

**HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE,
LOWER GUSTARD WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE,
LOWER GUSTARD WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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NGR: TL 1772 1562	Report No. 3171
Parish: Wheathampstead	Site Code: AS 1119
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3141
Signed:	Date: July 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In July 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at back of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. A programme of historic building recording was conducted in March 2008 (Williamson et al., 2008).</i></p> <p><i>The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, probably in the late 17th/early 18th century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18th/early 19th century, in keeping with other buildings in the area, the building was refaced in red brick. Several other alterations were made to the building in the late 19th/early 20th century.</i></p> <p><i>Local history records that in 1835 the house was converted to a beer-house called The Royal Exchange. Some of the modifications to the building may be attributed to this period of use, as well as its reversion for use as a domestic dwelling which probably occurred in the earlier part of the 20th century.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological monitoring programme undertaken during the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of the house associated with a new extension to the existing house. No archaeological features were located in the area of works except for modern features and a layer of demolition rubble which was probably a result of the phases of alteration that were made to the building from the 18th to the beginning of the 20th century.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>23 July 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3141</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1119</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential – vacant</i>		
Planned development	<i>Refurbishment and alteration</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>No features</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>No Finds</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>Wheathampstead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1772 1562</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 106m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>None</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Michal Rozwadowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>AD Practice Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire: Archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Michal Rozwadowski</i>		
Report no.	<i>3171</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2008</i>		

HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE, LOWER GUSTARD WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. A programme of historic building recording was conducted in March 2008 (Williamson et al., 2008).

The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, probably in the late 17th/early 18th century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18th/early 19th century, in keeping with other buildings in the area, the building was refaced in red brick. Several other alterations were made to the building in the late 19th/early 20th century.

Local history records that in 1835 the house was converted to a beer-house called The Royal Exchange. Some of the modifications to the building may be attributed to this period of use, as well as its reversion for use as a domestic dwelling which probably occurred in the earlier part of the 20th century.

The archaeological monitoring programme undertaken during the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of the house associated with a new extension to the existing house. No archaeological features were located in the area of works except for modern features and a layer of demolition rubble which was probably a result of the phases of alteration that were made to the building from the 18th to the beginning of the 20th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2008 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks at a house known as Hillside on Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire (TL 1772 1562; Figs 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Hayes of AD Practice Ltd, to satisfy part of a condition of Planning/Listed Building Consent relating to the proposed refurbishment, alteration and extension of the building. The condition required the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out during the proposed works.

1.2 The work was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS (dated 22nd July 2008). The programme of works also complied with the document; *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England; EAA Occasional Paper 14* (Gurney 2003), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (revised 2001)*.

1.3 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the publication of the project results, if appropriate;
- to secure the conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

1.4 Research issues for the region are suggested in the East Anglian regional archaeological research frameworks which note that structures of the Industrial Age, dating from 1750 – 1960, face a high rate of loss due to renovation, conversion and redundancy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000). The building falls within this time frame.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 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).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 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 (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 Gustard Wood is a small hamlet located *c.* 1km to the north of the village of Wheathampstead. Lamer Lane, the B651, runs in a northerly direction from Wheathampstead, through Gustard Wood towards Blackmore End and Kimpton. A large area of common land known as Gustard Wood Common is bisected by this road on the north side of the village, whilst the Lamer Park estate lies to the north-east.

2.2 The site lies at the southern end of Gustard Wood on the eastern side of the B651. It comprises a plot of land *c.* 400m², bordered to the north by the property boundary of Oak Cottage and to the south and east by an adjoining field. The building subject to alteration and extension lies at the north-west corner of the site close to the road. There is a small garden to the front and a larger garden to the rear which contains a modern garden shed. The building comprises a small Grade II listed house known as Hillside (Images of England website, IoE number 163988; Appendix 1).

