
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**BRICK AND MILLING BARNs, HILL FARM,
LOVE LANE, KING'S LANGLEY,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

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

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NGR: TL 0651 0287	Report No: 3326
District: Dacorum	Site Code: AS 1090
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 2990
Signed:	Date: June 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Brick and Milling Barns, Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording</i>		
<p><i>In May and June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording of the brick and milling barns at Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, followed by archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the proposed development.</i></p> <p><i>The existing farm outbuildings appear to have developed in two distinct phases. The milling barn and two other nearby timber-framed buildings, including a barn and granary fit within a limited time-frame. These latter buildings are the subject of a separate report. Common elements of construction and other characteristics confirm a link, and place their construction in the first half of the 19th century. The milling barn originated as a timber-framed superstructure on a brick wall with flint panels, identical in style with surviving boundary walls around the farm yard. This was altered when the upper structure was filled in with Fletton bricks, possibly at the time the main range of barns was constructed around 1920.</i></p> <p><i>The continuous brick ranges appear, from map evidence, to replace earlier structures which are marked on the historic maps, though they incorporate no earlier fabric. They are constructed of variable pink Fletton bricks commonly encountered during the inter-war period, combined with robust, standardised timber elements such as doors and roof structure typical of the late 19th and early 20th century style.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring and recording was undertaken during excavation of a foundation trench within the yard area, and during the excavation of two inspection pits to the brick barns. No evidence for the earlier structures seen on the historic maps was revealed during the monitoring and recording. Two courses of brick seen at the base of the current Fletton brick structures may represent reuse of brick from earlier structures.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 & 22 May 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y (farmhouse)	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	2990	Site code	AS 1090
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Curtilage listed to the Grade II listed farmhouse</i>		
Current land use	<i>Empty</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion for residential use</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early 19th century milling barn and early 20th brick outbuildings</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Kings Langley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 300m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 0651 0287</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 135m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>No brief; advice issued by HCC Historic Environment Unit / Dacorum Borough Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr David Cox (Buildriver Ltd)</i>		
Project information			
Full title	<i>Brick and Milling Barns, Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T., Prosser, L.</i>		
Report no.	3326		
Date (of report)	June 2009		

BRICK AND MILLING BARNs, HILL FARM, LOVE LANE, KING'S LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In May and June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording of the brick and milling barns at Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, followed by archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the proposed development.

The existing farm outbuildings appear to have developed in two distinct phases. The milling barn and two other nearby timber-framed buildings, including a barn and granary fit within a limited time-frame. These latter buildings are the subject of a separate report. Common elements of construction and other characteristics confirm a link, and place their construction in the first half of the 19th century. The milling barn originated as a timber-framed superstructure on a brick wall with flint panels, identical in style with surviving boundary walls around the farm yard. This was altered when the upper structure was filled in with Fletton bricks, possibly at the time the main range of barns was constructed around 1920.

The continuous brick ranges appear, from map evidence, to replace earlier structures which are marked on the historic maps, though they incorporate no earlier fabric. They are constructed of variable pink Fletton bricks commonly encountered during the inter-war period, combined with robust, standardised timber elements such as doors and roof structure typical of the late 19th and early 20th century style.

Monitoring and recording was undertaken during excavation of a foundation trench within the yard area, and during the excavation of two inspection pits to the brick barns. No evidence for the earlier structures seen on the historic maps was revealed during the monitoring and recording. Two courses of brick seen at the base of the current Fletton brick structures may represent reuse of brick from earlier structures.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of historic building recording followed by archaeological monitoring and recording of the brick and milling barns at Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0651 0287) (Figs. 1-2). The main requirements of the project were to compile a high quality record of the buildings in their current form prior to alteration, along with the archaeological monitoring of the ground-works associated with the proposed development. The project was commissioned by Mr David Cox of BuildRiver Ltd, prior to the conversion of the buildings for residential use, and were undertaken as part of

a planning condition on approval for the works (Dacorum Planning Refs. 4/02114/07/FUL and 4/01205/07/FUL), on advice from HCC Historic Environment Unit.

1.2 The historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by AS dated April 2009, which was approved by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU). The historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice (2006)*. The guidelines set down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (revised 2001)* and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)* were also followed.

1.3 The level of recording for the brick built barns was to Level 3 as defined in the RCHME/EH documents, while the milling barn required a lesser Level 2 historic building recording. The archaeological monitoring and recording accorded to the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)*. It complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (1994, revised 2001)* in addition to the relevant sections of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)*.

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

- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the buildings proposed for conversion, in order to understand the form, function, evolution and any remaining architectural / technological embellishment of the buildings in conjunction with an associated documentary survey.
- To carry out a full photographic survey of the buildings in their present condition (English Heritage Level 3 for the Milling Barn and Level 2 for the Brick Barns);
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.

1.5 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording were

- to ensure the recording of any archaeological deposits that were liable to damage or removal by the development.
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development
- To secure the production, analysis, conservation and deposition of the project archive

Planning Policy Context and Research Priorities

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effects of development upon 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).

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment. This encourages protection of the character and appearance of conservation areas and protection of listed buildings from demolition and unsympathetic change, safeguarding their settings as far as possible. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

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 Research priorities for the region are outlined in the East Anglian regional archaeological research framework which notes 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). It should be noted that the building falls within this time frame.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs 1 & 2)

2.1 Hill Farm, formerly known as Langley Hill Farm is situated in the parish of King's Langley, two miles south of Hemel Hempstead and two miles north of Watford. The site lies a little to the north-west of the historic core of the village, with the River Gade and the Grand Union Canal passing through the parish on the east.

2.2 King's Langley was an important medieval settlement which lay close to the site of a 13th century hunting lodge, which later developed into a favoured royal palace. To the north-west a Dominican friary was also established in 1308 by King Edward II.

2.3 The farm lies at the edge of modern residential development, but open fields to the west preserve a sense of rural isolation. King's Langley Common lies opposite the site on the east side of Love Lane, reinforcing its sense of relative isolation. The farm comprises the listed farmhouse with gardens to the south and east and a complex of barns and agricultural outbuildings arranged around a large farmyard to the west. The assessment structures are labelled on Fig. 2.

2.4 A continuous range of stables, sheds and livestock houses enclose the courtyard on the west and north sides. These are self-contained in four discrete units. On the north, Range 1 adjoins the farmhouse at its east end and Range 2 extends to the west with a final unit, integral to Range 2, returning to the south. Ranges 3 and 4 enclose the west side of the yard. The milling barn lies immediately to the west of Range 2, outside the area of the yard. Partially surviving boundary walls of mixed flint and brickwork form the south side of the yard and can also be seen in discrete areas elsewhere.

3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based research)

An historic building recording of the farmhouse carried out at an earlier date (Williamson 2007) provides the basis for the historic research and is included below.

3.1 Cartographic and Historical Sources

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) in Hertford. All material available at HALS regarding the study area and the buildings was consulted, has been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs 3 and 5-8. Documents held elsewhere have also been listed in Appendix 1 and an estate map held at the Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich Branch) has been reproduced as Fig. 4.

3.2 Secondary Sources

The principal sources of secondary material were HALS as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1.1 Evidence of Roman settlement has been found in the area, including a large building which has been interpreted as a villa (Website 1). However, there is little evidence of any other prominent settlement until the medieval period.

4.1.2 The name 'Langley', or 'long clearing' is usually assumed to represent a clearing within the great Chiltern forests which probably occurred during the Anglo-Saxon period (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1938, 45), within which a number of smaller hamlets and dispersed settlement eventually developed. Langley was given to the abbey of St Albans in the 10th or 11th century, when it is first attested in the historic record, before part of the estate was sold to the Crown, hence the division into Abbot's and King's Langley, which persists to the present day (Page 1908).

4.1.3 In the 13th century, King's Langley came to some prominence with the establishment of a royal hunting lodge within the parish. This was later enlarged as a more permanent, palatial residence and continued in use until the 15th century. The present-day Rudolph Steiner School is built on part of the site. No above-ground remains survive, but excavations in the 1970s found an 18m long wine cellar and several medieval decorated floor tiles (Website 1). A small monastery was also established nearby for the Dominican Order as a royal foundation. The current parish church of All Saints was originally the friary church, and preserves important associations. The tomb of Edward of Langley, fifth son of Edward III is a notable monument, and for a while, the body of King Richard II also lay in the church after his murder at Pontefract in 1400, before the translation of his body to Westminster.

4.1.4 Notwithstanding its prominent associations, King's Langley remained a predominantly rural parish until the 20th century. It had woodland and fertile meadows, with over 50 orchards noted in a survey of 1619 (Hastie 1991, 55). The main local industry in the 18th and 19th centuries was straw plaiting which augmented a number of dispersed farmsteads, including Ballspond Farm, Barnes Farm, Langley Lodge and Langley Hill Farm (now known as Hill Farm) (Hastie 1991, 55). Many of these served the London market with food and resources. The owner of Hill Farm dealt extensively in hay (*ibid.*).

The Site

4.1.5 Ownership of Hill Farm was traced in the available records from the 18th century, though further research in more obscure primary records such as taxation or hearth surveys might establish its earlier history. The building itself is testimony to occupation from at least the 16th century, and Court Rolls dating from 1382 note a certain Cecil atte Hulle, or Cecil at the Hill, which may refer to the site of the later farm. Documents held at the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies relate to the assignment, in 1809 of a piece of land adjoining Hill Farm held in trust under the will of Peter Thelluson (DE/KI/20578, dated 27th February 1809). Peter Thelluson (1737-1797) was a wealth merchant of Swiss origin who left will of such complexity that it became the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery which lasted 50 years and is said to have formed the inspiration for Charles Dicken's 'Jarndyce vs Jarndyce' suit, which formed the central theme of 'Bleak House'. He left a specified amount of land and property in trust to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, his sons' sons, and his sons' sons' children, as should be born at the time of his death 'or in due time afterwards'. The estate would then be divided between the eldest male descendants of his three sons. The trustees built up extensive estates in Suffolk, County Durham, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire and elsewhere in England, as well as in Grenada.

