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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

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

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

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NGR: TL 1772 1562	Report No. 3164
Parish: Wheathampstead	Site Code: AS 1119
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3141
Signed:	Date: April 2008

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name		<i>Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire</i>	
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In March 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. This was followed by programmes of archaeological monitoring and recording in April 2008 and July 2008. The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, most probably in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p> <p><i>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<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p> <p><i>The first phase of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of the dirt floor within the two original rooms (numbered 1 and 2). It identified a flint with crushed chalk and brick foundation along the exterior and interior walls, which was capped by a single course of red brick.</i></p> <p><i>The July archaeological monitoring programme was undertaken during ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches to the rear of the house as part of a new extension to the existing house. No archaeological features were located in the area of works.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>18<sup>th</sup> March 2008</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		<i>3141</i>	Site code
			<i>AS 1119</i>
Type of project		<i>Historic building 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>House built c. late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with alterations in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
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. 400m<sup>2</sup></i>	
NGR		<i>TL 1772 1562</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>c. 109m AOD</i>	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		<i>None</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Amy Williamson/Lee Prosser/ Richard Greene</i>	
Funded by		<i>AD Practice Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Williamson, A., Prosser, L. &amp; Greene, R.</i>	
Report no.		<i>3164</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>April 2008</i>	

# HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE, LOWER GUSTARD WOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

## **SUMMARY**

*In March 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, most probably in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Local history tells us 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<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The archaeological monitoring and recording carried out during April 2008 was undertaken during the excavation of the dirt floor within the two original rooms (numbered 1 and 2). It identified a flint with crushed chalk and brick foundation along the exterior and interior walls. The flint and crushed chalk extended to a depth of between 0.10m and 0.20m below the dirt floor surface, which was capped by a single course of red brick.*

*The archaeological monitoring and recording conducted during July 2008 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<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March 2008 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a house known as Hillside on Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire (TL 1772 1562; Figs 1 & 2). This was followed by programmes of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at the house in April 2008 and July 2008. The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Hayes of A D Practice Ltd on behalf of his client, 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 recording and analysis of the building in advance of the proposed works.

1.2 The historic building recording was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS (dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 2008). The recording was carried out to Level 3 as

defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006. It was also carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001). The relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) were also followed.

1.3 The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS (dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 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).

1.4 As set out in the IFA documents and English Heritage document, the objectives of the historic building recording were:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure identified for alteration, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the building which would be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context, and;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration.

1.5 The objectives of the programmes of archaeological monitoring and recording 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.

1.6 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*

1.7 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).

1.8 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.

1.9 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 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 assessment site lies at the southern end of Gustard Wood on the east side of the B651. It comprises a plot of land *c.* 400m<sup>2</sup>, bordered to the north by the property boundary of Oak Cottage and to the south and east by an adjoining field. The assessment building 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).

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **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. These are listed in Appendix 2 and plotted below (Fig. 3). Relevant entries have also been discussed in Section 4.

#### **3.2 Historical and Cartographic Documents**

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) in Hertford. All available material regarding the study area and the building was consulted and is listed in Appendix 3. These sources are discussed in Section 5.1 and reproduced as Figs 4-10.

#### **3.3 Secondary Sources**

The principal source for secondary material was HALS as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

#### **3.4 The Building**

3.4.1 The site was visited on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2008 in order to compile the description of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description was carried out by Amy Williamson and Lee Prosser. Drawings provided by the client were checked for their accuracy and supplemented where necessary, and are included with annotations (Figs 11 and 12).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Amy Williamson using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 13).

### **4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The site lies within the parish of Wheathampstead which has its origins in the Saxon period; excavations at the parish church of St. Helen having 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).

4.2 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.

4.3 By the 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

4.4 In the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> century stable block still exists. An icehouse in Lamer Park (HER 2256) is also known from the 1881 Ordnance Survey map. During the post-medieval period Lamer emerged as an important manor, most of the small manors either being disintegrated or incorporated with the larger estates, principally Rothamsted, Lamer and Annables or Kinsbournebury (Page 1908 298).

4.5 Throughout the medieval and post-medieval period, the economic base of Wheathampstead and the surrounding areas was essentially agricultural although by the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Coburn *et al* 1978).

4.6 During the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century and the two breweries in the town were owned by William Highby Lattimore and G. Sutton.



4.7 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The straw ribbons produced were used in the manufacture of straw hats either being sold to Luton (the centre of the straw hat industry) or made on a small scale in the village. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century editions of the Kelly's Directory reveal that straw hat manufacture was taking place in Gustard Wood at that time.

4.8 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 16<sup>th</sup> century date but probably has earlier origins; it was cased in red brick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The farmhouse at Delaport which lies to the south-west of Gustard Wood originated in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and is interesting as it has been suggested by Smith (1992, 99) as being a derivative of the longhouse tradition.

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

## **5 THE SITE**

### **5.1 Documentary Sources**

5.1.1 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 17<sup>th</sup> century timber frame with an 18<sup>th</sup> century brick front.

5.1.2 Local history (Jeavons 2001, 47) reveals that in 1835 Hillside Cottage was converted to a beer-house and called The Royal Exchange. The history of the tenure-ship of the building during its period of use as The Royal Exchange can be traced through historical sources, starting with the Hertfordshire Directory of 1838 which lists Thomas Turner at The Royal Exchange.

5.1.3 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 therefore likely that The Royal Exchange served as an outlet for the Lattimores' beer. Plot 928 was described in the tithe award as cottages and premises then under the occupancy of Abram Brothers and others.

