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BARN AT GREAT NAST HYDE HOUSE, WILKINS
GREEN LANE, HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND BUILDING
MONITORING & RECORDING

Level 3

HER Enquiry No. 117/17

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NGR: TL 2046 0780	Report No: 5650
District: Welwyn Hatfield	Site Code: AS1960
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Project details			
Project name	<i>Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In June 2018 AS carried out historic building recording of a curtilage-listed barn and former cart-shed at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, prior to and during alterations to the buildings.</i>			
<i>The barn was found to consist of an interesting structure of mid-19th century date, comprising a timber-framed threshing barn over a high brick dwarf wall and rising to a hipped roof. It is of five bays of regular and systematic construction with opposing apertures marking the central bay, the timber-frame following a pattern of primary-braced studwork and a simple side-purlin roof with raking struts. There are two points of particular interest; the barn reuses much timber from an earlier, perhaps 17th century building but the new timber used at construction is imported Baltic softwood. This is demonstrated by the presence of scribed markings that include Arabic numerals but also the port mark of Gdansk utilised as part of a bracking system for demonstrating the quality of timber.</i>			
<i>The cart-shed by contrast is relatively straightforward and its brickwork suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date for construction, but even here there is some interest where the brickwork, though clearly contemporary, is laid in Flemish bond at lower level with rat-trap bond above.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	20 th June and 13 th September 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	-
P. number	7282	Site code	-
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Curtilage listed</i>		
Current land use	<i>Storage barn</i>		
Planned development	<i>Alteration to provide entertainment space and adjoining kitchen</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th century barn and cart-shed, reusing earlier timber</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Welwyn Hatfield</i>	<i>Hatfield</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL10 9RB</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.270m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 2046 0780</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.60-70m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisor</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	TC		
Funded by	<i>Mr L Lazari</i>		
Full title	<i>Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire; Historic building recording and monitoring & recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L. and Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	5650		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2018</i>		

GREAT NAST HYDE HOUSE, WILKINS GREEN LANE, HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2018 AS carried out historic building recording of a curtilage-listed barn and former cart-shed at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, prior to and during alterations to the buildings.

The barn was found to consist of an interesting structure of mid-19th century date, comprising a timber-framed threshing barn over a high brick dwarf wall and rising to a hipped roof. It is of five bays of regular and systematic construction with opposing apertures marking the central bay, the timber-frame following a pattern of primary-braced studwork and a simple side-purlin roof with raking struts and collars. There are two points of particular interest; the barn reuses much timber from an earlier, perhaps 17th century building but the new timber used at construction is imported Baltic softwood. This is demonstrated by the presence of scribed markings that include Arabic numerals but also the port mark of Gdansk utilised as part of a bracking system for demonstrating the quality of timber.

The cart-shed by contrast is relatively straightforward and its brickwork suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date for construction, but even here there is some interest where the brickwork, though clearly contemporary, is laid in Flemish bond at lower level with rat-trap bond above.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR: TL 2046 0780; Figs. 1 and 2). The subject of the recording was a curtilage listed threshing barn and former cart-shed / livestock shelter and included the initial recording of the buildings followed by a programme of monitoring and recording during alterations. This was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion to an entertainment space with new kitchen (Welwyn Hatfield Planning Ref. 6/2016/1650/LB).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 28th July 2017) and approved by the HCC HEA, the Welwyn Hatfield Conservation Officer and the LPA. Planning advice was given (Andrew Robley, 23rd September 2016) which suggests the barn is 17th or early 18th century in date, though the current recording has allowed this to be refined.

1.3 The two structures were subject to Level 3 recording as outlined in the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016) and adhering to procedures within the Chartered Institute

for Archaeologists (ClfA) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014).

1.4 The principal objectives of the project were:

- the archaeological recording of the barn in its present form prior to alteration, with research / recording undertaken as necessary to place the findings of the recording in context,
- the archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains with the investigation and recording of any remains thereby revealed and analysis of the results with the provision for report and/or publication of the results,
- The production of a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.

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 Located in a formerly rural area between St Albans and Hatfield, Wilkin's Green now lies c.1km to the west of the modern A1(M) motorway and urban Hatfield, with the village of Smallford to the immediate west and the University of Hertfordshire and other residential development to the east. Although now within the parish of Hatfield, historically the site lay in the parish of St Peter's in St Albans.

2.2 Great Nast Hyde House and associated grounds lie to the north of Wilkin's Green Lane. The house itself is an impressive early to mid-17th century mansion set back from the road by c.20m and is listed Grade II (Website 1: App. 1). To the rear of the house, a series of historic buildings include the two assessment structures, a low outbuilding and a Grade II listed cottage (Website 1: App. 1) which lie to the north of the western end of the mansion (Fig. 2).

2.3 The assessment buildings consist of a five-bay timber-framed barn (Building 1) and an adjacent former cart-shed or animal shelter (Building 2), labelled on Fig. 2 and depicted in Plate 1. The barn is aligned north-north-west to south-south-east (adjusted to north-south for ease of description) and formerly overlooked courtyards and farm yards to the north of the house which were framed to the east by additional buildings. The former cart-shed, a three-bay open-fronted range extends east-west from the north-east corner of the barn and is included in this assessment, while a small single-storey range attached to the south end of the barn lies outside the scope of the assessment.

3 METHODOLOGY

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

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Wilkins Green comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 3, and where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 3-8 and Apps. 4 and 7.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Hertfordshire 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, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Fieldwork

3.5 The site was visited on the 20th June 2018 in order to undertake the technical analysis, drawn and photographic surveys. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations and a cross-section through the barn was produced (Figs. 9-11). A further visit was made on the 13th September 2018 in order to undertake further recording during the planned works. The weatherboarding had been removed and although most of the barn had already been re-clad, the external face of the sole-plate was visible all round and the base of some studs, while a larger area was visible from within the southern single storey range and was inspected to provide additional evidence.

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used for detailed shots where 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).

4 RESEARCH

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The site lies within a fairly flat landscape with limited undulation. It appears to be within a valley, though the nearest watercourse is the River Colne which lies c.1.8km to the south where it flows in a south-westerly direction. To the west the land rises towards St Albans and to the east rises towards Hatfield.

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation is the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation formed in the Cretaceous period. The overlying soil type is a freely draining slightly acidic loamy soil.

4.2 Archaeological & historical background

Pre-Medieval - Medieval

4.2.1 The name 'Nast Hyde' suggests a Saxon origin for the estate as hyde is a late Saxon word for an area of land. It is thought to have been part of the Abbey of St Albans and the area may have been given by the Abbott to be farmed by a tenant. In a 1337 Abbey estates' Court Book a 'Richard atte Rothe de Esthide' is mentioned. Nast may be a later derivative of East. In 1369 'Nasthioe' appears in relation to land being granted to 'Thomas ate ffelde' for the sum of five shillings. At the Dissolution, the land was assessed and recorded as Nasthyde having a rental income of "£1..16s..0¼ d" (Website 2).

17th century - 18th century

4.2.2 The mansion is generally thought to be of early to mid 17th century date. However, J. T. Smith found anomalies in the plan form which have parallels with Mackerye End in Wheathampstead, a 17th century house incorporating earlier elements and it is possible that the existing building here is the result of rebuilding and expansion at that time (Smith 1993, 69), and there are though to be traces of a cross-passage (HHER 15397).

4.2.3 The first recorded owner is Philip Oxton, a gentleman and member of a family of malsters and a parliamentarian. In 1663 he paid tax on nine hearths and it is most likely he built/rebuilt the house (Website 2; HHER 15397). A list is included in Appendix 5 to illustrate a partial sequence of ownership of the house. Following the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540s the land of St Albans Abbey was vested in the farmers (Website 3) and from the late 17th century onwards the estate was owned by the Kentish family and let to a series of tenants (Appendix 5). A previous assessment suggested the barn is of 18th century date, and a test pit dug in 2016 exposed earlier brick over a random stone foundation and it has been suggested that this formed a 17th century structure over which the existing building is constructed (HHER 15397; Roberts 2016).

4.2.4 On the south side of Wilkin's Green Lane lies Little Nast Hyde Farm, and is probably the original home farm to the main house. The farmhouse has origins in the 17th century and perhaps dates from a similar time to the rebuilding of the house (HHER 15396). Under the ownership of the Kentish family in the 18th century, the estate was divided and Little Nast Hyde became an independent property and was let to tenants.

19th century

4.2.5 In the mid-19th century William Cannon lived at the house with his family, 5 agricultural labourers and two servants. The estate was auctioned in 1843 after William's death and was said to have "proverbially good" shooting, being "most desirable for the occupation of gentleman farmer" (Website 4). The tithe apportionment lists William Bennett as the Executor of William Cannon's estate in

1840 (Appendix 7), whilst Little Nast Hyde is owned by the Marquis of Salisbury. The accompanying tithe map illustrates the house and a large courtyard of outbuildings to the rear (Fig. 3). Comparison with the existing layout reveals inconsistencies though there are structures located in the vicinity of the assessment buildings. The building in the vicinity of the barn is a larger long building set on a slightly different alignment and is shown with a series of projections on the east side. This inconsistency in plan form and in the physical evidence described below suggests the building depicted on the tithe map is a precursor to the existing barn. A range is shown in the approximate position of the open-fronted cart-shed and may represent the building that exists today.

4.2.6 By 1861 Richard Clark is listed as owner with his family, a servant, a shepherd, a carter, a ploughman and a tasker (Website 4). The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1879 illustrates the complex in more detail (Fig. 4). Several buildings retain similar form and layout to the tithe map, though the arrangement to the north-west has become more regular and is now directly comparable to the existing layout. The barn is clearly visible with a narrow range to the south and the cart-shed abutting the north-east corner of the barn is shown divided into two spaces. The outbuildings to the east have been partly altered and some ranges lost but in general follows the same layout, while a pump is shown to the south-east of the barn. In the wider vicinity, a garden is laid out on the south side of the mansion with a small glasshouse and some trees.

4.2.7 The next 20 years saw little change to the outbuildings as shown on the 1898 OS map, though further detail is provided in that the cart-shed is shown to be open-fronted (Fig. 5). Elsewhere, a campaign of work saw the addition of numerous glasshouses to the south of the house as well as a conservatory to the rear. During this period historical directories list occupiers of Great Nast Hyde as a Hon. Mrs Talbot and a William Muir, a farmer (Kelly & Co. 1890, 742; 1894, 72; 1895, 72; 1899, 79).

20th century

4.2.8 Historical directories of the early 20th century list a William Tarry here in 1902 (Kelly & Co. 1902, 79), while the estate was sold in 1907. Sales particulars from this sale list the house as “An Elizabethan Farm House residence with 8 acres or more of Grounds” (HALS Ref: DE/Gr/37/9 & DE/Hx/E182). The outbuildings listed are numerous (Appendix 8) and include a cart shed, cattle shed, carriage house, harness room, stables, dairy, brew house, wood shed, poultry house, granary, implement shed, cattle box, cow shed, cow house, two barns, a chaff pen and a cart lodge.

4.2.9 Subsequent owners are numerous and include a London stockbroker and a lady who had the nearby ‘Torilla’ built by architect F.R.S.Yorke for her daughter and family in 1934 (Macdonald 1995). The 1924 OS map demonstrates a substantial level of alteration, perhaps following a decline in farming in the area (Fig. 6). The house itself has been extended to the west and the majority of the outbuildings to the rear demolished, leaving only buildings on the west side including the listed cottage, barn and attached range to the south. What is interesting is the absence of the existing cart-shed on this map. The boundary follows the outline of the building and it

must be that this range has been omitted in error; the physical evidence clearly demonstrates it existed at this point and its form corresponds correctly with the range shown on Fig. 5. The following OS map produced in 1937 shows little change apart from the cart-shed is again depicted to the north-east of the barn (Fig. 7)

4.2.10 At the beginning of the Second World War the house was requisitioned by the nearby De Havillands aircraft manufacturers, and an aerodrome lies c.240m to the north-west of the house (HHER 9058). It may have also been used as a military hospital (Website 4). During the war the house was used as a guest house for long term visitors (Website 5), later to be taken over by British Aerospace. The final cartographic source reproduced here is the 1962 OS map which shows little alteration to the site apart from the addition of a small projecting unit on the west side of the barn (Fig. 8).

4.2.10 In the late 20th century a descendent of the De Havillands purchased the house, restored its interiors and it once again became a family home (Websites 4 and 5), subsequently to be sold to the current owner.

5 THE BUILDINGS (Plate 1, Figs. 9-11)

BARN

Exterior

5.1 The barn is all weatherboarded over a high brick dwarf wall and rises to a hipped roof clad in peg-tiles. Entrances lie in the centre of the long elevations and the weatherboarding appears to have been replaced relatively recently, while the dwarf wall has been smothered in a thick coat of black paint or preservative.

5.2 The east side fronting the former farmyard is plain apart from large central double doors, which are of very narrow boarding on modern strap hinges and are of no particular interest but do follow the historic form. These doors are set high and reached up a modern paved ramp meaning the existing internal floor level is fairly high. It is possible the floor has been raised, though the dwarf wall as it exists is high and it is perhaps more likely that the ground level was raised or altered prior to the construction of the barn. The sole-plate was exposed during the planned works which revealed additional details of the framework. Here it is possible to determine that the bay posts and sole-plates are marked with chiselled roman numerals, beginning with the north end corner post and continuing to the south.

5.3 The north elevation consists of the brick dwarf wall with weatherboarding above as noted above, though here at low level are three small single-light casements. The east and west examples have segmental arches heads and are each of six panes, while the central example is a two-over-six sash window and all have exposed window frames (Plate 2). The sole-plate the base of some studs was exposed during the planned works and this reveals the west corner post to be very degraded, the west inner brace to be pegged with a chiselled 'II' assembly mark, the primary brace of the central panel to have a chiselled III, the east inner post to have

a chiselled I and a short scarf joint in the sole-plate adjoining. A section of the sole-plate to the east also has a series of redundant mortices.

5.4 The west side is again fairly plain with weatherboarding over the high dwarf wall and on this side the ground lies at the same level as the internal floor level. The central bay formerly contained a bay wide opening indicated by the presence of large pintles for double doors and the termination of the original dwarf wall (Plates 3 and 4). This aperture has been infilled with a mixture of modern brick and additional boarding and it now contains small 20th century double doors.

5.5 The south elevation is largely obscured by the single storey range attached, though weatherboarding is visible in places.

