

**GYFRES FARM, BUCKS HILL, CHIPPERFIELD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**GYFRES FARM, BUCKS HILL, CHIPPERFIELD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 5056 2057	Report No: 3465
District: Three Rivers	Site Code: AS1265
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3649
Signed:	Date: January 2010

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Gyfras Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording</i>		
Summary			
<i>In December 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. conducted historic building recording at Gyfras Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 5056 2057). The work was undertaken in advance of an extension and alterations to the farmhouse and the conversion of the south barn.</i>			
<i>Circumstantial evidence attributes the construction of the house to John Carter in c.1550, though the historic core of the house may be older. The building probably began as a conventional, late medieval three-bay house with an open hall and cross-passage. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the hall was floored over and a chimney constructed at the low-end. The third, service bay was replaced by a cross wing in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, when an external stair turret may also have been added. The house was further enlarged with a new kitchen chamber and gabled western additions in the early 18<sup>th</sup> to century. The house has been extensively refurbished, and almost doubled in size by a modern extension.</i>			
<i>The associated barn is a well-preserved example of a three-bay structure with midstrey dating to the mid to late-17<sup>th</sup> century. It has been sensitively converted to its current use, but shows signs of a minor fire in the past.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>16<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>3649</i>	Site code	<i>AS1265</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed buildings</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential (Farmhouse and barn)</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension and alterations to farmhouse; Conversion of barn</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early C16 farmhouse and C17 barn</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Three Rivers</i>	<i>Chipperfield</i>
SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>WD4 9BR</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 5056 2057</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.120m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr K Struve</i>		
Full title	<i>Gyfras Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, L. Prosser, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3465</i>		
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## **GYFRES FARM, BUCKS HILL, CHIPPERFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In December 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. conducted historic building recording at Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 5056 2057). The recording was undertaken in advance of an extension and alterations to the farmhouse and the conversion of the south barn.*

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*The associated barn is a well-preserved example of a three-bay structure with midstrey dating to the mid to late-17<sup>th</sup> century. It has been sensitively converted to its current use, but shows signs of a minor fire in the past.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In December 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire, WD4 9BR (NGR TL 5056 2057; Figs 1-2). The recording was commissioned by Mr K Struve. It was carried out to comply with a planning and listed building consent condition requiring recording prior to commencement of alterations (Planning Ref. 09/0955/FUL and 09/0967/LBC). The recording will be followed, on commencement of the works, by a programme of archaeological building monitoring and recording. The results of the monitoring will be dealt with in a separate subsequent report.

1.2 The recording was conducted according to a specification and written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (24<sup>th</sup> September 2009), and a brief issued by Three Rivers District Council (14<sup>th</sup> September 2009). It was carried out to Level 3 as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice, 2006'. It followed the Institute for

Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (IfA, revised 2001).

1.3 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) issued by the former Department of the Environment in 1994 protects the historic environment and listed buildings from unsympathetic change or uncontrolled alteration and guides policy towards safeguarding fabric and setting as far as is possible. These guidelines have been adopted widely by local authorities.

1.4 The objectives of the historic building recording are set out in the brief, specification and the IFA and English Heritage guidance documents. These are:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure in advance of development.
- the project report should provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context.
- 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.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)**

2.1 Bucks Hill is a hamlet located to the south of Chipperfield; today the site lies within the parish of Chipperfield, but historically lay within the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Abbot's Langley.

2.2 Gyfres Farm is situated to the east of the hamlet of Bucks Hill, and comprises the farmhouse and associated barn, which are both Grade II Listed.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (historical and archaeological research)**

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites, chance finds and historic landscape features in Hertfordshire is the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 500m radius of the site. Where relevant, entries have been discussed in Section 4.2.

## **3.2 Cartographic and primary documentary sources**

3.2.1 The principal source for maps and historic documents was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). All available material regarding the site was consulted and is listed in Appendix 2. Where relevant, these sources have been discussed in Sections 4.2-3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 11. A series of original or copied deeds was also supplied by the owner, which adds considerably to the historical outline.

## **3.3 Secondary sources**

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were HALS and AS's own reference library. All sources used have been referenced in the appendices and bibliography.

## **3.4 Geological/ geotechnical information**

3.4.1 Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

## **3.5 The building**

3.5.1 The site was visited on the 16<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2009 in order to undertake the technical analysis, drawing and photographic work. Lisa Smith and Lee Prosser compiled the written descriptions and carried out the photographic recording. Kathren Henry completed the drawing work. Floor plans, sections and an elevation based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 12-20).

3.5.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm 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 a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. 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. 13-15)

## 4 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

### 4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site lies at c.120m AOD on land which is slightly rising towards the north east. The underlying geology of the area is chalk (BGS 1978), overlain by Batcombe type stagnogleyic argillic brown earth soils (SSEW 1983).

### 4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

4.2.1 Prehistoric remains in the Bucks Hill area are limited to two chance find-spots where flint implements were recovered (HER 806, HER4571). During the Romano-British period the Roman road from *Verulamium* (ancient St Albans) to Silchester almost certainly extended to the immediate east of the site, but its precise route remains uncertain (HER 4170, HER 4539). Other Roman remains in the area consist of chance finds of Roman pottery and tile (HER 897, HER 899, HER 2284).

4.2.2 The ancient settlements of King's Langley and Abbot's Langley were formerly one estate; the place-name Langley denoting a 'long leah' or clearing extending from the edge of the forested Chiltern escarpment into the cleared valley below, which was exploited for settlement from the Anglo-Saxon period. The estate at Langley was originally granted to St Alban's Abbey in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, but the grant was not secure, and eventually only that portion now known as Abbot's Langley was retained by the monastery. The remaining estate was to become a favoured residence of medieval kings. A royal palace was constructed and in 1308 a Dominican priory was founded under royal patronage. The earliest documentary mention of Chipperfield is in 1316 when Edward II bequeathed the Manor House of Langley the closes adjoining together with the vesture of 'Chipperfieldwode' to the Dominican brothers (Page, 1971; WI 1986). Related to this a fish pool which remains in the woods today is thought to have been originally stocked by the priory (HER 113). In approximately 1714 a circle of twelve lime trees were planted around the pond, and it is assumed that it was around this time the site became known as Apostles Pool.

4.2.3 Gyfres Farm is said to have been built around 1550 by John Carter (HER 11398) though this may be a circumstantial assumption as no direct references survive to record the construction of the house; he was however the occupant at the time when the house is presumed to have been built. The Carters were a prominent local family who began as manorial tenants and farm labourers, gradually becoming more prosperous – John Carter is commemorated by a brass memorial at All Saint's Church, King's Langley (HER 11398). His descendants later emigrated to the American colonies, where they became extremely prosperous. John Carter has been established as a direct ancestor of Jimmy Carter, 39<sup>th</sup> President of the USA (Hastie 1991). The family lived at Gyfres Farm until 1706.

## **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

### **4.3.1 Dury and Andrews' map 1766 (Fig. 4)**

Dury and Andrews' map of 1766 shows the area of Chipperfield and Bucks Hill in some detail, Jefferys Farm does appear on the map though in no great detail. Two buildings are depicted though neither reflects the true outline. The map shows settlement in the area to be concentrated around the edges of the common.

### **4.3.2 Bryant 1822 (Fig. 5)**

Bryant's map of 1822 is the earliest cartographic source to depict Jefferies Farm. The map is at a small scale, and little detail is shown, however it is clear that a farmhouse and several outbuildings exist by this date.

### **4.3.3 Tithe Map 1839 (Fig. 6)**

The tithe map of 1839 is the first cartographic source to depict the site in any detail. The map shows a homestead of Jefferies Farm complete with several outbuildings and surrounded by an area of orchard, belonging to Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, a member of a prominent family of bankers from Watford with the farm occupied by Thomas Breed (Appendix 3).

### **4.3.4 Ordnance Survey Maps 1883 - 1960**

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) shows very little change to the area of Jeffery's Farm. The map continues to depict a farmhouse and a series of outbuildings surrounded by an area of orchard. Occupation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is difficult to trace, though the census returns for 1901 show that the farm was occupied by two families; John Fortnum, a labourer, with his two daughters, and William Wicks, a ploughman, together with his wife and five children. The farm and its surroundings remain unchanged on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1898; Fig 8). The 1924 edition (Fig 9) shows no changes to the farmhouse itself however an entrance way to an outbuilding to the south appears to have been removed. Both the Ordnance Survey maps from 1925 and 1960 show that Jeffery's Farm remained unchanged throughout this period.

### **4.3.5 Ordnance Survey 1961-1989**

By 1961, some major changes are evident (Fig 10). One of the farm buildings (at the east of farmyard) has now been demolished, and the field pattern has been considerably changed. The orchard had disappeared and all the field boundaries which formerly enclosed it have been removed. This means that the farm is now situated in an irregularly shaped plot of land which has several track-ways

running through it. The 1989 Ordnance Survey map shows very little change from the previous cartographic source (Fig 11).

## 5 THE BUILDINGS

### 5.1 The Farmhouse

#### Exterior

5.1.1 The farmhouse is aligned approximately north-west south-east although for the purposes of clarity will be described as north-south in the analysis below (Fig 16). The central range is distinguished by a tall clasped chimneystack with a corbelled-out head. This marks the historic core of the building, which has been enlarged with an east-west cross-wing at the northern end and a triple gabled extension to the west. A kitchen wing lies to the east, while a large modern extension to the south housing additional accommodation and a car-port has effectively doubled the size of the house. Together, these additions have had the advantage of trapping the formerly external walling of the historic core within the existing building, so that much survives intact. The whole building is roofed with peg-tiles (Plate 1).

5.1.2 With its many extensions and modern refurbishment, the farmhouse is fairly undistinguished externally. Where brickwork is visible, it is laid in a rough Flemish bond which has been much patched and repaired. The northern cross-wing has been partially rendered. The fenestration has been renewed throughout with double glazed units mimicking 19<sup>th</sup> century casement windows.

5.1.3 The triple-gabled extension to the west now forms the main entrance. Here, the brickwork is late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and has been repaired and modified (Plate 2). A small hood resting on moulded brackets frames a new oak panelled door. An 'S' shaped metal restraining tie can be seen to the right of the door.

5.1.4 To the south of the gabled facade the new extension frames a car port and a small, single-storey out-shut which is clearly contemporary with the gables. The cross-wing is pierced by four casement windows. Sections of render removed during a previous investigation reveal gauged brickwork to the window arches, suggesting that the render is a much later addition. The north face of the cross-wing is the least disturbed and only partially rendered. It maintains a good arrangement of late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century random vitrified headers throughout. A single modern window has been inserted at ground floor level, offset to the west.

5.1.5 On the east or garden façade a short section of the historic core is visible, though rebuilt in brick (Plate 3). To the north, the east face of the cross-wing has



windows at ground, first and attic levels; all have been renewed. A second projecting kitchen wing is of similar brick construction.

### Interior – Ground Floor

5.1.6 The ground floor comprises a series of large reception rooms and a kitchen to the east (Fig 12 & 13). The floor in the north room had been removed at the time of the survey, exposing the cellar and limiting access. A former room to the south of the historic core has become a vestibule to the new extension and houses a staircase to the upper floor. The modern extension is not considered in the descriptions, as it has no historic relevance.

#### *The Lobby (Room 1&2)*

5.1.7 The main entrance leads to a lobby occupying two of the western gabled extensions. The third gable houses a small utility room with a lavatory to the south in the little out-shut described above. The room is floored in large York Stone flags, while some structural timber is visible. The most significant is a large corner post marking the historic core, which is clearly weathered and twisted in appearance (Plate 4). This stands on a section of the original sole plate, lying in turn on a pad of clunch. Two adjoining horizontal members appear to form the mid-rails enclosing the adjoining reception room.

5.1.8 The ceiling joists are exposed but many, particularly those adjoining the door have been replaced. Those to the east have been reused and reset on their side. Many retain empty mortices with no corresponding components also indicating reuse.

5.1.9 One timber is of particular note. An oak joist between the corner post and the uprights adjoining the door was once a lintel for a window, preserving empty mortices with distinct markings in the soffit (Plate 5). Outer slots for the jambs frame two large inner mortices for mullions which had ovolo mouldings and fat fillets, together with smaller slots for intermediate staves or bars, all characteristic of a three light window of early 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Given its current position, it is likely to be reused, however.

5.1.10 All other fixtures and fittings including a fitted bookcase, door and panelling are modern and are of no historic interest. A door to the north leads to a spacious parlour, to the west a door leads to the living room. To the south access is given to a small utility room.

### *Utility Room (Room 3)*

5.1.11 Though modern in fixtures and fittings, the eastern wall retains all the exposed timbers of the original external wall of the historic core. These include joggled mid-rails on either side of a principal upright and secondary horizontal members defining large, square infill panels. The sole plate is also well preserved.

5.1.12 A ceiling tie defining the partition between the entrance lobby and the utility room is situated at a lower level than a similar member to the north and has been notched to accommodate the modern door. This may suggest that the wall was originally external and that the lobby is a later addition. A large stud with a single peg extends from the tie to the upper floor. Several oak ceiling joists of square section are also visible, slightly cogged over the main timber members. A third tie to the south has been renewed.

### *Lavatory (Room 4)*

5.1.13 A small lavatory is accessed via a modern boarded door from the utility room. This originally had a cat-slide roof, so that almost the full height of the original external walling remains visible. A large central upright extends from the mid-rail to the wall-plate with a single horizontal member defining a window aperture (which is visible within, and noted below). The frame is also braced at the corner.

### *Living Room (Room 5)*

5.1.14 The living room occupies the original hall bay within the historic core and is now dominated by a large, though much modified 'inglenook' fireplace to the north (Plate 6). Access is given from the west by a modern door from the entrance lobby. Modern doors open to the kitchen on the east, while an open aperture on the south leads to a second original bay, now converted to a stair vestibule. The floor is concrete but York stone flags have been used within the fireplace embrasure.

5.1.15 The fireplace is effectively a fabricated historic pastiche, but based on an older pattern and stack. It has been refaced in reused 18<sup>th</sup> century brick, and framed by a massive oak beam which displays mechanical saw marks clearly indicating a modern insertion. A soldier course of brick and associated ironwork also indicate a modern construction. To the east the aperture is flanked by a small modern arched niche and a similar window to the west.

5.1.16 Some historic fabric survives, particularly within the fireplace aperture, which has a recessed jamb and seat, and a small pivoting window providing light from the west. The original lintel or bressumer may also survive behind the later cosmetic insertions.



5.1.17 Much original framing remains visible in the room. To the west the mid-rail retains a slot for a sliding window shutter (Plate 7). The stud seen here is likely to be a later insertion as it is not properly jointed to either horizontal members. In the south western corner a principal post remains in situ but is largely obscured by heavy plaster infill.

5.1.18 The south wall retains three good studs, properly pegged to the sole plate; the central pair now frame a doorway to the adjoining area; these are peppered with large redundant peg-holes. This aperture is not original. The sole plate has been cut through to allow access, while on the underside of the binding joist, evenly spaced stave holes indicate original infill with wattle-and-daub. Minor horizontal members are properly pegged to the third stud at waist height. The eastern wall preserves its mid-rail with a series of notches for applied studs which have now been removed. Only one remains although this is a later insertion.

5.1.19 The ceiling is well preserved, constructed of good quality oak and comprising a substantial bridging joist which is chamfered and stopped (Plate 8). A series of regularly spaced common joists extend in line from either side of the principal, finished in similar style.

#### *South Chamber (Room 6)*

5.1.20 The southern bay of the historic core now forms a staircase vestibule and gives access to the modern areas on the south. The floor is flagged in stone, and good timber-framing is visible in most areas.

5.1.21 The western wall is partly obscured by the existing modern staircase although a stair cupboard allows access, and as noted above, the external face is also visible in the utility room and WC adjoining. A downward tension brace extends from a corner post in the south-western corner of the room. This would have been mirrored on the adjoining southern wall, where a redundant mortice and peg-holes indicate its position.

5.1.22 The mid-rail and wall-plate on the stair wall preserve shutter grooves indicating the position of windows at ground and first floor levels (Plate 9). Further confirmation is provided by the empty mortices of two mullions of diamond profile in the wall plate soffit together with infilled peg holes for a lower, applied shutter groove seen beneath the staircase.

5.1.23 The ceiling timbers here contrast sharply with their more refined counterparts in the living room. These are more rectangular in profile, laid on their side in the medieval manner and closely spaced. They are morticed to the northern bay division joist, but are simply set over the original external mid-rail.

