

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:  
CHURCH FARM BARN  
DEEVES HALL LANE  
RIDGE  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 21461 00400

*on behalf of Stewart Hunt*



Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA

December 2008

ASC: 1019/RCF/1r



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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	RCF	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1019
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Ridge		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Ridge CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 21461 00400		
<i>Present use:</i>	Derelict barn		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to 3 bed dwelling		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	TP/06/1441		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Hertsmere District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	November 2007 – February 2008		
<i>Client:</i>	Stewart Hunt 1 Saint Giles Avenue South Mimms Hertfordshire EN6 3PZ		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Stewart Hunt		

## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	20 <sup>th</sup> August 2009
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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

## Summary

*Between November 2007 and February 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site to a three bed dwelling.*

*Church Farm Barn is a 5-bay, weatherboarded building under a tiled roof. It has an extension at the western end and an outshut to the west of the midstrey. Given the use of primary bracing, the raking queen posts and the nature of the bricks, the barn is likely to be late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century and the northern outshut of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A high number of carpenters' assembly marks were exposed when the tiles and weatherboarding were removed. Those on the rafter feet followed were fairly logically dispersed, but those on the studs were randomly placed, which could suggest a high level of timber re-use. Structural problems have been inherent in the building for some time, as is attested by the iron repairs to the vertical posts and along the wallplates.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between November 2007 and February 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 21461 00400: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Stewart Hunt, and was carried out in accordance with the ASC Method Statement (Appendix 1), and a Design Brief subsequently prepared by Andy Instone of *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit* (Instone 2007). The relevant planning application references are 10/1441.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording and watching brief project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15* (PPG 15), in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site to a three bed dwelling.

### 1.3 *Location*

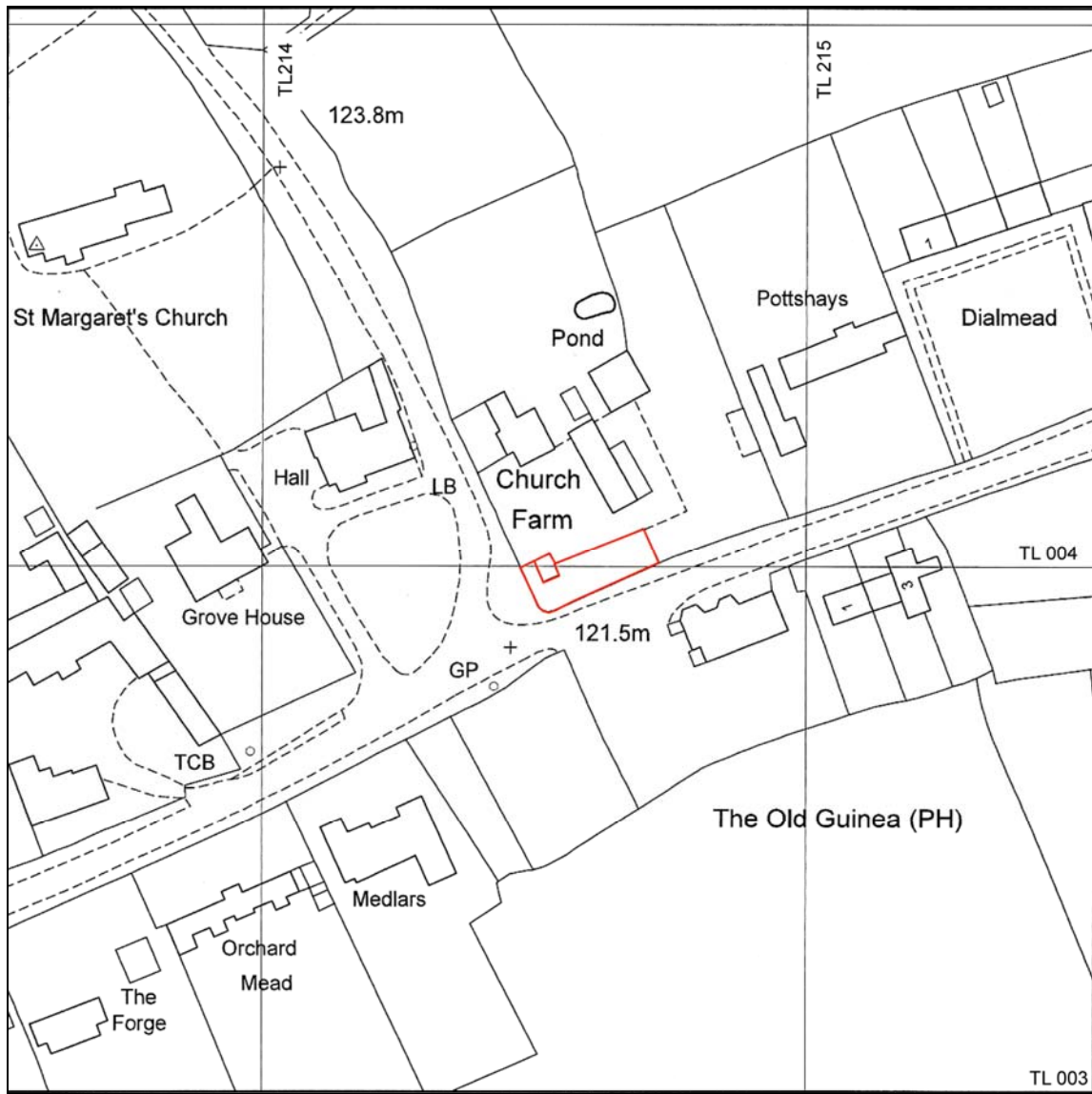
The barn lies approximately 100m southeast of St Margaret's Church, on the north-eastern corner of the junction of Deeves Hall Lane and Crossoaks Lane.

