

**WESTONS, HORSESHOE HILL, GREAT HORMEAD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**AN HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**WESTONS, HORSESHOE HILL, GREAT HORMEAD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

Authors:	Tansy Collins Bsc Dr Lee Prosser BA PhD Kate Doyle BA Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 4017 2993		Report No. 3140
District: East Herts		Site Code: AS 1052
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA		Project No. 2880/1
Signed:		Date: Sept 2008

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB  
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)  
Registered Number: 4702122

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Westons, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<i>In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted programme of historic building recording of a barn at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4017 2993). This followed a previous historic building assessment carried out for the client prior to the grant of planning permission. The buildings to be recorded comprised a 5-bay barn with a smaller, L-shaped building attached to the west. The western part of the barn, comprising two bays, substantially preserves timber-framing consistent with a 16<sup>th</sup> century date, which originally had wattle and daub panels. The remaining elements are predominantly primary-braced and so later, but reusing elements of the older structure. Cartographic and structural evidence suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for this remodelling. In the modern period, the roof has been replaced, and render applied over the original weatherboarding, which survives. The smaller L-shaped building to the west is probably of 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date, but has undergone extensive remodelling and renovation, with many historic timbers reutilised or replaced.</i>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>06/08/08 – 18/08/08</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>2880/1</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1052</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Store and office</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion for residential use</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Barn (18<sup>th</sup> century with 1.5 bays 16<sup>th</sup> century)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Herts</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Great Hornead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Herts HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 4017 2993</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 102m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr David Baseley</i>		
Full title	<i>Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire; an historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Prosser, L. Doyle, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3140</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2008</i>		



# WESTONS, HORSESHOE HILL, GREAT HORMEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE AN HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

## SUMMARY

*In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording of a barn at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hormead, Hertfordshire. The buildings to be recorded comprised a 5-bay barn with a smaller, L-shaped building attached to the west. The western part of the barn, comprising two bays, substantially preserves timber-framing consistent with a 16<sup>th</sup> century date, which originally had wattle and daub panels. The remaining elements are predominantly primary-braced and so later, but reusing occasional elements of the older structure. Cartographic and structural evidence suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for this remodelling. In the modern period, the roof has been replaced, and render applied over the original weatherboarding, which survives. The smaller L-shaped building to the west is probably of 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date, but has undergone extensive remodelling and renovation, with many historic timbers reutilised or replaced*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of historic building recording in association with the proposed residential conversion of a barn at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hormead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4017 2993; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Andrew Goodman Architecture on behalf of their client, Mr David Baseley, and was undertaken as part of a planning condition on approval for the proposed conversion of the barn into a four-bedroom residential dwelling (Planning Ref. 3/0505/08/FP). An historic building appraisal of the barn was carried out by AS prior to the determination of proposals for alteration (Prosser & Collins 2007).

1.2 The archaeological work was conducted according to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 22/07/08) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 28/07/08). The historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise, 2006* and conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures and Annexes* (revised 2001). The level of recording was to Level 3 as defined in the RCHME/EH documents.

1.3 HCC HEU also require a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during works to the barn, which will be presented as a separate report.

1.4 The objectives of the historical building recording were, as set out in the brief and the IFA and English Heritage guidance documents:

- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the buildings proposed for conversion, in order to understand the form, function, evolution and any remaining architectural / technological embellishment of the buildings in conjunction with an associated documentary survey.
- To monitor and record any alterations made to the standing fabric of the buildings and any ground works associated with the redevelopment;
- To produce 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**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 ‘Planning and the Historic Environment’ (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located towards the centre of Great Hornead village, which lies within the district of East Hertfordshire and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). Great Hornead is one of three villages in the area with Little Hornead to the south and Hare Street to the west, with Hornead Hall situated to the north-east. The village is a predominantly linear settlement arrayed along the west – east aligned Village Street at its junction with the roughly north – south aligned Horseshoe Hill. The medieval Church of St Nicholas and neighbouring Great Hornead Bury lie 450m from the nucleus of the village.

2.2 The study area comprises a single barn structure located within the curtilage of Westons, a residential property comprising a Grade II listed building, described as being a later medieval, former hall-house of likely early 16<sup>th</sup> century date (see Appendix 3, below). The barn itself fronts onto a small courtyard, bounded to the west and north by the main house, and to the east by Horseshoe Hill. The site lies close to Area of Archaeological Significance 18, which corresponds with the extent of the medieval village of Great Hornead, and within the village’s Conservation Area.

### **3 METHOD OF WORK**

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the area is the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

#### **3.2 Historical & cartographic documents**

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library (HALS) in Hertford. All available material regarding the study area and the buildings was consulted, has been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs. 4 - 11.

#### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal source for secondary material was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library (HALS) in Hertford, as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

#### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

#### **3.5 The buildings**

3.5.1 The site was visited on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2008 in order to compile the descriptions and analysis of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser carried out the written description and analysis. Drawings provided by the client were checked for accuracy and corrected where necessary by Kathren Henry, in addition to the production of internal elevations and cross-sections (Figs. 12-14).

3.5.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This was carried out using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62 mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured with 35mm black and white film using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the black and white

photography. Supplementary colour photography was carried out using an Minolta Dynax 40 camera and 35 mm Kodak elite slide film. External lighting conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 12).

## 4.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

4.1.1 Great Hormead village is situated in an area of varied relief, punctuated by a number of watercourses (Fig. 1). The River Quin lies 900m to the west of the site on a north to southwards course, whilst its tributary the Great Hormead Brook / Black Ditch runs east to west through the centre of the village. The site lies at *c.* 102m AOD on land sloping noticeably down towards Great Hormead Brook. The solid geology at Great Hormead is Upper Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1978), whilst archaeological work at Dane End House revealed natural clay at a depth of between 0.22 - 0.27 below ground level (Hallybone 2007).

4.1.2 The site lies on the cusp of two different soil associations (SSEW 1983). The majority of the surrounding area, and the eastern section of the site, is located upon soils of the Hanslope association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, and some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soil, all of which are at slight risk of water erosion. In the western section of the site, however, are thought to lie soils of the Upton 1 association, which are usually found on relatively steep land, such as that leading to the River Quin. They are described as shallow, well-drained calcareous silty soils over chalk (*ibid.*).

## 4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in Great and Little Hormead comes from a series of cropmarks recorded in the surrounding fields. These comprise the remains of two ploughed out ring ditches, probably representing round barrows (HERs 7553 & 7556), and a rectangular enclosure with an annexe (HER 10713), which lies 650m to the south of the site. Neolithic and Bronze Age linear features and ring ditches have been found in the wider area. On Bummers Hill, to the south-south-west, further undated cropmarks possibly represent prehistoric enclosures along with a single barrow.

### *Romano-British*

4.2.2 Local evidence for Romano-British activity in the area of the site consists of sherds of Roman pottery, discovered by a ditcher in Great Hormead in 1923 (HER 4524). The Roman town of Braughing lies more than 5km south of the site, and the course of Ermine Street some distance to the west.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.2.3 There is little evidence for early Anglo-Saxon human activity in the area, and no known Anglo-Saxon findspots are recorded. The settlement of Great Hormead, however, is listed in Domesday Book and place name evidence suggests that it derives from the Saxon name *horu maed* meaning dirty meadow (HCG 2004). The 1086 Domesday entry for *Horemede* records that the manor of Great Hormead was assessed at six hides and three virgates and was populated by six villans and 15 bordars (HER 2662; Morris 1976).

### *Medieval*

4.2.4 Great Hormead's Church of St Nicholas is a Grade II\* listed building dating to at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century (HER 4340; Crank, Grant & Grassam 2004). The church lies next to the manor house of Great Hormead Bury (HER 2750), 450m to the south-west of the site and separate from the nucleus of the village. It is likely that the village at the junction between Village Street and Horseshoe Hill/Lane also developed in the medieval period (Page 1912), given its proximity to the medieval moated site at Hormead Hall (HER 1952). The village of Little Hormead also developed in the medieval period (HER 4438) and incorporates the 11<sup>th</sup> century and later Church of St Mary (HER 4339).

### *Post-medieval & later*

4.2.5 Cartographic sources (see Section 4.4) confirms the growth and development of Great Hormead in the post-medieval and later periods, particular along the course of Village Street, Horseshoe Hill and Horseshoe Lane (Page 1912). A number of 16<sup>th</sup> century houses survive within the village and include Dane End House and Judds Farmhouse (HERs 12214 & 12216), whilst two 16<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings have been retained at Judds and Balons (HERs 12217 & 12286). Additional post-medieval remains include a road bridge, post mill and 17<sup>th</sup> century dovecote at Hormead Hall (see Appendix 1, below). Early modern remains comprise mainly agricultural buildings such as those at Hormead Hall, Little Hormead Bury Farm and Great Hormead Dane.

## **4.3 THE SITE**

4.3.1 The barn at Westons fronts onto Horseshoe Hill to the east, formerly Smith's Hill which was first mentioned in a Great Hormead parish register of 1587 (HCG 2004). The site forms part of the property of Westons, which is a Grade II listed building, described as being a later medieval, former hall-house of likely early 16<sup>th</sup> century date (IoE No. 160333; see Appendix 3, below). Although the listing makes no mention of the barn, an historic building appraisal carried out by AS (Prosser & Collins 2007) concluded that two bays of the barn survive with 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framing.

4.3.2 Documentary sources concerning the site were limited and the 1663 Hearth tax list for *Hormead Magna* was of little relevance, as it did not name specific properties (Laidler 1939; Ref. E179/248/23). Despite this, local historic information confirms the 16<sup>th</sup> century date of the site where a local history survey of houses in Great Hormead dates Westons to the broad period of 1500 – 1580 (Jackson 1983). In common with a number of properties in Great Hormead, it appears that Westons acquired its name in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from its then owners. James Weston, father and then son, owned the property from c. 1815 for the following 100 years, although only occupied the dwelling in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*).

4.3.3 The parish of Great Hormead enclosure award dates to 1823 and confirms that the site formed part of the estate of James Weston (Refs. QS/E/41 & QS/E/42). Although the award does not tabulate information regarding the Westons complex (#153), it nevertheless reveals that James Weston owned a large acreage in the surrounding area, but inhabited the ‘Homestead & Garden’ on the corner of Village Street and Horseshoe Hill. The barn site was not mentioned in the enclosure award, nor was it listed as one of the farms in Great Hormead employing labour during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HCG 1999).

4.3.4 It is possible that Westons comprised a small-holding during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, such as Milburms, which was not listed but noted to employ labour (HCG 1999). Similarly, whilst Kelly’s Directories from the period 1898 – 1937 make no mention of Westons, or any persons with the surname of Weston, it is possible that it comprised a farm of under 150 acres and so was not listed in the directories (Kelly’s Directory 1898; 1914; 1927; 1937). The 1910 land survey of the Finance Act 1909 also omits any mention of the Weston family, yet does not list the property addresses in full detail.

