

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
AMWELL BARN
DOWN GREEN LANE
WHEATHAMPSTEAD
HERTFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Mr & Mrs Birss



Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA

August 2006

ASC: 828/WAB/1

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WAB	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	828
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Wheathampstead		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Wheathampstead		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 1674 1332		
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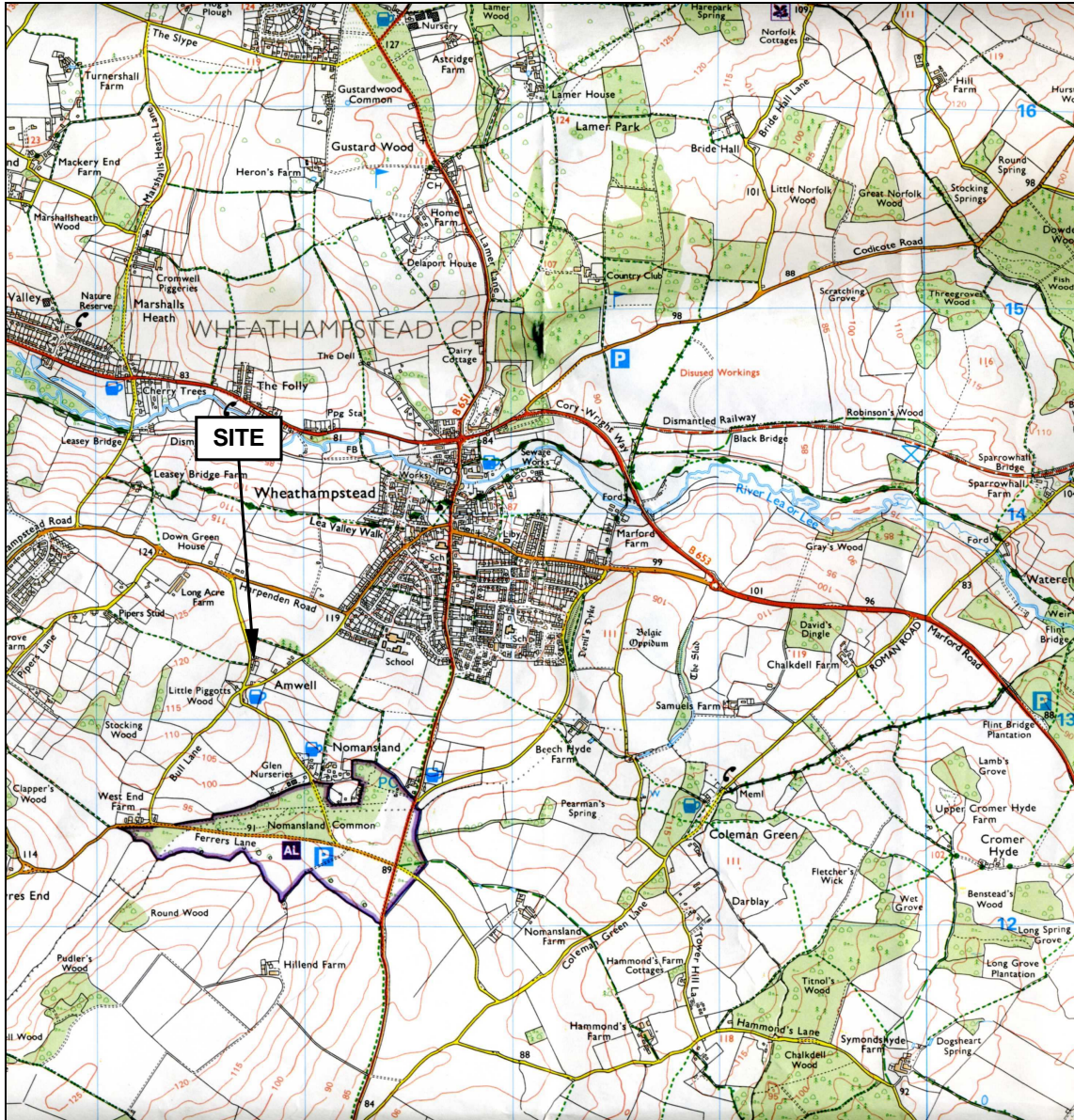


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Amwell Barn (formerly known as Cats Amwell), Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead in response to proposals for the refurbishment of buildings on the site. The building is a detached structure with gardens to the front and rear and a driveway to the north. It consists of a central, brick built 2-storeyed building orientated north to south (Building 1), with a single storey, timber framed section to the north (Building 2) and a 2-storey timber framed building on a half height supporting dwarf wall to the south (Building 3). The latter has been extended to provide a single storey kitchen under a catslide roof. The timber framing on both buildings has brick infill. The roofs are all clay tiled. There is a chimney at either end of the central stack and another in the southeast corner of the southern stack

Amwell Barn is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map much as it is today but with an outhouse to the front of it. Building 1 appears to have a 17th century core, which was rebuilt in the 18th century when Building 2 is likely to have been added. Building 2 itself appears to be an 18th century structure that was brought in from elsewhere. The evidence suggests that Building 3 also has a 17th century core and may also have been added to Building 1 in the 18th century. Although the porch is a 20th century addition, there seems to have been little other alteration to the internal arrangements of the rooms.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Amwell Barn, Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead (NGR TL 1674 1332: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Birss, and was carried out according to recommendations from Andrew Robley and the ASC Method Statement. The relevant planning application reference is 5/3006/1134.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15), in response to proposals for the refurbishment of buildings on the site.

1.3 *Location and description*

Amwell Barn lies on the eastern side of Down Green Lane, approximately 1.5km southwest of the centre of Wheathampstead. The building is a detached structure with gardens to the front and rear and a driveway to the north. It consists of a central, brick built 2-storeyed building orientated north to south, with a single storey, timber framed section to the north and a 2-storey timber framed building on a half height supporting dwarf wall to the south. The roofs are all clay tiled. There is a chimney at either end of the central stack and another in the southeast corner of the southern stack.



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:2,500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to refurbishment
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to ASC's Standard Method Statement for Building Recording (App. 4), to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996), 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, which was carried out as stipulated in the Method Statement, included:

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources
- A survey of the building to RCHME Level 4
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above

2.4 Constraints

There were a number of trees and shrubs impeding the view of the external elevations and preventing some timber measurements from being taken.

3 Historical Background

3.1 *General*

The Wheathampstead area has archaeological evidence for human activity from as early as the Paleolithic as some artefacts were discovered on Nomansland Common. Iron Age earthworks are known to the east of the parish and a Romano-British stone sarcophagus was found near Pickford Mill in 1827 (VCH 1971, 297).

The documentary evidence indicates a Saxon date for the establishment of a settlement in Wheathampstead and this may in fact have its roots in the 7th century as an early 7th century burial and a late 6th/early 7th century glass bowl and Frankish bronze pot have been found in the area. The name 'Wheathampstead' has been thought to mean 'wet homestead' (*cf* Cussans 1879), but it is equally likely to indicate that the manor was a main producer of wheat within a mid-Saxon, multi-focal estate.

The earliest documentary evidence for the village is the award of the manor of Wheathampstead to the abbot and convent of Westminster in 1065. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Wheathampstead as being held by the abbot of St. Peter of Westminster and being assessed at 10 hides worth £16. There was a priest, 15 villeins 12 bordars, 9 cottars, and 4 mills worth 40 shillings (Williams & Martin 1992, 375). The estate was divided into three manors (Wheathampstead Manor, Kinsbourne or Harpenden Manor, and the Manor of the Rectory) from an early date, all of which continued to be held by Westminster Abbey after the Dissolution in 1539 (Page 1971, 297).

A 14th century pottery kiln was discovered northeast of Gustardwood in 1892 and it is recorded that clay was taken from Harpenden Common for pottery manufacture in the 16th century (VCH 1971, 295). The local clay was also used in the 18th century for brick making, with brick kilns in use on Nomansland Common in 1759 (*ibid*).

The hamlet of Amwell is thought to date from the 18th century with some houses being weavers' cottages (anon 1977).

