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**BARNS AT DANE END HOUSE, CONDUIT LANE,
GREAT HORMEAD, BUNTINGFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Level 3

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NGR: TL 40520 30120	Report No: 5372
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1883
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6858
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Project details			
Project name	<i>Barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording at the barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40520 30120). The recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed extension of the existing outbuildings and infill extensions between the barn and garage. It was required as part of a planning condition in advance of the proposed works (East Herts CC Planning Ref. 3/15/119/LBC) which requires a programme of archaeological work.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis has revealed the main barn to be of 18th or 19th century date, largely rebuilt using modern techniques in a revival of traditional carpentry skills common in the 20th century. A few timbers present evidence of re-use from a medieval structure. Extensions to the north and north-west present no visible historic fabric apart from some historic brick close to the road but are visible on cartographic sources dating to the early 19th century suggesting these too have been comprehensively rebuilt, or replaced.</i></p> <p><i>The second barn was not part of the assessment and was only visible from within the outbuildings to the east within which exposed timber-framing suggested an early 18th century date. The outbuildings are clearly a later addition, and are probably 19th century in date, though were partially rebuilt using modern techniques.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 st March 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	TBC
P. number	6858	Site code	AS 1883
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Outbuildings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension and alteration</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18th/19th century barn with reused medieval fabric, rebuilt in the 20th century with 19th century outbuilding to the west</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Hormead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG9 0NT</i>		
Area of site	-		
NGR	<i>TL 40520 30120</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.99m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Alison Tinniswood, Historic Environment Advisor</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ms Katharine Whitaker</i>		
Full title	<i>Barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire; Historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5372</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2017</i>		

BARNS AT DANE END HOUSE, CONDUIT LANE, GREAT HORMEAD, BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording at the barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40520 30120). The recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed extension of the existing outbuildings and infill extensions between the barn and garage. It was required as part of a planning condition in advance of the proposed works (East Herts CC Planning Ref. 3/15/119/LBC) which requires a programme of archaeological work.

Technical analysis has revealed the main barn to be of 18th or 19th century date, largely rebuilt using modern techniques in a revival of traditional carpentry skills common in the 20th century. A few timbers present evidence of re-use from a medieval structure. Extensions to the north and north-west present no visible historic fabric apart from some historic brick close to the road but are visible on cartographic sources dating to the early 19th century suggesting these too have been comprehensively rebuilt, or replaced.

The second barn was not part of the assessment and was only visible from within the outbuildings to the east within which exposed timber-framing suggested an early 18th century date. The outbuildings are clearly a later addition, and are probably 19th century in date, though were partially rebuilt using modern techniques.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out building recording at the barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40520 30120; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was undertaken in advance of proposed extensions to the existing outbuildings and infill extensions between the barn and garage. Monitoring and recording of the groundworks are to be conducted during the extension of the outbuilding and construction of the infill unit, the results of which will be the subject of a separate report by AS.

1.2 The recording was required as part of a planning condition in advance of the proposed works (East Herts CC Planning Ref. 3/15/119/LBC) which requires a programme of archaeological work. The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor

(HCC HEU, dated 13th July 2015), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 15th August 2016) and approved by HCC HEU and the LPA.

1.3 The programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014). The level of recording was to Level 3 as defined in the EH documents. The main element of the work was as historic building appraisal and recording of the parts of the historic building to be affected by the development proposals prior to demolition and redevelopment.

1.4 The principal objective of the historic building recording was:

- The detailed archaeological recording of the barn and outbuildings in their present form (to Historic England Level 3), before any development commences, with the resultant archive to be deposited at an appropriate location in order to form a long-term record.

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

2.1 The assessment buildings lie within the curtilage of Dane End House, 30m to the north of the new-build Neo-Georgian brick house with a slate roof. The barns sit in a courtyard arrangement of three structures; one to the west is a new three-door weather-boarded garage in the position of the original house, subject to an archaeological monitoring and recording by AS in 2007 and not part of this assessment (Hallybone 2007 AS Report No. 2177). The other two structures form the focus of this assessment, partially forming the properties northern boundary and are labelled on Fig. 9.

2.2 The larger barn (Barn 1) is orientated north-south with the entrance on the west comprising large double doors which face the yard. The north end of the barn immediately abuts the road and is Grade II listed (Appendix 1). The second assessment building lies along the northern site boundary to the west of, but not adjoining, the north end of Barn 1 and comprises two units attached to the east end of a second barn (Barn 2). This second barn is also Grade II listed (Appendix 2) but lies outside of the scope of this report.

3 METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Great Hornead comes from the Hertford Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within an 800m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 4 and reproduced in Figs. 4-8.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence was Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field

evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 The building

3.4.1 The site was visited on the 21st March 2017 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lauren Wilson and Tansy Collins while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 9-12).

3.4.2 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. 9 & 10).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The village of Great Hornead lies on the eastern side of the valley for the River Quin at its eastern point the village lies at c.110m AOD with the land sloping westwards to c.95m AOD at Hare Street. The site lies at 99.80m AOD, but itself sits on a gradual slope with the land falling towards the road to the north. The Black Ditch/Great Hornead Brook tributary of the river Quoin runs from east to west through the centre of the village.

4.1.2 The solid geology at Great Hornead is Upper Cretaceous Chalk with chalky till clays and soils of the Hanslope association (SSEW 1983). They are described as slowly permeable clayey soils, suitable for winter cereals and some other arable crops.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistory and Roman

4.2.1 A cropmark of a circular enclosure c.300m to the south of the site probably represents the ploughed-out remains of a round barrow (HHER 7556). The only local evidence for Roman activity in the area consists of sherds of Roman pottery, dug up by a ditcher in Great Hornead in 1923 (HHER 4524).

Saxon

4.2.2 The parish church lies at some distance from the main settlement, within the park of Great Hormead Bury 740m to the south-west of the site. The nave is thought to date from the 13th century, or earlier, and potsherds dating from 10th to 12th centuries have been recovered from the churchyard, suggesting an early form of activity in the Late Saxon period (HHER 4340).

Medieval

4.2.3 The manor of 'Horemeye' is recorded in Domesday representing both Great, and Little Hormead. Uncharacteristically of Hertfordshire the parish has developed with farmsteads within the village itself (HHER 2662). Only c.300m to the north a sub-circular moat surrounds the house at Hormead Hall (HHER 1952) and attests to the village's early origins. During excavations for the construction of the garage block on the site in 2007 a ditch was uncovered, running parallel to Conduit Lane and containing South Hertfordshire Grey Ware dating to the period 1150-1350 (HHER 30893).

Post-medieval

4.2.4 The farmhouse at Dane End House used to stand where the modern garage block is today and is clearly present on 19th century sources (Hallybone 2007, 8). Unfortunately it burnt down in the late 20th century. During the excavations in relation to the construction of the new garage block in 2007 two wall footings of unfrosted bricks were uncovered (HHER 12214). Laid directly onto the natural clay, these most likely related to property or garden boundaries, rather than to the timber-framed farmhouse.

4.2.5 The Historic Environment Record mentions the assessment buildings. Barn 1 is not given a construction date but Barn 2 is listed as late 18th/early 19th century and a third barn, presumably that which appears next to the original house on cartographic sources, is listed as 17th century (HHER 12215). The National Heritage List gives Barn 1 and Barn 2 a date of 18th or early 19th century date (Appendix 1 & 2).

4.2.6 The first cartographic source of 1823 shows the original house in the position of the new modern garage, comprising a rectangular structure, orientated east-west near the western property boundary (Fig. 3). A small rectangular structure, presumably the third, now demolished, barn lies to the south-east. Barn 1 is visible to the east of this with two projecting ranges at the north and south ends. The site is labeled as owned by John Cowell, as are many of the surrounding fields.

4.2.7 The next source dates to 1877 and shows the site in more detail, the house and adjoining barn has a greenhouse to the rear and is accessed from Conduit Lane, a spring is also labeled in the garden (Fig. 4). Barn 1 appears with small projecting outshut to the rear, whilst the north and north-west extensions are also depicted. Barn 2 appears in similar form and size as it does today with

the exception of a small outshut to the north face of the main barn along Conduit Lane. The site is also labeled as 'Dane Farm' on this source.

4.2.8 The main difference between the preceding map and the following source is that the north extension of Barn 1 is depicted as a separate unit (Fig. 5). The next source of 1921 shows the third barn has been extended to the east and another outbuilding added to the site further to the east (Fig. 6). The next source's small scale makes it difficult to determine any changes to the site (Fig. 7), however on the following source (1978) the third barn has been removed and so has the projecting outshut to the rear of Barn 2 (Fig. 8). This leaves the buildings in their current format and arrangement, though the original house is still present on this source.

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.1 The larger of the two barns is timber-framed and weather-boarded above a brick dwarf wall with a steeply-pitched thatch roof and small projecting extension to the north-west (Barn 1). The second barn (Barn 2), lying outside the scope of this project, is smaller in proportions but is similarly timber-framed and weather-boarded with a thatch roof with a two-cell outbuilding attached to the east which, with Barn 1 (Plate 1), was the focus of this assessment.

5.2 Barn 1 was converted in the 1990s and currently forms a gym, with mezzanine level, and a kitchen and WC to the north, this saw substantial rebuilding and replacement of timber.

Barn 1

Exterior

5.3 The main barn is a three-bay structure with a central set of double doors facing the yard on the north-west (Plate 2). More recently an additional bay extended the barn up to the property boundary along Conduit Lane, which was then further extended to the north-west with a gabled extension. The whole arrangement sits atop a brick dwarf wall with an upper offset. This is generally constructed of orange brickwork laid in English bond, though has been much rebuilt or sand blasted and now has modern lime mortar joints. The main barn has a high number of blackened stretchers and headers which may mark rebuilding, while the northern end appears less altered, see below. Modern weather-boarding covers all elevations and the entire barn is topped with a thatch roof, half-hipped at both ends, while the north-west extension has a lower roofline that is covered with peg-tiles.

5.4 The main elevation faces north-west into the yard and includes boarded double doors in the centre of the three-bay range with long strap hinges with closed pintles. The north-west extension is visible to the north and is described below.

5.5 The south-west elevation is entirely plain with weather-boarding above a dwarf brick wall rising to the half-hip of the roof.

5.6 The rear elevation is plain with the exception of a catslide roof outshut to the central bay (Plate 3). A single window sits centrally to the outshut and there are another two modern windows to the north. Historic maps show a central projection here opposite the barns main entrance since the 19th century.

5.7 Along the north-west elevation the additional northern bay continues in the form of the main range, and its north elevation is visible from the road. Here the dwarf wall is better preserved and displays less rebuilding. It is of a similar fabric to the main barn but a straight joint in the fabric indicates it is either a later addition, or has been rebuilt. The projecting extension to the north has a peg-tile roof with weather-boarded gable end. A single flight of stairs tucked into its return (Plate 4) provides access to the interior via a vertically-boarded modern door with adjoining modern casement window. The steps are constructed with poor quality brick, a mixture of 19th/20th century fabric but have been reused here with cementitious mortar. Below some have a stippling effect.

Interior

5.8 The interior displays good timber-framing in three bays of standard construction, mostly of oak and elm, though the entire frame above wall-plate level has been replaced with modern timbers but likely replicating the original form. There is some evidence of re-use in the historic timbers that do remain, including wattle grooves in occasional studs, redundant mortises and two large jowled posts which form the jambs to the double barn doors though reused here upside down.

5.9 The truss form, though rebuilt, more than likely attempts to copy an earlier form and comprises straight braces from principal posts, which sit on a dwarf wall, to the tie-beam (Plate 5). Queen struts support a collar which in turn clasps a single purlin in each pitch in typical clasped side purlin fashion. The system becomes less clear at this point where there are no principal rafters, as there would have been originally, and instead slender rafters of the same scantling as the commons lie above the tie-beam. Straight wind-braces are present in each bay but instead of being mortised into the rafters at the bay division are supported from below by a raking strut from the base of the queen strut. There are nine common rafters per bay. All the modern timber-work is properly pegged and imitates the historic form, although one marked feature is the use of splayed and tabled scarf joints with key in the purlins (Plate 6). This form of scarfing joint is typically medieval in Hertfordshire and while in a basic form enjoyed a revival in the later 19th and 20th centuries, this form with central key and undersquinted abutments is not entirely consistent.

5.10 The wall-framing is of fairly regular construction with a standard nine studs to each bay and straight primary braces (Plate 7). The wall-plates have face-halved under-squinted scarf joints at the bay divisions each with a nailed-on plate to its edge (Plate 8). The original pattern of pegging is not entirely clear because the recent rebuilding has pegged every replacement, however where the original

fabric survives it appears that all principal members were pegged, such as the bay posts, primary-braces and full-height studs but pegging to common studs was not universal. There is a difference in construction pattern between the west and east sides of the barn. The west bays either side of the outshut display primary-braces which descend from the outer bay posts. The east bays similarly utilise two primary-braces but here is deployed with one primary-brace descending from the outer corner post, and the other from a central full-height stud in the same direction.