#### 4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

*John Oliver’s map of Hertfordshire, 1695 (Figure 4)*

4.4.1 This map is the earliest cartographic source to depict the village of Great Hormead, referred to as *Hormead Mag*, with *Hormead Par* to the south and *Hormeadbury* to the north-west along with an adjacent windmill. The small scale of this map prevents a detailed examination of the site.

*Dury & Andrews’ map of Hertfordshire, 1766 (Figure 5)*

4.4.2 Dury & Andrews’ map is of significantly larger scale and depicts ‘Great Hormead & Bury’ as an average sized village to the east of Buntingford, allowing a more detailed analysis of the area. The site, lying on the corner plot of land created by the main east – west aligned street and Horseshoe Hill, is clearly developed by 1766 and contains a U-shaped range of buildings. The southern range of the buildings likely corresponds to the barn. To the immediate south and west the land lies undeveloped with the church beyond.

*Parish of Great Hornead enclosure map, 1823 (Figure 6)*

4.4.3 No title was available for Great Hornead, so the next source comprises the 1823 enclosure map (Ref. QS/E/42). The site is now marked with Weston and the accompanying reference (#153) indicates James Weston as the owner. At this time the site comprises an L-shaped structure lying on the south side of the yard with the farmhouse to the north, much as it is today. To its west lay a 'small old enclosure' of 16 perches owned by John Owen (#152). Although the accompanying enclosure award was not tabulated and was more concerned with agricultural land (Ref. QS/E/41), it refers to the larger Westons site as James Weston's 'Homestead & Garden'.

*Ordnance Survey map, 1878 (Figure 7)*

4.4.5 This OS map was only available in the smaller 6" to the mile scale. Despite its scale, it is clear that Great Hornead is extensively developed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. As with the previous source all structures within the site are much as today. To the immediate south and west of the site lies an orchard.

*Map of the parishes of Great & Little Hornead, 1883 (Figure 8)*

4.4.4 This map depicts the number of houses in Great Hornead at the time although properties are simply portrayed as rectangles and therefore reveals little regarding the barn.

*Ordnance Survey map, 1897 (Figure 9)*

4.4.6 The 1897 OS map depicts the barn exactly as the 1878 OS map, but in the greater detail. A narrow range is now visible abutting the structure and extending to the north fronting Horseshoe Hill to the east. The orchard is no longer depicted and now a footpath leads from the farmhouse to the south-west corner of the associated enclosure.

*Ordnance Survey map, 1921 (Figure 10)*

4.4.7 This OS map shows no significant development to the barn or within the wider property. By 1921, the site remained as an L-shaped structure at the southern extent of the complex, although the footprint of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century extension to the north-east has altered slightly. A small structure has been added at the western extent of the property.

*Ordnance Survey map, 1977 (Figure 11)*

4.4.8 This final cartographic source now labels the site as Westons and again little alteration is visible to the barn. The narrow range abutting the structure to the north-east is no longer present, nor is the small structure to the west of the site.

## 5 THE BUILDING (Fig. 12)

### *Exterior*

4.1 The exterior of the building fairly unprepossessing and much modified by modern alteration. It is aligned east to west and comprises the main barn (now used as a garage and for general storage) with a small single-storey range at the west end, now utilised as an office (Plate 1). The main façade fronts onto a small courtyard enclosed to the north by the main house. The barn and western addition are of timber-framed construction, although this is not immediately discernable from the exterior. A rendered brick plinth extends for much of its length, with rendering above, rising to a corrugated asbestos roof. The unit to the west comprises a narrow L-shaped extension with roughly rendered walls below a tiled roof. There is low level weatherboarding, to approximately 0.75m height, around part of this unit, the remainder displaying a wide low plinth of approximately 0.5m height.

4.2 The north elevation of the barn is plain apart from a large central, 20<sup>th</sup> century two-leaf boarded door. The plinth to the east has been obscured at ground floor level. Adjacent to the west the office building is physically attached to the barn by a small modern linking unit, which has a small four-pane single-light window.

4.3 The east façade of the barn fronts onto Horseshoe Hill and is plain with weatherboarding to the apex. The wall-plate ends protrude slightly through the weatherboarding, as do the purlins that pierce a crude bargeboard each side. A lead hood is visible protecting the apex of the roof. The east elevation of the western addition contains a modern boarded stable door with a small four-pane single-light window adjacent to the north.

4.4 The west façade of the extension is rendered with a tiled roof with wide plinths extending along its entire length, although at varying heights following the changes in ground level. A pilaster divides this elevation and a two-light inserted window lies to either side, each light of four panes. There are two small velux-type windows in this roof pitch. The west gable end of the barn can be seen around the linking unit with rendering below eaves level and weatherboarding above. The rendering at low level obscures the high brick dwarf wall and an area visible within the render marks the location of a former aperture. A modern two-light casement pierces the weatherboarding in the gable.

4.5 The south façade, fronting private property was inaccessible for close inspection but was viewed from the vantage of the road to the east. The façade is similarly plain as the north, but with two modern two-light windows near eaves level.

### *Interior*

#### *Barn – general description*



4.6 The barn is five bay timber-framed barn with the eastern three bays forming a clear, distinct structural phase from the remaining two bays. A partition rises to tie-beam height between Bays 4 and 5. The bay intervals are marked by four trusses, numbered on the plan (Fig. 12). The timber-framing sits on a low brick dwarf wall all round, of heavily bituminised brick laid in English bond. This plinth wall is not visible on the north side reflecting the fall in ground level, and in one short section to the north-west appears to be constructed of stone. The barn is floored throughout in modern cement. The timber-framing is clad to its rear face in weatherboarding, though this is now completely obscured to the exterior by the render. Much of this appears to be of oak, both hand and mechanically-sawn, with some replacement in softwood. The roof above tie-beam level is largely modern, with widely spaced rafters supporting the lightweight corrugated roof, though some of the timber appears to be reused.

4.7 The wall-panels of Bays 1 to 3 have a homogenous timber-framing system comprising, in each bay, robust central and side posts with primary-braced subsidiary members (Plate 2). These all rest on a sill-beam, itself over a dwarf wall. The central post of each panel is pegged both top and bottom while the primary braces are pegged only at the base to the sill-beam. The timber is mostly oak, but of waney quality, some preserving bark, and occasional uneven hedgerow timbers used. Bays 4 and 5 display a more robust and ancient form of framing, all of oak, described below.

### Barn – detailed description and inventory

#### *Truss 1*

4.8 The east gable wall (Truss 1) of the barn follows the general scheme of primary-braced timbering, although the sill beam, where it survives, appears to have been encased in some modern, possibly resinous consolidating material. The studwork incorporates reused timber which displays the characteristics seen in the earlier timber to the west. Several common studs display notches and peg-holes indicating reuse, while slightly larger uprights to the north and south have redundant mortices for curved bracing, along with wattle grooves. The wall-plate is of higher quality than the studs and has saw marks to the soffit but a relatively waney upper edge. The end rafters are of oak and have been cogged over the ends of the wall plate. They retain redundant mortices and peg-holes for raking queen posts, while small secondary struts have been crudely butted in. The upper studwork between the wall plate and the rafters is apparently more modern and rides over the outside edges of the rafters. The studs here are supported by small sections of timber. The weatherboarding on this end wall is of softwood.

#### *Bay 1*

4.9 Bay 1 occupies the east end of the barn and the framing system is as before, i.e. a central principal upright with primary-braced common studs either side. On average the studs measure 3 ½" x 3" (89mm x 76mm) and the principal uprights 8" x 6" (203mm x 152mm). The principal on the north panel is very waney and the common studs retain much bark. There is a good, well preserved sill-beam, while the wall-plate is less so displaying an awkward and poor quality scarf joint at this point.

The south wall has a good quality sill-beam and wall-plate, the sill displaying a scarf joint. The oak weatherboarding rises to roughly two thirds the height of the panel. This bay has only two rafters to each roof pitch, all of which are very thin and of poor quality with additional support from nailed-on chocks to the wall-plate.

### *Truss 2*

4.10 Truss 2 is supported on waney principal posts to the north and south (these pegged to the sill-beam), although the tie-beam is of fairly good quality with strapping and stapling at each end. Each truss is supported by a brace pegged to the principal upright but notched and nailed into the tie-beam. Both braces display assembly marks (III on the north (Plate 3) and IIII on the south). The rafters are poor quality but a mortice on the south rafter for a raking strut possibly indicates this rafter is original. The raking struts are secondary.

### *Bay 2*

4.11 The north wall of Bay 2 has a well preserved sill-beam which runs continuously from Bay 1. There is a waney central post with two redundant mortices on the inner face. The wall-plate is fairly well preserved, and on the south displays a face-halved and bladed scarf joint with later iron strapping (Plate 4). The external weatherboarding is predominantly of oak to the lower section with softwood above. The sill-beam of the south wall is good quality and is, as with the north wall, continuous from Bay 1. The wall-plate is good quality and displays a scarf joint. There are two rafters per pitch in this bay, supported on chocks as before.

### *Truss 3*

4.12 Truss 3 has waney posts with the tie-beam as before, preserving an assembly mark on its south end (VII with a tag). The brace on the south is properly pegged to the upright and the tie-beam, with an assembly mark I on the west face of the brace and upright. The north brace is also properly pegged but displays no assembly marks. The rafters and struts above the tie-beam are secondary. There are subsidiary nailed-on diagonal members giving additional support on the north.

### *Bay 3*

4.13 The north wall of Bay 3 is mostly occupied by a 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded door from the exterior, which has two leaves and is ledged and double braced. The door utilises the north upright of Truss 4 as one door jamb and a large inserted member to the east as the second (possibly the relocated central post). The east upright preserves two cranked mortices for locking bars and one for a threshing leap (Plate 5). The wall plate above now forms the soffit of the over-door with modern slender studs. To the east on the wall-plate are two redundant mortices and a groove, apparently for wattle and daub (as seen in Bays 4 and 5). The section to the east of the doorway has modern studding with pine weatherboards. The south wall of this bay originally contained a door, narrower than its companion to the north. The doorway is now blocked with two studs and a simple two-light modern window with safety glass above. There are two well-preserved sill-beams and thick uprights forming the

original door jambs, flanked by two studs on either side, which are all fairly waney. The wall-plate above is of good quality. There are three waney rafters in each roof pitch.

#### *Truss 4*

4.14 The north post of Truss 4 forms the western jamb of the door in Bay 3 and preserves small mortices for the locking bar. There is a redundant mortice for a brace on the west face and a second example, with five peg-holes for a notched brace on the south face. This is identical to a mortice seen on the tie-beam of Truss 5 indicating this upright is reused and was probably a tie-beam from the earlier phase of the building. The south post is waney. The tie-beam is of fairly poor quality timber and has redundant mortices at the north and south ends, presumably for original jowled uprights, along with further mortices for removed braces, suggesting this member has been moved from its original location. The south brace is notched and nailed into the tie-beam, while the north brace is nailed into both the upright and the tie-beam. There are secondary rafters with raking struts above.