Interior

5.6 The barn interior presents a regular system of timber-framing over the dwarf wall and is divided into five bays (Plate 5). However, what is immediately apparent is the extensive reuse of timber from an earlier building; many timbers display numerous redundant mortices, pegging and notching and many have been subject to secondary conversion for use here. Furthermore, a number of reused timbers show substantial weathering, and have been set so that the nails for laths are out of place.

5.7 Where new timber has been used it is of softwood, the most conspicuous being the tie-beams which are large robust straight members sawn from larger hewn baulks. One tie-beam displays scribed Baltic timber marks in the hewn faces of the timber which demonstrate the timber was shipped from the port of Gdansk in Poland. Other softwood members throughout the barn display scribed markings which are not always legible having been truncated by conversion. Occasional iron straps are visible.

5.8 The general truss construction includes sole-plates over the dwarf wall which support large squared bay posts to the wall-plates over which the tie-beams are dovetailed. The tie-beams are triangulated to the bay posts by long straight braces, which are double pegged top and bottom. Above tie-beam level, principal rafters are notched over two flights of purlins in each pitch and rise to a ridgeboard. The inner trusses (Trusses 2 and 3) and outer trusses (Trusses 1 and 4) differ in construction detail; in the outer trusses the lower flights of purlins are supported by short raking struts from the tie-beam, the struts single pegged to the tie-beam and rafter, while for the inner trusses the upper flights are clasped by a collar, which is double pegged (Plate 6). Secondary reinforcement has been given to each truss with later unpegged struts which rise at an angle from the tie-beam and are birdmouthed to the upper purlin adjacent to the collar. Chiselled assembly marks are present on each truss visible on the east inner braces and bay posts, which demonstrate construction of the building began at the north end. This follows the same pattern as visible on the sole-plate noted from the exterior on the east, though interestingly here the numbering starts at 'I' for Truss 1 as opposed to the numbering to the exterior where the north corner-post starts the sequence from 'I'.

5.9 The bay panels are all of the same form consisting of primary-braced studwork (Plate 7). The common studs are all slender and most appear to be

reused, secondary converted timber. There are seven per bay on the long walls and unpegged long primary braces bisect five of the studs leaving two full-height examples. The end walls are divided into three panels by robust posts, pegged at the top, with five or six studs per panel, all primary-braced as elsewhere. Monitoring during the planned works allowed the exterior of the timber-framing to be observed in places. This revealed that of the principal members, the bay posts and primary braces are marked at their junctions with the sole-plates which are also marked. These take the form of chiselled assembly marks and are generally sequential though. Furthermore, the external face of the studwork at the south end was visible and reveals a system of assembly marks for each stud where bisected by the primary brace so that the brace and upper and lower studs are marked. The sequence extends from a 'I' on the first stud to a 'V' on the last. Furthermore, single setting out lines extend across the junction between the brace and each stud. Also notable is the presence in some places of tile and slate positioned between the top of the dwarf wall and sole-plate as a damp-proof course. These details are described below where appropriate.

5.10 There has been alteration, for example the insertion and later blocking of a number of small loading apertures and the northern bay has internal brickwork creating a small office and an adjacent room which has latterly been opened out to the body of the barn but retains a brick skin all round the external walls (Plate 8). The brickwork is painted but Flettons are exposed in places. These spaces are lit by the casements noted above where the central sash has narrow glazing bars of probable 19th century date, here reused. The glazing bars of the outer casements have a fat ovolo and fillet moulding, possibly Edwardian in date.

5.11 The bays and truss are described in the following text from north to south and are labelled on Fig. 9. Of the numerous timbers which are reused, only those timbers with particularly distinctive examples are noted in detail.

5.12 The north end wall is only visible at upper level above the internal brick skin but includes two inner posts and outer corner posts, the inner posts pegged at the top and the easternmost of which having large pegged mortices in the side and may be a reused wall-plate. Each panel contains six common studs with a primary-brace in each panel.

5.13 Bay 1 follows the general form with seven studs on each side with primary-braces descending from Truss 1. The roof over this bay includes the hip of the roof with two flights of purlins. Some reused timber is visible but most is of softwood which fragments of scribed markings.

5.14 Truss 1 is as described. An assembly mark can be seen on the east and west bay posts and inner braces comprising a chiselled 'I'. The bay posts and inner braces are reused, the west brace in particular being a cut down section of a larger piece and matching timbers can be seen elsewhere suggesting a number of inner braces were created from a single larger member.

5.15 Bay 2 is as described with the sole-plates and occasional studs reused, and both the east and west wall-plates and sole-plates being simply scarfed. A stud has been truncated on the east for the insertion of a small aperture framed in flimsy

slender timbers. The roof structure over includes five common rafters in each pitch, but also a single pair of rafters of larger scantling which rise to the apex and marks the top of the hip (Plate 9). A collar is present at this point, pegged to the rafters.

5.16 Truss 2 marks the north side of the central bay and original threshing entrances and here the bay posts rise from the ground instead of the sole-plate. Otherwise, the truss form follows the same pattern and here the inner brace and post on the east is exposed with a chiselled 'II' on the post and brace. The posts have good saw marks demonstrating the pit sawn nature of the timber. Of most note here is the tie-beam. It comprises a massive softwood member and is distinguished by the presence on two faces of scribed timber marks. One includes the cross with vertical line demonstrating it was shipped from the port of Gdansk (Plate 10), while the other on the soffit includes a string of Arabic numerals '33453 I 3' (Plate 11).

5.17 The east side of the central bay (Bay 3) contains the wide double doors, above which is a straight door head and seven studs above to the wall-plate. The bay posts have mortices for a locking bar. The west side bay posts are present, but otherwise the bay is infilled with modern timberwork and small double doors (Plate 12). The bay posts have two locking bar mortices. Seven rafters lies in each pitch above, and the lower west purlin has two scribed Baltic timber mark strings truncated by later conversion.

5.18 Truss 3 is of the same form as Truss 2 and marks the south side of the central entrance and displays chiselled assembly marks, a 'III'. With the removal of the weatherboarding, the west post is revealed to have a redundant pegged mortice at low level.

5.19 Bay 4 follows the same pattern but with some alteration. Occasional studs have been truncated on the west for the insertion of two small apertures above the sole-plate which are outlined in flimsy materials. This is mirrored on the east side in the same positions and perhaps reflects the requirements for some later machinery/equipment or simply to provide additional cross ventilation. The east primary-brace here displays a series of redundant mortices, while the east wall-plate has a partially obscured scribed mark, but if exposed is may be legible. The roof over includes five common rafters in the west pitch and six in the east. This bay corresponds with Bay 2 in having the intermediate truss with the pair of rafters supported with a pegged collar and marking the apex of the hip. One common rafter on the east has a scribed timber mark.

5.20 Truss 4 is of the same form as Truss 1 with a 'III' assembly mark and there are large empty mortices in the bay posts and inner braces. The only difference is that the lower short braces have been replaced.

5.21 Bay 5 consists of the same primary-braced timber framing on both sides but again with alterations; the west side has a high set inserted aperture in later ephemeral timbers and the east side has a single former aperture close to the sole-plate. The roof is as at the north end and one of the hip rafters has a scribed timber mark.

5.22 The south end wall is as the north end with many reused timbers such as the sole-plate, corner posts and primary-braces.

5.23 Though there is a high proportion of a reused timber, the process of secondary conversion means the scantling of the timber is relatively regular and so where possible timbers were measured and are as follows:

Bay post	7½"-9¾" x 6½"-8" (191 x 248 x 165mm)
Common stud	3-3½" x 3½"-4" (76-89 x 89-102mm)
Primary brace	variable where reused, softwood example 4¼" x 3" (108 x 76mm)
Sole-plate	8½" x 6¼" (216 x 159mm)
Inner brace	8¾" x 3½" (222 x 89mm)
Dwarf wall brick	8½" x 4" x 2½" (216 x 102 x 57mm)

CART-SHED

5.24 This building consists of an open-fronted former cart-shed or livestock shelter, latterly minimally converted with a new paved floor and the upper roof structure under-drawn.

Exterior

5.25 The structure is brick built with a pitched and gabled roof, open on the south side facing the house (Plate 13). The walls have a low plinth on both the interior and exterior and the fabric is a variable red brick which is fairly creased with randomly spaced overburnt headers, some of which are vitrified and some with kiss marks. The brickwork is laid with good wide lime mortar joints and on the north side traces of tuck pointing are visible. The brickwork is all consistent with an 18th or early 19th century date. The external walls are interesting in that the lower half is laid in Flemish bond and the upper half in rat trap bond, but the similarity in fabric and mortar and finish suggests they are contemporary (Plate 14).

5.26 The roof is covered in old peg-tiles and the gable ends are tile-hung. The west gable end is all of brick below eaves level but is all heavily painted. An original doorway is offset to the south and has queen closers in the brickwork and a slender timber lintel. The timber frame survives but the door itself is lost (Plate 15). The opposite east gable has a series of small regularly-spaced blocked apertures suggesting the roof space formerly housed doves (Plate 16). This east end wall is of brick below eaves level and originally would have replicated the west end with an offset doorway. This has, however, been cut back to the north jamb and the remainder of the brickwork removed to open up this corner. The south open-fronted side is largely rebuilt with four posts dividing the building into three bays set over small concrete bases, one post being a reused wall-plate with mortices for studs and ceiling joists. The softwood wall-plate above may be reused but conceivably is original but restored in having mortices for the posts and for inner braces which are accompanied by chiselled assembly marks. The original inner braces have been replaced in waney branches for decorative effect.

Interior

5.27 The interior has a modern floor in reclaimed bricks laid in a herringbone pattern and the brickwork is exposed on all external walls (Plate 17). The space is open to collar level but has been all underdrawn so that only the tie-beams and wall-plates are visible. The four tie-beams are reused timbers with redundant mortices. The west end example lies over the brick wall and at each end iron strapping has been utilised.

5.28 The brick used in the upper and lower sections are of the same dimensions measuring 8-8½" x 4 x 2³/₈" (203-216 x 102 x 60mm). One brick within the cart-shed is set with the lower face visible which reveals it to have a very shallow frog.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Historic building recording of the barn and cart-shed at Great Nast Hyde House in advance of alterations has allowed the date for construction to be refined. The barn was suggested varying as either 17th-18th century or 18th century in date. However, technical analysis has revealed an interesting scenario, whereby much of the timber in the existing barn has been reused from an earlier building. The reused timber is largely of pit-sawn oak and the pattern of redundant mortices includes stud mortices and possible floor or ceiling joists for a relatively substantial framework. The absence of features such as wattle grooves or lap mortices for tension bracing precludes a medieval date but the origin building may feasibly be of 17th century date, perhaps comprising material reused from the building visible on the tithe map.

6.2 In addition to the reused timber which has been subject to secondary conversion, the barn is built of softwood forming a regular arrangement of slender primary-braced studwork with trusses dividing the structure into five bays, the central bay forming a threshing floor with opposing wide doorways. Pegging is not universal but limited to the principal members. A point of particular interest is the presence of scribed markings on much of the softwood, which demonstrates that the timber was imported from the Baltic as so much timber was from the late 18th and 19th centuries. One mark includes the port mark of Gdansk, while others include Arabic numerals perhaps forming batch marks or load numbers.

6.3 The physical evidence within the existing structure is consistent with a date some time between the late-18th century and mid-19th century, and with the map evidence a mid-19th century date is likely and may reflect a campaign of work undertaken after the death of William Cannon, perhaps by Richard Clark who was owner by 1861. Later intervention has been relatively small-scale and limited to the insertion and subsequent blocking of small apertures in the long walls, the installation of a brick lined office at the north end and more recently the replacement of the external weatherboarding and blocking of the large bay wide aperture on the west.

6.4 The adjacent open-fronted range was originally a cart-shed or perhaps an animal shelter, for which any evidence is lost through limited conversion. The walls

are of good brickwork laid in both Flemish and rat-trap bond, all consistent with a late 18th or perhaps very early 19th century date, and the range is also marked by small blocked apertures in the east gable marking the presence of a former dove cote.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 9). Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

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Web resources

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

2 Ellenbrook residents' website (consulted 8th May 2018)
www.ellenbrookresidents.co.uk

3 Hertfordshire memories
www.hertsmemories.org.uk

4 Ellenbrook Area Residents Association website
www.ellenbrookresidents.co.uk

5 Herts mere memories
www.hertsmemories.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRIES

GREAT NAST HYDE, INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALL

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: Great Nast Hyde, Including Front Garden Wall

List entry Number: 1173761

Location: Great Nast Hyde, Including Front Garden Wall, Wilkins Green Lane
The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	Welwyn Hatfield	District Authority	Hatfield

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Mar-1966

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Dec-1983

Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 158474

List entry Description

Details

Hatfield TL 20 NW HATFIELD WILKINS GREEN LANE (north side)

8/210 Great Nast Hyde, including front garden wall 30.3.66 (Previously listed as No 17)

GV II

Manor house, now British Aerospace residence. Early-mid C17. Red brick, stone dressings, plain tile roof. Early C20 W extension in similar style. Original portion is 2 storeys and attics. 5-window S elevation has slightly projecting gable ends formerly curvilinear. Matching attic gable over 3-window centre. 2-storey gabled porch bay with Doric pilaster cement door surround. Outer bays with early C20 canted ground floor window trays and 1st floor windows in shallow projecting brick surrounds. 1st and 2nd floor moulded stone cornice bands. C20 mullioned and transomed casements. Garden elevation is 1:2:1 windows with projecting, parapeted gabled ends. Similar detail. C20 single storey central extension. Mid C17 central ridge chimney stack with 3 joined shafts and central C17 wooden bell cupola with 4 arched sides, moulded cornice and lead roof. W extension has 2 C17-style chimney stacks. Interior: E wing contains large open well staircase with tall newel posts and flat-sided balusters. Adjacent 1st floor room with moulded stone fireplace surround. N 1st floor corridor with channelled stone door arches. (RCHM Typescript).

Listing NGR: TL2051407778

THE COTTAGE AT GREAT NAST HYDE

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: The Cottage at Great Nast Hyde

List entry Number: 1101005

Location: The Cottage at Great Nast Hyde, Wilkins Green Lane
The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	Welwyn Hatfield	District Authority	Hatfield

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Dec-1983

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: 158475

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Details

TL 20 NW HATFIELD WILKINS GREEN LANE (north side)

8/211 The Cottage at Great Nast Hyde

GV II

Cottage. C17 timber frame, early C20 exterior. Painted brick and roughcast ground floor, tile hung upper floor with applied half timber on gable ends. Single storey and attics. Plain tile. S elevation has 2 ground floor cast iron casements and 2 similar gabled dormers. C17 chimney stack on W end.

