

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF:
EAST BARN AND STABLES
THROCKING HALL
THROCKING
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 33835 30055

on behalf of Mr & Mrs Dalrymple



Karin Semmelmann MA MifA

November 2012

ASC: 1522/TTH/2




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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	TTH	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1522
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-123777	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	TBC
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<i>Village/Town:</i>	Throcking		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Cottered		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 33835 30055		
<i>Present use:</i>	Redundant farm buildings		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to 4 bed dwelling with extension		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	East Hertfordshire District Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	3/11/1605/FP		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	4 th May – 17 th October 2012		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs Dalrymple 128 Hine way Hitchin SG5 2SN		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Stephanie Dalrymple		

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

Between May and October 2012 historic building recording and a watching brief was undertaken at the East Barn and stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for their conversion to a dwelling.

East Barn and the stables are located at the eastern end of a series of timber framed converted farm buildings, which formerly constituted the southern range of a large complex belonging to Throcking Hall Farm. East barn is a 4-bay, open fronted structure under a slate roof. The use of edge halved and bridled as well as counterbladed scarf joint in conjunction with primary bracing suggests that East Barn, which is an open fronted structure under a slate roof, is 17th century. Most of the brickwork in the adjoining stables as well as regularity of the timbers are indicative of a late 19th century date. However, the lower courses of bricks in the southern and eastern supporting dwarf walls appear to be 17th/1st half of the 18th century, which could suggest that the stables may have been built on the same footprint and using the same footings as an earlier structure. The groundworks revealed a possible clay floor surface within the barn and a solid yard surface to the north of the stables.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between May and October 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording and watching brief of the East Barn and stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Stephanie Dalrymple, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2012), and approved by *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *East Hertfordshire District Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 3/11/1605/FP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording and watching brief project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)*, as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located within the district of East Hertfordshire, in the parish of Cottered, to the north east of the village of the same name (Fig. 1).

The buildings are located within the south east corner of an irregularly shaped piece of land which is bordered to the north by Cottered Road and on all other sides by Throcking Lane. The site is accessible by a short drive to the west of the church on Cottered Road. It comprises a rectangular set of buildings, which stand directly to the east of The Hall Barn (Fig. 2).

The soils of the area belong to the Hanslope Association, which are characterised as *slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils*. *Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils*. *Slight risk of water erosion over chalky till* (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology comprises Quaternary till (BGS, Sheet 221). The site is at the bottom of a slope at c.140m AOD.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the conversion of the existing buildings to a four-bedroom dwelling with an extension (Fig. 3).

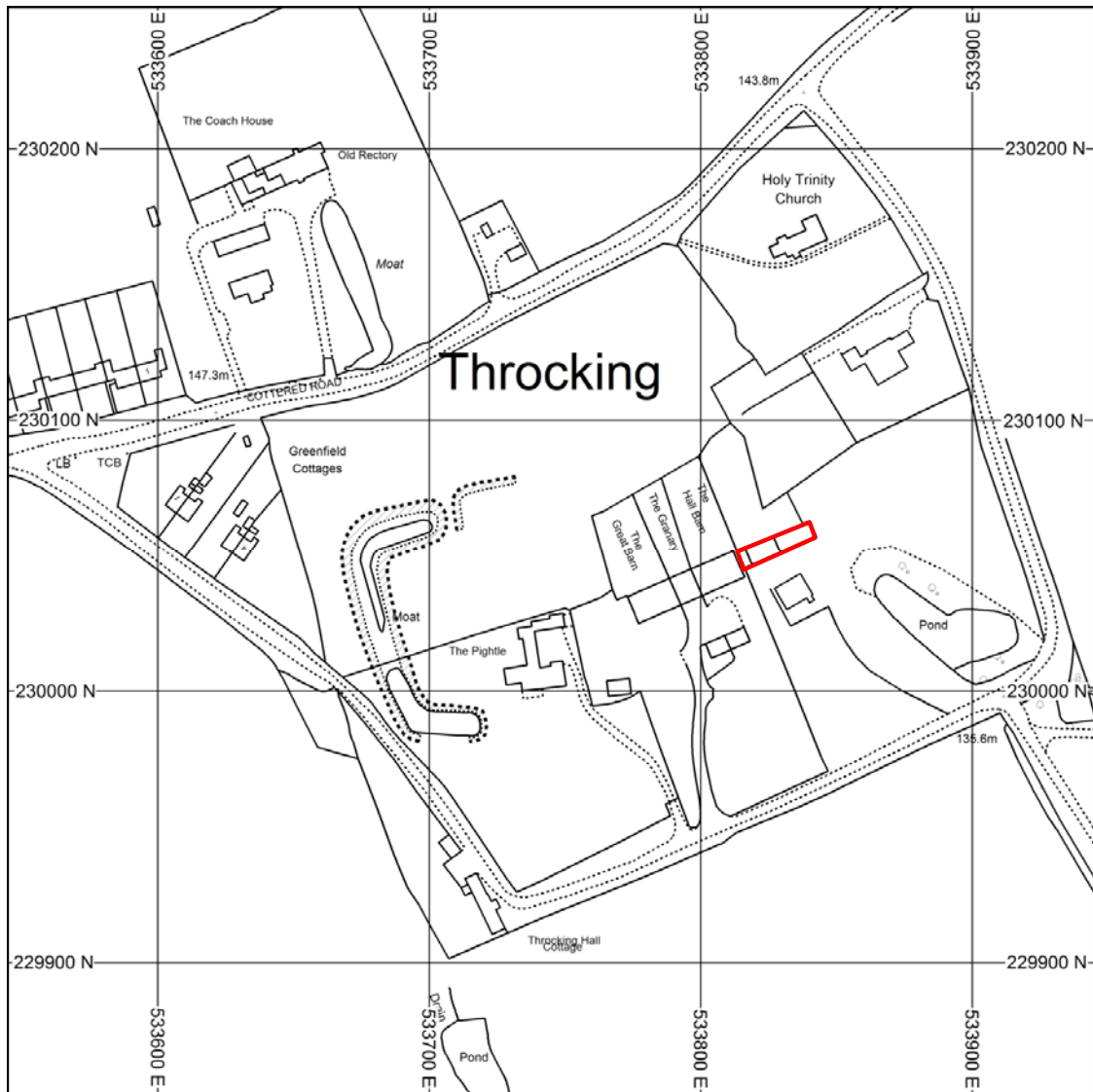


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:2500)