#### *Bay 4*

4.15 In Bay 4 there is a change in the framing system, where the general construction technique becomes more robust with continuous studs from sill-beam to wall-plate with evidence of bracing notched into these studs, typical of an earlier style. The uprights in this area measure on average 6 ½" x 3 ½" (165mm x 89mm). The north wall of this bay sits on a plinth of stonework above which the sill-beam is fairly well preserved. This panel has five studs, the two eastern studs appear modified however and are now partially primary-braced. The brace preserves wattle grooves and peg-holes and was probably formerly a stud. A short section of original bracing survives to the west (Plate 6) and mortices for further bracing survives in the remaining three studs. The wall-plate is well preserved and has a groove along much of its soffit (though not at the east end). The east part of the wall-plate is a replacement, and there is a joint at this point although not clearly visible as it is obscured by a later additional member that supports the two rafters. A secondary nailed-on member supports two rafters. The south wall is generally well preserved and contains four studs of fairly waney oak. The sill-beam has been reset on its side leaving the original mortices and peg-holes redundant. The sill-beam on the south is scarfed at the west end. Two of the studs retain notches for original bracing. There is a scarf joint visible on the wall-plate and to the west the wall-plate appears original and preserves its original groove to the soffit, seen elsewhere. The studs retain wattle grooves and peg-holes as on the north wall.

#### *Truss 5*

4.16 Truss 5 marks the position of the inserted partition and is characterised by jowled posts to the north and south. The north post preserves mortices for both its original brace and a secondary inserted brace, with a further brace nailed to the rear. The south post retains its original brace, which is notched and nailed into the tie-beam although pegged to the principal post. The tie-beam itself is fairly waney and has

been supported by straps and staples at each end, although the north strap has been removed. A mortice survives on the west face for the absent north brace (Plate 7). This displays many peg-holes and is identical to the redundant mortice seen on the north post of Truss 4. There are very waney secondary struts above rising to similar secondary rafters. This truss now frames a later partition of mechanically sawn oak, with some pine and hedgerow timber, which is boarded in pine on the east face. These studs are partially morticed and partially cogged over the tie-beam, but only rise to this level. In addition at the south end a large cranked oak timber has been added to support the principal upright.

### *Bay 5*

4.17 The north dwarf wall of Bay 5 is of fairly irregular brick, partly encased in cement while the sill-beam over is scarfed. This panel has two good studs while the remaining three studs to the west have a timber middle-rail which is correctly pegged into the upright and upper portions of the studs (Plate 8). Below the mid-rail only one stud is pegged, the remaining two are secondary timbers suggesting the location of an original doorway. Part of the soffit of the middle-rail retains a groove and the uprights on this panel preserve wattle grooves and holes. The wall-plate here is well preserved with a continuous groove as seen before. The lower area of external weatherboarding is of oak or elm.

4.18 The south dwarf wall is poorly preserved as is the sill-beam, now partly encased in cement. Four waney original uprights survive with some intermediate studwork added, two of the original bay studs retain redundant notched mortices for bracing. The wall-plate preserves a groove to the soffit and the original uprights have wattle grooves and holes. Areas of the framing to the west have been nogged with pale yellow floor panments. There are two rafters per pitch, all waney as before, along with a secondary timber added to the edge of the wall-plate as on the north of Bay 4 although here this does not support the rafters.

### *Truss 6*

4.19 The dwarf wall of the west gable end of the barn (Truss 6) is of 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks covered with limewash and a small area of modern Flettons which cut through the earlier brickwork and sill-beam. The sill-beam to the south is robust and possible early although is partly obscured with cement debris from the breeze block partition to the extension, while that to the north is evidently a replacement.

4.20 The timber-framing of this end wall comprises jowled corner posts with seven original studs and some secondary inserted members. The jowled posts have redundant mortices at their heads for downward braces, the north member removed and that to the south replaced with a secondary member which utilises the notched mortices for the original brace on the common studs. As with the south panel of Bay 5, the wall-plate is original, preserving a groove to the soffit, while the original uprights display wattle grooves and holes. Fragments of modern pine weatherboarding survive in the central area and above the wall-plate, pierced by a central two-light modern window with safety glass. The whole wall has been

augmented with various nailed-on timbers and now abuts the blockwork wall of the extension.

### Extension

4.21 The western extension is of two different structural elements with the modern link to the west end of the barn, forming a WC and cupboard. The cupboard is plain apart from a plinth on the south with fragments of a sill-beam visible along with two waney studs. A waney wall-plate is visible above as well as a small fragment of wall-plate from Room 1 to the west. The WC to the north has some exposed timber-framing, although all appears reused. Sill-beams are visible on the south, west and north, the south example with a redundant mortice. On the north two robust yet waney studs are present, the eastern example not resting on the sill-beam but extending in front down to the floor. The timber has a crude iron hook. The wall-plate has peg-holes again indicating reuse. On the west the wall-plate from Room 1 is visible.

4.22 The northern element is essentially of two bays, with a three-bay element to the south. Much of the timber appears reused, and sand-blasted. The timber-framing is exposed as a feature, together with the roof trusses, but in places the rafters are now concealed. The roof form of this area is generally of tie-beams, with raking struts rising to collars and a rudimentary trapped side-purlin roof. Some of the rafters, where exposed, are reused.

4.20 Room 1 lies to the south. The east wall plate is a reused timber as is the north raking strut to the roof over. The strut to the south is again reused but of greater age and displaying a mortice likely for a brace as seen in the barn. The two doors on this wall lead to the modern cupboard and WC and are modern. The remainder of this wall is partly obscured by shelving, although two waney studs are visible below the wall-plate.

4.23 The south wall displays a plinth with fragments of a sill-beam and a series of eight robust, yet waney, studs. Some studs on this wall exhibit wattle grooves and holes, but these are not systematically distributed, suggesting reused members were utilised or that the wall has been reconstructed. There is a mortice for a brace on the south-east corner post. The wall-plate is waney and has a crude joint at the east end with the wall-plate of the cupboard.

4.24 The wall-plate and sill-beam of the west wall have been replaced but the studs are as before and of some age. There is a modern inserted casement window.

4.25 The north wall is now open-framed to Room 2, which is set at a lower level, with the central stud removed to create the doorway, and the sill-beam cut through. Both the sill-beam and wall-plate are waney but the latter preserves its groove for wattles. Six studs survive and nail holes on this side indicate this wall was formerly

boarded. These studs again retain wattle holes and grooves. In addition to the rear a brace survives to the west of the doorway, notched to the uprights. It has been truncated before the last stud to the west although this member does retain a mortice.

4.26 The west tie-beam has a groove in the soffit, along with a series of mortices, suggesting an original wall-plate or a partition that held wattle and daub (Plate 8). The east tie-beam is very waney and has nailed on raking struts.

4.27 The south wall of Room 2 displays open studwork (Plate 9), described for Room 1 and here we can see the rafter ends from Room 1, one with a mortice for a brace. The tie-beam ends are also visible, while two raking struts above rise to the purlins. The west wall has a plinth and a reused sill-beam, with five studs over and a modern inserted casement as in Room 1. The south stud has a mortice for a brace. To the north of the window a slightly curved brace is notched over the studs and jointed to the north-west corner post indicating it is probably original.

4.28 The north gable end has a waney edged wall-plate with three studs below, all of which have redundant notches for bracing, and so are secondary in this context. There are four upper studs to the collar, one of which is also reused. The north-west corner post may be original as the adjoining studs have an original brace running through the replaced wall-plate. A short section of brace is jointed to the north-east corner post and nailed to a redundant brace mortice on the adjoining stud. However the brace is smaller than the corresponding mortice and hence secondary. The corner posts are slightly jowled. The sill-beam is replaced over a lower plinth.

4.29 The east wall has a replaced wall-plate with older studs remaining. A modern inserted door gives access to the exterior with an adjacent modern casement.

4.30 The roof follows the general form and is ceiled above collar level. At the south end two subsidiary rafters rise to a collar which is notched into the rafters. Both these rafters retain redundant mortices, at corresponding heights both east and west, although these were not likely utilised in this area. The collar itself retains wattle slots in the soffit and a redundant mortice for a brace on the south edge. Similar subsidiary rafters, seen to the north, are bird-mouthed to the new wall-plates. The east rafter is a reused timber and displays a single assembly mark (Plate 10), a V with a tag, below a mortice with a further redundant mortice below. The common rafters are again reused and retain various redundant mortices.

## 5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The history of the farmhouse at Westons, although not well documented, is fairly well established as an early 16<sup>th</sup> century former hall-house, which acquired the name Westons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from the family name of the owners at that time. Historic research provides little evidence regarding outbuildings and the earliest cartographic source to depict what is likely the barn is the Dury and Andrews' map of 1766.

5.2 The five bays of the barn contain two clear structural phases. The two western bays display a framing system and timbering which is consistent with the 16<sup>th</sup> century date of the house; jowled principal posts and good, robust studs supported by notch-lapped braces, together with arched braces to the tie-beams. The early timbers also preserve evidence to demonstrate that the studwork was infilled with wattle and daub, confirming the general age of this part of the building.

5.3 There has, however been much modification throughout the area; the eastern half of Bay 4, where it abuts the later part of the barn has been partially dismantled and reconfigured, using original timbers, but reapplied with later framing techniques, and indeed there are fragments of this earlier barn distributed throughout the remaining bays. Moreover the roof above tie-beam level has been replaced throughout, though possibly with elements from the original structure, and original braces and some timber elements have been removed or replaced. The western gable end, despite being abutted by the later extension to the west preserves much historic fabric.

5.4 The partition wall between Bays 4 and 5 in this range is of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.5 The remainder of the barn is framed according to modern principles common from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards; of primary-braced form, utilising oak with external weatherboard cladding. This system is fairly standard throughout the eastern bays. The timber is of middling quality and fairly waney, which on balance appears to be 18<sup>th</sup> rather than 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, and this is confirmed by the presence of the building on the 1820s enclosure map for the parish. Several timbers have been reused from the earlier building, suggesting that the construction of this element was contemporary with the partial dismantling of the earlier barn on the site. In the modern period, the roof has been mostly lost, though a few earlier rafters appear to have been retained to support the present, lighter roof. There is no evidence of porches.

5.6 The two smaller adjacent elements to the west, now used as offices, appear to be partially reconstructed and heavily modified cart-sheds of 18<sup>th</sup> century date or earlier. Elements of the wall-framing appears original, but there has been heavy remodelling of these elements.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

6.1 Despite its external appearance, the barn remains a good example of 18<sup>th</sup> century construction, with an interesting fragment of its 16<sup>th</sup> century precursor. Modern render and a corrugated roof have detracted from its original weatherboarded treatment, but this survives intact beneath the later treatment.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Andrew Goodman Architecture for commissioning the archaeological building recording and their client, Mr David Baseley, for funding the works and for his assistance.