### 1.4 *Description*

Church Farm Barn is a timber-framed barn of 5 bays with extensions to the west and north elevations. An addition to the east of the north elevation has since been demolished. The roofs are tiled and the walls weatherboarded.

### 1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The site lies at approximately 120m AOD. The geology is of the Windsor series and is *slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils. Some fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils and, locally on slopes, clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging* (Geological Survey 1983)



**Figure 2:** Site location (scale 1:1,250)

## **2 Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the Method Statement the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure(s) concerned, prior to and during conversion
- 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.

### **2.2 Standards**

The work conforms to the Method Statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), 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 Brief (Section 3), which required:

- 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 to RCHME Level 3
- Monitoring the removal of the roof
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

### **2.4 Constraints**

There were no constraints during the fieldwork and full co-operation with the owner and building contractors was maintained throughout.

### 3 Historical Background

- 3.1 Ridge is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, but the manor of Ridge, which is generally known as Tyttenhanger, is thought to have evolved from a part of Shenley that had been recorded as belonging to the abbot of St Albans (VCH 1971:387). In 1525 the keepership of the manor was given to John Saintclere and three years later King Henry VIII spent two weeks there to avoid the sweating sickness in London (*ibid.*387). In 1543, after the Dissolution of the abbey, the office of Keeper of the Manor House and Park was granted to Nicholas Briscow.

Church Farm appears to be largely undocumented, but the Tithe Award of 1839 records that the farm was then known as Ridge Farm, that it belonged to the Countess of Caledon and was occupied by Thomas Locke (DSA4/81/1).

#### 3.2 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest cartographic evidence for the barn is on the 1838 Tithe Map (Fig. 4). It is, however, more clearly shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1881 (Fig. 5), where it has its present layout. The small addition to the east of the north elevation is not shown on any of the Ordnance Survey maps reviewed for this project (Figs. 5-7). Indeed, the photograph accompanying the English Heritage Images of England online listing description taken in 1985 depicts a flimsy corrugated metal structure (<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>). This had been removed prior to the survey for this report.

#### 3.3 *Listed Building Description*

*Barn about 25m S of - Church Farm House GV II Barn. Late C17/early C18. Timber frame, weatherboarded. Tiled roof. 5 bays with central threshing bay towards yard. Roof half hipped to left. One bay stable extension to right with hipped roof. Interior: queen struts clasp through purlins. Straight braces from lightly jowled wall posts to straight tie beams. A curved brace from wall post to wall plate in entrance bay. Weatherboarded stabling extensions towards yard.*





**Figure 3:** Extract from the Tithe Map of 1838 (*not to scale*)



**Figure 4:** Ordnance Survey Map 1881 (*scale 12½" to 1 mile*)

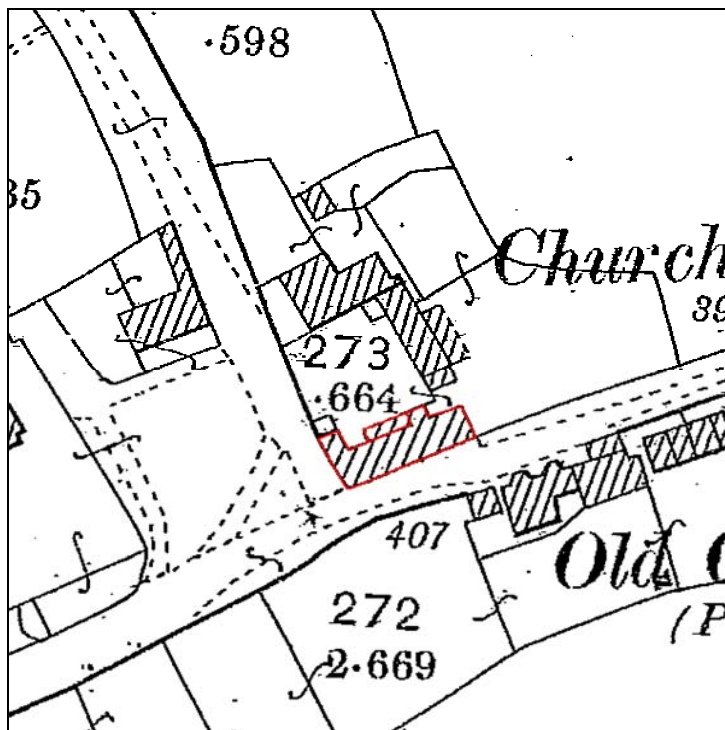


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Map 1898 (scale 12½" to 1 mile)