3.2 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest available detailed map showing Amwell Barn is the 1842 Tithe Map (Fig. 3), when it was owned by Richard Oakley and rented by Joseph Freeman. It shows the building much as it is today but with an outhouse to the front of it.

The outhouse is still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1898 (Fig. 4), but another small outhouse is depicted against the south elevation. The size and location may suggest that this was a privy. What is clear in this map is that the porch against the east elevation had not yet been built.

The 1923 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5) shows yet another outhouse had been built, this time to the east of the property. The porch clearly post-dates this map and is likely to have been added in the 1930s or 1940s.

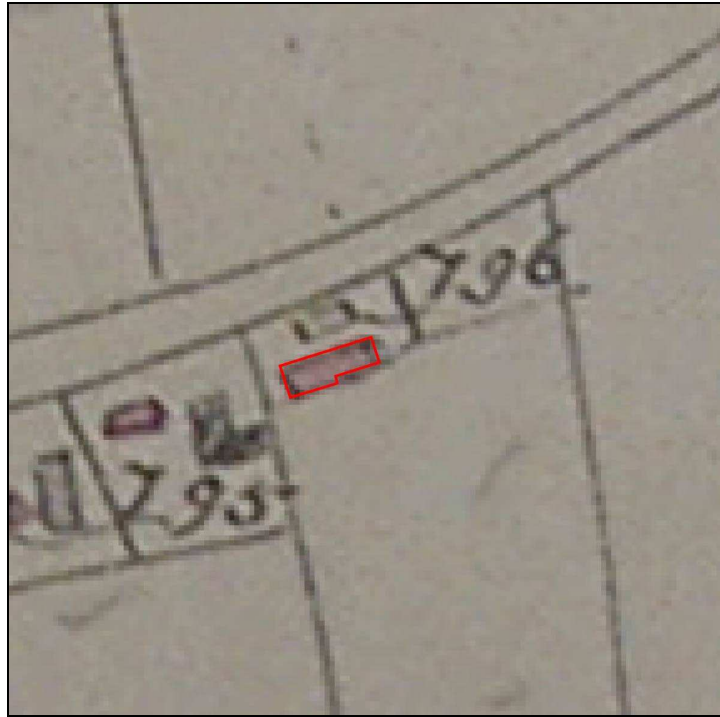


Figure 3: Extract from the 1842 Tithe Map (*not to scale*)

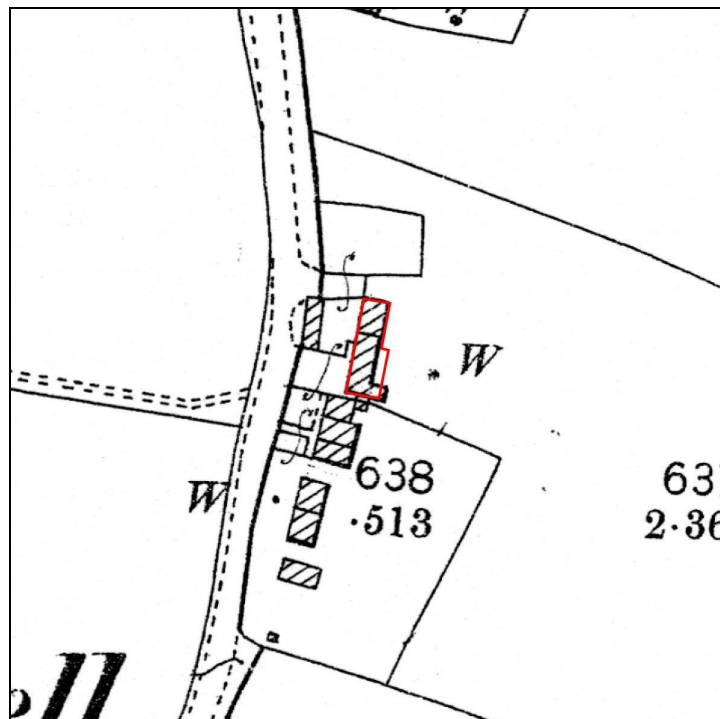


Figure 4: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (*scale 12½ inch to 1 mile*)



Figure 5: Extract from the 1923 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 12½ inch to 1 mile)

3.3 Listed Building Description

Probably early C18. Later C18 red brick front and left barn extension. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Main block has gable end stacks. Floor band. Dentilled brick eaves. 2 C18 casement windows either side of door with moulded wood frame and cut bracket hood. The casements are 3-light with square leading, spring catches and wood mullions. Small timber-frame bay on right has brick infill and 1 similar casement. Barn on left has modern plastered brick and exposed timber frame.

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The building is a detached structure with gardens to the front and rear and a driveway to the north. It consists of a central, brick built 2-storeyed building orientated north to south (Building 1), with a single storey, timber framed section to the north (Building 2) and a 2-storey timber framed building on a half height supporting dwarf wall to the south (Building 3). The latter has been extended to provide a single storey kitchen under a catslide roof. The timber framing on both buildings has brick infill. The roofs are all clay tiled. There is a chimney at either end of the central stack and another in the southeast corner of the southern stack.

4.2 *North Elevation* (Fig. 6, Plate 1)

The north elevation of Building 1 has a centrally located chimneystack and a single light casement window to the west of it. A plank and batten stable door has been inserted into the north wall of the outshut.

Building 2 is weatherboarded above eaves level and has a plank and batten door with external fasteners set within it. Another plank and batten door is set in the centre of the ground floor with a lamp to the west of it. There are no windows in the elevation. The purlins and wallplates protrude slightly from the wall.

4.3 *South Elevation* (Fig. 7, Plate 2)

The south elevation is predominantly brick built but with the western corner post and the wallplate of the timber framed structure exposed. The southernmost rafters of the catslide roof and the main roof are also exposed. A brick built chimney has been built over the eastern corner post. The bricks in the south elevation, which measure 22 x 10 x 7cm (8⁵/₈ x 4 x 2³/₄ inches), are set in a variation of an English Bond. The wall has been repointed with cement mortar. There is a single light leaded window at first floor level.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plates 3-5)

This is the rear elevation of the property with a small porch to Building 1 that has a ledge and braced stable door to the south of a single light, leaded casement window. There is a 3-light leaded casement window with shutters to the south of the porch and a 6-light, shuttered casement window to the north. The first floor fenestration matches that of the ground floor, but both windows are unshuttered. The brickwork is predominantly set in an English Bond that has been repointed and the bricks, which are handmade reds, measure 22 x 10 x 6cm (8⁵/₈ x 4 x 2³/₈ inches). There is dentilation below the eaves.

The east elevation of Building 2 consists of slender timber framing with brick infill set in a Stretcher Bond that has been painted. It rests on a brick built supporting dwarf wall some 47cm high. The elevation contains a single 3-light casement window.

The east elevation of Building 3 is the brick built outshut that is a mixture of Stretcher and Flemish Bond repointed with cement mortar. The bricks, which are similar to those in Building 1, measure 22 x 10 x 6cm (8⁵/₈ x 4 x 2³/₈ inches). It is nonetheless clear that the outshut is a later addition. It has a single 3-light, leaded casement window.

4.5 *West Elevation* (Fig. 9, Plates 6-8)

This is the front elevation of the property and Building 1 has a centrally located 4-panelled under a canopy. There is a 3-light, leaded casement window with shutters and cambered arches on either side of the door. The first floor also has two 3-light casement windows, but without shutters, arches or windowsills. The bricks measure 22 x 11 x 6cm (8⁵/₈ x 4¹/₄ x 2³/₈ inches) and are set in an English Bond that has been repointed. The elevation is decorated with a plat band and dentilation below the eaves and the openings are defined by queen closers.

The west elevation of Building 2 rests on a brick built supporting dwarf wall that is 58cm at its highest. The brick infill has been rendered but the timbers are exposed and a former opening is still evident at the southern end. Two 3-light leaded casement windows have been inserted into the timber frame.