5.11 The barn is entered through double doors from the yard into a large space which is open to the roof, while to the north the third bay has been subdivided and a mezzanine level provided above. The extensions to the north house a kitchen, bathroom and a bedroom. What follows is a description of the original surviving fabric, rather than a complete technical description of each bay, the bays are described from south to north and marked on Figs. 9 & 10.

South gable end

5.12 On the south gable end wall all the studs are pegged into the sole plate and to the tie-beam (Plate 9). Two primary braces are pegged to the sole-plate and rise to the outer posts. Most studwork here appears original with one or two reused members.

Bay 1

5.13 The pattern of studwork follows the general form noted above in Section 5.10 and there seems to be good survival of original fabric with only one or two members replaced, such as the wall-plate.

Bay 2

5.14 This is the central bay with the barn entrance on the west which includes two reused jowled principal posts. The opposing side of the bay is interesting in having a push out with a catslide roof.

5.15 The west side houses the entrance and includes the outer bay posts with inner full-height posts forming the jambs that hold the double doors, these with braces to the wall-plate (Plate 10). The posts are former bay posts reused from an earlier building; they display redundant mortises and are set upside down where the jowls are splay-cut, very slightly moulded and typical of a late 17th century date.

5.16 On the east side of bay 3 the sole plate is interrupted as this bay houses the catslide roof outshut, which is all modern (Plate 11). This comprises all clean-sawn timber, a sole plate and mid-rail which are both pegged. The bay division posts have also been replaced and are visibly mortised into the old sole-plate. Straight braces triangulate to the wall-plate. The rafter feet of the common rafters are visible below the wall-plate as the common rafters of the catslide roof are visible above.

Bay 3

5.17 This bay has been subdivided and now gives access to the extensions to the north which houses an additional bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Within the bay, half is shared with the main space and half provides a bedroom, above which a mezzanine provides access into two bathrooms pushed into the north extensions roof space (Plate 12).

5.18 On the west side of the bay there are a number of reused timbers such as the sole-plate which is a re-used wall-plate and a stud which preserves wattle notches but is positioned upside-down.

North gable end

5.19 The sole-plate is intact here but the timber-framing has been cut for the introduction of the corridor to the west (Plate 13). Only eight studs survive with the sole-plate retaining empty mortises for a further two (Plate 14). There are three primary braces along this wall; the outer two descend from the principal posts and are pegged to the sole-plate, although the western one has been truncated by the corridor, and there is an additional third central primary brace which descends to the east. The west principal bay post has a notch for a horizontal timber and just below ceiling level the bottom part of an empty mortise is visible.

North extensions

5.20 The rooms to the north are all lined out in modern materials, the windows are of wooden casement form and the doors are boarded with ledges and braces to the rear and chunky decorative ironmongery of 20th century style. One room to the north shows the original outer wall of the barn, which is bowing slightly and retains nails for removed weather-boarding (Plate 15).

Barn 2

Exterior

5.21 The principal south façade of Barn 2 faces into the yard (Plate 16). The barn comprises two main elements, the main barn to the west and the two storage rooms to the east which form this assessment. The entire building is weather-boarded above a brick dwarf wall though the external ground level has been raised meaning only one or two courses of brick are visible. Similar to its companion to the east the barn has a half-hipped thatch roof and a set of double doors to the yard.

5.22 The outbuildings to the east are also weather-boarded but have a pan-tiled roofs and a gabled east end. The only other features are two split-leaf doors which give access from the south to two storage rooms. To the east the outbuilding is abutted by a brick boundary wall in Flemish bond with curved topped buttresses, which from the road has inset flintwork panels and has been

constructed atop of an older brick wall in the same place. From the road it is also visible that the outbuildings attached to Barn 2 sit on a concrete plinth.

Interior: West room

5.23 These units have been much rebuilt, presumably at the same time as Barn 1 was rebuilt, although enough original fabric survives to illustrate the original form. The two units have been built up against the pre-existing second barn.

5.24 The west storage room displays timber-framing on three sides, the two spaces are divided by a breeze block wall. Of most interest is the timber-framing on the west wall which comprises the structural frame of the main barn (Barn 2). The entire area has a poured cement floor and the ceiling is under-boarded with modern materials. The roof was not available for inspection but may have been entirely rebuilt.

5.25 The west wall comprises two outer principal posts with upper and lower registers divided by a pegged mid-rail, where the upper and lower studwork is of the same form (Plate 17). The lower register has eight studs and the upper register seven but both display outer primary braces descending from the corners, the lower north brace decayed. The primary braces are very slightly cranked. The studs and braces are pegged to the mid-rail which has an unusual assembly marking system comprising half-crescent indentations. Behind the studs the wall has been plastered by hand with a grey lime mortar.

5.26 The structure of the attached outbuilding is clearly later but physically connected to the main barn where the wall-plates are tenoned into the outer posts of the barn, and while the wall-plates are new, this again may replicate the earlier form.

5.27 To the north the structural wall-plate of the outbuildings has been tenoned into the principal post of the main barn but is machine-sawn and is replaced (Plate 18). The original form survives in outline on the north, where thirteen slender studs rise from the concrete floor and are simply mortised and tenoned into the wall-plate, some have been additionally supported with nailed-on supports. Two primary braces descend from the two outer studs and are pegged. A single splayed and tabled scarf joint with under-squinted abutment and missing face peg is visible to the west, but is again anachronistic in this context.

5.28 The south wall has a dwarf brick wall which supports slender studs with no primary bracing (Plate 19). A wide doorway provides access to the yard with modern materials.

Interior: East room

5.29 The east storage room is again, timber-framed on three sides with a breeze block west wall. The north wall reflects the original structural form and consists of two bays, one wide and one narrow, though the western post is set in from the end of the structure where it abuts the pre-existing barn (Plate 20). The west bay includes two principal posts with primary braces descending from the

posts to the sole-plate which is mostly entombed in poured concrete. There are ten common studs in this bay and it is notable that only the principal members (bay post and primary-braces) and the full-height studs are pegged. The narrow east bay appears all consistent and though there is some degradation of timber it follows the pattern with a single pegged primary brace and five common studs.

5.30 Along the east wall a rebuilt dwarf brick wall and renewed sole plate supports the studwork above (Plate 21). This is also primary-braced and utilising historic fabric though it has been reconstructed with modern pegging to the wall-plate. The pattern continues with outer wall posts and inner primary braces descending to the sole-plate, but the rebuilding has seen the pegging of every common stud instead of only the full-height examples and so does not exactly follow the historic form.

5.31 The south wall has part of a dwarf wall and sole plate to the east of the door, but other wise comprises just a sole plate, slender studs pegged to a wall-plate and a single primary-brace to the west, all of modern timber and machine sawn (Plate 22). To the west the end of the wall-plate of the adjoining room can be seen.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The main barn is essentially of three timber-framed bays with two later extensions to the north and north-west. This is evident by the presence of a sole-plate in the corridor and nails for weather-boarding along what would have been the original external wall in the north extension. The existing barn is characterised by generous bays with a central entrance and opposing rear outshut, with a construction form including a clasped-side purlin roof structure and bay panels of primary-braced form. Surviving original material comprises a sole-plate and studwork with primary-bracing. Occasionally there is evidence of reuse from a medieval building, mainly by redundant mortises but interestingly by two large jowled posts which are now utilised as door jambs to the barn doors but have been repositioned upside down.

6.2 The combination of the barns proportions and use of straight primary braces are suggestive of an 18th or 19th century date, but the rebuilding of much of the barn prevents a more refined date range from being suggested. The universal use of pegging might suggest a late 18th century date, but this cannot be accurately assessed as contemporary with the original fabric, and may have been part of a later rebuilding phase. The barn was rebuilt in the 1990s and the timber-framing including and above the wall-plate has been replaced with modern, machine-sawn timber. The use of traditional construction has left the building over-engineered and although this is commonly associated with the 20th century revival of such techniques it more than likely mirrors a previous roof form. The listing notes the roof to be a '*clasped-purlin roof with collars and inclined struts to trusses*' (Appendix 1), confirming the replacement closely mirrored the earlier form and reinforces the 18th or 19th century date.

6.3 Questions may be raised as to whether the existing rear outshut of Barn 1 represents a rebuilding of a previous porch or midstrey. The sole-plate here does not seem to present evidence of sawing suggesting there was always a structural element here, while the listing also notes it as an outshut prior to the rebuilding suggesting an historic form.

6.4 The north and north-west extension represent two separate phases of construction which only extended the main barn by a single bay at each occasion. Cartographic sources depict both these extensions from the mid-19th century onwards. As no historic fabric is now visible within these extensions, it can be suggested they have been comprehensively altered, or entirely rebuilt.

6.5 The second barn's timber-framing is visible within its adjoining outbuilding and comprises slender, wide-set and pegged studs with mid-rail and lower cranked primary-braces; all of which is associated with a late 17th or early 18th century date of construction. Nevertheless the scantling is slender and therefore more likely to be early 18th century in date.

6.6 The adjoining outbuildings have been partly rebuilt, like the main barn, with modern materials and construction techniques. This has eradicated the majority of surviving historic timber although enough studwork and the occasional wall-plate survives to the north and west to illustrate the form. This includes slender primary-braced studwork with pegging limited to the principal and full-height members only. The use of slender straight braces and efficient use of pegging place their construction more firmly in the 19th century.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Technical analysis has revealed the main barn to be of 18th or 19th century date, largely rebuilt using modern techniques in a revival of traditional carpentry skills common in the 20th century. A few timbers display evidence of re-use from an earlier structure. Extensions to the north and north-west present no visible historic fabric but are visible on cartographic sources dating to the early 19th century suggesting these too have been comprehensively rebuilt, or replaced.

7.2 The second barn was not part of the assessment and was only visible from within the outbuildings to the east within which exposed timber-framing suggested an early 18th century date. The attached outbuildings are clearly a later addition, and are consistent with a 19th century date, though were also rebuilt and few historic timbers survive.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (Appendix 5). Copies of the final report will be lodged with Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and HALS. A long-term deposition of the project archive will be with HALS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Ms Katharine Whitaker for commissioning and funding the programme of historic building recording.

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APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY- BARN 1

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: EAST BARN AT DANE END HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1101827

Location: EAST BARN AT DANE END HOUSE, HORMEAD DANE

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Hormead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Dec-1984

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: 160318

List Entry Description

Details

TL 4030 HORMEAD HORMEAD DANE

(South side) Great Hormead 11/97 East Barn at - Dane End House

GV II

Barn. C18 or early C19. Timber frame dark weatherboarded with steep half-hipped thatch roof. A tall 3-bays barn facing N with central double doors and catslide rear outshut opposite in middle bay. Unjowled posts, straight braces and clasped-purlin roof with collars and inclined struts to trusses. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TL4052230121

APPENDIX 2 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY- BARN 2

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: NORTH BARN AT DANE END HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1101826

Location: NORTH BARN AT DANE END HOUSE L HORMEAD DANE

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Horme ad

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Dec-1984

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: 160317

List Entry Description

Details

TL 4030 HORMEAD HORMEAD DANE (South side) Great Horme ad

11/96 North Barn at - Dane End House

GV II

Barn. C18 or early C19. Timber frame dark weatherboarded with steep thatched roof. Central openings on N and S blocked by brickwork of cold store occupying interior. On roadside facing S. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TL4050330135