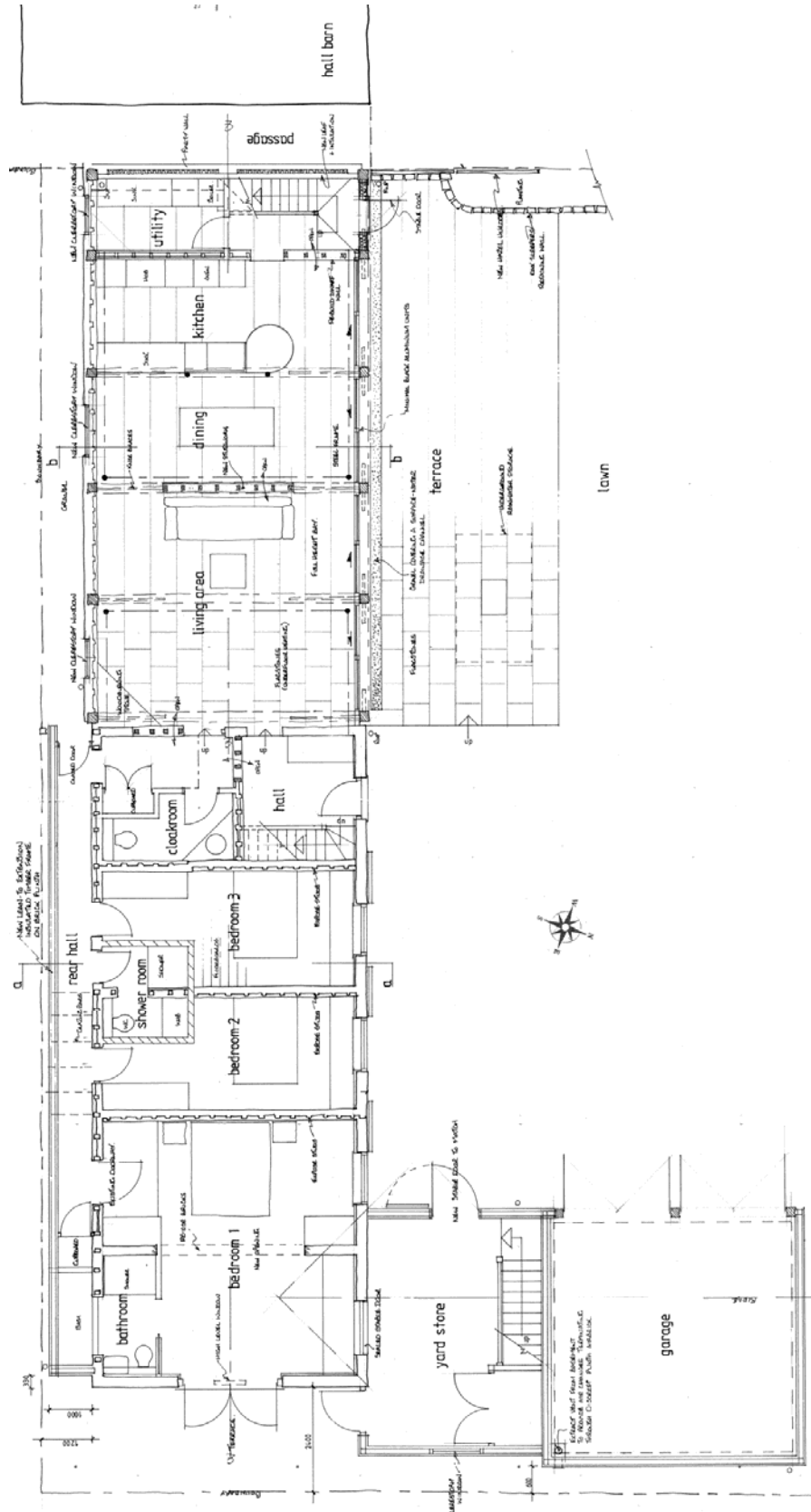


Figure 3: Proposed development (not to scale)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 2), the aims of the project were:

Building Recording:

- The completion of a Level 2-3 photographic survey of the buildings in their present condition, prior to the commencement of development
- To undertake historical research sufficient to place the buildings in their local and regional context
- To provide a comprehensive report
- 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.

Watching Brief:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact upon archaeological deposits
- To secure the archaeological recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the project design to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 2), which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 2-3 (EH 2006).
- A watching brief on all aspects of the development programme likely to impact upon archaeological deposits

2.4 Constraints

The necessary internal scaffolding impeded the photographic recording of the barn, but not sufficiently to hinder an adequate inspection for analytical purposes. After the initial groundworks it was agreed with the AA that the watching brief could be scaled back to focus on the area impacted by the new build.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) and ASC's libraries. The relevant entries in the Historic Environment Record (HER) are shown in Figure 5.

3.2 *Historical Background*

A series of cropmarks (HER16603) in the field to the east of the development site associated with Iron Age pottery (HER16984) may be indicative of early activity close to Throcking Hall.

Throcking is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being held by four individuals; Humphrey, who held 1½ hides of the Bishop of London, Theobold who held 1 hide and 1 virgate from Hardwin de Scales, Rumold who held 18 acres from Count Eustace and Osbern who held 12 acres of the Bishop of Bayeaux. All the holdings were valued at 25s apart from the estate held by Humphrey, which was valued at 52s (Williams & Martin 2002: 371, 374, 380, 391). There is no mention of a priest, which could suggest that there was no church in the settlement.

Both the documentary and archaeological evidence indicate that the settlement was severely depopulated by the beginning of the 15th century; only 8 inhabitants are recorded in 1408 (Page 1971: 111). A series of cropmarks [HER 1887], which have been interpreted as being house platforms and roads, represent the remains of the deserted medieval village of Throcking. Further cropmarks to the south of the house platforms include several linear ditches and two small features of unknown function [HER 7577 & 7578]. These are all likely to have been part of the village field systems, further traces of which are located to the north of Cottered Road. A single rectilinear enclosure thought to be the remains of a building is located to the south of Throcking Hall Cottage [HER 7576].

The present buildings appear to cluster within and to the north of the rectangular enclosure formed by the Cottered Road and Throcking Lane to the south of it. To the north of this enclosure is the 19th century Old Rectory, which has a rectangular earthwork, thought to be the remains of a pond, [HER 1021] and a moat [HER 1147] within the grounds.

The proximity of Holy Trinity Church [HER 4337] to Throcking Hall would suggest that this is a manorial church, built within the grounds of the manor house. The earliest documentary evidence for the advowson of the church dates from the early 13th century and refers to the half share of the advowson that was relinquished to Roger Fitz Brian, the Lord of the Manor of Throcking by Richard de Vabadun in exchange for an acre of land in Throcking itself (Page 1971: 114).

The site of the original manor house is almost certainly within the grounds of the present Throcking Hall. A house is mentioned in the will of George Hyde who died in 1549 and the foundations of this brick-built house with a cellar and a moat were

recorded in the early 20th century as still being evident to the west of Throcking Hall (RCHM 1910: 221; Page 1971: 113). Although the moat is still there [HER 2295], there is no indication of an earlier building or the previously recorded revetment. The earlier house was replaced in 1692 by Robert Elwes whose family had acquired the manor some 20 years earlier. However, following a family dispute, this was demolished in 1744 (Page 1971: 112). Traces of the hall were still identifiable as late as 1906 in the undulations in the ground [HER 13732]. The earliest building within the grounds now is the Great Barn [HER 9837], which is late 15th or early 16th century.

3.6 *Cartographic Evidence*

Throcking House, an illustration of which taken from Chauncy's history of Hertfordshire, is held in the Gerish collection at HALS (Fig. 4) is depicted as early as 1695 on Oliver's map of Hertfordshire (Fig. 6), but is not shown in any detail. Dury and Andrews have Throcking House to the north and west of the church (Fig. 7), which the documentary evidence suggests is the location of the rectory. As Robert Elwes's house had been demolished before the map was produced in 1766 this would possibly have been the most imposing house in the village and was either re-named as Throcking House or it was misidentified by the map makers.

The Tithe map of 1841 depicts Throcking Hall Farm as being laid out in a courtyard that is open to the east. The development site is in the southern range and the main house at the eastern end of the north range with a pond in between (Fig. 8).

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1877 and 1924 show no change in the layout (Figs 9 & 11), but the western range is absent on a plan accompanying the sales particulars of 1918 (Fig. 10). Only the south range is survives on maps post-dating World War II (www.oldmaps.co.uk).

3.7 *Listed Building Description*

East Barn is listed as part of Great Barn to the west of it. The listed building description is as follows (Images of England Ref. 159866):

Great Barn and Shelter Shed attached at - Throcking Hall Farm GV II Barn and shelter shed. Barn, late C15 or early C16. Timber frame dark weatherboarded with steep pitched roof, half-hipped with gablets, now of corrugated iron. An unaisled, 10-bay, tall barn facing S with gabled S porch and small black gabled turret for corn dryer. Jowled massive posts with mid-height rail, curved tension braces in walls, and grooves for wattle and daub. Clasped purlin roof on collar and queen strut trusses. One purlin each side with wind bracing. Edge-halved scarf joint in wall plate with bridled butts. Very massive timbers including flat-laid rafters. Weathervane at E end of ridge. Interior filled with grain silos. 5-bay C18 shelter shed in-line to E of barn, lower with steep slated roof and open arcade on N. Queen- strut and collar, clasped purlin roof. Long braces to tie beams.

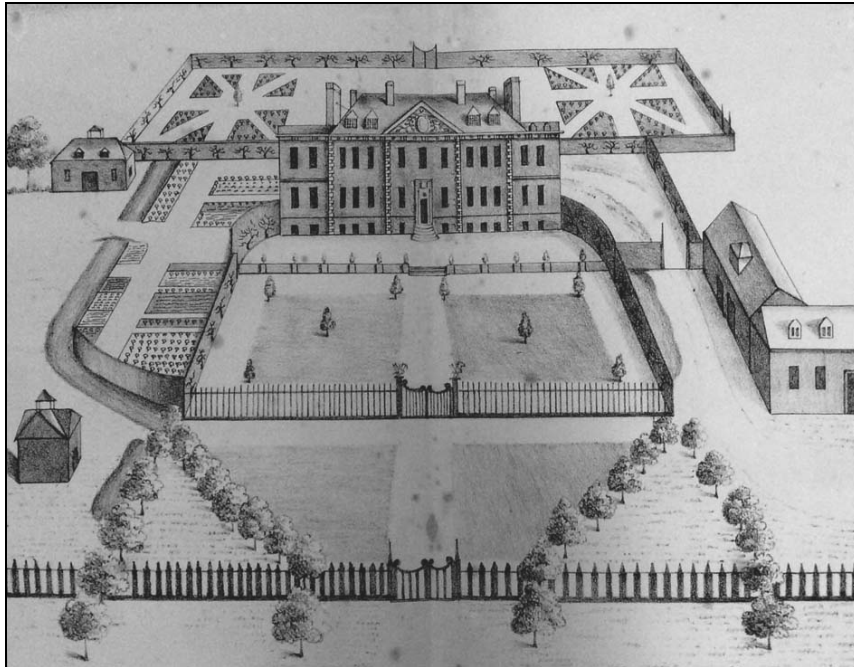


Figure 4: Throcking Manor House c.1700 (HALS Gerish collection)

