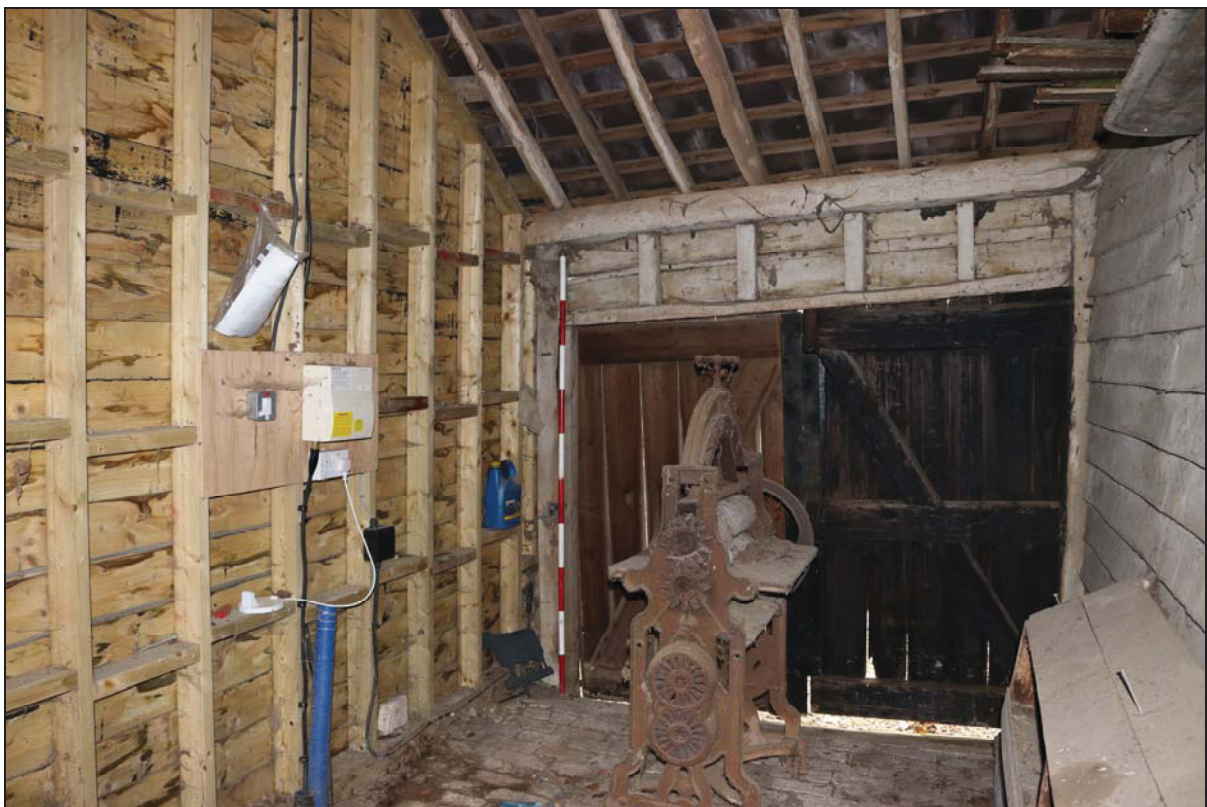


Plate 20 Interior of Unit 6 showing modern south-west wall and double-doors to the rear, taken from the south-east (DP 105)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING



DP 1

South-east elevation showing primary-braced framing (Unit 5) after removal of weatherboarding and open-fronted unit beyond (Unit 2), taken from the south



DP 2

North-west elevation showing open-fronted section (Unit 2) and enclosed units beyond (Units 3-5), taken from the north



DP 3

North-west elevation showing open-fronted section (Unit 2), taken from the west



DP 4

North-west elevation showing boarded doors with adjacent ventilation apertures (Units 3 and 4), taken from the north-west



DP 5

North-west elevation showing boarded doors with adjacent ventilation apertures (Units 5 and 6), taken from the north-west



DP 6

North-west and south-west elevations, taken from the west



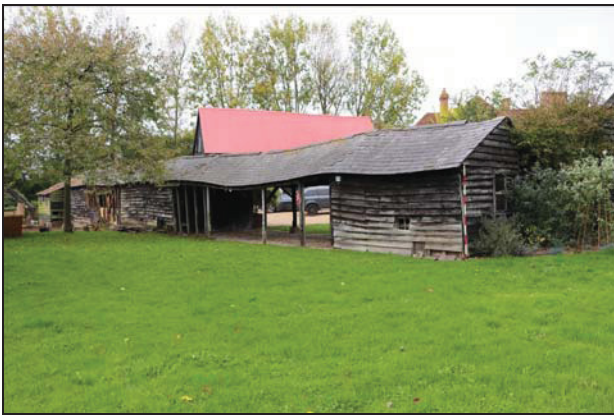
DP 7

Former farm yard on the north-west side of the building with the Grade II listed stables to the rear, taken from the south-west



DP 8

North-east elevation of the building (Unit 1), taken from the north-east



DP 9

South-east elevation of the building showing undulating roofline, taken from the east



DP 10

Door fastener marking the position of a former doorway on the south-east side of Unit 2, taken from the north-east



DP 11

South-east elevation showing mix of weatherboarding and exposed timber-framing, taken from the north-east



DP 12

South-east elevation (Unit 5), taken from the south-east



*DP 13
Detail of the timber-frame on the south-east side of Unit 5 showing chiselled assembly marks, taken from the south-east*



*DP 14
Detail of the modern projection on the south-east side of Unit 6, taken from the east*



*DP 15
North-west elevation (Units 3 and 4) showing wide horizontal boarding with ventilation apertures, taken from the south-west*



*DP 16
North-west elevation (Unit 3) showing boarded door with later hinges, taken from the south-west*



*DP 17
North-west elevation (Unit 3) showing ventilation aperture, taken from the north-west*



*DP 18
North-west elevation (Unit 4) showing doorway with adjoining ventilation aperture and wide boarding, taken from the west*



DP 19
North-west elevation (Unit 4) showing boarded door re-hung on the opposite side, taken from the north-west



DP 20
Detail of the door on the north-west elevation (Unit 4) showing original pintle and impression of strap hinge, taken from the north-west



DP 21
Detail of the doorway on the north-west elevation (Unit 4) showing metal hasp and loop, taken from the north-west