Two have been removed on the west to accommodate the staircase, showing simple tenons and mortices.

5.1.24 On the east side of the room, the ceiling joists are trimmed by three lateral timbers, clearly original. The central timbers are un-pegged and represent later infilling (Plate 10). This arrangement must indicate the original staircase position. A notched stud and additional truncation of the sole plate within the north wall immediately adjacent to the trimmer indicate that an external door also lay nearby.

#### *Kitchen (Room 7)*

5.1.25 The kitchen occupies the eastern extension and is open to the roof. A blocked doorway in the northern wall would originally have given access to the cellar stair beneath the cross-wing (Room 8), but has now been reduced to the status of a small casement window. The west wall is a complex survival of the original structure and much later modification but elements of the chimney breast remain exposed, with some clunch quoining defining a stack of two phases, discussed below (Plate 11). At upper level, the rafter feet of the early roof protrude into the space, while a small internal window also connects the kitchen with a small cupboard adjoining the upper stack. The most significant surviving timber is a principal post which retains large empty mortices for upward braces and lateral mortices for a tie-beam, now removed.

5.1.26 A large fireplace with an exposed internal chimney breast and adjoining bread oven dominate the eastern wall (Plate 12). This is constructed of 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> century bricks with a short squared bressummer capped by a Victorian shelf. A beehive-shaped bread oven on the north side is integral and contemporary in date.

5.1.27 The roof is supported by two king-post roof trusses with steeply raking struts, all of crude construction (Plate 13). The principal rafters support joggled purlins into which slender common rafters are morticed in both upper and lower flights.

#### *Parlour (Room 8)*

5.1.28 The parlour or second reception room is given access from the south via the entrance lobby. Although the room now occupies the footprint of the range, originally it was divided on the east side with a small passage and presumably, a stair. The cellar is entirely brick-lined, and was given access from the kitchen by a small brick winder stair, while a square, unexcavated block in the corner of the room presumably formed a platform for the lost staircase (Plate 14). A large timber joist with many redundant mortices preserves the line of the former partition. This is now propped by a reused floor joist. The room is dominated by

an impressive 17<sup>th</sup> century brick fireplace on the southern wall (Plate 15). The large, almost flattened arch is constructed of chamfered brick (9½" x 1¾" x 4¼") showing some signs of repair. A small niche is built into the western corner. The cast iron fire back displays the Tudor royal coat of arms.

5.1.29 The parlour floor was latterly supported by a series of modern brick piers directly on the cellar floor. A few niches survive on the outer walls, defining cellar lights or storage ledges for bee boles.

5.1.30 The ceiling timbers comprise an east-west binding joist chamfered on both sides with no visible stops. To the east it is pegged to the lateral north-south bridging joist defining the original eastern internal partition. The method of jointing of the common joists could not be ascertained. Little original external framing survives or is visible; most appears to have been replaced in brick.

### Interior – First Floor

5.1.31 The upper floor of the historic core has a north-south corridor with bedrooms and bathrooms on the east, and a large room occupying two of the western gabled extensions (Fig 14). The southern bay (Room 9) is open-plan, partly occupied by the staircase on the west side and giving access to the modern south range. The southernmost gabled extension is utilised as a small landing at the staircase summit providing access around the old framing. The northern cross-wing is occupied by a single large room with a small enclosed staircase to an attic bathroom.

5.1.32 Most of the timber-frame of the historic core has been left exposed as a picturesque feature. Curved braces survive on the eastern external wall and a single member to the west but to the south and north-west they have been removed to allow access to the rest of the building. Other interventions include cutting through the southern wall-plate to frame a new doorway to the south range, and the addition of iron straps to provide support.

5.1.33 The principal posts, where visible rise to gently swelling jowled heads. The division between the southern and central bays preserves a cambered tie-beam with three lower studs as a closed truss (Fig 17). Upper queen posts support a collar which clasps a purlin in each pitch (Plate 16). Each bay has seven evenly spaced common rafters, extending over the back of the purlins in a continuous flight. In places, curved wind braces of varying quality give extra support (Plate 17). On the western pitch two lower purlins and have been inserted at the base of the wind braces, together with thin, bird-mouthed struts. A Velux rooflight truncates the central rafter on the eastern pitch.

5.1.34 The central bay above the earlier hall has been sub-divided to create an axial corridor on the west side which extends past the chimney into a large end bedroom, giving access to two small rooms to the east and a single room

occupying the two gabled extensions to the west. Much of the original external wall on the west side has been removed to accommodate the extension but a single purlin and wind-brace survive. Adjoining rafters though trimmed retain smoke blackening.

5.1.35 The eastern roof pitch preserves extensive smoke-blackening, particularly on the rafters. A wind-brace survives in the bathroom (Room 12) and a mortice for its lost north companion can be seen in the principal rafter at the bay division. A tie-beam, roughly chamfered has been truncated to the west to accommodate the corridor though is well preserved within the eastern bedroom (Room 13) as is a curved brace, chamfered in like fashion. The partition between the bedroom and the bathroom is constructed of slender stud work with intermediate horizontal members and a waney straight brace in the lower quadrant; this is clearly all later.

5.1.36 A small cupboard on the north-eastern side of Room 13 gives access to the side of the chimney (Room 14) with its little window looking into the kitchen, noted above. Straight joints reflect three phases of brickwork in the stack (Plate 18). Though superficially there are few differences to the fabric, the northern brickwork is pointed with a differing, flinty lime mortar to the rest. On the adjoining roof structure, empty mortices survive for a wind brace and an original purlin has been truncated to incorporate the stack. Five common rafters are visible with later assistance given by a secondary brace. A former fireplace within the bedroom has been converted into a cupboard.

5.1.37 The majority of doors at the upper level are panelled but very thin, consisting of a wide central panel with two upper and two lower vertical panels. Most now have off-the-shelf decorative furniture, though H-L hinges of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date do survive on some. A 19<sup>th</sup> century boarded door gives access to the western extension.

5.1.38 The southernmost gabled extension (Room 10) now forms a vestibule to pass around the frame. Some framing is visible, including an upward quadrant brace which is trenched over the stud on the south wall. The northern wall displays a similar arrangement though it has been repaired. A tie and stud survive in the gable end, and five common rafter-couples retain lath-marks which suggest that the area was ceiled; some have been replaced.

5.1.39 The adjoining northern gabled extensions, above the main entrance lobby and utility room preserve little of interest (Room 11). A reused floor joist has been inserted at the meeting point of the two valley roofs bolted to the principals. A reused outer post in the external wall seems redundant and is probably reused. A second upright situated directly below the valley at its eastern end sits in line with the historic core at the height to take the wall plate and is possibly an original corner post.

5.1.40 A large room (Room 15) occupies the cross-wing. It retains good exposed ceiling timbers and a brick fireplace with a cambered arch on the southern wall (Plate 19). The walls are plastered though the wall plate is exposed on all sides. On the eastern wall two enclosed compartments frame a small window recess. To the north a panelled door with early hinges and a modern latch gives access to a winder stair leading to the garret, while a small cupboard occupies the space beneath the stair. A second cupboard adjoining the fireplace retains a five panelled door with H-L hinges and an original iron pull on the interior.

5.1.41 The ceiling has a large chamfered oak binding joist as its companion below and is framed to a second lateral joist in the same manner. This joist similarly retains redundant wattle holes in the soffit indicating it was once infilled. To the north, peg holes indicate stud work and the position of corner braces to the west, all of which must have been removed when the elevations were bricked up.

5.1.42 In the little staircase compartment, a splay-cut corner post and straight brace can be seen (Room 16) as residual elements of the original timber-framing (Fig 15). These are much decayed, though properly pegged. The roof, now housing a bathroom consists of large, continuous purlins with rafters riding over the back. Some have been renewed. A collar clasps the principal rafters at the gable end.

### **Timber size and assembly marks**

5.1.43 Timber scantling for the historic frame can be summarised as follows:

#### South bay

Principal post (Jowls)	10" x 9" (254mm x 229mm)
Tie -beam	8" x 9" (203mm x 229mm)
Lower post/tie-beam brace	7" x 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " (178mm x 44mm)
Mid-rail	7" x 7" (178mm x 178mm)
Joists	9" x 9" (229mm x 229mm)
Brace	8" (203mm—width not ascertained)
Principal rafter	7" (178mm- width not ascertained)
Queen post	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " x 5" (171mm x 127mm)
Purlin	6" x 5" (152mm x 127mm)
Wind-brace	7" x 2" (178mm x 51mm)
Common rafter	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " x 3" (140mm x 76mm)
Collar	Spaced 10" (254mm) apart 6" (152mm-width not ascertained)

#### Central Bay

##### *Lower level*

Principal joist	10" (254mm-width not ascertained)
Common joist	3½" x 5" (89mm x 127mm) Spaced 10" (254mm) apart

*Upper level*

Principal rafter	9" x 9" (229mm x 229mm)
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5.1.44 Assembly marks can be seen at the northern and southern bay divisions although no comprehensible pattern could be determined. The southern truss of the central bay displays the clearest marks with a 'II' scratched on the soffit of the principal rafter and the upper face of the tie-beam. At the same junction the numeral 'III' is scratched on both the principal post and brace. Assembly marks are also evident above a redundant mortice for a wind brace on the eastern principal rafter at the northern truss.

## **5.2 The Barn**

### Exterior

5.2.1 The barn is aligned north-west south-east and is of three bays, timber-framed and weather-boarded with a midstrey on the east side; the roof is steeply pitched and tiled (Fig 18; Plate 20). The exterior softwood cladding has been renewed while a supporting dwarf wall is also new and protected by lead flashing.

5.2.2 The original midstrey doors have been replaced by a large glazed aperture during an earlier conversion. A single narrow glazed light pierces the northern elevation at the upper level. The purlin ends are exposed at the roof line.

### Interior – general description

5.2.3 Internally, extensive modernisation has occurred with large timber mezzanine floors inserted into the outer bays flanking a wood-burning heater with brick surround at the centre. One bay has been completely enclosed at lower level as a small service area. Despite these alterations the timber-frame seems to have suffered little impact. Each bay, where visible, is characterised by simple wall panelling defined by slender pegged studwork above and below a joggled mid-rail. The midstrey is contemporary, with three large pegged studs in both upper and lower registers.

5.2.4 The bay divisions are marked by a large tie-beam with long braces extending from uprights with splay-cut jowls. Raking struts clasp slender purlins



to the principal rafter on each pitch; scarf joints are used to form a continuous member.

5.2.5 The roof has twelve rafter-couples in the outer bays and ten in the central bay. Long straight wind braces span the roof pitches in each bay with secondary braces nailed on in the recent past (Plate 21). Bird mouth collars extend between the purlins for added support.

5.2.6 Timber scantling can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	7" x 7" (178mm x 178mm)
Tie-beam	10" x 7" (254mm x 178mm)
Raking-strut	8" x 3½" (203mm x 89mm)
Wall-plate	6" x 6" (165mm x 165mm)
Braces	7" x 3½" (178mm x 89mm)
Prick-post	5½" x 6" (140mm x 165mm)
Stud size (Average)	4" x 2" (102mm x 51mm)

#### Interior – detailed description

5.2.10 The bays are numbered from north to south (shown on Fig 19) as assembly marks suggest that the barn was constructed from the northern end.

#### *Truss 1*

5.2.11 Truss 1 includes the northern gable wall, the timber standing on a renewed dwarf wall, though the sole plate is not visible. Two corner posts extend to a tie beam which is also supported by a central prick-post. Slender intermediate studs are pegged to mid-rails at regular intervals to roof level, infilled with lath and plaster (Plate 22).

#### *Bay 1*

5.2.12 The northern bay retains a regular pattern of stud-work and panelling as the gable end with slender studs framing narrow rectangular panels in both the upper and lower registers. Some fire damage is visible in the western corner, though the timber all appears original.

#### *Truss 2*

5.2.13 This truss is typical of the frame construction, with principal posts with splay-cut jowls supporting a large roughly-shaped tie beam, triangulated by long, straight braces. All components are original. Incised assembly marks on the principal post and brace consist of a 'II' with a tag.

## *Bay 2*

5.2.14 The central bay includes the midstrey and has a renewed sole plate mostly obscured by a large modern brick hearth. Two large studs are pegged to a mid-rail before rising to the wall plate beyond. Smaller subsidiary studs appear in the lower register forming narrow panelling below large square panels in the upper register. The midstrey is contemporary with a simple arrangement of three large studs pegged to a mid rail on both the eastern and western walls (Plate 23).

## *Truss 3*

5.2.15 The bay division is consistent in construction; principal posts with splay cut jowls, a crudely-shaped tie-beam and straight braces form the major elements with raking struts to the roof line. The incised assembly marks on the principal post and brace of this truss exist though are less clear. They may possibly depict a 'IV' although this is not certain.

## *Bay 3*

5.2.16 The southern bay is completely enclosed by modern partitions at lower levels obscuring the original framing.

## *Truss 4*

5.2.17 The southern gable end is obscured at the lower levels though displays a consistent arrangement at the upper level (Plate 24). The principal posts are in good condition providing support for a large tie beam braced as before. A series of studs some waney some reused members rise from the mid –rail to the tie beam. A more regular pattern of studs extend to a lateral member supporting the purlins in each pitch.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### *The Farmhouse*

6.1 Gyfres Farm is a complicated building, with many subtle phases of development. Three principal campaigns of remodelling and extension can be ascertained; a fourth phase, the modern south wing, is of no interest (Fig 20).

6.2 The historic core survives in outline at the centre of the building, and comprises the two bays now represented by the living room and the staircase and vestibule to the south (Rooms 5 and 6). The north bays originally formed a hall open to the roof. Smoke-blackening of the timbers clearly indicates the use of an open hearth, while the lower ceiling timbers are both more refined than their companions to the south, and somewhat awkwardly fitted into the structure.



Assuming that the chimney stack was inserted into the position of the original open hearth, the south chamber represents the parlour beyond the high end of the hall. This would be its conventional position; a notion also reinforced by the extensive redundant pegging on the studs framing the existing aperture from the living room, which could indicate the presence of a pegged hall screen and dais seat. Some evidence survives at the eastern end of this wall for the original connecting doorway, now blocked, because immediately behind, trimmers in the joisting indicate the position of the early staircase to the upper chamber.

6.3 Some good elements of the original external wall frame remain visible which allow a reconstruction of the early appearance of the house. Wattle and daub panels were fairly wide and square, while the corners of the structure were stiffened with downward tension braces from the posts to the mid-rail and sole plate. Evidence for little windows also survive. These were unglazed, three-light mullioned windows with shutters fitted into a soffit groove of the frame and an applied lower runner.

6.4 The open hall would have been framed by an intermediate arched tie-beam, which survives in part at the upper level in the bathroom. At the low end of the hall, conventionally, a cross-passage and screen would be expected. This was interrupted by the insertion of the stack and most evidence has been removed. Its position presupposes the continuation of the house to the north with a service bay. Though no direct evidence can be found for such an extension, it is unlikely that a chimney would be inserted within the body of the house, when building an external stack would preserve the full size of the original hall.

6.5 Turning to date, the early core is extremely modest. The framing construction and side-purlin roof form are all conventionally 16<sup>th</sup> century and conform to the theory that the house was built in 1550. However, the primitive, unglazed window form and the open hall might suggest an earlier date. It would be unusual for a new-build of the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century in Hertfordshire to utilise an open hall, when this layout was already falling from favour. The parlour ceiling is extremely robust and fairly unadorned in the medieval fashion, which might point to the later 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century. This question may be solved by a programme of tree-ring dating.

6.6 At some point the hall was floored and the chimney stack inserted. Straight joints in the stack suggest that initially only the lower room was heated. Conventionally, the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century is a period when many open halls were floored and converted in this manner. The nature of the evidence generally supports this, but is not conclusive, as this kind of development continued into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, an important feature which may be considered is a cast-iron fireback in the grate of the parlour, which features a Tudor coat of arms, i.e. before 1603. Firebacks are often overlooked, were rarely

removed from houses at changes of ownership and may here be original, though moved from the adjoining room.