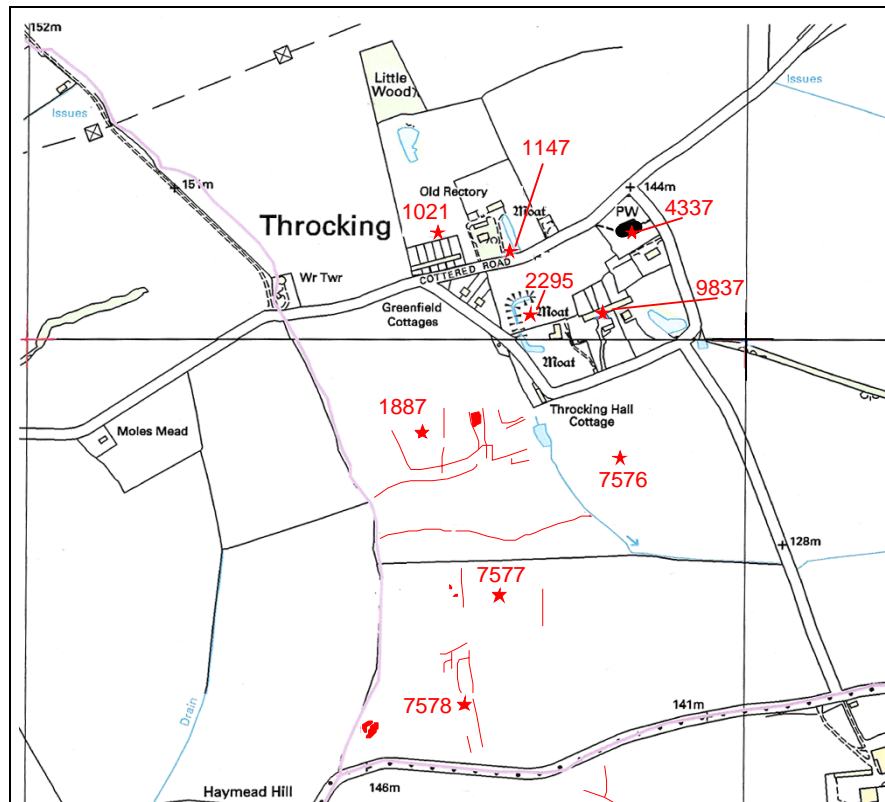


Figure 5: Archaeological sites in the Hertfordshire HER (*not to scale*)

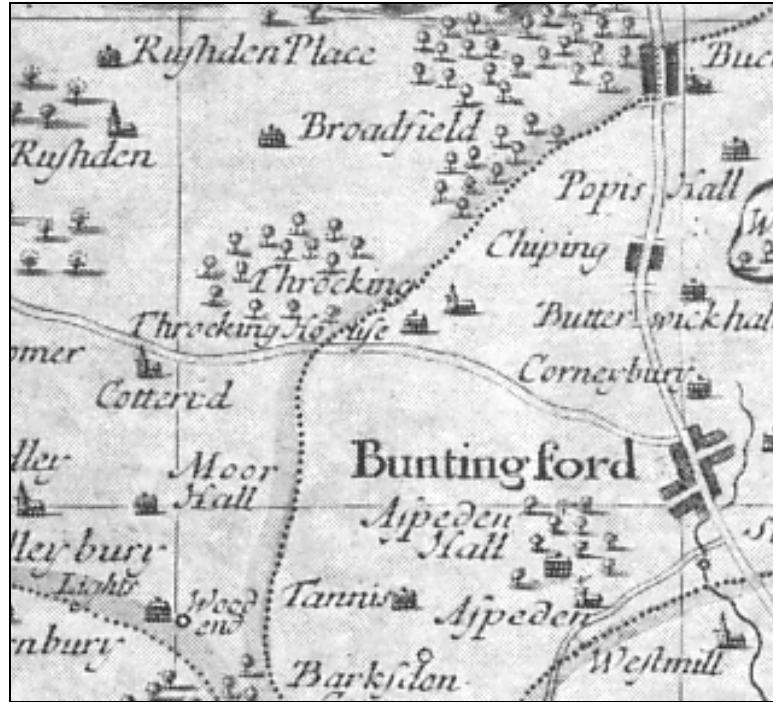


Figure 6: Extract from Oliver's map of 1695 (not to scale)



Figure 7: Extract from Dury and Andrews' map of 1766 (not to scale)



Figure 8: Extract from the 1841 Tithe Map (*not to scale*)

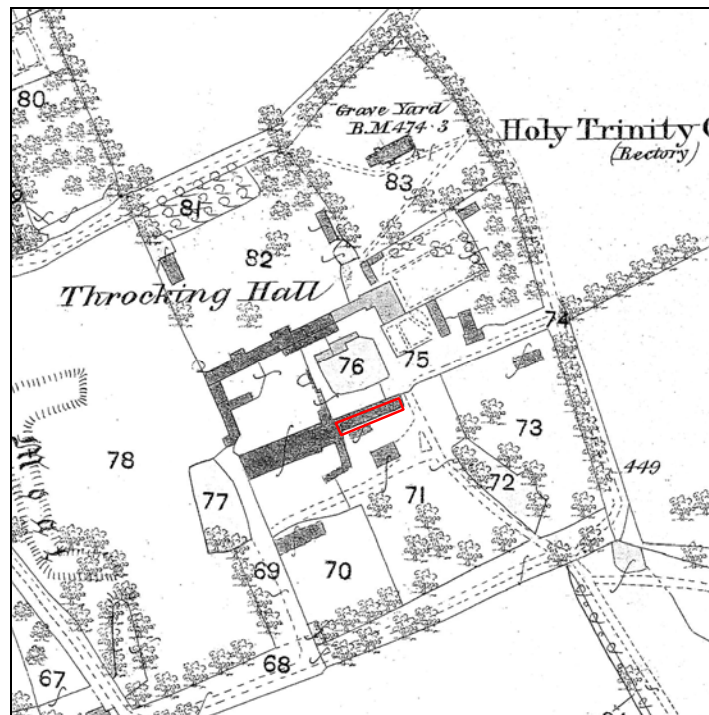


Figure 9: Extract from the 1877 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)



Figure 10: 1918 Sales particulars (*not to scale*)

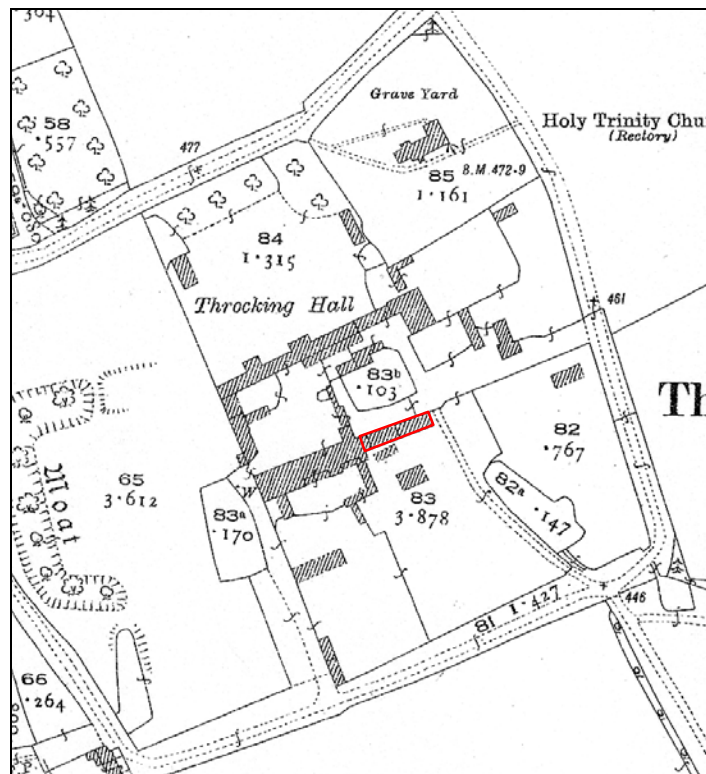


Figure 11: Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

East Barn and the stables are located at the eastern end of a series of timber framed converted farm buildings, which formerly constituted the southern range of a large complex belonging to Throcking Hall Farm (Plate 1). East Barn is a 4-bay, open fronted structure under a slate roof (Plate 2). It is currently being supported by scaffolding, the west wall and much of the roof having collapsed. The stables, which consist of a tack room, three individual stalls and two separately accessed rooms in the western bay, are in far better condition (Plates 3-5).