2.3 The site lies at a height of *c.* 106m AOD. It is located on the northern side of the valley of the River Lee and land to the south of the site slopes downwards in the direction of the river. Slightly higher land lies to both the east and west of the site. The site is situated on a solid geology of Upper Chalk. The soils of the area are of the Batcombe association which are derived from plateau drift and clay-with-flints. Batcombe association soils are characterised as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within the parish of Wheathampstead which has its origins in the Saxon period; excavations at the parish church of St. Helen have revealed evidence for an earlier church on the site, as well as eight mid to late Saxon burials. The oldest manor in Wheathampstead is thought to be the Manor of the Rectory. The lands of the manor included property in the village itself as well as land in the north-east of the parish and in Marpool; the large size of this glebe suggesting Saxon origins for the manor (Page 1908, 309).

3.2 In 1060 Edward the Confessor granted much of the parish of Wheathampstead to Westminster Abbey. After the Conquest, the abbey organised their land by establishing two principal manors: one at Wheathampstead with its manor house at the Bury and the other at Kinsbourne or Harpenden with its manor house at Harpendenbury. The Domesday Survey records only one manor at Wheathampstead, that in the possession of Westminster Abbey; however, later documentary references attest the continuing coexistence of the Rectory Manor and Wheathampstead Manor throughout the medieval period (Page 1908, 297). The Domesday Survey records four mills and a priest at Wheathampstead.

3.3 By the 13th century, Westminster had divided the land lying between the demesne lands of the manors of Wheathampstead and Harpenden and granted it out as freehold assarts each comprising an area of 1 carucate (120 acres) (Thompson 2002, 9). Such holdings in the Gustard Wood area included the manors of Lamer and Herons. Lamer (HER 9875) lies on the north-east side of Gustard Wood, while Herons (HER 10470) lies a little distance to the west, with Gustard Wood Common (HER 12477) lying between the two to the north-west.

3.4 In the 14th century Lamer was held by the de la Mare family from whom it is thought to have derived its name (HER 9875; Page 1908, 298). The exact location of the medieval residence at Lamer is unknown, but in the early 17th century, shortly after the property transferred to Sir John Garrard it is thought that the house was rebuilt. This house was in turn rebuilt in brick in the 1760s by the then owner Sir Benet Garrard and the grounds were landscaped by Humphrey Repton (HER 9519). The house was demolished in 1949 although the 18th century stable block still exists. An icehouse in Lamer Park (HER 2256) is also known from the 1881 Ordnance Survey map.

3.5 Throughout the medieval and post-medieval period, the economic base of Wheathampstead and the surrounding areas was essentially agricultural although by the 17th and 18th centuries cloth making had also become a significant source of revenue. The 1770s however, saw the decline of the cloth making industry, coinciding with a rise in paper manufacturing to which use several of the area's mills were converted. Wheelwrights, blacksmiths and coopers are among the other craftsmen documented in Wheathampstead in the 17th and 18th centuries (Coburn *et al* 1978).

3.6 During the 19th century, brewing and malting were also significant local industries, with five maltsters having been recorded in the town in 1839. Two of the known maltings sites in Wheathampstead were owned by the Lattimore family in the late 19th century and the two breweries in the town were owned by William Highby Lattimore and G. Sutton. As in many villages of the region, the cottage industry of straw plaiting, usually carried out by women and children, gave significant extra income to many families during the 18th and 19th centuries.

3.7 Wheathampstead and Gustard Wood are characterised by many surviving historic buildings, many of which are of timber-framed construction. Notable examples at Gustard Wood include the farmhouse at Herons (HER 10470) and the farmhouse at Delaport (HER 9518). Herons is thought to be of early 16th century date but probably has earlier origins; it was cased in red brick in the 18th century. The farmhouse at Delaport which lies to the south-west of Gustard Wood originated in the late 16th century and is interesting as it has been suggested by Smith (1992, 99) as being a derivative of the longhouse tradition.