4.1.6 An estate map of Langley Hill Farm dated 1818 (HALS HB 416/A2/34/f6) confirms Peter Thelluson as the former owner noting that 'the Black Numbers denote the Estate of the Trustees of P. Thelluson Esq.'. The

map also names the adjacent landowners, including the Earl of Essex who owned the land immediately to the south of Hill Farm.

4.1.7 The 1833 tithe apportionment identifies four, obviously high-status individuals as trustees of Hill Farm (see Appendix 3) and the sole occupier is noted as Caroline Cooper. From 1859, the farm was occupied by a farmer, Mr J. Johnson (Kelly's Directory 1859), but at the beginning of the 20th century, the ownership of the farm transferred to Thomas Longman of the Longman family of publishers who also owned the large Shendish and Barns estates in the parish (Hastie 1991, 55). It is known that the tenant at this time was Thomas Butler, who retained the farm until c. 1922 when tenancy was conveyed to William Banting (Kelly's Directory 1922). Within a few years, the tenancy changed hands again to Fred Baldwin and Hastie (1991, 55) notes that when Thomas Longman died in 1931, the new tenant decided to buy the Hill Farm estate (Hastie 1991, 55). Title deeds held at HALS dated 2nd December 1931 (ref: D/EWa T9) name Henry Kerr Longman as the vendor but name Alexander Crundall rather than Fred Baldwin as the purchaser. Nevertheless the farm was in the ownership of the Baldwins until fairly recently. The deeds also reveal that the farm was sold for the sum of £4500 and that the owner of the farm had to pay a yearly rent of 10s 0d. to the Lord of the Manor of Kings Langley for the drainage rights across Kings Langley Common. Particulars relating to this sale are held at the National Monuments Record (ref: SC00496).

4.1.8 The farmhouse at Hill Farm is Listed Grade II. The list description is fairly short; it is described as being of the late 16th century, cased in brick in 1772, and had a porch added and minor alterations made in the 19th century (Appendix 2). The building is detailed in the previous report (Williamson 2007).

Cartographic Sources

4.1.9 The earliest map in the series is the Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire, dated 1766 (Fig. 3). Langley Hill is labelled and the site of Hill Farm is represented by a group of three or four buildings situated on the west side of the common. However, the scale and accuracy of the map does not provide any particular information.

4.1.10 The next map in the series is the estate map of Langley Hill Farm dated 1818 (Fig. 4), representing land belonging to the estate of the trustees of Peter Thellusson (as noted in Section 4.1.6). The farmhouse is depicted as an L-shape shaded dark grey, adjacent to which are the farm buildings in a lighter shade of grey, arranged conventionally around a yard (Plot 1). A pond is shown on the south side of the yard and extensive orchards are shown to the south and west. Langley Hill Common is named to the east. Despite following a similar outline as the existing brick and milling barns the somewhat rudimentary nature of the illustration prevents any conclusions being drawn.

4.1.11 Bryant's map of Hertfordshire (Fig. 5) dated 1822 shows the site in a similar level of detail to that of Dury and Andrews. It labels Langley Hill and

also identifies the remains of the royal palace as 'part of the Ruins of K. John's Palace'. The site itself is not identified by name but as on the Dury and Andrews' map can be recognised as a group of buildings on the west side of the common. Little of particular use can be discerned.

4.1.12 The tithe map of 1833 (Fig. 6) shows the site in significant detail. It is identified on the map as Plot 281 which is listed as 'farmhouse, yard buildings, garden and brick yard' in the accompanying tithe award (Appendix 3). The farmhouse is an L-shaped building on the east of the site, while the ranges of outbuildings are now shown in particular detail. The orchard and pond are still apparently in existence, and in general the buildings appear consistent with those seen on the 1818 map although some development has evidently occurred. A cursory inspection might suggest some ranges are consistent with the brick barns under assessment, however closer inspection, along with physical analysis during fieldwork (see below) suggests this is not the case. There is no evidence to indicate the milling barn had been constructed by this time.

4.1.13 The first edition Ordnance Survey map at the 25" to 1 mile scale is not available at HALS, while the first edition (6" to 1 mile) map, dated 1896, was consulted but not reproduced here due to the small scale and lack of additional information provided. The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Fig. 7) is at the larger scale and shows the buildings in detail. There has evidently been a number of alterations and additions to the structures, and both the farmhouse and outbuildings have undergone modification. Several of the outbuilding shown on the tithe map are no longer present, while new structures are visible. The U-shaped range of buildings, which appear to coincide with the brick barns, are still present although structures within the yard arrangement have been reworked. The yard area now contains a range extending centrally from the north, apparently open on both sides. An open-fronted rectangular structure is now visible to the west of the U-shaped range at the north end, likely comprising the milling barn under assessment, while a large number of boundary walls now subdivide many of the farm areas. Again the orchard to the west and large pond on the south side of the yard are visible, while a second pond has been excavated to the west of the buildings where a trackway can be seen giving access to the orchard and fields to the north-west.

4.1.14 The Ordnance Survey map of 1924 (Fig. 8) identifies the site as Langley Hill Farm, as opposed to Hill Farm on the previous map. The majority of structures on the edges of the farm layout appear unaltered and the milling barn can be seen with a small extension added on the west. However largescale redevelopment has occurred to the ranges creating the farmyard area. Those structures extending west from the north end of the farmhouse and returning to the south are no longer present and instead a number of new ranges form the north and west sides of the yard. These ranges correspond exactly with the brick barns under assessment, where even the small yards of the pigsties can be seen as well as the open-fronted lean-to along the south side of the north range. The boundary walls visible on the previous map have been slightly reworked, now more consistent with those seen today, while the

two ponds and trackway giving access to the fields are still visible.

5 METHOD OF WORK (Building recording)

5.1 The site was visited on 21st and 22nd May 2009 in order to compile descriptions of the buildings and undertake the drawing and photographic work. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser completed the written descriptions and analysis.

5.2 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm 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 (Figs. 9 and 11).

5.3 The drawing work was undertaken by Kathren Henry. Floor plans and elevations provided by the client were checked for their accuracy and sections were produced; these are included, with annotations, as Figs 9-11.

6 THE BUILDINGS (Figs 9-11)

6.1.1 This assessment focuses on two elements of the farm complex. A continuous range of brick structures encloses the north and west of the farm yard. It comprises four distinct but contemporary units, marked by differences in size and roof height. These appear to have formed original stables, livestock houses, open-fronted lean-to structures and pig-sties. The milling barn lies separate to the west, although until recently was linked to the brick barn by an ephemeral linking unit. It is self-contained with small pent-roofed additions on the north and west.

6.2 Milling Barn

Exterior

6.2.1 This building has triple north-south gables, and is square on plan (Plate 1). The lower walls to approximately 2 metres in height are constructed using a well-laid purple stock brick (possibly Luton greys), with lime mortar joints, framing infill panels of roughly dressed flint cobbles. There is also a slight brick plinth at low level. The bricks have many flint inclusions and measure 9½" x 2¾" x 4½" (241mm x 70mm x 114mm) with a shallow frog. Above this the walls appear to have been extended to roof height in 20th century pink

Flettons laid in Flemish bond. Three parallel roofs are weatherboarded in softwood at the gable ends, with corrugated sheet metal replacing earlier slate or tile. Cast iron drainpipes are visible, with impressed marks for Carron of Falkirk.

6.2.2 The west and north sides are obscured by later lean-to additions and a secondary door pierces the east side in order to give access to the brick barns. The original entrance is located on the north side. Here, an open façade is framed by large oak uprights and three full-height doors beneath the weatherboarded roof gables. The existing doors are of no interest, being later replacements, x-braced and clad externally with plywood. The original western door is now partly enclosed by a modern lean-to.

Interior

6.2.3 At the rear of two bays, timber-framed grain stores remain, while two circular sheet metal silos occupy the entire west bay. These are of simple construction, comprising prefabricated galvanised corrugated steel sheets, bolted together. The remaining open area is plain, with a concrete floor pierced with pits. The external walls are exposed and reflect their external appearance, but with clearly inserted doors on the east and west. Some structural cracking and repair is evident to the lower fabric.

6.2.4 The tripartite roof structure is supported by an internal frame of solid, squared oak posts (measuring 6" x 6" or 152mm x 152mm), which also double as the outer door jambs. Beams of similar scantling span these posts to support the roof valleys. The posts rest on small stylobates which may originally have been more substantial prior to the addition of the concrete floor. The timber is circular sawn in places while the horizontal plates have short pegged scarf joints at the heads of the posts.

6.2.5 The roof structure is formed of strong, but widely-spaced rafter couples clasping a ridge-board (Plate 2). There are two purlins in each pitch but the upper forms a double-ridge purlin with the adjoining member. These are supported by heavy cleats and ride over the backs of the rafters. At the valley intersections, each adjoining pair of rafters overlap in a short scissor section, with additional nailed-on supports and three softwood boards, most probably forming an external drainage gully or walkway.