5.1.4 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. By 1869, the Kelly's Directory lists Mrs Ann Bothers as a beer retailer at Gustard Wood whilst subsequent editions list Mrs A Brothers, John Brothers and William Welsh all as beer retailers in the area, although none of these editions list the premises to which they were linked.

5.1.5 The 1891 Census (Jeavons 2001, 79) records that George Spikesley kept The Royal Exchange public house, living with his wife and a lodger. The Kelly's Directories also list him as a beer retailer in Gustard Wood at this time. 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.

5.1.6 The Royal Exchange was advertised for sale by auction on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> 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 4). 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.

## 5.2 Cartographic Sources

5.2.1 The earliest cartographic sources reproduced are Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire dating to 1766 (Fig. 4) and Bryant's 1822 map of Hertfordshire (Fig. 5). Both maps are drawn at too small a scale to accurately identify the assessment building itself, although at a general level, comparison with more recent maps reveals the layout of the settlement to have hardly altered, with very limited expansion having occurred during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

5.2.2 On both maps Gustard Wood is shown as a cluster of buildings to the south-east and south-west of a cross-roads, with Gustard Wood Common to the north-west. The principal residence of Lamer is shown to the north-east of the village, the Dury and Andrews map identifying the then owner as Sir Benet Garrard. Woodland and landscaped grounds are seen surrounding the house. Bryant's map also identifies the other prominent sites in the area, including Delaports and Herons Farm. Place Farm is shown on the northern outskirts of Wheathampstead.

5.2.3 The tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 6) provides the first detailed view of the area. The large open expanse at the top of the map is Gustard Wood Common, with the settlement focussed on the south side at the intersection of the two main roads. The buildings shown on the east side of Lamer Lane are not easily equated with those

shown on the later Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 7), although it seems most likely that the southernmost structure shown within Plot 928 can be identified as the assessment building.

5.2.4 The 1881 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) is the first map upon which the assessment site can be clearly identified. The building is seen bordering the road, with a small outbuilding lying to the south and two others to the rear. Paths are defined within the garden, and the position of a well is marked just to the south outside the present site boundary. An Ordnance Survey height benchmark is shown on the south-west corner of the building, suggesting that it was of some local importance.

5.2.5 The following Ordnance Survey map which is dated 1898 (Fig. 8) shows Gustard Wood to have undergone very little development, with there being no discernible changes to the assessment building.

5.2.6 The 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) is very similar showing very few changes in the area, although the hamlet by this time had acquired a church, St. Peter's having been built on the main road to the north of the settlement. In terms of the site itself, there are no visible changes to the assessment building, although a boundary has been introduced representing the present southern boundary of the site, and the small outbuilding previously seen to the far east of the site is no longer shown.

5.2.7 The 1972 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10) shows the western boundary of the assessment site to have been altered so that the house is no longer seen standing directly at the roadside, instead being set back by c. 3-4m with a small garden at the front. The map also appears to show some modification and/or replacement of the outbuildings to the south and east.

## **6 THE BUILDING (Figs 11 and 12)**

### **6.1 Exterior**

6.1.1 Hillside is a two storey house of timber-framed construction, though the external walls have been substantially replaced in brickwork. The exterior has been rendered with fine pebbledash consisting of a hard cement base and quartz chippings. These appear mechanically applied, and it is likely they are of late 20<sup>th</sup> century date, rather than the 19<sup>th</sup> century given in the listing. The west elevation faces onto the road and has a discontinuous plat band between floors which respects the former position of the corner posts of the original timber frame (Plate 1). It has been left un-rendered, exhibiting three courses of red brickwork laid in Flemish bond with over-fired headers forming a chequer pattern. Exposed walling within also preserves this pattern, signifying the building's former external appearance. This elevation is asymmetrical; the front door being offset to the south with a window on either side at both ground and first floor levels. The entrance is sheltered by a fairly simple porch resting on shaped chamfered and stopped brackets and modern corbel bricks, with plain barge boards and a cement tiled roof. The door itself is a modern replacement probably dating to the 1920s/30s (again at variance to the listing) and has applied flat

beading, a central diamond pane and 1930s letterbox, but housed in a deep, robust chamfered frame of earlier date and reached by a high brick step. The windows are all of the same form, with the lower two lying beneath cambered heads whilst the upper two have a moulded lintel directly beneath the eaves. Each window is of six lights, the central two lights of each window forming a side-hung casement. The sills have been replaced. The west roof pitch is peg-tiled and is pierced by a rendered chimney stack with a surviving chimney pot at the north end.

6.1.2 The rear elevation is also asymmetrical, with a door sited off-centre to the south opposite the main entrance (Plate 2). The door appears to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, comprising two lower bead-moulded thin panels and two upper glazed panels. The ground floor has two outer windows, whilst the first floor has two windows, closely spaced. The windows are of similar form to those on the front elevation, each consisting of four lights with a side-hung casement. The east roof pitch is slated.

6.1.3 The south elevation has a large external chimney with offsets and shoulders, now truncated and tiled (Plate 3). A second, probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century shaft to the east rises through a small pent-roofed outshut. The outshut has a single two-light window to the south and a blocked door on its east side. The roof is covered with cement peg tiles. The north elevation is plain.