3.8 Another prominent building lying close to Gustard Wood on the northern side of Wheathampstead is Place Farm, formerly known as Wheathampstead Place. It originated as a late medieval hall house with cross-wings. The HER describes it as grander than an ordinary farmhouse and as such may have been associated with a manorial estate. Within Wheathampstead itself is Lattimores, a 16th century house incorporating an earlier hall house, which in the 18th century was given a parapeted red brick façade (Thompson 2002, 11). It was occupied by the Lattimore family from 1791.

3.9 The site is listed Grade II as being of special architectural or historic interest (Images of England website, IoE number 163988; Appendix 1). The listing states that it has a later 17th century timber frame with an 18th century brick front. Local history (Jeavons 2001, 47) reveals that in 1835 Hillside Cottage was converted to a beer-house and called The Royal Exchange. The Hertfordshire Directory of 1838 lists Thomas Turner as tenant at The Royal Exchange.

3.10 The tithe map for Wheathampstead (DSA4/116/2) dated 1841 covers the Gustard Wood area. The map appears to be slightly inaccurate with not all buildings being shown, although the assessment building can most probably be identified as one of the two represented within plot 928. The accompanying tithe award (DSA4/116/1) reveals that at that time the land was owned by Charles Highby Lattimore who resided at Place Farm. Entries in the various trade directories of the time reveal that Charles Highby Lattimore was a landowner, farmer and barley dealer. It is known that his relation William Highby Lattimore was a maltster and brewer in Wheathampstead and it is therefore likely that The Royal Exchange served as an outlet for the Lattimores'

beer. Plot 928 was described in the title award as cottages and premises then under the occupancy of Abraham Brothers and others.

3.11 The 1851 Kelly's Directory lists Abraham Brothers as a beer retailer at Wheathampstead, with the only beer retailer listed at Gustard Wood being John Edmonds. However, an internet source (A History of Wheathampstead website) does link Abraham Brothers to The Royal Exchange, stating he was a boot and shoemaker and beer seller. The 1891 Census (Jeavons 2001, 79) records that George Spikesley kept The Royal Exchange public house, living with his wife and a lodger. Between at least 1906 and 1917 the directories list a Mrs Sarah Spikesley (or Spiksley) amongst others as a beer retailer in Gustard Wood, and although they do not link her directly to The Royal Exchange the Herts and Essex Trade Directory of 1907-8 confirms the Royal Exchange was still trading.

3.12 The Royal Exchange was advertised for sale by auction on 26th and 27th January 1920. It was to be sold as part of the freehold estate of The Hatfield Brewery along with 106 other licensed houses. The particulars of sale (D/EBy/B91) tell that the property was then held by Mrs Spiksley at an annual rent of £10. The particulars give a description of the building including its rooms (see Appendix 3). Little else is known about the subsequent history of the building, although it is perhaps following the sale in 1920 that it reverted to use as a domestic dwelling.

4 RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

A programme of historic building recording was conducted in March 2008 (Williamson *et al.* 2008), the results of which are summarised below:

4.1 In its original form Hillside represents a timber-framed building of the most humble and simple form, at a level of society which does not often survive. Though in its altered state it is not easy to date, there are several features such as elongated chamfer stops on primary timber work which allows it to be dated to the later 17th century. This places the building at the very end of the timber-framing tradition for domestic houses. In this form it was a tiny two-bayed timber framed house with two rooms on both the ground and first floors and a possible stair turret, now lost. There is minor distinction in the use of chamfer stops which suggest that Room 2 may have been an unheated parlour with Room 1 serving as the hall/kitchen.

4.2 Several fixtures and fittings survive from the earliest identifiable period, including the doors between Rooms 1 and 2 and the cupboard door adjacent to the fireplace with its early 'H' hinge in Room 6. In Room 1 the moulded brackets for supporting roasting spits above the fireplace are a particularly rare survival. A close parallel of later 17th century date is to be found at Coggs Farm Museum, Whitney in Oxfordshire. Throughout, both the timber fabric and surviving features are simple in form.