The west elevation of Building 3 consists of timber framing with brick infill set on a half height supporting dwarf wall, which contains great deal of repointing. The bricks in the dwarf wall measure 21 x 10 x 6cm (8¹/₄ x 4 x 2³/₈ inches) and those making up the infill measure 22 x 10 x 5cm (8⁵/₈ x 4 x 2 inches). There is a single 3-light leaded casement window with shutters below the timber framing.

4.6 *Ground Floor* (Fig. 10)

Room G1 (Plates 9-13)

Size: 3.58 × 2.44m, height 2.5m

Location: Southeast end of the Building 3

Description: This is the kitchen that lies within the outshut to the east of Building 3. It has a plank and batten stable door in the north wall opening into the garden and a ledge and braced door in the west wall opening into Room G2. A single 3-light, leaded casement window with side openings is located in an alcove created by a cupboard on either side of the sink in the east wall. The cupboard doors are plank and batten with bead moulding and heart shaped latch ends. The wallplate above the window is exposed, as is a timber frame in the west wall above the door where the floor in Room F1 has been raised to allow more headroom in the kitchen. There is a fireplace in the south wall and the chimneybreast of the fireplace in Room G3 is evident in the northwest corner of the room.

The walls are painted and there are tiles around the sink and skirting to the north of the door leading to Room G2. The ceiling, which is lath and plaster, is partly papered and partly painted. The floor is covered with vinyl tiles.

Room G2 (Plates 14-17)

Size: 3.40 (max) × 3.28m, height 2.14m

Location: West of Room G1

Description: This is an L-shaped room where the return is little more than a raised passage to the west of the fireplace in Room G3. The door in the north wall to Room G3 has been removed, but was a plank and batten door with 4 planks and bead moulding. There is a similar door in the east wall to the kitchen (G1), which is ledged and braced. There is a single 3-light, casement window with side openings and a spiral catch in the west wall. The central light has rectangular panes and the outer lights have a centrally located mullion. The exterior has been embellished with leading. There is a diagonally set fireplace with a brick surround and quarry tiled hearth in the southeast corner of the room. The floor is also quarry tiled.

The bridging beam, which is unchamfered, is 17cm wide and the joists, which are 5.5-7cm wide, are set 26-28cm apart.

Room G3 (Plates 18-23)

Size: 4.15 × 3.44m, height 2.06m

Location: Southern end of Building 1

Description: This is the central room of the property with at least one door in each wall. The doors to the front and the rear are 4-panelled, but the latter has 4 planks with bead moulding on the outer face. The plank and batten doors in the north wall have 5 planks and bead moulding, whereas that in the south wall had 4 planks. There is a 3-light casement window with a central opening in the east and west walls. Both have a spiral catch and a tulip handle.

There is an inglenook fireplace in the south wall with a bread oven in the east wall and a bench and store in the west wall. The grate has an ornate hood decorated with a fleur-de-lys, a sun motif on the back panel and shamrock and thistle in alternate squares on the fender.

The bridging beam is approximately 17cm wide and has a 4cm wide chamfer, which is likely to indicate an early 16th century date for the beam. The joists have been obscured by a lath and plaster ceiling. The floor is of herringbone brick.

The eastern door in the north wall opens onto an 11-tread straight flight staircase with a winder leading to the first floor.

Room G4 (Plates 24-25)

Size: 3.38 × 1.02m, height 2.07m

Location: North of Room G3

Description: This is a passage that leads from Room G3 to Room G4 and Building 3. There is a recess under the staircase in the southeast corner where the stud wall between Rooms G3 and G4 is exposed. The east wall has horizontal tongue and groove panelling but the west wall is painted above a 10cm high concrete plinth. The ceiling is painted lath and plaster and the floor is also herringbone brick. There is a plank and batten door with four overlapping planks in the north wall leading to Room G6. The door to Room G5 is also plank and batten with 7 planks, which suggests that this is a later replacement. The 3-light casement window in the west wall is similar to those in Room G3.

Room G5 (Plates 26-29)

Size: 3.07 × 2.48m, height 2.09m

Location: East of Passage G4

Description: There is a single, poor quality plank and batten door in the west wall, a replacement 3-light casement window in the east wall and some exposed studwork at the eastern end of the south wall. There is a 17cm wide bridging beam with 6cm wide chamfers, which may indicate an early 16th century date for the beam.

The north and west walls have a concrete plinth similar to that in the passage (G5), all of which may have been added in an attempt to prevent damp. The floor is of large black bricks.

Room G6 (Plates 30-36)

Size: 5.58 × 4.19m, height 2.74m

Location: Building 2

Description: The floor of this room is two steps higher than the passage (G5). There is a ledge and braced door in the north wall leading to a small subdivision of the building. The south door has been described above. There are two 3-light leaded, central opening, casement windows in the west wall, the northern one of which has been truncated by the partition wall. A 3-light, unlead, side opening casement lights the northern end of the east wall. There is a fireplace with a brick surround and hearth and a tile shelf in the south wall. The floor is concrete.

The timber framing is exposed in the east and west walls and there is still evidence for the primary bracing. There are two braced trusses in the room. The northwest and southeast posts have been re-used as has the southern tiebeam and both its braces.

Room G7

Size: 4.16 × 1.33m, height 2.74m

Location: North of Room G6

Description: This is a small lobby that has been created out of the northern end of Building 2. It has a ledge and braced door one step up in the north wall leading to the driveway and a similar door to Room G6 in the south wall. The room is lit by a single light of the northernmost window in the west wall of Room G6. The timber framing is exposed in the north, east and west walls. The floor is concrete.

Room G8

Size: 2.78 × 0.80m, height c.2.50m

Location: East of Room G3

Description: This consists of the small lobby and a WC within the porch to the rear of the property. There is a ledge and braced stable door to the garden, a plank and batten door with 3 planks and large bead moulding to the WC and a similar one but with 4 planks to Room G3. The window, which is in the WC to the north of the lobby, is a single light, leaded casement window. The west wall is painted brick whereas all the others are plastered and painted. The floor throughout is concrete.

4.9 *First Floor* (Fig. 11)

Room F1 (Plates 37-40)

Size: 4.63 × 3.26m, height 1.90m

Location: Building 3

Description: Timber framing is still in evidence in the east, west and south walls. The north wall is dominated by the chimneystack serving the fireplace in Room G3 below. To the west of the chimneystack are two steps leading up to a plank & batten door. A single light, leaded casement window is located in the south wall. Cupboards with sliding doors have been built along the west wall and the floor is raised along the east wall to allow to headroom in the kitchen below. The ceiling is lath and plaster and the floor has 14cm wide timber boards running north to south.

Room F2 (Plates 41-44)

Size: 4.19 × 3.49m, height 2.27m

Location: North of Room F1

Description: This bedroom has a plank and batten door in the south wall leading to Room F1 and another in the north wall leading to the landing (F3). The 4 planks in the north door overlap on the outer face. The windows in the east and west walls are 3-light, leaded casement windows with central openings and tulip handles and scroll catches. Both have a vertical stanchion in the sidelights. The ceiling is lath and plaster and the floor has 16cm wide timber boards running north to south.

Room F3 (Plate 45)

Size: 2.75 × 2.29m, height 2.26m

Location: North of F2

Description: This is the landing with an 11-tread straight flight staircase with a winder leading to the ground floor in the southeast corner and a similar one behind a flush door to north of it leading up to the attic. The doors in the north wall to the airing cupboard, WC (F4) and bathroom (F5) are plank and batten type with large bead moulding. The window in the west wall is similar to those in Room F2, as is the ceiling and timber floor.

Room F4

Size: 1.58 × 0.99m, height 2.15m

Location: Northwest corner of Building 1

Description: This is a WC accessed by a plank and batten door with large bead moulding in the south wall. There is a single light leaded window in the north wall with modern fasteners. The ceiling is lath and plaster and the floor, which is one step higher than that in the hall, is made of 14cm wide timber boards that run east to west.