DP 22
Detail of the doorway on the north-west elevation (Unit 4) showing later iron hinge, taken from the north-west



DP 23
North-west elevation of Units 4 and 5 showing fairly modern door set in the historic elevation, taken from the south-west



DP 24
North-west elevation of Unit 5 showing repaired and altered early boarded door, taken from the north



DP 25

Detail of the door on the north-west elevation of Unit 5 showing strap hinge hung on a pintle with impression below for lost example, taken from the north-west



DP 26

Detail of the doorway on the north-west elevation of Unit 5 showing pair of early fasteners for the formerly split door, taken from the north-west



DP 27

South-west elevation of the building, taken from the south-west



DP 28

South-east elevation of the building, taken from the south



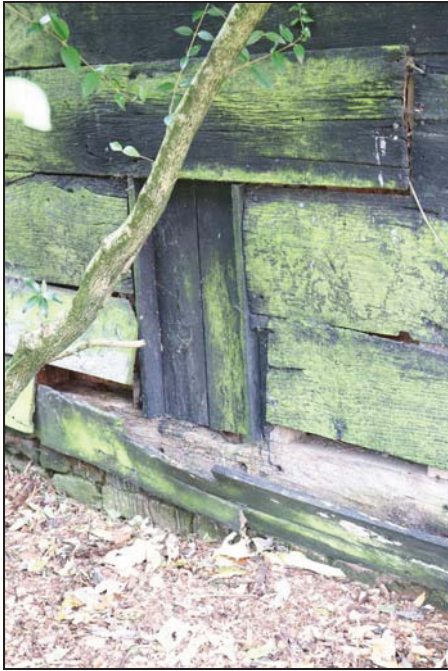
DP 29

Face-halved and bladed scarf joint with double edge pegs in the south-east wall-plate (Unit 2), taken from the south-east



DP 30

North-west elevation of Unit 1 showing ventilation aperture and low-set enclosed aperture, taken from the south-west



DP 31

Detail of the north-west elevation of Unit 1 showing low-set enclosed aperture above the sole-plate, taken from the south-west



DP 32

Rear face of the historic boarded and ledged door to Unit 1, taken from the south-west



DP 33

Interior of Unit 1 all lined out in modern boarding with a waney tie-beam above, taken from the south-west



DP 34

Crude 20th century window on the north-east side of Unit 1, taken from the south-west



DP 35

South-west side of Unit 1 showing tie-beam with early boarding above, taken from the north



DP 36

South-east end of the tie-beam dividing Unit 1 which is strapped to the wall-plate where a scarf joint is also present, taken from the west



DP 37

North-west roof pitch of Unit 1, taken from the south-east



DP 38

Ventilation aperture on the north-west side of Unit 1, taken from the south-east



DP 39

Horizontally boarded partition between Units 2 and 1, taken from the south-west



DP 40

Outer face of the historic boarded door (Unit 1) with early hinges and timber latch, taken from the south-west



DP 41

Detail of the boarded door (Unit 1) with early timber latch, taken from the west



DP 42

Detail of the boarded door (Unit 1) with early strap hinge, taken from the south-west



DP 43

Open-fronted bays to the north-west of Unit 2, taken from the north-east



DP 44

Roof structure over Unit 2 showing replaced upper structure, taken from the north-east



DP 45

Detail of the south-east end of the northern truss of Unit 2 showing pegged inner brace, taken from the north-east



DP 46

Detail of the roof structure over Unit 2 showing collar notched and nailed to the rafter and clasping a slender purlin, taken from the north-east



DP 47

Face-halved and bladed scarf joint with double edge pegs in the south-east wall-plate (Unit 2), taken from the south-east



DP 48

A failing face-halved and bladed scarf joint in the south-east wall-plate (Unit 2), taken from the south-east



DP 49

Open-fronted bays to the south-east of Unit 2 which were formerly infilled with studwork, taken from the north



DP 50

Open-fronted bays in Unit 2, taken from the south-west



DP 51

Detail of the north-west end of the northern truss (Unit 2) showing pegged inner brace and heavy iron strap, taken from the south-east



DP 52

Reused medieval timber forming the north-west bay post of the southern truss (Unit 2), taken from the north-east



DP 53

Detail of the reused medieval timber forming the north-west bay post of the southern truss (Unit 2) showing mortice for a tension brace and wattle notch, taken from the east



DP 54

Setting out lines on the north-west bay post of the northern truss (Unit 2), taken from the north-west



DP 55

South-west end of Unit 2 showing vertical boarding to the adjoining unit, taken from the north-east



DP 56

Detail of the vertical boarding at the south-west end of Unit 2 showing an impression for a lost hinge, taken from the north-east



DP 57

South-east wall of Unit 3 showing primary-braced framing, taken from the north-west



DP 58

Roof truss at the bay division between Units 3 and 2, taken from the south-west



DP 59

South-east wall of Unit 3 showing decayed sole-plate, taken from the north-west



DP 60

North-west wall of Unit 3 showing primary-braced framing with ledged and braced door and flanking ventilation apertures, taken from the south-east



DP 61

South-west wall of Unit 2 showing robust horizontal boarding to the adjoining unit, taken from the north-east



DP 62

South-west wall of Unit 2 showing robust horizontal boarding to the adjoining unit, taken from the north-east



DP 63

Detail of the north-west end of the truss between Units 3 and 2 showing mortises for the pegged inner brace and assembly mark (indicated), taken from the south-east



DP 64

Partition between Units 3 and 2 showing accretive nature of the partition, taken from the south-west



DP 65

Detail of the ventilation aperture on the north-west side of Unit 3, taken from the east



DP 66

South-east side of Unit 4 showing regular primary-braced studwork, taken from the north-west



DP 67

South-east side of Unit 4 showing roof pitch including a mix of reused and later rafters, taken from the north-west



DP 68

Scarf joint in the south-east wall-plate of Unit 4, taken from the north-west



DP 69

South-west wall of Unit 4 showing robust vertical boarding to the adjoining unit, taken from the north



DP 70

North-west side of Unit 4 showing lateral braces with infill studwork and door and ventilation aperture, taken from the south-east



DP 71

North-east side of Unit 4 showing studwork with horizontal boarding to the rear, taken from the south