4.3 At roof level it can be seen that the narrow rooms forming the rear range were not part of the rear building, but were added at a later date, which was also probably timber-framed. The range was almost certainly in existence by the time that the main range was bricked-round as its outer walls are of similar brick fabric. The windows at

the front of the building are of a similar form to those at the rear and are likely to belong to the later remodelling, when much of the timber frame was replaced in brick. Of this period however only the mullions remain: the rest having been substantially replaced in the 20th century.

4.4 The brick fabric, use of chequer and plat band suggest that in the 18th century (or possibly very early 19th century) the building was comprehensively remodelled with a new, fashionable exterior of brick, replacing most of the timber of the north, west and south walls. Only in the original east wall, which had become internal by this date, was the original timber framing and wattle and daub retained.

4.5 The insertion of the chimney at the north end of the building in the early to mid-19th century is probably associated with its documented conversion to The Royal Exchange beer-house in the 1830s, when a second, eccentric doorway was placed adjacent to the main entrance. The Royal Exchange was however clearly very small.

4.6 Alterations in the early 20th century are for the most part piecemeal and clearly lacked money. The remodelled staircase remained awkward, the few new doors and replaced windows are most likely associated with a return to domestic use following the sale of the building by the Hatfield Brewery in the 1920s. Those remaining flaws in its appearance were covered by pebbledash in more recent times to give the cottage the appearance it retains to the present day.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches comprised the observation of all groundworks (DP 3), inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds. A site visit was undertaken to monitor these works on 23/07/08.

5.2 The excavation of foundation trenches was completed by mechanical 360° tracked mini excavator, under the close supervision of an archaeologist. Exposed surfaces of sample sections were cleaned as appropriate and examined. Sections were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The foundation trenches were excavated in locations indicated on Fig. 3. Ground reduction was limited only to the area delimited by foundation trenches and did not extend to the archaeological horizon.

6.1 Section 1

<i>Sample Section 1 Facing S</i> 0.00=106.09		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate amount of rounded gravel and sub-angular flint.
0.15m+	L1001	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent sub-rounded gravel and sub-angular flint.

Description: A foundation Cut F1003 and Brick Wall M1002 were located close to the standing building. The remainder of the section remained undisturbed with topsoil L1000 overlying natural clay L1001.

F1003 was the cut of a foundation trench (0.5+x0.4x0.7m), possibly linear, running from north-west to south-east with very steep almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with L1007, a dark grey silty clay with moderate amount of gravel and flint and occasional fragments of CBM. Wall M1002, located within F1003 was constructed of bricks fragments and bonded with cement. There was no visible coursing type as bricks were placed randomly.

6.2 Section 2 (DP 1)

<i>Sample Section 2 Facing W</i> 0.00=106.06		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1005	Demolition rubble. Dark blackish grey sandy silt with moderate amount of CBM and frequent small pebbles and occasional flint.
0.10 – 0.13m	L1004	Lime mortar surface. Pale white lime mortar.
0.13 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

Description: A shallow layer of demolition rubble, L1005, was visible in section overlying the remains of a lime mortar surface L1004. Remains of this lime mortar surface were located over Topsoil L1000. No archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered.

6.3 Section 3 (DP 2)

<i>Sample Section 3 Facing N</i> 0=106.08		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1006	Concrete pavement. Dark grey concrete slabs
0.03 – 0.13m	L1005	Demolition rubble. As above.
0.13 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

Description: Modern paving slabs, L1006, comprising part of a small patio area were visible in this sample section overlying a layer of demolition rubble, L1005,

which was deposited over Topsoil L1000. No archaeological features were visible in this section and no finds were recovered.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording programme at Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In the northern and eastern parts of the area where foundation trenches were dug, Layer L1005, a dark blackish grey sandy silt with moderate amount of CBM and frequent small pebbles and flint, was present. This layer was *c.* 0.1m thick and only in the south-eastern corner of the areas investigated was it covered by another deposit, that being L1006, modern dark grey concrete slabs of a small patio.