Room F5 (Plate 46)

Size: 2.46 × 1.67m, height 2.26m

Location: Northeast corner of Building 1

Description: This is a bathroom with a bath along the north wall and a basin against the east wall. The walls are tiled over the bath and basin but are otherwise papered. The lath and plaster ceiling is also papered. The replacement casement window in the east wall is partly concealed by a return in the south wall. The timber floor runs north to south.

4.10 *Second Floor / Attic* (Fig. 12)**Room S1** (Plates 47-48)*Size:* 6.92 × 3.64m, height 2.17m*Location:* Building 2*Description:* This is accessed by an 11-tread staircase in the centre of the room. The walls and ceiling are plastered and the floorboards run north to south. The laths that are exposed in the southern end of the room appear to be fairly recent. The room is lit by a fanlight in the east roof.

There is a queen strut roof with trenched purlins. The purlins are braced in the four corners and nearly all the timbers are re-used. A face edged and bridled scarf joint is present in the western purlin.



Plate 1: North elevation



Plate 2: South elevation: corner post



Plate 3: Building 1: east elevation



Plate 4: Building 2: east elevation



Plate 5: Building 3: east elevation



Plate 6: Building 1: west elevation



Plate 7: Building 2: west elevation



Plate 8: Building 3: west elevation



Plate 9: Room G1: northeast corner



Plate 10: Room G1: northwest corner



Plate 11: Room G1: southwest corner



Plate 12: Room G1: southeast corner



Plate 13: Room G1: east wall



Plate 14: Room G2: northeast corner



Plate 15: Room G2: northwest corner



Plate 16: Room G2: southwest corner



Plate 17: Room G2: southeast corner



Plate 18: Room G3: northeast corner



Plate 19: Room G3: northwest corner



Plate 20: Room G3: southwest corner



Plate 21: Room G3: southeast corner



Plate 22: Room G3: fireplace detail



Plate 23: Room G3: bread oven detail



Plate 24: Room G4: looking north



Plate 25: Room G4: looking south



Plate 26: Room G5: northeast corner



Plate 27: Room G5: northwest corner



Plate 28: Room G5: southwest corner



Plate 29: Room G5: southeast corner

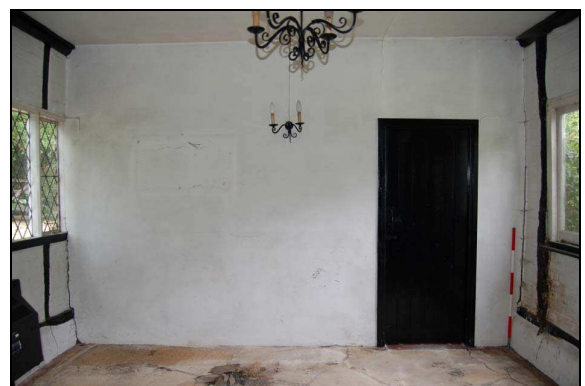


Plate 30: Room G6: north wall



Plate 31: Room G6: northeast corner



Plate 32: Room G6: northeast corner



Plate 33: Room G6: south wall



Plate 34: Room G6: southwest corner



Plate 35: Room G6: southeast corner



Plate 36: Room G6: primary bracing detail



Plate 37: Room F1: northeast corner



Plate 38: Room F1: northwest corner



Plate 39: Room F1: south wall



Plate 40: Room F1: raised floor



Plate 41: Room F2: north wall



Plate 42: Room F2: west wall



Plate 43: Room F2: south wall



Plate 44: Room F2: east wall

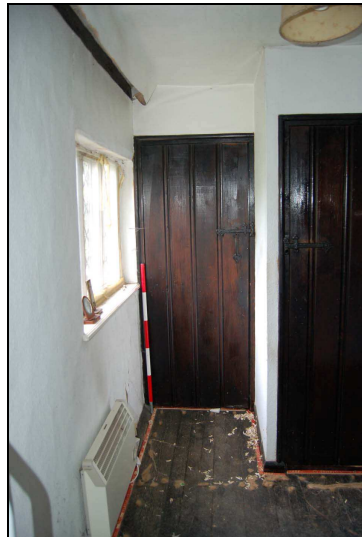


Plate 45: Room F3: northwest corner



Plate 46: Room F5: east wall



Plate 47: Room S1: looking north



Plate 48: Room S1: looking south

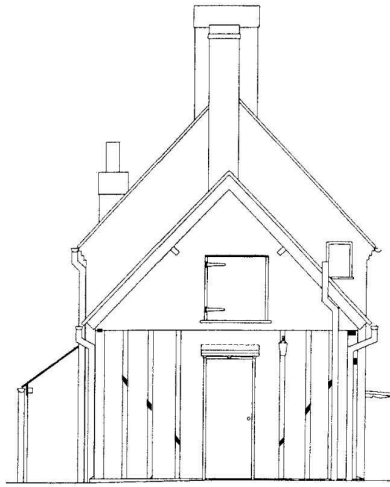


Figure 6: North elevation (*scale 1:100*)
(*Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.*)

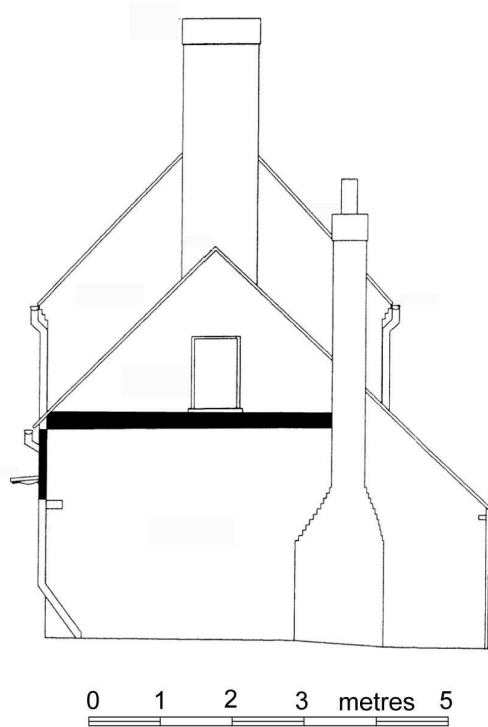


Figure 7: South elevation (*scale 1:100*)
(*Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.*)