4.2 *East Barn* (Figs 12-14, 16)

The south elevation retains some of the original timbers and weatherboarding. Each of the four bays making up the main barn area is different; Bay 1 has some original studs, Bay 2 is obscured and Bay 3 has no studs. Bay 4 has primary bracing (Plates 6-9). The west wall, which is weatherboarded on the inside, has largely collapsed. This also has primary bracing. The narrow bay to the west of Bay 4 has a raised floor and the remains of a timber frame in the south elevation. The lower section of the timber frame consists of rendered infill; the timbers above are more robust than those in the other bays in the south elevation and appear to be of an earlier, possibly late medieval, build. A breeze block wall abuts Hall Barn, the neighbouring building to the west.

The north elevation consists of an incomplete series of posts and braces. The eastern corner of the barn is supported by a pole with some bark still surviving and a 19th-century brace (Plates 11-12). The post and braces for Truss 1 are also 19th or 20th century but Trusses 2 and 3 retain earlier posts although they are missing opposing braces. The tiebeam of Truss 3 also has some bark on it and is collapsed at northern end. Both end posts of Trusses 2 and 3 have been painted.

The east end of the barn abuts directly against the stable wall and is supported at the north and south ends by a pole. The tiebeam and some of the studs above are all that survives of the original barn wall (Plates 13-14).

The west wall of the barn comprises a brick dwarf wall and a largely collapsed timber frame with primary bracing (Plate 15). It divides Bay 4 from the slightly elevated passage between the two barns.

The building has a queen post roof with carpenters' assembly marks on the braces, which are in numerical order from east to west (Plates 16-17). However, some aberrations occur, such as the figure II on the eastern side of Truss 1. There is an edge halved bridled scarf joint in southern wallplate of Bay 2 and another on the northern wallplate (Plate 18). Some rafters have been replaced, others have bark on them. The ridgeboard is intact.

The roof timbers were exposed during the watching brief. A failed edge halved and counterbladed scarf joint was observed in the northern wallplate (Plate 44).

4.3 **Stables** (Figs 12-13, 15-16)

Tack Room:

Internally the tack room appears to have been added onto the stable block. The west wall is predominantly built of gault bricks to a height of 1.95m, above which the wall is offset and timber built. The east and north dwarf walls are 0.75m high and the south wall is 5cm higher. The timber frames above were obscured by modern boards during the initial survey but were seen to have primary bracing during the watching brief (Plates 19-21).

The floor is concrete and the roof a lightweight modern structure.

Stable 1:

The upper part of the east wall is offset, and partially supported by large beam ending at the vertical post in the western bay division. There is a 2-light window extending below the sole plate in the south wall and a half stable door in north wall. The east wall is all brick, but the west wall is timber framed and set on brick supporting dwarf wall some 86cm high. The walls are all built in an irregular bond; the west wall has hard lime mortar but the other walls have softer sandy lime mortar. The timber frame has primary bracing and thin planks above the tie beam. The frame is 1.63m high from top of tiebeam to base of wallplate. There is also primary bracing in the north wall, but not in the south (Plates 22-23, 28).

Stable 2:

The western supporting dwarf wall is partially collapsed and the south wall was obscured during the initial survey. This was later seen to have primary bracing to the east of the central post. The studs to the west were no longer in place. The planks above the western tiebeam are roughly hewn not machined. The eastern soleplate is a reused wallplate (Plates 24-25).

Stable 3:

As above but no primary bracing in north wall (Plates 26-27).

Bay 4:

This is divided into two store rooms (Plates 29-32). The northern room is accessible by a ledged and braced door in the north wall (Plate 31). Access to the southern room is via the East Barn. The wall between the two store rooms comprises a boarded timber frame with primary bracing above a brick dwarf wall (Plate 32).

The clasped purlin roof over the stables is modern, but the raking queen posts are not. The roof covering consists of corrugated asbestos.

The floor is concrete throughout.

General:

Carpenters' assembly marks were noted on the east side of the timbers in the partitions (Plates 37-41). The best and most logical sequence of numbers was to be found in the partition between Bays 2 and 3 where the numbers VII to I could be seen from south to north. Only the northernmost number, X, was out of place. The numbering in the partition between Bays 1 and 2 was mostly on the southern timbers and largely

consisted of V with a single stud and the southern brace being numbered VI and another stud labelled VI. The number III was incised into a single stud and the upper brace to the north. The partition between Bays 2 and 3 was only marked on the northernmost stud and plate and had the number IV on the upper brace to the north.



Plate 1: East Barn & the stables from the north



Plate 2: The barn: north elevation



Plate 3: The stables: north elevation



Plate 4: The stables: south elevation



Plate 5: The stables: east elevation



Plate 6: East Barn, Bay 1: south wall



Plate 7: East Barn, Bay 2: south wall



Plate 8: East Barn, Bay 3: south wall



Plate 9: East Barn, Bay 4: south wall



Plate 10: East Barn, Bay 4: looking south



Plate 11: East Barn, Bays 1 & 2: looking north



Plate 12: Pole posts in the northeast corner



Plate 13: East Barn: looking east



Plate 14: East Barn: east wall



Plate 15: East Barn: west wall



Plate 16: East Barn: queen post & clasped purlin



Plate 17: East Barn: carpenters' assembly marks



Plate 18: East Barn: bridled scarf joint



Plate 19: Tack room: looking south



Plate 20: Tack room: looking north



Plate 21: Tack room: west wall



Plate 22: Stable 1: looking south



Plate 23: Stable 1: looking north



Plate 24: Stable 2: looking south



Plate 25: Stable 2: looking north



Plate 26: Stable 3: looking south



Plate 27: Stable 3: looking north



Plate 28: Truss 1 from the northeast



Plate 29: Southern store room: southwest corner



Plate 30: Southern store room: southeast corner



Plate 31: Northern store room: west wall



Plate 32: Northern store room: north wall



Plate 33: Stables: west gable end



Plate 34: East Barn: west end of south elevation



Plate 35: East Barn: remains of west gable end



Plate 36: East Barn: east gable



Plate 37: Carpenters assembly mark on east face of partition in Bay 2



Plate 38: Carpenters assembly mark on east face of partition in Bay 2

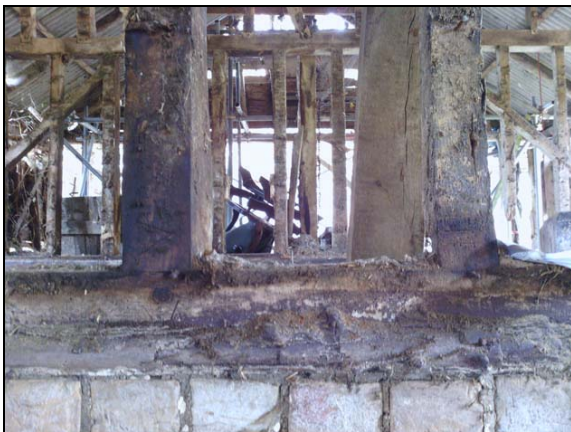


Plate 39: Carpenters assembly mark on east face of partition in Bay 2



Plate 40: Carpenters assembly mark on east face of partition in Bay 2



Plate 41: Carpenters assembly mark on east face of partition in Bay 3



Plate 42: East barn, truss and bare rafters

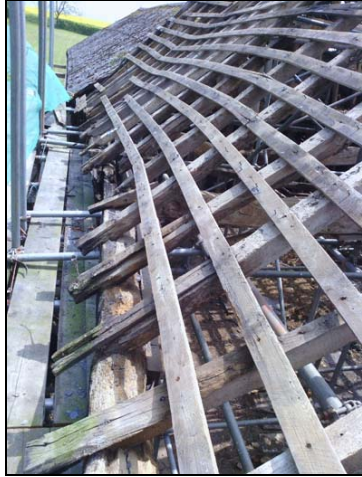


Plate 43: North side of barn roof



Plate 44: Failed scarf joint in northern wallplate of east barn



Plate 45: Cobbled surface in the north facing section of northern stable trench



Plate 46: North facing section of northern stable trench



Plate 47: Staining in the north facing section of northern stable trench



Plate 48: Western trench north of stables from NE



Plate 49: Yard surface north end of eastern trench extending north of the stables