8.2 Beneath L1005 in Sample Section 2, the remains of L1004, a pale white lime mortar surface were visible.

8.3 Beneath L1004, or over most of the area, directly beneath Demolition Rubble L1005 the former Topsoil L1000 was visible. L1000 was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate rounded gravel and sub-angular flint. Beneath L1000, across the whole site, lay L1001, a mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent gravel and flint.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 No archaeological features were present within the foundation trenches except for the cut for a modern wall visible in the south-west corner of the excavated area. Much of the site was covered by a shallow layer of demolition debris containing a significant amount of CBM. A small area of a mortar surface was located along the northern edge of the excavated area.

9.2 The layer of demolition debris covering the site was probably the result of some restoration/adaptation works to the cottage and/or demolition of a structure such as shed that may have previously stood in the area of the current works. The foundation cut located in the south-western corner was not a part of the house foundations and was more likely to be connected with structures located on the adjoining site.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Verulamium Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Peter Hayes of AD Practice Ltd for commissioning the works.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans City and District Council and Ms. Isobel Thompson at the Hertfordshire HER.

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Accessed 17/3/08

APPENDIX 1
BUILDING LISTING DESCRIPTION

IoE Number: 163988

Location: HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE (east side) WHEATHAMPSTEAD, ST
ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

Date listed: 27 September 1984

Date of last amendment: 27 September 1984

Grade II

TL 11 NE WHEATHAMPSTEAD LAMER LANE (east side) GUSTARDWOOD
3/439 Hillside GV II House. Later C17 timber frame. C18 brick front, the chequered
floor band exposed over late C19 roughcast. Steep pitched plain tile roof. Large
external stack on S, the shafts removed. 2 storeys. 2 C19 glazing bar casements, 3
lights each, those of ground floor with cambered heads. C19 plank door with gabled
hood. Interior with chamfer-stopped beams. Inglenook on S. Some C17 and C18
fittings.

APPENDIX 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)

HER No.	NGR: TL	Description
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
677	1713 1604	Stray find of a Roman coin - Antoninianus of Diocletian (296-313).
4602	1706 1501	Supposed line of Roman road, possibly extending between Verulamium (St. Albans) and Baldock.
9540	1710 1564	Section of road of possible Roman origin excavated at Heron's Farm.
Medieval (1066 – 1500)		
1376	1756 1640	Late 12 th -14 th century pottery plus possible evidence for kiln structures found in 1891 during construction of stables at Bleak House.
2864	1751 1641	Doubtful chapel site/medieval open hall house. A cottage, now demolished, is recorded as having had an early 15 th century crown-post roof characteristic of a medieval chapel.
9875	1811 1610	Manorial estate of Lamer or Delamers, thought to have acquired its name from the De la Mare family who held it in the early 14 th century. It is not known whether the 17 th century house stood on the same site as the medieval manor house.
10470	1706 1568	Heron's Farmhouse – timber-framed, early 16 th century but probably has earlier origins. Cased in red brick in the 18 th century, early 19 th century sashes and 20 th century wing.
Post-Medieval (1500 – 1900)		
2256	1796 1607	Icehouse at Lamer Park.
5513	177 157	Letter-box from the Eagle Foundry in Birmingham, 1871-81
7008	1750 1465	Gravel pit identified on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map
9518	1752 1531	Delaport Farm – timber-framed farmhouse of late 16 th century date, altered in the 17 th century and subsequently in the 20 th century. Possibly a derivative of the longhouse tradition.
9519	1809 1613	Site of Lamers/Lamer Park. The house was built in the 1760s in brick by Sir Benet Garrard but demolished in 1949. It replaced an earlier house purportedly built in the early 17 th century by Sir John Garrard who acquired the medieval manor in 1608. 18 th century stable block still stands. The grounds were landscaped by Repton.
Undated		
9541	1689 1561	Cropmark of a linear feature west of Heron's Farm, perhaps linked with the possible Roman road excavated nearby (see 9540).
12477	1739 1598	Gustard Wood Common – registered common land.