6.7 The creation of a floored hall presented a particular problem – getting access from the upper floors of the two outer bays to the new upper chamber. Sometimes this was achieved by cutting through the tie-beams of the dividing walls, but was understood to weaken the structure, and so a new staircase may have been added which served both sides. The three gabled extensions to the west are interesting from this perspective, because the southern gable is the oldest, and may have been constructed as a new external stair turret, providing as it does today, a platform between the two areas. On the basis of the surviving visible evidence alone, this is impossible to date. The quadrant bracing might suggest the late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century, thus perhaps contemporary with the insertion of the floor, but this is insufficient on its own to be certain.

6.8 A substantial enlargement of the building is represented by the addition of a cross wing to the north in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This may have replaced its medieval precursor, as noted above, but was much more comfortable, being provided with fireplaces on both floors, in an enlarged stack clearly added to the existing chimney. The cut brick surrounds are important survivors. At ground floor level large blocks of clunch and limestone have been used in its construction, possibly looted from a much higher status building nearby.

6.9 The wing may have been cellared from the outset. The ground floor room as it exists now was once clearly sub-divided on the east side to accommodate a passage, cellar steps and a staircase to the upper chamber.

6.10 Dating this extension is problematic, because the external walls have largely disappeared through Georgian or Victorian rebuilding, taking with it most evidence of the framing and window form. Other features such as the fireplaces were constructed with little change throughout the period and are not particularly diagnostic. However the splay-cut jowled post in the corner of the garret stair, and the purlin construction roof place the range securely in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. With the few surviving fixtures and fittings such as internal doors with their ironwork, pushes the construction into the last decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

6.11 These rooms represent a fairly ostentatious development of the house. The upper chamber fireplace for example, preserves a little recess for possible panelling, which is supported by the undamaged and pristine nature of the brickwork, protected by some covering for much of its history.

6.12 An 18<sup>th</sup> century enlargement is represented by the addition of the kitchen on the east side, and probably the extension of the staircase turret with two more gabled elements now forming the entrance lobby. The kitchen has a king-post roof structure, typically 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century but very crudely made. The butted purlins and pegged rafters are usually found in rural contexts from the early 18<sup>th</sup>

century, having developed in London and at a high social level from the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup>. The junction between the historic core and this later extension is particularly confused, its northern wall incorporates elements of the cross wing construction suggesting that the kitchen was preceded by a pent-roofed outshut or even an aisle in this position.

6.13 This early 18<sup>th</sup> century date may extend to internal modifications seen at upper levels. The floored bay above the hall has been partitioned with a corridor and two rooms added at the same time as the west wall was removed and pushed out with two new gables. Most of the timber here is fairly slender and ephemeral, in the manner of the period.

6.14 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, further modification is suggested by the bricking up of many of the external elevations, particularly the cross-wing, though conceivably this may have occurred earlier. Most Victorian additions such as the windows have disappeared, but the form of their replacement and the likelihood that they replicate the original form places them in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The most recent conversion of the house has been particularly harsh to fixtures and fittings, with replacement in chunky pastiche and an attempt to make the historic structure conform to modern comfort and sensibilities.

### The Barn

6.15 The barn located to the south of the farmhouse is of a well preserved systematic construction with clear 17<sup>th</sup> century attributes. It may be related to the construction, in the last decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, to the cross-wing, when a degree of prosperity and investment is evident. It maintains a regular arrangement of panels with joggled mid rails, stud plates and braces from the principals to the tie beams. The roof timbers are all properly pegged with straight wind braces.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

Gyfras Farm may have earlier origins than its most recent attribution to John Carter, though this theory could only be tested by tree-ring dating. Rising prosperity is reflected in gradual improvement and rebuilding, but was followed by the gradual slipping of the house down the social scale in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the building was in dual occupation by agricultural labourers. Relative decline has, however served to preserve the house from comprehensive rebuilding.

## **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 SADC, the Hertfordshire Heritage Environment Record (HER), and Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The main archaeological database consulted was the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

SMR No.	NGR	Description
<b>Prehistoric Remains</b>		
806	TL 062 008	Palaeolithic Flint implement. No specific provenance
4571	TL 055 012	Flint implements, found at Aldwins, Chipperfield.
<b>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
897	TQ 0578 9980	Roman pottery, found in 1943, with Roman tile
899	TQ 0578 9980	Roman pottery, tile and coin, found opposite Bucks Hill; Part of a mortarium rim, pieces of tile, and a coin, found in 1943 by Dr N Davey.
2284	TQ 0578 9980	Roman tile, found in 1943, with Roman pottery.
4170	TL 060 000	The Viatores' road 163, the road from Verulamium to Silchester, from the Silchester Gate at Verulamium (TL 1327 0680), was described as running SW in almost a single straight alignment all the way to the river Thames, and leaving the county at Chorleywood West (TQ 0139 9577). They admitted that it had left 'remarkably few traces of its course', and it has nowhere been confirmed by excavation except immediately outside the Silchester Gate; nor has it been seen from the air. It is possible that it took an entirely different course. See [4591, 4592, 4593, 4594].
4593	TL 060 000	Supposed Line of Roman Road (Silchester Road) from Kings Langley to Sarratt Mill House. The length of the Viatores' road 163 (the 'Silchester Road') from Kings Langley (TL 0781 0168) to Sarratt Mill House (TQ 0351 9792). It has not been confirmed by excavation; a portion of possibly Roman road at Kings Langley [9539] was not on this line. Excavation at Sarratt Mill House in 2008, on the supposed line, found a 'disrupted surface of compacted chalk with embedded large flints' with 'a maximum estimated width of c120cm...the depth of this chalk/flint layer was no more than 25cm'. Other features on the site were associated with the post-medieval mill, and the chalk/flint feature was much robbed; it was not certainly a road of any date. 'A number of trenches across the proposed route of the Roman road were dug down to the water table', but no other trace of the possible track was found. A worn sherd of Roman pottery was found on the chalk surface, but was considered residual.

<b>Medieval remains (1150 - 1500)</b>		
113	TL 0476 0109	'Apostles Pool', Chipperfield Common; Supposed to be a monastic fish pool, presumably associated with King's Langley Priory who claimed rights over the common. This pool is waterfilled but has not been cleaned out recently. The edges of the pool are rather sinuous and possibly undercut, suggesting that they may not be the original edges. In 1873 its shape was exactly as now. Pond drained and de-silted, September 1996, by CMS (West/Central area).
<b>Post-medieval remains (1500 –1900)</b>		
11398	TL 05600 00730	16th Century Farmhouse and 17 <sup>th</sup> century barn, Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill; Gyfres Farm was built c.1550, by John Carter, originally as an open hall house with one cross wing. It was floored and heated in the 17th century, and extended and cased in brick in the 18th and 19th centuries, when triple gables were added. A tall 'multiform' stack rises from the ridge. An extension to the right of the hall is recent. The timber frame is part rendered and the building has a tiled roof. Internal beams, a large central fireplace, and a bread oven survive. The Carters, who lived at Gyfres until 1706, were connected with the Carter family of Kings Langley, and a brass to John Carter and his family survives in All Saints Church, Kings Langley. An adjacent barn dates to the 17th century, and there is also a deep well, bored through chalk. Timber-framed and weatherboarded 17th century barn on a brick sill. Gable, clay tiled roof. Doors to southwest face. The early 1870s OS map names it Jeffery's Farm; the farmstead was then more complete, with ranges of buildings east and west of the yard between the house and the surviving barn. It was surrounded by orchards.
15234	TQ 05903 99943	Timber Farm buildings at Little Westwood Farm at Little Westwood Farm, Bucks Hill; Two barns and one cart shed, all timber-framed and weatherboarded on brick sills. One of the barns forms the northwest part of a three-sided courtyard and abuts the house in the southwest. Gable, clay tile roof. Large door opposes wagon porch on northwest face + a small door in northeast face of wagon porch. The cart shed is situated to the east of this barn, northwest of the other barn, and northeast of the house. It is open on its east face. Four bays. Timber posts on brick plinths. Semi-aisled (?) to northwest face. Two

		windows to north gable. Tie beam with braces to posts. Queen strut roof and queen post roof. Gable clay tile roof. The second barn stands to the east of the courtyard and southeast of the cart shed and has a gable, clay tile roof. Doors to northeast face. Lean-to on southwest face.
15785	TL 05272 00444	Baytree Farm, Bucks Hill; 17th century house, which was the True Blue public house in the 19th century, and acquired farm buildings only in the mid 20th century. The farmhouse at Baytree Farm is a timber-framed two-storey house, built in the mid to late 17th century. In the 18th century a two-bay single-storey addition was built on the south end, with an external end chimney stack. Lean-to additions have been made to the rear. The house was altered in the 20th century, when the façade was roughcast and sham timber framing applied, but a good deal of the original frame is visible inside. In 1873 this was the True Blue public house, not a farmhouse. It had what may have been a large barn to the NW, but by 1898 this had been much reduced or replaced by a smaller building. It is not named as a public house on the 1920s map, but there were still no farm buildings. The farmstead dates to the mid 20th century and no earlier.
15786	TL 0510 0080	Callipers Hall, Bucks Hill; Post-medieval house and farmstead in landscaped grounds Callipers Hall is shown in detail, as a substantial house in extensive landscaped grounds, and a farmstead south of the house itself. The farmstead appears to comprise two ranges of barns, with smaller buildings and a pond. West and south of the farmstead were extensive orchards; on its east side was a walled garden, with a formal garden running east to the road. North and NE of the house were winding paths and shrubberies, and a lodge. Later editions of the 25 inch map show some simplification, but the buildings and at least some of the layout survive.
<b>Undated</b>		
12441	TL 0475 0040	Chipperfield Common, registered common land.



## APPENDIX 2                      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Location</b>
1766	A topographical map of Hertford-shire; Dury & Andrews's map	1 mile : 1.95 inches	AS
1822	The county of Hertford, from actual survey; Bryant's map	7/8 mile : 1 inch	AS
1838	Kings Langley Tithe Map and Award	2 chains: 1 inch	HALS
1882- 3	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map: Herts. Sheet XXXIII	6":1 mile	HALS
1898	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map: Herts. Sheet XXXVII.8	25"	HALS
1924	Ordnance Survey map: XXXVIII:8	25"	HALS
1925	Ordnance Survey map: XXXVIII:SE	6"	HALS
1960	Ordnance Survey map: TL00SE	1:10000	HALS
1961	Ordnance Survey map: TL0500	1:2500	HALS
1989	Ordnance Survey map: TL00SE	1:10000	HALS



**APPENDIX 3  
TITHE APPORTIONMENT (1839)**

<b>Entry No.</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier(s)</b>	<b>Plot/field Name</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Area (a.r.p)</b>	<b>Rent Charge (£ s. d.)</b>
6	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Do. [part] Upper Path Field	" [Ara]	5.-.7	
7	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Pits croft	" [Ara]	9.-.12	
10	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Barn field	" [Ara]	4.2.4	
11	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Home meadow	Mea.	1.-.13	
12	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Homestead	-	1.1.11	
13	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Orchard	Mea.	3.-.34	
14	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Old Ley	Ara	6.1.39	
20	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Do. [part of orchard field]	Ara.	5.-.15	
21	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Five Acres	" [Ara]	5.1.13	
22	Whittingstall, Edmund Fearnley	Thomas Breed	Pond field	" [Ara]	5.1.13	
23	Salter Samuel Trustee of Thomas Fellows	Davis Darville	Small Pighile	Ara	1.3.13	

N.B Details in square brackets have been added to ensure clarity for the reader.

## APPENDIX 4 LISTED BUILDING ENTRIES

TL 00 SE ABBOTS LANGLEY BUCKS HILL (East side) Bucks Hill 3/14 Jeffery's Farm House 2.12.82 (formerly listed as Farmhouse at Jeffrey's Farm) GV II House. Mid C16, floored and heated C17, extended and cased C18 and C19. Timber frame, part rendered. Red brick casing and additions. Tiled roof. Open hall with one cross wing. Now all 2 storeys. Triple gabled C18 and C19 additions to front of hall range. Entrance in later left gabled bay. C20 casement above. 2 gabled bays to right have plinth, plat band, C20 casements, all openings with cambered heads. Catslide roof over lean-to from hall to right. Set back to left is rendered cross wing. 2 C20 casements to each floor, taller ridge. On ridge of left hall bay is tall multiform stack with 3 flues, rebuilt oversailing cap. Left return is red brick with 1 window. Right gable end has an entrance and 1 window in brick, exposed tie beam, queen struts to collar clasping purlins. To rear a low C19 extension from hall. 1 gabled dormer. Interior not inspected.

TL 00 SE ABBOTS LANGLEY BUCKS HILL (East side) Bucks Hill 3/15 Barn about 35m SSW of Jeffery's Farm House GV II Barn. C17 or C18. Timber frame on brick base. Weatherboarded, brick nogging in midstrey. Tiled roof. 3 bays. Central gabled midstrey facing house. Interior: straight braces from jowled posts to cambered tie beams, angled struts clasp purlins, straight windbraces. Included for group value.

## APPENDIX 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire.
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> Three Rivers
<b>Village/Town:</b> Chipperfield	<b>Parish:</b> Chipperfield
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	09/0955/FUL & 09/0967/LBC
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Mr K Struve
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Extension and alterations to farmhouse; Conversion of barn
<b>Present land use:</b>	Residential (Farmhouse and barn)
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 5056 2057
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS1265
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic Building Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> December 2009
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU)
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b>
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In December 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. conducted historic building recording at Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 5056 2057). The work was undertaken in advance of an extension and alterations to the farmhouse and the conversion of the south barn.</p> <p>Circumstantial evidence attributes the construction of the house to John Carter in c.1550, though the historic core of the house may be older. The building probably began as a conventional, late medieval three-bay house with an open hall and cross-passage. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the hall was floored over and a chimney constructed at the low-end. The third, service bay was replaced by a cross wing in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, when an external stair turret may also have been added. The house was further enlarged with a new kitchen chamber and gabled western additions in the early 18<sup>th</sup> to century. The house has been extensively refurbished, and almost doubled in size by a modern extension.</p> <p>The associated barn is a well-preserved example of a three-bay structure with midstrey dating to the mid to late-17<sup>th</sup> century. It has been sensitively converted to its current use, but shows signs of a minor fire in the past.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Lee Prosser	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 19.01.10

## APPENDIX 6 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
<b>Site Name:</b> Gyfres Farm, Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire.					<b>NGR:</b> TL 5056 2057		
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Hertfordshire HER			
<b>Site Code:</b> AS1265				<b>Project Number:</b> 3649			
<b>Date of Work:</b> December 2009 / January 2010				<b>Related Work:</b>			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
14 <sup>th</sup> September 2009	Yes			24 <sup>th</sup> September 2009	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (10 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A4 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 30 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	
3465		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	3-15	Yes	Yes	1	16 -29	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-11	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

## PLATES



Plate 1 Gyfres Farm, south-west elevation taken from the south (DP 1)



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Plate 3 Entrance lobby (Room 1) and original corner post, taken from the west (DP 10)



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Plate 11 Kitchen (Room 7), taken from the north-east (DP 24)



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Plate 15 Fireplace (Room 5), taken from the north-west (DP 26)



Plate 16 Queen post roof truss (Room 10), taken from the south-east (DP 36)

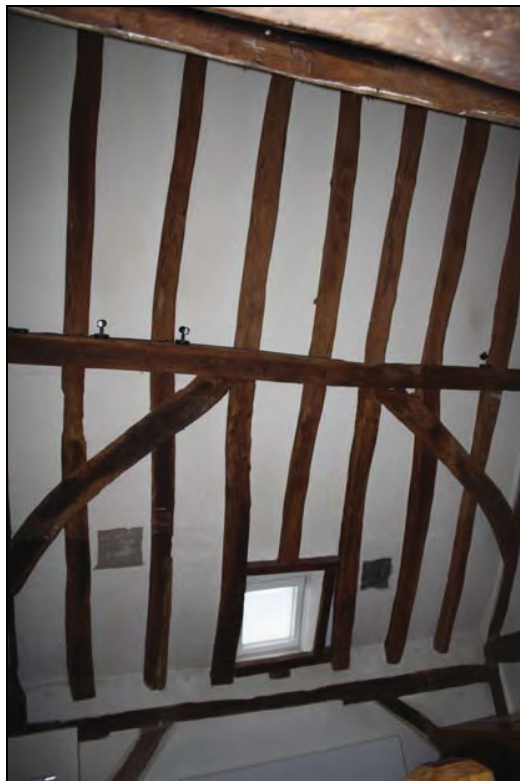


Plate 17 Roof construction (Room 10), taken from the south-west (DP 25)