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 800m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Archives and local Studies (HALS).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
7556	TL 40737 29791	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx. 20m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow.
Romano-British		
4524	TL 40 30	Roman potsherds and a medieval sherd were dug up by a ditcher, 'recently', near Great Hormead (the site is unspecified). The sherds were evidently only fragments, consisting of six Roman sherds of various types, grey and black, one with a scale pattern; and a medieval sherd with traces of glaze, and thumb-mark decoration.
Anglo-Saxon		
4340	TL 3999 2957	<p>Flint-built church with a 13th century or earlier nave with late 13th century three bay north aisle and arcade, and early 14th century four bay south aisle. Later 14th century west tower built over west bay of nave. In 1872-4 the church was heavily restored by A Blomfield for the Rev Charles Coulson, with rebuilding of the chancel and chancel arch, and construction of the south organ chamber and south porch. Also notes replacement of internal fixtures and furnishings in 1849, by Coulson, and the provision of an organ and a heating system by Coulson's successor, Rev George Smith.</p> <p>The church lies slightly away from the village within the park of Great Hormead Bury [16299], the manor house.</p> <p>A concrete channel was constructed round the north and east sides of the church in the 20th century. Monitoring of its replacement and provision of drains in 1999 found 19th and 20th century underpinning of the west, north and east walls; work on the tower revealed structural details and the presence of (undatable) archaeological deposits. Evidence of an earlier tile floor at a similar level to the nave floor was also noted, with in situ fragments of floor tile.</p> <p>Observations west of the tower noted the presence of graves at relatively shallow depth. Potsherds from a drain trench dated to the 10th-12th centuries; a single residual Roman sherd was also found. Construction in 2007 of a parish room in line with and linked to the west tower revealed nearly 50 burials of 18th century and later date, including four in two early 19th century brick vaults. A layer of redeposited chalk was probably evidence of the churchyard having been levelled, a common practice in the medieval and post-medieval periods to enable burials to continue.</p>
Medieval		
1952	TL 4052 3045	A sub-circular moat surrounds the house [15559], except on the west side. The south part has been landscaped and revetted <1>. As OS description in 1986; the north part is c.2.5m deep and the south part is silting up. The moat is spring fed, and was possibly cleaned out before the war.
2662	TL 403 301	The manor appears in the Domesday Book as 'Horemède'. The present parish of Hormead represents two historic parishes, Great and Little Hormead. The small village of Great Hormead lies east of the river Quin, along the valley of a tributary named the Great Hormead Brook (and the Black Ditch at its upper end to the east). Unusually for Hertfordshire villages, this one has farmsteads in the village itself. The manor house (Great Hormeadbury [16299]) and the parish church [4340] are set apart along Horseshoe Lane SW of

		the main street; the church lies within the park of the house. On the opposite side at the end of Hall Lane is Hormead Hall [15559], which has a medieval moat [1952].
15547	TL 40343 30063	<p>Milburns itself is a timber-framed and plastered late medieval house, originally with a T plan; built c.1500, the two-storey western crosswing survives, but the main range was rebuilt (as two storeys) in the early 17th century re-using the smoke-blackened principal and common rafters in the roof, and a hollow chamfered tie-beam in front of the chimney. The old red tile roof has been altered to include the crosswing under a single roof-line. The central door, with bracketed hood, is inside a two-storey porch added c.1920; a rear extension was built c.1980. Inside, the eastern room has a wide Tudor-arched fireplace with the staircase behind; the western room has 18th century panelling. The first recorded owner was Samuel Clark, a bricklayer, who died in 1675. The name comes from Joseph and Thomas Milbourne who were tenants c.1805-24.</p> <p>The property had two timber-framed barns between the house and the road, both on brick sills and weather boarded. The smaller was built in the 16th century, and reroofed in the late 17th; this roof is thatched. It has four bays, with a north gable end to the street, and the entrance now through double doors in the south end with a small boarded pitching door in the gable above (this barn was demolished at some time before 2014). The larger barn is a tall, four-bay structure backing onto the street, and dates to the 17th or early 18th century; it was thatched until the 1930s, and is now under corrugated iron. It became the village hall after 1918.</p> <p>Recording of the larger barn before conversion to residential use found that its joints indicate a late 16th century date, and the workmanship is better than usual in a barn. There are no signs of re-use of older timber, so this use of fresh oak suggests that it was purpose-built for this site. It is 'a fine survival of its type'. Despite its conversion into the village hall few alterations were made, and it was kept in good condition. Some postholes in the floor appeared to be 20th century, possibly for an internal division. Ground reduction within the barn uncovered the base of a previous partition wall, which could not be dated.</p>
15558	TL 40470 30460	<p>Three farm buildings at Great Hormead Hall date to the 17th century; for the dovecote, see [6322]. All are timber-framed and weatherboarded on red brick sills. The barn dates to the early 17th century and is thatched; it is a tall five-bay structure with central rear outshut opposite the double doors. The two-storey rectangular granary is late 17th or early 18th century, with tiled roof and a stair in the SW corner; the inside has been boarded.</p> <p>The barn and granary were once part of a farmyard NW of the Hall itself, and further buildings stood to the south. Some were demolished in the 1880s and replaced by a brick stableyard called the Horse Yard [11130]. There were yet others to the SW at the west end of the pond, which has been enlarged westwards across their site. (One of these buildings may be the 16th century barn moved to St Peter's Street, St Albans, in 1964: see [15563].)</p>
30893	TL 40490 30118	Part of a ditch running parallel with Conduit Lane was found on the site of the post-medieval farmhouse [12214] at Dane Farm [12215] in 2007. The ditch contained four fills, three of them including South Hertfordshire Grey Ware dating to the period 1150-1350.
Post-medieval		
5831	TL 39900 30280	Remains of a smock mill, 20 yards N of post mill [6216]. Built c.1840, the cap and sails were blown off in 1929. It ceased work by steam in the 1930s, and collapsed in 1954-5, leaving only a charred centre post supported by four beams. The site was largely cleared in the 1970s. Nothing is now clearly visible on the site, which is very

		<p>overgrown.</p> <p>The two mills are shown on the later 19th century OS maps as 'Great Hornead Windmills', on open high ground and reached only by tracks. The 1921 map adds the word '(Corn)' to the label; by this date an extensive orchard had been planted to their north and east. This has since entirely gone, but trees have taken over the site of the mills, on a hedgeline amidst arable.</p>
6216	TL 39906 30260	<p>Post mill remains, comprising fallen main post with tops of quarterbars attached lying on ground and four shallow brick piers under grass. All partly overgrown at side of field on a small mound. Shown on Seller's map of 1676. Ceased work in 1920s and collapsed in the 1940s. Machinery and large wooden cog were still present in the 1960s. The main post, felled in the 1970s, still lies there. The windmill is 2m. high and 16m. in diameter, and some brickwork and flint remains are visible.</p> <p>This was one of two windmills here, named Great Hornead Mills on 19th and early 20th century OS mapping. For the other mill and the map evidence see [5831].</p>
6322	TL 4049 3040	<p>Dovecote of 17th century date. A small square building with a tall roof and door facing N. Timber-framed and weatherboarded with steep hipped old red tile roof and gablets with dove openings.</p>
11130	TL 4046 3040	<p>Group of farm buildings shown on the 1897 OS map. Their planned layout suggests they were built in one phase, in the 18th or 19th century, but most probably towards the latter part of the period to reflect later 19th century changes in agricultural practice.</p> <p>This is the Horse Yard, a square arrangement of brick buildings around a yard added to the farm at Hornead Hall in the 1880s. It was purpose-built to house the farm horses, and replaced earlier buildings shown on the late 1870s map. Part of the Horse Yard was recorded before conversion to domestic use; many of the internal fittings survived. A brick in one wall once bore the date 1888, which is presumably the year of construction. It was later used partly as a dairy, hence the current name (Dairy Court).</p> <p>A service trench along the south edge of the central yard during conversion to domestic use in 2010 revealed nothing beneath the yard surface other than topsoil over natural. The only finds were late 19th century, confirming that the Horse Yard was built on a new site. 'It marks the high point in agricultural building design before the emergence of mechanised power', and was 'purpose-built for the care and maintenance of the estate's principal source of power, the horse'.</p> <p>For the house, see [15559]; for the rest of the farm, see [15558].</p>
12214	TL 40495 30119	<p>The farmhouse at Dane Farm [12215] stood on the west side of the farmstead, facing ranges of timber-framed barns, and appears on OS maps from 1879 to the mid 20th century as Dane Farm. On the 1978 map it was Dane End House, but was demolished after a major fire later in the 20th century. The present Dane End House was then built 50m to the SE.</p> <p>Groundworks for a new garage on the site of the farmhouse revealed two wall footings of unfrogged red bricks, apparently laid directly onto the natural clay. The farmhouse was timber-framed, and may have had a brick plinth but there was no foundation cut. A single post hole containing post-medieval pottery was also recorded. For a medieval ditch found on the site of the house, see [30893].</p>
12215	TL 4051 3013	<p>Three timber-framed dark weatherboarded barns at Dane End House [12214]. The north barn dates to the late 18th/early 19th century and has a steep thatched roof. The east barn is tall with three bays and faces north with double doors. It has a half hipped thatch roof. The third barn dates to the 17th century and has a steep half hipped thatch roof. It is south facing with central double doors</p>

		<p>and pitching doors at the upper part of each end.</p> <p>Another 17th century barn belonging to the farm, across Conduit Lane, was converted into a house [30400] in the late 18th century. On the 1879 OS map this was Dane Farm, with the barns grouped around a trapezoidal yard and the house [12214] on the west side, and the stream behind. No change is shown on the 1898 and 1921 maps, and the name was still Dane Farm. By 1978 only two ranges of barns remained, and the property had been renamed Dane End House. The house itself burnt down soon afterwards and a new house built 50m to the SE.</p>
12216	TL 40287 30034	<p>A two-storey, T plan, three cell lobby entry plan house with an internal chimney. Andrew Judd is recorded as the owner in 1544. The west crosswing dates to c.1500, the hall range and rear wing to the late 16th/early 17th century. The house was renovated in 1744. It is timber-framed on a brick sill with panelled fan pargetting and steep red tile roof. The last members of the Judd family to live here were William, d.1808, and his wife Ann, who died in 1816. For the timber farm buildings, see [12217].</p>
12217	TL 4026 3003	<p>Three timber-framed farm buildings on a brick sill with dark weatherboarding. The large barn faces east and dates to the late 16th/early 18th century. It has a steep half hipped thatched roof and is a tall barn with five bays and double doors in the middle. The other barn dates to the 18th century and has a hipped roof. It is L-shaped with three bays and double doors opening to the south. The third building is a byre and faces south. It dates to the late 17th/early 18th century. It is a long building with low walls and a tall, steep half hipped thatched roof.</p> <p>Other farm buildings became dilapidated and were demolished in 1991. For the house, see [12216].</p>
15559	TL 40505 30451	<p>A 16th century house, a long two-storey timber-framed building facing south, with a cellar. The central three bays has evidence of a floor inserted into the original open hall and service bay. This alteration appears to have been done in the 17th century, when a kitchen wing was added at the NW end; the chimney stacks may also date to this period. In the 20th century the rear wing was altered and dormers added to give more light to the upper floor. At the NE corner of the hall an old door with moulded jambs, 3-centred doorhead and carved spandrels leads to the east parlour (over the cellar). This has a fine stone moulded fire surround with 4-centred arch and spandrels carved with heraldic shields probably of John Delawood and his wife Katherine. The records show that this was the manorial centre for the manor of Redeswall.</p> <p>For the farm, see [11130, 15558]; for the dovecote, see [6322]. The moat [1952] is presumably associated with the Hall's medieval predecessor.</p>
15646	TL 40050 29550	<p>A substantial building is shown on the 1879 OS map almost opposite the parish church [4340], SW of Church End Cottage. From its shape it could possibly have been a large barn, although it had its own plot and access. The 1898 map shows it as a non-domestic structure, and by 1921 it had gone although the boundary of the plot survived. The site is now the SW corner of the grounds of Church End Cottage.</p>
16299	TL 39848 29593	<p>A manor house, the oldest part the west range, which is timber-framed and dates to the 17th century or earlier (see below; this is 16th century). This is a two-cell two-storey range with internal chimney. In the early 19th century (c.1812) a two-storey north wing was added in brick for Edward Stables, making a T-plan house. This new wing is taller, two bays with chimneys in the rear walls, and entrance and staircase hall in the centre, with a parapet round the whole. The parallel east range is the service wing, renovated in the</p>

		<p>late 19th century when the house was given new windows <1>. The house sits in a small wooded park, NW of the parish church [4340]. The layout has not altered much since it was mapped in the late 1870s; shows an avenue, lodge, greenhouses, a walled kitchen garden, and an icehouse [16300].</p> <p>The position, adjacent to the parish church and away from the village, indicates that this house succeeded a medieval manor house; the church will have been built by the lord close to his house, possibly as early as the 11th century. See [4340].</p> <p>The house was heavily restored and partly rebuilt in 1992-94, after serious neglect; for documentation and photographs see <3>, which includes proposals for reversing some of the 1992 changes. Its character is 'recognisable as the type of minor gentry house built in great numbers all over south-east England during the Napoleonic War period', here retaining part of the 16th century house: 'For a manorial site this is a plain and modest structure and may never have been the main range'. Two large square bay windows were added c.1900, one to each part of the house, and a large single-storey wing built at the SW corner in the early 1990s, on the site of an early 19th century service wing which was on the point of collapse.</p> <p>During the tenancy of Thornton Cage in the mid 16th century the grounds are said to have been laid out by his mother-in-law 'with great taste', leading to his bankruptcy.</p>
16368	TL 40980 29853	<p>Prickler's Barn is shown and named on, an isolated rectangular building in a small tree-shaded yard along a lane giving access to fields SE of Great Hormead village. By 1898 the lane had been replaced with a footpath turning south at the barn, which by then had a northern extension giving an L plan. This extension had gone by 1921, and the main barn was demolished at some later date. The footpath and the pond west of the barn survive; the remainder is now arable.</p> <p>There is a cropmark of a possible ditched boundary to the immediate west; it may be associated with this barn.</p>
30400	TL 40475 30176	<p>Carters Field was built in the 17th century as a timber-framed and weather boarded barn with thatched roof, but in the late 18th century was converted into a house with north and east extensions. This turned it into a one-and-a-half storey two-cell house with end-chimney plan, facing west, with two more bays extending north beyond the chimney as service rooms. The east extension is at the south end, and is single-storey with a gable. The timber frame is now plaster with a weatherboard apron, the roof stepping down to the north; the north end is tiled.</p> <p>It was probably in the last quarter of the 18th century that 'the farm barn belonging to Dane House (Dane Farm [12214]) in Great Hormead was converted into a cottage and has since been christened and renamed a number of times, viz: Sideways 1938, Hulmers 1938-63, Ship's Timbers 1963-77, and Carter's Field in 1977'; this name is that of the adjacent field'.</p> <p>Application was made in 2014 for an additional extension to rationalise the awkward internal layout.</p>
30729	TL 40140 30060	<p>Bury Farm was once called the Tithe Farm, and Hormeadbury Farm after 1812. The farmhouse dates to the early 17th century, and is a two-storey timber-framed house with two cells and an interior chimney, lobby entry plan. The front, facing south, is symmetrical with a fine tall red brick chimney and a panelled door with large flat hood on poles. At the east end is a 1½ storey lower kitchen, with an external gable chimney and oven projection. In the 19th century a two-storey parallel rear wing in white gault brick was added, probably on the site of a stair tower.</p>