Thanks are also due to the staff at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based at County Hall, Hertford, and the staff at the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), in particular Ms. Isobel Thompson.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms. Alison Tinniswood of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) and RCHME standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the HEU, HALS and the National Monument Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

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## **Websites**

**(all consulted 11/08/08)**

Access to Archives (A2A) website;  
<http://www.a2a.org.uk>

English Heritage's Images of England;  
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

**APPENDIX 1**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)**

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (until AD 43)</b>		
7556	40737 29791	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx. 20m in diameter representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow
10713	402 293	Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with annexe
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)</b>		
4524	40 30	Roman potsherds and a medieval sherd were dug up by a ditcher in Great Hormead c. 1923
<b>Medieval (AD 1150 - 1500)</b>		
1952	4052 3045	Sub-circular moat surrounds Great Hormead Hall, except on the west side
2662	403 301	Settlement of Great Hormead, which appears in the Domesday Book as ' <i>Horemeye</i> '
2750	3992 2913	The manor of Little Hormead was apparently the estate in Hormead, which formed part of the lands of Count Eustace of Boulogne
4339	3985 2910	Church of St Mary has a 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century nave, mid 12 <sup>th</sup> century north door, square ended chancel rebuilt in early 13 <sup>th</sup> century and 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick porch
4340	3999 2957	Flint-built church of St Nicholas has a 13 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier nave with a late 13 <sup>th</sup> century three bay north aisle and arcade, and early 14 <sup>th</sup> century four bay south aisle
4438	399 292	Medieval village of Little Hormead
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)</b>		
5165	3923 2977	Brick built road bridge on Chalk Pit Hill over the River Quin
6216	399 303	Post mill remains, comprising fallen main post with tops of quarterbars attached lying on ground and four shallow brick piers under grass and shown on Seller's map of 1676
6322	4049 3040	Dovecote of 17 <sup>th</sup> century date at Hormead Hall comprises a small square building with a tall roof and door facing north
12214	4053 3009	Dane End House comprises a late 16 <sup>th</sup> century three-cell continuous jetty house
12216	4028 3003	Judds Farmhouse is a two storey, T-plan, three cell lobby entry plan house with an internal chimney, of which Andrew Judd was recorded as the owner in 1544
12217	4026 3003	Three timber-framed farm buildings at Judds stand on a brick sill with dark weatherboarding and date to the late 16 <sup>th</sup> - early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
12286	4007 2899	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed barn at Balons with 18 <sup>th</sup> century parts
<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)</b>		
5831	399 303	Remains of a smock mill built c. 1840, the cap and sails of which were blown off in 1929
11130	4046 3040	Group of farm buildings at Great Hormead Hall with a planned layout and thought to have been built in the 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century
11131	3992 2916	Planned farm at Little Hormead Bury Farm

12215	4051 3013	Great Hornead Dane includes three timber-framed dark weatherboarded barns, which dates to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Undated</b>		
7557	40807 29745	Cropmarks of a group of four linear ditches covering an area approx. 200m by 100m

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1695	John Oliver's map of Hertfordshire	-	4	AS
1766	Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	5	AS
1823	Parish of Great Hornead enclosure map	-	6	HALS
1883	Map of the parishes of Great & Little Hornead	-	7	(HCG 2004)
1878	Hertfordshire sheet XIV; 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	6":1 mile	8	HALS
1897	Hertfordshire sheet XIV.2; 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	9	HALS
1921	Hertfordshire sheet XIV.2; 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	10	HALS
1977	Sheets TL 4029 – 4129 & TL 4030 – 4031; Ordnance Survey map	1:2,500	11	HALS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer sheet 194; site location	1:50,000	1, 3	AS
2008	Detailed site location plan	1:300	2	Client

### Documents consulted at HALS;

Hearth tax list for Hornead Magna, 1663	Ref. E179/248/23
Parish of Great Hornead enclosure map, 1823	Ref. QS/E/42
Parish of Great Hornead enclosure award, 1823	Ref. QS/E/41

**APPENDIX 3**  
**HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING**

IoE Number: 160333

Location: WESTONS, HORMEAD DANE (south side), HORMEAD, EAST  
HERTFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Date listed: 22 February 1967

Date of last amendment: 22 February 1967

Grade II

TL 4029HORMEADHORMEAD DANE(South side)Great Hormead13/112Westons

TL 4029 HORMEAD HORMEAD DANE (South side) Great Hormead 13/112  
Westons 22.2.67 GV II House. Early C16 former hall house, altered C17 and 1980s.  
Timber frame plastered with steep old red tile roof. A 2-storeys, 3-cells, internal  
chimney plan house formerly facing N but entrance now from rear (S). Front has 3  
windows to each floor. 3-light flush small-paned, casement windows. 2-light window  
in place of former door. (Jackson (1983)16).

**APPENDIX 4  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Barn at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b> Great Hornead	<b>Parish:</b> Hornead
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	3/0505/08/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	-
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Conversion for residential use
<b>Present land use:</b>	Storage/office
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 4017 2993
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1052
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic building recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	August 2008
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> -
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<i>In August 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording of a barn at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4017 2993). The buildings to be recorded comprised a 5 bay barn with a smaller, L-shaped building attached to the west. The western part of the barn, comprising two bays, substantially preserves timber-framing consistent with a 16<sup>th</sup> century date, which originally had wattle and daub panels. The remaining elements are predominantly primary-braced and so later, but reusing elements of the older structure. Cartographic and structural evidence suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for this remodelling. In the modern period, the roof has been replaced, and render applied over the original weatherboarding, which survives. The smaller L-shaped building to the west is probably of 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date, but has undergone extensive remodelling and renovation, with many historic timbers reutilised or replaced.</i>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Tansy Collins	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 11.09.08

**APPENDIX 5  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS  
HBR ARCHIVE FORM**

<b>Site Details</b>	
<b>Site Name:</b> Proposed barn conversion at Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hornead, Hertfordshire	<b>NGR:</b> TL 4017 2993
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Hertford
<b>Site Code:</b> AS 1052	<b>Project Number:</b> 2880/1
<b>Date of Work:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> and 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2008	<b>Related Work:</b> AS 1052

<b>Brief/s</b>		<b>Specification/s</b>	
Date	Present	Date	Present
22/07/008	Yes	28/07/08	Yes

<b>Site Records (Description)</b>		
Notes (9 sheets A4)		
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>		
<b>Drawn Plans &amp; Sections:</b> 3 sheets A4 drawing film		
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b> .4 sheets A3 paper		
<b>Digital Drawings</b>		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Digital photographs and drawings on CD

<b>Reports</b>		
Report No	Report Type	Present
2875	Historic building appraisal	Yes

<b>Site Photographs</b>							
<b>Black &amp; White Contact Prints</b>					<b>Colour Slides</b>		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	21-36	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	2	8-9	Yes
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-2	Yes	Yes			
5	35mm	4-24	Yes	Yes			
<p><b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b>                      In report and separate printout in archive folder</p>							
<p><b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b>                      Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD</p>							



**COLOUR PLATES**



Plate 1 West end of barn and extension, taken from the north-east (68)



Plate 2 North wall of the barn (Bay 2), taken from the south (18)





Plate 3      Detail of the north end of Truss 2 showing assembly marks, taken from the southwest (33)



Plate 4      Scarf joint in the south wall-plate of the barn (Bay 2), taken from the north (35)





Plate 5 East door jamb of barn entrance showing mortises for locking bars and a threshing leap, taken from the south-west (32)



Plate 6 Detail of original 16th century brace on north wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the south (72)





Plate 7 Redundant mortice on the west face of Truss 5, taken from the west (42)



Plate 8 Detail of tie-beam in Room 1 showing groove and redundant mortices, taken from the north-east (53)





Plate 9 Open studwork of the south wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the north (55)



Plate 10 Redundant mortice and assembly mark on east subsidiary rafter in Room 2 (extension), taken from the west (65)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

*North elevation of the barn (west end), taken from the north*



2

*North elevation of barn (west end) and extension, taken from the north-west*



3

*North elevation of linking unit between the barn and extension, taken from the north*



4

*View of division between linking unit and the extension, taken from the north-east*



5

*East elevation of the extension, taken from the east*



6

*View of the north gable end of the extension, taken from the north*





7

*West elevation of the extension, taken from the west*



8

*West elevation of the extension, taken from the north-west*



9

*East gable wall of barn, taken from the north-east*



10

*East gable wall of the barn, taken from the south-east*



11

*South wall of the barn, taken from the south-east*



12

*South elevation of the extension and barn (west end), taken from the south-east*



13

*Bays 1, 2 and 3 of the barn, taken from the west*



14

*East gable wall of the barn, taken from the west*



15

*Bays 1, 2 and 3 of the barn (north side), taken from the north-west*



16

*Bays 3 and 4 of the barn, taken from the east*



17

*Bays 3 and 4 of the barn (south side), taken from the north-east*



18

*North wall of the barn (Bay 2), taken from the south*





19

*North wall of the barn (Bay 1), taken from the south*



20

*South wall of the barn (Bay 1), taken from the north*



21

*South wall of the barn (Bay 2), taken from the north*



22

*South wall of the barn (Bay 3), taken from the north*



23

*South wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the north*



24

*North wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the south-east*



25

*Studwork partition between Bays 4 and 5 in the barn, taken from the south-west*



26

*Studwork partition between Bays 4 and 5 in the barn, taken from the north-west*



27

*South wall of the barn (Bay 5), taken from the north*



28

*West gable wall of the barn, taken from the north-east*



29

*West gable wall of the barn, taken from the south-east*



30

*North wall of the barn (Bay 5), taken from the south*





31

*Roof form of Truss 3 of the barn, taken from the south-west*



32

*East door jamb of barn entrance showing mortices for locking bars and a threshing leap, taken from the south-west*



33

*Detail of the north end of Truss 2 showing assembly marks, taken from the south-west*



34

*Scarf joint in south sill-beam of the barn (Bay 1), taken from the north*



35

*Scarf joint in the south wall-plate of the barn (Bay 2), taken from the north*



36

*South end of Truss 2 of the barn, taken from the north-west*



37

*Assembly marks on the south end of Truss 2 of the barn, taken from the north-west*



38

*South wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the north-east*



39

*South sill-beam of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the north-west*



40

*Scarf joint in the south sill-beam of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the north*



41

*South end of Truss 5 of the barn, taken from the west*



42

*Redundant mortice on the west face of Truss 5, taken from the west*





43

*Scarf joint in the north sill-beam of the barn (Bay 5), taken from the south*



44

*Detail of the dwarf wall of the west gable end of the barn, taken from the east*



45

*Cranked timber support to the south end of Truss 5 of the barn, taken from the north-west*



46

*North wall of the WC, taken from the south*



47

*Detail of the south wall of the barn (Bay 5), taken from the north-west*



48

*South wall of the cupboard, taken from the north-east*



49

*East wall of Room 1 (extension),  
taken from the west*



50

*Open studwork of the north wall of  
Room 1 (extension), taken from the  
south*