## 6.2 Interior – Ground Floor

### *Room 1*

6.2.1 The building comprises a main range divided into two rooms, with two further rooms housed within an addition at the rear and a small outshut to the south. The main door opens directly onto a small living room (Room 1) occupying the south-west corner of the building. The surfaces of the external walls have been stripped revealing lime plaster over red brickwork of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date, laid in Flemish bond with over-fired headers forming a chequer pattern; average brick dimensions are 8½" x 2½" x 4" (213mm x 65mm x 100mm). The room has a central north-south bridging joist which is fairly waney and roughly chamfered with a very crude stop on the east face at either end. The room has a low ceiling now rendered with artex and an earth floor, formerly paved.

6.2.2 The main feature of the room is a deep inglenook fireplace on the south side (Plate 4). The fireplace has a large timber bressumer with an applied moulded fascia and narrow moulded shelf supported in the centre by a shaped bracket, all characteristic of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Most importantly, preserved above the shelf two original highly stylised moulded brackets for roasting spits survive from the period (Plate 5). The inglenook retains inset seats on either side, the remnants of small cupboards to the rear and a pot hook. There is also ironwork springing from the back wall to the bressumer and other inserted ironwork in the upper areas. The jambs of the fireplace have been replaced in brick, and although distinct from the surrounding brickwork, are of the same fabric. Within the wall to the right of the fireplace is a small timber with holes for pegs whose function is unknown.

6.2.3 The south-east corner of the room is occupied by a boxed-in staircase, partly lined with horizontal bead-moulded boarding which formerly extended around the

entire room to a dado. A small doorway (door now missing) gives access to an under-stair closet. Within the closet the stair carcass is seen to be of silky pine of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and therefore not original. However, elements of the original rear wall framing are visible, including the sill beam and studwork with fragments of plaster adhering, elsewhere clearly later nogged with brick (Plate 6). One of the studs retains an early pintel for an earlier under-stair closet door, suggesting that the original staircase was smaller and wound in a tighter and steeper way. Adjacent to the north a doorway leads east into the kitchen (Room 4).

6.2.4 The west wall has a window with two robust moulded mullions, these and the side frames having simple steep chamfers. The glazing itself appears replaced in modern times. The north wall comprises an internal studwork partition, with an original doorway at the west end adjacent to the front door and a wide inserted aperture at the east end, both leading into Room 2 (Plate 7). The door consists of three wide boards with vertical ovolo mouldings, ledged to the rear and with short strap hinges on pintels and is characteristic of the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The latch which survives on the rear face is possibly original, but the corresponding handle has been replaced.

### *Room 2*

6.2.5 Room 2 has a central north-south bridging joist of slightly better quality than Room 1. It is waney on the east but has a good chamfer on the west with a lamb's-tongue/wave moulded stop of elongated form typical of a late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 8).

6.2.6 The west wall is of the same red brickwork as seen in Room 1, with many over-fired and glazed headers. The brickwork of the north wall is similar, although incorporates fewer over-fired headers. The average dimensions of the bricks here are 8½" x 2¼" x 4¼" (213mm x 57mm x 108mm). The west wall contains a window as in Room 1 with a central casement with scrolled catch. To the south, lying adjacent to the main door, is a former external doorway aperture now in-filled with Fletton brickwork (Plate 9).

6.2.7 The north wall has a chimney stack constructed in similar, but apparently slightly later red brickwork of average dimensions 9" x 2½" x 4" (230mm x 65mm x 100mm). A straight edge to the wall suggests that this is a later insertion. The timber chimney-piece has been removed but is stored on site in the shed, and appears early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (Plate 10). Only is a cambered arch supported by an iron plate, with a later inset remains visible. A cupboard located to the west, in the recess created by the chimney stack has a door of two plain panels with a small original knob. As in Room 1, this room was also formerly wainscoted at the lower level. On the east wall a boarded and bead-moulded door of 19<sup>th</sup> century date with slender strap hinges leads to Room 3 at the rear.

### *Room 3*

6.2.8 Room 3 occupies the north-east corner of the building within the rear extension. On the west wall, the fabric of the original external east wall of the building is visible, comprising sill beam, mid-rail, studs and a heavily decayed corner

post at the north end (Plate 11). Three of the four panels preserve original wattle and daub (Plate 12), whilst the fourth is nogged with 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork.

6.2.9 The north wall comprises exposed sandy red brickwork as elsewhere, but also preserves a very decayed mid-rail at ceiling level. The east wall contains a window as before, but with early 20<sup>th</sup> century furniture. The floor has modern tiles.

6.2.10 The partition wall between this room and Room 4 to the south appears to be constructed of nogged timber framing. The doorway through has robust jambs but contains a 19<sup>th</sup> century door, bead-moulded on both sides, with three ledges to the rear and long, delicate strap hinges.

#### *Room 4*

6.2.11 Room 4 was latterly used as the kitchen, giving access to the stairs. It retains a tiled floor and full-height, vertical bead-moulded boarding to the three internal walls (Plate 13), whereas the external wall has largely been stripped, revealing plastered red brickwork incorporating timber bearers. This wall contains a window similar to those seen elsewhere, whilst the west wall preserves late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century bracketed shelves.

6.2.12 A brick built chimney is located on the south side of the room, to the east of which is a modern door now detached from its frame, which leads into the little low outshut. This room (5) forms a WC; the interior is very plain with no features of note except the corbelling of the earlier stack. Within Room 4 a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century door to the north-west of the chimney stack leads to the stairway. The door is boarded, with braces and ledges to the rear.

#### *Stair*

6.2.13 The stair is of winder form and probably of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, although elements of the enclosing structure appear to be of some age. The east wall of the stair vestibule retains substantial elements of the original timber frame. The framing is generally very waney and includes a chamfered wall plate with a simple scarf joint, and several studs visible within the plaster.