6.2.6 The timber grain stores have been framed around the original construction, and so are clearly a later addition (Plate 3). Robust softwood members with braced supports at lower level allow for a sloping floor within the store, sufficient to retain the full weight of the grain and allow the seed to be funnelled through a small chute into sacks. Sliding trapdoors survive at the base above shallow concrete pits. Both grain stores are of similar construction, with only minor differences. The west store does not display lower bracing, for example, and has a single sliding door, while that to east is divided into two cells. Various pulleys and mechanisms with residual lengths of rope survive to illustrate the carriage and movement of the sacks within the barn.

6.2.7 To the west a lean-to was latterly used as a stable. This is of timber, but incorporating a fragment of the brick and flint wall used as a boundary elsewhere. The upper frame is weatherboarded and extends to the north for a short distance, where it has clearly been truncated. This addition has limited historic value. The external weatherboarding is of modern softwood and retains a couple of decayed stable doors with modern fixings. The internal framing is of very slender timber, with purlins riding over the back of rafters, boarded and covered with corrugated sheet metal.

6.2.8 A second slightly taller lean-to lies immediately to the north. This has been extended to the east in blockwork and corrugated metal sheeting. The timberwork is of simple primary-braced studwork with roof purlins covered by softwood boarding, again with corrugated sheet metal over. This lean-to also incorporates a short section of early brickwork on the north side. The later extension is of no interest.

6.3 Brick Barn

6.3.1 The continuous brick range is constructed entirely of pink Fletton bricks, characterised by a variety of colouration caused by contact in the kiln, resulting in 'kiss marks'. The four distinct ranges are labelled on Fig. 9). The roofs, with a few exceptions, are covered in Major's patent roman tiles with four courses of simple peg-tiles at the eaves on the south side, marking the intersection with a flimsy lean-to. In addition the interiors are lit at intervals by glass tiles. Single pitches of two of the units are simply covered with peg-tiles instead of pan-tiles, and the whole of Range 4 is roofed this way.

Range 1

Exterior

6.3.2 This range is flanked by existing buildings on both sides, to the east lies the north end of the farmhouse and to the west is Range 2. The south elevation facing the yard has four doors, all of stable form except to the east, which comprises a sliding door. The interior is lit by a single 6-pane window. The north façade has three stable doors, (the west door missing), with a two-light window adjacent to the east. Adjoining this is a small pent-roofed rendered outshut which houses a cold-store.

Interior

Unit 1

6.3.3 Unit 1 lying to the east appears to comprise a store and preparation room associated with the area's latter use for butchery. It has a concrete floor and painted brick walls all round, except to the west where ceramic tiles are set above marble shelves supported on simple girder brackets. A butler's sink and other modern fixtures and fittings include a free-standing cold storage

unit. A second cold store has been added to the north side (Plate 4), situated within its own rendered and roofed outshut, visible from the exterior. The jambs of the doorway framing the cold store have bevelled edges. The cold store itself is early 20th century with a small plaque identifying it as:

‘BAZELEY BROS L^{TD}
COLD ROOM BUILDERS
NORTHAMPTON’

The window on this side has a good robust frame with two lights, the upper one blocked and the lower a bottom-hung single-pane casement.

6.3.4 The unit is entered from the south through a doorway with bevelled brick edges retaining an architrave with a chamfered frame and large surviving central hook. The door itself is later, a sliding door with glazed upper panels, although a single pintle remains for the earlier door. There was formerly a doorway on the east, from the adjoining area, latterly infilled with blockwork. The wall-plate here preserves a slot for an earlier brace and clearly incorporates elements of the earlier building to the east. The ceiling of this unit is underdrawn and the roof structure is not visible.

Unit 2

6.3.5 Unit 2 to the west comprised two former stables, reflected by the stable doors on the north and south, and perhaps a mark in the concrete floor indicating a former division which pre-dates the current arrangement. One door on the north is blocked, the other is well-preserved, ledged and braced with heavy boarding in a chamfered architrave. The two doors on the south are similar but less well-preserved, the west door having lost its upper leaf.

6.3.6 The room is tiled with ceramic tiles to approximately 1.6m height with painted brick above. The tiles to the east are of a bottle-green domestic type with a decorative border, perhaps of 1930s date, while the remainder is plain and cream-coloured. There is a small butler's sink on the south adjacent to a stainless steel sink. The single window on the south is early 20th century in date and lies in a robust frame with three fixed panes and a three-pane bottom-hung upper casement.

6.3.7 The ceiling is underboarded but some rafters are exposed on the south, where the roof is pierced by glass tiles. Common rafters can be seen extending over the back of purlins. Other fixtures remaining from its later use include various electrical equipment and steel funnels used to restrain chickens during the slaughtering process.

Unit 3

6.3.8 Unit 3 comprises a former stable occupying a single bay, which preserves a heavy oak manger in the north-west corner. Opposing doorways lie to the north and south, with typical chamfered architraves although the doors are missing except the lower leaf on the south door which is a later

replacement. Exposed Fletton bricks remain all round with a slate damp-proof course.

6.3.9 The roof is exposed and of typical form comprising softwood common rafter-couples resting on a timber wall-plate, rising to a ridgeboard. There are nailed-on collars to each couple, with six batten-like purlins and further slender battens supporting the tiles. The eaves have been partially bricked up and the roof is pierced with glass tiles to the south.

Range 2

Exterior

6.3.10 Range 2 comprises a more substantial and taller element which extends flush with Range 1 along the north façade, but breaks forward slightly on the south where an ephemeral open livestock shelter survives. This range then returns at the west end for a half-bay or so to the south.

6.3.11 The south façade is partially obscured by the livestock shelter which is constructed of six robust cast iron stanchions supporting a pent roof with a retaining wall of Flettons at the east end. The roof is of corrugated sheet metal. Within the shelter a crudely constructed manger of softwood and wire mesh runs across the single window on the main building. This has a projecting chamfered sill and is set below a cambered strainer arch. At the east end the manger stops short of a doorway containing a stable door.

6.3.12 The north elevation comprises a series of wide doorways and windows, somewhat altered at the east end and presenting a gabled upper loading door at the west end (Plate 5). Unit 1 to the east was formerly open-fronted with a central brick pier, these latterly infilled with breeze blocks and given a door and three windows. Units 2, 3 and 4 to the west are characterised by wide double doors with heavy lintels beneath cambered strainer arches. The west door to Unit 4 is flanked by two small windows, each with six panes and dressed with a chamfered sill. Unit 5 has a loading door at approximately 1.6m height, below a typical cambered arch set in a small gabled roof. The roof is covered with the same Roman patent tiles as elsewhere and lead flashing is visible in the valleys.

6.3.13 The east side of this range adjoins Range 1, although where it breaks forward an additional doorway has been inserted. The range returns south at the west end where there is a further inserted door, designed to give access to the milling barn, along with a double door to the south set beneath a lintel and cambered arch as seen on the north. The east side of this return is plain apart from a stable door set below a cambered arch.

Interior

Unit 1

6.3.14 Access is given from the yard through a central doorway on the south, while the formerly open-fronted area on the north has been altered (noted above). The interior has a concrete floor with two drainage gullies and feeding troughs of timber, brick and cement on the east and west.

6.3.15 The walls are of painted brick, while the original; open-front to the north is supported with heavy metal I-girders, framed with slender timber jambs supporting original pintles for double doors, latterly blocked. The central brick pier on this side has bevelled edges. To the east of the pier a window has three lower fixed panes and a three-pane bottom-hung casement in the upper section, adjoining a reused domestic door of 19th century date with three lower panels and upper margin lights. This door is congruous with the stair window seen in the main house. The former aperture west of the brick pier has two windows of similar form as to the east, but here the lower element has only two panes.

6.3.16 The door to the south is original, set in a robust double architrave retaining slots for removable boards of some kind. The door itself is of stable form, the upper leaf with only two heavy ledges, the lower leaf ledged and braced. The inserted door on the east is rudimentary and in poor condition, and of no historic interest.

6.3.17 The roof is of two bays with a single central truss, resting on the dividing pier on the north. A slender softwood tie-beam has raking struts to slender principal rafters, all supported by a central, tensioned king rod, housed in the soffit of the tie-beam. There is a single purlin in each pitch, supported by cleats, over which common rafters ride, effectively creating a double framed roof to a ridgeboard. A single lateral joist to either side of the truss displays empty mortices for common joists to the north, their use not known, while a secondary lower east - west timber has been inserted.

Unit 2

6.3.18 To the west, Unit 2 is a two-bay structure with a wide double door on the north, although there is no access given from the farmyard on the south or from Unit 1. A door on the west leads to the adjoining unit (Unit 3). The interior has simple painted brick walls and a cement floor.

6.3.19 The double doors have a heavy softwood timber lintel beneath a cambered arch along with a robust chamfered architrave (Plate 6). The doors are ledged and braced. The roof is exposed revealing a central truss of identical form to Unit 1 but here given additional support with metal straps. The roof is pierced in both pitches with patent glass tiles.

Units 3 and 4

6.3.20 Unit 3 spans a single bay with a low dividing wall across the south side creating an access corridor from Unit 2 to Unit 4. The floor is of concrete and the walls simple and painted as before. This unit is given access from the exterior through the standard double door arrangement, i.e. heavy ledged and braced doors set beneath a heavy bolted lintel below a cambered arch, with bevelled edges to the jambs and a chamfered architrave. The door retains its original bolt. On the west a doorway gives access to Unit 4. This is framed with a heavy lintel beneath a cambered arch and bevelled jambs, although the door itself has been removed and lies nearby. It is ledged and braced and originally hung on pintles.