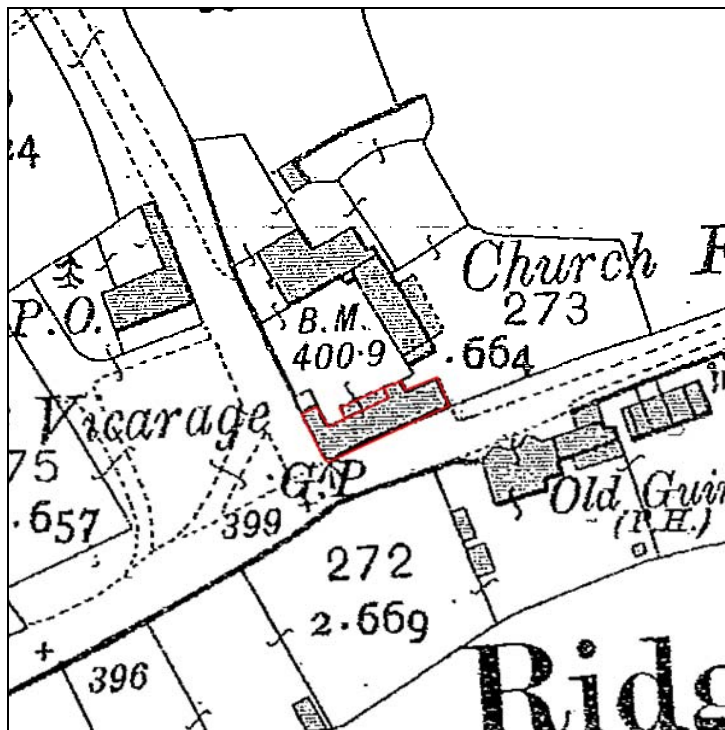
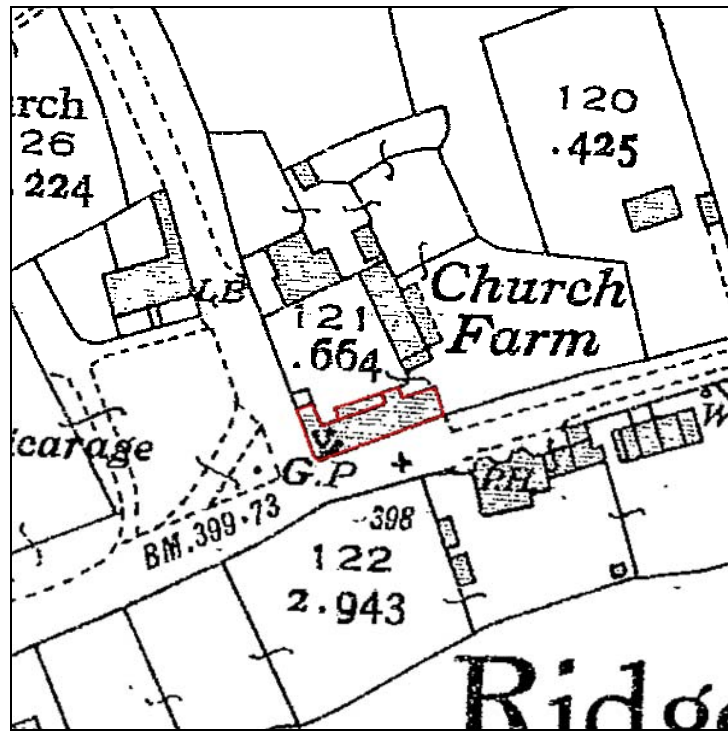


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map 1914 (scale 12½" to 1 mile)



**Figure 7:** Ordnance Survey Map 1939 (scale 12½" to 1 mile)



## 4 Description

### 4.1 *General*

Church Farm Barn is a 5-bay, weatherboarded building measuring 16.73 x 4.95 x 6.89m high. The bays have been numbered from west to east for this report. There is an extension to the west of the barn and another against the western half of the north elevation. An extension that stood against the eastern end of the north elevation has recently been removed. The barn and the western extension are under a clay tiled roof and the small extension to the north has pantiles. The eastern end of the barn has a half hipped roof and the western end is hipped.

The main part of the barn has primary bracing, an open midstrey in the north wall and a brick supporting dwarf wall. The jowlposts are generally sloping but that in the northeast corner has been cut to create a gunshot jowl. There is clear evidence for rebuilding and timber reuse in the number of empty mortices, iron clamps, ties and fishplates.

### 4.2 *East wall* (Fig. 10, Plate 4)

This elevation rests on a dwarf wall, which is largely built in a stretcher bond using lime mortar. The upper course has bullnose bricks, apart from the southern end, which has been rebuilt. The truss has been built using the normal assembly method where the wall plate is tenoned into the back of the vertical post and the tiebeam rests on both the post and wallplate. In this instance, both ends of the truss have an iron clamp. There appears to have been an opening in the wall above the wallplate. There are mortices in the principal rafters, which would suggest that they have been re-used.

### 4.3 *West wall* (Fig. 10, Plate 5)

The basic format is similar to the east elevation but with a few variations. The midrail to the north of the vertical post has been replaced and a number of studs have been removed. The southern corner post has a gently sloping jowl, but that in the north is straight and appears to be a later replacement. Both the reversed assembly and normal construction methods have been used for this truss: the former on the southern end and the latter on the north.

### 4.4 *South wall* (Fig. 10, Plates 6-10)

Bays 1 and 2 have a new midrail in front of the original; that in Bay 3 is in two parts with an iron tie and that in Bay 4 is re-used. The vertical post dividing Bays 1 and 2 has been replaced and the vertical posts supporting Trusses 3 and 4 have horizontal and vertical iron ties. The wall plate displays a number of different scarf joints including a bridle joint in Bay 1 and a bladed scarf on Bay 4.

### 4.5 *North wall* (Fig. 10, Plates 13-16)

The midrail in Bays 1 and 2 are re-used timbers and that in Bay 5 is new. There are a number of timbers making up the wall plate. Most joints are simple scarf joints with iron ties, but there is also an edge halved scarf joint in Bay 2. There are three parts to

the wallplate in Bay 2, the central section of which has a complex series of mortices and stave holes (Fig. 18).