Plate 50: Footing trench in the stable



Plate 51: Trench to the rear of the stable



Plate 52: Pad excavated within the barn

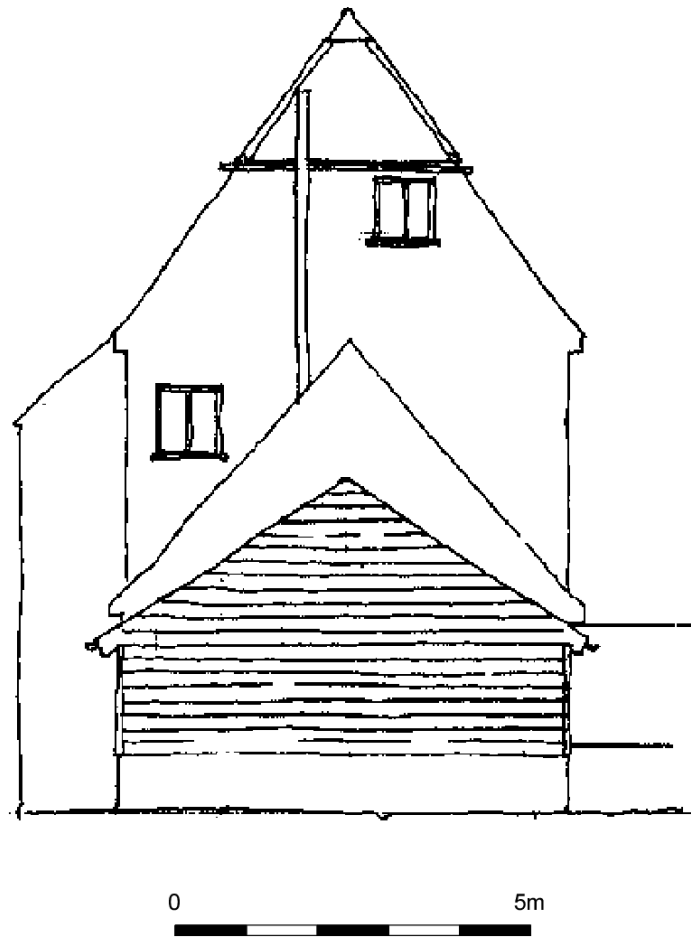


Figure 12: East elevation (scale 1:100)

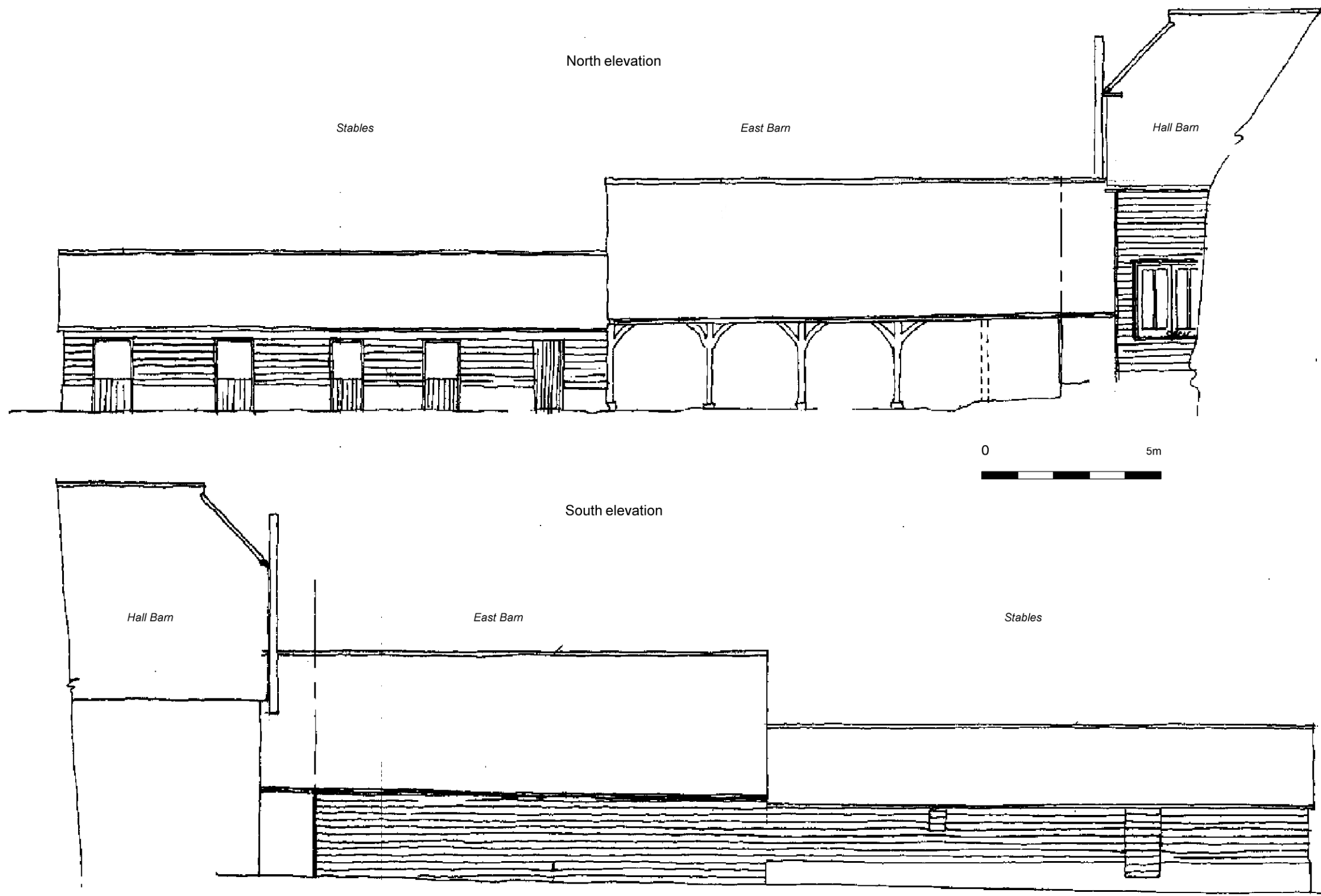


Figure 13: North and south elevations (scale 1:125)

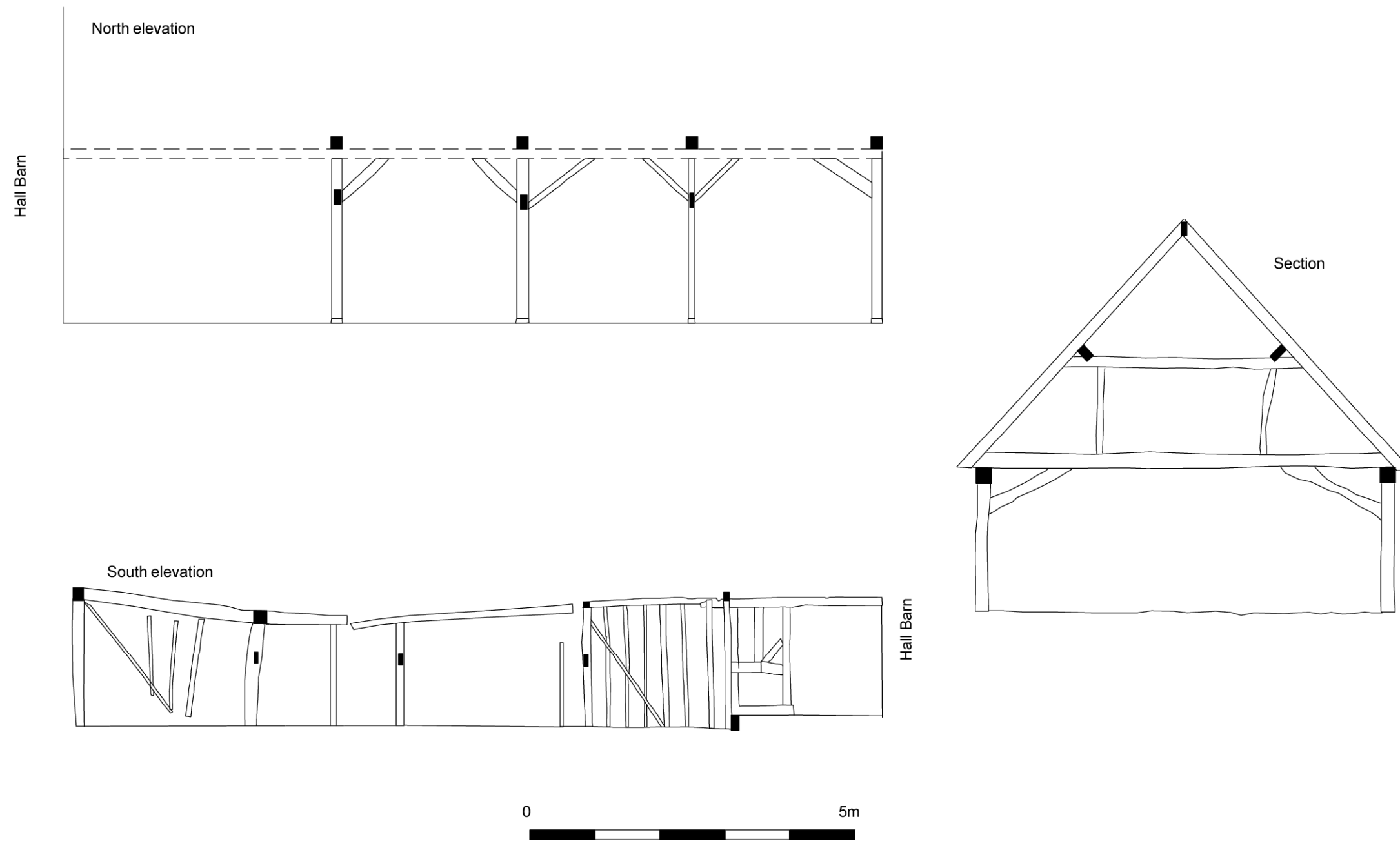


Figure 14: Barn walls and section (*scale 1:75*)