Plate 18 Chimney stack (Room 15), taken from the north-east (DP 45)



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Plate 22 Northern truss, studs and wall panelling, taken from the north-west (DP 76)



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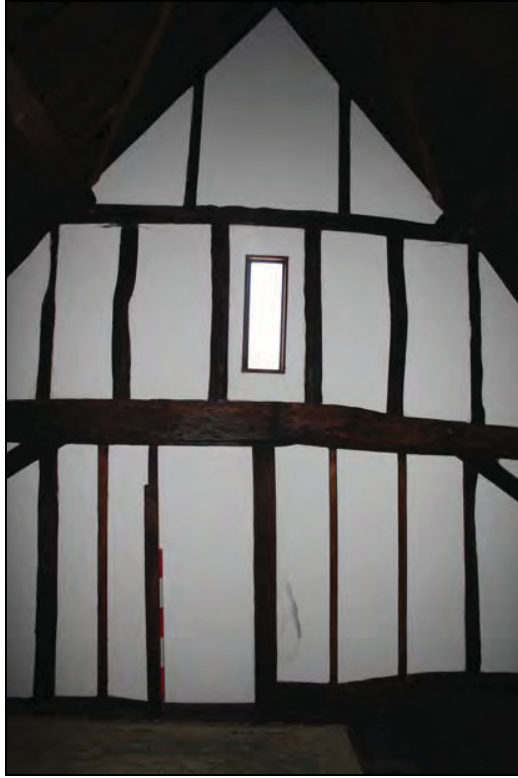


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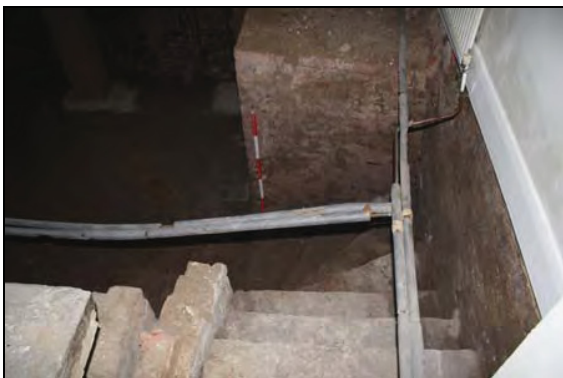
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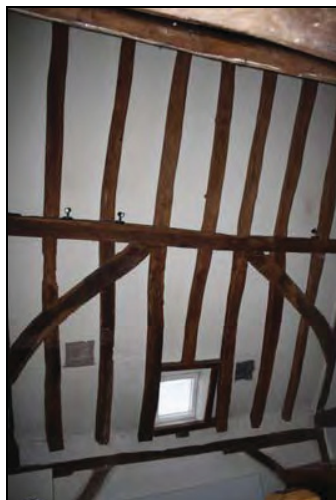
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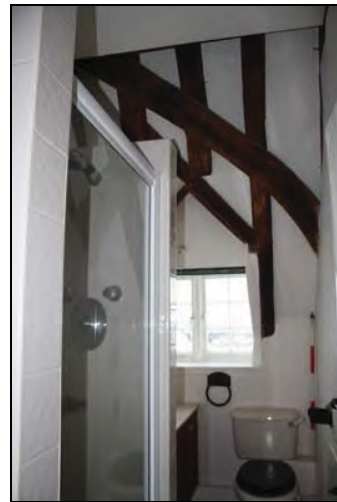
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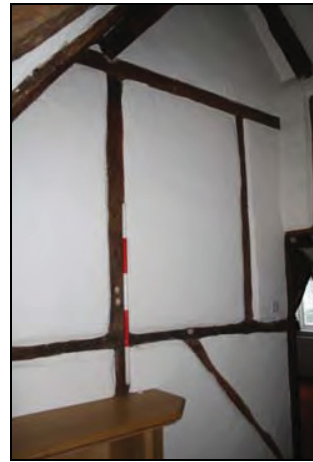
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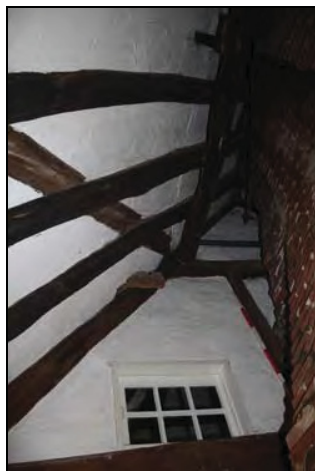
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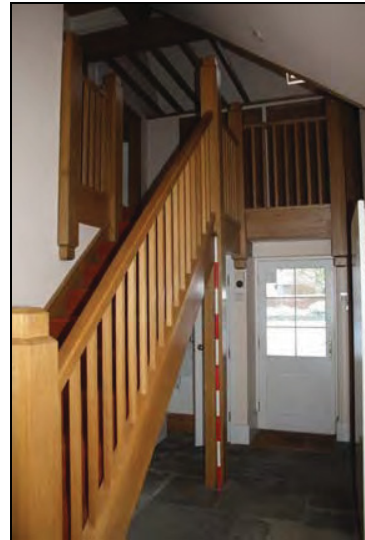
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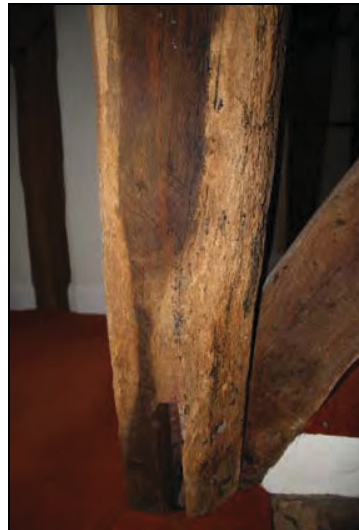
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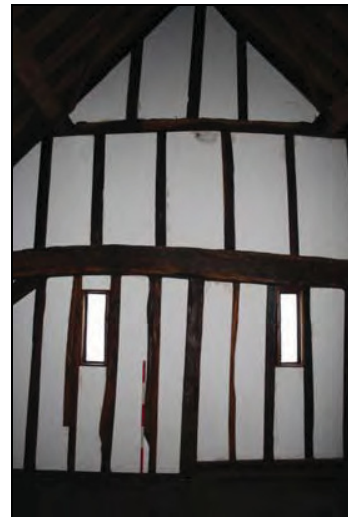
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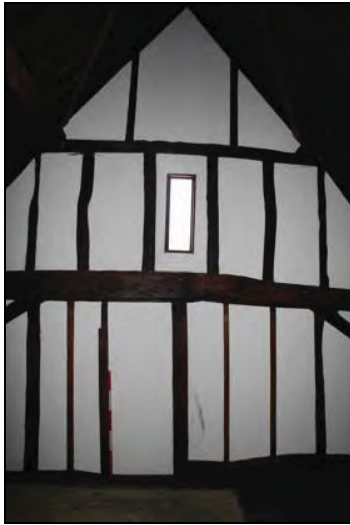
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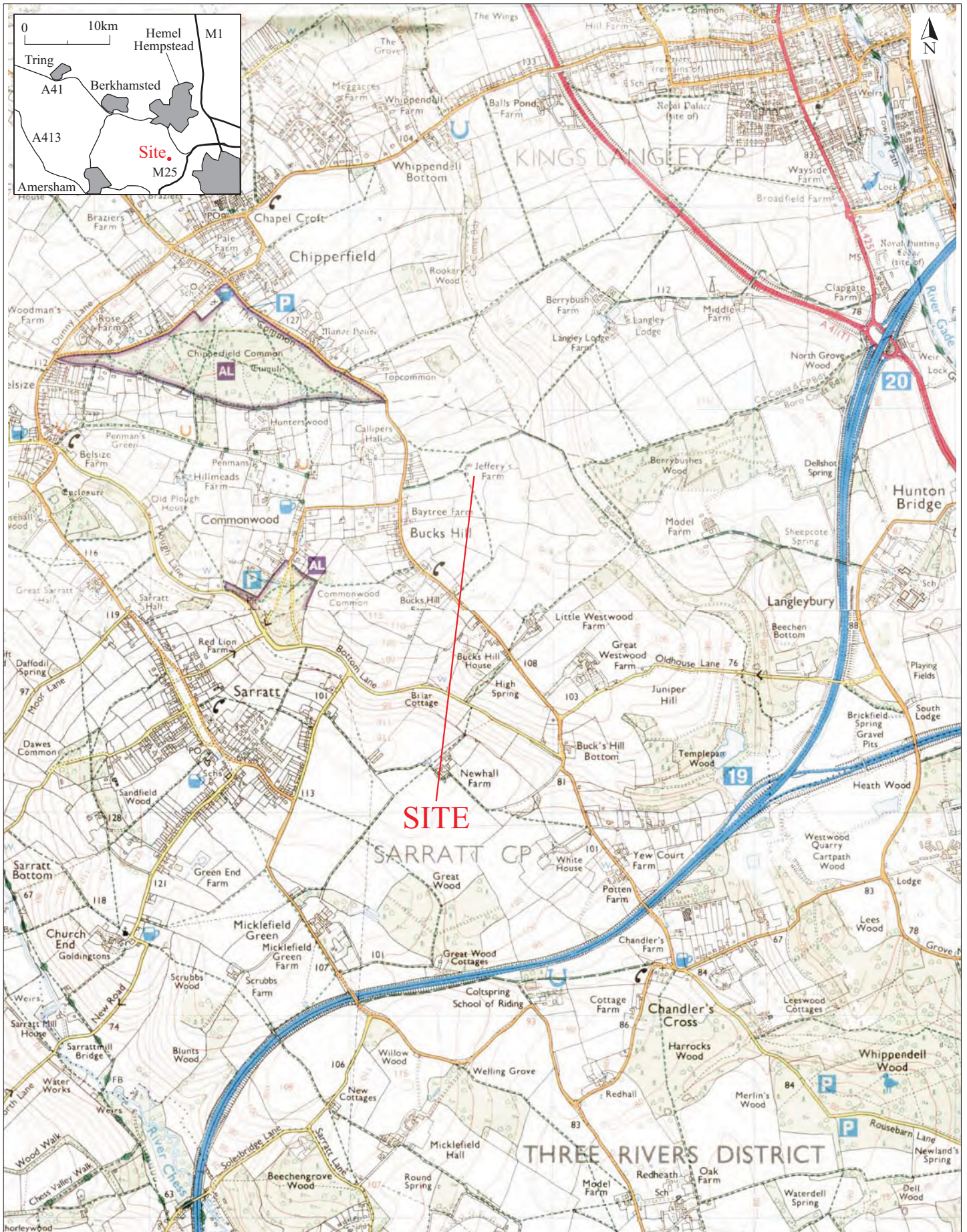
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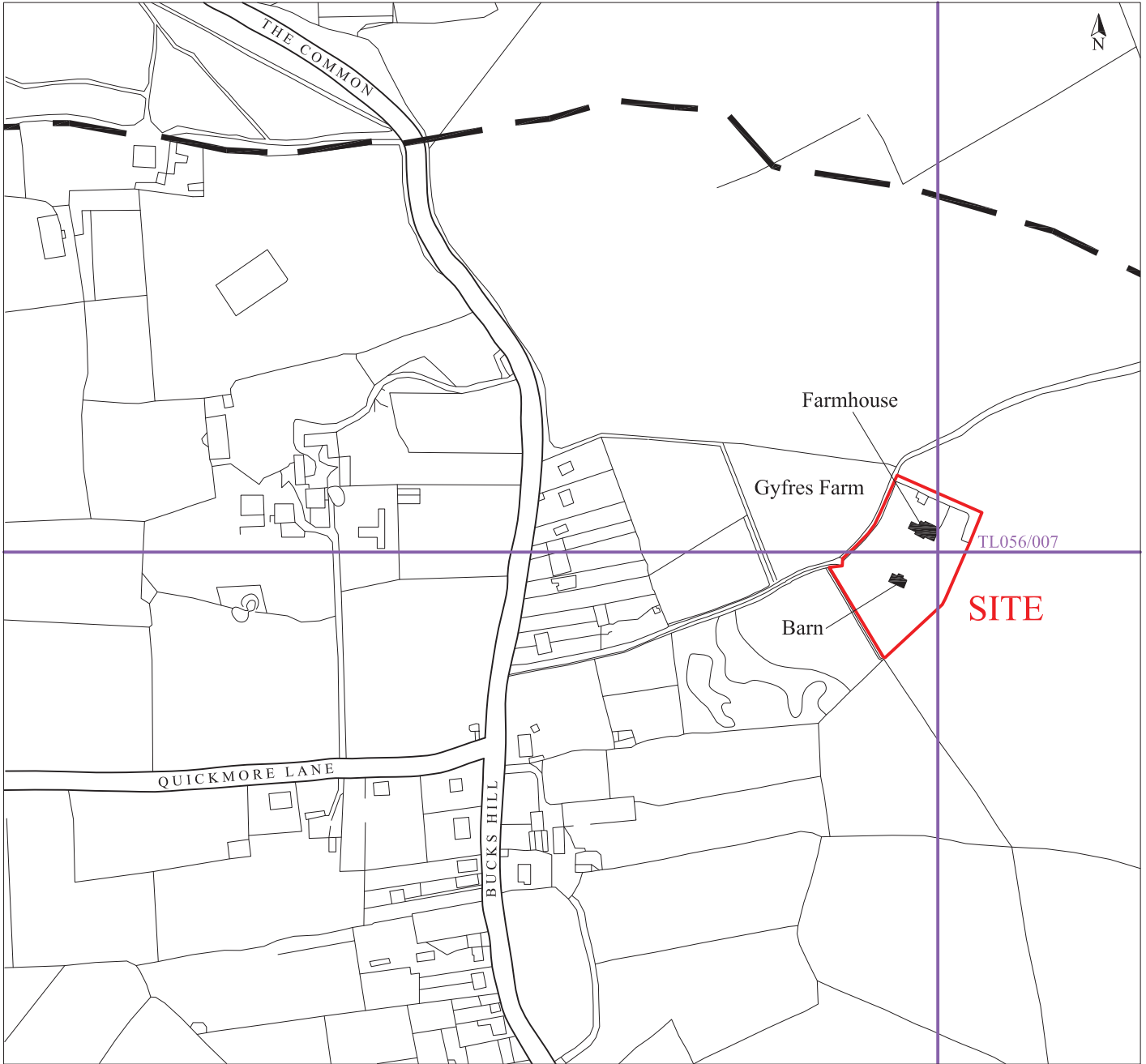