#### **4.5 Roof** (Fig. 11, Plates 19-23)

The roof has raking queen posts supporting clasped purlins and reduced principals. Many of the rafters have been replaced (Fig. 11). Truss 1 has chamfered, straight braces and a chamfered tie beam, which also has extra mortices next to the braces and rafter seatings. Truss 3 has knee braces and the tiebeam has been spliced at the northern end and an unusual joint between the southern principal rafter and the tie beam. It is similar to the trait de Jupiter scarf joint and is the only one of its kind in the barn. Truss 4 has the same extra mortices as Truss 1, a knee brace to the north and a straight brace to the south. Carpenters assembly marks were observed on Trusses 2-4. These have been labelled V – VII, which would suggest that the present barn is a reduced version of an earlier structure. The numbers III and IIII are carved onto the tiebeam and braces on Truss 2.

Many of the rafters have carpenters assembly marks at the feet, predominantly on the south side of the roof. Every rafter in Bay 4 is marked either ~~III~~ or IIII and two rafters in Bay 6 have IIIII carved into them. Although these are all scored through, the un-scored marks are not present on the opposite side of the roof.

#### **4.6 Western extension** (Fig. 12, Plates 24-26)

The western extension has a door in the north wall with a window to the west of it. The lower half of the walls is largely rendered/ breeze block with timber framing above. There are two troughs at the western end of the extension.

#### **4.5 Northern extension** (Fig. 8, Plates 27-28)

The external wall of the northern extension is made of telegraph poles and concrete. It has a stable door at the western end. The upper part of the walls has iron bars set horizontally between the poles and is partially open to the weather, although some weatherboarding survives.

#### **4.6 Iron repairs**

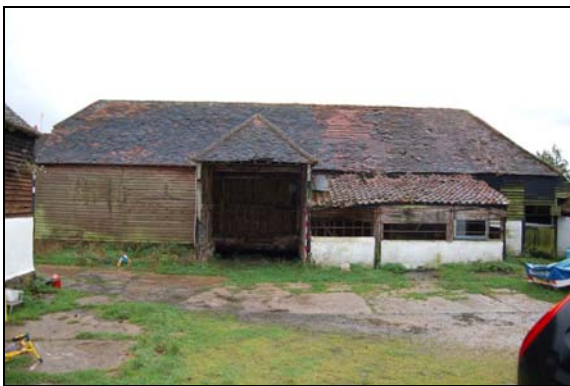
Each bay has a fishplate bridging joints in the north and south wall plates. There are also internal brackets securing the tiebeams to the vertical posts in Trusses 4 and 5 beneath the fishplates securing the scarf joints in the wallplate. Three of the corner posts have iron clamps. In effect, many of the major timbers are secured by ironwork due either to inherent weaknesses in the assembly and/or movement in the building.