### **6.3 First Floor**

6.3.1 The first floor is arranged as below, with two main rooms to the front and two smaller rear rooms, all given access by a small landing. Throughout the front two rooms (Rooms 6 and 7) the original wall plates are visible, now resting on top of the brickwork, together with a tie beam dividing the rooms.

#### *Room 6*

6.3.2 Room 6 is given access through a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century four plain panel door with contemporary architrave. The room has wide 19<sup>th</sup> century softwood floorboards and a simple skirting. The walls are plastered, the west wall having a window of the same form as those seen on the ground floor (Plate 14), with a scrolled catch and stay and moulded window sill.

6.3.3 The south wall comprises a fireplace with simple brick jambs. It has a very plain moulded upper shelf, a deep boxed frieze and a grate of 1930s/50s date. Adjoining to the east, set against the shoulder of the chimney breast is a small cupboard (Plate 15). The door is of wide oak boards with three simple nailed ledges to the rear and is attached with early 18<sup>th</sup> century hinges with finials (Plate 16), and has a rudimentary timber pull.

#### *Room 7*

6.3.4 Room 7 is entered through a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century four plain panel door with knobs of fruit-/hard-wood. The tie beam is visible on the south wall, the soffit of which has wide, blocked out mortices presumably for braces and two narrow inner mortices, apparently for studs. The west wall contains a window partly modernised as before, above which the wall plate is visible.

6.3.5 The surviving wall plate on the east wall is more informative. It reveals the position of an upright member on the line of the existing door to Room 8, and to the north an area of chamfering and stopping indicates the position of a former window. A line in the plaster also highlights the position of a tension (downward) brace in the north-east corner.

6.3.6 On the north wall the applied chimney breast continuing from Room 2 below retains a little cast iron shelf with grate of probable 1880s date (Plate 17). A fitted cupboard which is probably of late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date adjoins to the east. The floor consists of narrow modern floorboards and there is a simple skirting.

#### *Room 8*

6.3.7 The door between Rooms 7 and 8 is a 20<sup>th</sup> century four panel door with 1930s handle in Art Deco style. The floor in this room, including the joists, has apparently been replaced in modern times. The walls are all plastered; the south and west walls being of lath and plaster, whilst traces of timbering survive at wall plate level on the external north and east walls. There is a window on the east wall. A bead-moulded door with strap hinges in the south wall leads into Room 9.

#### *Room 9*

6.3.8 Room 9 comprises the bathroom. A 20<sup>th</sup> century four plain panel door with a 1930s handle leads from the landing to the west. The door jambs are however original, and preserve a recess to house the ledge of an earlier door. The wall plates are visible at ceiling level, as well as a timber on the partition wall which is secured to the wall plate of the main range by an iron strap. A window on the east wall is as before, with scrolled catch and stay. The bathroom fittings are modern, including a reproduction Victorian sink on decorative cast iron brackets.

### **6.4 Roof**

6.4.1 The roof was observed from an access hatch within Room 6, though it was not safe to inspect in more detail. Over the main range the roof is of oak construction,

comprising two bays with a single dividing truss of trapped side purlin form marking the lower room division. On this truss the collar retains redundant pegs for two original oak studs as well as queen posts, with secondary studs cogged in to give additional support. The single purlins in each pitch are continuous and are further supported by bird-mouthed collars at half-bay intervals. Fairly waney rafter couples (ten per bay) with tagged assembly marks are pegged at the apex. Alternate rafters ride over the backs of the purlins whilst the rest are jointed to the purlins. Nailed-on wind braces survive in the east pitch at both the north and south ends, as well as fragmentary traces of tile battens. The west pitch has horizontal boarding beneath the tiles. Timber framing survives in the gable ends, including collars trapping the purlins and several studs, though not all these are original (Plate 18). The panels of the south gable are in-filled with 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork, the central panels being laid on-edge. The panels of the north gable are infilled with brickwork of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, contemporary with the inserted chimney stack at that end (Plate 19).

6.4.2 Two fairly waney bridging joists, scarfed at the centre which support the ceiling of the first floor extend to either side of the central truss. The common joists are jointed into these by simple mortices and at their outer ends are nailed onto the rafters.

6.4.3 The roof over the rear range overrides the main roof with secondary rafters laid in a shallow pitch. Remains of earlier battens show that this is a secondary feature. It comprises common rafters of softwood, nailed over the apex and supported by a single purlin with a central splayed scarf. This purlin is supported in turn by struts which rest on the wall plate of the original structure (Plate 20).

6.4.4 Two small valley boards suggest that a small roof once extended from the original east pitch – possibly a stair turret or outshut.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

*April 2008*

### **7 METHOD OF WORK**

7.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of all groundworks, specifically, excavation of the dirt floors within Rooms 1 and 2, as well as inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features. The tile flooring had been removed at the time that the monitoring began. Site visits were undertaken to monitor these works on 28/04/08, 29/04/08 and 01/05/08.

7.2 The excavation of each room was completed by hand, 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.



## 8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The excavation within Rooms 1 and 2 extended to a depth of approximately 0.30m below the original dirt surface, exposing the foundation below the interior and exterior walls. Individual section descriptions are presented below:

### 8.1 Section 1 (Fig. 14; DP 33)

<i>Sample Section 1</i>		
0.00 = 106.51m AOD		
0.0 – 0.03m	M1003	Mortar sub-floor or base for tiles.
0.03 – 0.20m	M1001	Flint stone and crushed chalk foundation.
0.20+m	L1000	Subsoil. Light yellow orange silty clay with white chalk flecking.