Listing NGR: TL2048607779

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER	NGR TL	Description
Medieval		
9492	TL 20085 07998	'A lobby-entrance house of two-room plan and of two storeys and semi-attics, except for the part to the S (correctly SE) end, which is of only two storeys. It was built mostly in the mid 17C but appears to incorporate parts of an older house; some of the framing exposed internally shows straight braces and original window openings. Peg-holes in pairs, for a bench, can be seen in the hall to S of the stack, and a bench would be unusual as late as the mid 17C. The framing in the room to S again joins the main block in a clumsy way, which suggests that it is a relic of an earlier house; it was provided with a fireplace in the late 17C or early 18C. When this happened the rooms to E, which retain little evidence of date, were no doubt added as service rooms. In 1980 the house was carefully restored'. A 19th century single-storey addition links the house at a right angle to a pair of timber-framed and weather-boarded barns. The older and larger part is late 17th century, seven bays long; the centre bay is slightly larger and has a gabled cart entrance. At the end is a late 18th century extension of similar construction, three bays long and entered from the rear. Also dating to the late 17th century is an unusually tall granary with two storeys and attics, standing on red brick stilts. This is also timber-framed, with 19th century infill of red brick, and a plank door with slatted ventilator and well-preserved internal fittings. In the early 19th century the granary was extended with an open shed with slate roof, the front on bracketed posts and the rear wall of red brick. The farmstead is shown on the later 19th century OS maps as a well-ordered arrangement of buildings on three sides of a rectangular yard, compartmented in accordance with 19th century farming practice. Behind the house to the NE was the garden, with regimented paths and trees, and to the south-east was an orchard. In the 20th century the farm became subsumed within Hatfield Aerodrome [9058] and its field boundaries etc disappeared; traces of the boundary leading north-west from the house have been seen as geophysical anomalies. The farmstead may have medieval origins, as the name is associated with the family of John Pope, documented in 1392. In 1607 it was Popesfield.
15397	TL 20507 07773	The house, used in the later 20th century by British Aerospace, was built in the early-mid 17th century in red brick and stone dressings (an extension was built to match in the early 20th century). The original part, two storeys and attics, has projecting gable ends on the south front, once curvilinear, and a matching attic gable, and two-storey gabled porch bay with Doric door surround. 2-storey gabled porch bay with Doric pilaster cement door surround. The central ridge chimney stack dates to the mid 17th century; the timber bell cupola is also 17th century. Anomalies in the plan and other details, however, suggest that the house may be the result of piecemeal rebuilding of a late medieval open-hall house; the plan is of a hall range with east and west cross-wings and there are traces of a cross-passage. In 1642 the estate was owned by Philip Oxton, gent. (d.1665), Parliamentarian and member of a family of maltsters. It was probably Oxton who built the present house. By 1690 it was the property of Robert Kentish, whose family owned it throughout the 18th century but let it to tenant farmers. In the early 19th century it was acquired by William Cannon, who altered the windows and gables. In the early 20th century the house, which had merely been a farmhouse since the 18th

		<p>century, was enlarged and restored as an 'Elizabethan' country house. The estate has 'more than ten acres of mature gardens and grounds, a large tithe barn and a separate three-bedroom cottage'. The cottage, adjacent to the NW corner of the house, is a single-storey and attic timber-framed building dating to the 17th century, with 17th century chimney stack on the west gable end. The exterior dates to the early 20th century restoration, and is in painted brick with tile-hung upper floor and fake half-timbering on the gable ends. It is shown on the 1880 OS map <4> with the barn as part of a rectangular farmstead layout, when the estate was still 'Great Nasthyde Farm'. The barn, the taller of two buildings in the range NW of the house, is a timber-framed and weather-boarded structure with hipped tile roof, and dates to the 18th century. A test pit dug in 2016 down the internal face of the brick plinth on the west side confirmed the 18th century date, but also revealed that this plinth stands on older brickwork. This earlier plinth is 17th century, and rests on a random stone foundation which is now below the water table, 90cm below the concrete floor. This concrete floor is laid over a floor of rammed clay. For the present Nast Hyde Farm, just to the south, see [15396]. This was Little Nasthyde Farm on the 1880 map.</p>
Post-medieval		
5018	TL 2123 0833	<p>Milepost, made of cast iron, triangular, mileage from Hatfield on top plate (top plate broken), from St Albans & Reading on one side, and from Hertford and Ware on the other. Made by Wilder & Sons of Reading, probably c.1822. In a similar condition in 1994 as at Johnson Survey.</p> <p>The milestone, one of a series along the road from Hatfield to St Albans, was removed for safekeeping during road improvement works in 2002, but 'will be returned to St Albans Road West' on completion of the works.</p> <p>It has now been returned to its original site.</p>
5019	TL 19749 07759	<p>Milestone (milepost), made of cast iron, triangular, mileage from Hatfield 2 on the top plate, from St Albans 3 and Reading 48 on one side, and from Hertford and Ware on the other side. Made by Wilder & Sons of Reading, probably c.1822. As at Johnson survey. However, the photograph taken at the time by appears to show no painted inscription on the Hertford and Ware side. The lettering reads HATFIELD 2 on top; on the right side ST ALBANS 3, READING 48.</p>
5301	TL 2020 0695	<p>A letter box, 1871-81, in a brick pillar outside the Methodist Church. This evidently served the small hamlet of Sleapshyde, shown in detail on the 1880 OS map.</p>
5517	TL 2100 0782	<p>Former railway station. Closed to passenger traffic 1951. One platform, small wooden hut, single track with level crossing adjacent. The track has since been pulled up and the station dismantled. The site is now a ploughed field.</p> <p>The line was the single-track branch from Hatfield to St Albans [9628], opened in 1865. The halt was just on the west side of a level-crossing at Ellenbrook Lane; the crossing-keeper's house, dating from 1865, survives on the east side of the road. The halt was opened in 1910, a single platform on the south side of the track, with a small waiting room. It remained in use until the closure of passenger services in 1951. The platform remains.</p>
5518	TL 19800 07200	<p>Former railway station consisting of a wooden single-storey building with brick chimney stacks, a platform, and a single track. The building still survives as described by Johnson, but is no longer used as a station. The tracks have been pulled up, although the platform remains. This was the Hatfield-St Albans Branch [9628] of the Great Northern Railway. Smallford Station was planned as part of the line from the start, opening in 1865; until 1879 it was known as</p>

		Springfield Station. The station buildings are still used by a scrap merchant; the stationmaster's house of 1866 also survives although the buildings are now in poor condition. It is shown on the 1880 OS map as Springfield Station.
6839	TL 1987 0722	Brick built road bridge with a single arch span and brick coping. It crosses [9628], the Hatfield-St Albans branch of the Great Northern Railway.
9628	TL 1883 0773	A small branch line which ran from the Great Northern station at Hatfield [5525] to connect with the LNWR branch to Watford Junction at St Albans Abbey station [5467]. It opened in 1865 as an independent line, which was taken over by the Great Northern in 1883. The main station of the line was at London Road, St Albans [5475]. Passenger services ceased in 1951; in 1965 general goods traffic ceased and the tracks were taken up west of Butterwick Sidings, but a wartime cold store at the Sidings continued to be used, to store large quantities of bananas brought by rail. This traffic ceased in December 1968 and the banana warehouse and the remainder of the track removed. The track-bed remains in use as a public footpath and cycle track (Alban Way, Smallford Trail), although it has been cut by the A1(M) at Hatfield.
11831	TL 2141 0790	The site of Roegreen Farm South, on the east side of Roe Green towards its southern end. Shown on, now demolished and built over. Further, unnamed buildings stood at TL 2135 0780, on the west side and south end of the green. College Road is on the line of the old road from Hatfield to Colney Heath. 'An example of a 16th century farmhouse was Roe Green South Farm, pulled down in February 1962. This was a very simple house of timber-framed construction in three bays, that had been enclosed in the late 18th or early 19th century in a brick casing. As far as could be seen, it had no chimney originally'.
15396	TL 20449 07706	The farm buildings at Nast Hyde Farm comprise barns and a stable range lining the north and west sides of the yard, timber-framed and weather-boarded with plain tile roofs. The date range is 17th to 19th centuries. The 17th century barn on the north side has three bays and a queen post roof, and central gabled cart entrance. Adjoining to the NE is a two-bay 19th century stable; attached to this is a taller 18th century two-bay barn presenting a blank elevation to the road. The oldest part of the farmhouse, at the rear, is a substantial two-storey timber-framed building dating to the early 17th century, with a tall contemporary chimney stack in the ridge. The east end is a plastered gable; the west end is of red brick. The red brick front range, however, was added in the mid to late 19th century. The house is shown on the 1880 OS map at the SE corner of the farmstead, and ranges of farm buildings to north and west. This layout still survives. In the later 19th century this was known as Little Nasthyde Farm to distinguish it from 'Great Nasthyde Farm' [15397] across the road to the north. But it was the original home farm at Great Nast Hyde, which only became a farmstead after it was let to tenants in the 18th century.
15401	TL 20352 06900	The farmhouse at Sleafshyde is an early 16th century hall house, timber-framed, two storeys; the external rendering is cement, with combed pargetting in panels. The house was altered and floored in the later 17th century; in the centre of the roof is a massive 17th century red brick chimney stack. The entrance has a gabled tiled door hood with slender early 19th century cast iron columns. The rear elevation has a central gabled stair tower behind the stack, and at the north end is a single-storey service extension, added in the 17th or 18th century, with a large oven stack on the gable end. Inside, the four bays comprise the hall to the right of the chimney stack, the parlour bay to the left, with another bay, added in the mid 16th century, at the left end; the last bay at the right end was the service quarters. On the ground floor the hall has fine late 17th-century bolecion-moulded panelling, and 17th century

		turned balusters survive on the stair landing. Just SE of the house is a late 17th or early 18th century granary, single-storey and timber-framed with brick infill; it was reroofed with a flat piece of corrugated iron in the 19th-20th century and is used as a dog kennel. Further to the SE is a pair of barns and attached stable. The barns are late 17th century, timber-framed and weather-boarded on red brick sills the north gable end wall in corrugated iron. The larger barn, at the north end, may be slightly earlier than the other; three bays with deep cart entrance at the NW end. The south barn is also three bays with a central projecting cart entrance on the east side, and a later lean-to on the south end. The stable was added in the 19th century at the south end, forming an L plan; it is weather-boarded and with a pan-tile roof. The later 19th century OS maps show more buildings than now exist, in particular a long north range with a barn and open-fronted shed extending to the east beyond the east range. The farm stands at a hamlet around a green, typical of Hertfordshire dispersed settlement. 'This was the home of William de Slape...and William de la Slepe', documented c.1250 and in 1296, so it is likely that the farm has medieval origins. The name is an Old English word meaning wet or slippery place, 'with reference to the low-lying marshy land to the south'.
18471	TL 20209 07674	Forge Cottage was built in the late 17th or early 18th century as a timber-framed house. The main part is two storeys high; at the north end is a single storey and attic bay which is probably earlier than the main part. At the south end is a lean-to extension described as 20th century, although a lean-to in this position is shown on the later 19th century OS maps. In the 19th-20th century the house was cased, the ground floor now plastered and the upper floor weather-boarded. Inside the main part is a central inglenook and attached 17th century staircase. This does not appear to have housed the smithy itself. The attached building to the NW is now called The Old Forge, but the later 19th century OS maps label a separate house to the west, Sunnyside [18472], as 'Smithy'. The 1898 map shows Forge Cottage divided into two properties, with the Old Forge divided into another two. For the hamlet of Wilkins Green, see [18473].
18472	TL 20195 07696	The house by the road, Sunnyside, is a single-storey and attics timber-framed cottage built in the 17th century 'or earlier'. It has a slightly taller rear central projection with a 17th century red brick chimney stack on one side. In the late 18th or early 19th century it was cased in red brick, one bay in rat trap bond, and in the mid 19th century the house was extended at one end. Behind the house are properties called Forge Cottage and The Old Forge [18471], but the later 19th century OS maps appear to show that the 'Smithy' was then the house fronting Wilkins Green Lane. For the hamlet of Wilkins Green, see [18473].
18473	TL 20143 07762	Wilkinsgreen Farm is shown on the 1880 OS map as a small farmstead with a house or large barn on the south side of a rectangular yard, a long range along the east side, and smaller irregular buildings along parts of the north and west sides. By 1898 the long east range had been demolished, and by 1924 the house/barn had been divided into two properties and the west range altered. Little alteration has taken place since 1924, although other buildings have been added to the west. The name is associated with the family of William Wylkyns, documented in 1524. The hamlet of Wilkins Green is presumably an early post-medieval development of labourers' cottages near a farmstead; see [18471, 18472].
18474	TL 19687 07716	The Three Horseshoes is an early 18th century timber-framed two-storey building within plastered brick casing. At the north gable end is a tall external chimney stack, and a smaller internal stack at the other