**Plate 1:** South & east elevations



**Plate 2:** South & west elevations



**Plate 3:** North elevation



**Plate 4:** East wall



**Plate 5:** West wall



**Plate 6:** South wall: Bay 1





**Plate 7:** South wall: Bay 2



**Plate 8:** South wall: Bay 3



**Plate 9:** South wall: Bay 4



**Plate 10:** South wall: Bay 5



**Plate 11:** Bridled scarf joint in Bay 1



**Plate 12:** Reversed assembly and iron ties on Truss 3



**Plate 13:** North wall: Bay 1



**Plate 14:** North wall: Bay 2



**Plate 15:** North wall: Bay 3



**Plate 16:** North wall: Bay 4



**Plate 17:** North wall: Bay 5



**Plate 18:** Mortices in Bay 2 wallplate





**Plate 19:** Roof truss



**Plate 20:** Truss 1 detail



**Plate 21:** Carpenter's assembly marks



**Plate 22:** South side of the stripped roof



**Plate 23:** Carpenters assembly marks on a common rafter



**Plate 24:** Western extension: north wall



**Plate 25:** Western extension: east wall



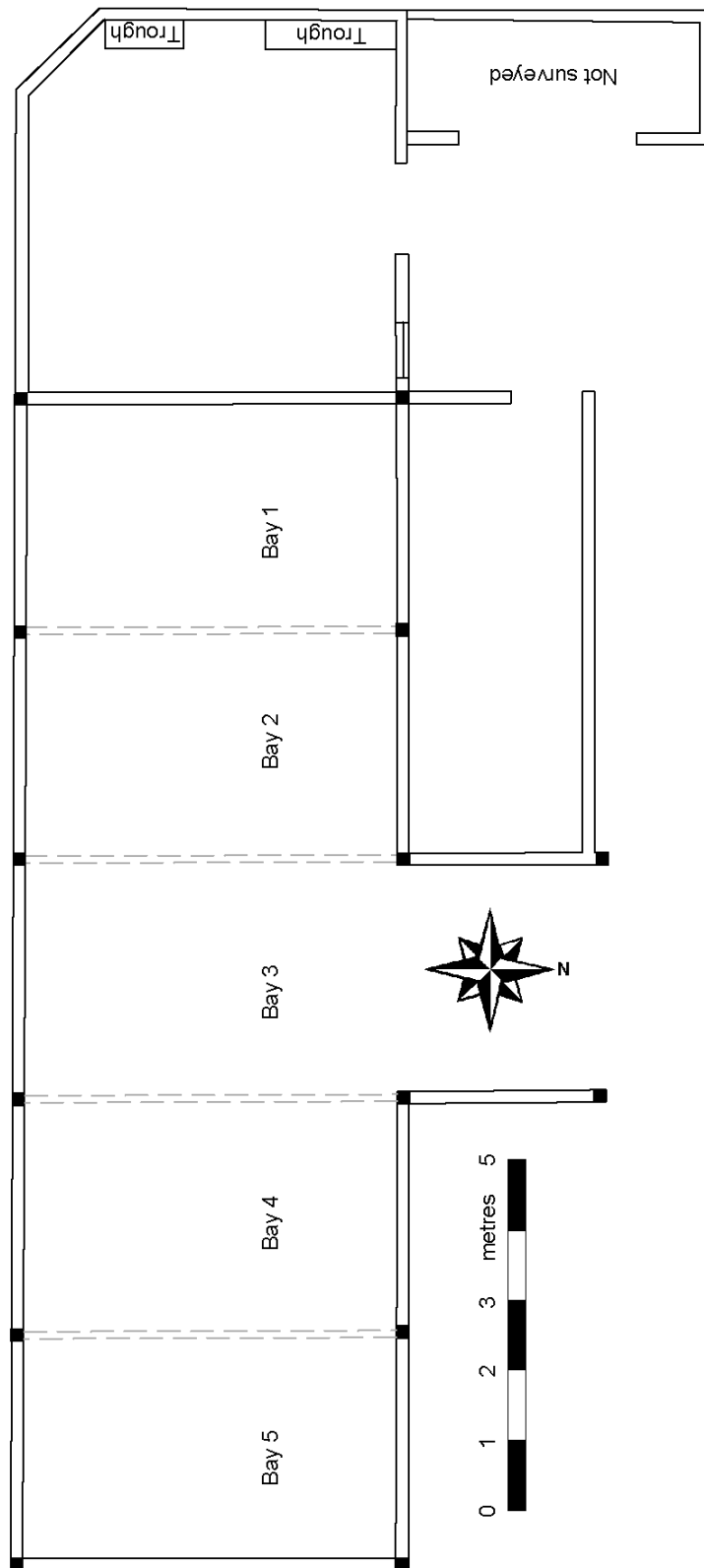
**Plate 26:** Western extension: southwest corner