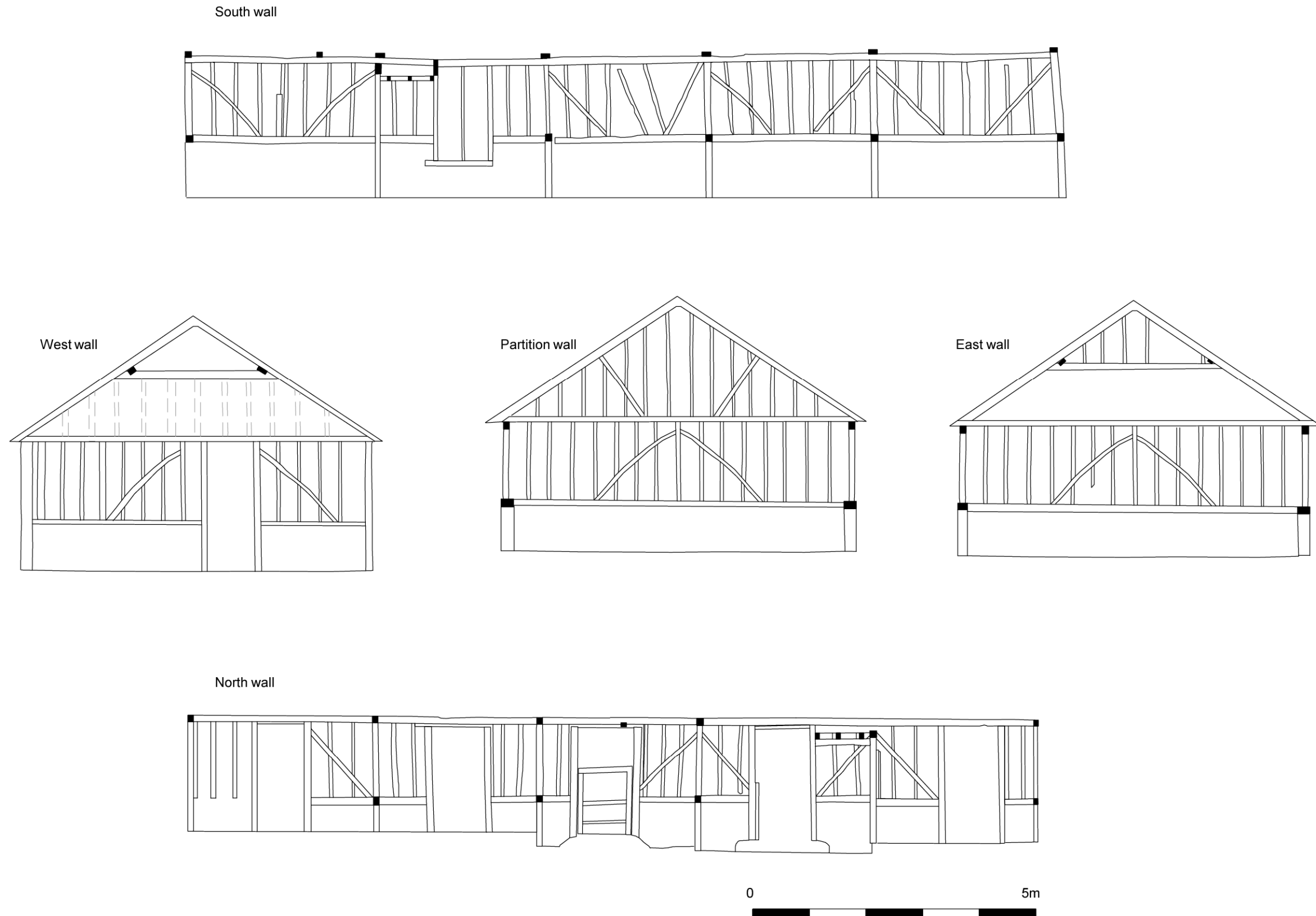


Figure 15: Stable walls and section (scale 1:75)

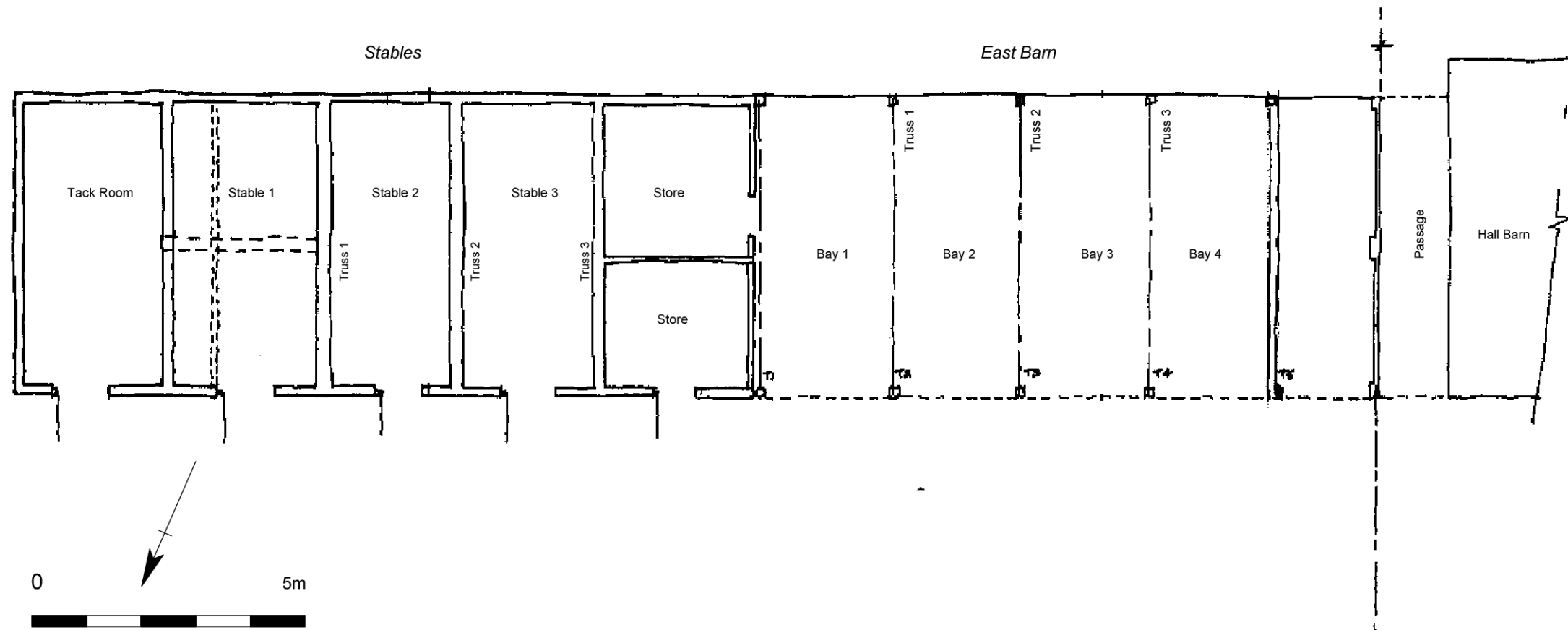


Figure 16: Floor plan (scale 1:100)



Figure 17: Photo plan of initial building survey (scale 1:100)