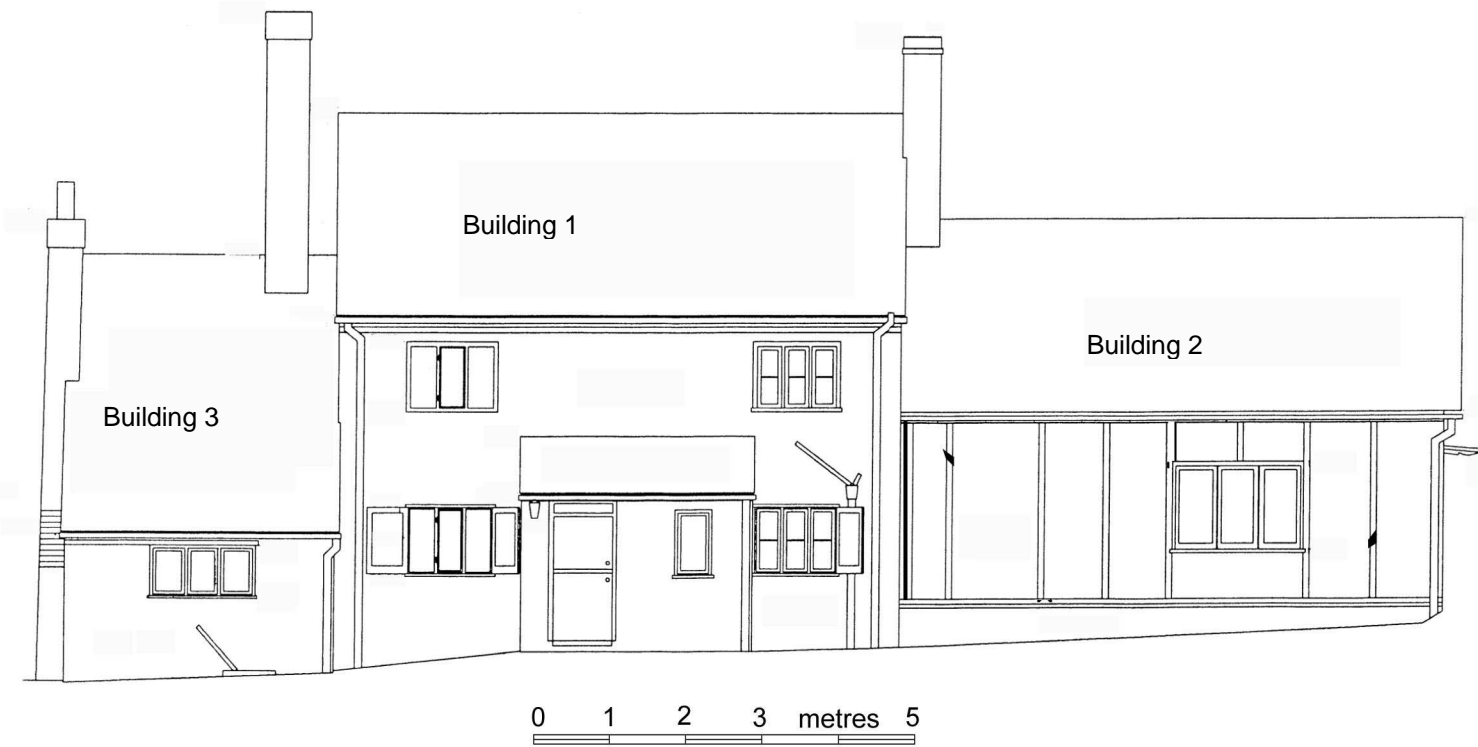


Figure 8: East elevation (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)



Figure 9: West elevation (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)

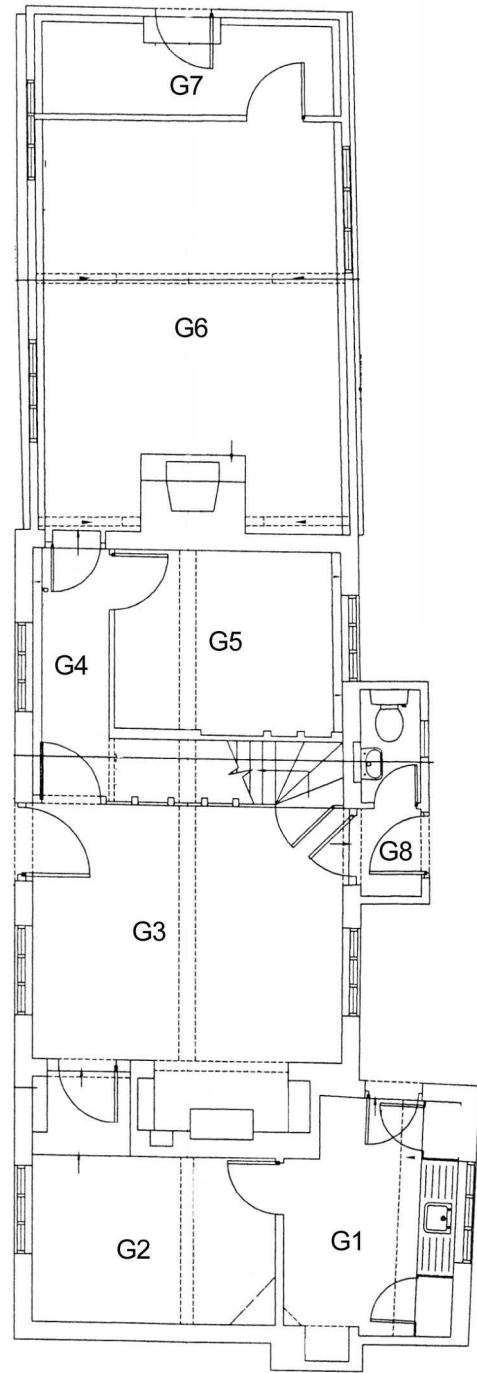


Figure 10: Ground floor plan (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)

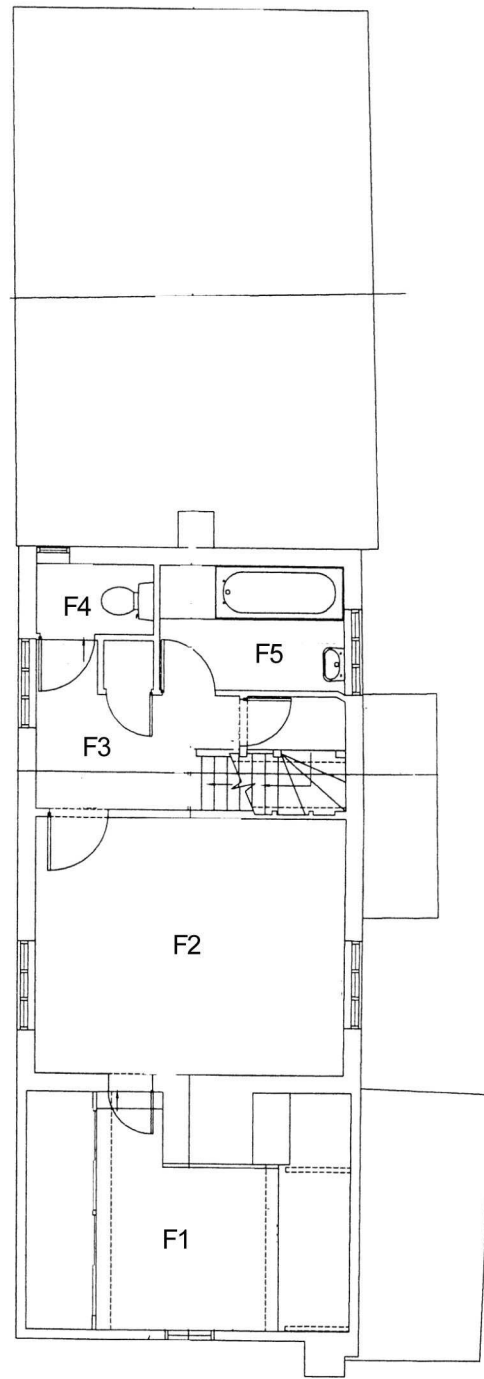


Figure 11: First floor plan (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)

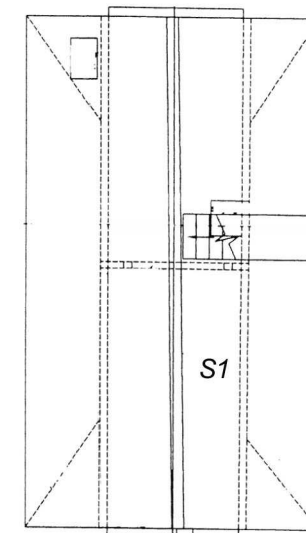


Figure 12: Attic plan (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)