*Description:* Section 1 faced east and was located along the west wall under the west entrance/doorway within Room 1. Observed within the section was a flint and crushed chalk foundation (M1001) lying on natural subsoil (L1000) at a depth of between 0.03m and 0.20m. Above the flint and chalk foundation was a thin layer of mortar or compacted clay (M1003) that appeared to serve as a sub-floor for a tile floor. The tiles could be seen within the threshold of the doorway. It appeared that 3 or 4 courses of tile comprised the threshold below the wooden door.

### 8.2 Section 2 (Fig. 14; DP 34)

<i>Sample Section 2</i>		
0.00 = 106.36m AOD		
0.03 – 0.10m	M1002	Brick, single course, part of foundation or sub-floor.
0.10 – 0.20m	M1001	Flint stone and crushed chalk foundation.
0.20+m	L1000	Subsoil. Light yellow orange silty clay with white chalk flecking.

*Description:* Section 2 faced south and was located along the north wall within Room 2. Observed within the section was the flint stone and crushed chalk foundation (M1001) lying on the natural subsoil (L1000) at a depth between 0.10m and 0.20m. Above the flint stones and chalk was a course of red bricks laid end to end (M1002), which appeared to lay just below the surface of the dirt floor (between approximately 0.03m and 0.10m). Above this course were additional courses of red brick which were rendered with plaster. The mortar sub-floor M1003 was not obvious in this section.

### 8.3 Section 3 (Fig. 14; DP 35)

<i>Sample Section 3</i>		
0.00m = 106.48m AOD		
0.0 – 0.03m	M1003	Mortar sub-floor or base for tiles.
0.03 – 0.10m	M1002	Brick, single course, part of foundation or sub-floor.
0.10 – 0.20m	M1001	Flint stone and crushed chalk foundation.
0.20+m	L1000	Subsoil. Light yellow orange silty clay with white chalk flecking.

*Description:* Section 3 faced north and was located along the east to west oriented interior wall between Rooms 1 and 2, partially underneath the west doorway. Observed within the section was the flint stone and crushed chalk foundation (M1001) lying on the natural subsoil (L1000) at a depth of between 0.10m and 0.20m. Above the flint stones and chalk was a course of red bricks laid end to end (M1002), which appeared to lie just below the surface of the dirt floor (between approximately 0.03m and 0.10m). Above the single brick course was a thin layer of mortar or compacted clay (M1003) that possibly served as a sub-floor for a tile floor (0.0m to 0.03m below the surface). A wooden beam lay on top of the mortar sub-floor, which butted up against the door frame of the (west) doorway separating rooms 1 and 2.

July 2008

## 9 METHODOLOGY

9.1 The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new extension to Hillside cottage comprised the observation of all groundworks (DP 38), 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.

9.2 The excavation of foundation trenches was completed by mechanical 360° tracked mini excavator fitted, 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.

## 10 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The foundation trenches were excavated in locations indicated on Fig. 15. Ground reduction was limited only to the area delimited by foundation trenches and did not extend to the archaeological horizon.

### 10.1 Section 4

<i>Sample Section 1 Facing SE</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2000	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate amount of rounded gravel and sub-angular flint.
0.15m+	L2001	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent sub-rounded gravel and sub-angular flint.

*Description:* A foundation cut F2003 and a brick wall M2002 were located close to the standing building. The remainder of the section remained undisturbed with topsoil L2000 overlying natural clay L2001.

F2003 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 L2007, a dark grey silty clay with moderate amount of gravel and flint and occasional fragments of CBM. Wall M1002, located within F2003 was constructed of bricks fragments and bonded with cement. There was no visible coursing type as bricks were placed randomly.

## 10.2 Section 5 (DP 36)

<i>Sample Section 2 Facing SW</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2005	Demolition rubble. Dark blackish grey sandy silt with moderate amount of CBM and frequent small pebbles and occasional flint.
0.10 – 0.13m	L2004	Lime mortar surface. Pale white lime mortar.
0.13 – 0.33m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L2001	Natural. As above.

*Description: A shallow layer of demolition rubble, L2005, was visible in section overlying the remains of a lime mortar surface L2004. Remains of this lime mortar surface were located over Topsoil L2000. No archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered.*

## 10.3 Section 6 (DP 37)

<i>Sample Section 3 Facing NW</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L2006	Concrete pavement. Dark grey concrete slabs
0.03 – 0.13m	L2005	Demolition rubble. As above.
0.13 – 0.33m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L2001	Natural. As above.

*Description: Modern paving slabs, L2006, comprising part of a small patio area were visible in this sample section overlying a layer of demolition rubble, L2005, which was deposited over Topsoil L2000. No archaeological features were visible in this section and no finds were recovered.*

## 11 CONFIDENCE RATING

11.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## 12 DEPOSIT MODEL

12.1 The deposit model could not be determined from the interior of the structure. Subsoil L1000 was the predominant soil within the floor of the building, although this soil appeared to have been made-up ground containing patches of chalky, silty soil and tile fragments.

12.2 Within the structure it was observed in all sections that M1001, the flint and crushed chalk foundation layer, overlay the Subsoil L1000. M1001 lay at a depth of between 0.03m and 0.10m and extended to a depth of 0.20m. Deposits stratified above M1001 varied from section to section. Within Sections 2 and 3 M1001 was overlain by a single course of bricks (M1002) that extended to a depth of 0.10m. Overlying this in Section 3 was M1003, a mortar base, possibly for a tiled surface. M1003 extended from the surface to a depth of 0.03m. In Section 1 M1001 was stratified directly beneath M2003.