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

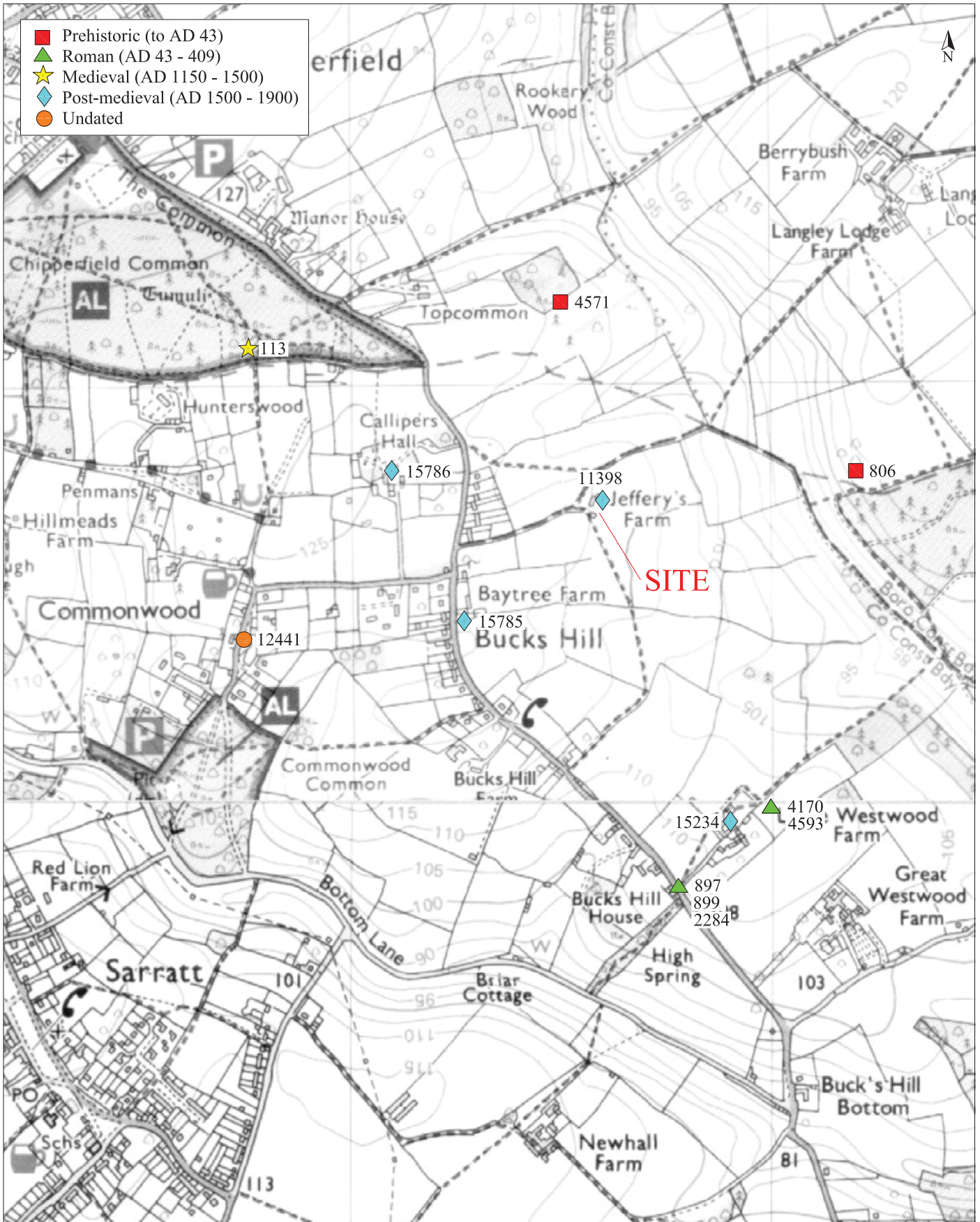




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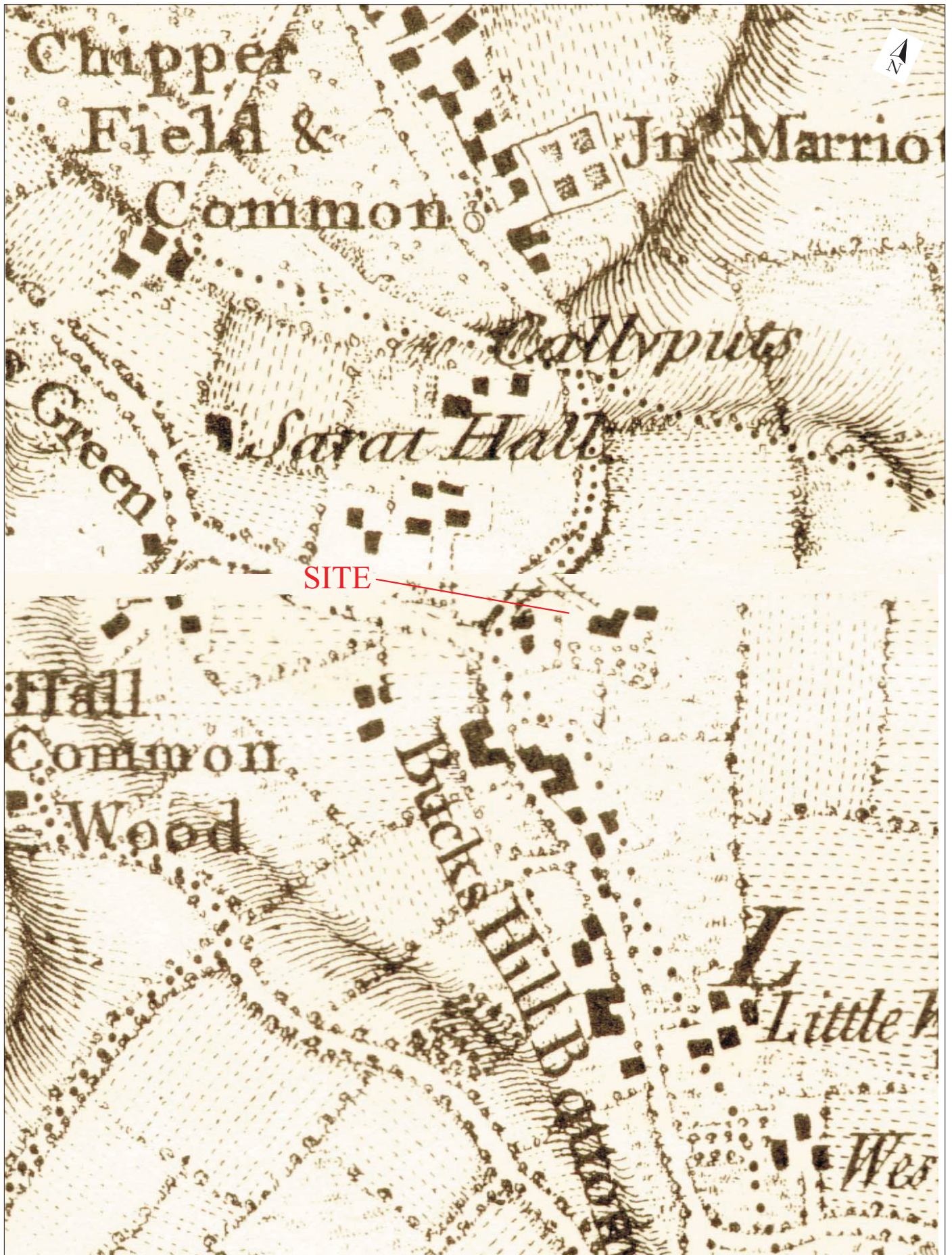
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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4





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Fig. 4 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766

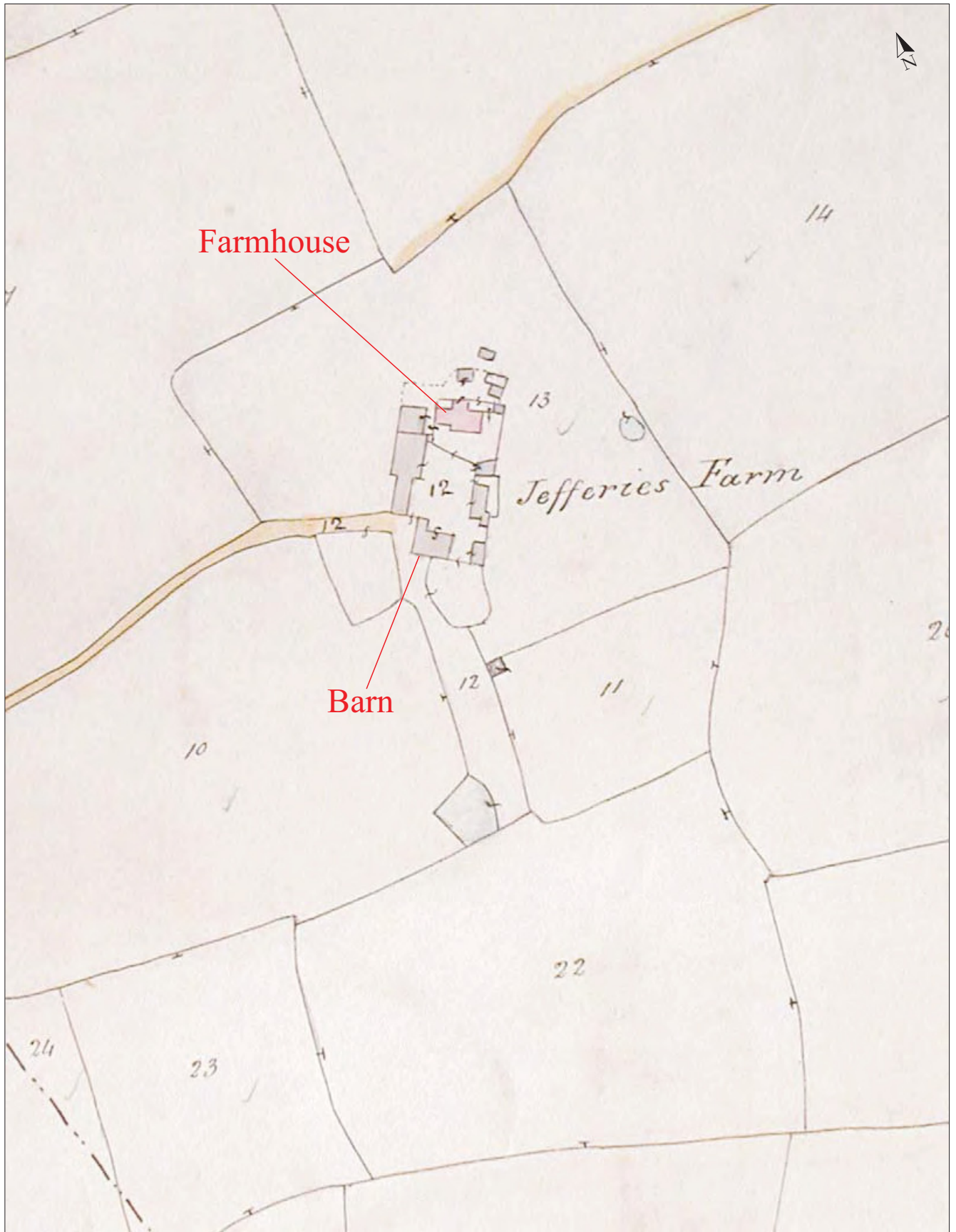
Not to scale





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Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1822  
Not to scale

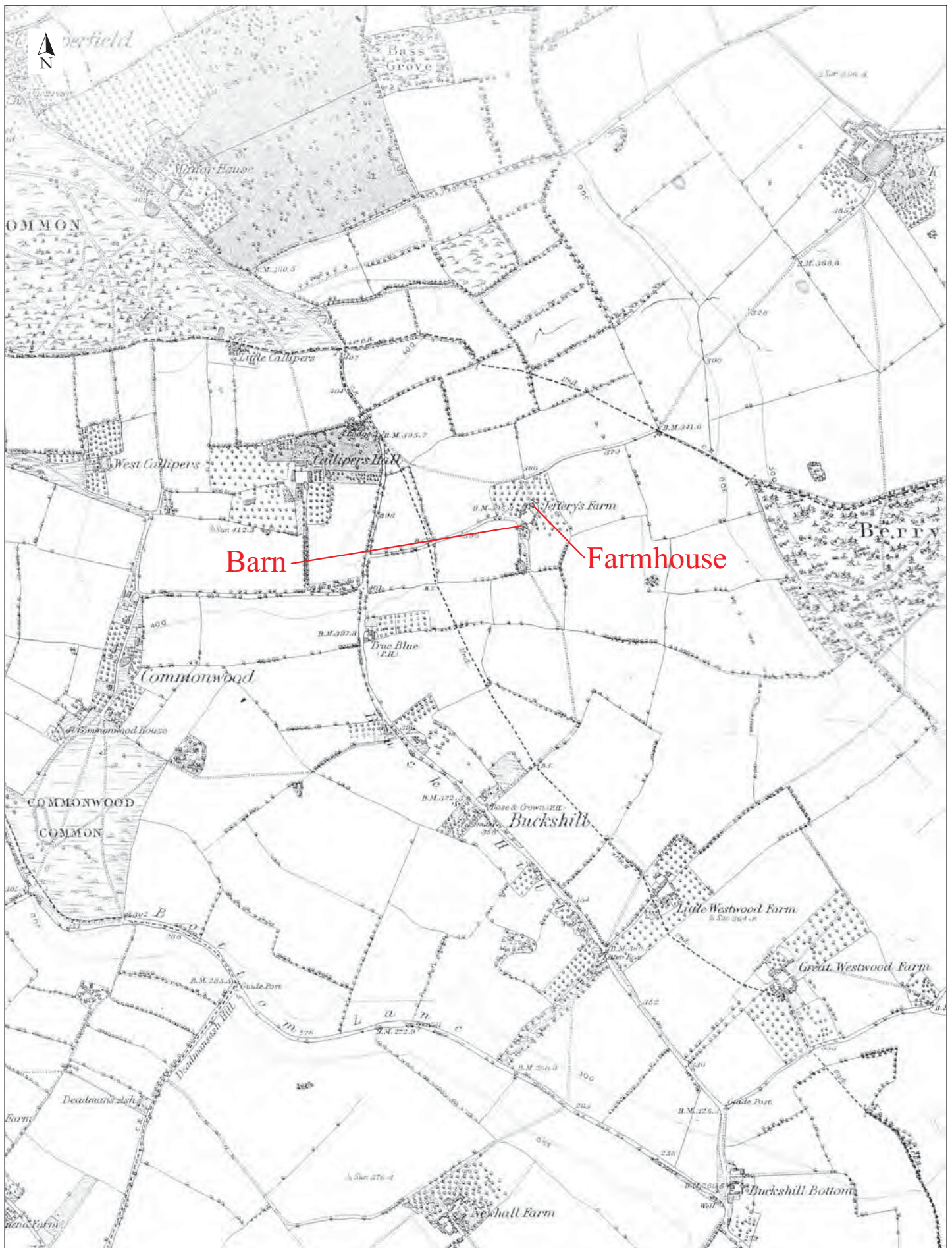




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**Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1839**