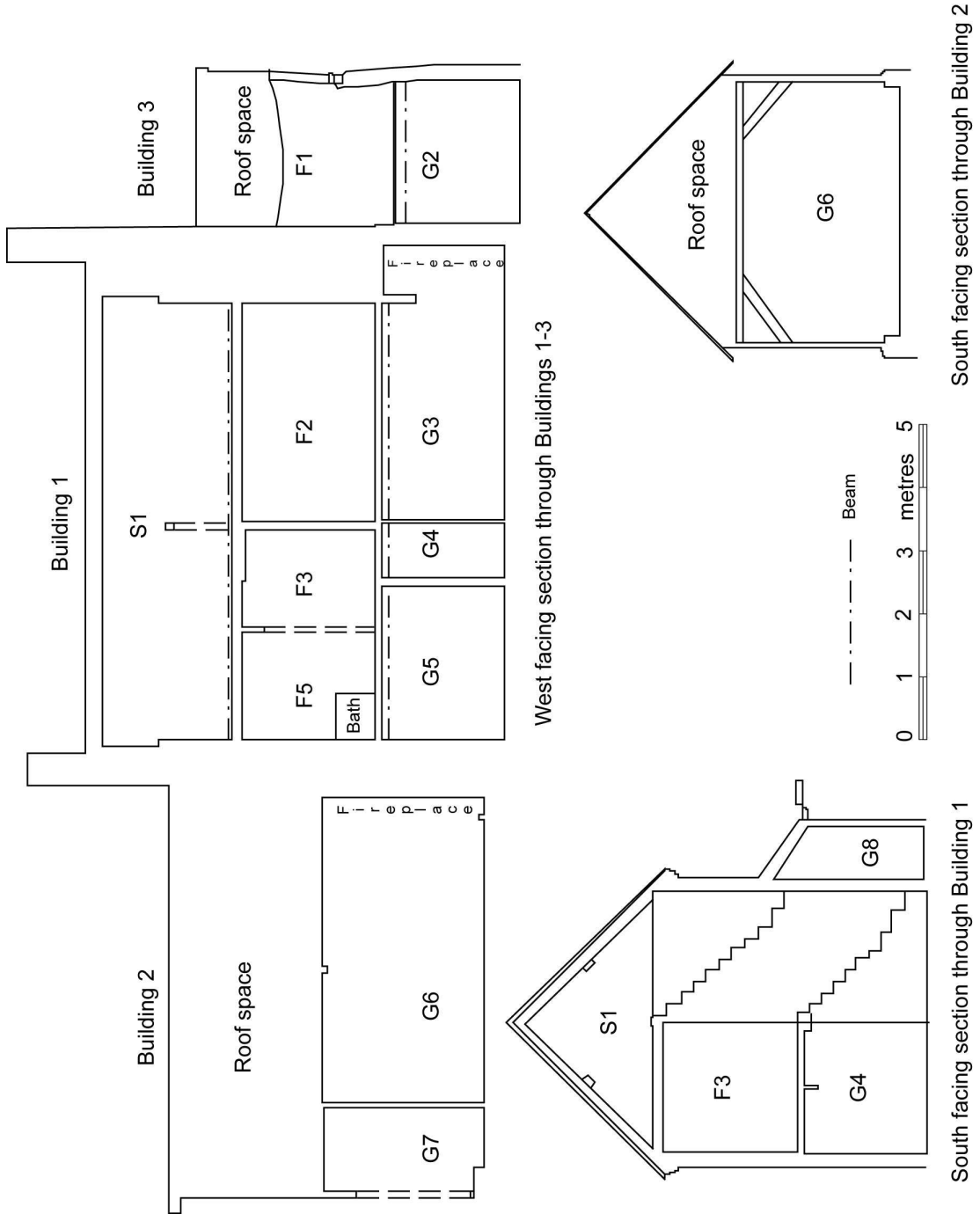


Figure 13: Sections (scale 1:100)
(Base plans courtesy of Terrain Surveys Ltd.)

5 Conclusions

The history of the property is complicated by the fact that it is made up of three buildings, all of which have undergone various stages of alteration. The individual buildings may be interpreted as follows;

Building 1 is the core of the property to which the other two buildings were added. However, it, too, is a hybrid, in that it is primarily a timber-framed structure, which has been rebuilt using a variety of media and sources to produce the end result. It has a queen strut roof, a popular form of roof construction in the 17th century, but apart from the actual central roof truss, the roof timbers have been largely reused. The bridging beams in Rooms G3 and G5 are also likely to have been re-used as they appear to be of 16th century date. The window furniture is typically 17th century and the plank and batten doors appear to be of 17th/early 18th century date.

The brickwork to the rear of the building is no earlier than 18th century and the front elevation shows characteristics of the 19th century. In essence, Building 1 appears to have a 17th century core with 18th and 19th century brickwork, to the east and west elevations respectively, and a 20th century porch to the rear.

Building 2 initially had primary bracing and weatherboarding, which was replaced by brick infill with cement mortar in fairly recent times. The timberwork consists of rather slender studs and a number of re-used timbers. The dimensions of the studs and the straight bracing suggest an 18th century date for the building. The bay widths indicate that this was not purpose built for the site but brought in from elsewhere. The style of the chimney and location of the fireplace suggest that it was added to Building 1 in the 18th century as part of the larger rebuilding programme.

The primary bracing in the west elevation of Building 3 as well as the joist dimensions and window furniture in Room G2 suggest that this is also of 17th century date. The brickwork in the south and west elevations appears to be 18th century with some later repair. The outshut is clearly a later addition to the building, as the floor in Room F1 had to be raised to allow sufficient headroom in the kitchen below. The use of a timber wallplate in an otherwise brick structure could indicate 18th century work. The kitchen door is a later insertion.

The title map of 1841 shows the building in its present form but without the rear porch. A neat chronology would have Building 1 as the original 17th century structure with Building 3 added in the 18th century and Building 2 added either at much the same time or slightly later. There are, however, a number of characteristics that mitigate against a clear chronology. It is clear that a number of structural timbers have been re-used and a possibility that other features, such as the 17th century windows and the plank and batten doors, may either be anachronistic or also salvaged from elsewhere. The brick elevations and infills are of various dates and have subsequently been repointed in cement mortar, all of which indicates a (perceived?) need for fairly intensive structural maintenance since the building was first erected. As such, there are a number of permutations to the detailed historical narrative of the present building based on the degree of re-use of earlier building materials at any given time.

Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Mr & Mrs Birss for commissioning this project; Melanie Canaway of The Morton Partnership Ltd. for providing the architectural drawings from which the illustrations in this report are based; Andrew Robley of St. Albans City & District Council for monitoring the project and the staff at HALS for their assistance in the background research.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Historical & Survey notes
3. Architect's survey drawings
4. List of photographs
5. B/W prints
6. B/W negatives
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition).

Books and Historical Sources:

Anon. C.1997 *The Manor of Wheathampstead*

Cussans, J.E. 1972 (r) *History of Hertfordshire* Wakefield

DoE (Green Book) *Listed Buildings, St Albans District*

Page, W. (ed). 1971. *Victoria County History: Hertfordshire Vol. II* Dawsons (London)

Williams, A & Martin, G.H. 1992 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* Penguin (London)

Maps

Tithe Map, 1841	DSA4/116/2
Tithe Award, 1840	DSA4/116/1
2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898	XXVII.12
Ordnance Survey Map, 1923	XXVII.12

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Amwell Barn, Wheathampstead				SITE NO/CODE: 828/WAB
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1	x	0	x	East Elevation: Building 1
2	x	0	x	East Elevation: Building 2
3	x	0	x	East Elevation: Buildings 1 & 3
4	0	0	x	East Elevation: porch
5	0	0	x	East Elevation: Building 1
6	0	0	x	East Elevation: Building 2
7	x	0	x	East Elevation: outshut
8	x	0	x	North elevation: looking southwest
9	0	0	x	North elevation: canopy detail
10	0	0	x	North elevation: east end
11	0	0	x	North elevation: centre
12	0	0	x	North elevation: west end
13	x	0	x	North elevation: looking southeast
14	x	0	x	West elevation: Building 2
15	x	0	x	West elevation: Building 1
16				Void
17	x	0	x	West elevation: Building 1
18	0	0	x	West elevation: Building 1
19	x	0	x	West elevation: Building 3
20	x	0	x	West elevation: Building 3
21	x	0	x	South elevation
22	x	0	x	South elevation: corner post detail
23	x	0	x	Room G1: northwest corner
24	x	0	x	Room G1: northeast corner
25	x	0	x	Room G1: southwest corner
26	x	0	x	Room G1: southeast corner
27	x	0	x	Room G1: east wall
28	x	0	x	Room G1: door detail
29	x	0	x	Room G2: northeast corner
30	x	0	x	Room G2: northwest corner
31	x	0	x	Room G2: southwest corner
32	x	0	x	Room G2: southeast corner
33	x	0	x	Room G3: northeast corner
34	x	0	x	Room G3: northwest corner
35	x	0	x	Room G3: southwest corner
36	x	0	x	Room G3: southeast corner
37	x	0	x	Room G3: Inglenook
38	x	0	x	Room G3: Inglenook
39	x	0	x	Room G3: bread oven detail
40	x	0	x	Room G3: bread oven detail
41	x	0	x	Room G4: looking north
42	x	0	x	Room G4: looking south
43	x	0	x	Room G4: stud wall detail
44	x	0	x	Room G5: northeast corner
45	x	0	x	Room G5: northwest corner
46	x	0	x	Room G5: southwest corner