12.3 In the northern and eastern part of the area in which the foundation trenches for the extension were excavated layer L2005, a dark blackish grey sandy silt with a moderate amount of CBM and frequent small pebbles and flint, was visible. This layer was 0.1m thick and in the south-eastern corner of the new extension was covered by L2006, a surface composed of modern dark grey concrete slabs forming a small patio. In Sample Section 5, L2004, a pale white lime mortar surface was observed directly underlying L2005

8.3 Beneath L2005, over most of the site, former Topsoil L2000, a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate rounded gravel and sub-angular flint, was observed. Underlying L2000, across the whole site, L2001, a mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent gravel and flint was visible.

## 11 DISCUSSION

### *Historic Building Recording*

11.1 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 allow us to date it to the later 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

11.2 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

11.3 At roof level we see 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 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 20<sup>th</sup> century.

11.4 The brick fabric, use of chequer and plat band suggest that in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (or possibly very early 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

11.5 The insertion of the chimney at the north end of the building in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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.

11.6 Alterations in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### *Archaeological monitoring and recording*

11.7 The house foundation comprising flint and crushed chalk below a single course of red brick was exposed during the excavation of the dirt floors within Rooms 1 and 2 of the structure. The flint stone and crushed chalk component of the foundation was observed below the west entrance and the internal walls. It was also observed below the west and east doorways between Rooms 1 and 2. The depth of the foundation layer was approximately 0.20m below the surface of the dirt floor, and was approximately 0.10m wide along the internal walls. The brick component was observed along the internal walls below the wood timbers and appeared to be incorporated into the external walls. It was not finished with a plaster render since it would have been below the surface of the floor. A lime mortar sub-floor or base for the tile flooring was observed above the single course of bricks along the internal walls and below the front door. Evidence of this sub-floor was not observed along the internal face of the external walls. Patches of chalk and broken tile were observed in the dirt floor as it was excavated. These patches appeared to be the result of recent disturbances and did not comprise archaeological features.

11.8 The flint, crushed chalk and brick foundation appeared to have been original to the structure. The presence of the stone foundation below the doorways between Rooms 1 and 2 may suggest that there was at some point a complete wall that divided the two spaces, with perhaps only one doorway.

11.9 The flint and brick foundation will be preserved *in situ*, and protected by a thin layer of soil between the stones and the proposed concrete floor.

11.10 Evidence from the archaeological monitoring has confirmed construction of the house during the late 17th century, as identified by the historic building research and recording. Further monitoring at the site is unlikely to reveal more than the HBR and monitoring programme has already demonstrated.

11.11 No archaeological features were recorded during archaeological monitoring and recording of the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension to the house. The cut for a modern wall, however, was visible in the south-west corner of the excavated area. Additionally, most 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 also located along the northern edge of the excavated area.

11.12 The layer of debris covering the area of the new extension was probably a result of some restoration works on the house or/and demolition of a shed that was previously located in the area of these works. The foundation cut located in the south-western corner of the new extension was not part of the house foundations and was more likely to be connected with structures located on the adjoining site.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the historic building recording report has been created and listed. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the client, the local planning authority, Hertfordshire HER, Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS) and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

Archive records from the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, with an inventory, will be deposited with Verulamium Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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Images of England: <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>  
Accessed 17/3/08

**APPENDIX 1**  
**BUILDING LIST 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
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
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.
<b>Medieval (1066 – 1500)</b>		
1376	1756 1640	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century. It is not known whether the 17 <sup>th</sup> century house stood on the same site as the medieval manor house.
10470	1706 1568	Heron's Farmhouse – timber-framed, early 16 <sup>th</sup> century but probably has earlier origins. Cased in red brick in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century sashes and 20 <sup>th</sup> century wing.
<b>Post-Medieval (1500 – 1900)</b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> century date, altered in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and subsequently in the 20 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century by Sir John Garrard who acquired the medieval manor in 1608. 18 <sup>th</sup> century stable block still stands. The grounds were landscaped by Repton.
<b>Undated</b>		
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 SOURCES CONSULTED

#### Cartographic Sources

Date	Description	Scale	Location	Reference
1766	Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	AS	-
1822	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	-	AS	-
1841	Wheathampstead tithe map	-	HALS	DSA4/116/2
1881	First Edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HALS	XXVIII.1 & XXVIII.5
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HALS	XXVIII.1 & XXVIII.5
1923	Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HALS	XXVIII.1 & XXVIII.5
1972	Ordnance Survey map	1:2500	HALS	TL 17 15

#### Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Location	Reference
1841	Wheathampstead tithe award	HALS	DSA4/116/ 1
1841	Wheathampstead tithe map	HALS	DSA4/116/2
26 <sup>th</sup> - 27 <sup>th</sup> January 1920	Sales particulars relating to the freehold estate of the Hatfield Brewery, including the Royal Exchange	HALS	D/EBy/B91