6.3.21 A window on the south lights the corridor. This has a chamfered frame set below a lintel and cambered arch. The window is of transom and mullion form, the lower two lights have four panes, while the upper two lights form bottom-hung casements. No door survives to Unit 4 although a lintel with bevelled edges to the jambs and other marks suggest its presence originally.

6.3.22 The roof structure is exposed and although having no tie-beam is as elsewhere. Both pitches are pierced with glass patent tiles.

6.3.23 Unit 4 is of two short bays with a concrete floor and painted brick walls. Access from the exterior is given through a wide central doorway on the north. Double doors are ledged and braced, hung on pintles and set in an aperture with bevelled edges and a chamfered frame, all beneath a heavy bolted lintel and cambered arch. The doorway is flanked by windows, again with lintels beneath cambered arches, and heavy chamfered frames. Each window is fixed with slender shaped glazing bars, of six panes, some of which retain textured glass.

6.3.24 The doorways from Unit 3 are as described above and there is a central doorway on the west leading to Unit 5. This doorway is wide with a lintel over beneath a cambered arch, and contains a robust ledged and braced softwood door. The door frame assembly here is reversed with a chamfer on the west, outer side of the frame. A further doorway on the south gives access to Unit 6. It has a cambered arch and chamfered frame with a ledged and braced door.

6.3.25 The roof structure has a single truss as in the Unit 2 (Plate 7). In addition, part of the roof of the adjoining Unit 6 is visible, split centrally by a dividing wall to Unit 5.

Unit 5

6.3.26 This unit spans a single bay and has painted brick walls and a concrete floor. The doorway from Unit 4 is described above while there is an inserted doorway to the exterior on the west. A loading door on the north is set at 1.7m above the ground, with bevelled jambs and a strainer arch above. It has a chamfered architrave and a good original ledged and braced softwood door.

6.3.27 A small gable frames the loading door while the intersection of the adjoining Unit 6 is visible to the south as a bricked gable. The roof structure has no tie-beam but otherwise is as seen elsewhere in this range. The south pitch is partly underboarded with wide softwood boards, and both pitches are pierced with glass patent tiles.

Unit 6

6.3.28 Unit 6 comprises the south return of Range 2 and differs only in that the east roof pitch is covered in peg-tiles. It is of three bays with painted brick walls, while the floor was formerly of mechanically-made Staffordshire blue brick paviors, these now removed. This unit is given access from the exterior through a central double door on the west and a single wide door on the east. Both doors are framed with bevelled brick piers supporting the roof structure. Both doors have the usual characteristics with a lintel and cambered arch, chamfered architrave containing ledged and braced doors. A single leaf on the west is pierced at upper level for glazing. On the north a door leads from Unit 5 and on the south to Range 3. These are of similar form with cambered arches.

6.3.29 Two roof trusses are of identical form to those seen in the remainder of this range, with glass tiles piercing the west roof pitch. Some lateral inserted members suspend modern pipework. Remains of and markings for demolished stall partitions are visible on the north and south.

Range 3

6.3.30 This range is a single self-contained three-bay unit, with painted brick walls, given access from the yard on the east through a doorway of contemporary date with bevelled jambs below a cambered arch (Plate 8). The doorway on the east is flanked by windows of identical form to that seen on the south side of Range 2. Each has a chamfered frame set below a lintel and cambered arch, while the windows are of transom and mullion form, the lower two lights with four panes each and the upper two lights form bottom-hung casements. The doorway from Unit 6 on the north displays a step up, while a further doorway on the south to the exterior is also contemporary with bevelled jambs below a cambered arch. As with Unit 6 (Range 2) to the north, this area was formerly floored with mechanically-made Staffordshire blue paviors. Distinct sockets and markings are visible on the walls, for removed stall partitions and possibly troughs.

6.3.31 The two roof trusses are of the standard form with slender softwood tie-beams with raking struts to slender principal rafters, all supported by a central tensioned king rod, housed in the soffit of the tie-beam (Plate 9). Cleats support a single purlin in each pitch, over which common rafters ride to a ridgeboard. A lateral joist has redundant mortices for removed uprights, possibly relating to an earlier configuration. The south roof pitch is pierced by glass tiles.

Range 4

6.3.32 The final range adjoins, but is not integral to, Range 3. This comprises a series of low pigsties of contemporary date, formerly enclosed on the east with low retaining walls for small yards, but these now mostly demolished (Plate 10). The structures have peg-tiles to the roofs, as elsewhere, with some sheet metal replacement. They comprise three sties, each with its own low doorway with bevelled jambs. The interiors are plain with painted brickwork all round. The roofs are exposed, comprising slender common rafters resting on timber wall-plates rising to a ridgeboard at the apex.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 A broad picture of the development of the farmyard can be picked out through technical analysis and by comparison with the surrounding buildings on the site. The first phase appears to be a general rebuilding, including the timber-framed barn and granary (outside the immediate scope of this assessment) and the milling barn. Fragmentary existing boundary walls also seem to have been constructed at this time. Some sections, delineated on plan have clearly been incorporated within the lean-to structures adjoining the milling barn and enclosing part of the yard area.

7.2 A second rebuilding took place in the early 20th century, when earlier barns, presumably timber-framed were replaced on the same footprint. They comprised a series of stables, livestock houses and a small piggery, which have undergone adaptation since.

7.3 At first glance, the milling barn does not look particularly impressive or promising, but its construction bears close similarities in the use and quality of the oak and timber scantling to the smaller barn, and the two appear to be broadly contemporary. That barn, which is the subject of a separate report can be attributed, on the basis of detailed examination to the early 19th century. Comparative evidence for a rise in status also appears in the main house with the addition of new sash windows to the ground floor, and can perhaps be linked with the transfer of the farm following the death of Peter Thelluson, though the estate retained control in 1818, and an exact date for conveyance has not yet been established. The milling barn was not present on the 1833 tithe map, but its form is entirely consistent with a date around this time.

7.4 It was constructed along very simple lines, with a frame raised on a flint and brick wall, however one which was constructed with some aesthetic appeal. Three roofs span a large internal space with an open front to the north, into which the grain could be loaded, undercover, in carts. It is unlikely that the timber grain stores are original, but they may be late 19th century in date. Presumably the upper walls were once timber with weatherboarding, or perhaps more open, which resulted in the raising of the walls in the early 20th century with Fletton bricks. This gives the building a slightly incongruous appearance, and masks its origins.

7.5 From its description, the 20th century range appears as little more than a series of doors and windows as there is little else of interest to note. It is constructed with repetitive efficiency, using a very limited repertoire of materials – brick with softwood or the occasional use of steel, patent tiles, very little dressing of the interior, but some concessions to craft given on the windows, which have moulded brick sills and to the doors, where there are chamfered finishes on the jambs and lintels. It is an efficient and functional building, with little variation, relieved only by the textured appearance caused by the variable kiss-marks on the brick. The maker is unknown, but its use as the facing on buildings is not something which would be encountered before the First World War.

7.6 All the ranges have been stripped of any original agricultural fixtures and fittings, except for later troughs, while a degree of adaptation is evident – the east units as a small-scale slaughterhouse for example. Architecturally, the range is not significant, but interest lies in the efficiency of the building, and the fact that in terms of its materials, layout and use, it is an extremely late example of its type. An important moment in the history of Hill Farm was the sale of the complex to a new owner in the early 1920s, and as these buildings appear in their current form on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map, they can be dated with greater precision. By the 1920s, very modern industrial farming practices were being introduced, together with pre-fabricated buildings, modern materials such as steel and cement in great quantity, while farming itself underwent a serious decline which was only halted by the Second World War. It is surprising then to see such a building constructed with great quantities of timber rather than modern materials which would have been easier to erect, or steel Crittall windows, which were probably cheaper and more fashionable. Instead the complex seems conceived in the 19th century style for small-scale mixed farming, of pigs, horses and cattle, which had all but disappeared by the early decades of the 20th century, and so the farm is a curious anachronism, which may represent the very end of that tradition.

8 METHODOLOGY (Archaeological monitoring and recording)

8.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

8.2 A former livestock shelter on the south side of Range 2 of the brick barn was removed after the historic building recording element was completed. Monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks associated with the excavation of a foundation trench for an extension to the barn. In addition, inspection pits were excavated in two locations; one on the north side of Range 2 and one on the west side of Range 4. The site was visited on the 21st and 22nd May 2009 in order to monitor works and the locations of these areas is marked on Fig. 9)

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

9.1 Foundation trench

9.1.1 A foundation trench was excavated in the north-west corner of the farmyard, extending south from the east end of Range 2 for approximately 3.5m before returning to the west end of the same range (DPs 33 - 37). Two sample sections were recorded, the location of which are recorded on Fig. 9. The trench cuts through a modern concrete soak away, recently filled with tiles removed from the roof of the main farmhouse (DP 35)

9.1.2 Sample Section 1:

<i>Sample section 1</i> <i>North facing</i> <i>0.00 = 135.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Concrete. Mid white-grey concrete with frequent small (>0.05m) stones
0.10 – 0.60m	L1001	Made ground. Mid – dark grey sandy silt with frequent CBM and flint.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. Mid orange-brown clay with flint

Description: The made ground and concrete surface within this sample section comprised the modern farmyard surface over a layer of made ground.

9.1.3 Sample Section 2: DP 34

<i>Sample section 2</i> <i>South facing</i> <i>0.00 = 135.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000 and L1001	Mix of two layers, much disturbed. The layers as described above.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. Mid orange-brown clay with flint

Description: The made ground and concrete surface within this sample section comprised the modern farmyard surface overlying a layer of made ground, which at the time of recording was much disturbed.