51

*West wall of Room 1 (extension),  
taken from the east*



52

*South wall of Room 1 of the  
extension, taken from the north-east*



53

*Detail of tie-beam in Room 1  
showing groove and redundant  
mortices, taken from the north-east*



54

*Truss form within Room 1, taken  
from the north-east*



55

*Open studwork of the south wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the north*



56

*The west wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the east*



57

*North wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the south*



58

*East wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the west*



59

*West roof pitch of Room 2 (extension), taken from the south-east*



60

*East roof pitch of Room 2 (extension), taken from the north-west*





61  
*Redundant mortices on studs of the south wall of Room 1, taken from the north-west*



62  
*Brace on south wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the north-east*



63  
*Detail of west wall of Room 2 (extension) showing brace, taken from the east*



64  
*Detail of replaced brace on north wall of Room 2 (extension), taken from the south-west*



65  
*Redundant mortice and assembly mark on east subsidiary rafter in Room 2 (extension), taken from the west*



66  
*Redundant mortice and assembly mark on east subsidiary rafter in Room 2 (extension), taken from the north-west*





67

*Redundant wattle slots on the south collar of Room 2 (extension), taken from the north-west*



68

*View of barn and extension, taken from the north-east*



69

*West end of barn and linking unit, taken from the north*



70

*Redundant mortice on west door jamb of the barn, taken from the south*



71

*North wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the south-east*



72

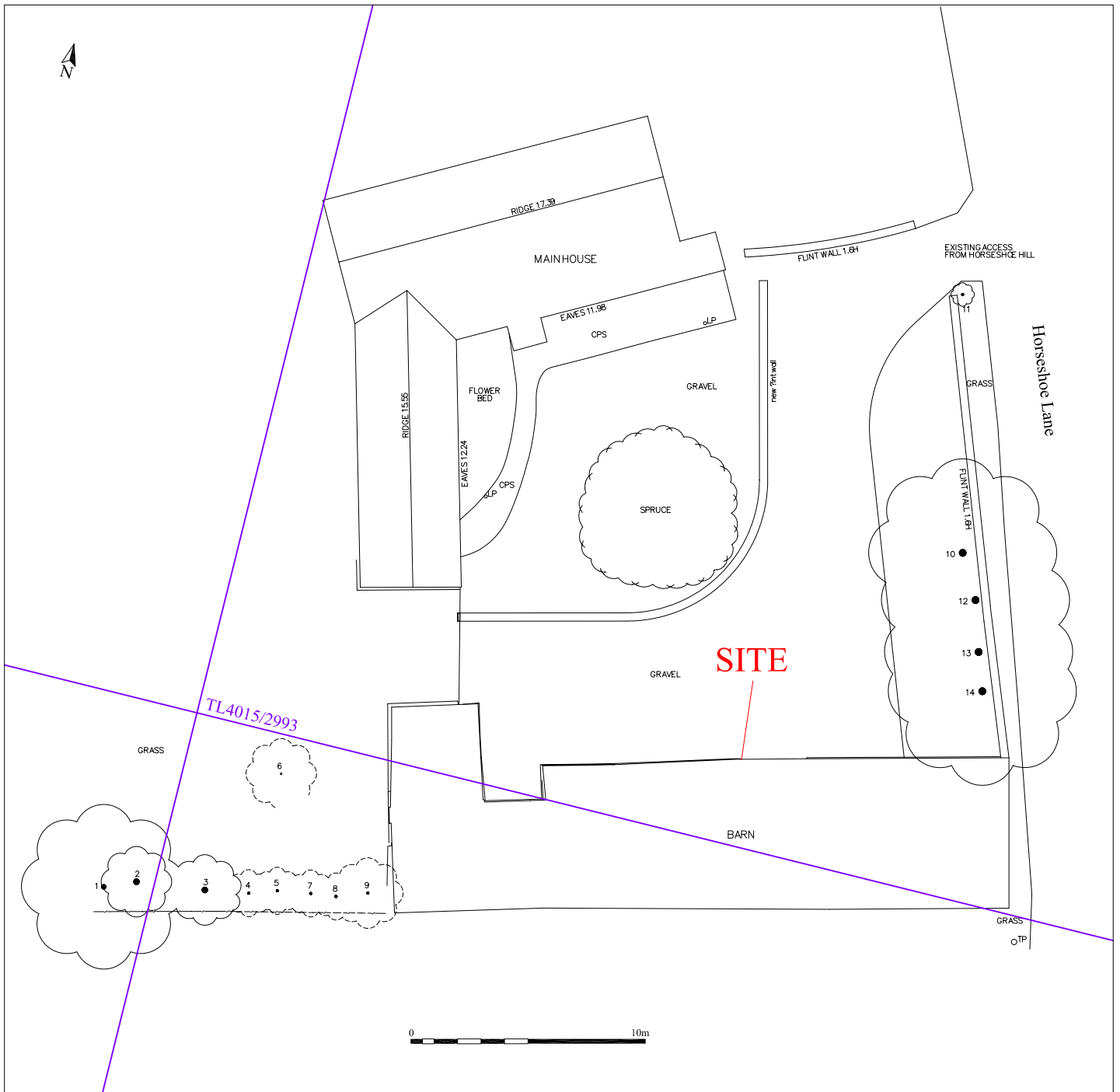
*Detail of original 16<sup>th</sup> century brace on north wall of the barn (Bay 4), taken from the south*





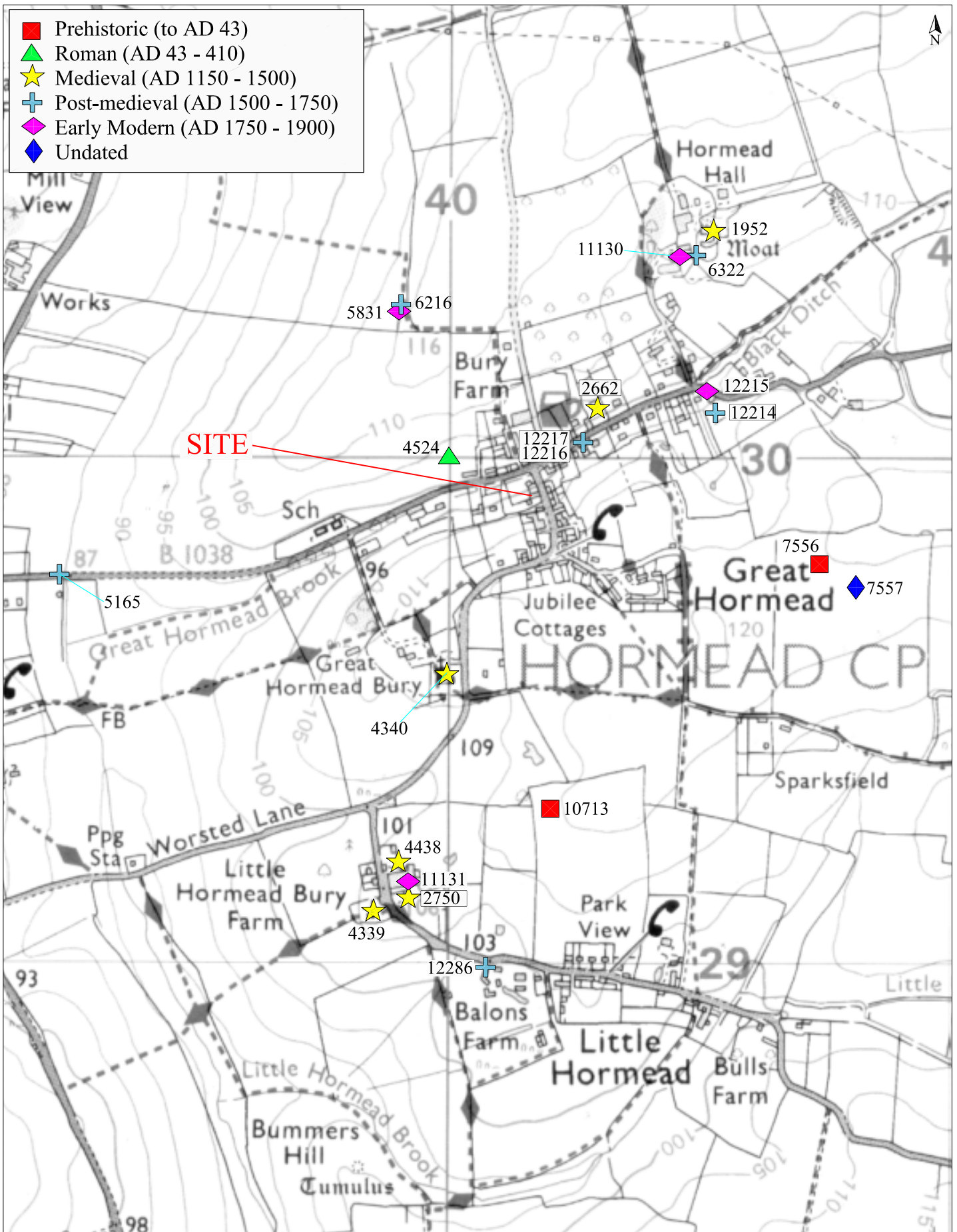
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**Fig. 1 Site Location Plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1250 at A4





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**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4





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**Fig. 4** John Oliver's map of Hertfordshire, 1695