		<p>end. The door is within a heavy 18th century frame. In the 19th century a canted bay window and two extensions were added, and another extension in the 20th century. The 1880 OS map shows the Three Horseshoes as an encroachment on roadside waste, one of a string of small properties on necessarily shallow plots along both sides of the Hatfield road just here. The other buildings appear to have been small cottages, several with outhouses and wells. They constituted a hamlet named The Horseshoes on the Reading turnpike (see [18475]) which persisted until some of the cottages began to disappear in the early 20th century. Later 20th century road widening and rebuilding have removed all the buildings other than the public house itself.</p>
18475	TL 19540 07661	<p>Two barriers, presumably gates, are shown here on the 1880 OS map, marked T.P. One lay across the Hatfield road, which was part of the Hatfield to Reading turnpike, and the other across the road to the south (now Station Road, as it led past Springfield Station [5518]). The stretch of the Hatfield road east of the toll gate, as far as the milestone [5019], was occupied by cottages and an 18th century beer house [18474] encroaching on the roadside waste. The gates themselves were presumably 18th century, as well as the toll house, which stood immediately north of the Hatfield Road gate within another plot which encroached onto Oaklands Lane. By this date the railway line had made the turnpike trust redundant, but the gates had not yet been taken down. By 1898 the gates had gone, and the toll house had a large addition, perhaps a separate property, fronting Oaklands Lane. These still stood in 1924 and later; they were demolished during road widening in the later 20th century.</p>
18476	TL 20200 06945	<p>The Methodist church at Sleapshyde is shown on the 1880 OS map as 'Meth. Chapel (Wesleyan)'. It was then a more or less square building facing the roadside, with a pair of houses on the south side and with orchards in the neighbouring plots. No change had taken place by 1924. Later in the 20th century the chapel was extended to the rear and the houses demolished.</p>
30775	TL 2025 0728	<p>Scatters of post-medieval debris on both sides of the disused railway line [9628] were found during fieldwalking in 1974. North of the railway the scatter included 17th-18th century tin-glazed earthenware as well as 19th century wares, and as a quantity of clay pipe stem fragments and one bowl. There was also 20th century rubbish. 'The farmer at Wilkins Green had mentioned that he believed this field had been used for dumping waste from the nearby railway station' (the station [5518] was just beyond the west end of the field). South of the line there was another 'perceptible scatter of 17th-18th century material', but as well as tin-glazed wares this included 'sack bottle bottoms. This field lies in the vicinity of the late medieval inn, the Plough, at Sleapshyde'. The Plough is at the south corner of the field.</p>
30914	TL 21351 07774	<p>The Old Fiddle, in Roe Green Lane, is documented from 1786 but may have been considerably older. By 1844 it belonged to the Hatfield Brewery, later Benskin's; Benskin's closed it in 1956. Shortly afterwards part of the building was inspected before alterations, 'and the part which was used as a cellar (although above ground) has a timber frame suggesting an earlier origin, possibly 16th century'. The Old Fiddle is shown on the later 19th century OS maps as the largest building in a long north-south row of buildings set back from the west side of the lane, then still called Roe Green Lane; outside the pub itself the roadway widened into a forecourt. All the other buildings in this row were small, some of them evidently cottages. By 1898 those south of the pub are shown as two larger structures. By 1924 these had gone, with a new or rebuilt extension at the south end of the pub itself. This south extension had in turn gone by 1937, leaving only the cottages to the north. The 1962 map shows that following closure in 1956 the pub</p>

		had become Rose Cottage, with Old Fiddle Cottages to the north and three new detached houses to the south. By this date Hatfield New Town had reached Roe Green Lane. Later in the 20th century a new street, Toms Field, was built across the site of the smallest cottages and behind Rose Cottage, and this end of Roe Green Lane had become College Lane. For the New Fiddle, 1km to the NE, see [30913].
Modern		
9058	TL 20513 09009	Hatfield Aerodrome was constructed in the early 1930s by the De Havilland Aircraft Company (later Hawker-Siddeley Aviation Ltd). It was used later by British Aerospace. In September 1939 the aircraft factory was producing Tiger Moths and DH98A civil aircraft. The airfield became the base for No.1 Elementary Flying Training School until it moved to nearby Hollywell Hyde (Panshanger) in early 1942 [10164]. From 1940 to spring 1942 the airfield hosted the first all female ferry pilot unit, which at one time included Amy Mollison (nee Johnson). During 1941 it became the base for a radio calibration squadron. From 1941 onwards the factory started to produce the famous 'Mosquito' fighter. The first one became operational in July 1941 and over 3000 were eventually built at Hatfield. In the 1950s the factory made the airframe for the Blue Streak missile (for assembly at Stevenage) and had an extensive rocket test facility. The works were redeveloped from 1999, with some buildings retained; see [13435]. The Grade II* Listed flight test hangar and control tower has been converted into a sports centre. The runway was extended in 1947 for testing the Comet, the first fully functioning commercial jet. Another facility was the 'chicken cannon', used to test windscreens for the risk of bird strike; the track for this was at c.TL 1977 0977, near Astwick Manor.
30912	TL 21282 08304	'A pioneer hotel in the modern style', the Comet was built in 1933, to the design of E B Musman. To reflect the proximity of Hatfield Aerodrome [9058], the plan 'is supposedly in the form of an aeroplane', a two-storey building in red brick with stone dressings on a steel frame. The centre projects forward with a rounded front, the ground floor projecting beyond the upper floor. The single-storey wings on either side are also half rounded. Behind the parapets are invisible flat roofs. The steel-framed windows are largely original, but the roof lantern has been removed and the interior altered. Housing began to appear along St Albans Road in the early 1920s, and in the early 1930s the de Havilland aerodrome was established on the north side of the road. The Comet was built at the junction of St Albans Road and the 1927 'Barnet Bypass', shown on the 1937 OS map as a broad tree-lined avenue approaching from the south on an embankment and running into St Albans Road just NE of the new Comet Hotel. The roundabout and Cavendish Way were post-war developments associated with the construction of Hatfield New Town. The Comet occupied the NE end of its large triangular plot, with a garden and trees to the rear shown on the 1972 map. The trees survive, with large new hotel buildings added at the rear of the public house in the later 20th century. By this time the Barnet Bypass had been renamed Comet Way. The Comet was built in 1936 by Besnkin's Brewery, and was 'named after the winning aircraft of the 1934 England-Australia air race, which plane had been built by the nearby deHavilland company. The interesting three-dimensional inn-sign' was also designed by E B Musman, as an aeroplane on top of a decorated column. The pub was 'described by Nikolaus Pevsner as one of the earliest inns in England to be built in the style of the 20th century without borrowings from the past'.
Undated		
2617	TL 209 076	Ditched feature showing on an air photograph, probably medieval or

		post-medieval field boundaries.
11540	TL 2086 0854	A shallow linear feature, interpreted as a ditch, was uncovered in 2001. This was the same feature recorded in 1999. It is marked on the 1899 OS map as part of a field network probably associated with Harpsfield Hall [11536]. Remains of other boundary ditches have been found nearby [11539].
11544	TL 2082 0870	A pit containing a charcoal and bone fill was found in an evaluation trench in 1999.
11649	TL 2071 0689	An irregular area of land between Sleafshyde and Roehyde Farms may be the remnants of a small green of medieval or early post-medieval date. It lies on the route linking Colney Heath and Wilkins Green (the path between the two still crosses this plot) and the 1883 OS 6" map shows the route widening out onto the possible green at its SE corner and picking up again at its NW end. A north-south route also crosses the 'green'. No sign of any building here is shown on the 1883 OS map.
18091	TL 1996 0710	Cropmarks of pits, boundary ditches, and a probable trackway. These features show at the interface of a mosaic of images, and are only partially visible. They are likely to extend to the east as well.

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1843	St Albans- St Peter's tithe map	3	-	HALS
1879	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXXV.6	4	25": 1 mile	HALS
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXXV.6	5	25": 1 mile	HALS
1924	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXXV.6	6	25": 1 mile	HALS
1937	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXXV.6	7	25": 1 mile	HALS
1962	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL2007 NW & NE	8	1: 2500	HALS

Documents also consulted:

DE/Gr/37/9- Gerish Collection Box 37 containing sales particulars for the house and several newspaper articles.

DE/Hx/E182- 1907 Sales particulars

APPENDIX 4

HISTORIC IMAGES OF GREAT NAST HYDE HOUSE



Historic photograph taken from a newspaper article in DE/Gr/37/9 (HALS).



Drawing taken from the 1907 Sales Particulars in DE/Gr/37/9 & DE/Hx/E182 (HALS).



Historic photograph taken from HALS Image Collection.



Historic sketch of the house taken from HALS Image Collection.



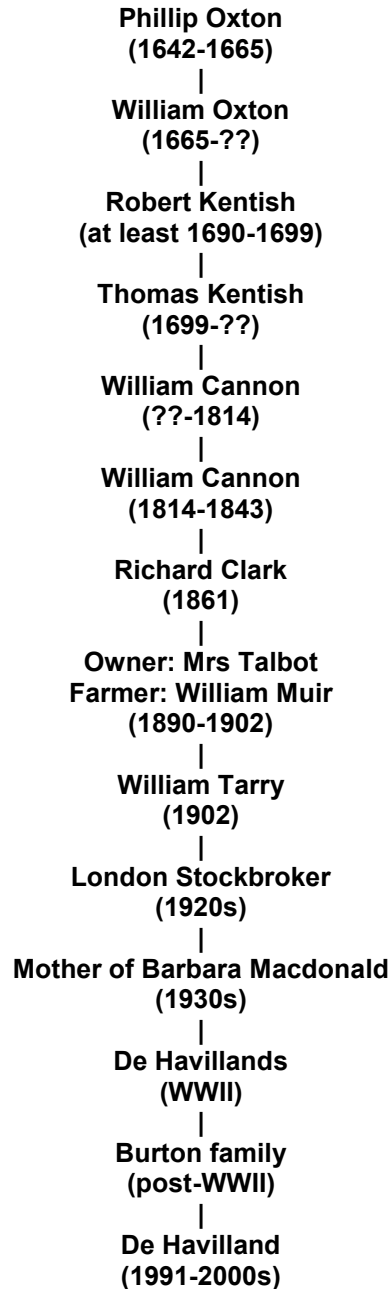
Historic photograph c.1912 taken from HALS Image Collection.



Historic sketch c.1970 taken from HALS Image Collection.

APPENDIX 5 CHRONOLOGY OF OWNERSHIP

What follows below is a probable list of ownership for Great Nast Hyde House between mid-17th century and the early 20th century. Gleaned from various different sources including: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER 15397), historical directories, the tithe apportionment, www.ellenbrookresidents.co.uk and www.hertsmemories.org.uk.



APPENDIX 6 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity (A.R.P)
496	Cannon William, Cannon Harriet	In hand	Croft Meadow	Grass	4. 1. 8
497	Bennett, William Executor of the late William Cannon deceased	In hand	Great Nast Hyde Homestead	Grass	1. 1. 32
498	Bennett, William Executor of the late William Cannon deceased	In hand	New Orchard	Grass	1. 1. 32
499	Bennett, William Executor of the late William Cannon deceased	In hand	Drift Way	Grass	-. 1. 30
500	Bennett, William Executor of the late William Cannon deceased	In hand	Old Orchard	Grass	1. -. 28
501	Salisbury, Marquis of	Arder, James	Home Close	Grass	3. 3. 3
502	Salisbury, Marquis of	Arder, James	Little Nast Hyde Farm & Homestead	Grass	1. 1. 13
503	Salisbury, Marquis of	Arder, James	Barnfield	Grass	3. 1. 14

APPENDIX 7 SALES PARTICULARS OF 1907

The Outbuildings

which are numerous are in rear of and detached from the house. They comprise—brick built and tiled Cart Shed and Cattle Shed adjoining ; brick built and slated Carriage House, Harness Room, two-stall Stable and loose box with timber built and tiled Cart Shed adjoining ; brick and timber built and tiled Dairy, Brew House and loft over, with Wood Shed and Poultry House adjoining ; timber and slated Granary on stone staddles ; timber and corrugated iron Loose Box and two-bay Implement Shed ; old timber and slated Cattle Box and Cow Shed ; timber built and tiled Cow House for 14 cows ; brick and timber built and tiled Barn ; brick, part timber and tiled three-bay open Cattle Shed and large Barn adjoining ; timber built and tiled double Cow House for 24 cows and Calf House ; timber and corrugated iron range of three Cattle Boxes ; brick built and tiled Cart Horse Stable for 7 horses and Chaff Pen with large Loft and Room over ; timber built and slated seven-bay open Cart Lodge, etc.

Above: extract from the sales particulars of 1907 held in HALS (Ref: DE/Gr/37/9), listing the outbuildings being sold with the estate.

APPENDIX 8

BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green, Hatfield					NGR: TL 2046 0780		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: AS1960				Project Number: 7282			
Date of Work: June 2018				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
February 2012		Yes		28 th July 2017		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (8 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 5 sheets A3 – 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	
5650		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	7-15	Yes	Yes	1	19-24	Yes
2	120mm	1-4	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							

APPENDIX 9 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green, Hatfield
County: Hertfordshire	District: Hatfield Welwyn
Village/Town: Hatfield	Parish: Hatfield
Planning application reference:	6/2016/1650/LB
Client name/address/tel:	Vivendi Architects
Nature of application:	Change of use and alterations to entertainment space with adjoining kitchen
Present land use:	Storage barn
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated c.272m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 2046 0780
Site Code:	AS1960
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording and archaeological/building monitoring & recording
Date of work:	June 2018
Location of finds/Curating museum: HALS	HALS
Related SMR Nos: 15397	Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In June 2018 AS carried out historic building recording of a curtilage-listed barn and former cart-shed at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, prior to and during alterations to the buildings.</p> <p>The barn was found to consist of an interesting structure of mid-19th century date, comprising a timber-framed threshing barn over a high brick dwarf wall and rising to a hipped roof. It is of five bays of regular and systematic construction with opposing apertures marking the central bay, the timber-frame following a pattern of primary-braced studwork and a simple side-purlin roof with raking struts and collars. There are two points of particular interest; the barn reuses much timber from an earlier, perhaps 17th century building but the new timber used at construction is imported Baltic softwood. This is demonstrated by the presence of scribed markings that include Arabic numerals but also the port mark of Gdansk utilised as part of a bracking system for demonstrating the quality of timber.</p> <p>The cart-shed by contrast is relatively straightforward and its brickwork suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date for construction, but even here there is some interest where the brickwork, though clearly contemporary, is laid in Flemish bond at lower level with rat-trap bond above.</p>
Author of summary: Collins, T.	Date of Summary: July 2018

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-332510

Project details

Project name	BARN AT GREAT NAST HYDE HOUSE, WILKINS GREEN LANE, HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE (HBR)
Short description of the project	former cart-shed at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, prior to and during alterations to the buildings. The barn was found to consist of an interesting structure of mid-19th century date, comprising a timber-framed threshing barn over a high brick dwarf wall and rising to a hipped roof. It is of five bays of regular and systematic construction with opposing apertures marking the central bay, the timber-frame following a pattern of primarybraced studwork and a simple side-purlin roof with raking struts. There are two points of particular interest; the barn reuses much timber from an earlier, perhaps 17th century building but the new timber used at construction is imported Baltic softwood. This is demonstrated by the presence of scribed markings that include Arabic numerals but also the port mark of Gdansk utilised as part of a bracking system for demonstrating the quality of timber. The cart-shed by contrast is relatively straightforward and its brickwork suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date for construction, but even here there is some interest where the brickwork, though clearly contemporary, is laid in Flemish bond at lower level with rat-trap bond above.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2018 End: 13-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7282 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1960 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	BARN AND CART SHED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE WELWYN HATFIELD HATFIELD Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire

Postcode AL10 9RB
 Study area 270 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 2046 0780 51.755453924516 -0.254578388888 51 45 19 N 000 15 16 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 60m Max: 70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisor
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions
 Type of sponsor/funding body Mr L Lazari
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr L Lazari