9.2 Inspection Pits

9.2.1 Two inspection pits were excavated on the exterior of the brick barn, below the level of the Fletton brick walls. The locations of the inspection pits and recorded sample sections are recorded on Fig. 9

9.2.2 Test Pit 1: DPs 38 - 39

Sample section 3 West facing 0.00 = 135.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	M1003	Two courses red - orange brick laid in header bond, with ½" lime-based mortar joints
0.17 – 0.32m	L1004	Concrete hard standing. Mixed white – grey concrete with large volume of CBM and sub-angular flint
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. Mid orange-brown clay with flint

Description: This section comprised layers below the Fletton brick wall of Range 4.

M1003 comprises two courses of brick, reused in this context, forming the base courses of the Fletton wall above. These are laid in header bond, each brick measuring 4½" x 2¾" (114mm x 70mm).

L1004 (= L1006 TP2) comprises a substantial mid white – grey concrete hard standing on which Range 4 rests. A large volume of mixed CBM and flint were visible within the hard standing fabric.

9.2.5 Test Pit 2: DPs 40 - 41

Sample section 4 North facing 0.00 = 135.05m AOD		
0.00 – 0.19m	M1005	Two courses of red - orange brick laid in header bond, with ½" lime-based mortar joints
0.19m – 0.35m	L1006	Concrete hard standing. Mixed white – grey concrete with large volume of CBM and sub-angular flint
0.35m+	L1002	Natural. Mid orange-brown clay with flint

Description: This section comprised layers below the Fletton brick wall of Range 2.

M1005 comprises two courses of brick forming the base of the Fletton wall above. As with Test Pit 1 these bricks are reused and laid in header bond each brick measuring 4½" x 2¾" (114mm x 70mm). The Fletton brick wall has a slate damp proof course.

L1006 (=L1004 TP1) comprises a substantial mid white – grey concrete hard standing on which Range 2 rests. A large volume of mixed CBM and flint were visible within the hard standing fabric.

10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording. The sample section for Test Pit 2 was recorded before the pit was flooded.

11 DEPOSIT MODEL

11.1 A modern concrete surface was visible within the yard area of the farm complex, to the south and east of the current assessment buildings. It comprises L1000, a mid white – grey layer with frequent small (>0.02m) stones. This represents the upper deposit in the yard area.

11.2 Beneath this surface was L1001, a layer of mid – dark grey sandy silty with frequent CBM and flint. L1001 is a layer of made ground, likely a demolition layer.

11.3 To the north and west of the assessment structures, the two inspection pits revealed a sequence representing the deposits immediately below ground level and below the Fletton brick wall of the existing structures. M1003 and M1005 were identical, comprising two courses of reused brick forming the base of the Fletton brick wall. Below this were L1004 and L1006, hard standing.

11.4 All deposits lay over L1002, a natural mid orange – brown clay with flint.

12 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

12.1 The yard area appears heavily truncated by modern activity that occurred with the creation of the current concrete surface. Monitoring of the inspection pits revealed the hard standing and base courses of brick to the walls of the existing farm outbuildings.

Interpretation of archaeology

12.2 The area south and east of the assessment structures, where the foundation trench was excavated, revealed a modern disturbance at surface level, and a modern concrete soak away. Any evidence of previous activity was likely truncated during the construction of the current yard surface. To the west and north of the assessment buildings, the deposits creating the hard standing and foundation courses of the structures again likely truncated any evidence of previous activity.

12.3 No evidence for the earlier structures seen on the historic maps was revealed during the monitoring and recording. The two courses of brick seen

at the base of the current Fletton brick structures may represent reuse of brick from earlier structures.

Research potential

12.4 Large areas of modern truncation significantly limit the potential of the site. Remains of any previous structures in the vicinity of the existing structures were likely destroyed during the construction of the current buildings and the concrete yard surface.

13 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

13.1 The buildings and the main farmhouse, seen together represent a very interesting sequence of progression in the development of British farming, and of its highs and lows, marked by investment in the buildings, and furthermore guided by changes in ownership, particularly from tenant-farmer to owner-occupier. Though in a broader sense, neither the milling barn nor the 20th century brick ranges have particular significance in their own right, they are nevertheless interesting components of the whole which warrant recording before their conversion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr David Cox of BuildRiver Ltd for funding the works and for his kind assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mrs Kate Batt of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies and the Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich Branch).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) (building recording) and Dacorum Museum (monitoring and recording).

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Websites

- 1) www.kingslangley.org.uk
- 2) www.imagesofengland.org.uk
- 3) www.a2a.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Cartographic Sources

Date	Map	Scale	Location	Reference
1766	Dury and Andrews map of Hertfordshire	-	AS	-
1818	Estate map of Langley Hill Farm. (Estate Records of the Thellussons, Barons Rendlesham.)	20": 1 mile	Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich)	HB 416/A2/34/f 6
1822	Bryant's Map of the County of Hertfordshire	-	AS	-
1833	Kings Langley tithe map	-	HALS	
1896	First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Hertfordshire - not reproduced	6":1 mile	HALS	XXXVIII.4
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of Hertfordshire	25":1 mile	HALS	XXXVIII.4
1924	Ordnance Survey map of Hertfordshire	25":1 mile	HALS	XXXVIII.4

Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Location	Reference
1200 - 1962	Estate Records of the Thellussons, Barons Rendlesham. Management and division of estates under the will of Peter Thellusson.	Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich) – not consulted	HB 416
27 th Feb. 1809	Title deeds and Manorial records of the Blackwell estate, Kings Langley, 1274-1903. Copy of assignment of a lease of a piece of land adjoining Langley Hill Farm	HALS – not available	DE/KI/2057 8
1833	Kings Langley tithe award	HALS	
15 th Sept. 1931	The Shendish Estate, Kings Langley. Sales Particulars for Langley Hill Farm	NMR, Swindon – not consulted	SC00496
2 nd Dec 1931	Longman Family, publishers: Documents relating to the Shendish estate, Kings Langley, 1659-1931. Title deeds for Langley Hill Farm	HALS	D/EWa/T9

APPENDIX 2 LIST DESCRIPTION

IoE Number: 157692

Location: HILL FARMHOUSE, LOVE LANE (west side)
KINGS LANGLEY, DACORUM, HERTFORDSHIRE

KINGS LANGLEY LOVE LANE TL 00 SE (West side) 7/161 Hill Farmhouse - -
Hill Farmhouse. Late C16, cased in brick in 1772 (dated brick on S range
gable), porch and minor alterations in C19. Timber frame on brick sill, red
brick infill to rear wing, red brick casing to S range. Steep old red tile roof. A 2-
storeys attics and cellar L-shaped house facing S with long rear wing at NW.
Large internal chimney at junction of wings. 4 windows front with 3-light
casements to 1st floor and 2 recessed sash windows with 8/8 panes and
cambered arches to ground floor with gabled tiled porch with 4 centred arch.
Straight joint in brickwork of front to LH of porch suggesting different builds to
brick casing. Timber framed walls with wide panels, jowled posts, clasped
purlin roof and curved windbraces.

APPENDIX 3 TITHE AWARD

The entries listed here are those relevant to the site area at the time of the tithe award and map (1833). The entries appear as they do in the award.

Allot.	Name/Description	Land Use	Landowner	Occupier
280	orchard	meadow	Trustees of Peter Thellusson, Abraham Wildey Roberts, Viscount Howardian and Viscount Simeon	Caroline Cooper
281	Farmhouse, yard buildings, garden and brick yard.		as above	as above
282	home meadow	meadow	as above	as above
283	home field	arable	as above	as above
371	Langley Common	Meadow	London and Birmingham Railway Company	London and Birmingham Railway Company

APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Hill Farm, Love Lane, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum
Village/Town: Kings Langley	Parish: Kings Langley
Planning application reference:	Dacorum Planning Refs. 4/02114/07/FUL and 4/01205/07/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	Mr David Cox
Nature of application:	Residential conversion
Present land use:	Residential
Size of application area: c. 300m ²	Size of area investigated Entire area
NGR (8 figures):	TL 0651 0287
Site Code:	AS 1090
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Limited
Type of work:	Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	21 & 22 May 2009
Location of finds/Curating museum:	None
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Early 19 th century milling barn and early 20 th brick barn
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording of the brick and milling barns at Hill Farm, Love Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, followed by archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the proposed development.</i></p> <p><i>The existing farm outbuildings appear to have developed in two distinct phases. The milling barn and two other nearby timber-framed buildings, including a barn and granary fit within a limited time-frame. These latter buildings will be the subject of a separate report. Common elements of construction and other characteristics confirm a link, and place their construction in the first half of the 19th century. The milling barn originated as a timber-framed superstructure on a brick wall with flint panels, identical in style with surviving boundary walls around the farm yard. This was altered when the upper structure was filled in with Fletton bricks, possibly at the time the main range of barns was constructed around 1920.</i></p> <p><i>The continuous brick ranges appear, from map evidence, to replace earlier structures which are marked on the historic maps, though they incorporate no earlier fabric. They are constructed of variable pink Fletton bricks commonly encountered during the inter-war period, combined with robust, standardised timber elements such as doors and roof structure typical of the late 19th and early 20th century style.</i></p> <p>Monitoring and recording was undertaken during excavation of a foundation trench within the yard area, and during the excavation of two inspection pits to the brick barns. No evidence for the earlier structures seen on the historic maps was revealed during the monitoring and recording. Two courses of brick seen at the base of the current Fletton brick structures may represent reuse of brick from earlier structures.</p>
Author of summary: T. Collins	Date of Summary: June 2009

APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
Site Name: Brick and Milling Barns, Hill Farm, Love Lane, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire	NGR: TL 0651 0287
County: Hertfordshire	Museum Collecting Area: Dacorum
Site Code: AS 1090	Project Number: 2990
Date of Work: June 2009	Related Work:

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
N/a	N/a	April 2009	Yes

Site Records (Description)
Notes taken on site (13 pages A4)

Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)		
Drawn Plans & Sections: Elevation and sections 2 A3 sheets		
Architect's Drawings: Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 - annotated		
Digital Drawings		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD

Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
3326	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	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	31-36	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	2	1-17	Yes
3	120mm	1-13	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details) In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details): 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							

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation of the milling barn with the brick ranges on the right, taken from the south (3)



Plate 2 Detail showing roof construction of the milling barn, taken from the north (32)



Plate 3 Timber grain stores on the south side of the milling barn, taken from the north (30)



Plate 4 North side of Unit 1 (Range 1, brick barn) with two cold stores, taken from the south (27)



Plate 5 North elevation of Range 2 (brick barn), taken from the north-east (8)



Plate 6 North side of Unit 2 (Range 2), taken from the south (22)



Plate 7 Roof structure of Unit 4 (Range 2), taken from the north-east (21)



Plate 8 East elevation of Range 3 (brick barn), taken from the east (10)



Plate 9 Roof structure of Range 3, taken from the north-east (15)



Plate 10 South and east sides of Range 4 (brick barn) adjoining Range 3 (right), taken from south-east (01)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South and east sides of Ranges 4 and 3 (brick barn), taken from south-east



DP 2

South and west sides of Ranges 2, 3 and 4 (brick barn) with the milling barn on the west, taken from the south-west



DP 3

South elevation of the milling barn with the brick ranges on the right, taken from the south



DP 4

West elevation of Range 2 (brick barn), taken from the south-west



DP 5

West lean-to adjoining the milling barn, taken from the west



DP 6

North elevation of the milling barn, taken from the north



DP 7

North elevations of Ranges 1 and 2 (brick barn) and the milling barn, taken from the north-west



DP 8

North elevation of Range 2 (brick barn), taken from the north-east



DP 9

North elevation of Range 1 (brick barn), taken from the north



DP 10

East elevation of Ranges 4, 3 and south return of Range 2 (brick barn), taken from the east



DP 11

Pent-roofed lean-to on the south side of Range 2 (brick barn), taken from the south-east



DP 12

South side of Range 1 (brick barn), taken from the south-west



DP 13

Interior of the north pigsty (Range 4), taken from the south-east



DP 14

East side of Range 3, taken from the north-west



DP 15

Roof structure of Range 3, taken from the north-east



DP 16

West side of Unit 6 (Range 2), taken from the south-east



DP 17

Roof structure of Unit 6 (Range 2), taken from the south-east



DP 18

North side of Unit 5 (Range 2) showing the loading door, taken from the south



DP 19

North-west side of Unit 5 (Range 2), taken from the south-east



DP 20

South-east side of Unit 4 (Range 2), taken from the north-west



DP 21

Roof structure of Unit 4 (Range 2), taken from the north-east



DP 22

North side of Unit 2 (Range 2), taken from the south



DP 23

Detail of reused domestic door inserted into north side of Unit 1 (Range 2), taken from the north-west



DP 24

South-east side of Unit 1 (Range 2), taken from the north-west



DP 25

North side of Unit 3 (Range 1), taken from the south



DP 26

South side of Unit 2 (Range 1), taken from the north-east



DP 27

North side of Unit 1 (Range 1), taken from the south



DP 28

Interior of the north lean-to of the milling barn, taken from the south-east



DP 29

East wall of the milling barn, taken from the south-west



DP 30

South side of the milling barn showing the earlier silos, taken from the north



DP 31

West side of the milling barn showing the later silos, taken from the east



DP 32

Detail of the roof structure of the milling barn, taken from the north



DP 33

Area of the excavated foundation trench, taken from the south-east



DP 34

Detail of the north side of the foundation trench showing sample section 2, taken from the south



DP 35

Modern concrete soakaway truncated by foundation trench, taken from the south-west