		<p>The farmstead lies on the west side of Anderson's Lane, and is shown in detail on the later 19th century OS maps (as Bury Farm). In front of the house was a garden stretching as far as the main road, and behind it to north and NW was the farmyard, with small outbuildings to either side and a very large tripartite building across the width of the plot at the back. Beyond this were gardens and orchards. Investigation in 2013, prior to conversion of the farm buildings, found that they were largely designed by the Essex architect Frederic Chancellor in 1850, early in his career. The Great Hormeadbury estate was taken over and enlarged by the Stables family in the early 19th century, when the name of the farm was changed. In the 1840s they sold the estate to James White Higgins, a London surveyor who could afford to be an improving landlord and commissioned new buildings for Bury Farm. The large tripartite building is a very distinctive structure in flint with brick dressings, with a diamond shape picked out in knapped flint at the west end of the south front. Chancellor's plans survive, although the standing building does not follow them in every detail. It is very large, about 23.4m by 44.3m, and is divided into three almost equal ranges running east-west. The two south ranges are open-fronted with side partitions framing roofed yards. Essentially the building was designed to accommodate most of the new 'high farming' improvements which emerged in the mid 19th century. In the north range was a root house, piggeries, barn, lean-to granaries, and straw shed (and engine-shed, added later). The middle and south ranges had three covered yards of different sizes (cow yard, bullock yard, and horse yard), and originally had a row of pens for cows, calves, and bullocks down the west side. The east side was intended to have a carriage house opening into Anderson's Lane, but the depth of the lane below the farmyard made this impossible. A cart stable and nag stable were provided, with a granary above, and a smaller carriage house was fitted into the south end of the east range, opening into the yard.</p> <p>The separate buildings shown on the later 19th century OS maps include an L-plan range at the SW corner of the yard which is largely a simple open-fronted cart shed of brick and timber. It is possibly older than Chancellor's 1850 structure, but the original roof has been replaced and its date is unclear. It may be the only survivor of the traditional farmstead swept away by Higgins in 1850, 'demolished to make way for the imposing and innovative flint covered yard building, almost unique at the time'.</p>
31077	TL 40226 29883	<p>A building marked 'Congregational Chapel' is shown here on the 1877 OS map. It had the usual rectangular form with projecting porch, set back from the street, but was set sideways, not in the normal position with the porch facing the road. It was then surrounded with trees. The chapel appears in the 1851 ecclesiastical census returns as an Independent Chapel built in 1811; Upton's 1847 survey notes that 'there is preaching at the Dissenting Chapel here when a Minister can be obtained', and competition between the vicar and the chapel for Sunday School attendance. By 1898 the chapel had been extended. No change is shown on the 1921 map. Now with housing on both sides, the building is still called The Chapel but has been converted to domestic use.</p>
31261	TL 40251 30073	<p>Little Meadow is a farmhouse, built c.1700. It is timber-framed and roughcast on a high stuccoed sill, with some weatherboarding, a two-storey three-cell plan house facing south. The front has three windows to each floor, and six steps up to a gabled porch and front door one bay from the east end. During the 18th century a kitchen wing was added at the rear. It was renovated in the early 19th century and the west end heightened in the 1950s. Inside the house</p>

		<p>the staircase rises opposite the main door and there are exposed timbers and surviving 18th century elements.</p> <p>This was Chapman's Farm; it is shown on the 1879 OS map with the house set back from the road in its garden, with a well, and the rectangular farmyard between the house and the road. The east barn, end-on to the road with its south gable 'an important feature in the street', and is older than the house. It dates to the 17th century, a tall timber-framed and weatherboarded structure on an offset brick plinth, and was once thatched. It is five bays long, with double doors in the centre bay opposite a rear outshot.</p> <p>The 1879 OS map shows two smaller buildings on the west side of the yard, against a barn in the adjacent plot. These are also on the 1898 map, the smaller now evidently used as animal pens. A bay at the north end of the east barn had by 1898 been replaced with a larger open-sided structure which may have been a cart shed.</p>
31262	TL 40419 30142	<p>Great Hornead Dane is a late 16th century house, with later additions making a large two-storey building with cellar and attics. The oldest part is timber-framed with close studding and continuous jettied south front. This range was three cells wide with a cross-passage plan, the west bay originally a divided service end. The parlour at the east end was unheated, with a stair in the NE corner. In the late 17th century the service rooms were altered into a kitchen and a large chimney stack inserted backing onto the passage, with a staircase on its north side. Another chimney was built at the junction with the NW wing for the kitchen in the service rooms. The date of the NW rear wing appears to be uncertain, but is of plastered brick and was built as a service room and dairy. The interior has good surviving details including a beam embedded in the north side of the hall chimney, implying an earlier timber-framed chimney, In the early 19th century attics were inserted.</p> <p>NE of the house is a large timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with thatched roof. It dates to the 17th century or earlier, and faces south with central double doors.</p> <p>The barn suggests that the house was built as a farmhouse, like several others in Great Hornead village. The later 19th century OS maps only show the large barn, with an orchard behind, and some small outbuildings near the house. The house itself was then divided into two or possibly three cottages, with garden plots and individual front paths. On the 1921 map it is divided into four units. Later in the 20th century (before 1978) it was converted once more into a single house.</p>
Undated		
7557	TL 40807 29745	<p>Cropmarks of a group of four linear ditches covering an area approx. 200m by 100m. Most northerly straight ditch may be a modern field drain.</p>

APPENDIX 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1823	Great Hornead Enclosure map; Ref:QS/E/42	3	-	HALS
1877	Ordnance Survey map	4	25": 1 mle	HALS
1897	Ordnance Survey map	5	6": 1 mile	HALS
1921	Ordnance Survey map	6	6": 1 mile	HALS
1956	Ordnance Survey map	7	6": 1 mile	HALS
1978	Ordnance Survey map	8	25": 1 mile	HALS

APPENDIX 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead					NGR: TL 40520 30120		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Hertford Museum			
Site Code: AS 1883				Project Number: 6858			
Date of Work: March 2017				Related Work: WB by AS in 2007			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
13 th July 2015		Yes		15 th August 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (6 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 6 sheets A4 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4053		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	120mm	9-15	Yes	Yes	1	9-14	Yes
2	120mm	1-7	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-330758

Project details

Project name	BARNS AT DANE END HOUSE, CONDUIT LANE, GREAT HORMEAD, BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE (HBR)
Short description of the project	In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording at the barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 40520 30120). The recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed extension of the existing outbuildings and infill extensions between the barn and garage. It was required as part of a planning condition in advance of the proposed works (East Herts CC Planning Ref. 3/15/119/LBC) which requires a programme of archaeological work. Technical analysis has revealed the main barn to be of 18th or 19th century date, largely rebuilt using modern techniques in a revival of traditional carpentry skills common in the 20th century. A few timbers present evidence of re-use from a medieval structure. Extensions to the north and north-west present no visible historic fabric apart from some historic brick close to the road but are visible on cartographic sources dating to the early 19th century suggesting these too have been comprehensively rebuilt, or replaced. The second barn was not part of the assessment and was only visible from within the outbuildings to the east within which exposed timber-framing suggested an early 18th century date. The outbuildings are clearly a later addition, and are probably 19th century in date, though were partially rebuilt using modern techniques.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2017 End: 31-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6858 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS 1883 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	REUSED FABRIC Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE HORMEAD Barns at Dane End House,
Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire

Postcode SG90NT

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 40520 30120 51.95134356547 0.044974408729 51 57 04 N 000 02 41 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 99m Max: 99m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator Hertfordshire County Council County Archaeology Office

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Tansy Collins

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Ms Katharine Whitaker

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Unknown

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Unknown

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Barns at Dane End House, Conduit Lane, Great Hormead, Buntingford, Hertfordshire;
Historic building recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson,L

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Plate 2 Exterior of Barn 1, taken from the west (DP 03)



Plate 3 South-east elevation of Barn 1, taken from the east (DP 01)



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Plate 5 Truss 1 in Barn 1, taken from the north (DP 26)



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Plate 17 East wall of Barn 2 visible within the adjoining west room, taken from the east (DP 12)



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Plate 19 Interior of the west room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the north (DP 19)



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DP 3

Exterior of Barn 1, taken from the west.



DP 4

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DP 5

Exterior of the barns, taken from the west.



DP 6

Exterior of Barn 1, taken from the west.



DP 7

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View of Barn 1 from Conduit Lane, taken from the north-west.



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DP 10

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DP 11

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DP 12

East wall of Barn 2 visible within the adjoining west room, taken from the east.



DP 13

East wall of Barn 2 visible within the adjoining west room, taken from the east.



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Detail of half-crescent markings on the east wall of Barn 2 visible within the adjoining west room, taken from the east.



DP 15

Detail of half-crescent markings on the east wall of Barn 2 visible within the adjoining west room, taken from the east.



DP 16

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DP 17

Detail of division between Barn 2 and the west room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south-east.



DP 18

Scarf joint in the wall-plate in the west room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south.



DP 19

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Gap in the wall-plate along the north wall of the east room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south.



DP 22

North wall of the east room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south.



DP 23

Detail of the wall-plate in the east room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south.



DP 24

East wall of the east room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the south.



DP 25

Interior of the east room of Barn 2's outbuildings, taken from the north-west.



DP 26

Truss 1 in Barn 1, taken from the north.



DP 27

Truss 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south.



DP 28

Truss 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 29

Outshut on the south-east side of bay 2 in Barn 1, taken from the west.



DP 30

North-west side of bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 31

North-west side of bay 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 32

Jowled principal post positioned upside down on the north-west side of bay 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



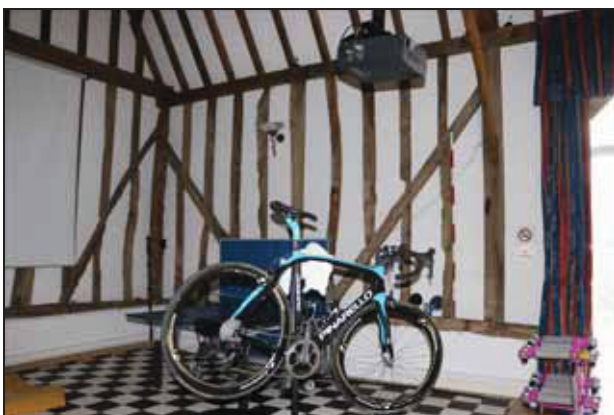
DP 33

Notches in the sole-plate on the north-west side of bay 3, taken from the east.



DP 34

Detail of studwork and sole-plate in bay 3 of Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 35

North-west side of bay 1 in Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 36

Jowled principal post positioned upside down on the north-west side of bay 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 37

Scarf joint in the wall-plate at the bay divisions in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 38

South-west end of Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 39

South-west end of Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



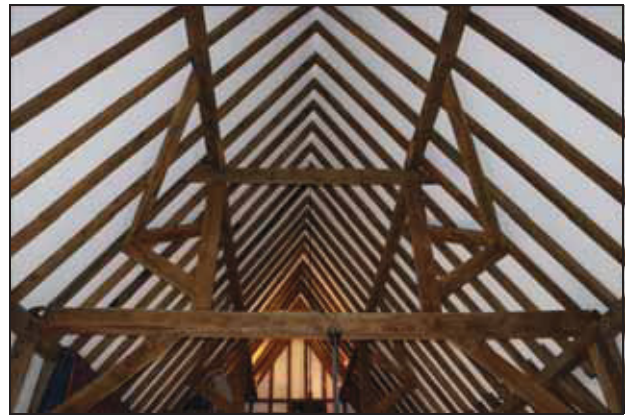
DP 40

Studwork and sole-plate at the south-west end of Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 41

South-east side of bay 1 in Barn 1, taken from the west.