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Unknown
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","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 Barn at Great Nast Hyde House, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire; Historic building recording and monitoring and recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson,L
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Collins, T
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 Date 2018
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PLATES



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South roof hip (barn) showing exposed slender rafters, taken from the south



DP 2

View of the barn with attached outbuilding (not assessed), taken from the south-west



DP 3

West elevation of the barn, taken from the south-west



DP 4

Sample of dwarf wall (barn) showing thick layer of preservative, taken from the west



DP 5

Entrance on the west side (barn) showing doorway set in former larger threshing doorway, taken from the south-west



DP 6

West side of the central bay (barn) showing pintle for former threshing door, taken from the south-west



DP 7

View of the barn (right) and cart-shed (left) with modern shelter between, taken from the north-west



DP 8

View of the cart-shed with modern shelter attached, taken from the west



DP 9

North side of the cart-shed, taken from the north



DP 10

Detail of an overburnt / vitrified brick on the cart-shed with remains of tuck pointing, taken from the north



DP 11

South and east sides of the cart-shed, taken from the south-east



DP 12

East elevation of the cart-shed, taken from the east



DP 13

East elevation (cart-shed) showing small blocked apertures likely marking a dove-cote, taken from the east



DP 14

East elevation (cart-shed) showing brickwork and former door jamb on the left, taken from the east



DP 15

View of the barn and cart-shed, taken from the south-east



DP 16

View of the barn and cart-shed with outbuilding (left), taken from the east



DP 17

East elevation of the barn, taken from the east



DP 18

South elevation of the cart-shed, taken from the south



DP 19

East side of the central bay (barn) showing modern double doors , taken from the east



DP 20

Interior of the cart-shed, taken from the east



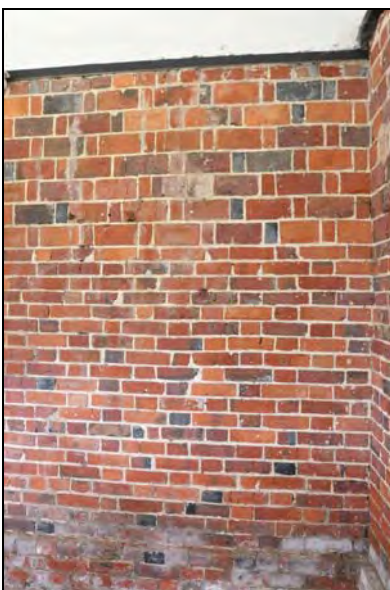
DP 21

Roof structure of the cart-shed showing tie-beams and under-drawn ceiling and roof pitches, taken from the east



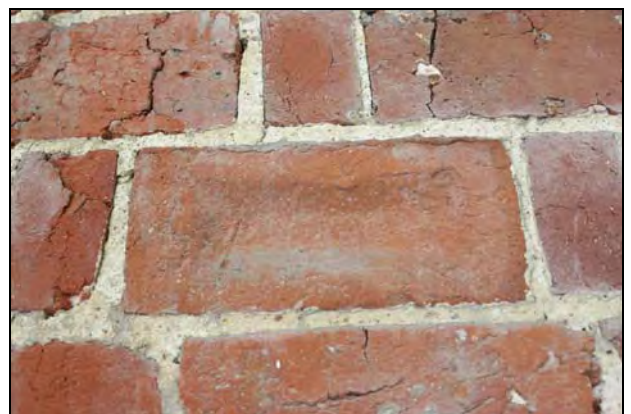
DP 22

Detail of the roof structure (cart-shed) showing iron strap and redundant mortice, taken from the east



DP 23

North wall of Bay 1 (cart-shed) showing change in brick bonding pattern, taken from the south



DP 24

Detail showing an on-edge brick (cart-shed) displaying a shallow frog, taken from the south



DP 25

Interior of the cart-shed showing open-fronted south side, taken from the north-west



DP 26

Detail of a bay post (cart-shed) showing modern inserted struts replacing earlier examples, taken from the north



DP 27

West wall of the cart-shed, taken from the east



DP 28

Detail of the west inner tie-beam (cart-shed) showing dove-tail joint (left) and sawn off joint, taken from the east



DP 29

Detail of the south wall-plate (cart-shed) showing assembly mark for original lateral brace, taken from the south



DP 30

Interior of the cart-shed, taken from the west



DP 31

Original doorway at the west end of the cart-shed, taken from the east



DP 32

Detail of the west truss (cart-shed) showing bay post with series of mortices demonstrating reuse, taken from the north



DP 33

West elevation of the cart-shed, taken from the west



DP 34

North elevation of the barn (low level) showing six-pane casements, taken from the north



DP 35

Detail of a fixed six-pane window on the north elevation (barn), taken from the north



DP 36

Detail of a two-over-four sash window on the north elevation (barn), taken from the north



DP 37

Interior of the barn, taken from the north



DP 38

Interior (barn) showing the truss construction, taken from the north



DP 39

Interior (barn) showing east sides of Bays 2 and 3, taken from the north-west



DP 40

Roof structure over the barn, taken from the south



DP 41

Detail of the north wall (barn) showing east inner post with redundant mortices, taken from the south-west



DP 42

Detail of the north wall (barn) showing west inner post single-pegged to the tie-beam, taken from the south-east



DP 43

West end of Truss 1 (barn) showing reused timber inner brace, taken from the south



DP 44

North-west corner of the barn showing modern brick units constructed within the timber framing, taken from the south-east



DP 45

East wall of Bay 2 (barn) showing primary-braced timber-framing, taken from the west



DP 46

Detail of the north roof hip (barn) showing detail of the hip truss with pegged collar, taken from the south



DP 47

Detail of the north roof hip (barn) showing hip truss set close to Truss 1, taken from the south



DP 48

Detail of the east sole-plate (Bay 2) showing redundant mortice, taken from the west



DP 49

West lower purlin of Bay 2 (barn) showing scribed Baltic timber mark, taken from the east



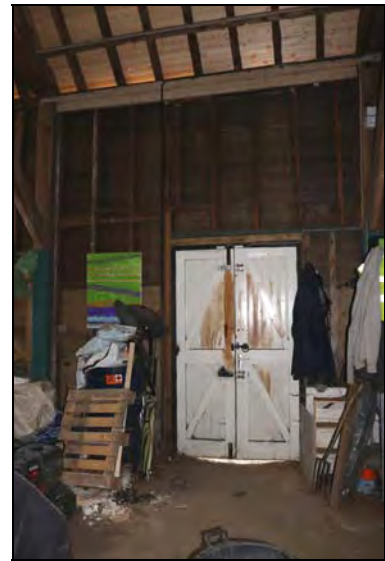
DP 50

Soffit of the tie-beam (barn: Truss 2) showing scribed Baltic timber mark "33453 | 3"



DP 51

East end of Truss 2 (barn) showing chiselled assembly mark "II", taken from the south-west



DP 52

West wall of Bay 3 (barn) showing modern infill and existing entrance, taken from the east



DP 53

West post of Truss 2 showing double mortices for locking bars of the lost threshing doors, taken from the south-east

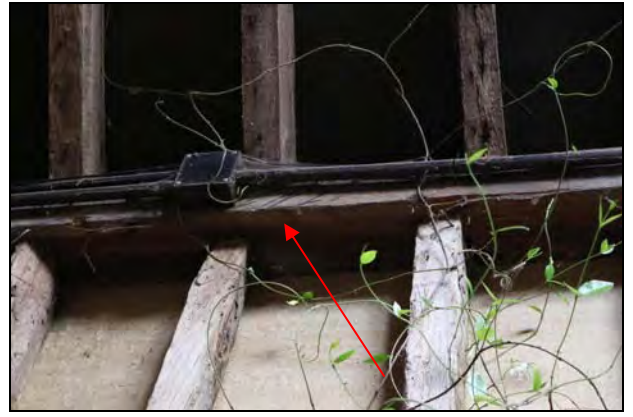


DP 54

East post of Truss 2 showing saw marks suggesting it was pit sawn, taken from the west



DP 55
Aperture inserted into the east side of Bay 4 (barn)
framed in modern flimsy timbers, taken from the
west



DP 56
East wall-plate of Bay 4 (barn) showing scribed
Baltic timber mark obscured by electrical wiring
(indicated), taken from the west



DP 57
East wall of Bay 4 (barn) showing reused timber as
a primary-brace, taken from the south-west



DP 58
View of Truss 3 (barn), taken from the south-east



DP 59
East end of Truss 3 (barn), taken from the south



DP 60
East end of Truss 4 (barn) showing reused timber
as inner brace, taken from the south



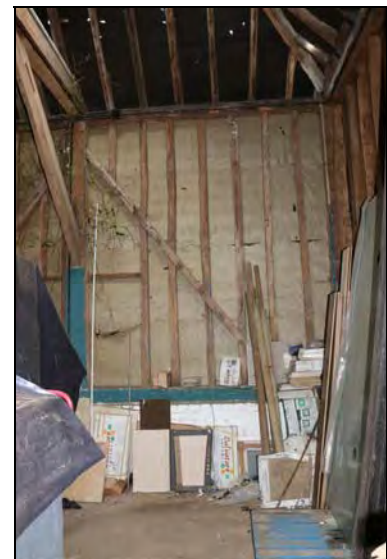
*DP 61
West wall of Bay 5 (barn) showing inserted aperture, taken from the east*



*DP 62
Aperture inserted into the west side of Bay 5 (barn) framed in modern flimsy timbers, taken from the east*



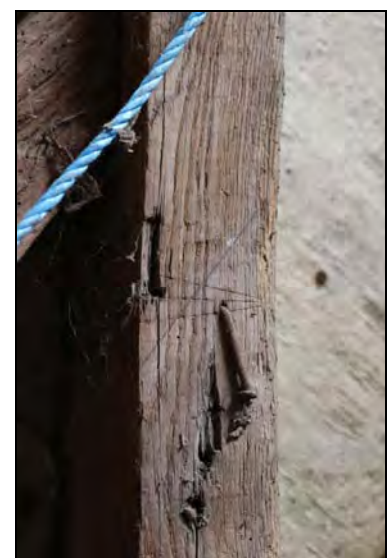
*DP 63
Detail of the south-west corner post showing evidence for reuse, taken from the north-east*



*DP 64
East wall of Bay 5 (barn) showing primary-braced framing, taken from the west*



*DP 65
Apertures inserted into the east side of Bays 4 and 5 (barn), taken from the west*



*DP 66
Stud on the east side of Bay 5 (barn) showing scribed setting out marks, taken from the west*



DP 67

South wall of the barn showing primary-braced timber-framing, taken from the south-west



DP 68

Common rafter at the south end of the barn showing scribed Baltic timber mark (indicated), taken from the north



DP 69

West wall of Bay 4 (barn) showing primary-braced framing, taken from the south-east



DP 70

West end of Truss 3 (barn) showing chiselled assembly mark "III", taken from the south-east



DP 71

Edge of the tie-beam (barn: Truss 2) showing scribed Baltic timber marks including the mark for Gdansk, taken from the south



DP 72

View of Trusses 2 and 1 showing reused timber converted to inner braces, taken from the south



DP 73

North-east former of the barn, taken from the south-west



DP 74

West roof pitch of Bay 3 (barn), taken from the east



DP 75

Roof structure at the south end of the barn, taken from the north

MONITORING PHASE



DP 76

South end of the west sole-plate (Bay 5) showing degradation exposing the tenon of the corner post, taken from the west



DP 77

West wall post (Truss 3) showing redundant mortice and large pintle, taken from the west



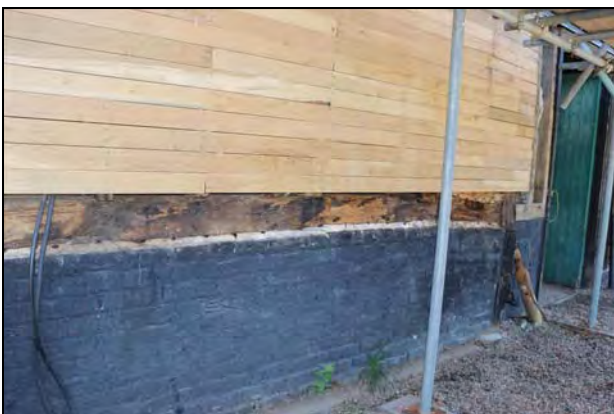
DP 78

West wall post (Truss 2) showing large pintle, taken from the west



DP 79

West sole-plate (Bay 2) showing setting out lines, taken from the west



DP 80

West sole-plate (Bay 2) exposed during monitoring, taken from the north-west



DP 81

Simple scarf joint in the sole-plate (west side of Bay 2), taken from the west



DP 82

West sole-plate (Bay 3) exposed during monitoring, taken from the south-west



DP 83

North wall of the barn during the monitoring showing exposed sole-plate with redundant mortices, taken from the north



DP 84

North sole-plate showing west pegged inner post with assembly mark 'II', taken from the north



DP 85

North sole-plate showing west primary brace with chiselled assembly mark, taken from the north



DP 86

North sole-plate showing east pegged inner post with assembly mark 'I' and simple scarf joint, taken from the north



DP 87

North sole-plate showing redundant mortices, taken from the north



DP 88

East sole-plate (Bay 1) exposed during monitoring, taken from the south-east



DP 89

Base of the primary brace (east side of Bay 1) showing a chiselled assembly mark 'I', taken from the east



DP 90

Pegged east bay post (Truss 1) showing chiselled assembly mark 'II', taken from the east



DP 91

East post (Truss 2) showing pegged sole-plate, taken from the south-east



DP 92

East sole-plate (Bays 1 and 2) exposed during monitoring, taken from the north-east



DP 93

Pegged east bay post (Truss 4) showing chiselled assembly mark 'V', taken from the east



DP 94

South sole-plate showing pegs from the previous building, taken from the south



DP 95

South sole-plate showing redundant mortice, taken from the south



DP 96

South elevation of the barn showing studwork exposed during the monitoring, taken from the south-east



DP 97

South elevation of the barn showing studwork exposed during the monitoring, taken from the south-west



DP 98

South elevation showing primary brace and stud with chiselled assembly marks exposed during the monitoring, taken from the south



DP 99

South elevation showing primary brace and stud with chiselled assembly marks exposed during the monitoring, taken from the south



*DP 100
South elevation showing primary brace and stud
with chiselled assembly marks exposed during the
monitoring, taken from the south*



*DP 101
South elevation showing primary brace and stud
with chiselled assembly marks exposed during the
monitoring, taken from the south*