**APPENDIX 4**  
**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 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> 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 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> St Albans
<b>Village/Town:</b> Gustard Wood	<b>Parish:</b> Wheathampstead
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	AD Practice Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Refurbishment, alteration and extension
<b>Present land use:</b>	Residential - vacant
<b>Size of application area:</b> c. 400m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> Existing building
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 1772 1562
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1119
<b>Site director/Organisation:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic building recording & archaeological monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	March 2008
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	HALS/Verulamium Museum
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> House built c. late 17 <sup>th</sup> /early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, with alterations in the 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In March 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire. This was followed in April 2008 by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at the house.</p> <p>The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, most probably in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>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<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The archaeological monitoring program identified a flint stone with crushed chalk and brick foundation both along the exterior and interior walls.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Amy Williamson & Richard Greene	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 07 May 2008

## APPENDIX 6 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
Site Name: Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire	NGR: TL 1772 1562
County: Hertfordshire	Museum Collecting Area: St Albans
Site Code: AS 1119	Project Number: 3141
Date of Work: March 2008	Related Work:

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
	None	13/3/08	Yes

Site Records (Description)		
Notes (8 sheets A4)		
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>		
<b>Drawn Plans &amp; Sections:</b>		
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b> Plans and elevations (4 sheets A4)		
<b>Digital Drawings</b>		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Architect's drawings, digital photographs and drawings on CD

Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
3041	Historic Building Recording	Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	11-15	Yes	Yes	2154	28-33	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-8	Yes	Yes			
4	35mm	7-13	Yes	Yes			
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b> In report and separate printout in archive folder							
<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							

### DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the client, the local planning authority, Hertfordshire HER, Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS) and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

## Colour Plates



Plate 1 Section 1 looking south west



Plate 2 Section 2 looking north west



Plate 3 Section 3 looking south east

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 36 Sample section 2. Looking NE.



DP 37 Sample section 3. Looking SE.

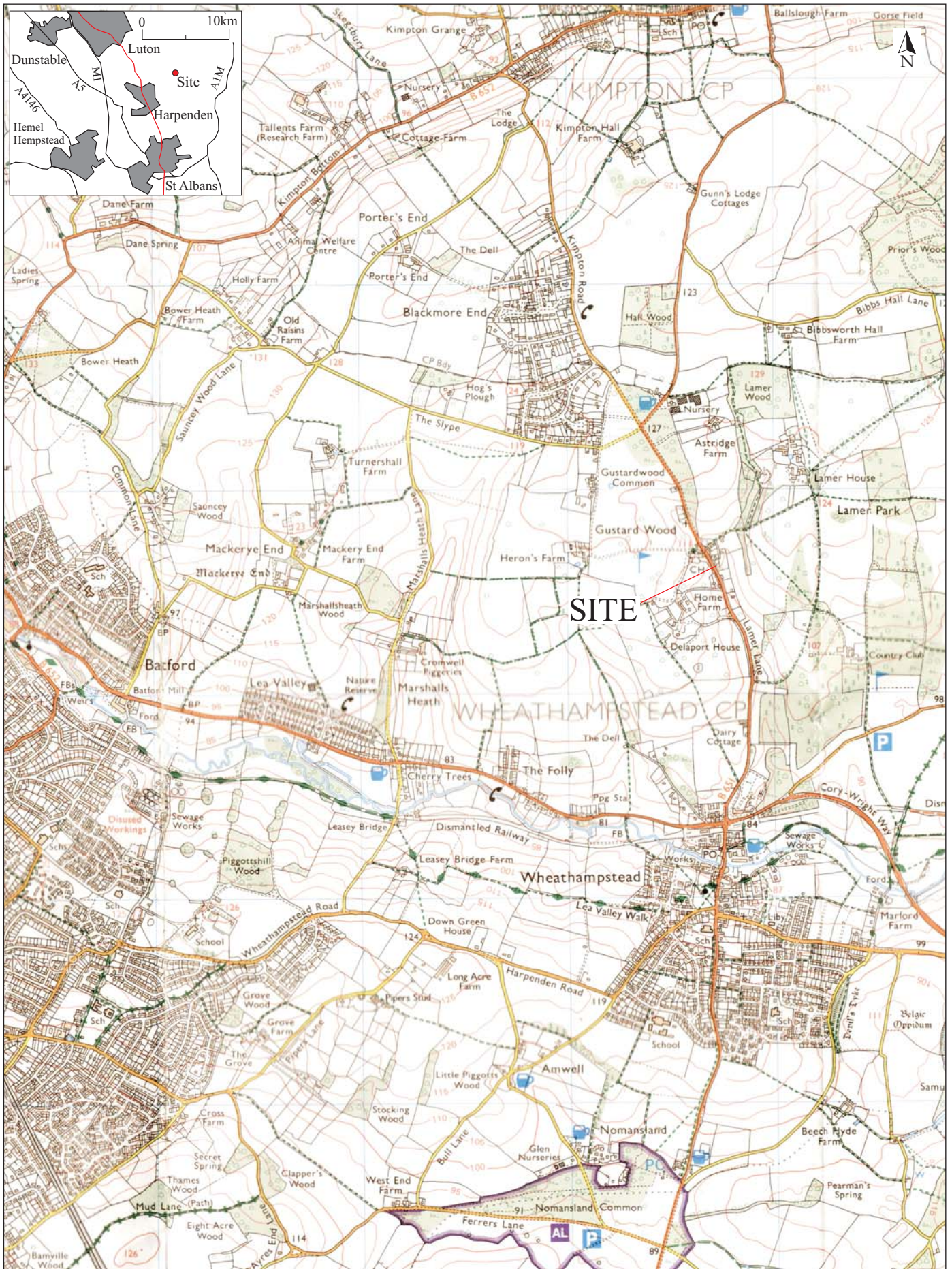


DP 38 General view of groundworks. Looking SW.