DP 72

Detail of the north-west wall of Unit 4 showing pegged lateral brace, taken from the south-east



DP 73

Scarf joint in the north-west wall-plate of Unit 4, taken from the east



DP 74

North-west corner of Unit 4 showing lateral brace and inner brace to the truss with assembly marks (indicated), taken from the south



DP 75

Detail of the north-west corner of Unit 4 showing assembly marks, taken from the south



DP 76

North-east corner of Unit 4 showing inner brace to the truss and adjoining primary-brace, taken from the south-west



DP 77

North-east corner of Unit 4 showing pegged inner brace with assembly marks, taken from the south



DP 78

Interior of Unit 5, taken from the south-west



DP 79

Interior of Unit 5 showing primary-braced framing on the right with the external weatherboarding removed, taken from the south-west



DP 80

North-east end of Unit 5 showing truss with robust vertical boarding to the rear, taken from the south-west



DP 81

North-west wall of Unit 5 (north-east bay), taken from the south-east



DP 82

North-west wall of Unit 5, taken from the east



DP 83

Scarf joint in the north-west wall-plate of Unit 5 (north-east bay), taken from the north-east



DP 84

North-west corner of Unit 5 (north-east bay) showing inner brace to the truss and adjoining primary-brace, taken from the south



DP 85

North-west corner of Unit 5 (north-east bay) showing inner brace and post with assembly marks, taken from the south



DP 86

North-east corner of Unit 5 (north-east bay) showing inner brace and post with assembly marks, taken from the south-west



DP 87

North-east corner of Unit 5 (north-east bay) showing inner brace pegged at the head, taken from the south-west



DP 88

North-east corner of Unit 5 (north-east bay) showing inner brace nailed at the base to the post, taken from the south-west



DP 89

South-east wall of Unit 5 (north-east bay), taken from the north-west



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South-east wall of Unit 5, taken from the north



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South-east wall of Unit 5 (central bay), taken from the north-west



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South-east end of the truss between the north-east and central bay (Unit 5) showing pegged inner brace and post with assembly marks, taken from the north



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South-east end of the truss between the central and south-west bay (Unit 5) showing pegged inner brace and post with assembly marks, taken from the north



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South-east corner of Unit 5 (central bay) showing inner brace to the truss and adjoining primary-brace, taken from the north



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South-west bay of Unit 5, taken from the north



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Primary-braced studwork at the south-west end of Unit 5, taken from the north



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North-west wall of Unit 5, taken from the south



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North-west wall of Unit 5 (south-west bay), taken from the south-east



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Roof structure over Unit 5, taken from the south-west



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South-west bay post of the central bay (Unit 5) with no assembly marking, taken from the north-east



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Scarf joint in the north-west wall-plate of Unit 5 (central bay), taken from the south-east



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Interior of Unit 6 showing modern south-west wall and double-doors to the rear, taken from the south-east



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Roof structure over Unit 6, taken from the south-west



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Brick paved floor in Unit 6, taken from the north-west



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Interior of Unit 5 following the removal of the north-east partition and external studwork on the right, taken from the south-west



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Exterior of the building during the planned works following the removal of the south-east push-out and external timber-framing, taken from the south



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South-east side of the building during the planned works after the removal of external timber-framing, taken from the south



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Interior of Units 5 and 4 following the removal of the dividing partition and lowering of the floor, taken from the south-west



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Interior of Unit 5 following the removal of the external timber-framing and lowering of the floor, taken from the north



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South-east wall of Unit 5 (central bay) after the removal of the external framing and lowering of the floor, taken from the north-west



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South-west bay post of the central bay (Unit 5) showing tie-beam with half dovetail joint tenon, taken from the south-east



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North-west wall of Unit 4 following the removal of the partition on the left, taken from the south-east



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South-east side of Unit 5 (bay division between the centre and north bay) after the lowering of the floor showing the dwarf wall and fragment of sole-plate remaining, taken from the north-west



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View of the south-east area following the removal of topsoil, looking north



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View of the area following the ground reduction, looking north



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Working shot during the excavation of foundation trench, looking north



DP 132

Working shot during the excavation of foundation trench, looking south-west



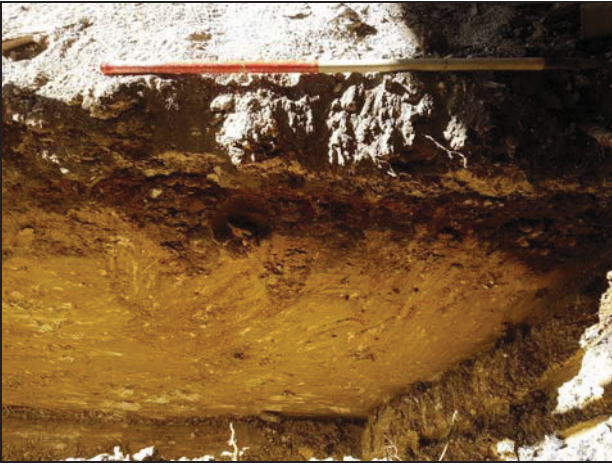
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Sample section 1, looking north-west



DP 134

View of the foundation trench excavated within the building, looking north



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Sample section 3, looking north-east



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Excavation of service routes on the south-east side of the building, looking north-east



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Excavation of service routes on the south-east side of the building, looking north-west



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Soakaway, looking north-east



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Ground reduction within the south-west end of the building showing compacted chalk floor, looking south-west



DP 144

Ground reduction within the south-west end of the building showing compacted chalk floor, looking north-east