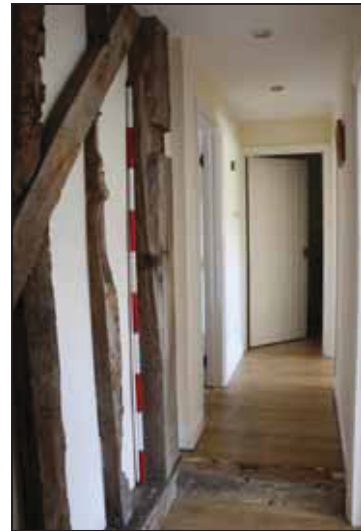
DP 42

Truss form in Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 43

Scarf joint in the purlin at the bay division in Barn 1, taken from the west.



DP 44

North-west side of bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the south.



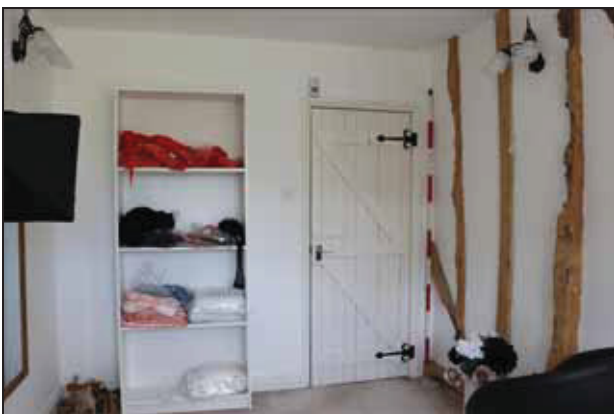
DP 45

North-west side of bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 46

Wattle stave in the studwork of the north-west side of bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 47

Subdivided bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 48

North-east end of bay 3 in Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 49

Original outer wall of Barn 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 50

Detail of studwork along the original exterior wall of Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 51

North extension to Barn 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 52

North-west extension to Barn 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 53

Roof structure in Barn 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 54

Roof structure in Barn 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 55

Scarf joint in the purlin at a bay division in Barn 1, taken from the west.



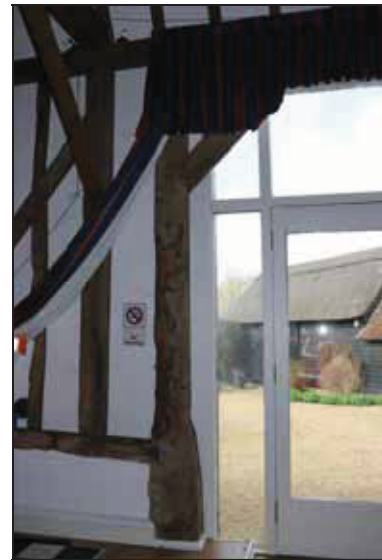
DP 56

Mezzanine level in bay 3 of Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 57

Rooms pushed into the north extension of Barn 1 at first floor level, taken from the south.



DP 58

North-west side of bay 2 in Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



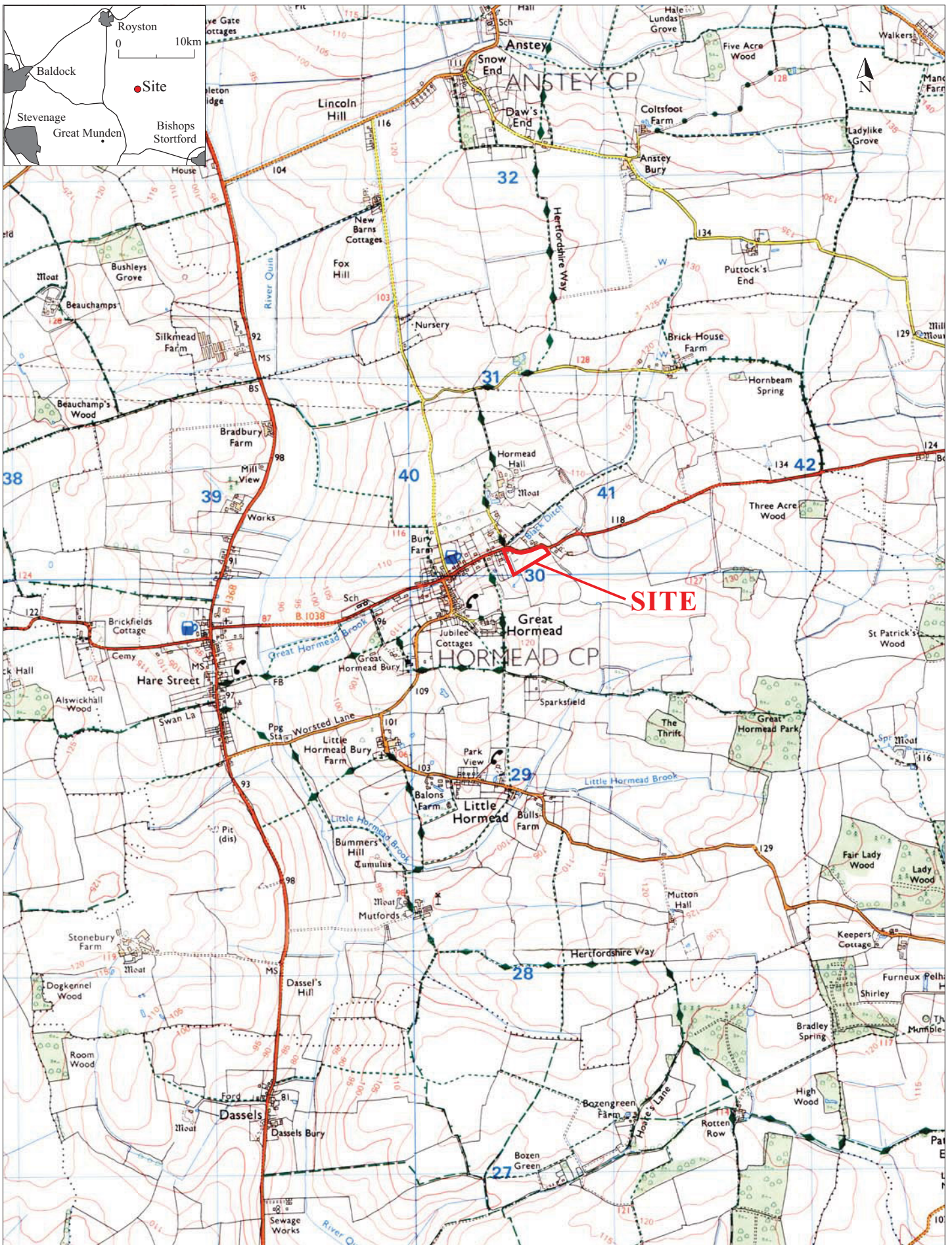
DP 59

Detail of jowled principal post in bay 2 of Barn 1, taken from the south-east.



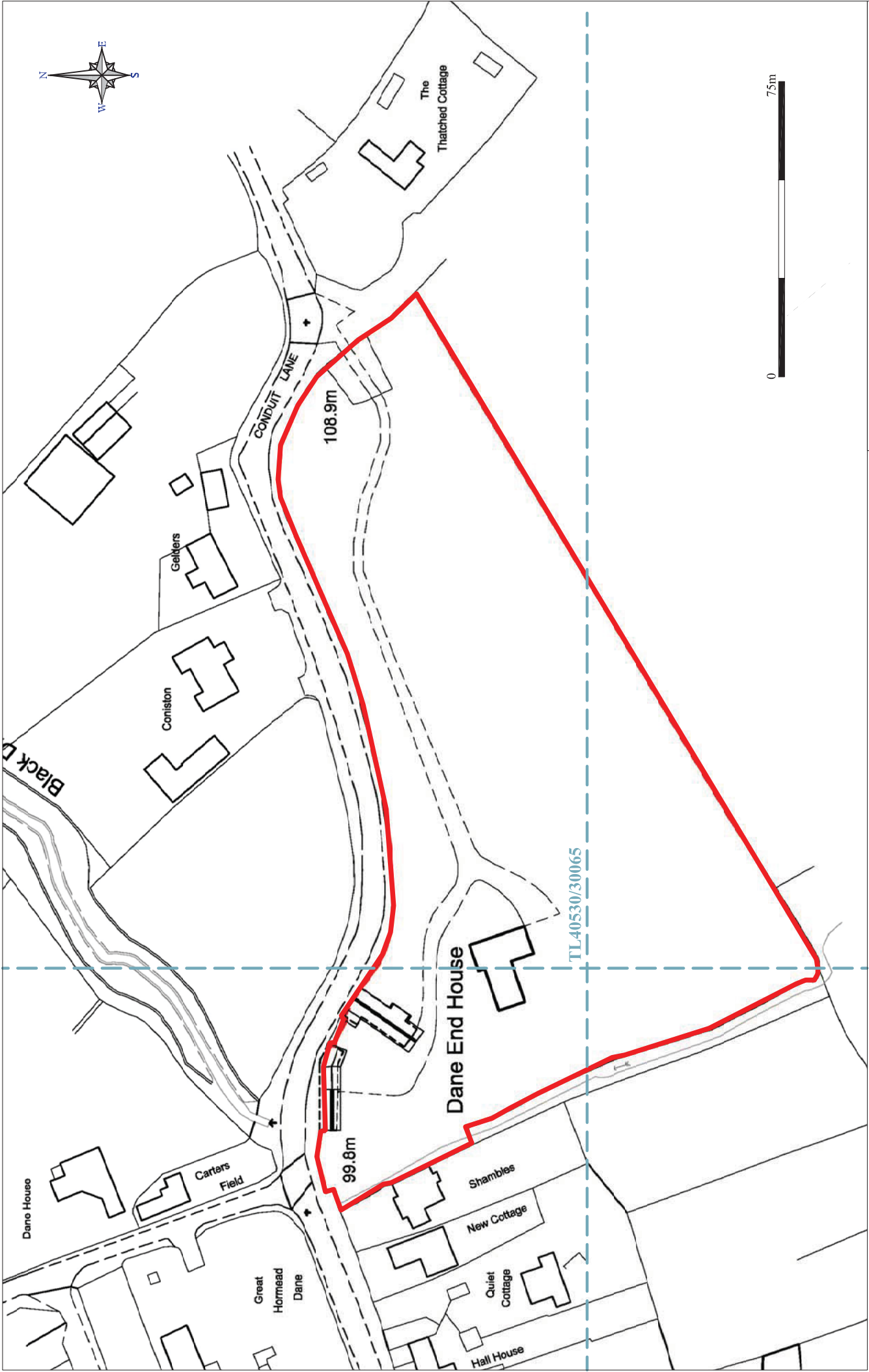
DP 60

Surviving sole-plate of the original north-east end wall of Barn 1, taken from the south-west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000
 Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)