Not to scale



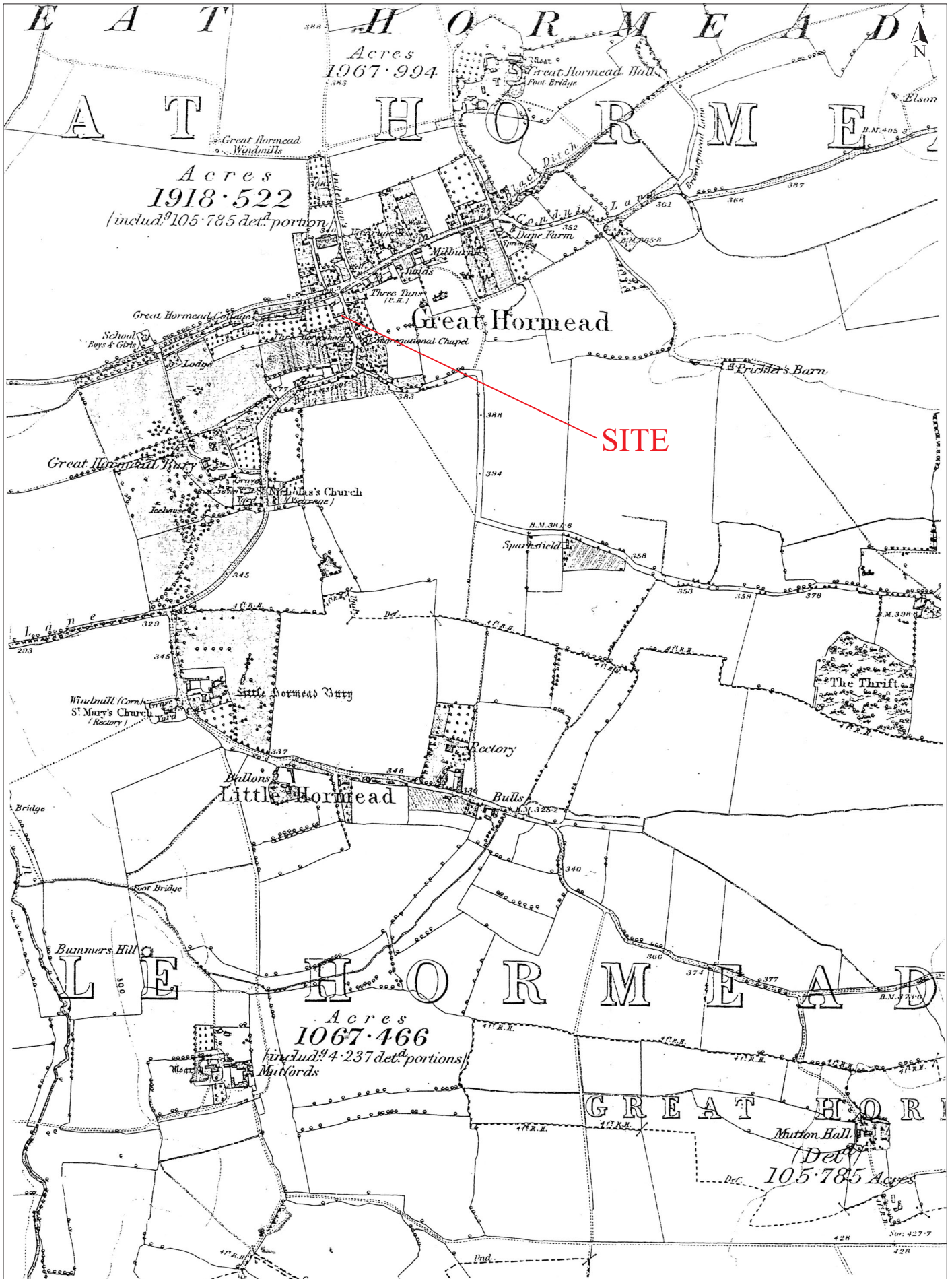


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Fig. 5 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766  
Not to scale





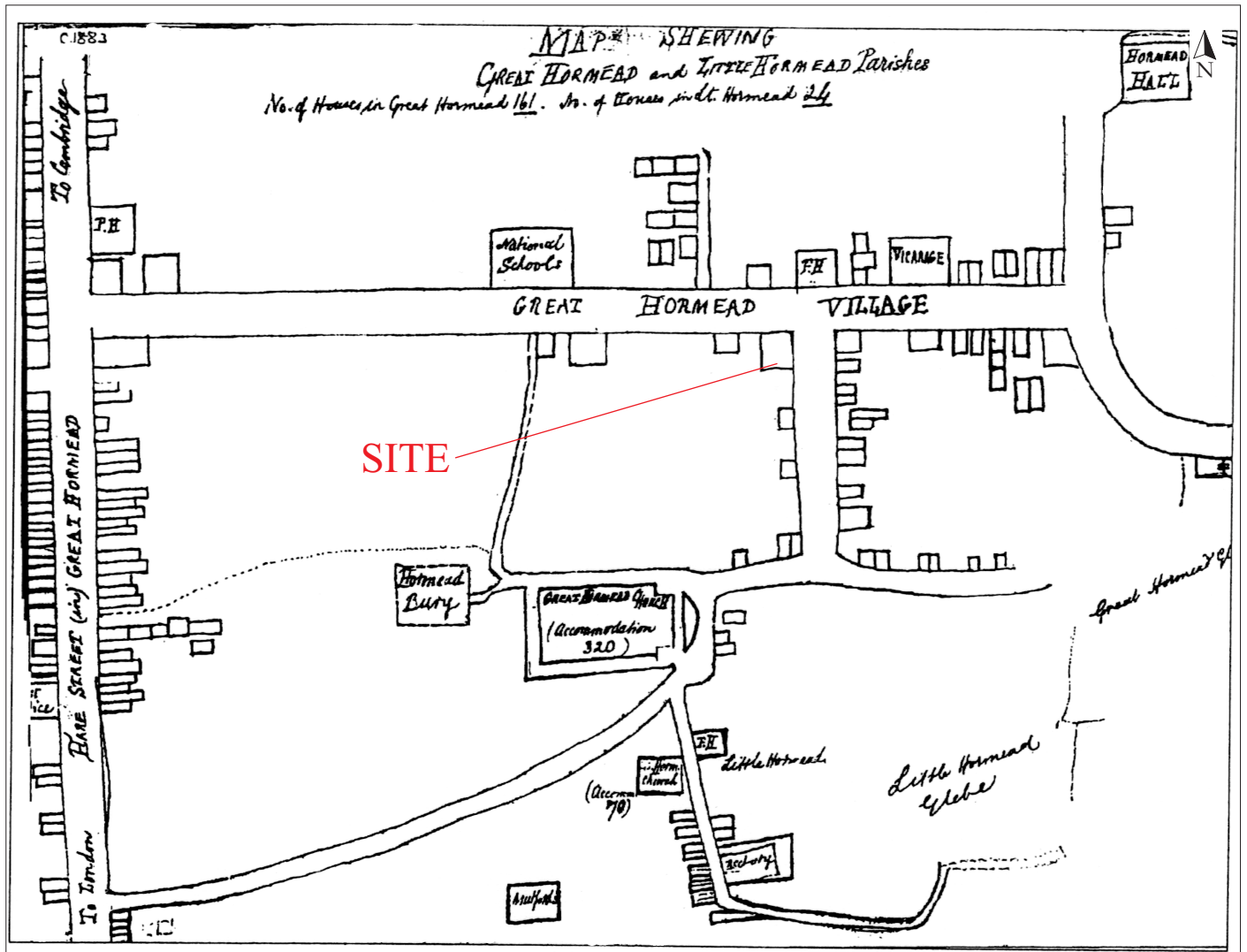
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Fig. 6 Enclosure map, 1823  
Not to scale



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 Fig. 7 1st edition OS map, 1878  
 Scale: 6" to 1 mile at A4