DP 145

Sample section 5, looking south-west



DP 146

Underpinning trench at the northeast end of the building, looking north



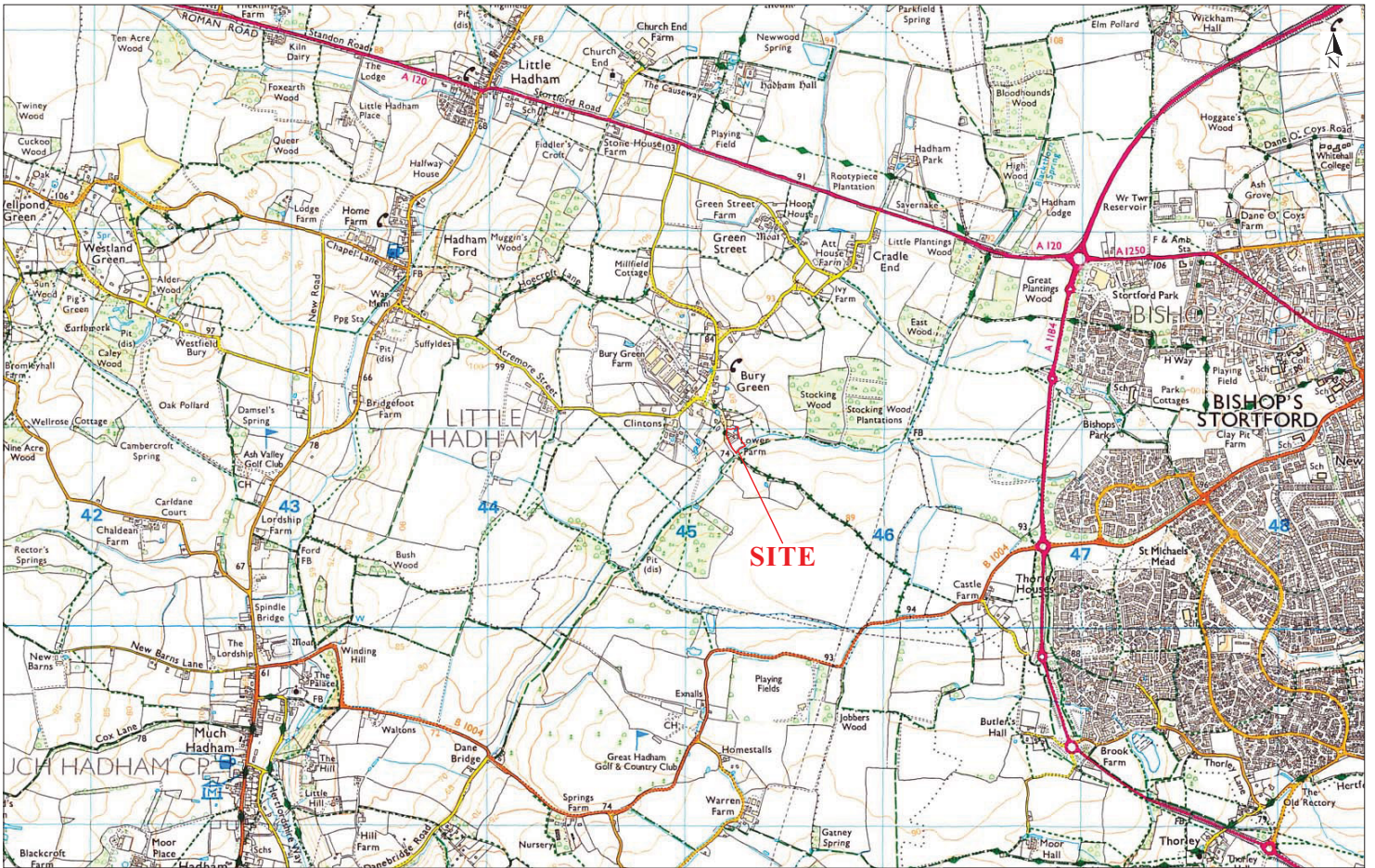
DP 147

Investigation trench at the south-west end