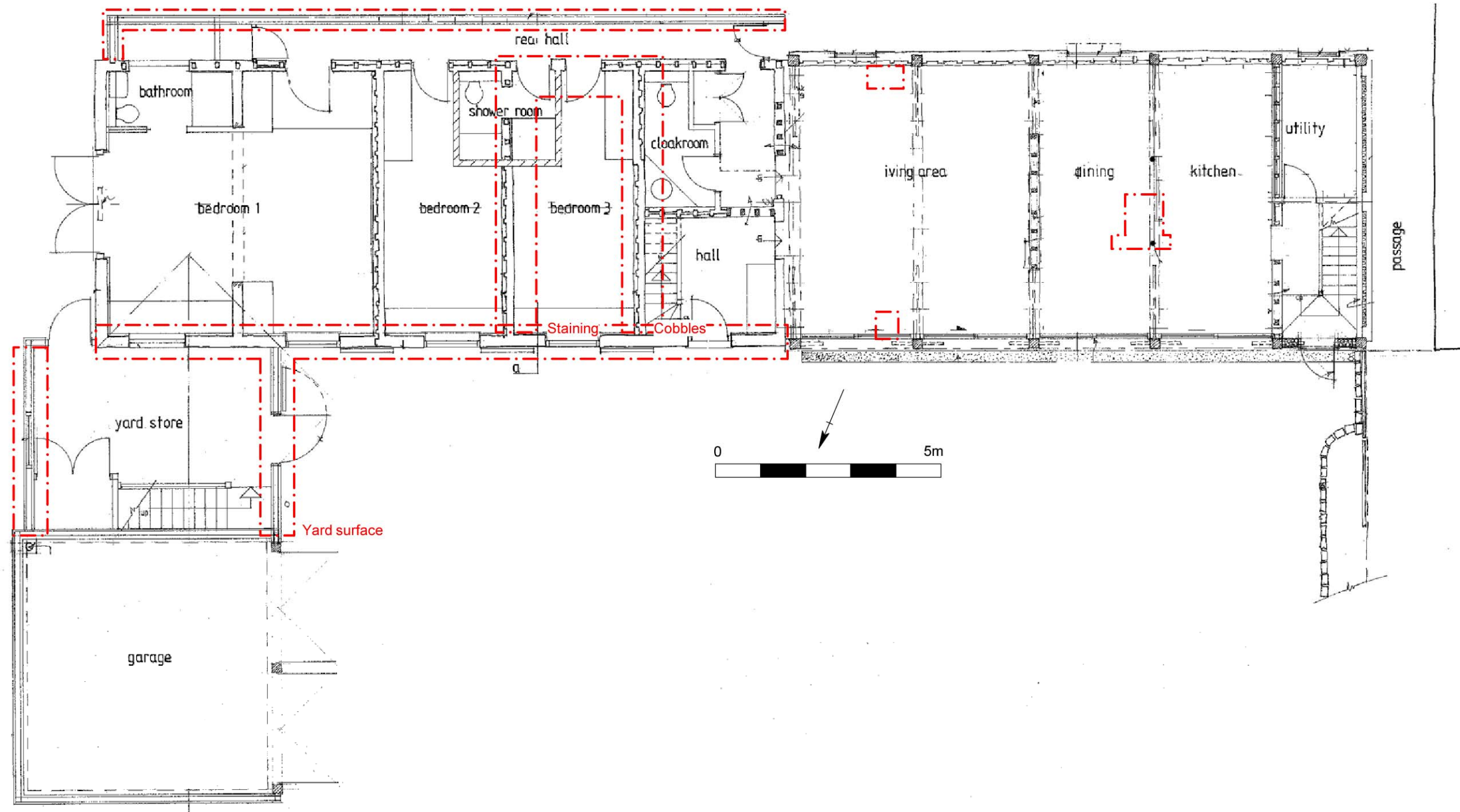


Figure 18: Monitored groundworks (scale 1:100)

5 Watching Brief

5.1 *Foundation trenches within and north of the stables*

A foundation trench approximately 0.65m wide and 1.20m deep was excavated beneath the north wall of the stables. There was little or no subsoil on the northern side of the trench. Most of the concrete floor had been removed in the stables, but where it survived, the cobbled surface that it covered was revealed (Plate 45). The base of the cross walls and an area of water staining within the clay below the door to Stable 2 were the only other features observed (Plates 46-47). The natural comprised very stiff olive brown clay with chalk.

Two foundation trenches orientated north to south and measuring approximately 1.20 (l) x 0.75m (w) x 1.20m (d) were excavated for a new structure to the north of the stables (Plate 48). The stratigraphy comprised 0.20-0.30m of mixed overburden above olive brown clay. A possible yard surface was exposed at the very northern end of the eastern trench, which consisted of 0.30m layer of rubble, flint and ceramic building material (Plate 49). A small area to the west of the trench was then scraped back, which confirmed that this was a yard surface extending at least part way along the northern front of the building. As the ground surface between the two trenches was only 10cm above the finished floor level, nothing further was excavated at this point.

Two foundation trenches were excavated within the former stables to a depth of 0.70m (Plate 50). No topsoil or former floor surface was recorded within the stable area, and the trenches appeared to be cut straight into the natural soil. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the foundation trenches.

5.2 *Foundation trenches to the south of the stables*

The trenches to the south of the barn were of a similar width and depth to those described in section 5.1 and displayed the same natural stratigraphy (Pl. 51). However, no features or finds were observed.

5.3 *Groundworks within the barn*

Three pits for concrete pads were excavated within the barn area (Pl. 52). Two of these were located against the north and south walls of the barn, and measured 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.90m and 0.80 x 0.50 x 1.30m respectively. The third pit was T-shaped and excavated towards the centre of the barn. The 'arms' of the pit measured 1.30 x 0.30m, and had a depth of 0.40m. The main body of the pit measured 0.90 x 0.85m and had a depth of 1.1m. In the case of all three pits, the stratigraphy comprised dark grey black silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and flint. This layer varied in depth between 0.15-0.20m, and has been interpreted as the former surface of the barn. Directly below this was the natural olive brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions. The general ground reduction within the barn was carried out under archaeological supervision. This revealed the stratigraphy observed prevailed over the remainder of the floor surface. No archaeological finds or features were noted within the barn area.

6 Conclusions

The use of edge halved and bridled scarf joints as well as the counterbladed scarf joint in conjunction with primary bracing suggest that East Barn is 17th century. Whereas the building containing the stables is complete inasmuch as all the outer walls are intact, East Barn has no east wall as it abuts the stables and the weatherboarding on the west wall is on the inside. This could suggest that this was originally an external wall for a building or sub-structure to the west of East Barn. This is further supported by the more robust timberwork in the south wall to the west of Bay 4, which is of late medieval appearance and the fact that this is on a different level to the remainder of the barn.

The use of poles to support the ends of the eastern gable wall of the barn is indicative of 19th century work and could suggest that the lower part of the east wall of the barn was dismantled when the stables were built. The carpenters' assembly marks noted in the barn suggest that at least the roof was purpose built for the barn. No hex marks or similar were observed.

Most of the brickwork in the stables as well as regularity of the timbers are indicative of a later 19th century date. However, the lower courses of bricks in the southern and eastern supporting dwarf walls appear to be 17th/first half of the 18th century, which could suggest that the stables may have been built on the same footprint and using the same footings as an earlier structure.

The relationship between the Tack Room and Stable 1, with the upper part of the dividing wall projecting into Stable 1, is intriguing. It is possible that this was built to accommodate foodstuffs or possibly even bedding for a stable boy when the horses were in foal or ill health.

The groundworks revealed a possible clay floor surface within the barn and a solid yard surface to the north of the stables. This paucity of archaeological remains is disappointing given that the site is clearly medieval in origin. However, the areas investigated were very localised and largely within or close to early post-medieval buildings or to the pond, and earlier evidence may have been lost through building works or flood events. It is possible, indeed likely, that archaeological remains have survived elsewhere in the enclosure and that this small area of the former farm is atypical of the site as a whole.