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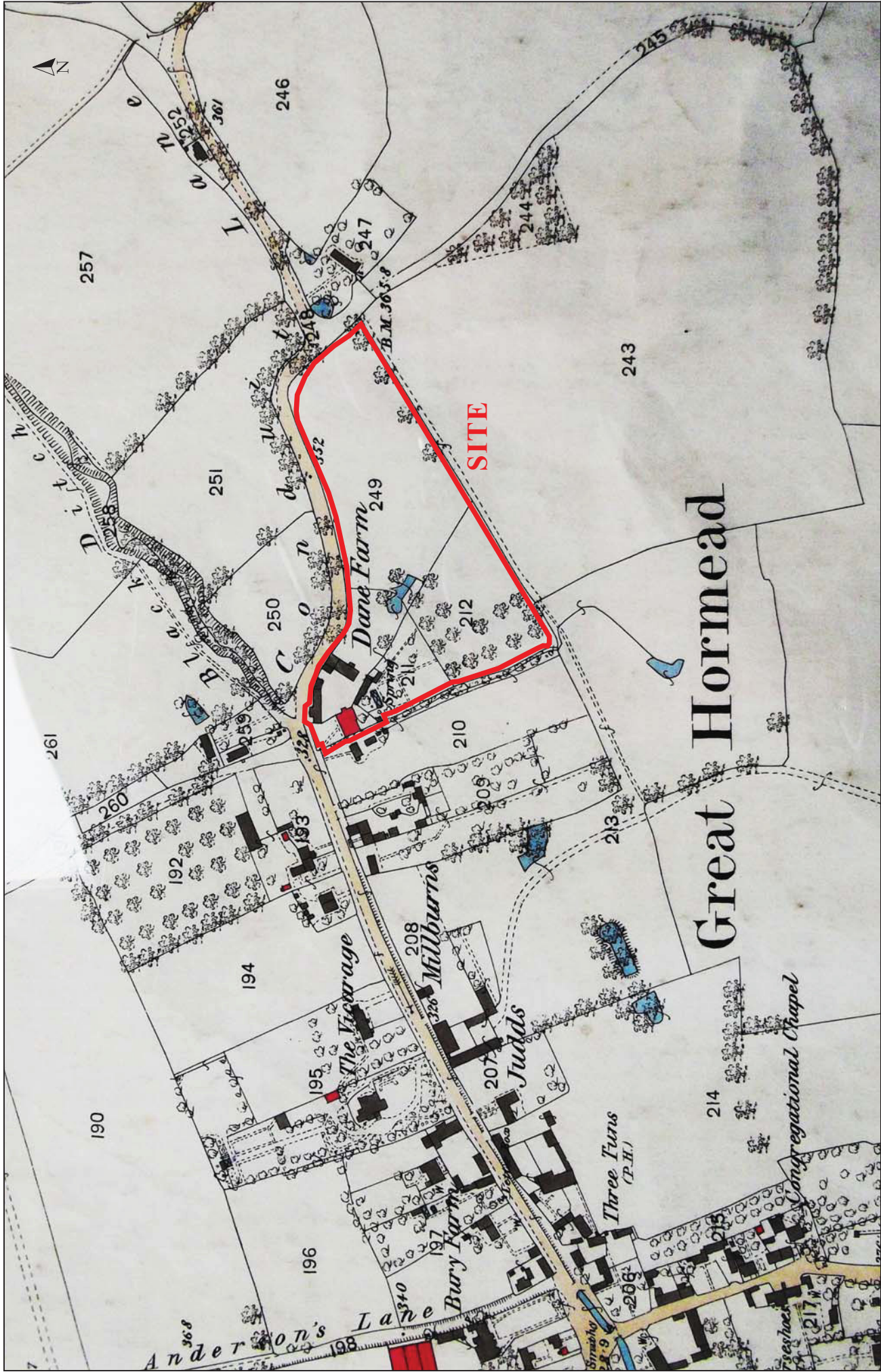
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4

Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (Pg858)



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Fig. 3 Enclosure map, 1823
Not to scale
Barn at Dane End House, Great Hormead, Herts (P6858)

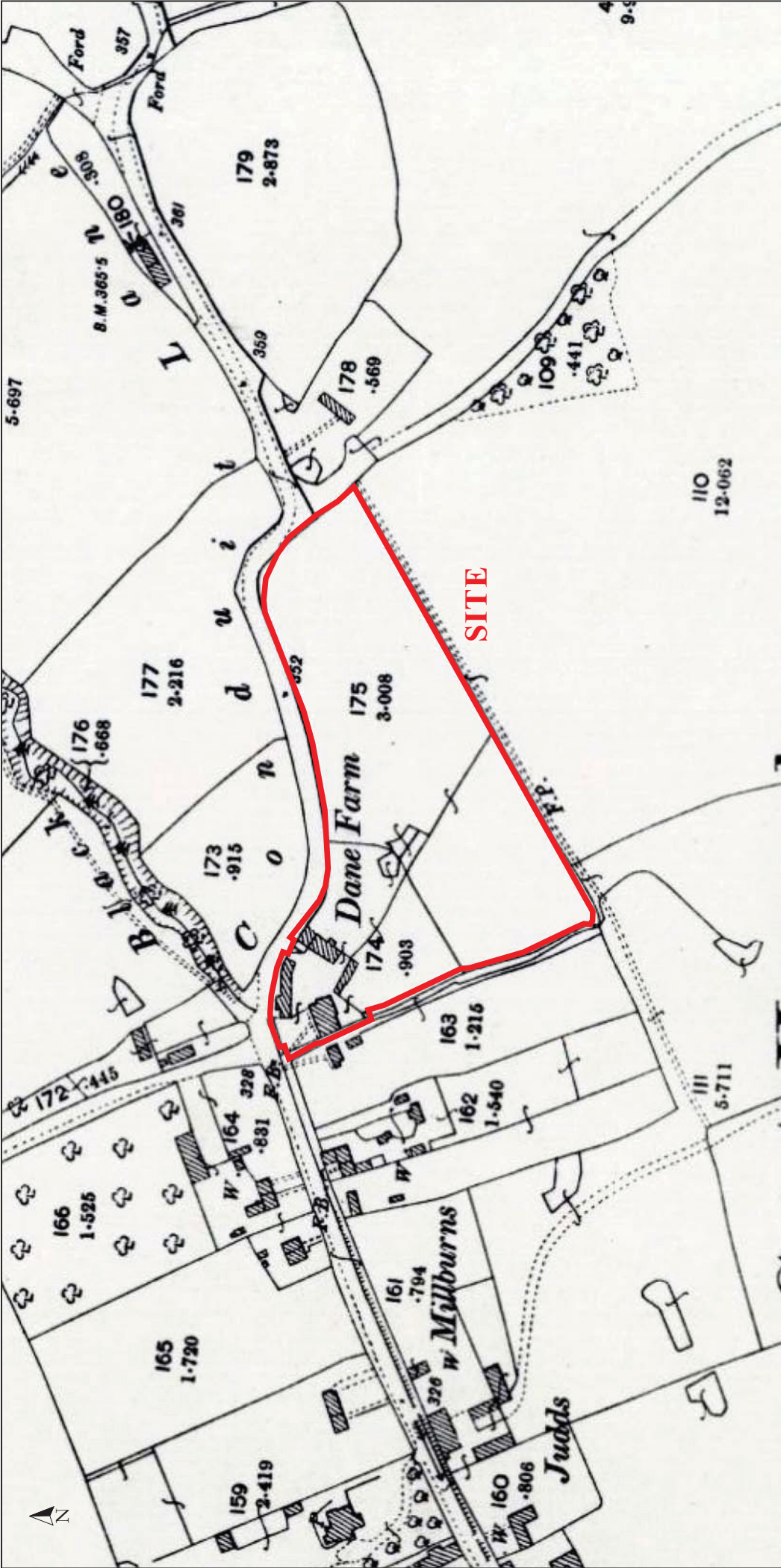


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Fig. 4 OS map, 1877

Not to scale

Barn at Dane End House, Great Hormead, Herts (P6858)

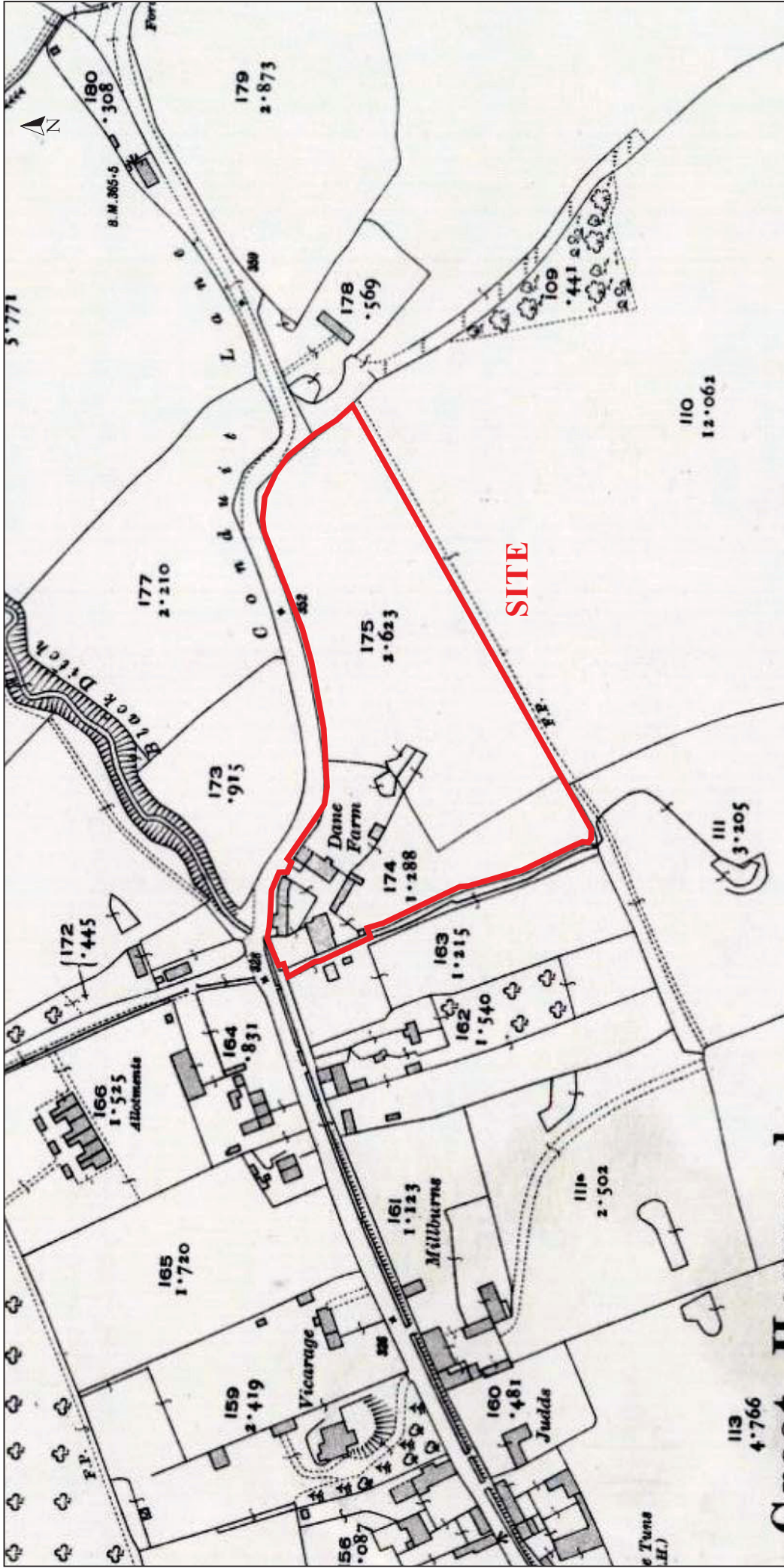


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Fig. 5 OS map, 1897

Not to scale

Barn at Dane End House, Great Horstead, Herts (P6858)