*DP 102
South elevation showing primary brace and stud
with chiselled assembly marks exposed during the
monitoring, taken from the south*



*DP 103
South elevation showing primary brace and stud
with chiselled assembly marks and setting out line,
taken from the south*

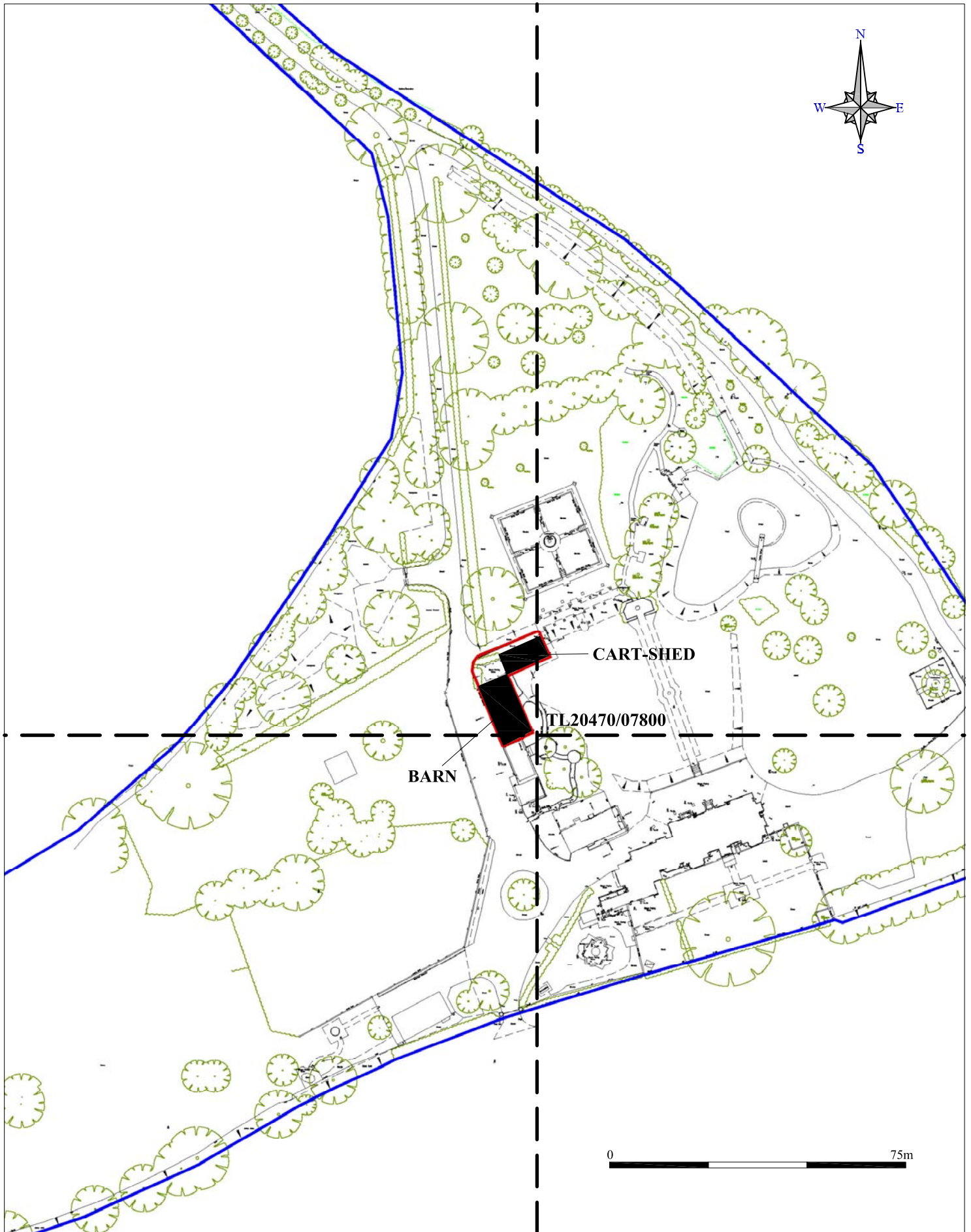


*DP 104
South elevation showing primary brace and stud
with chiselled assembly marks and setting out line,
taken from the south*

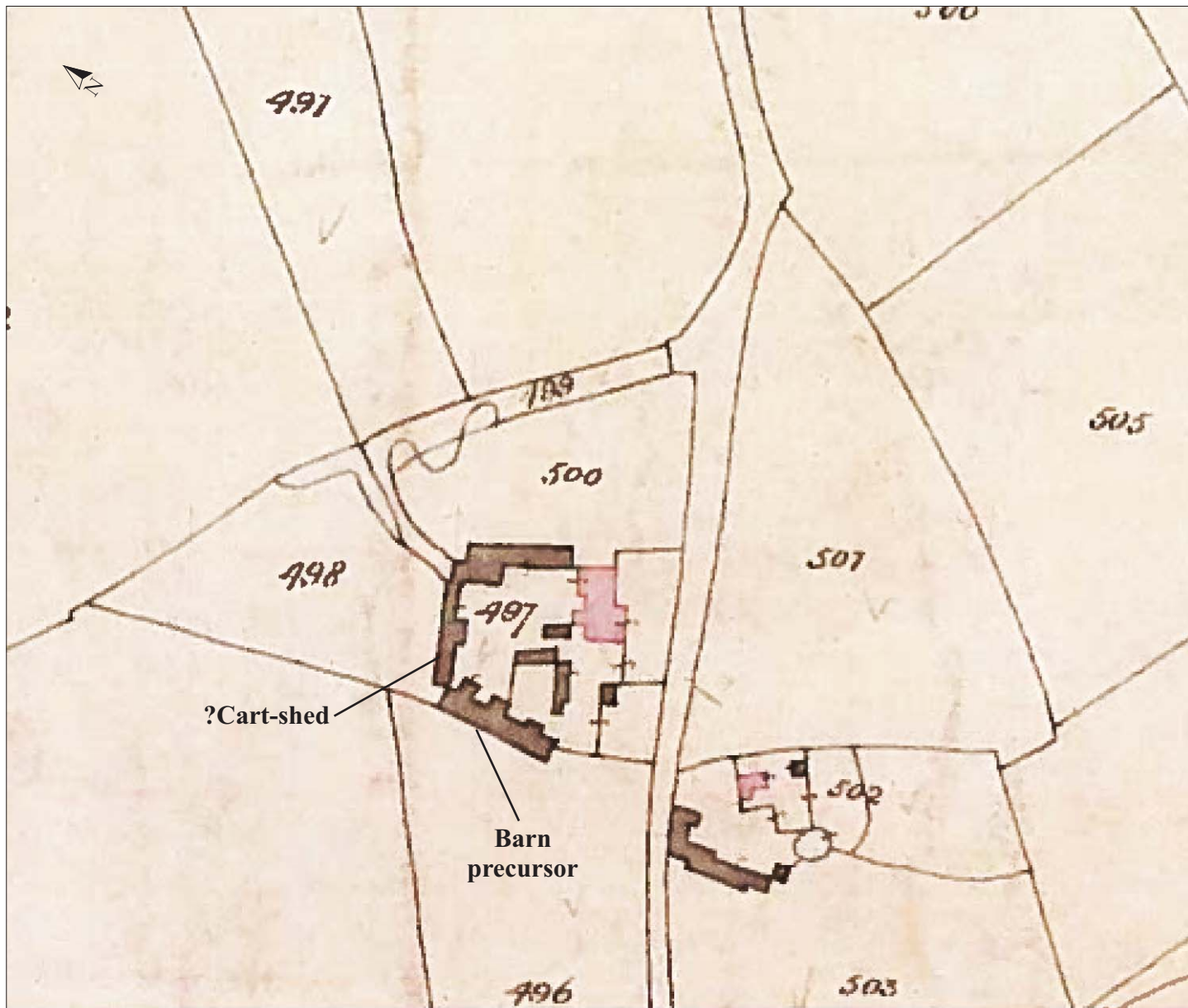


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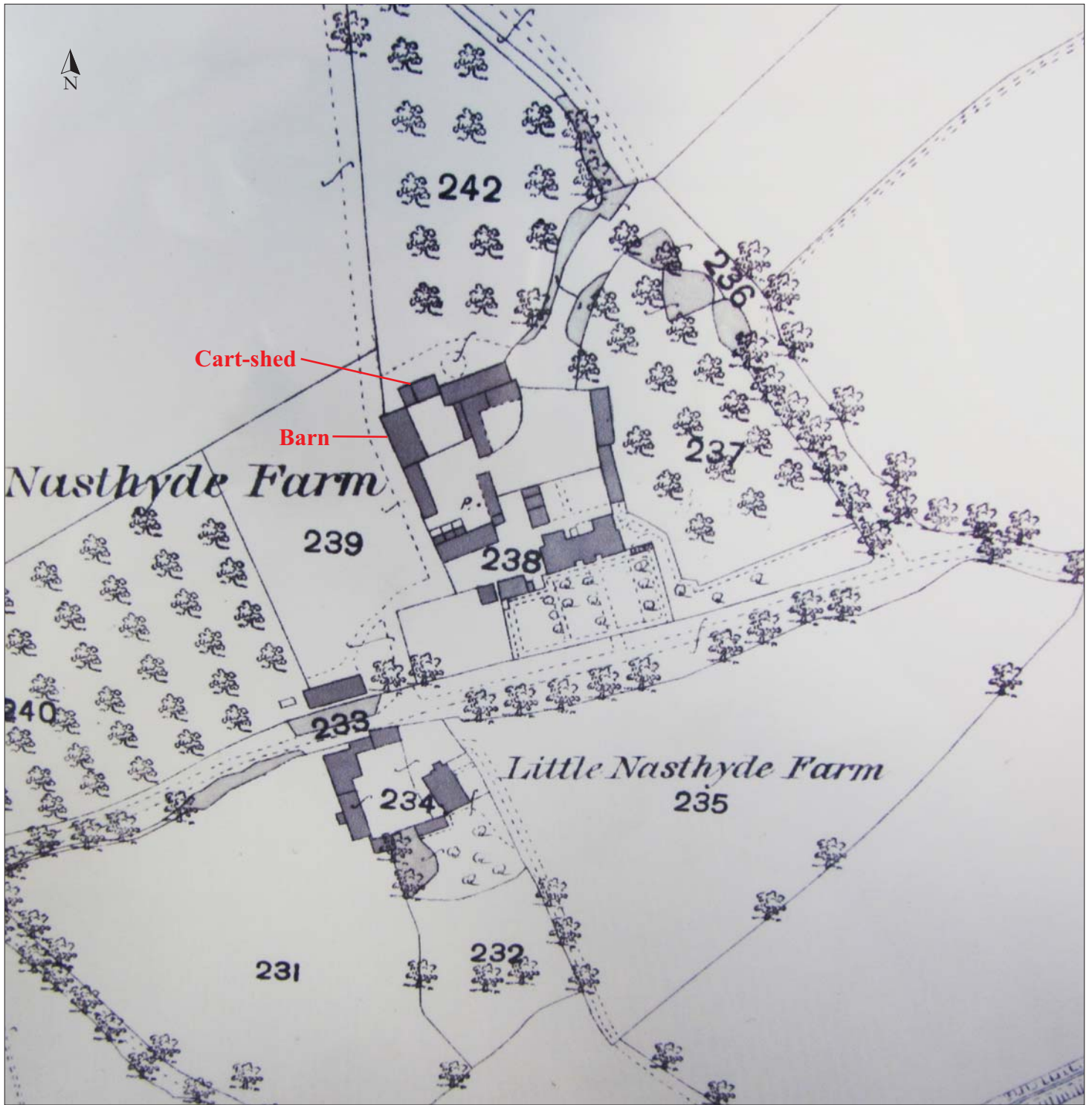
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



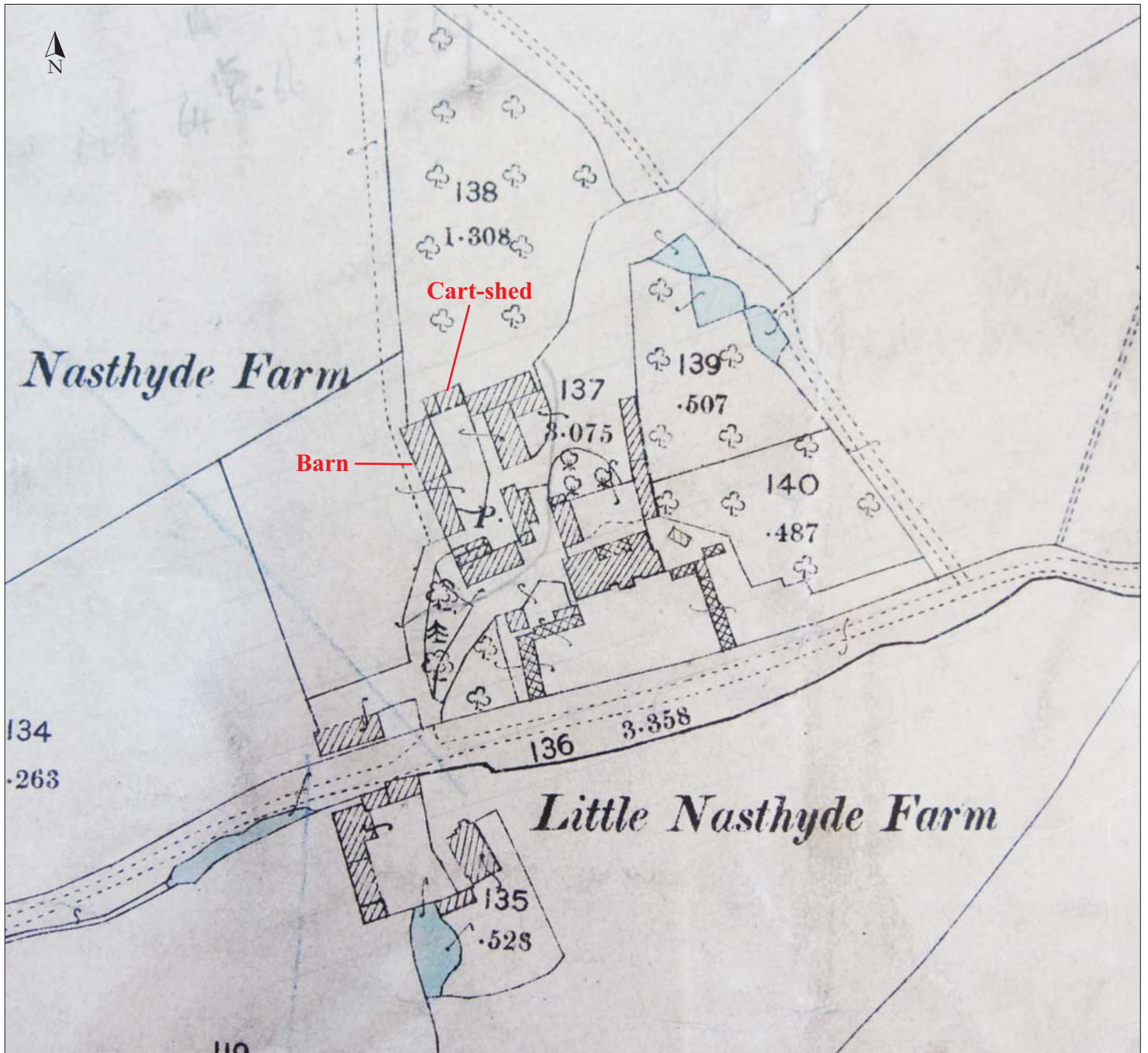
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield (P7282)