47	x	0	x	Room G5: southeast corner
48	x	0	x	Room G6: north wall
49	0	0	x	Room G6: north end of west wall
50	0	0	x	Room G6: centre of west wall
51	0	0	x	Room G6: south end of west wall
52	x	0	x	Room G6: northwest corner
53	x	0	x	Room G6: southwest corner
54	x	0	x	Room G6: south wall
55	0	0	x	Room G6: south end of east wall
56	0	0	x	Room G6: north end of east wall
57	x	0	x	Room G6: detail of primary bracing remains
58	x	0	x	Room G6: southeast corner
59	x	0	x	Room G6: northeast corner
60	x	0	x	Room G6: reused timber in the west wall
61	x	0	x	Room G7: west wall
62	x	0	x	Room G7: east wall
63	x	0	x	Room G7: door detail
64	0	0	x	Room G8: WC
65	x	0	x	Room F1: looking northeast
66	x	0	x	Room F1: door
67	x	0	x	Room F1: northwest corner
68	x	0	x	Room F1: south wall
69	x	0	x	Room F1: southeast corner
70	x	0	x	Room F1: northeast corner
71	x	0	x	Room F2: north wall
72	x	0	x	Room F2: west wall
73	x	0	x	Room F2: south wall
74	x	0	x	Room F2: east wall
75	x	0	x	Room F3: northeast corner
76	x	0	x	Room F3: door to Room F4
77	x	0	x	Room F3: door to Room F2
78	x	0	x	Room F3: stairs to ground floor
79	0	0	x	Room F4: window
80	x	0	x	Room F5: window
81	x	0	x	Room S1: north wall
82	x	0	x	Room S1: south wall
86	x	0	x	Room S1: scarf joint detail
87	x	0	x	Room S1: south east corner bracing and lath & plaster

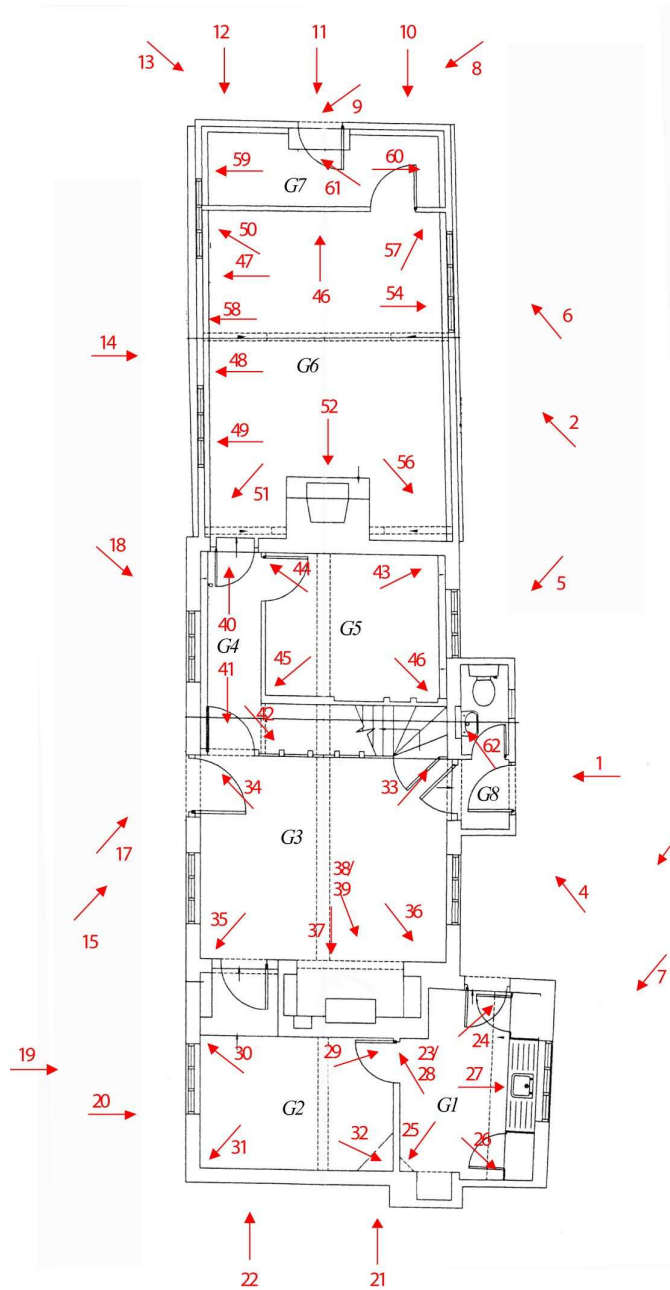


Figure 14: Ground floor photo plan (*not to scale*)

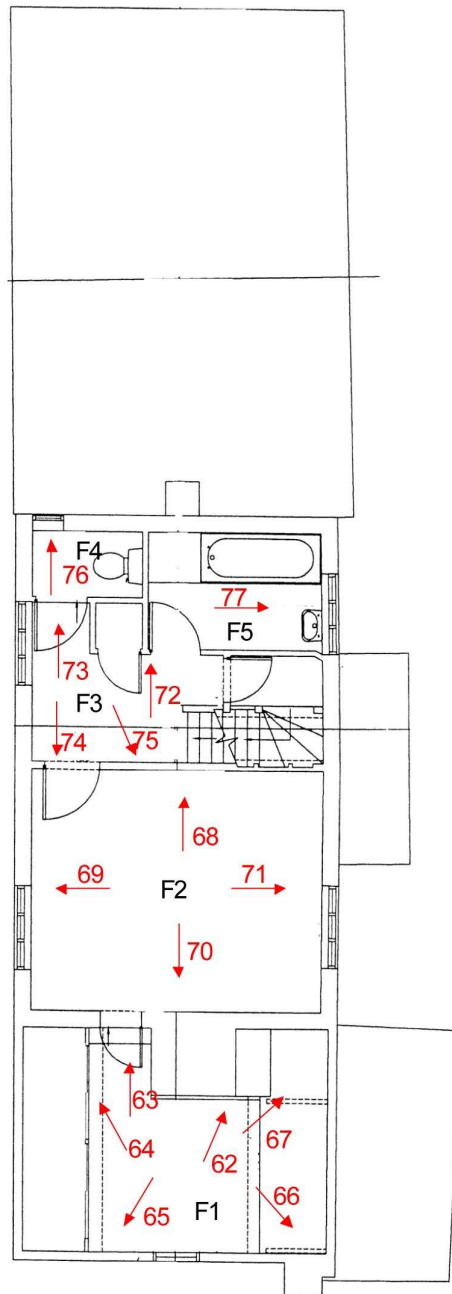


Figure 15: First floor photo plan (*not to scale*)

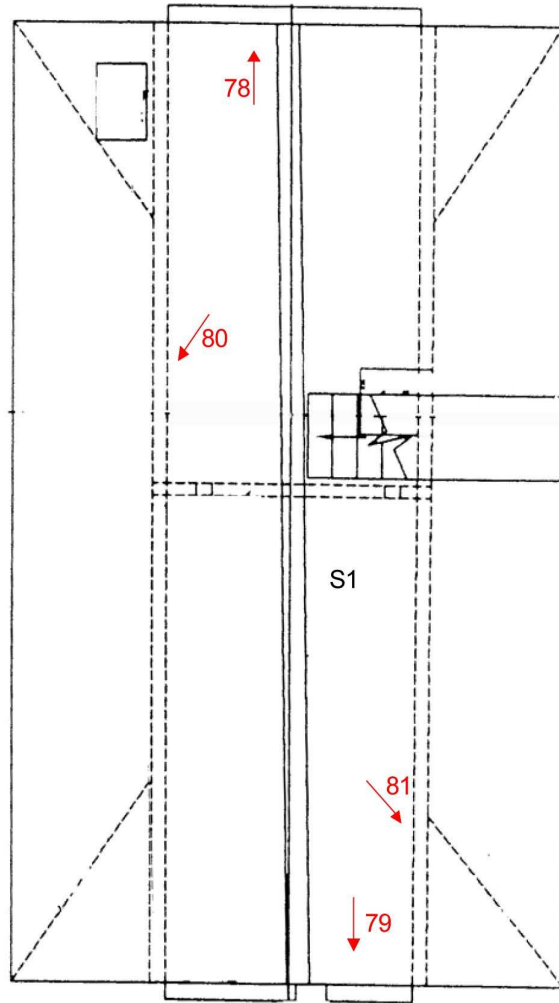


Figure 16: Attic photo plan (*not to scale*)