**Plate 27:** Northern extension: looking east

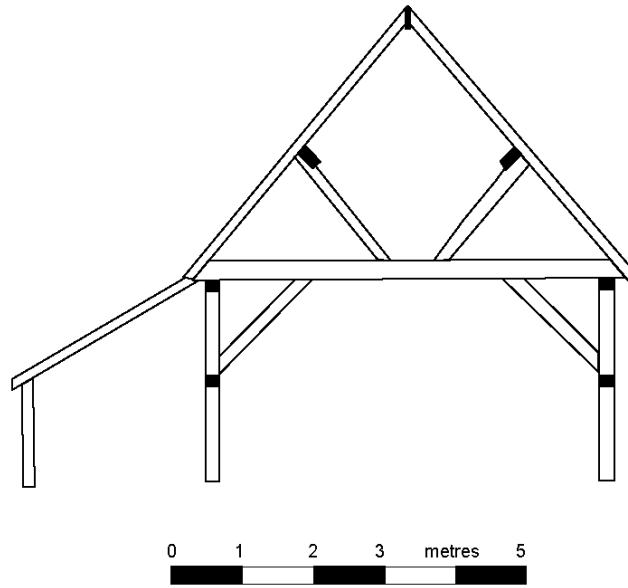


**Plate 28:** Northern extension: looking west

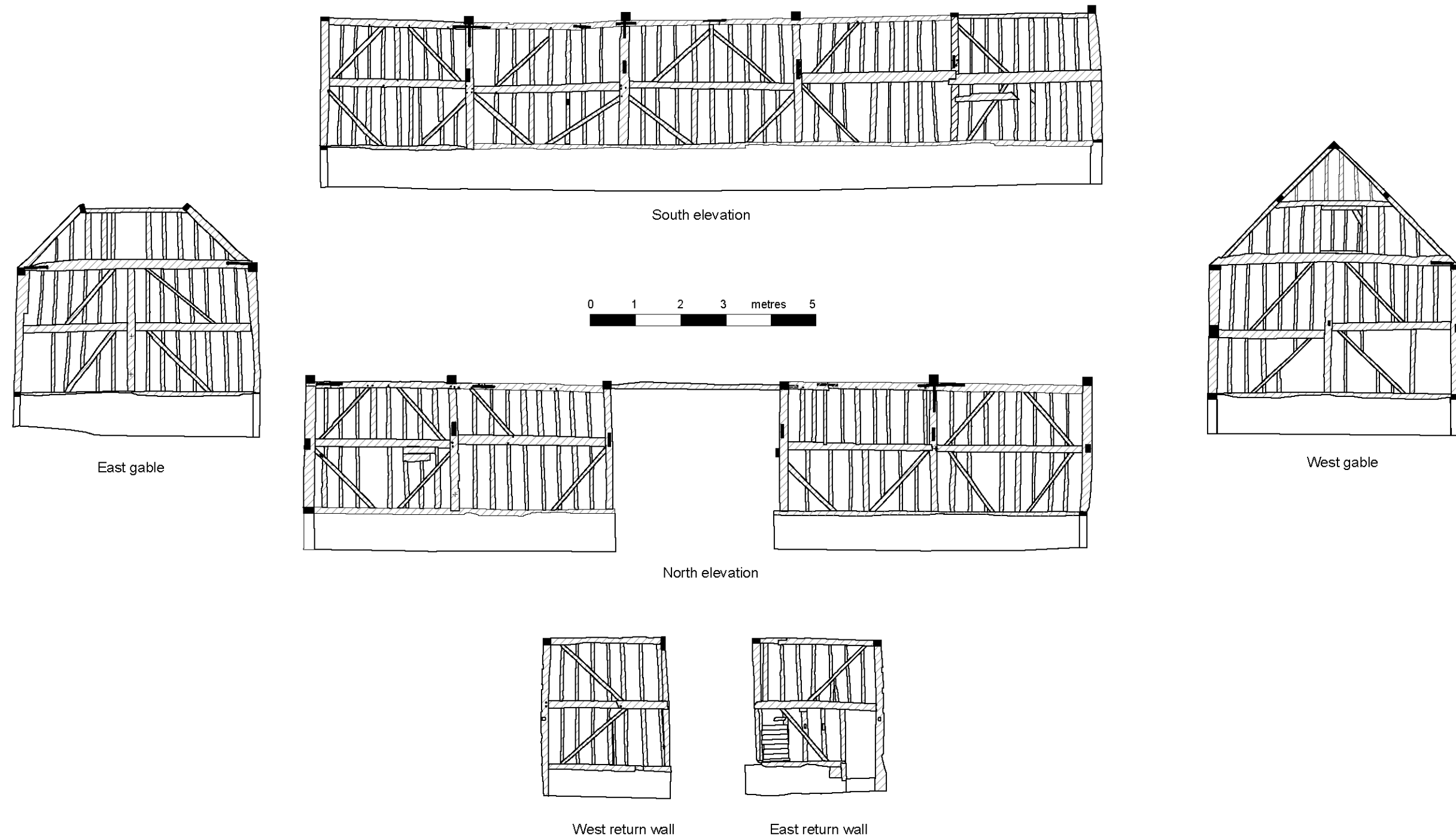


**Figure 8:** Ground plan (scale 1:100)

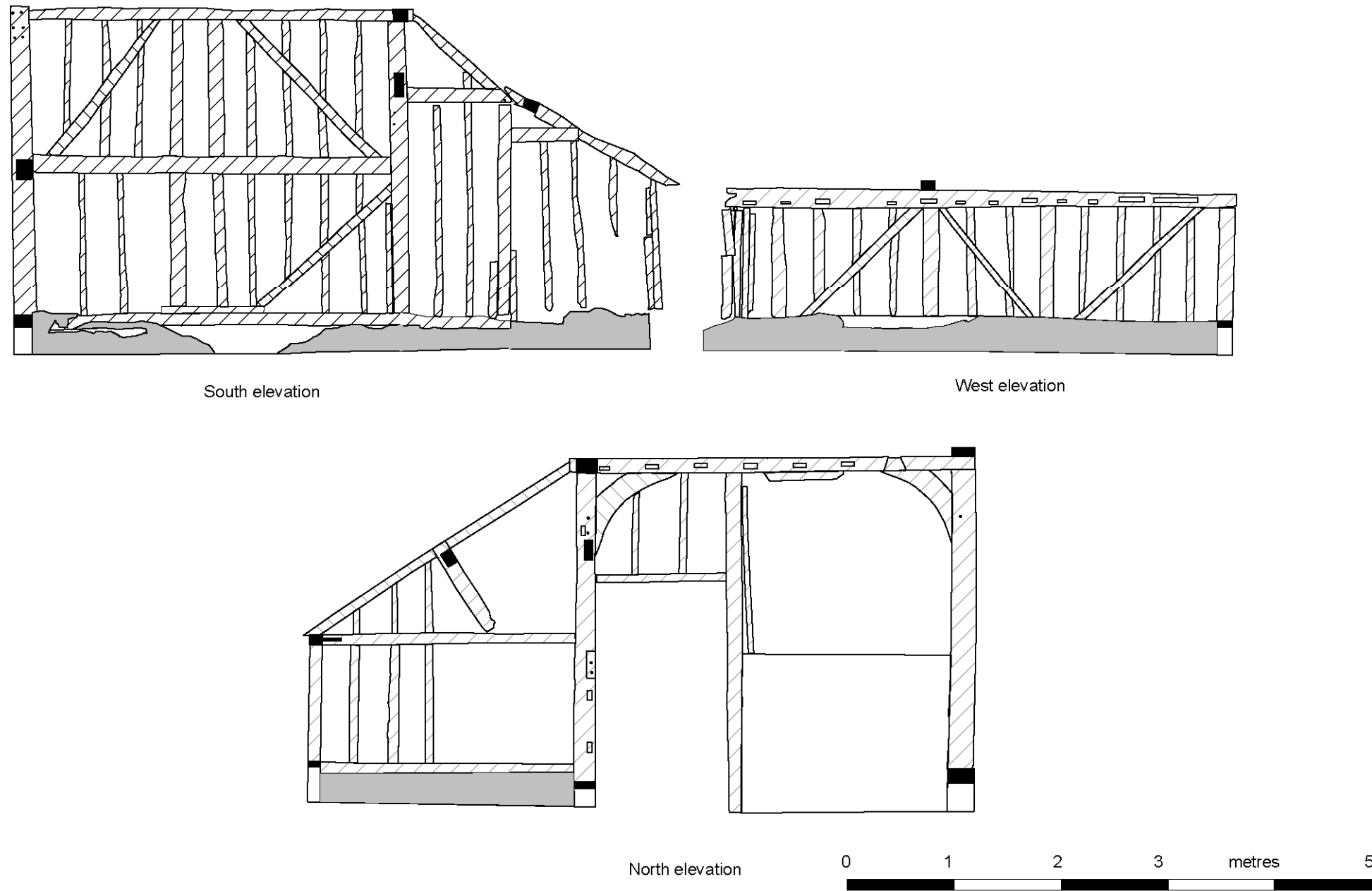




**Figure 9:** East facing section (*scale 1:100*)



**Figure 10:** Elevations (scale 1:75)



**Figure 11:** Western extension elevations (scale 1:50)

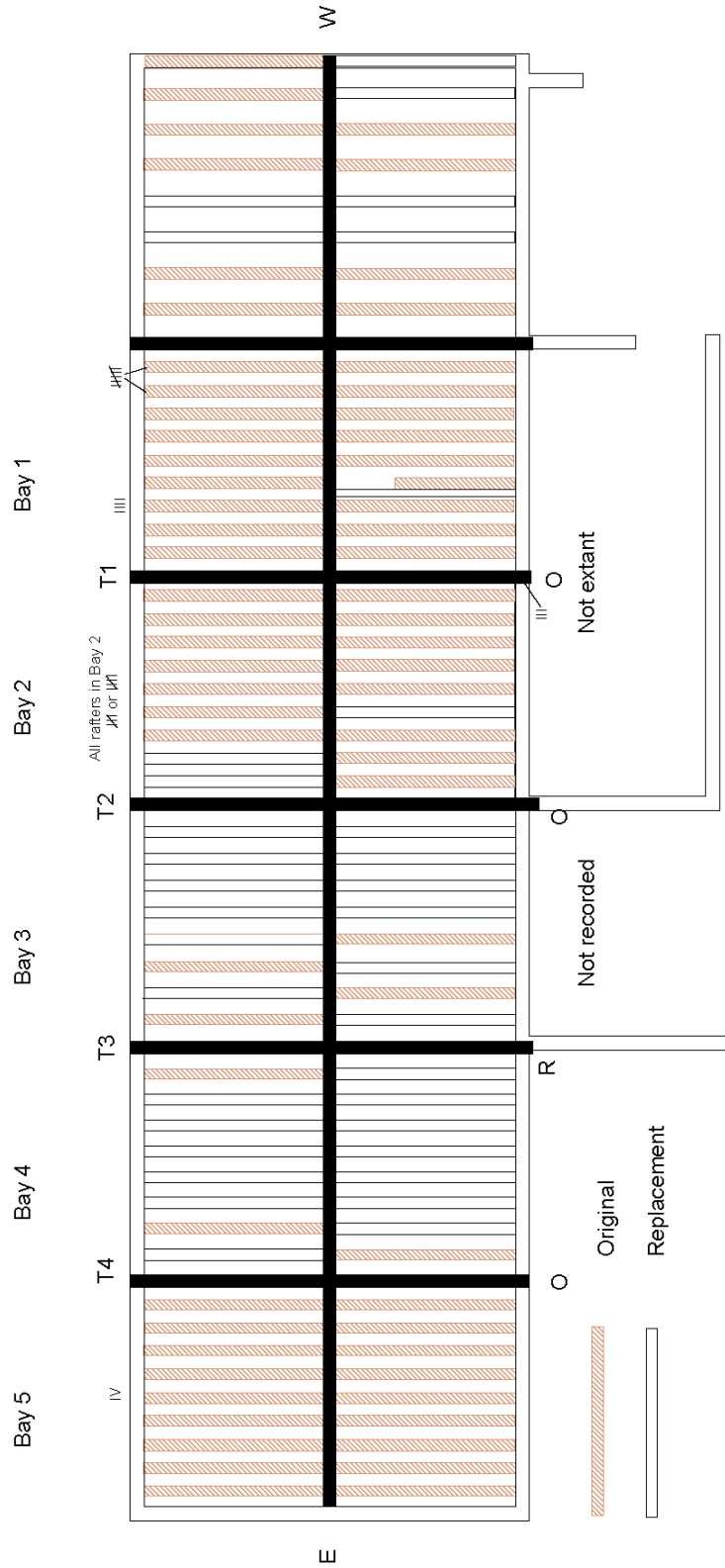


Figure 12: Roof plan (not to scale)

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Given the use of primary bracing, the raking queen posts and the nature of the bricks, the barn is likely to be late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are many re-used timbers and iron clamps and ties, particularly on the wallplates, which would suggest that that it was constructed at a time when there dearth of timbers long enough to do the job adequately, both in the field and as recycled building material.
- 5.2 A high number of carpenters' assembly marks were exposed when the weatherboarding was removed. These were predominantly on the north elevation and the feet of the rafters on the south side of the roof. The marks on the rafters fall into a pattern of sorts, but those on the north elevation appear to be random apart from on the vertical posts, which are marked numerically from east to west. If this is also an indication of timber re-use, it could be argued that the barn is largely comprised of re-used timbers.
- 5.3 The western extension appears to have been added to the barn at an early date and was modified in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the walls were rendered and the troughs built.
- 5.4 The lean-to addition to the west of the midstrey appears to be a late 19<sup>th</sup> century addition with the north wall being rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.5 The quantity of iron repairs is indicative of the structural problems in the barn. The use of iron fishplates as opposed to timber ones suggest that at least some of these repairs are fairly modern (cf. Hillman-Crouch 2006). The use of brackets in the trusses is of interest. They are rarely used but when they are it is often in mill buildings where they dampen the vibrations to the joints (*ibid*). Whether their use in this barn suggests an informed response to a problem with vibrations or whether this was an amateurish attempt at repair work is unclear.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

ASC would like to thank Stewart Hunt for commissioning this report; Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit for monitoring the project and the staff of Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) for their assistance in the background research.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA and Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. The report was written by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

## **7 Archive**

7.1 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.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

## 8 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*. London: English Heritage

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)*.