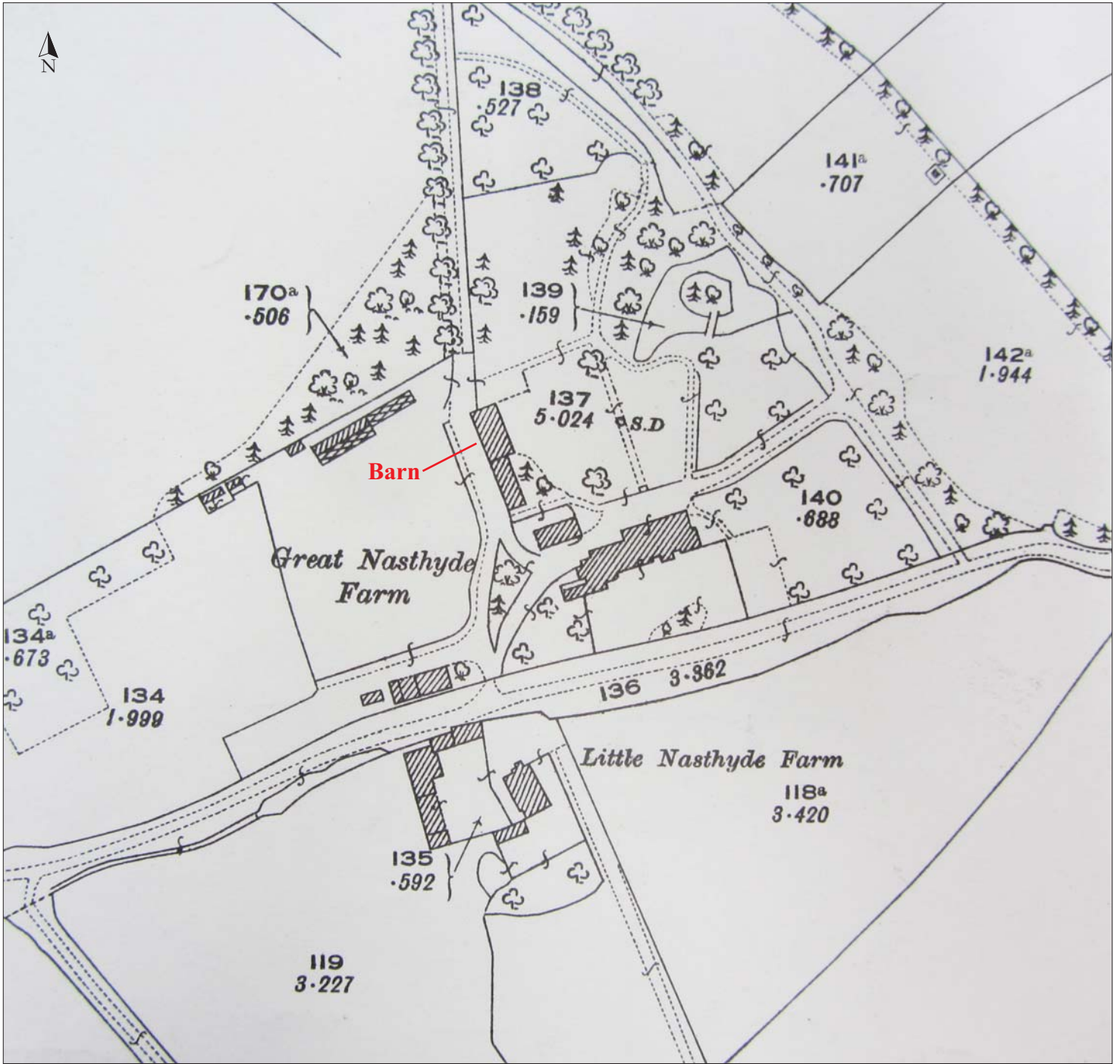
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Tithe map, 1843
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



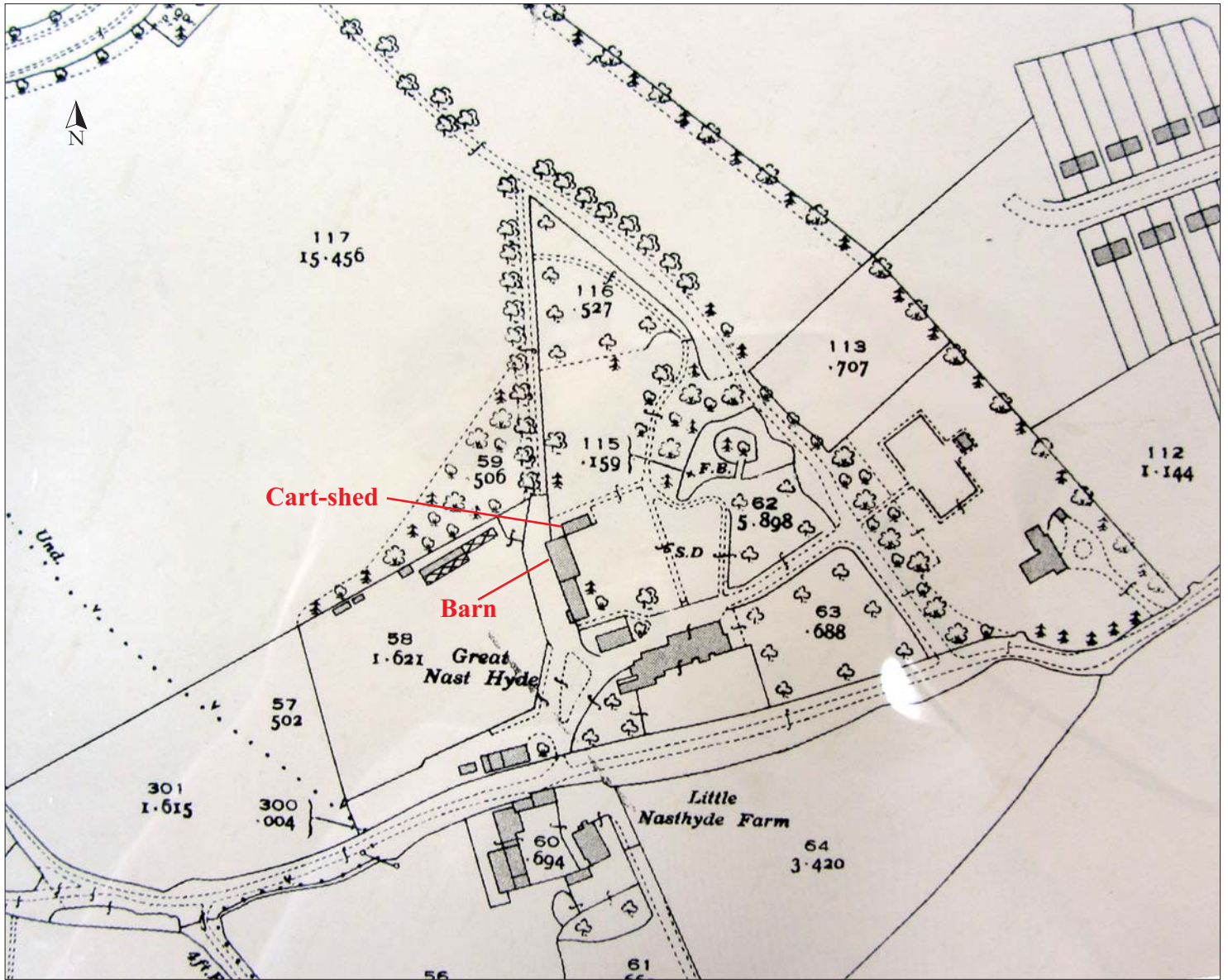
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1879
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



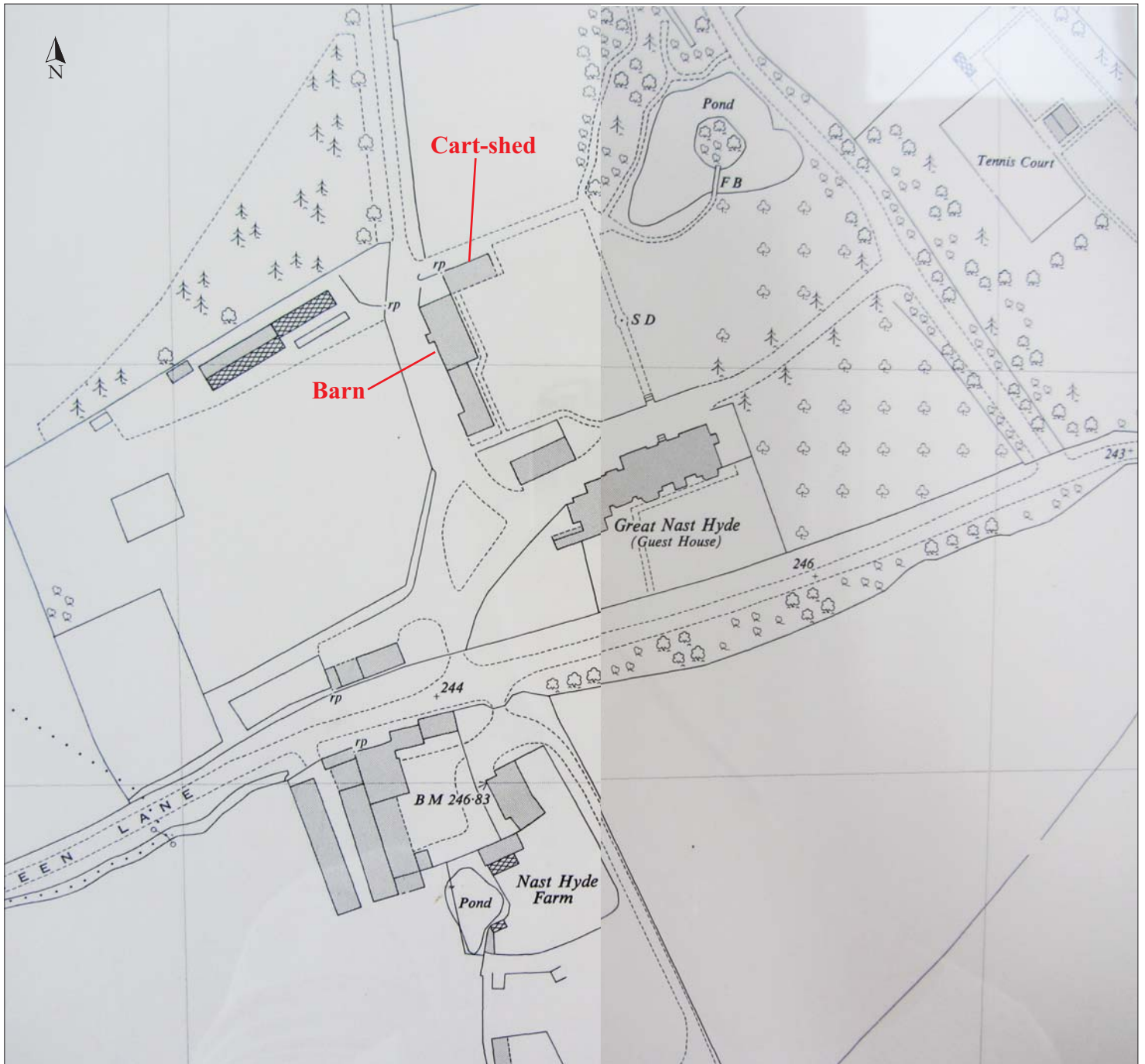
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



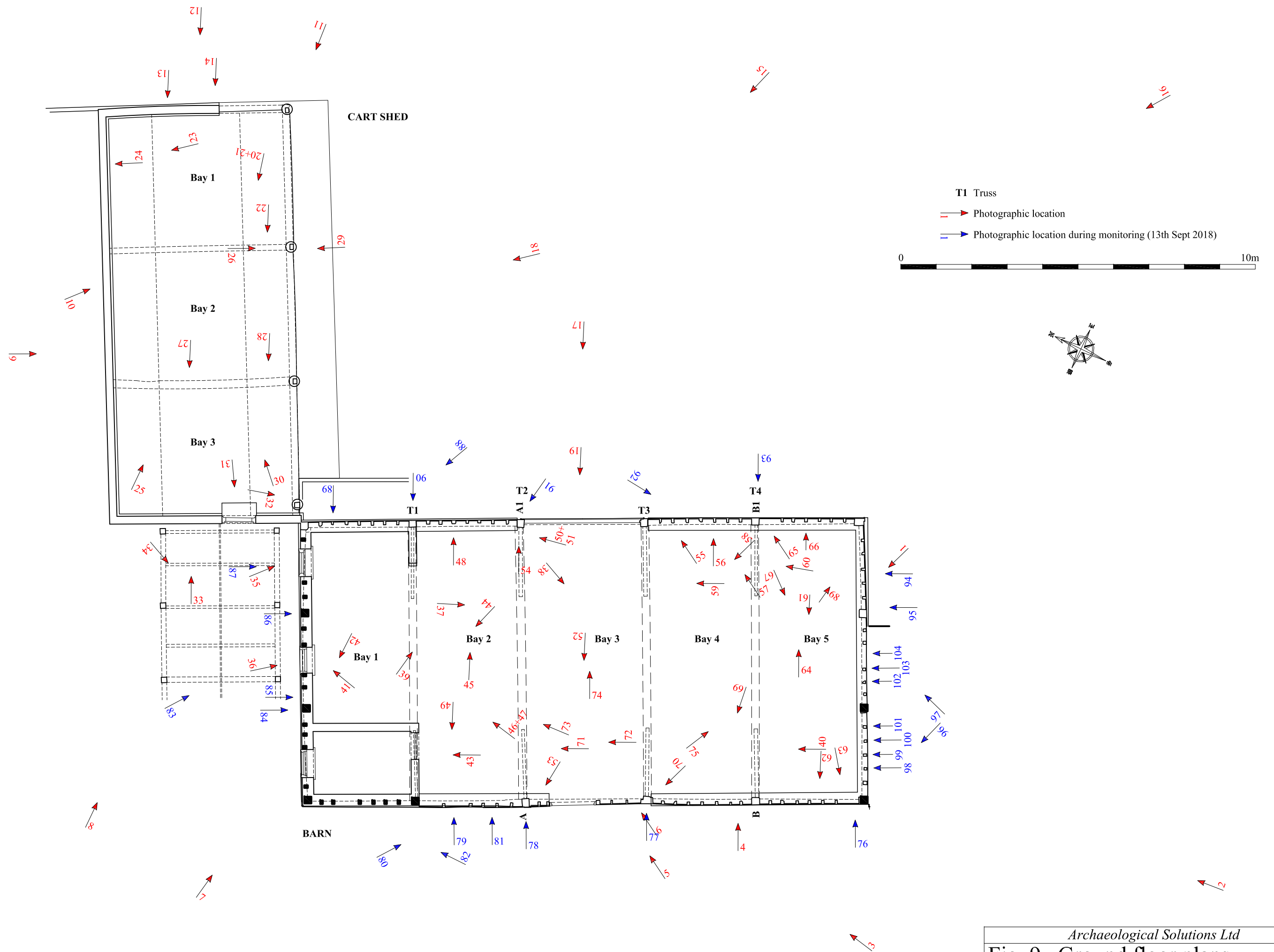
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