DP 36

Area of the excavated foundation trench, taken from the north-east



DP 37

North arm of the foundation trench, taken from the east



DP 38

View of test pit 1 on the west side of Range 4, taken from the north-west



DP 39

Sample section 3 in test pit 1, taken from the west



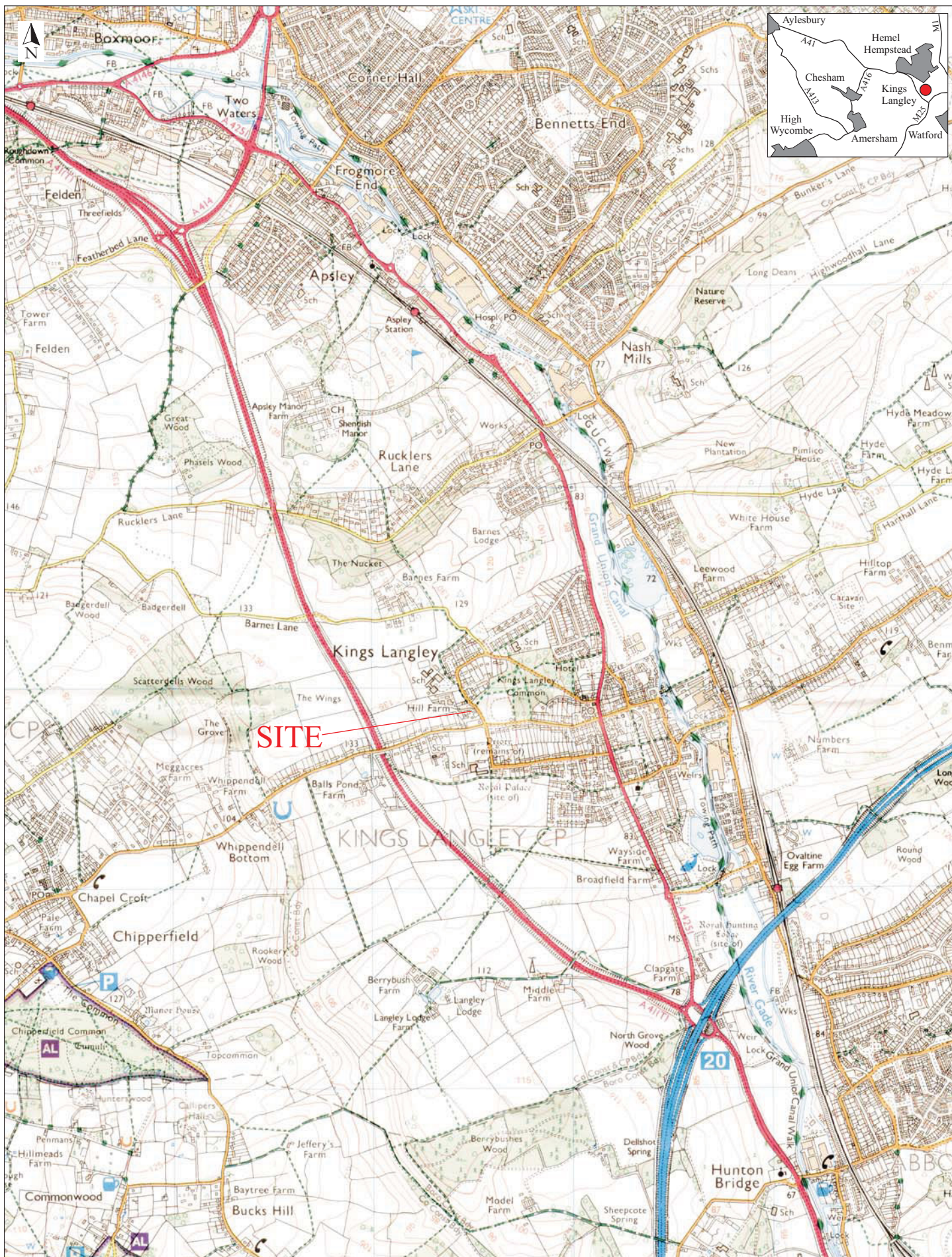
DP 40

View of test pit 2 on the north side of Range 2, taken from the north-east



DP 41

Sample section 4 in test pit 2, taken from the north



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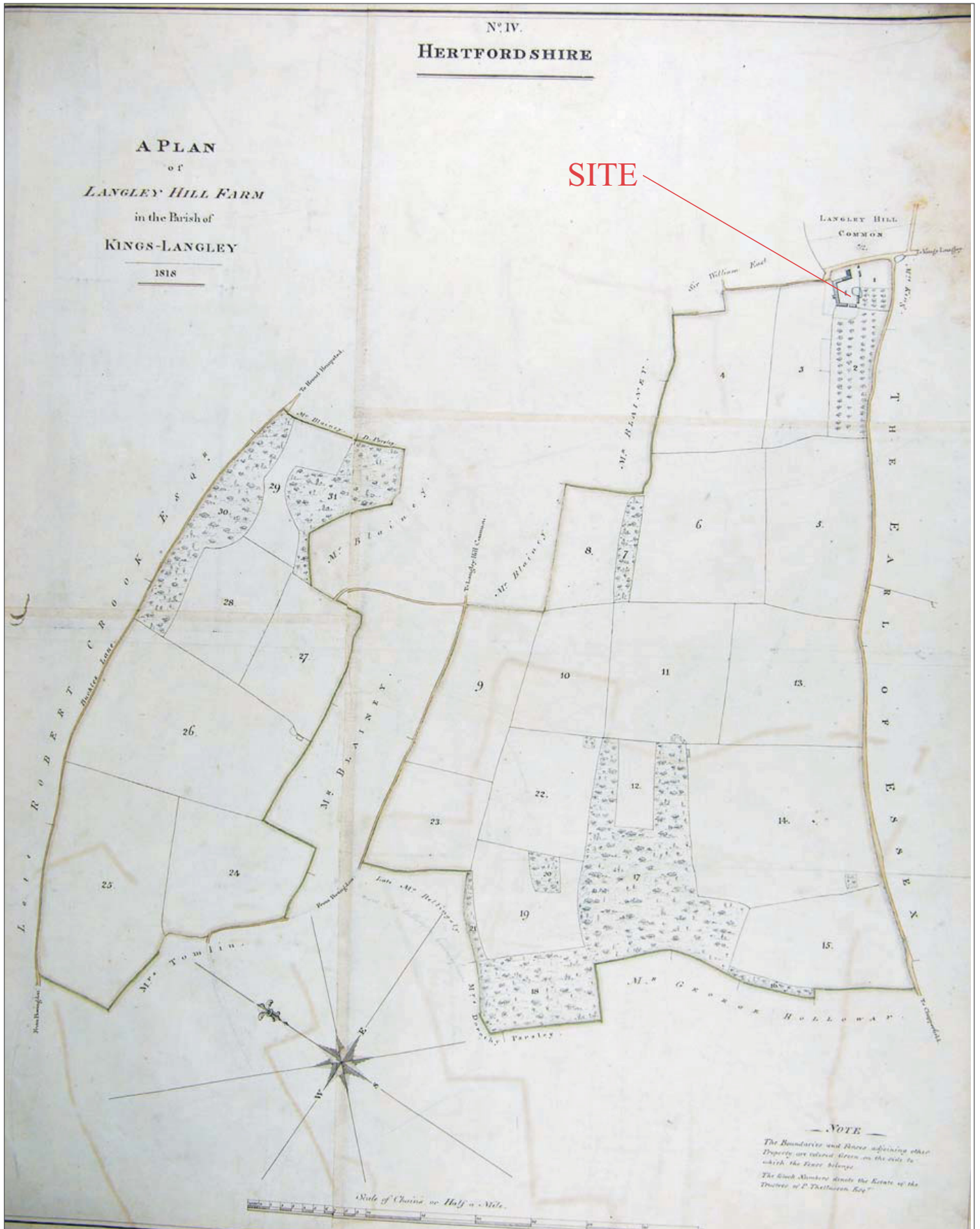
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



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0 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4



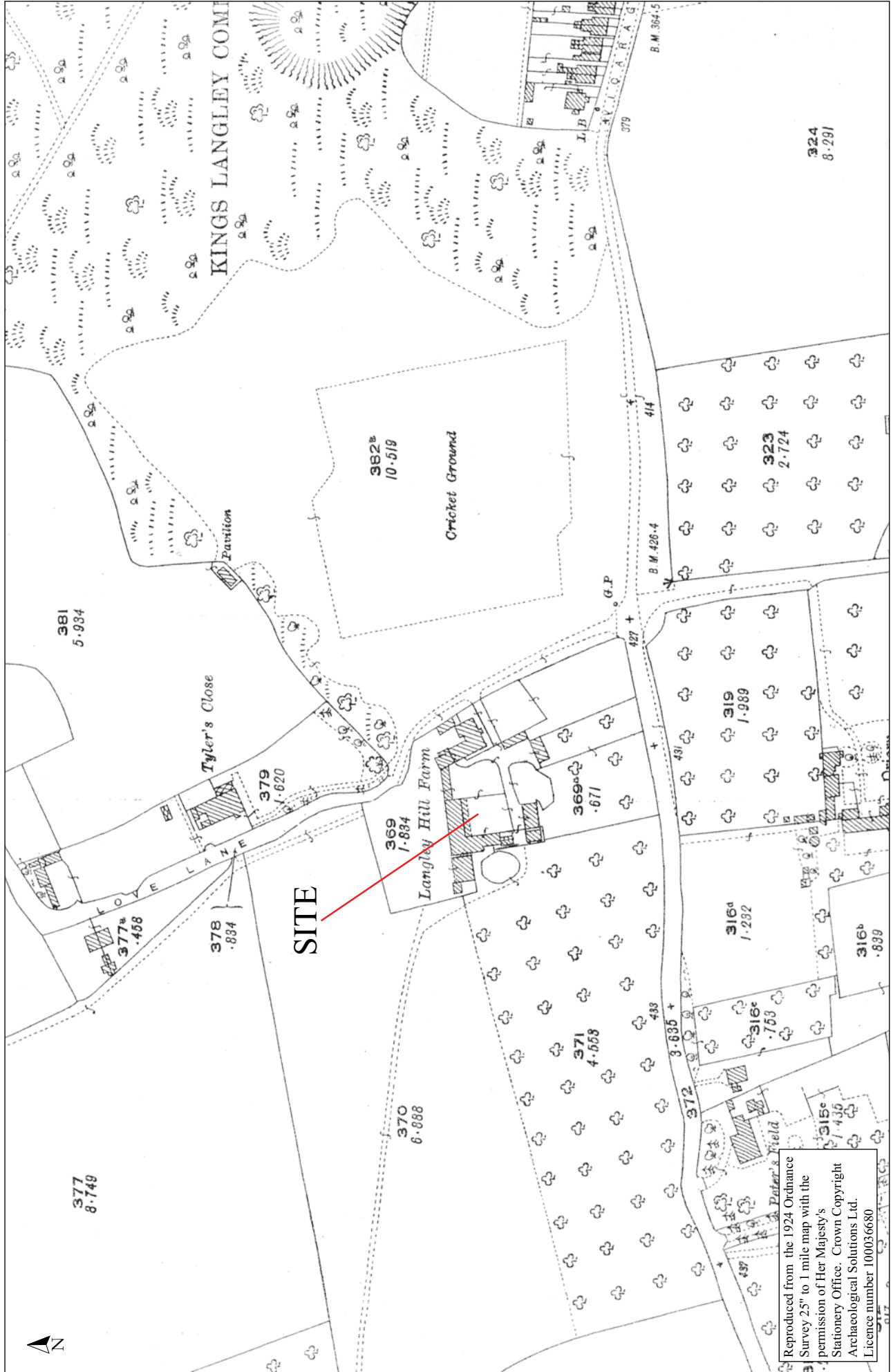
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Fig. 4 Langley Hill Farm estate map, 1818
Scale as shown



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Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1822
Scale unknown



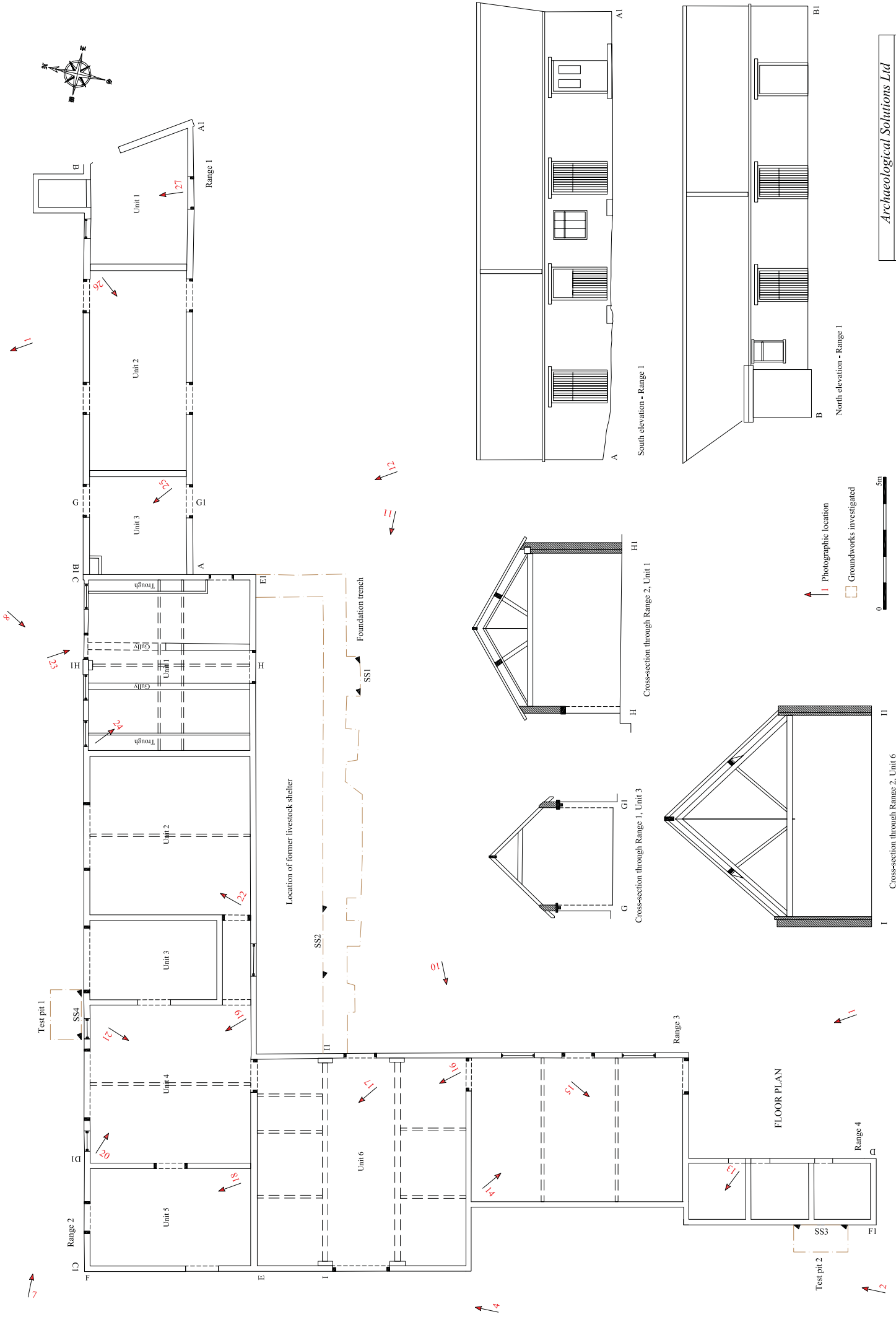
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Tithe map from 1833
Not to scale