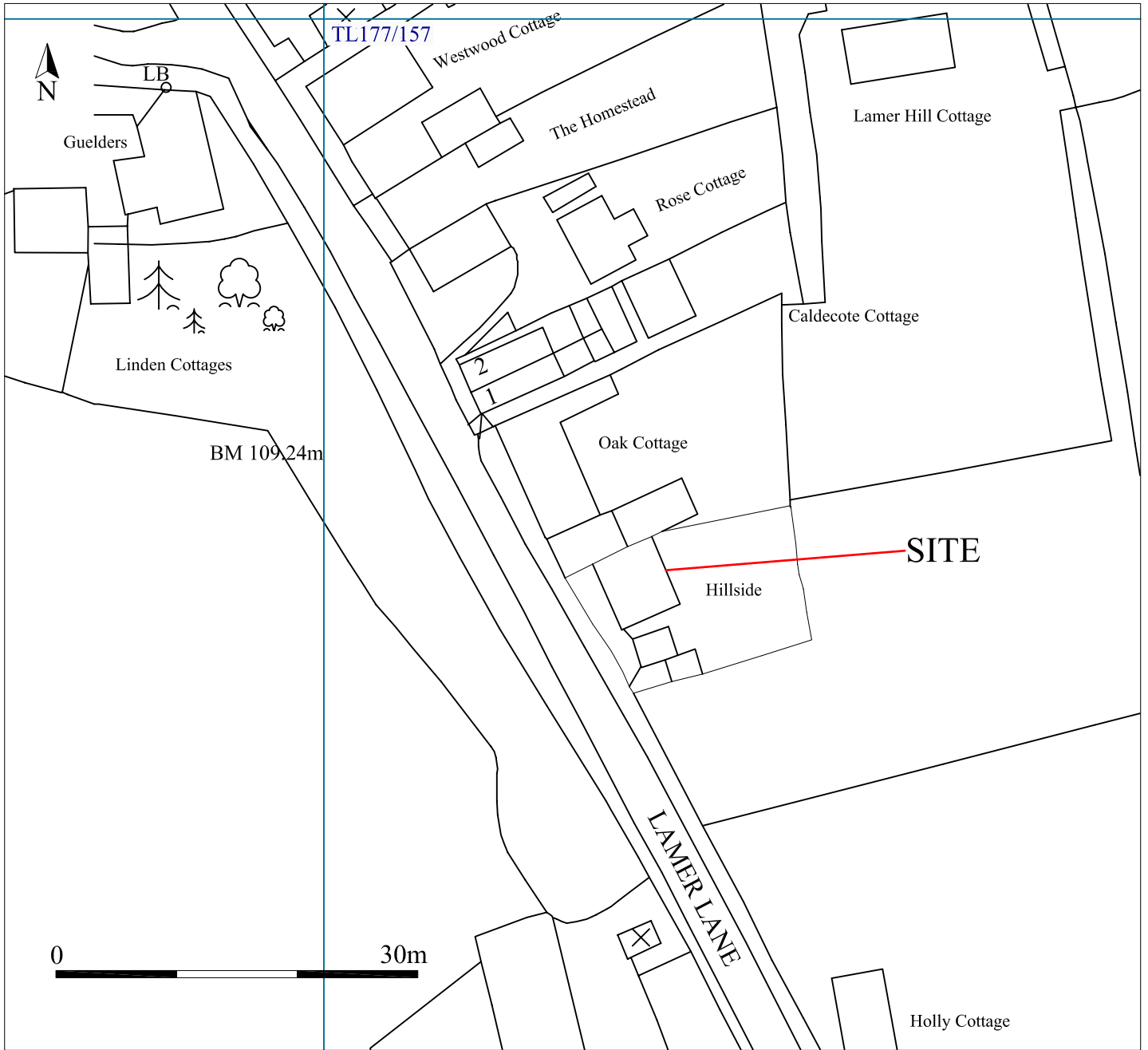
DP 39 Hillside cottage. View of the rear of the building before groundworks commence.



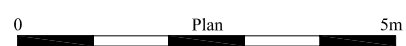
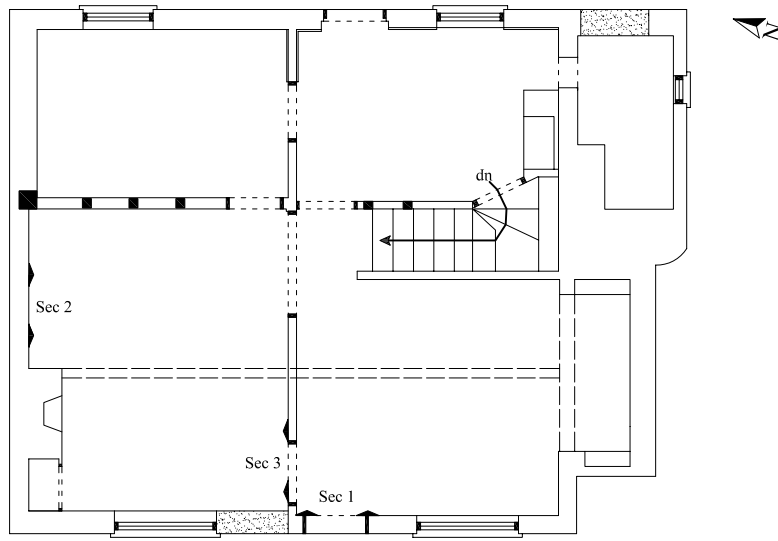


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**Fig. 1 Site location**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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



Ground floor