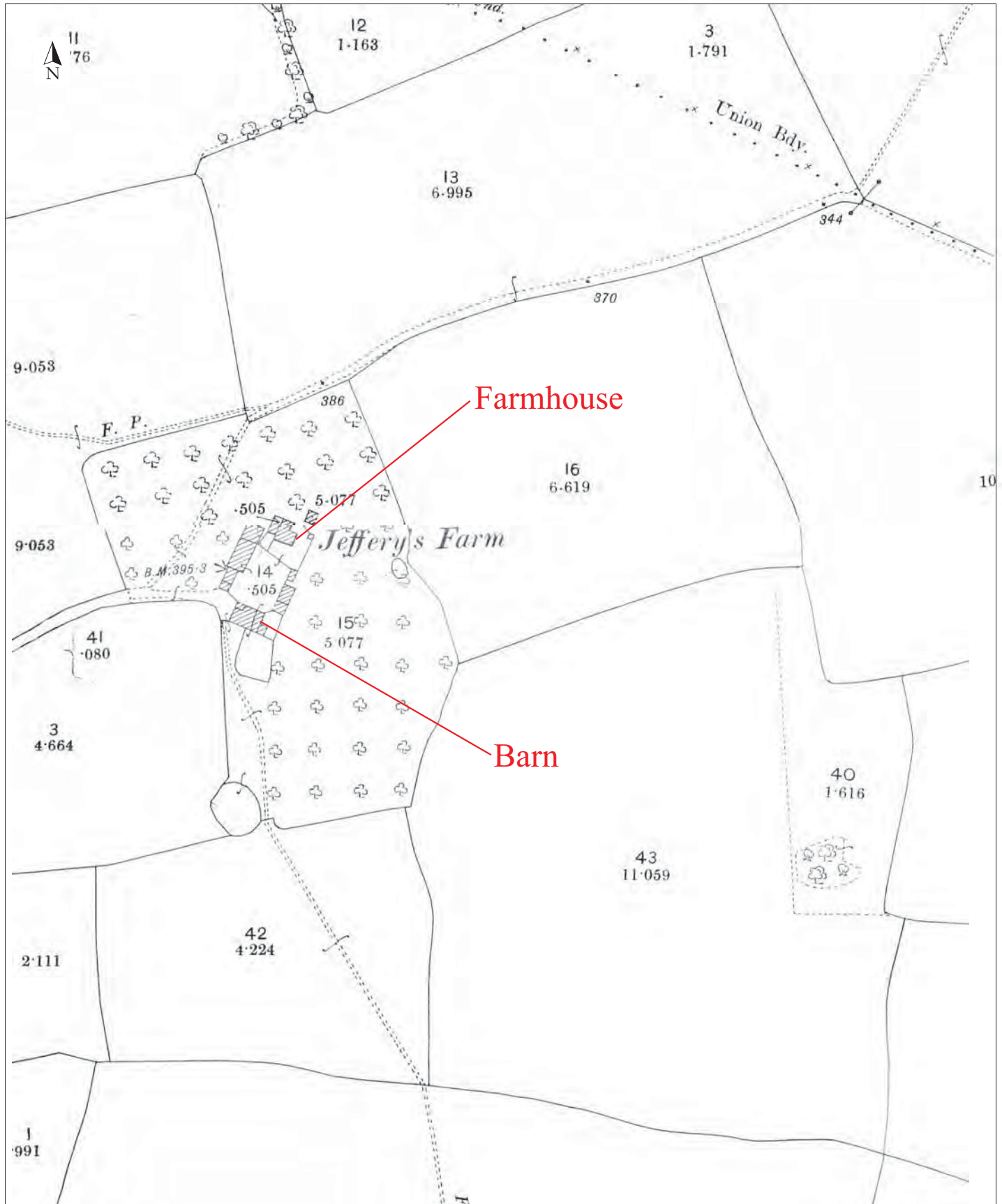
Not to scale



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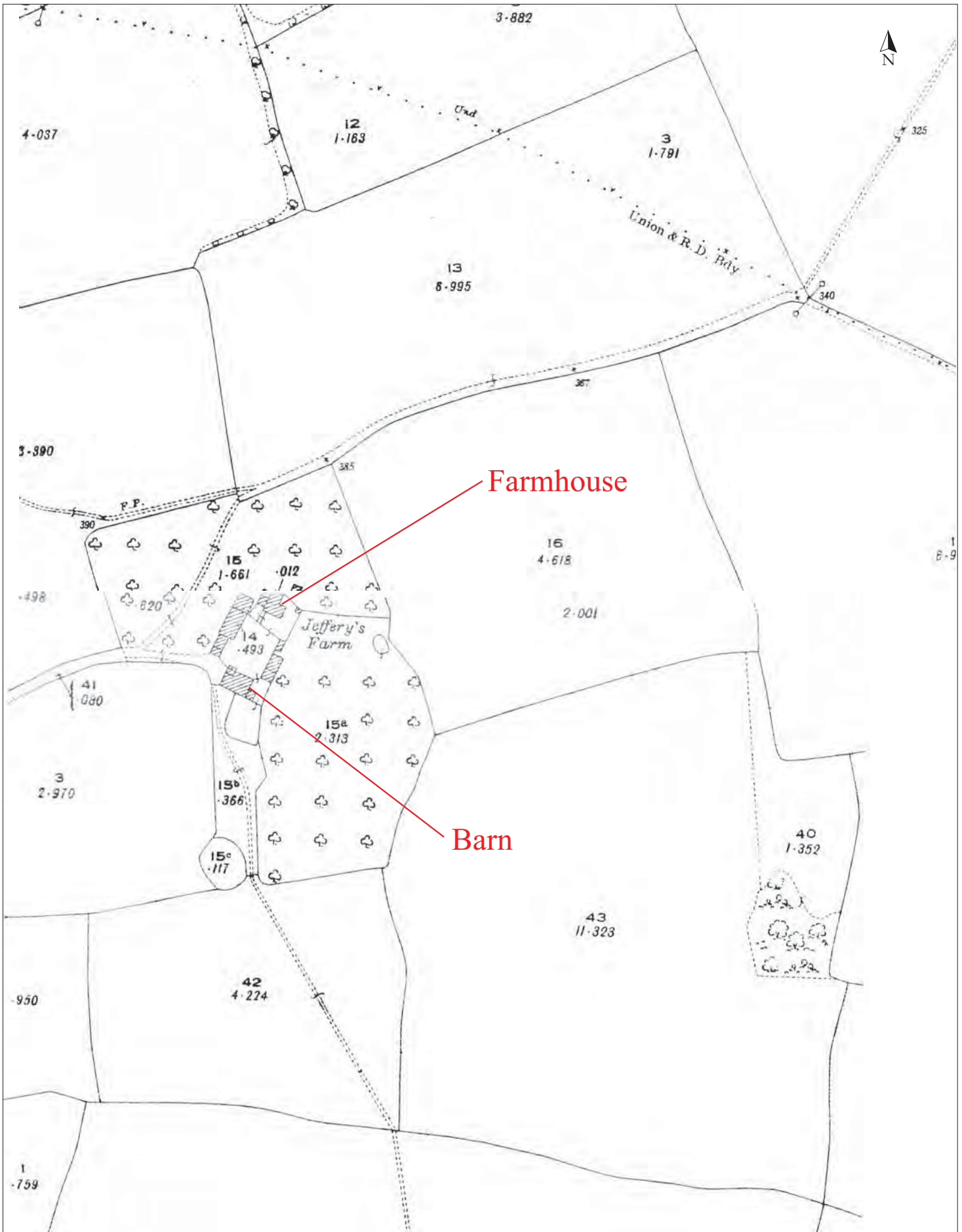
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**Fig. 7 OS map, 1883**  
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4





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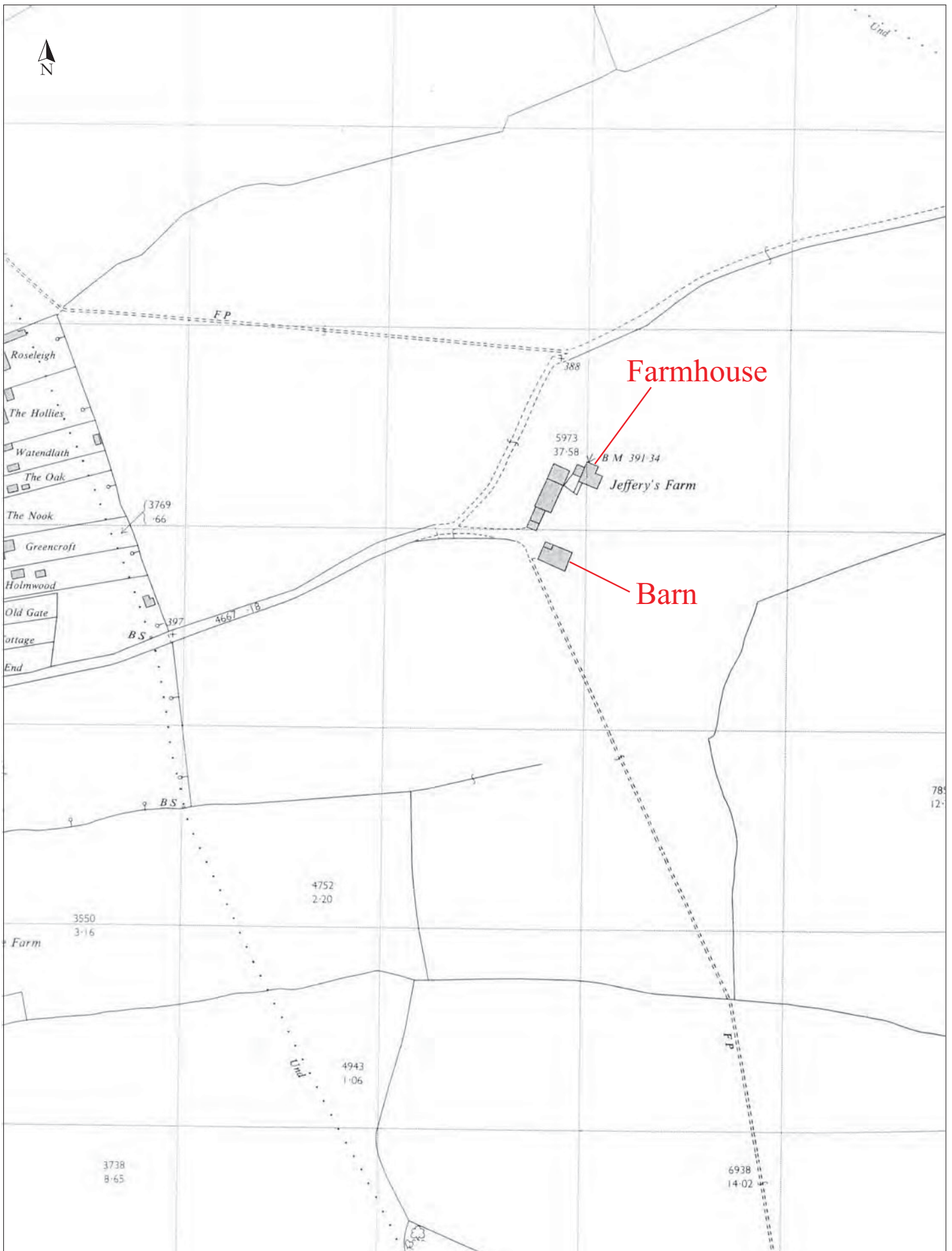
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**Fig. 8 OS map, 1898**  
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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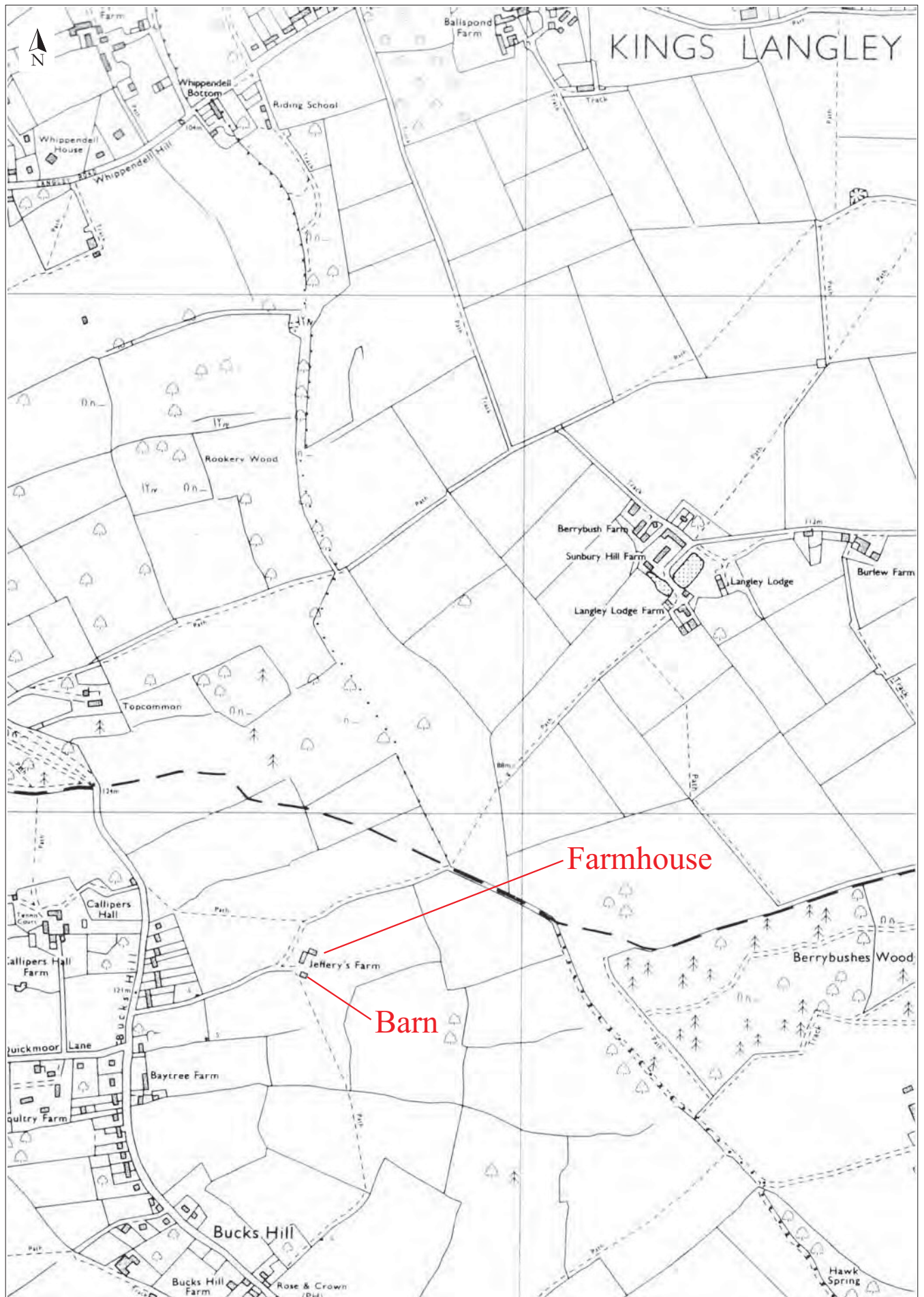
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 9 OS map, 1924**  
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4





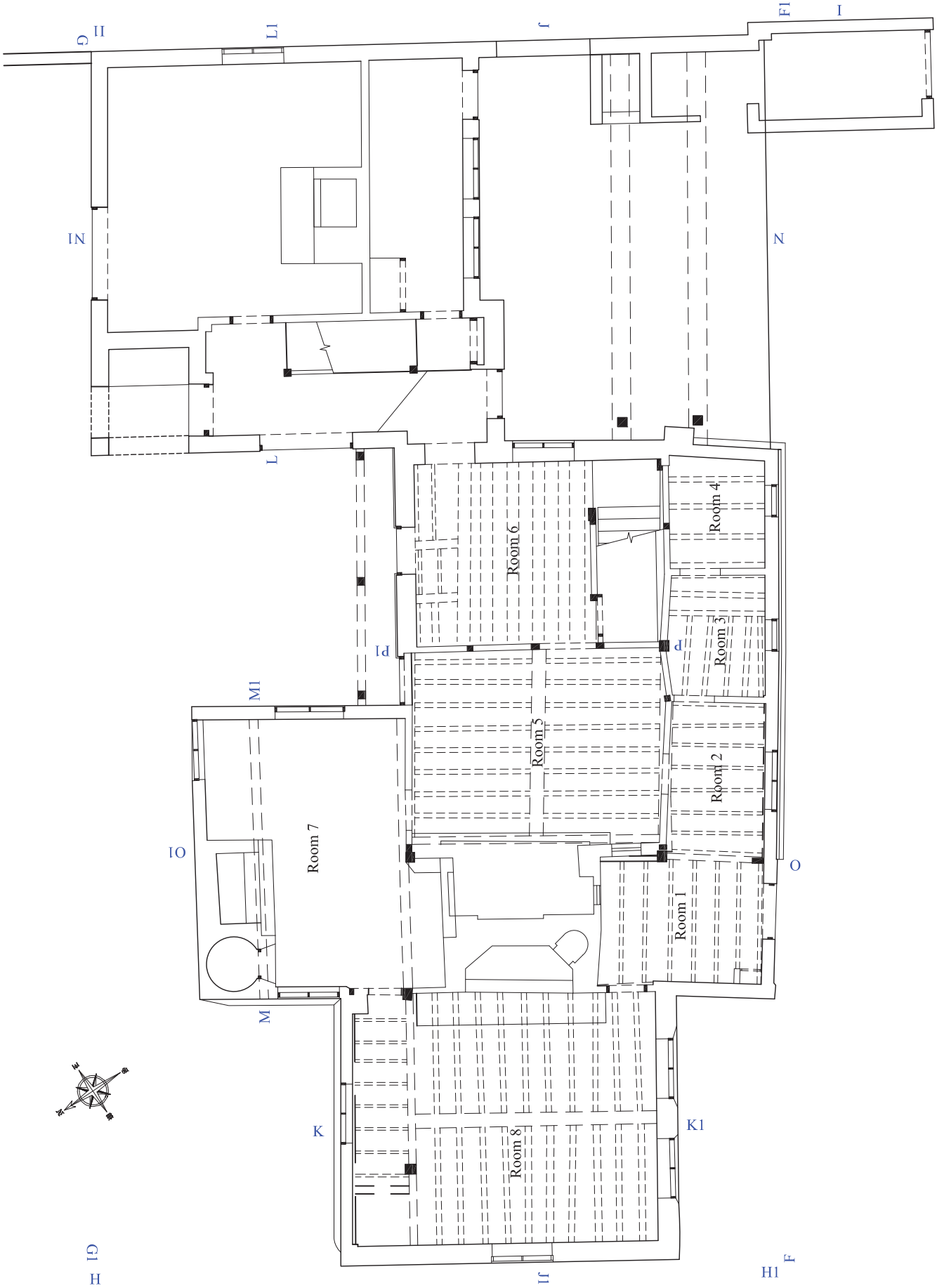
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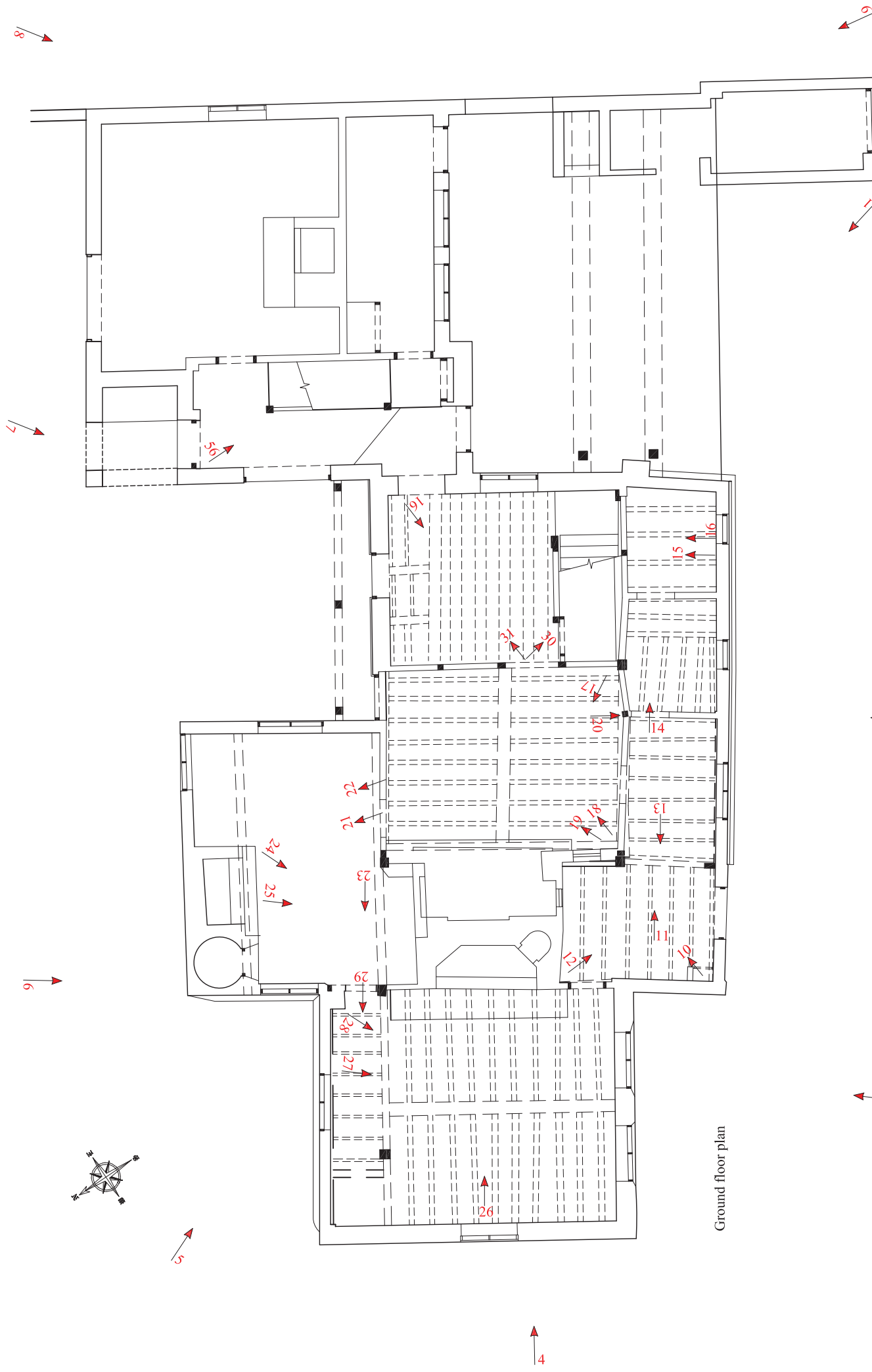
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**Fig. 10 OS map, 1961**  
 Scale 1:2500 at A4