of the building, looking south-west



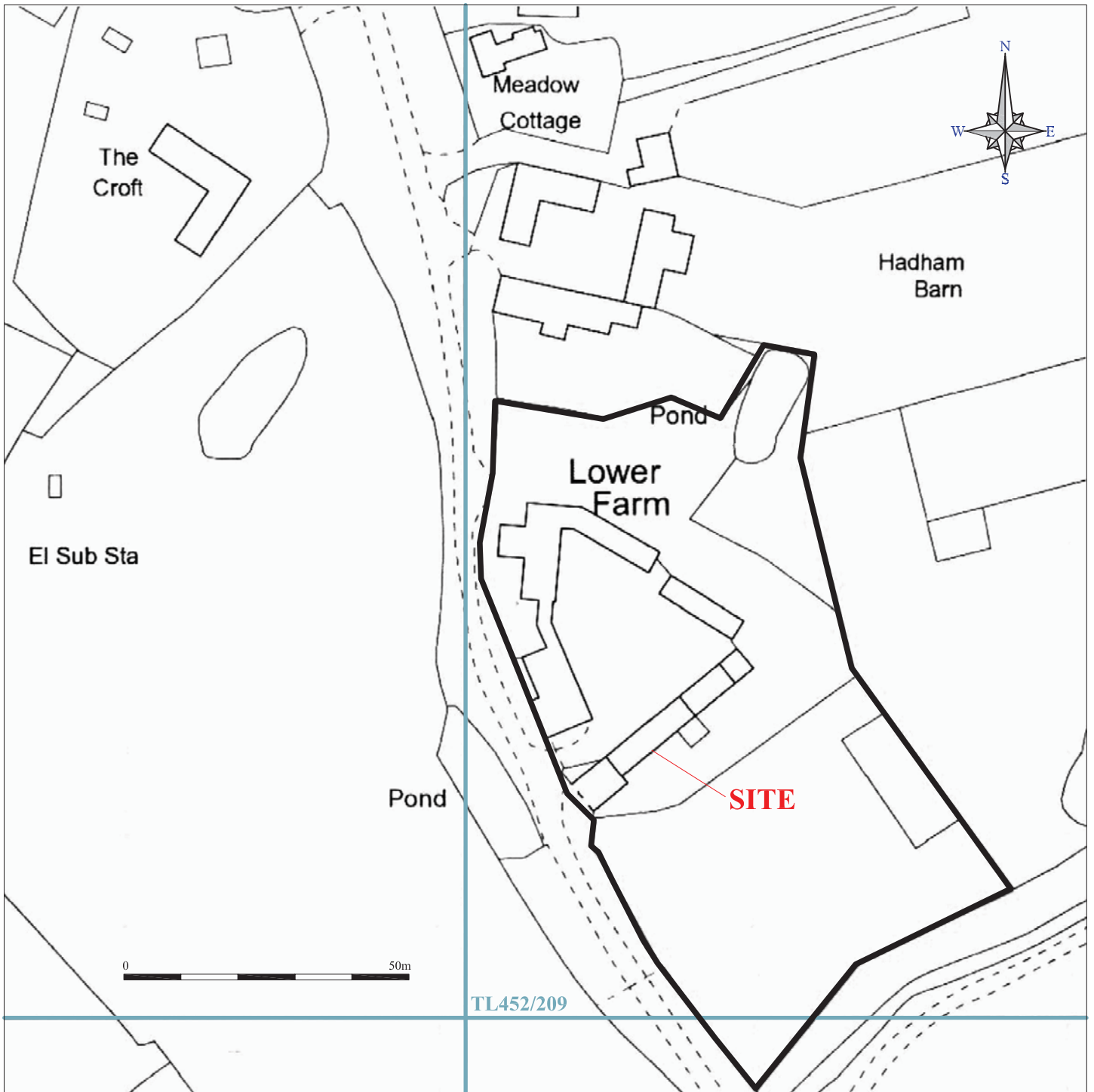
DP 148

Sample section 6, looking north-west



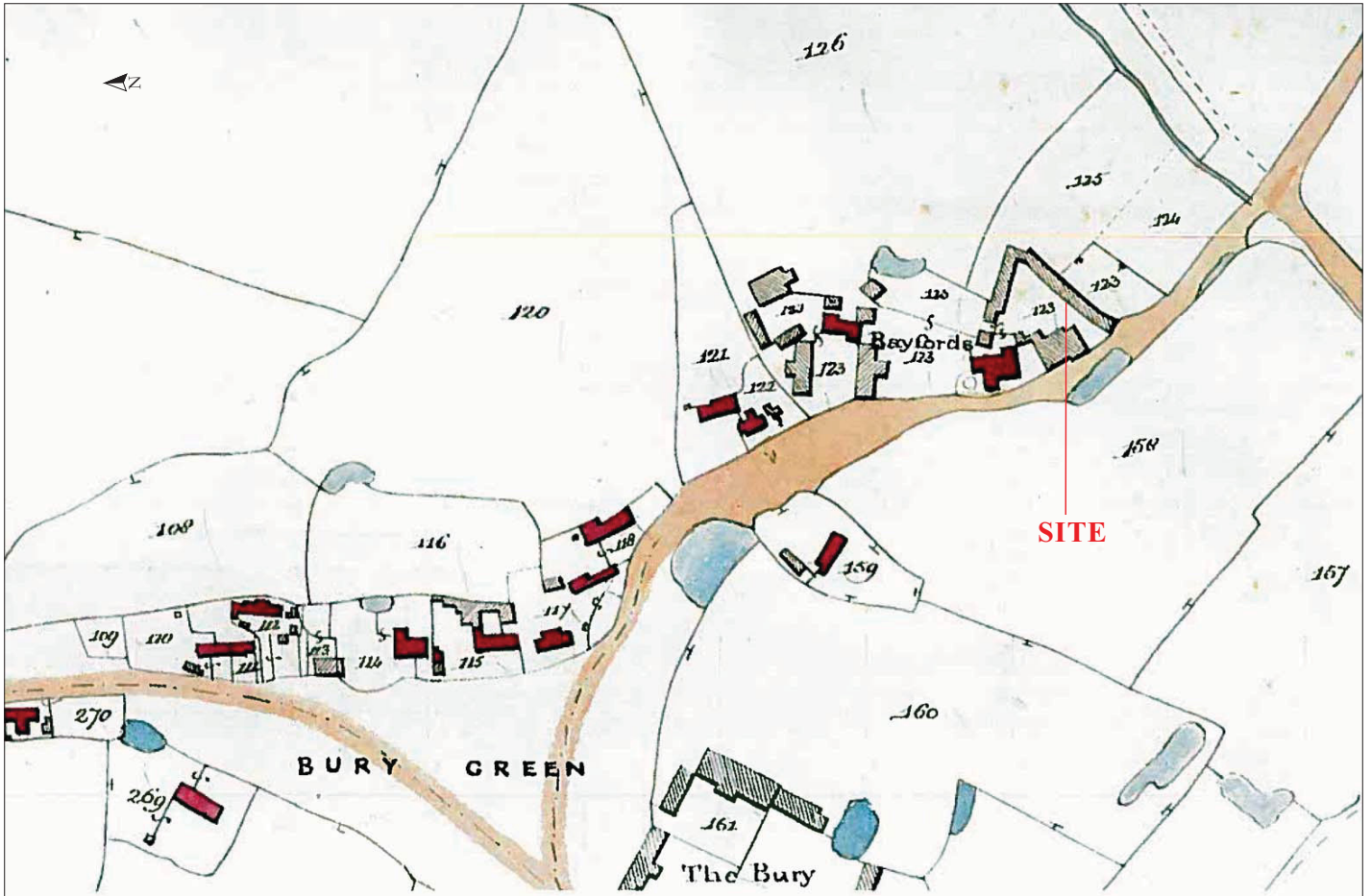
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