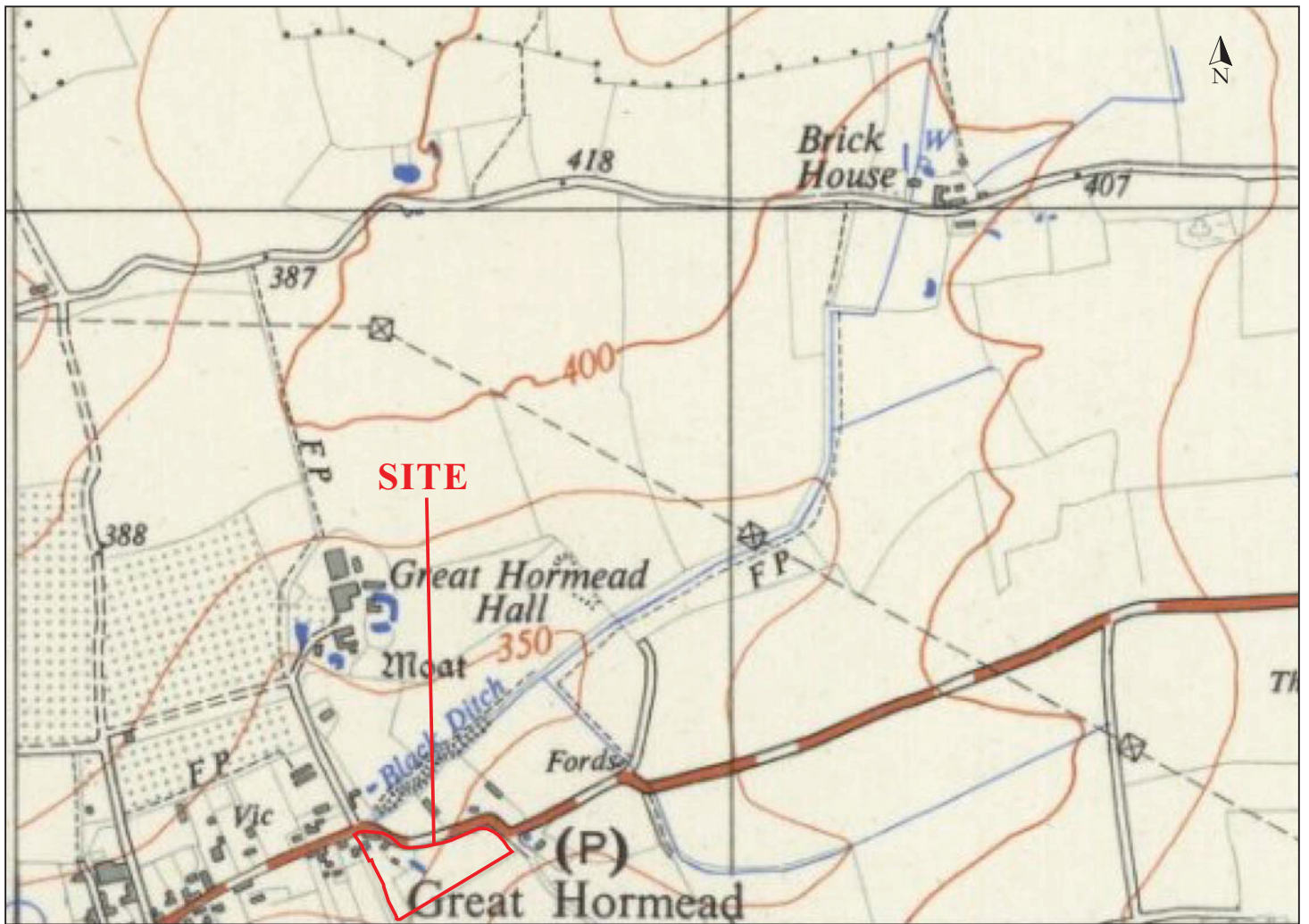


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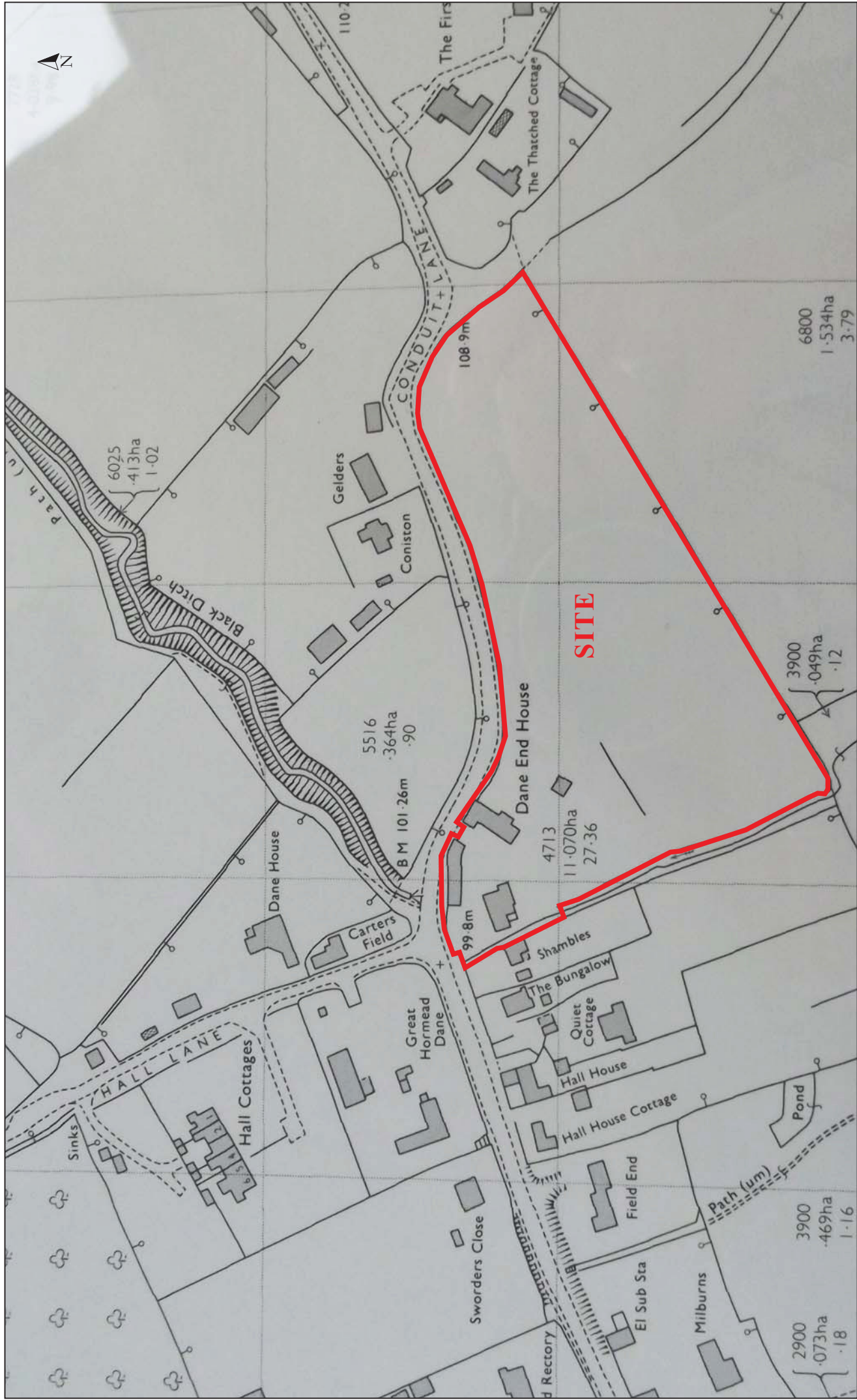
Fig. 6 OS map, 1921

Not to scale

Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1956
Not to scale
Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)

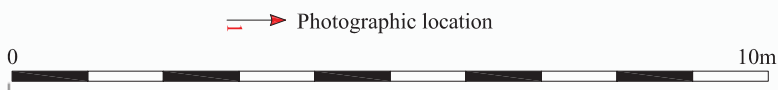


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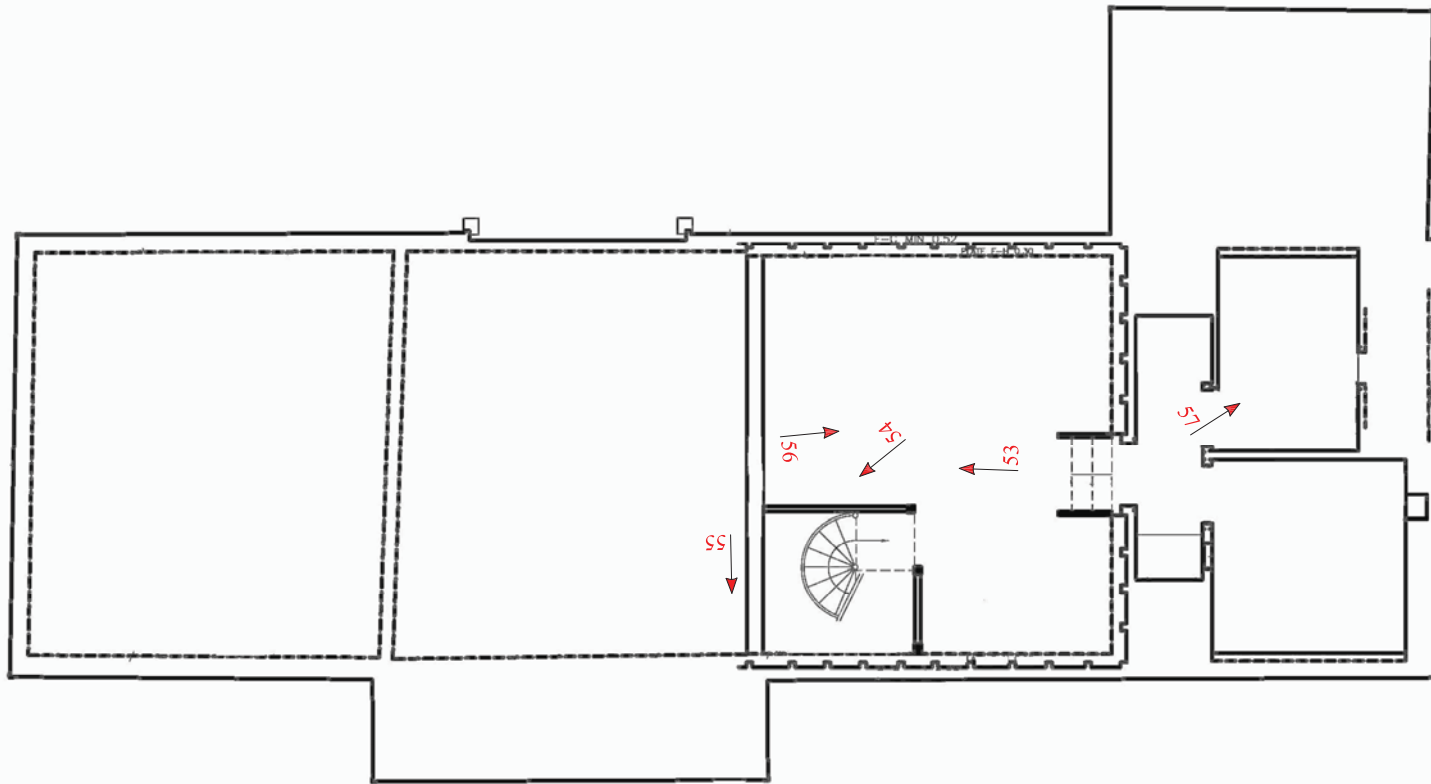
Fig. 8 OS map, 1978

Not to scale

Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)