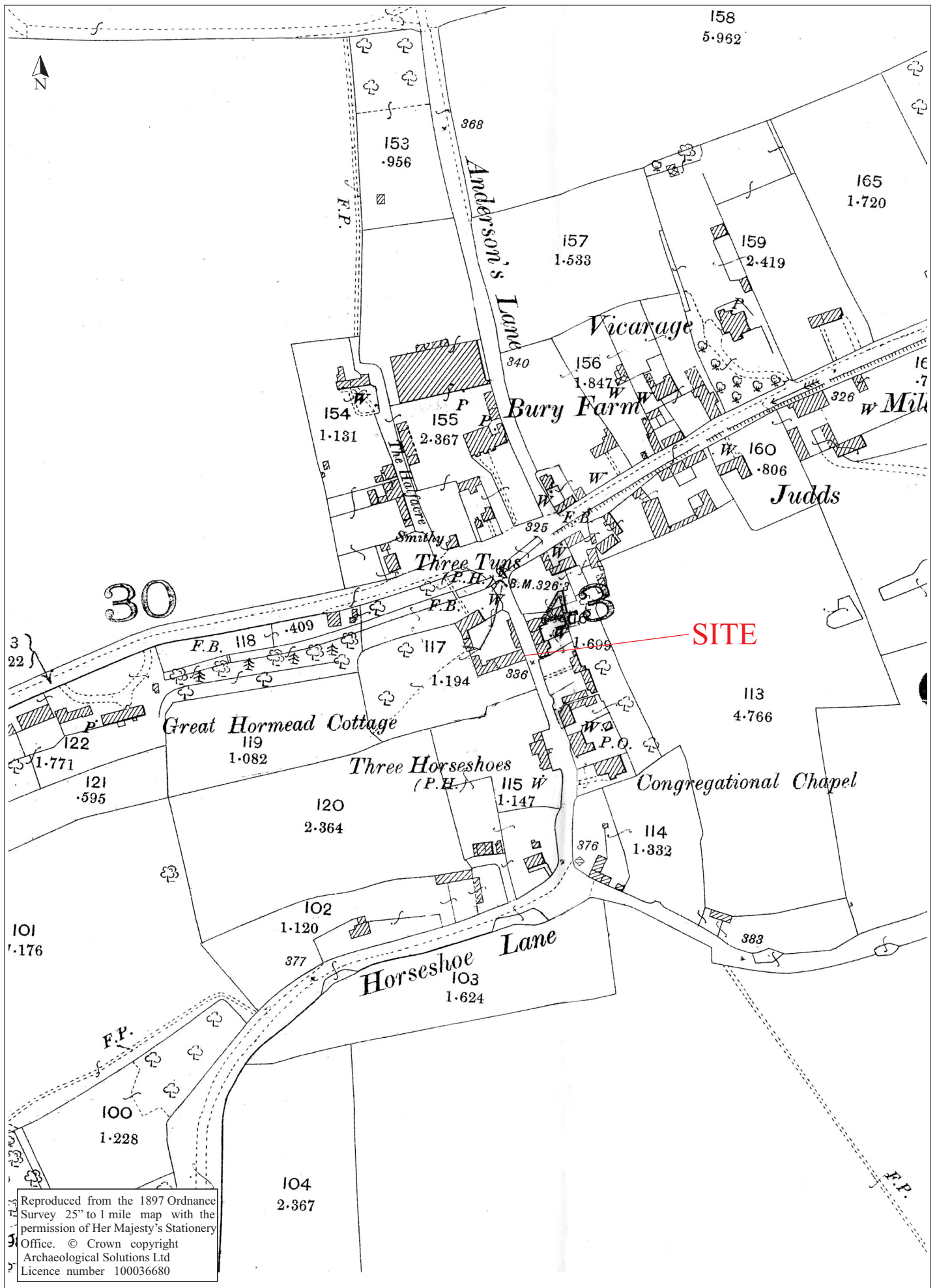




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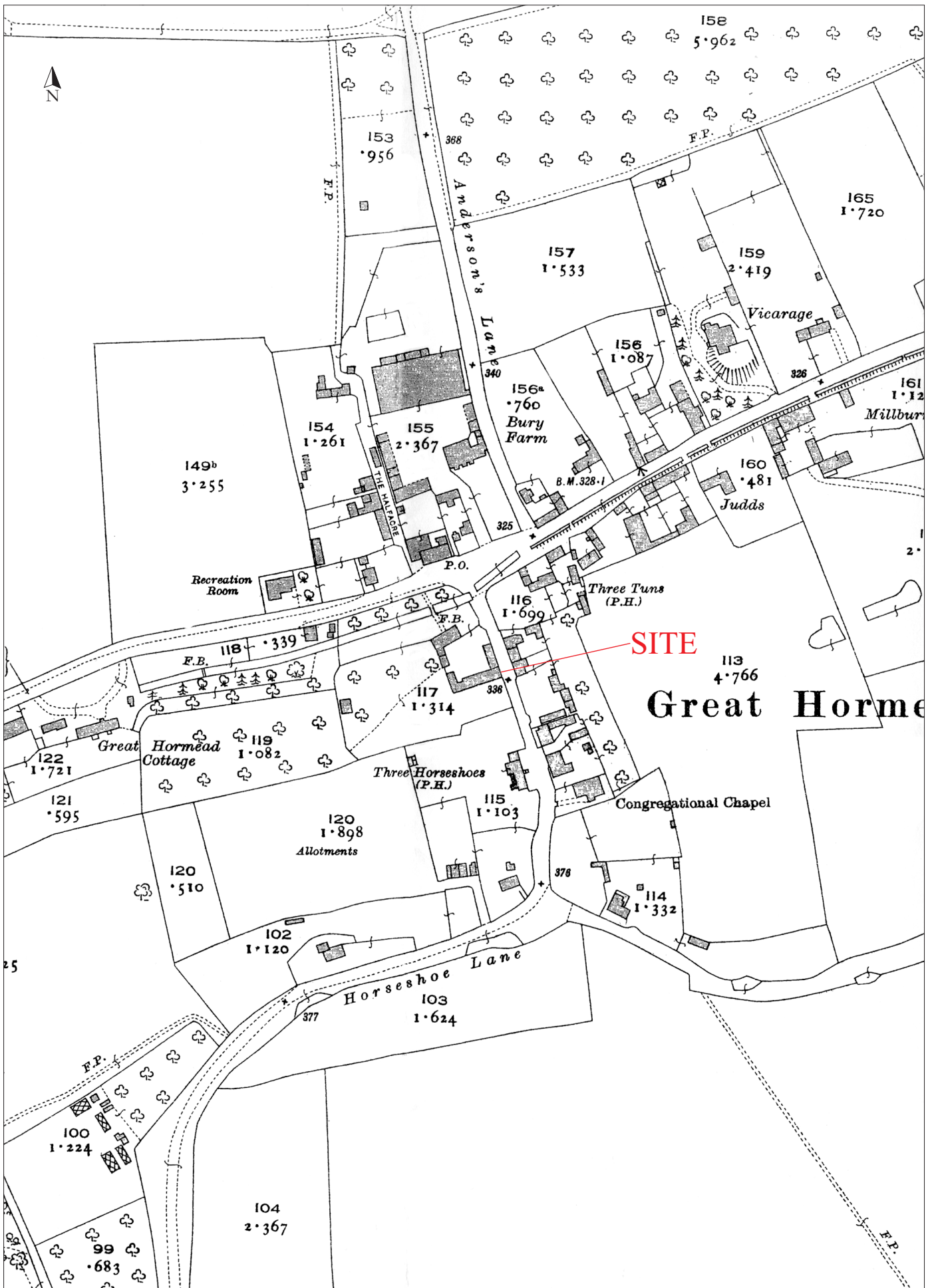
Fig. 8 Map of the parishes of Great & Little Hormead, 1883

Not to scale



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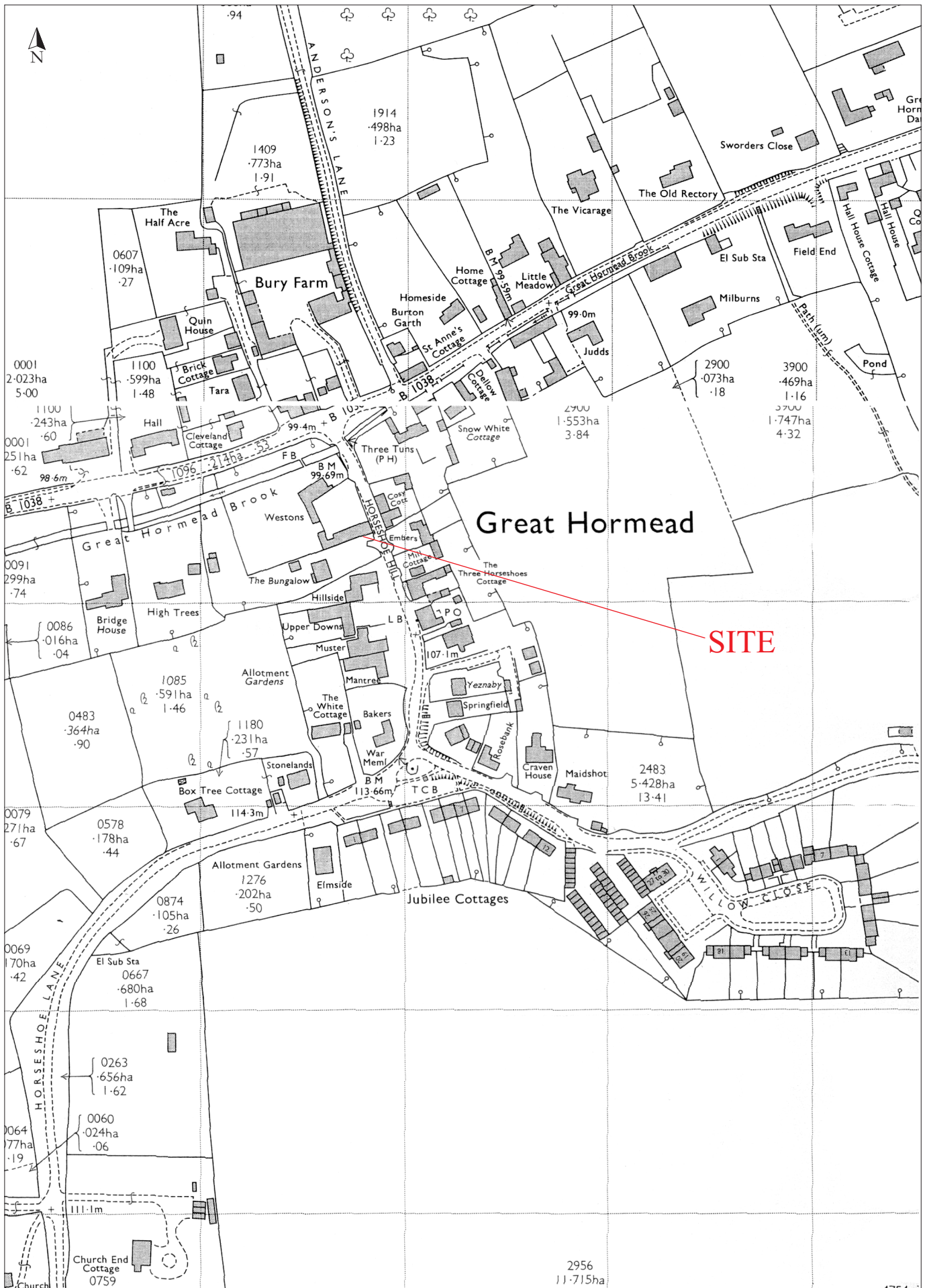
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**Fig. 9** 2nd edition OS map, 1897  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile at A4



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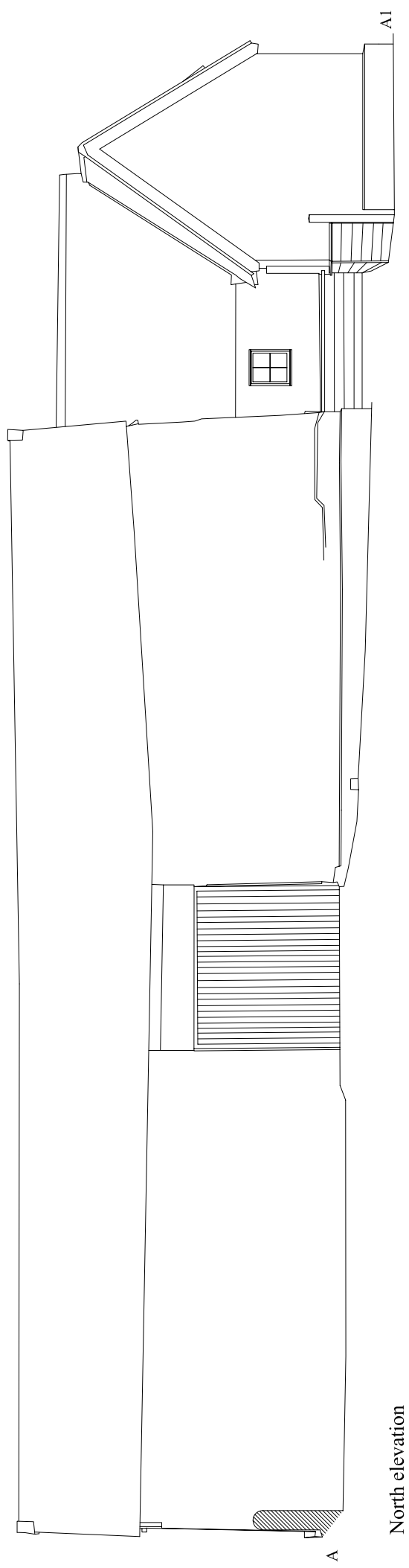
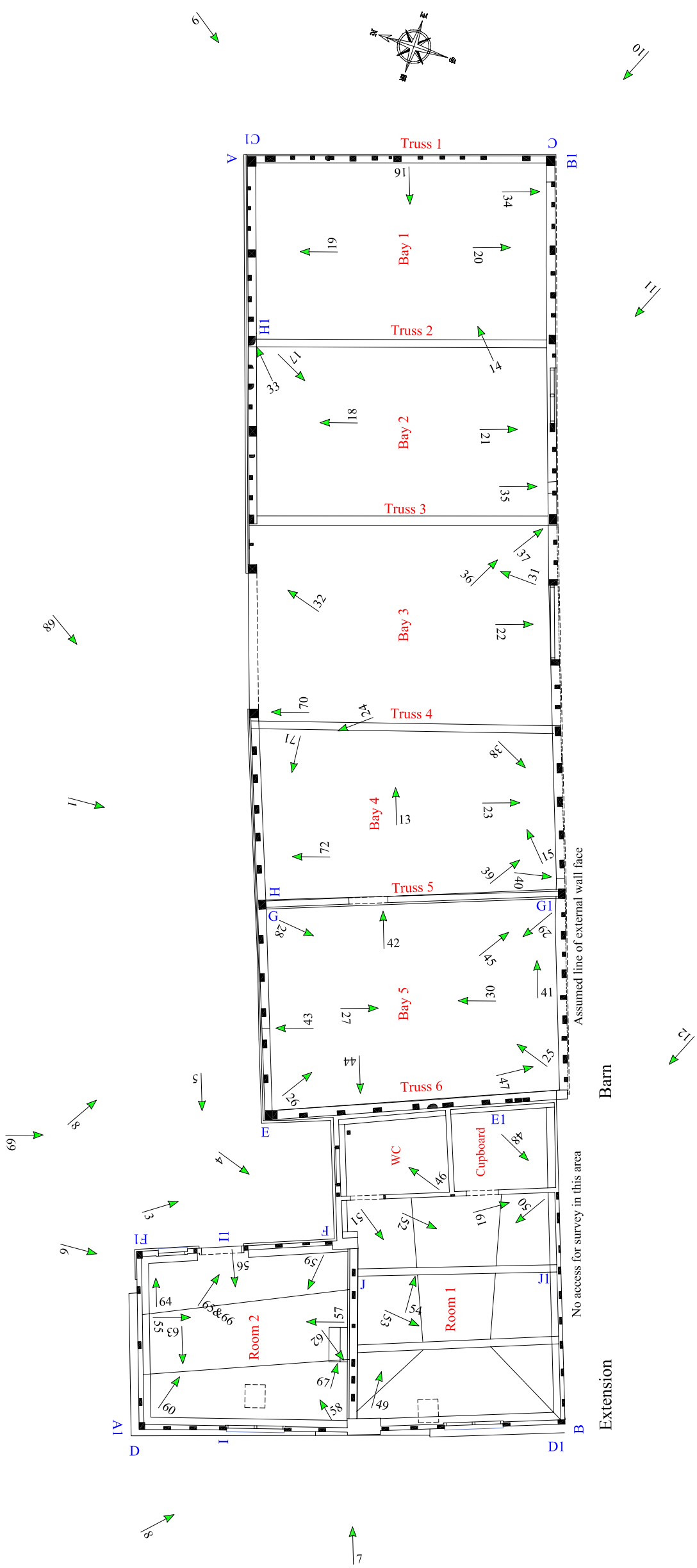
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 Fig. 10 3rd edition OS map, 1921  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile at A4