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Amwell Barn, Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire					
Short Description:	<p>In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Amwell Barn, Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead in response to proposals for the refurbishment of buildings on the site. The building is a detached structure with gardens to the front and rear and a driveway to the north. It consists of a central, brick built 2-storeyed building orientated north to south (Building 1), with a single storey, timber framed section to the north (Building 2) and a 2-storey timber framed building on a half height supporting dwarf wall to the south (Building 3). The latter has been extended to provide a single storey kitchen under a catslide roof. The timber framing on both buildings has brick infill. The roofs are all clay tiled. There is a chimney at either end of the central stack and another in the southeast corner of the southern stack</p> <p>Amwell Barn is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map much as it is today but with an outhouse to the front of it. Building 1 appears to have a 17th century core, which was rebuilt in the 18th century when Building 2 is likely to have been added. Building 2 itself appears to be an 18th century structure that was brought in from elsewhere. The evidence suggests that Building 3 also has a 17th century core and may also have been added to Building 1 in the 18th century. Although the porch is a 20th century addition, there seems to have been little other alteration to the internal arrangements of the rooms.</p>					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II listed		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		None	
Current land use:	Residential		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		No	
Monument type:	Building		Monument period:		Post-medieval	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Hertfordshire		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		TL 1674 1332	
District:	St. Albans		Parish:		Wheathampstead	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Amwell Barn, Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A		Height OD: (metres)		N/A	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	N/A		Project design originator:		N/A	
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:		Karin Semmelmann	
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs Briss					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	31 st July 2006		End date:		31 st July 2006	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						

	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A		
Paper:	HALS	1 box	
Digital:	HALS	1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Amwell Barn, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann		
Page nos	42	Date:	15 th August 2006

Appendix 3: SMR Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Amwell Barn Down Green Lane Wheathampstead Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire		District: St. Albans
Village/Town: Wheathampstead		Parish: Wheathampstead
Planning application reference: 5/3006/1134		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Mr & Mrs Birss Amwell Cottage Amwell Lane Wheathampstead, Herts. AL4 8EA		
Nature of application: Refurbishment of present building		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 1674 1332		Site code: 828/WAB
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building survey		
Date of work:	Start: 31 st July 2006	Finish: 31 st July 2006
Curating museum: St. Albans		
Related SMR nos: N/A		Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Amwell Barn, Down Green Lane, Wheathampstead in response to proposals for the refurbishment of buildings on the site. The building is a detached structure with gardens to the front and rear and a driveway to the north. It consists of a central, brick built 2-storeyed building orientated north to south (Building 1), with a single storey, timber framed section to the north (Building 2) and a 2-storey timber framed building on a half height supporting dwarf wall to the south (Building 3). The latter has been extended to provide a single storey kitchen under a catslide roof. The timber framing on both buildings has brick infill. The roofs are all clay tiled. There is a chimney at either end of the central stack and another in the southeast corner of the southern stack</p> <p>Amwell Barn is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map much as it is today but with an outhouse to the front of it. Building 1 appears to have a 17th century core, which was rebuilt in the 18th century when Building 2 is likely to have been added. Building 2 itself appears to be an 18th century structure that was brought in from elsewhere. The evidence suggests that Building 3 also has a 17th century core and may also have been added to Building 1 in the 18th century. Although the porch is a 20th century addition, there seems to have been little other alteration to the internal arrangements of the rooms.</p>		
Author: Karin Semmelmann		Date: 15 th August

Appendix 4: ASC Method Statement

Aims

- To compile a detailed record of the structure(s) concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

Standards

The work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (2001) and *Code of Conduct* (2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; RCHME 1996), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

Methods

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources (eg. Sites & Monuments Record, County Record Office, local libraries, planning records)
- A survey of the building normally to RCHME Level 2 or 3
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

Historic building recording involves the preparation of a detailed record and interpretation of a standing building and its fixtures and fittings, by a combination of historical research, written description, measured survey and photography. As such, it is essential that the survey team is given unrestricted access to the structure being recorded, subject to current health and safety requirements and site security.

Historical Research

Background historical research will follow current IFA standards and guidelines for desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). All sources consulted will be listed in the final report.

Written Description

The written description will be prepared from detailed notes and sketches taken on site, using the appropriate ASC *Historic Building Record Sheet*. This information will be augmented if necessary by a study of the drawings and photographs. Depending on the nature of the building, the written description will be presented in a logical and consistent format (e.g. overall structure: external details, roof and walls: internal layout: internal description by room), supported by relevant drawings and photographs.

Measured Survey

Measured surveys will normally be carried out using tapes or LDM (laser distance measurement) for vertical and horizontal measurement throughout. A surveyor's level or Total Station EDM may be used to establish floor levels. Where appropriate, reference may be made to available architects' or engineers' drawings, either on paper or in an appropriate CAD format. Plastic film will be used for all site drawings. Scales used will be appropriate to the size and complexity of the structures or features being recorded: generally 1:50 or 1:100 for floor plans, 1:20 or 1:50 for elevations and sections, and 1:20 or 1:10 for architectural details, plant and machinery, etc.

Photographic Survey

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by 35mm colour slide and/or digital photography. Medium format (60 × 45mm) black-and-white photography may be used for more detailed recording. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs may be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in photographs where appropriate. Photography will employ natural light wherever possible, but artificial light, flash or floodlighting will be used where necessary. Other techniques, such as video photography, may be used where appropriate.

Reporting

Upon completion of the field stages of the project, an initial report on the results obtained will normally be prepared. This will be produced in ASC's house style, and will typically include:

- a concise non-technical summary of the results
- information relating to the circumstances of the project
- a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
- background information about the site, including any desk-based studies
- a description of the results, supported by appropriate illustrative material
- a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
- appendices (copies of record sheets, reference works etc.)
- an SMR summary sheet, if required

Copies of the report will be provided as required to the Client, the Planning Archaeologist, the National Monuments Record, the Local Planning Authority, and any other bodies designated by the Planning Archaeologist or client. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge is indicated for providing additional copies.

In accordance with ASC's normal reporting procedures, interim reports on any significant discoveries made during the project will be submitted to the relevant period journals (e.g. *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*) and to any relevant regional journals (e.g. *CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin*, *South Midlands Archaeology*), within one year of the project's completion.

Once the final report has been accepted by the Planning Archaeologist, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

Archiving

All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material (paper, photographic and electronic records, etc). Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By their nature, building surveys cannot always be repeated, so the archive often constitutes the only surviving evidence of the building prior to conversion, etc, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to an appropriate standard and in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

Unless otherwise instructed, ASC will make arrangements to deposit the archive with the relevant local museum, Record Office or library. Provision has been indicated in the project estimates for the likely costs of deposition.

Staffing

The project will be managed by **Bob Zeevat** BA MIFA, an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures. He holds a first degree from the University of Leicester, and has been a validated Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists since 1986. He has been involved in the management of archaeological projects since the late 1970s, formerly as Senior Field Archaeologist for the *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, and as Project Manager for the *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*.

Other staff assigned to the project will normally have appropriate experience of historic building recording and research. Any staff undergoing training on the project will be fully supervised by experienced staff.

References

- EH 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition). English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*.
- IFA 2001b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments*.
- RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition).