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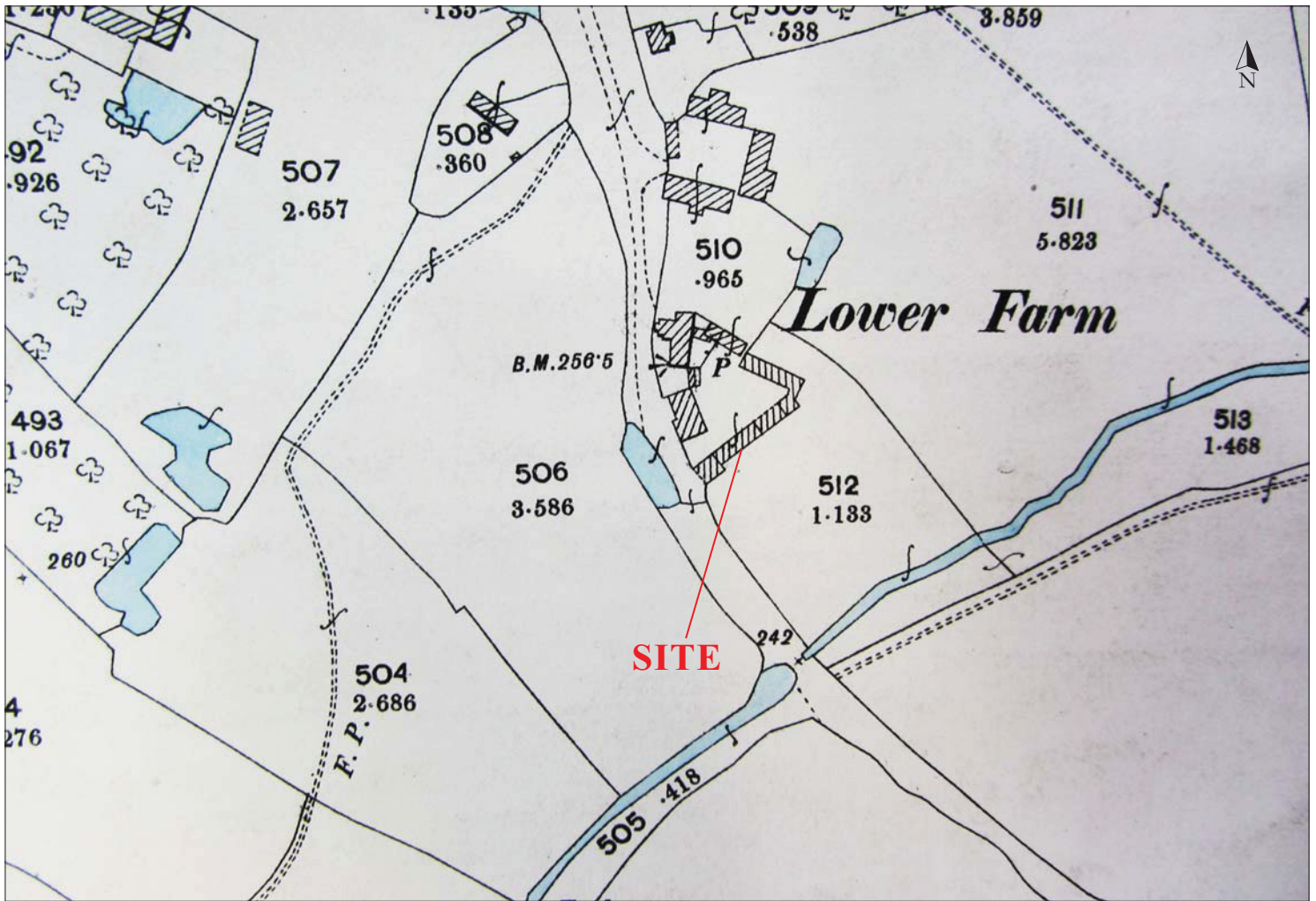
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



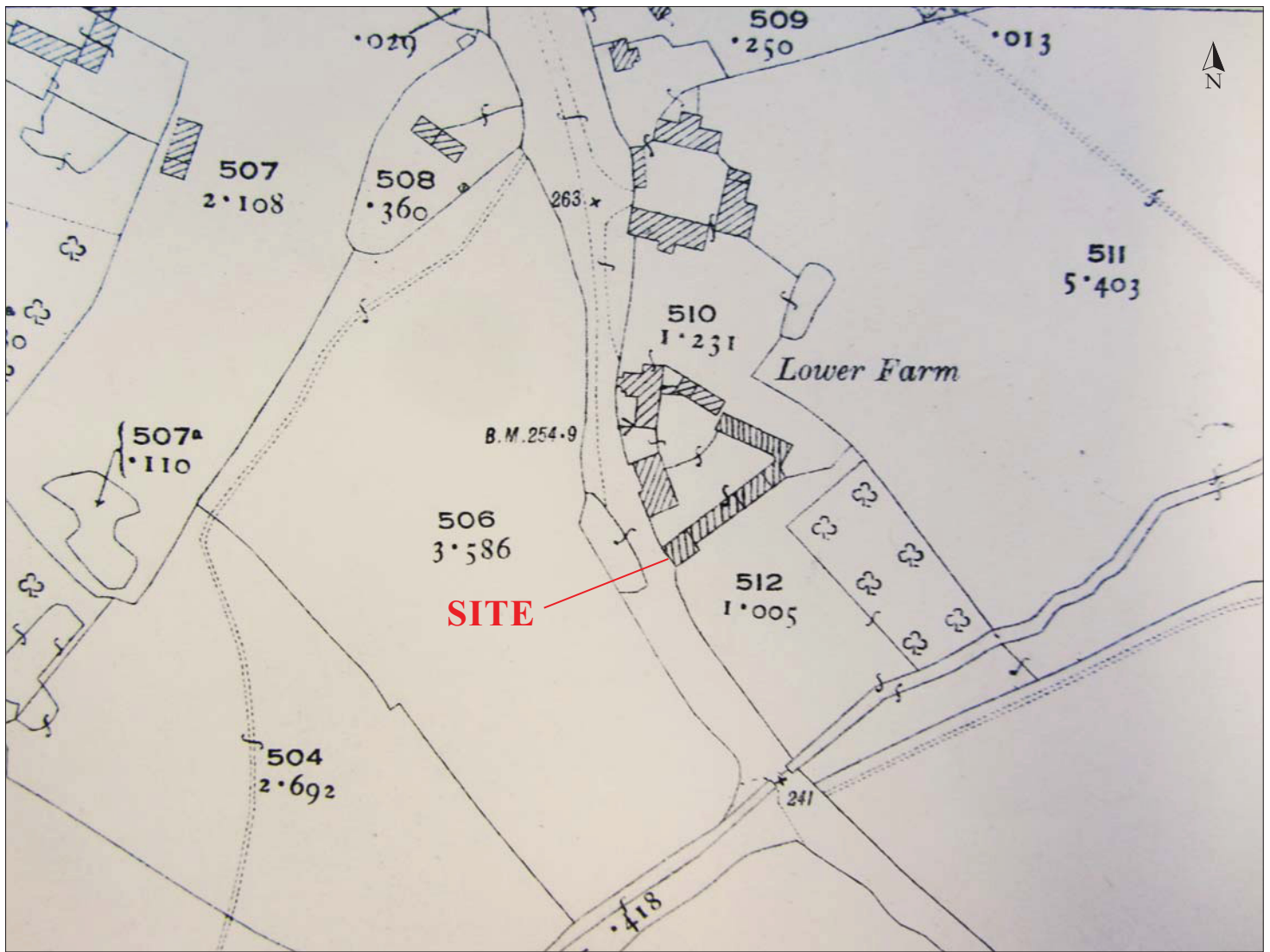
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Tithe map, 1844
Not to scale
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