APPENDIX 3
EXTRACT FROM 1920 SALE PARTICULARS (DEBy/B91)

‘Freehold Estate Comprising The Hatfield Brewery... together with 107 Licensed Houses attached thereto... to be sold by auction on 26th and 27th January 1920.

Lot 41. The Royal Exchange
(Freehold Beer House),
Gustard Wood, Wheathampstead.

A Red-brick Building with tiled roof and contains:

ON THE FIRST FLOOR:- Four Bed Rooms (two with fireplaces).

ON THE GROUND FLOOR:- Parlour, Tap Room, Kitchen with stone floor, Cellar with stone floor, and store shed.

AT THE REAR:- Garden, Wood Barn, Open Shed and Privy. Urinal at side.

The Property is let to Mrs. Spiksley on Annual Tenancy, subject to three months’ notice (tied for all Malt Liquors), at the Annual Rent of £10.’

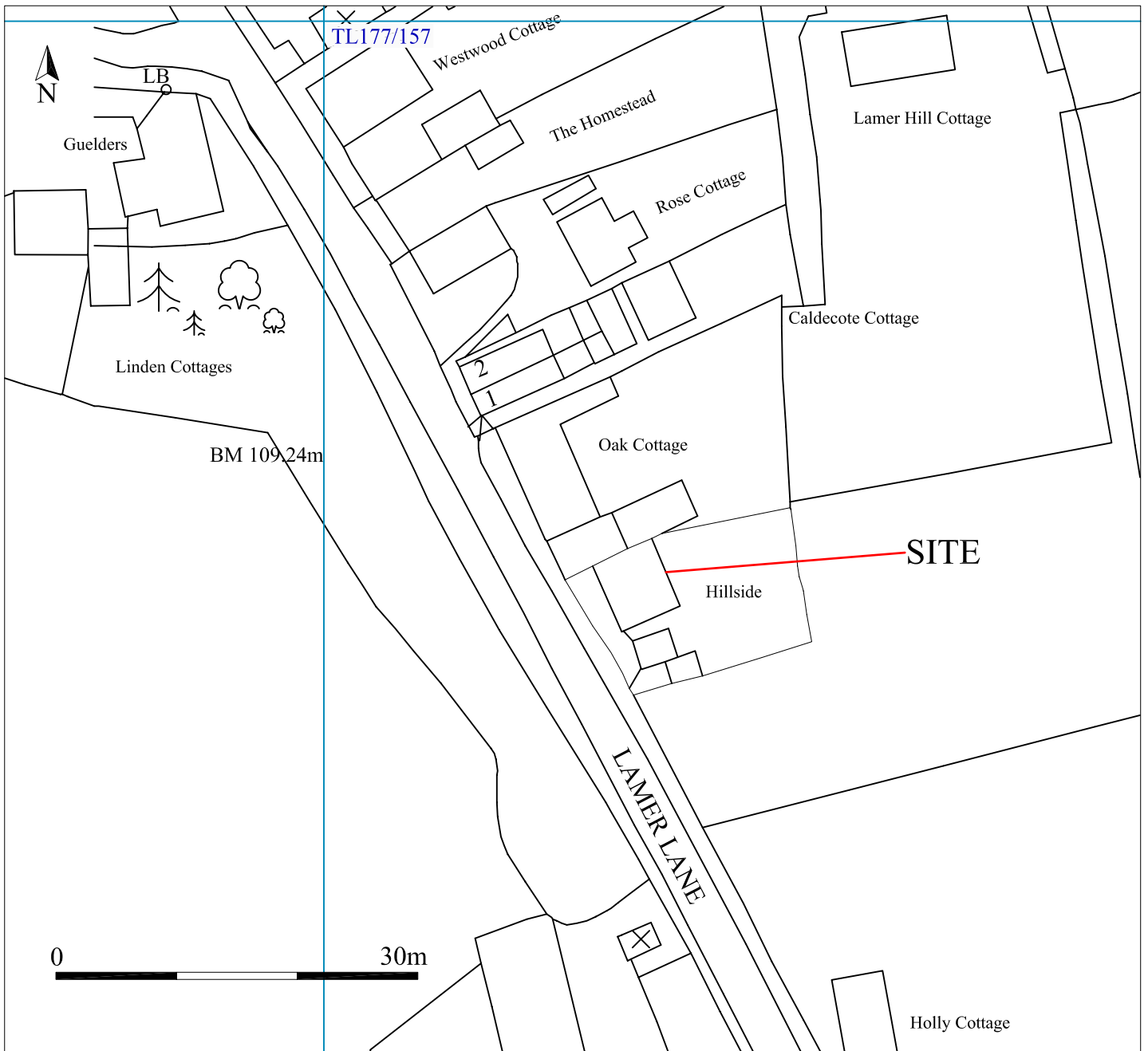
APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans
Village/Town: Gustard Wood	Parish: Wheathampstead
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	AD Practice Ltd
Nature of application:	Refurbishment, alteration and extension
Present land use:	Residential - vacant
Size of application area: c. 400m ²	Size of area investigated: Extension to existing building
NGR (8 figures):	TL 1772 1562
Site Code:	AS 1119
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	July 2008
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Verulamium Museum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: House built c. late 17 th /early 18 th century, with alterations in the 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries.
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	Williamson, A. and Prosser, L. 2008 Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire: Historic building recording. AS 1119.
Summary of fieldwork results:	In July 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. A programme of historic building recording was conducted in March 2008 (Williamson et al., 2008). The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, probably in the late 17 th /early 18 th century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18 th /early 19 th century, in keeping with other buildings in the area, the building was refaced in red brick. Several other alterations were made to the building in the late 19 th /early 20 th century. Local history records that in 1835 the house was converted to a beer-house called The Royal Exchange. Some of the modifications to the building may be attributed to this period of use, as well as its reversion for use as a domestic dwelling which probably occurred in the earlier part of the 20 th century. The archaeological monitoring programme was undertaken during the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of the house associated with a new extension to the existing house. No archaeological features were located in the area of works except for modern features and a layer of demolition rubble which was probably a result of the phases of alteration that were made to the building from the 18 th to the beginning of the 20 th century.
Author of summary: Newton, A. A. S	Date of Summary: 24 September 2008