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**Fig. 11 OS map, 1989**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4





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**Fig. 13 Photographic location plan**  
 Scale 1:100 at A4



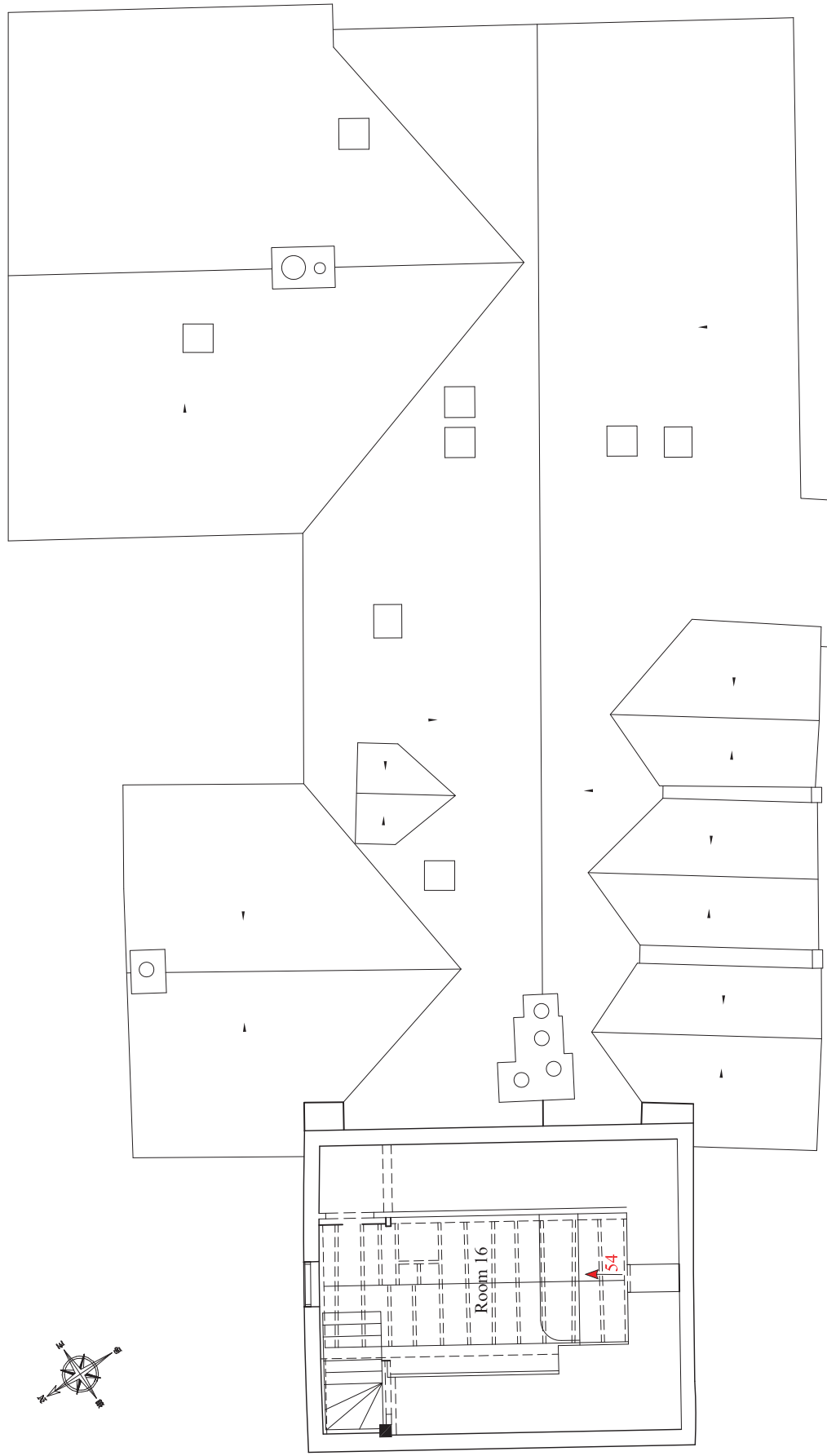
Ground floor plan





— Photograph location

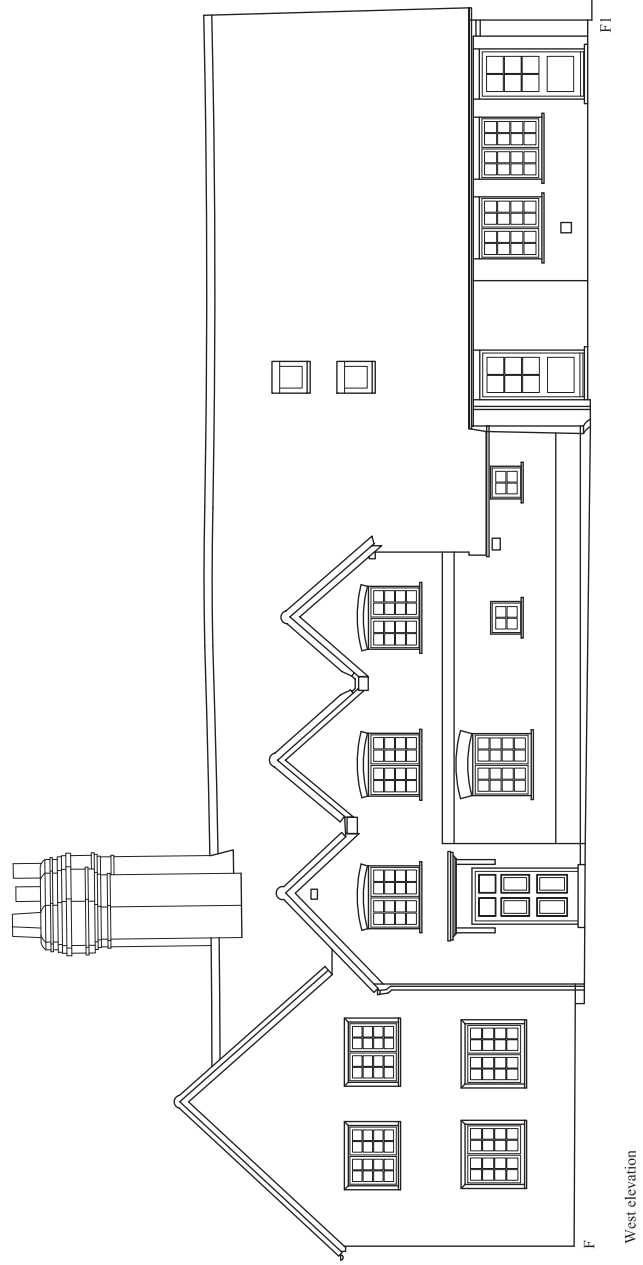
0 5m



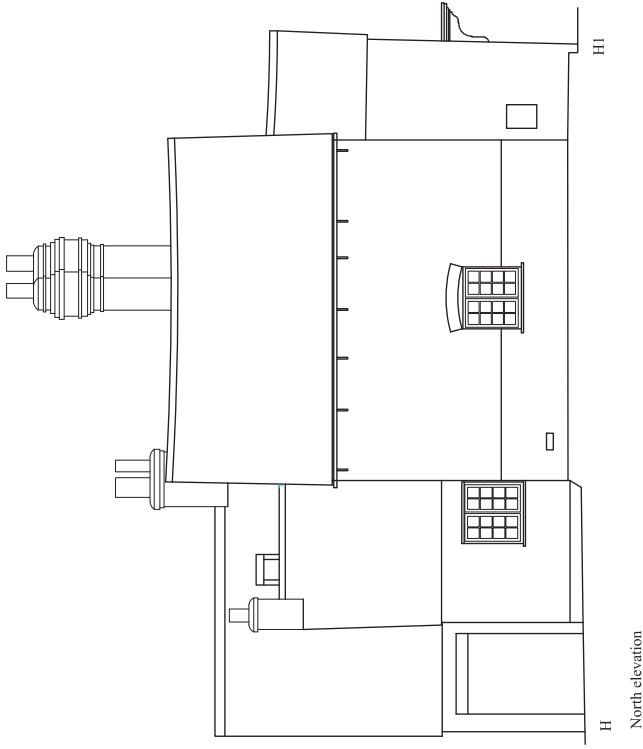
1 → Photographic location



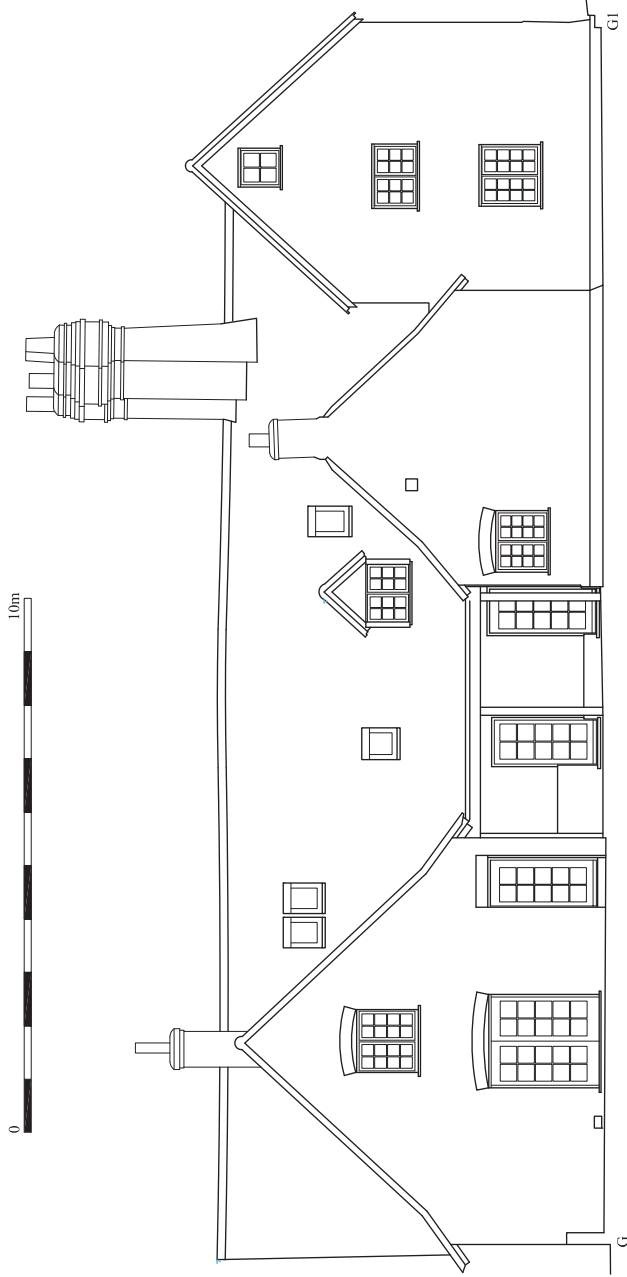
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 15 Second floor & roof plan**  
 Scale 1:100 at A4