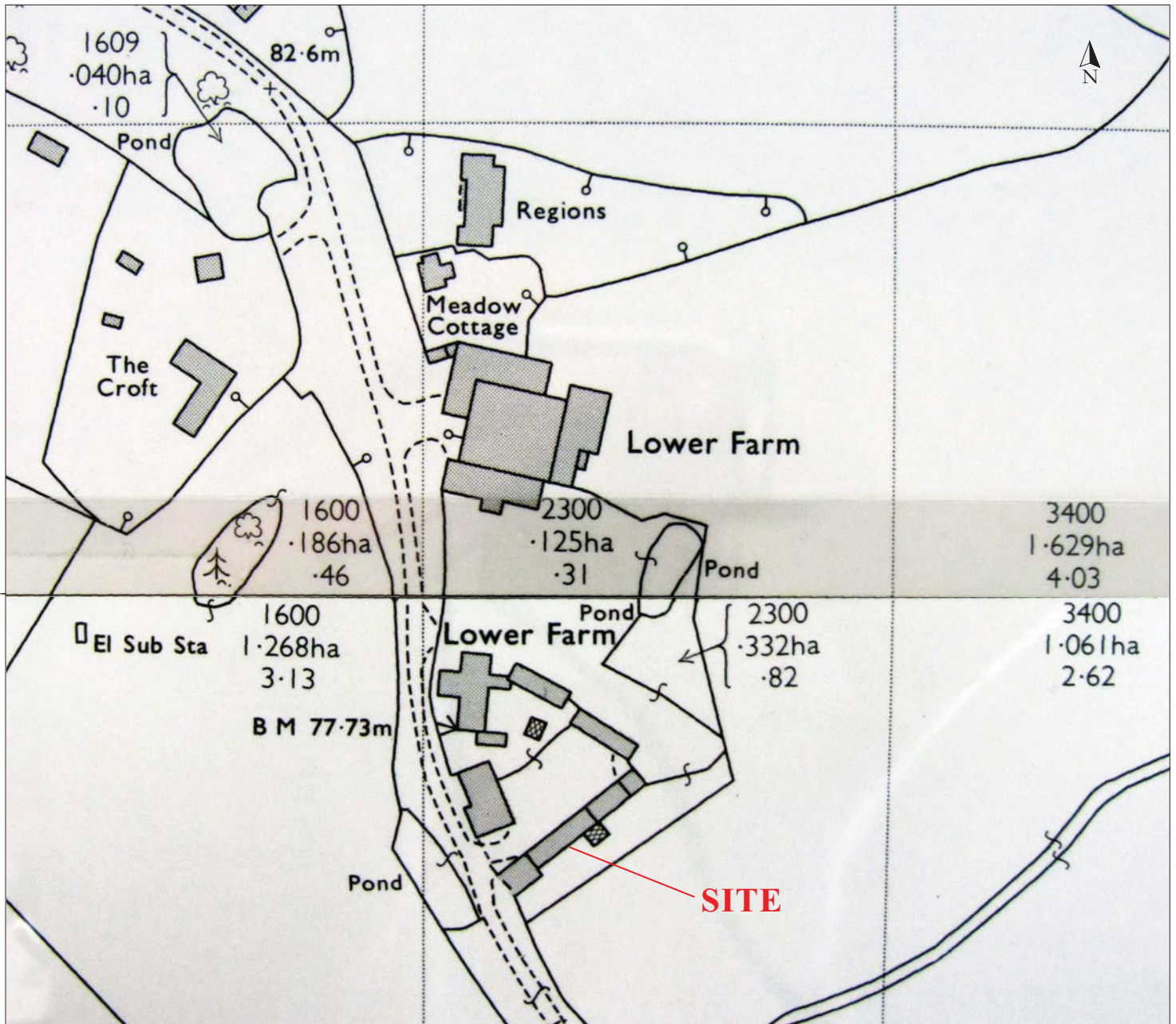
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1879
Not to scale
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



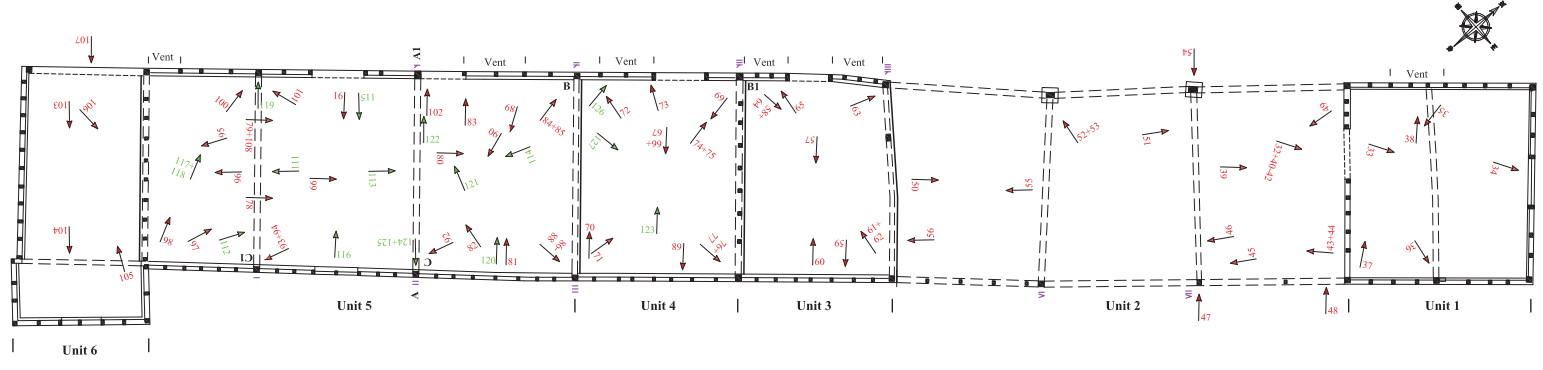
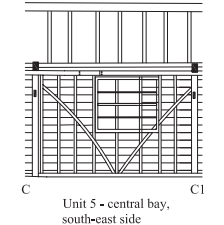
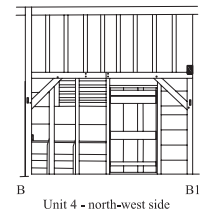
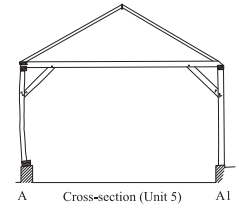
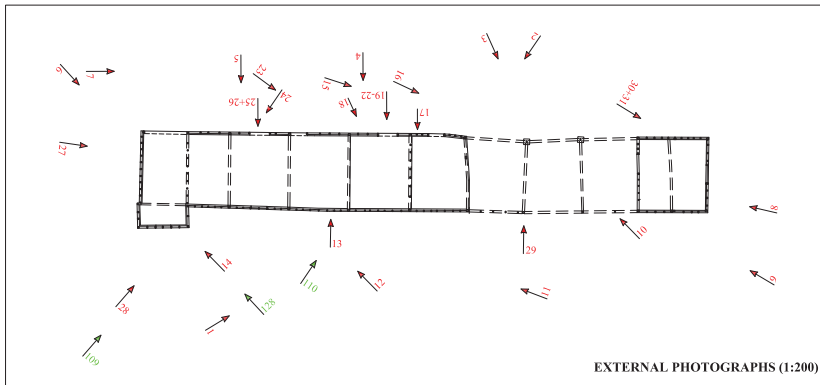
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1897
Not to scale
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)