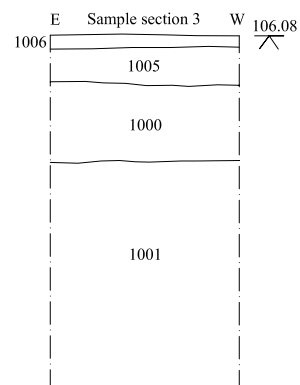
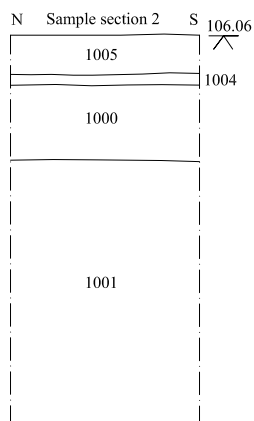
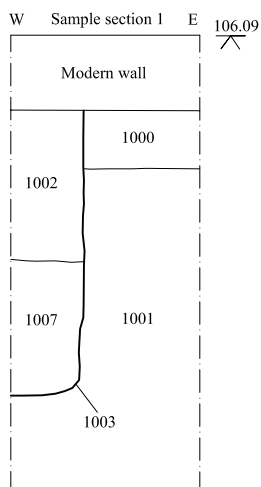
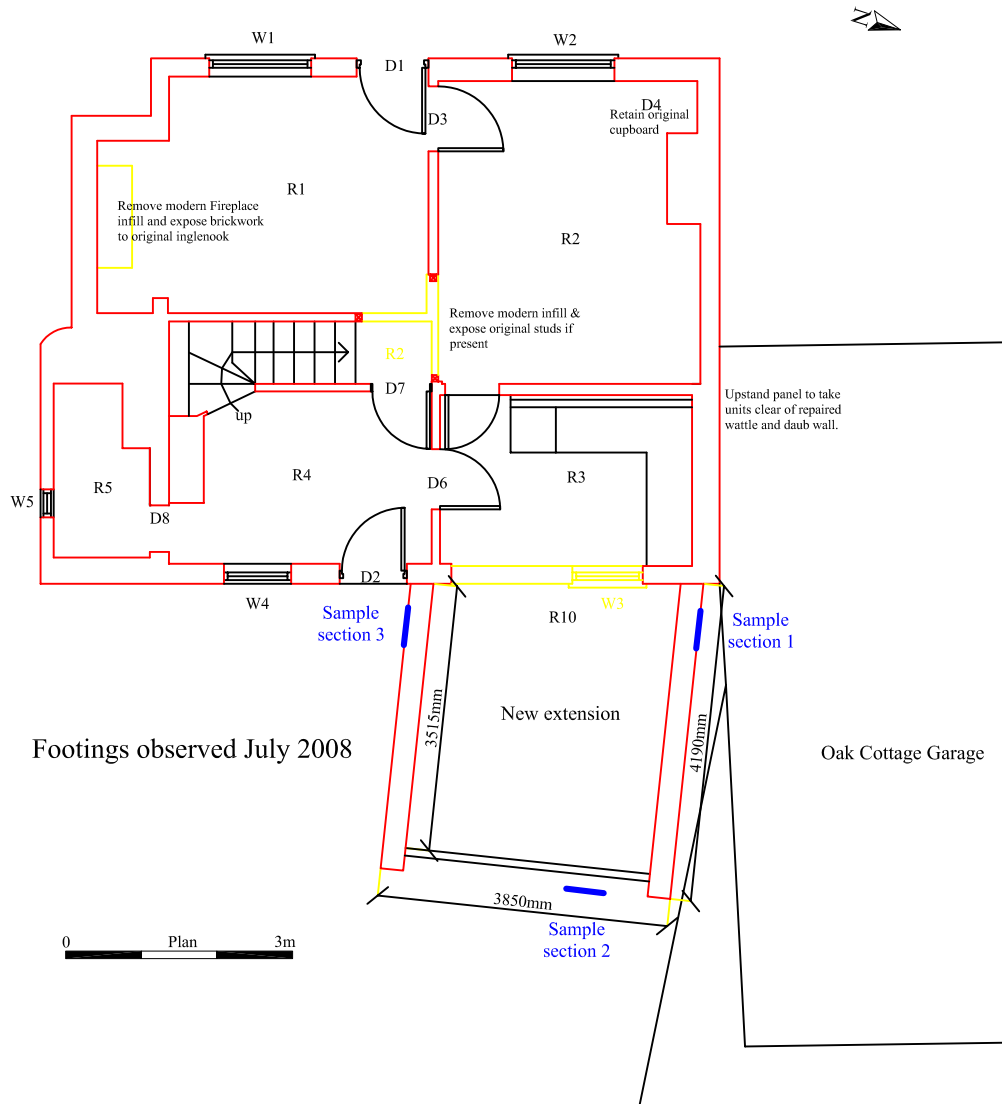


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Fig. 1 Site location
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location
Scale 1: 500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Footings for extension

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4