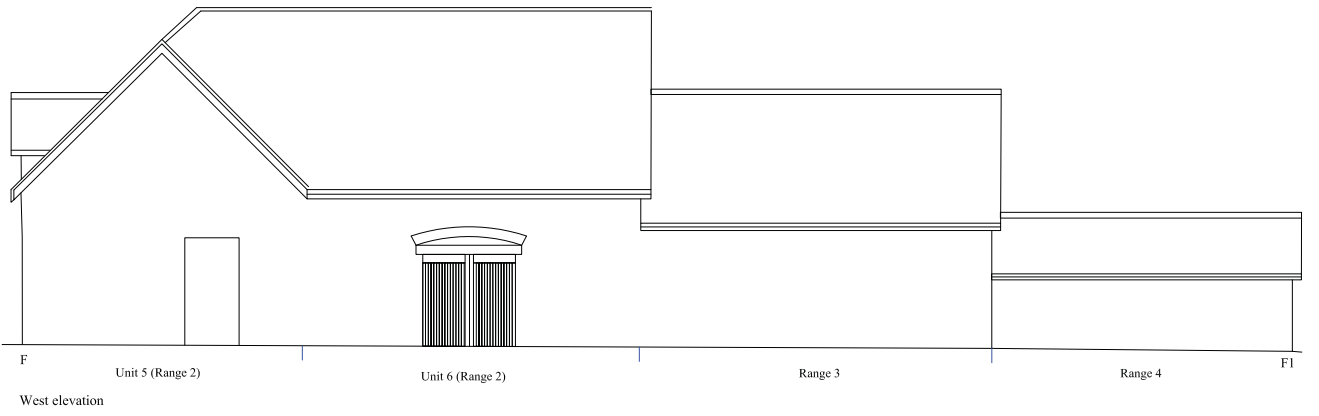
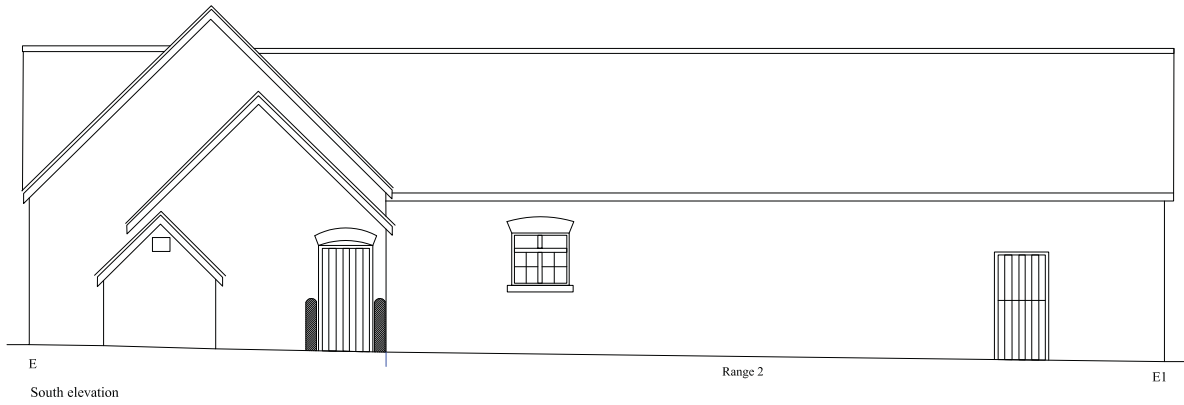
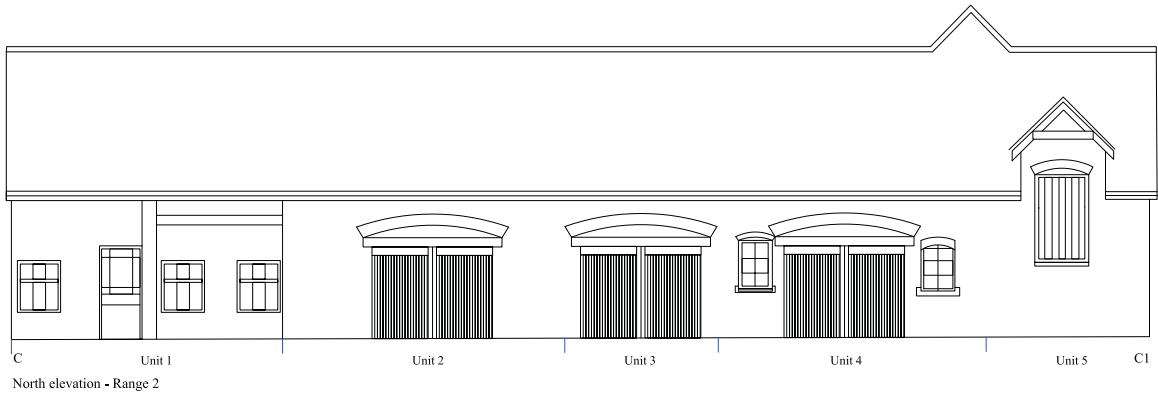


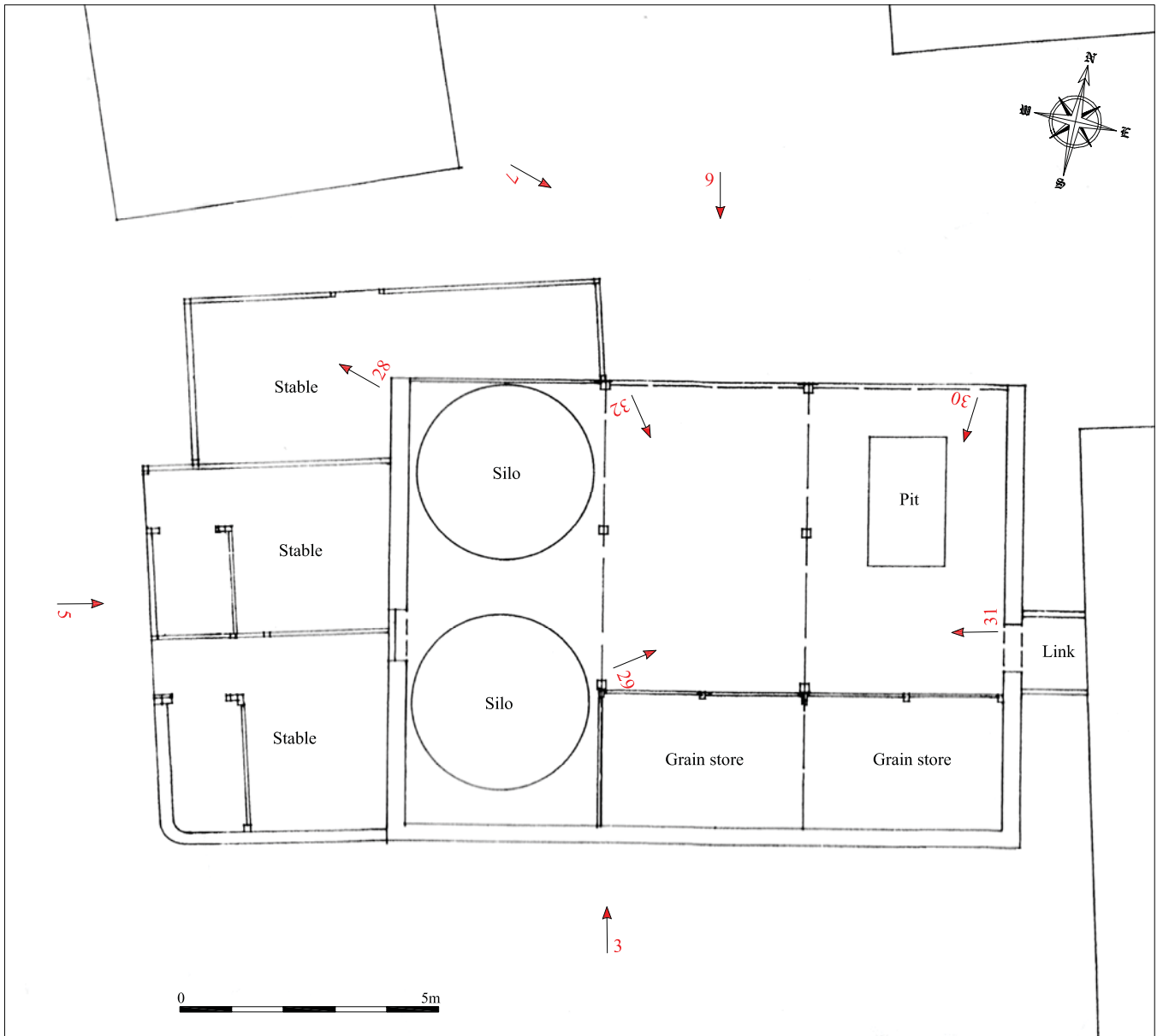
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Fig. 8 Ordnance Survey map, 1924
Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4







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Fig. 11 Photographic location plan - milling barn

Scale 1:125 at A4