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Fig. 6 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1976
Not to scale
Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)

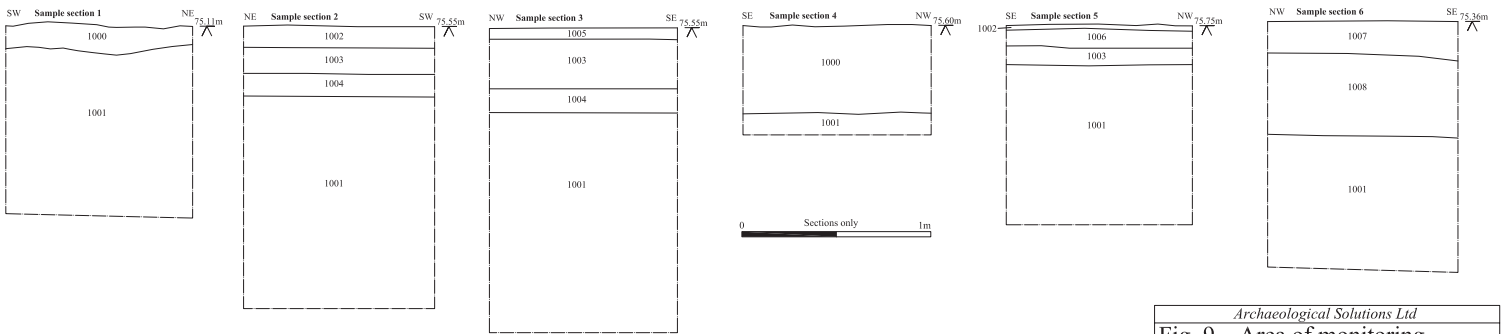
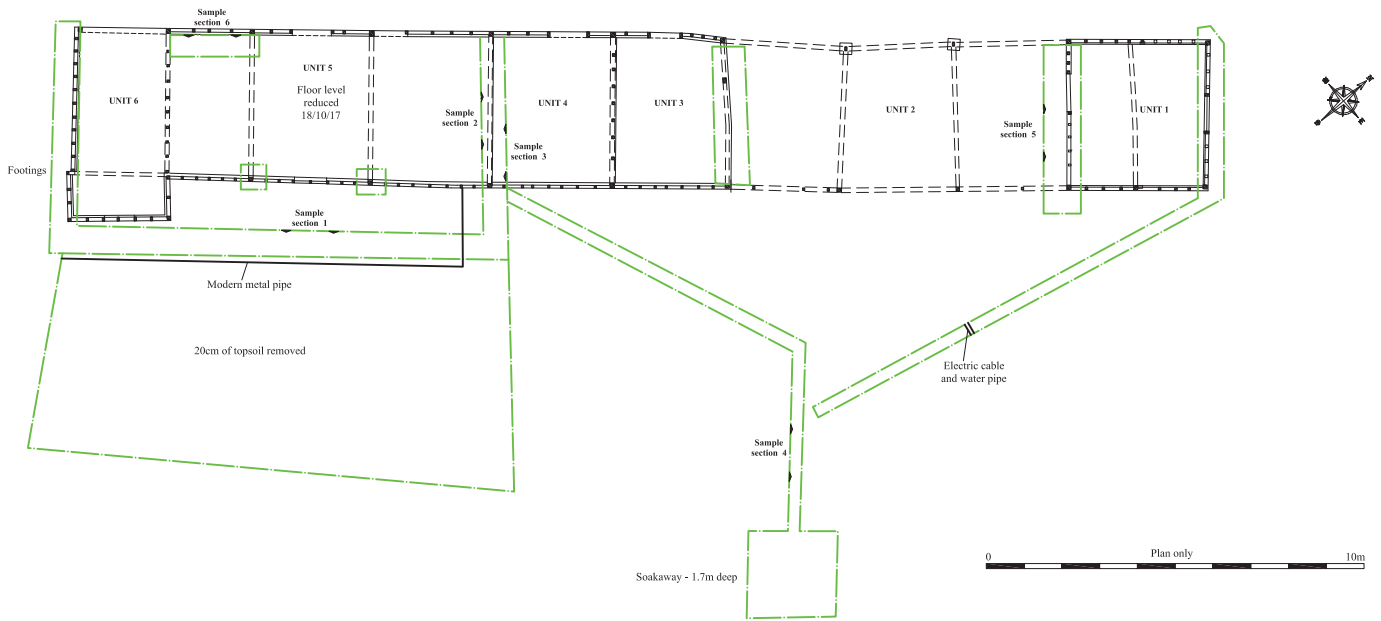


 Photographic location 18.10.17
 Photographic location 04.10.17

 Studs extrapolated (not visible)
 Assembly marks on bay posts and braces



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Fig. 8 Plan and cross-section
 Scale Large plan & section 1:75 at A3
 Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)



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Fig. 9 Area of monitoring
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Lower Farm, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Herts (P7300)