7 Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Stephanie Dalrymple for commissioning this report and for her and Paul Dalrymple's assistance during this project. Chris Rogers of Chris Rogers Design provided the drawings, which are either used in their entirety or form the basis for the illustrations produced in this report. The project was monitored by Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Historic Environment Unit on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the site teams from SJG Carpentry, and Cortoor Construction for their help and co-operation.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann, Calli Rouse BA PifA and David Kaye BA AIfA. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

8 Archive

- 8.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Brief
 2. Project Design
 3. Report
 4. Historical & Survey notes
 5. Architect's survey drawings
 6. List of photographs
 7. B/W prints
 8. B/W negatives
 9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 8.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

9 References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008*).

Rouse, C. 2012 *Project Design for Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief; East Barn and Stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire* ASC

Tinniswood, A 2012 *Brief for archaeological building recording, monitoring and recording of building alterations, and archaeological monitoring and recording (of groundworks)* Hertfordshire County Council

Books and Historical Sources:

Page, W. (ed) 1971 *Victoria County History: Hertfordshire Vol. IV* London: Dawsons of Pall Mall

RCHM(E) 1910 *Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Hertfordshire* London: HMSO

Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book* London: Penguin

Maps

Date	Reference	Description
1695	N/A	Oliver's Map of Hertfordshire
1766	N/A	Dury & Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire
1841	DSA4/104/2	Tithe Map
1877	XIII.4	1 st edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile
1924	XIII.4	Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile

Historic Environment Data

HER No	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description
1021	3357 3016	Medieval	Monument	Former square earthwork, Rectory Grounds
1147	3367 3013	Medieval	Earthwork	Moat, Rectory Grounds
1887	3360 2985	Medieval	Cropmark	Cropmarks of abandoned settlement
2295	3370 3004	Medieval	Earthwork	Moated site, Throcking Hall (see 13732)
4337	3384 3016	Medieval	Extant building	Holy Trinity Church
7576	3382 2983	Unknown	Cropmark	Cropmarks S of Throcking Hall Cottage
7577	3365 2963	Unknown	Cropmark	Cropmarks of linear ditches & maculae
7578	3365 2873	Unknown	Cropmark	Rectilinear ditch system
9837	3380 3004	Med/Post-Med	Extant building	Great Barn, Throcking Hall
12903	3382 3004	Post-med	Extant buildings	Throcking Hall Farm
13732	3373 3004	Post-med	Country house	Site of 17 th century Throcking Hall (see 2295)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1522/TTH			Site Name: East Barn & Stable, Throcking Hall
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	x	x	Stables: south elevation
2	x	x	Stables: east elevation
3	x	x	Stables: north elevation
4	x	x	Barn: north elevation
5	x	x	Barn & stable from the north
6	x	x	Tack room: south wall
7	x	x	Tack room: north wall
8	x	x	Tack room: top of the west wall
9	x	x	Tack room: west wall
10	x	x	Stable 1: south wall
11	x	x	Stable 1: north wall
12	x	x	Stable 1: south end of partition
13	x	x	Stable 1: north end of partition
14	x	x	Stable 1: northeast view
15	x	x	Stable 1: southeast view
16	x	x	Stable 2: south wall
17	x	x	Stable 2: north wall
18	x	x	Stable 2: north end of truss 1
19	x	x	Stable 2: south end of truss 1
20	x	x	Stable 2: south end of truss 2
21	x	x	Stable 2: north end of truss 2
22	x	x	Stable 3: south end of partition
23	x	x	Stable 3: north end of partition
24	x	x	Stable 3: north end of truss 2
25	x	x	Stable 3: south end of truss 2
26	x	x	Stable 3: south end of truss 3
27	x	x	Stable 3: north end of truss 3
28	x	x	Northern store: southwest corner
29	x	x	Northern store: southeast corner
30	x	x	Barn looking east
31	x	x	Barn Bay 4: south wall
32	x	x	Barn Bay 4: looking north
33	x	x	Detail of barn Truss 3 from the west
34	x	x	South post of Truss 3
35	x	x	Barn Bay 3: looking north
36	x	x	Barn north view
37	x	x	Barn looking northeast
38	x	x	Barn: detail of truss
39	x	x	Barn: bridled scarf joint detail
40	x	x	Barn: carpenters' assembly mark on Truss 1
41	x	x	Barn Bay 1: south wall detail
42	x	x	Barn: roof detail
43	x	x	Barn: roof detail
44	x	x	Barn: west wall
45	x	x	Barn: west wall
46	x	x	Barn Bay 3: south wall

47	x	x	Barn Bay 2: south wall detail
48	x	x	Barn Bays 1 & 2: south wall
49	x	x	Barn: Bay 1 northeast corner post
50	x	x	Barn: east gable
51	x	x	Barn: south purlin detail
52	x	x	Barn roof detail
53	x	x	Southern store: west wall
54	x	x	Southern store: north wall

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report



Shot 1



Shot 2



Shot 3



Shot 4



Shot 5



Shot 6



Shot 7



Shot 8



Shot 9



Shot 10



Shot 11



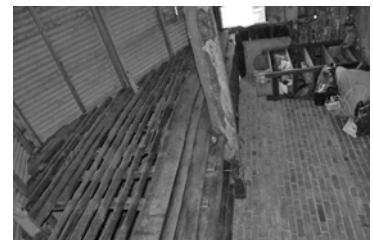
Shot 12



Shot 13



Shot 14



Shot 15



Shot 16



Shot 17



Shot 18



Shot 19



Shot 20



Shot 21



Shot 22



Shot 23



Shot 24



Shot 25



Shot 26



Shot 27



Shot 28



Shot 29



Shot 30



Shot 31



Shot 32



Shot 33



Shot 34



Shot 35



Shot 36



Shot 37



Shot 38



Shot 39



Shot 40



Shot 41



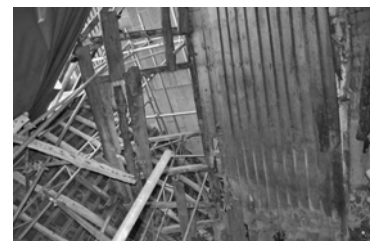
Shot 42



Shot 43



Shot 44



Shot 45



Shot 46



Shot 47



Shot 48



Shot 49



Shot 50



Shot 51



Shot 52



Shot 53



Shot 54

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	East Barn & Stables, Throcking Hall	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-123777
Short Description:	<p>Between May and October 2012 historic building recording and watching brief was undertaken at the East Barn and stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.</p> <p>East Barn and the stables are located at the eastern end of a series of timber framed converted farm buildings, which formerly constituted the southern range of a large complex belonging to Throcking Hall Farm. East barn is a 4-bay, open fronted structure under a slate roof. The use of edge halved and bridled as well as counterbladed scarf joints in conjunction with primary bracing suggests that East Barn, which is an open fronted structure under a slate roof, is 17th century. Most of the brickwork in the adjoining stables as well as regularity of the timbers are indicative of a late 19th century date. However, the lower courses of bricks in the southern and eastern supporting dwarf walls appear to be 17th/1st half of the 18th century, which could suggest that the stables may have been built on the same footprint and using the same footings as an earlier structure. The groundworks revealed a possible clay floor surface within the barn and a solid yard surface to the north of the stables.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic building recording and watching brief		
Previous work:	HER 2295, 9837, 12903 , 13732	Site status:	Listed as part of IoE159866
Current land use:	Derelict outbuilding	Future work:	No
Monument type:	Barn	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds:	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 33835 30055
Site address:	East Barn and Stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Herts.		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.290 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	140mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	A. Tinniswood (HAA)	Project design originator:	C. Rouse (ASC LTD)
Project Manager:	K. Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	K. Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs Dalrymple		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	4 th May 2012	End date:	17 th October 2012
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	HALS	N/A	
Paper:		Architects drawings, site notes, photos,	
Digital:		1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: East Barn & Stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire		

Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1522/TTH/2		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA MifA		
Page nos	47	Date:	5 th December 2012

Appendix 3: HCC HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: East Barn and Stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking,		
County: Hertfordshire		District: East Herts
Village/Town: Throcking		Parish: Cottered
Planning application reference: 3/11/1605/FP		
HER Enquiry reference: 13/12		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Mr & Mrs Dalrymple 128 Hine way Hitchin SG5 2SN		
Nature of application: Conversion to residential use		
Present land use: Derelict outbuildings		
Size of application area:c.290 sq m		Size of area investigated: c.260 sq m
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 3383 3005		
Site code (if applicable): 1522/TTH		
Site director/Organization: K. Semmelmann/ ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start: 4 th May 2012	Finish: 17 th October 2012
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: HALS		
Related HER Nos: 2295, 9837, 12903, 13732		Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports: T. McDonald 1998, J. Murray 1998, S.Willcox 2002		
Summary of fieldwork results: Between May and October 2012 historic building recording and watching brief was undertaken at the East Barn and stables, Throcking Hall, Throcking, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site. East Barn and the stables are located at the eastern end of a series of timber framed converted farm buildings, which formerly constituted the southern range of a large complex belonging to Throcking Hall Farm. East barn is a 4-bay, open fronted structure under a slate roof. The use of edge halved and bridled as well as counterbladed scarf joints in conjunction with primary bracing suggests that East Barn, which is an open fronted structure under a slate roof, is 17 th century. Most of the brickwork in the adjoining stables as well as regularity of the timbers are indicative of a late 19 th century date. However, the lower courses of bricks in the southern and eastern supporting dwarf walls appear to be 17 th /1 st half of the 18 th century, which could suggest that the stables may have been built on the same footprint and using the same footings as an earlier structure. The groundworks revealed a possible clay floor surface within the barn and a solid yard surface to the north of the stables.		
Author of summary: K. Semmelmann		Date of summary:4 th December 2012