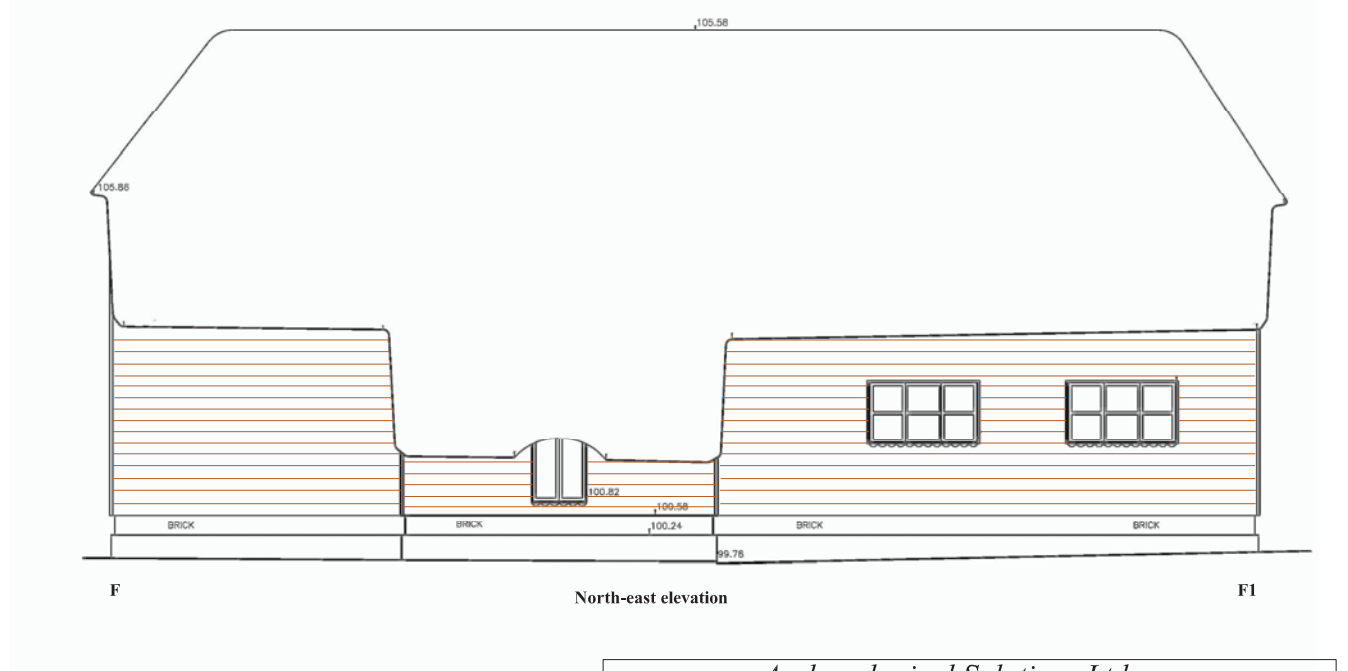
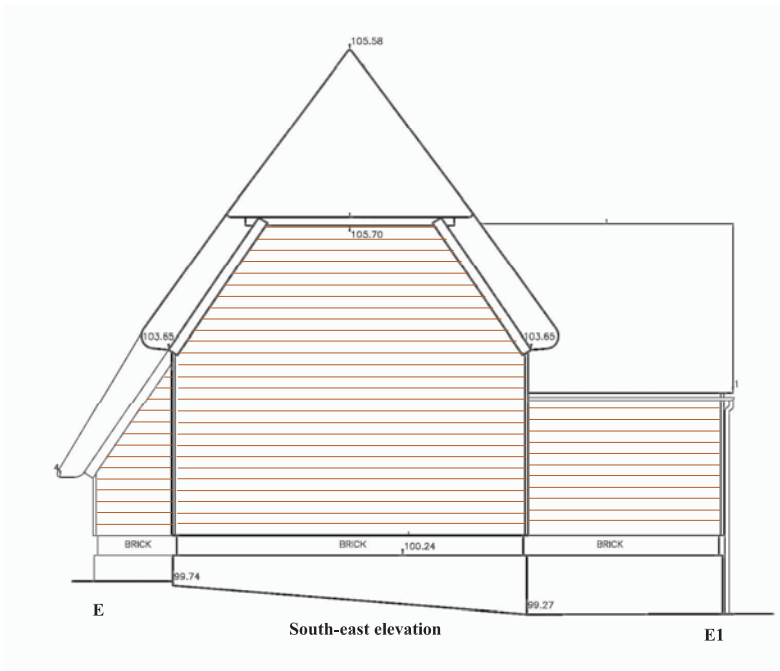
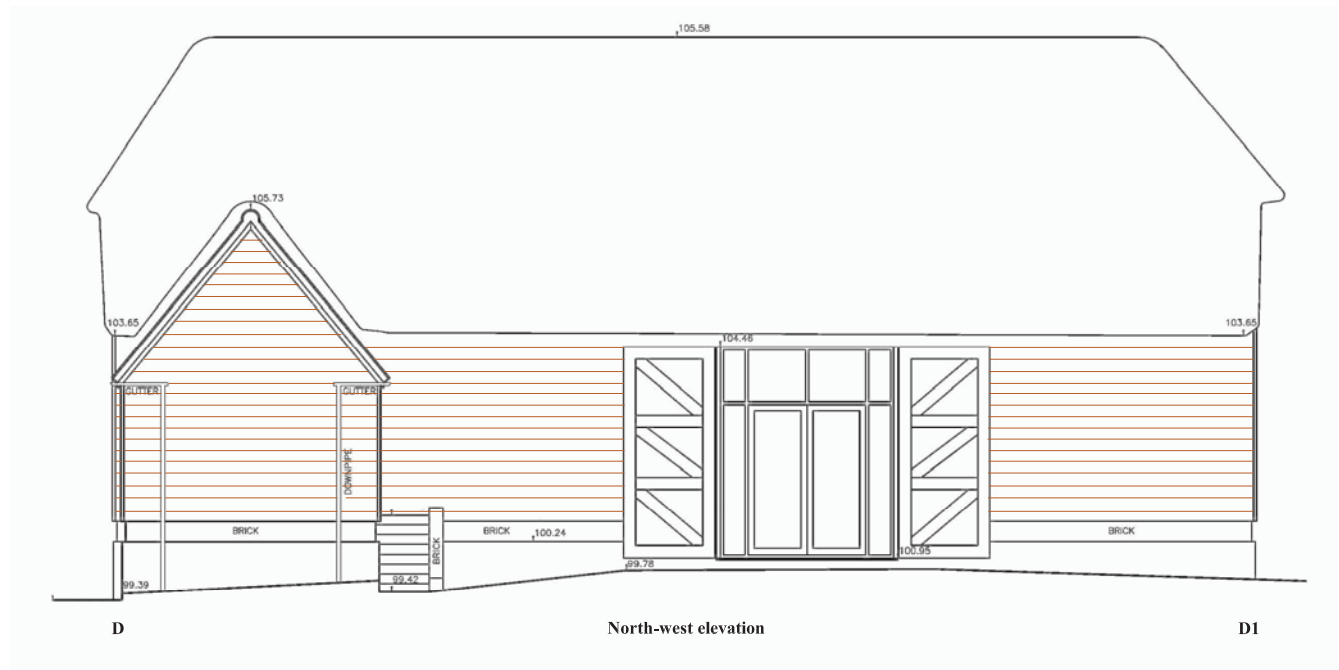
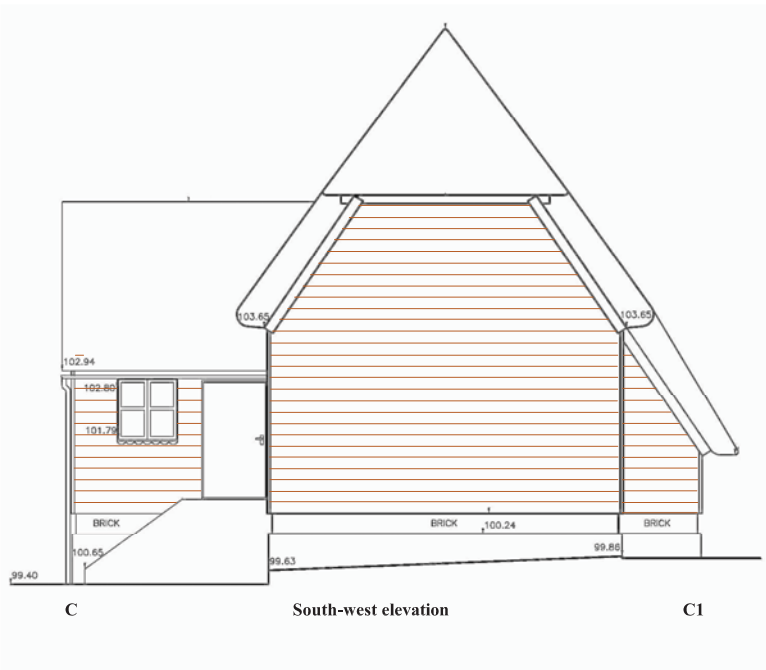
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Fig. 9 Ground floor plan - Barns 1 and 2
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)



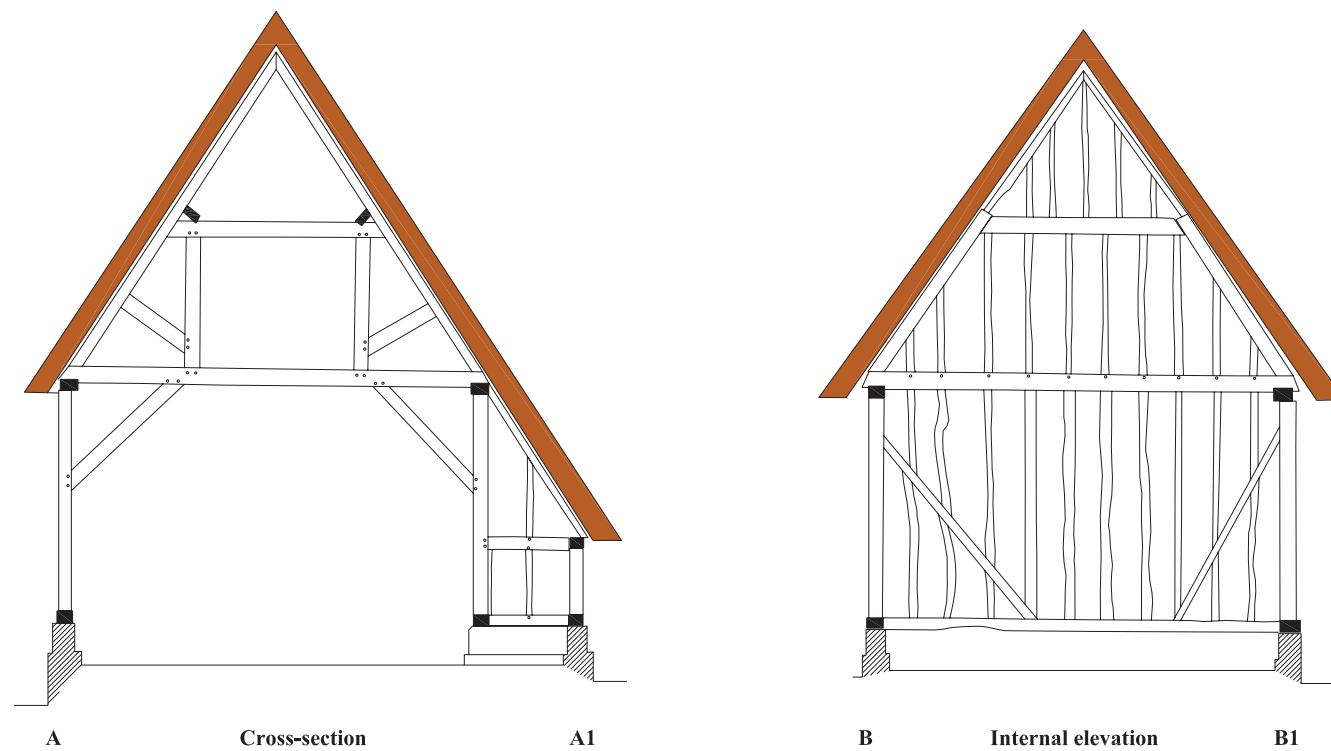
BARN 1



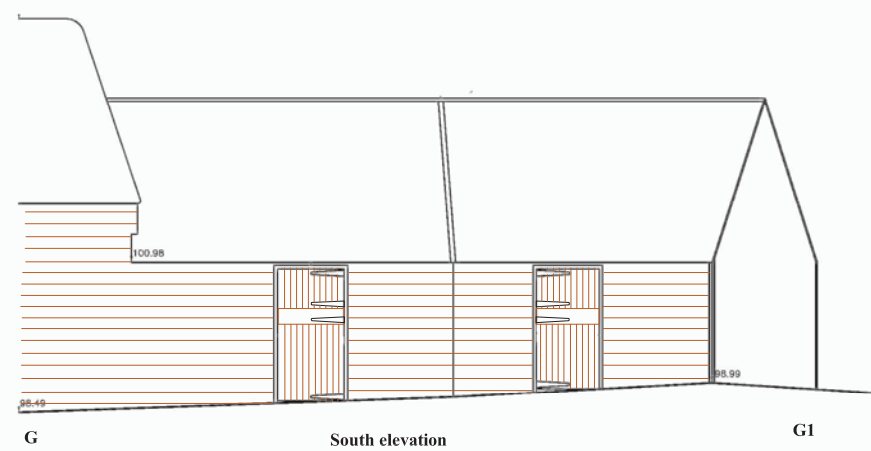
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 First floor plan - Barn 1
Scale 1:100 at A4
Barn at Dane End House, Great Hormead, Herts (P6858)



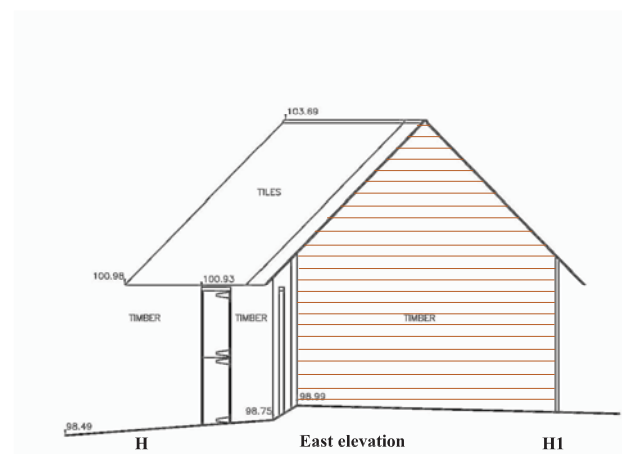
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 External elevations - Barn 1
 Scale 1:125 at A4
 Barn at Dane End House, Great Horstead, Herts (P6858)



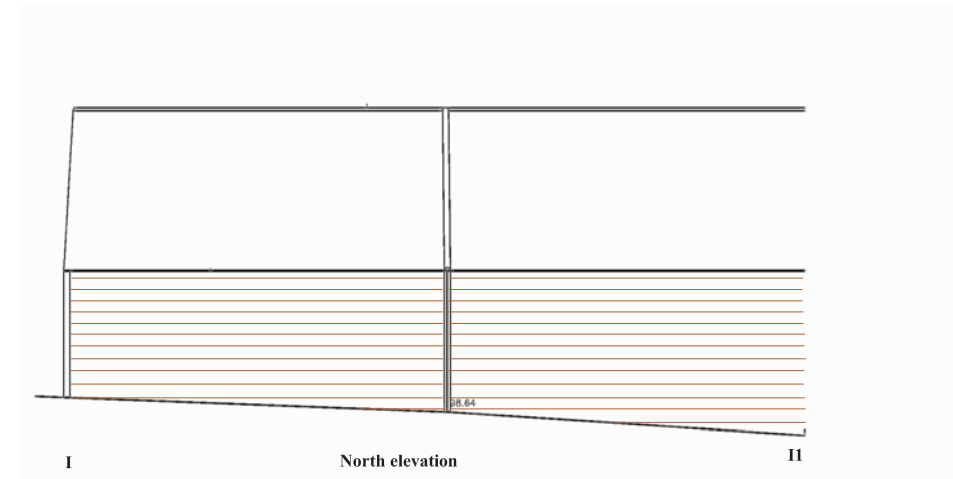
Section and internal elevation - Barn 1



South elevation



East elevation



North elevation

External elevations - Barn 2



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Fig. 12 Cross-section and elevations - Barns 1 and 2
 Scale 1:100 at A4
 Barn at Dane End House, Great Hornead, Herts (P6858)