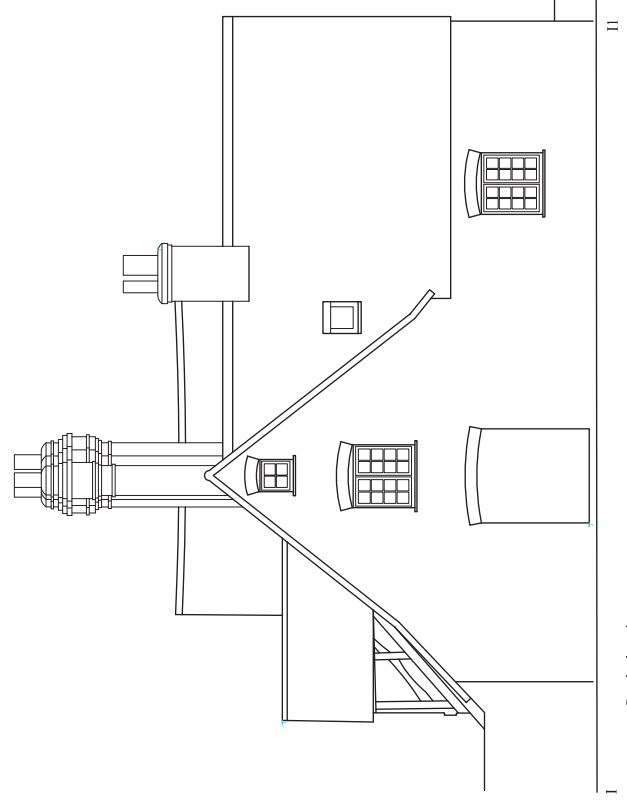
West elevation



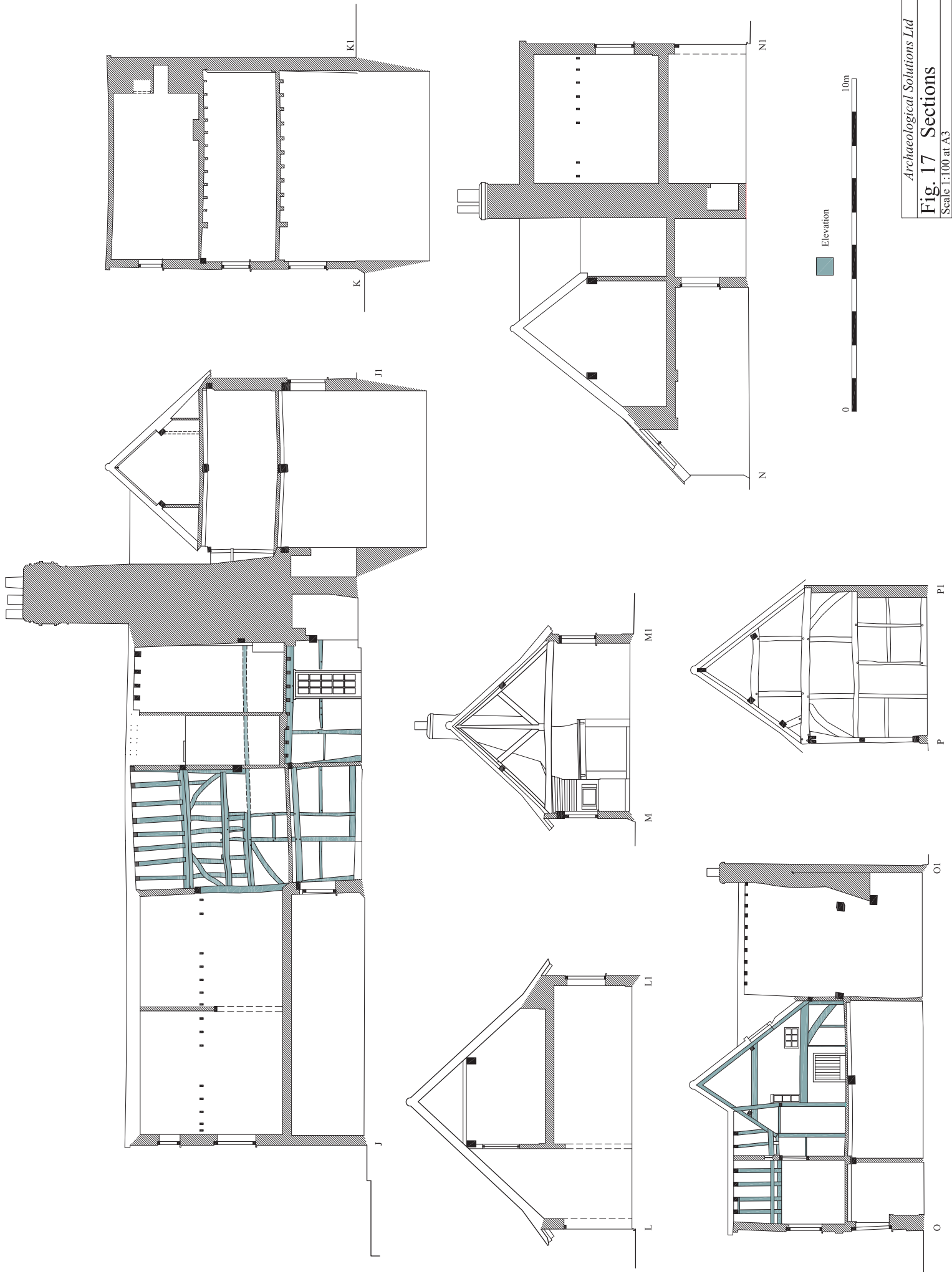
North elevation



East elevation

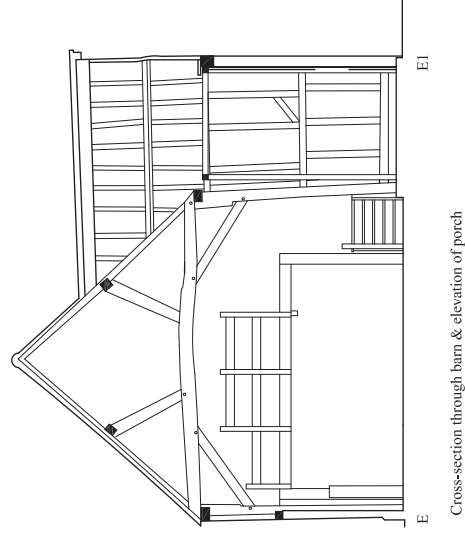
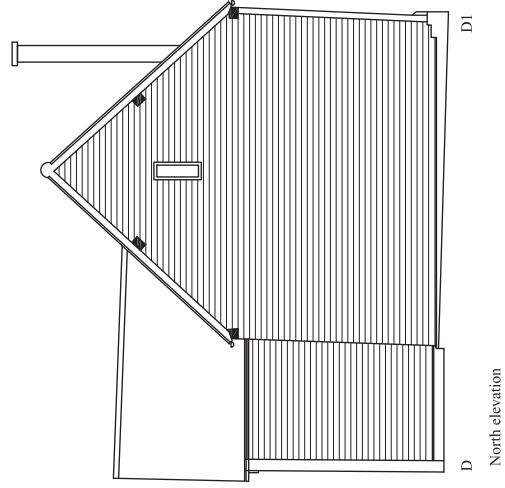
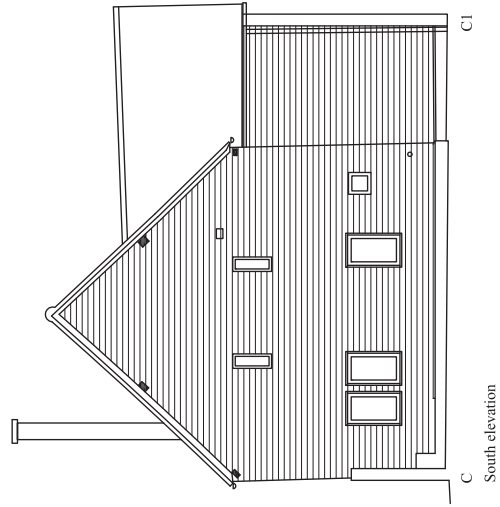
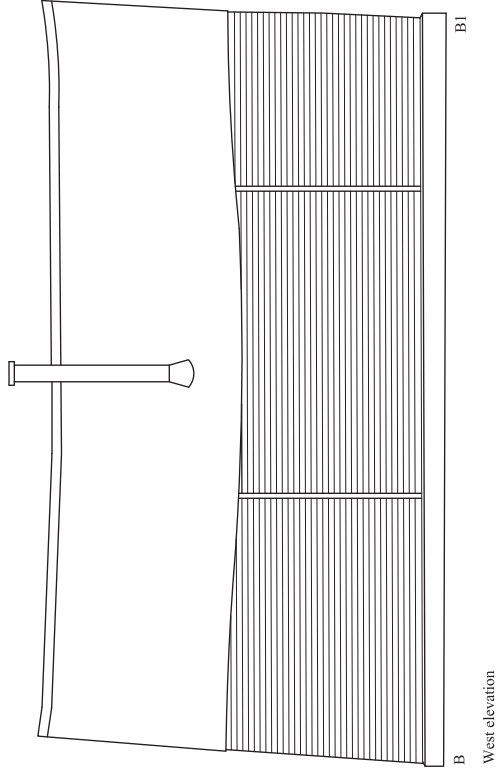
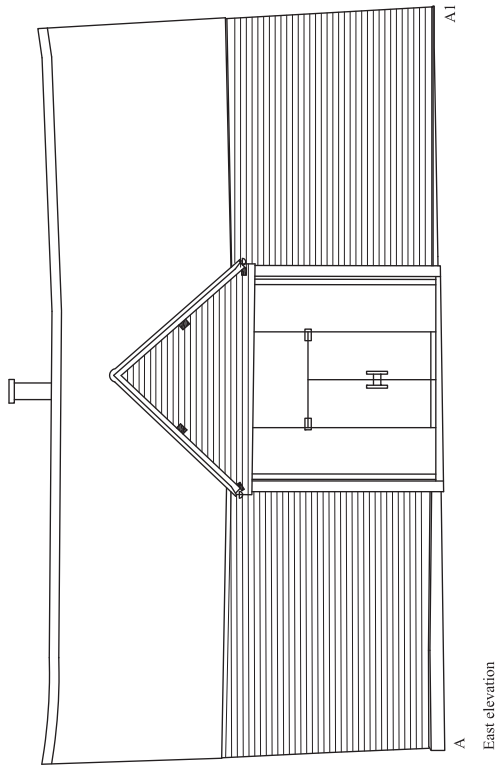


South elevation

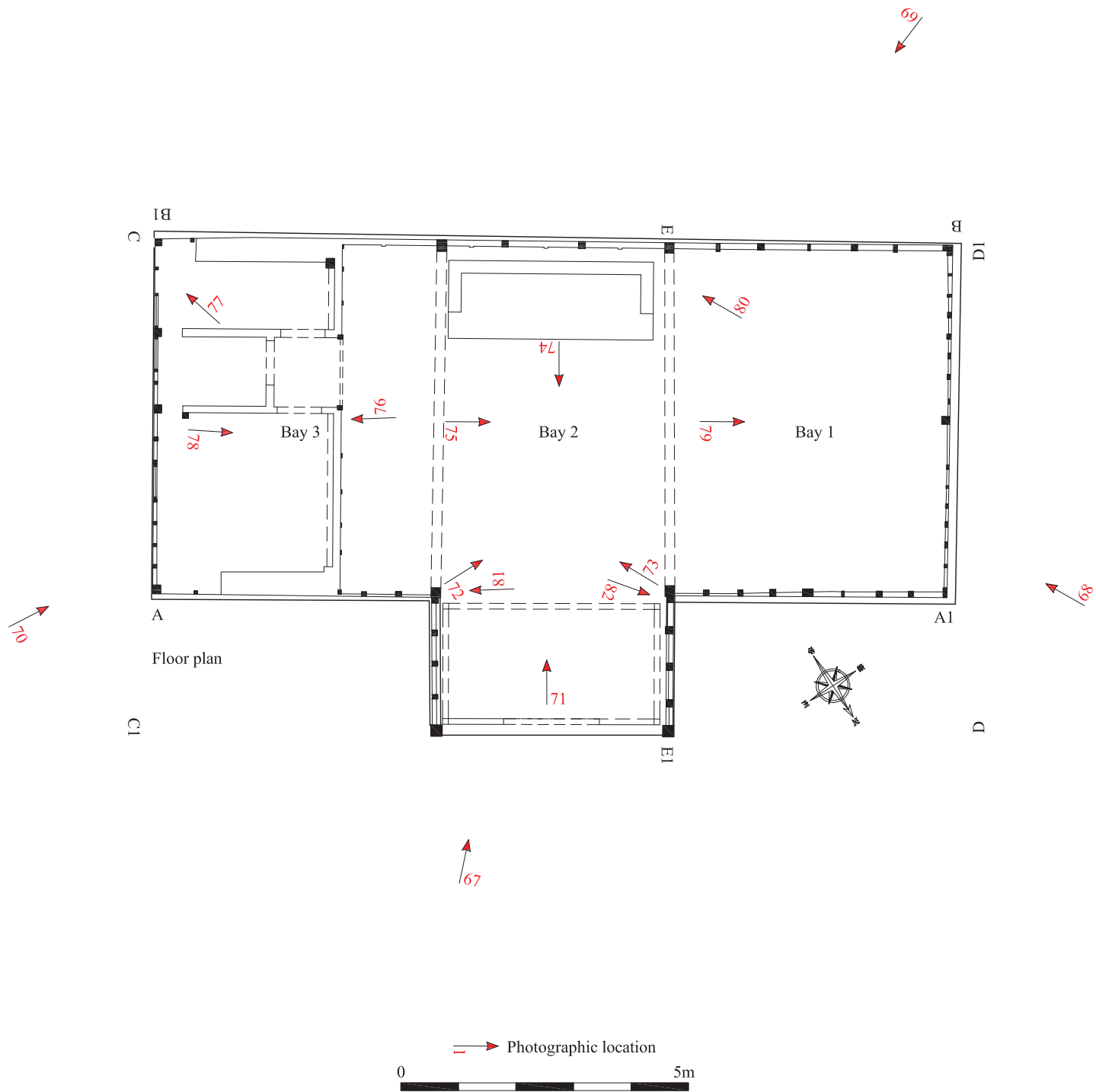


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**Fig. 17 Sections**  
 Scale 1:100 at A3

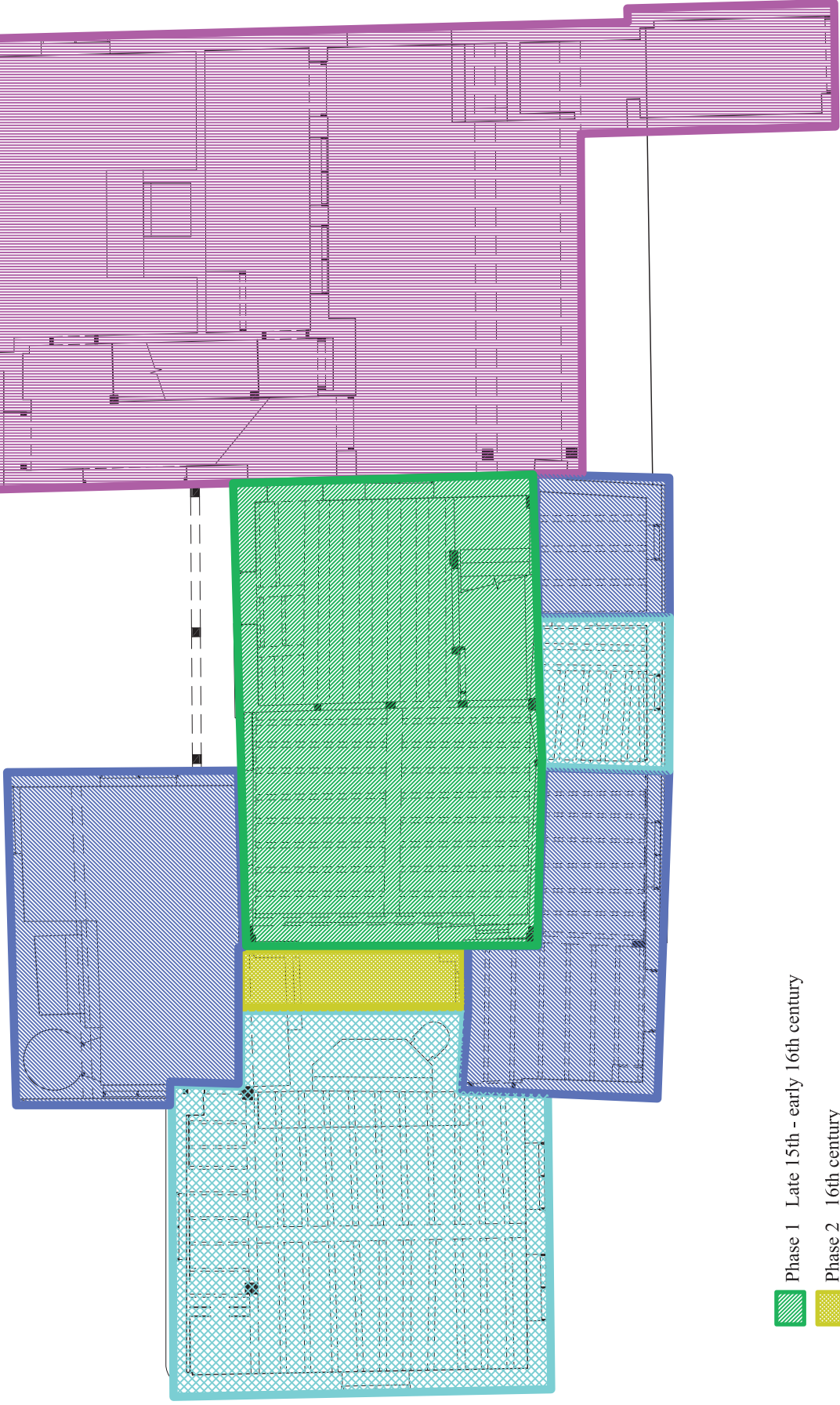









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**Fig. 18 Elevations & section of barn**  
 Scale 1:100 at A3



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 19 Plan of barn</b>
Scale 1:100 at A4



-  Phase 1 Late 15th - early 16th century
-  Phase 2 16th century
-  Phase 3 17th century
-  Phase 4 Early 18th century
-  Phase 5 Modern - 20th century



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 20 Phase plan**  
Scale 1:100 at A4