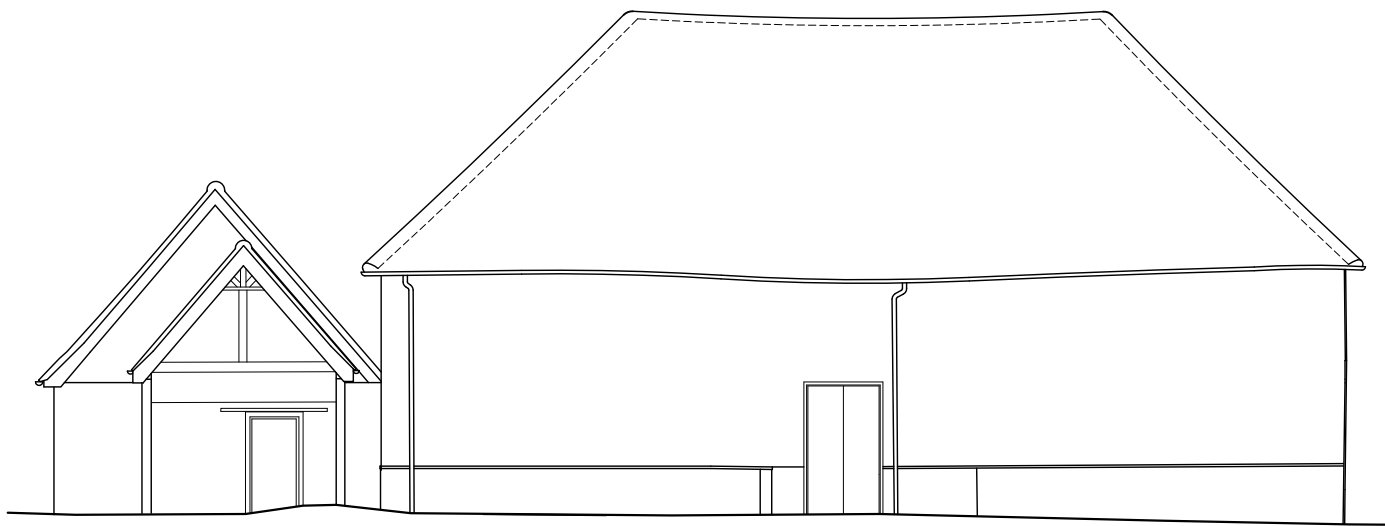
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1937 (revision)
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



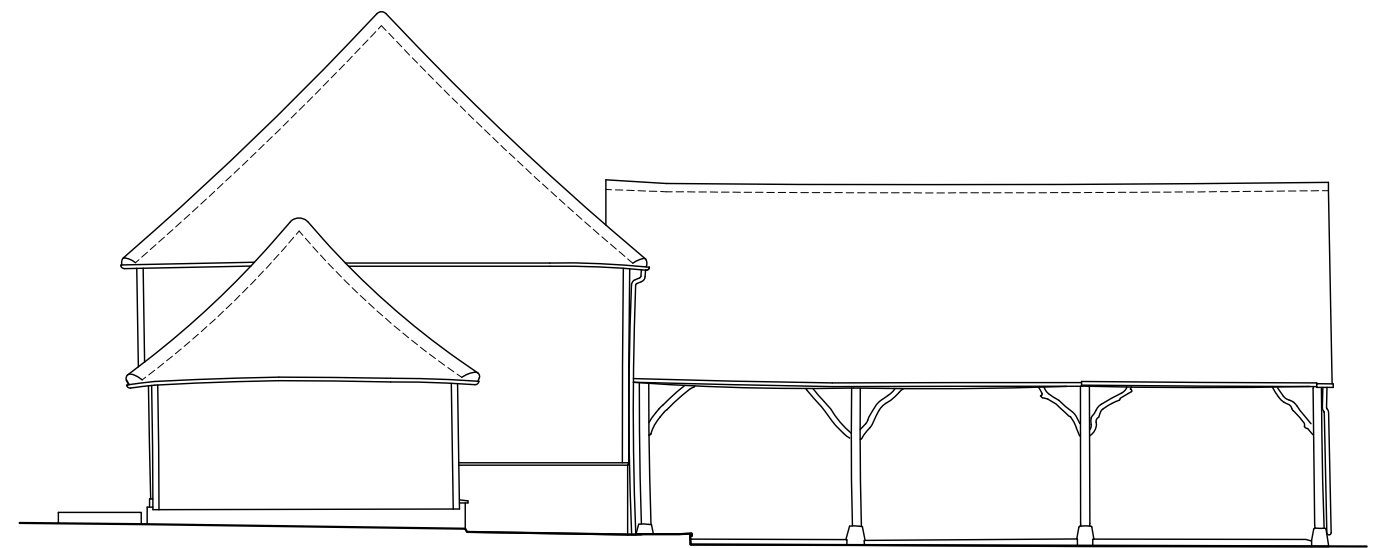
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1962
Not to scale
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield, Herts (P7282)



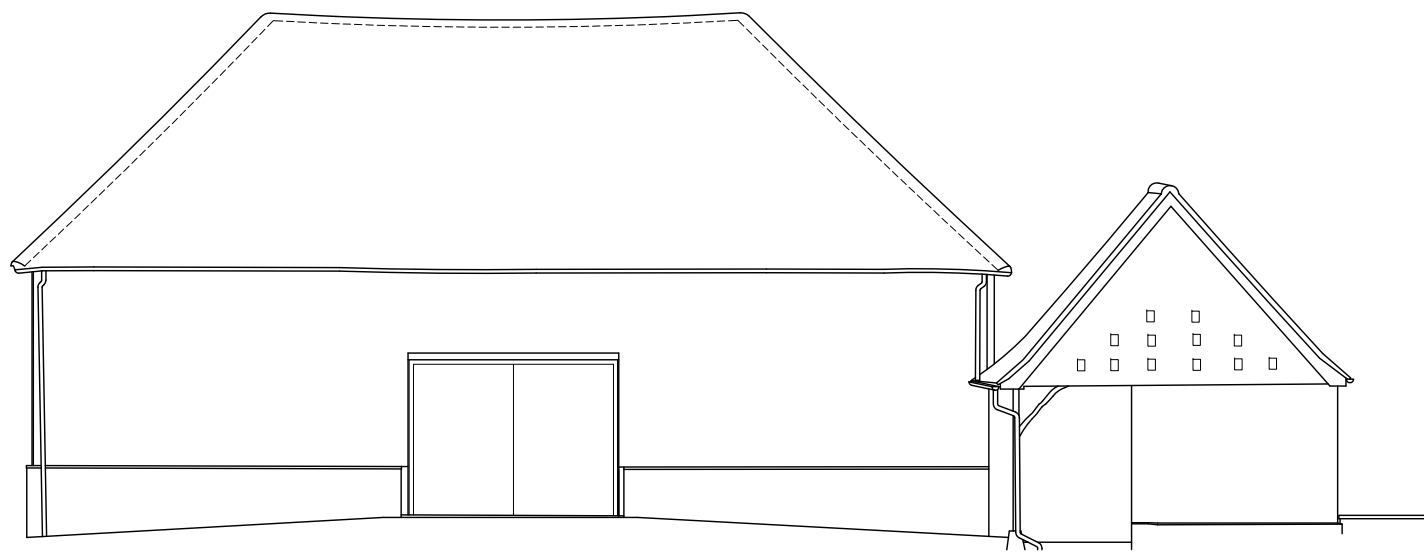
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Ground floor plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield (P7282)



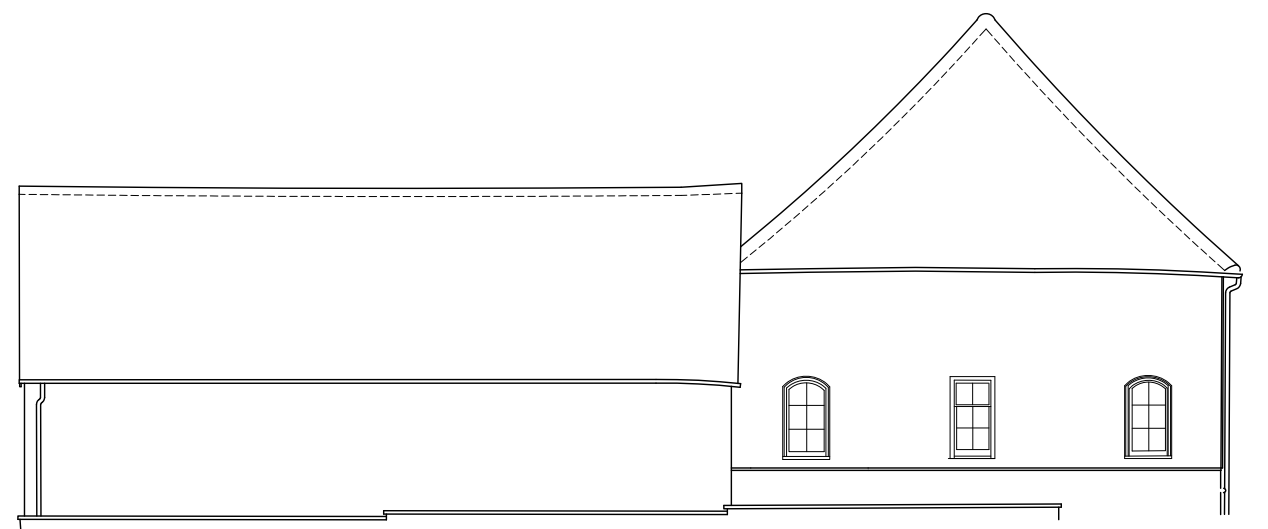
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

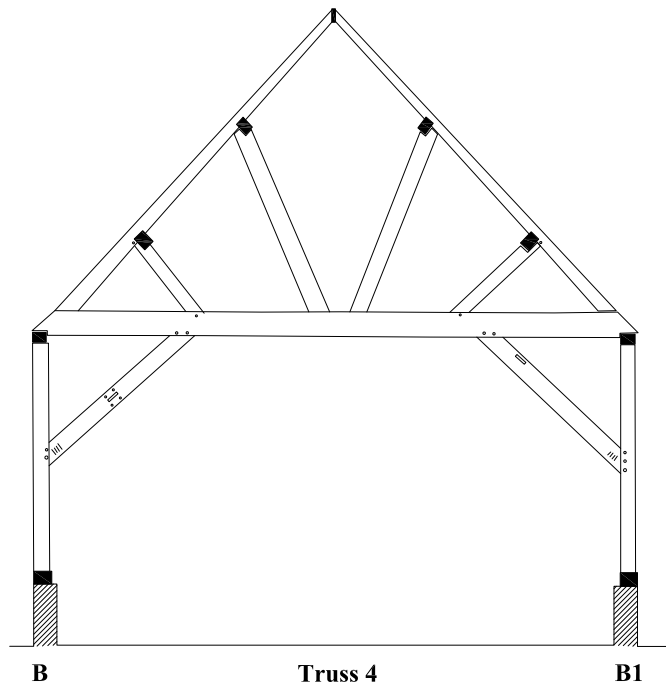
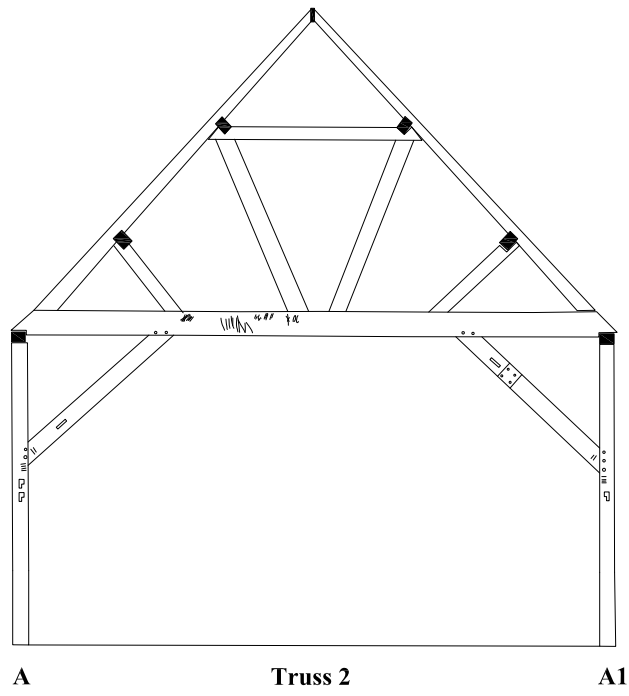


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Fig. 10 External elevations

Scale 1:125 at A3

Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield (P7282)



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Fig. 11 Cross-sections through barn
Scale 1:100 at A4
Great Nast Hyde Barn, Wilkins Green Lane, Hatfield (P7282)