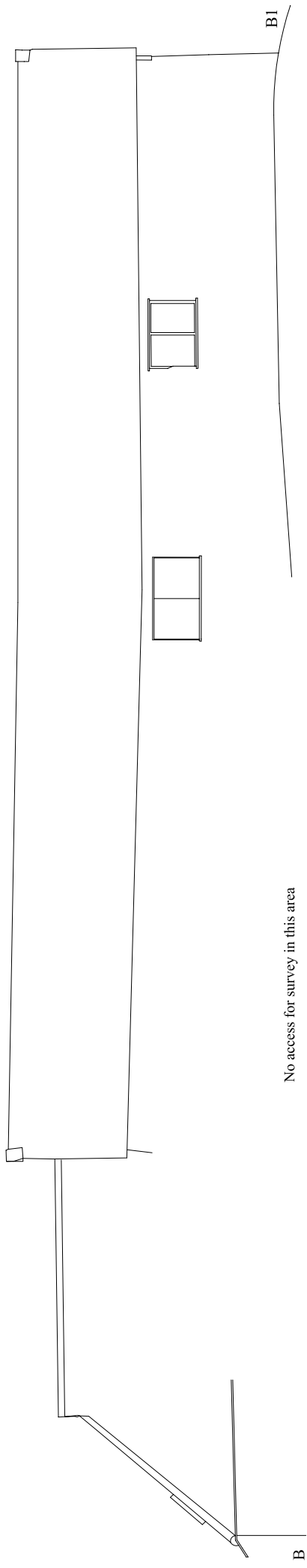
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**Fig. 11 OS map, 1977**  
 Scale: 1:2500 at A4

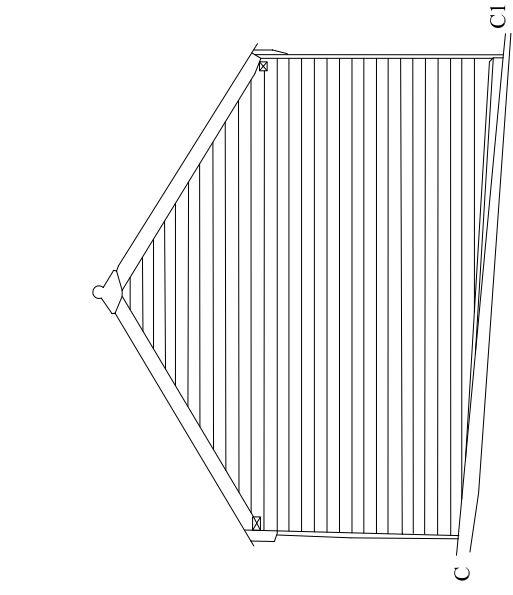


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**Fig. 12 Elevation & floor plan with photographic locations**  
 Scale 1:100 at A3

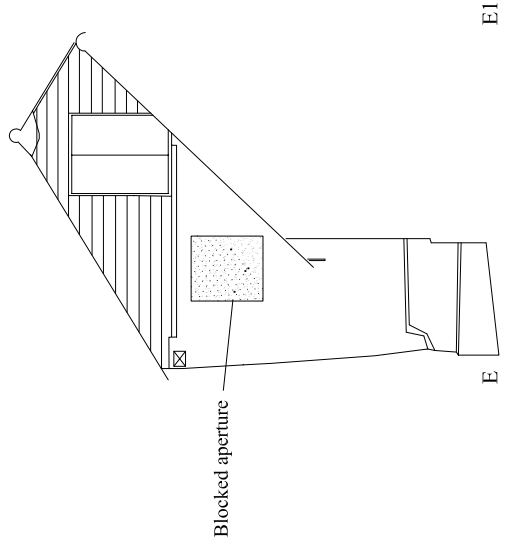




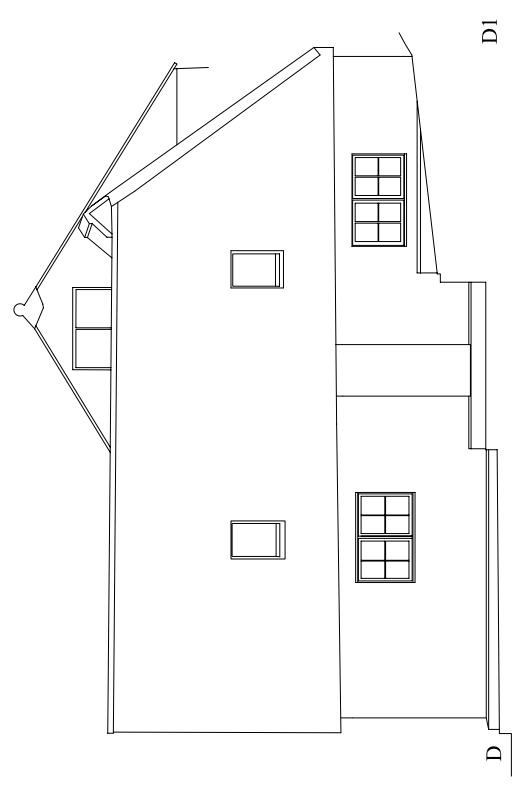
South elevation



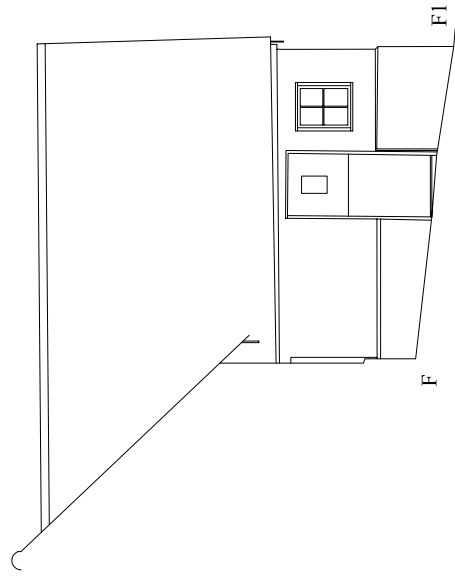
East elevation - barn



West elevation - barn

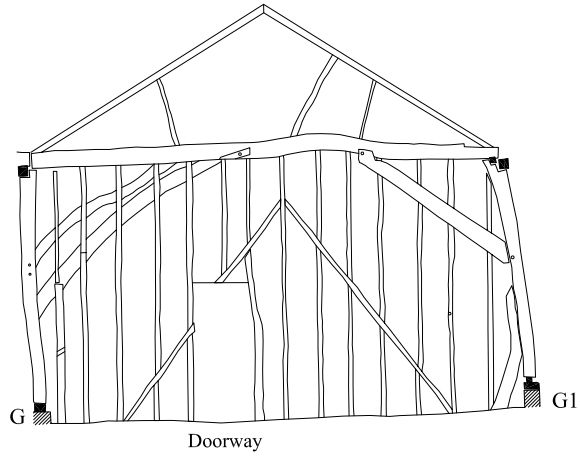


West elevation - extension

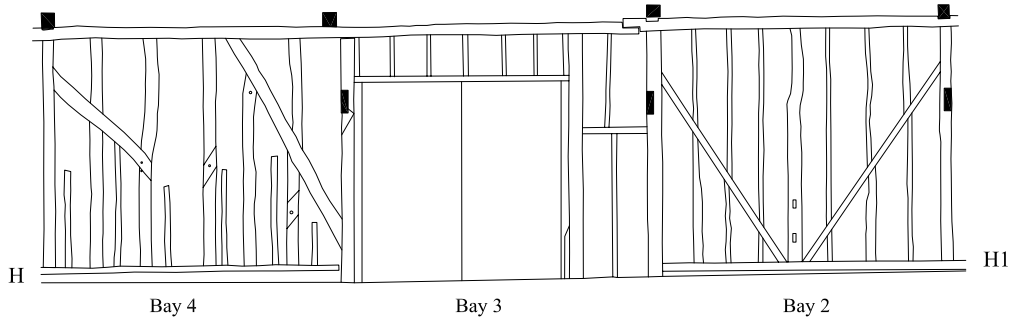


East elevation - extension

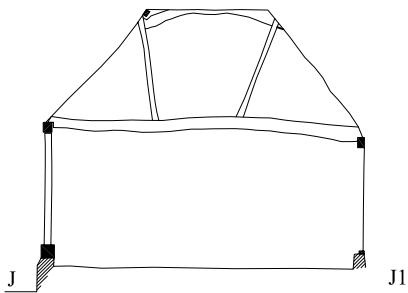




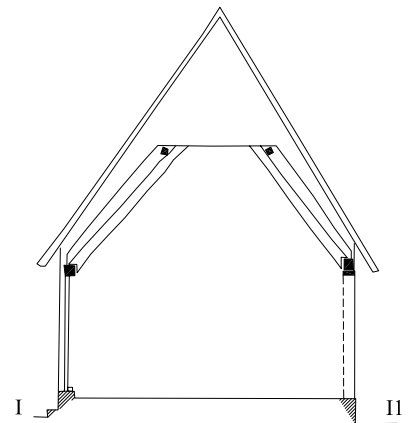
Barn - cross-section through Truss 5



Barn - internal elevation



Extension - cross-section through Room 1



Extension - cross-section through Room 2