Instone, A. 2007 *Design Brief for Archaeological Building Recording & Building Monitoring and Recording* HCC

### *Books and Historical Sources*

Brunskill, R.W. 1994 *Timber Building in Britain* London:Gollancz

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

Pevsner, N. r.2002 *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire* New Haven & London:Yale University Press

Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2003 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin

[www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

### *Maps*

Tithe Map (1838)	DSA4/81/2
1881 Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile)	XL.10
1898 Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile)	XL.10
1914 Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile)	XL.10
1935 Ordnance Survey Map (25" to 1 mile)	XL.10

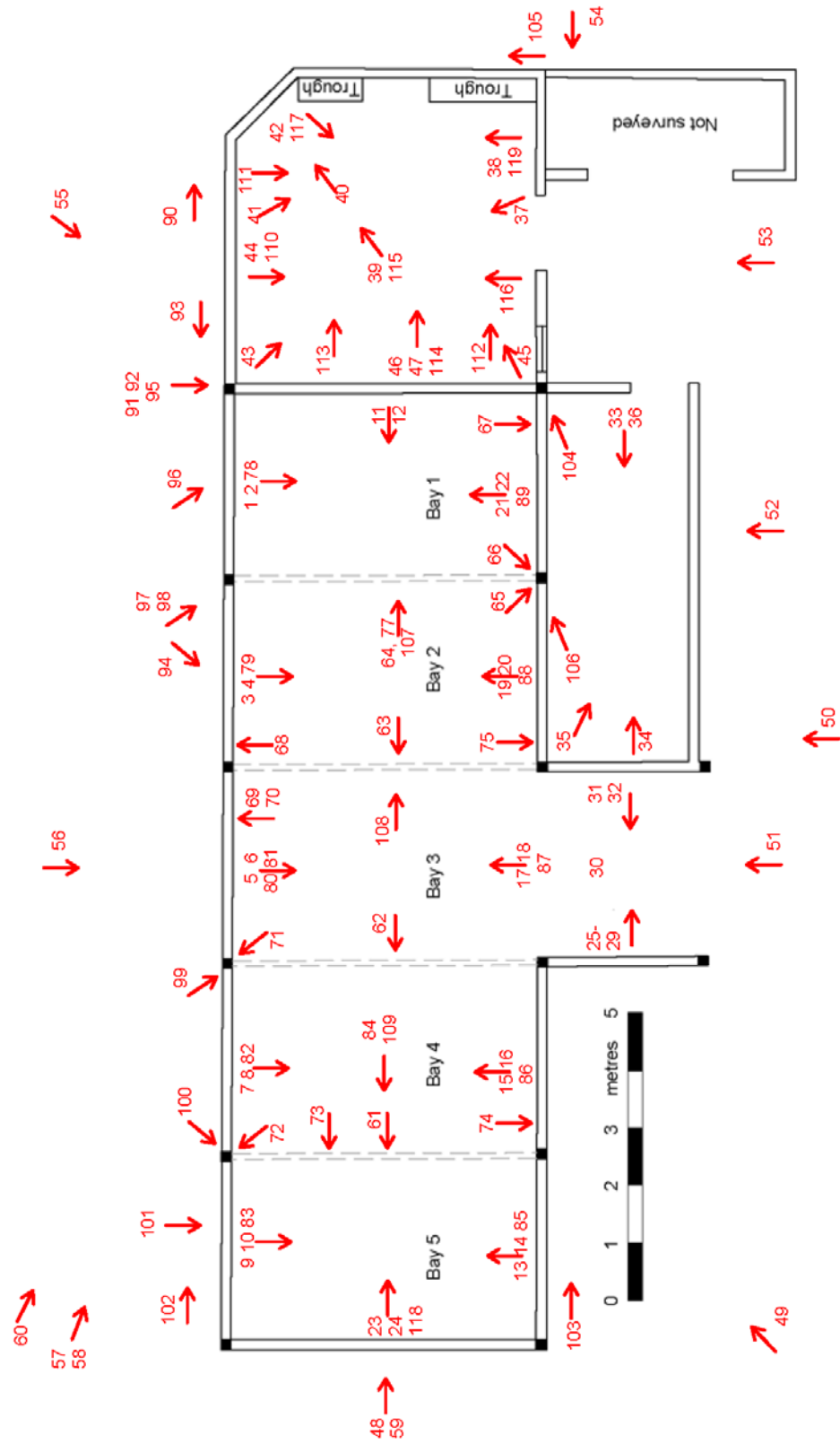


Figure 13: Photo plan (scale as shown)



## Appendix 1: 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 for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (2001) and *Code of Conduct* (2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), 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 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 Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA, an experienced buildings archaeologist, under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Bob is 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 for 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* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). English Heritage (London).

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

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

IFA 2001a Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*.

IFA 2001b Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments*.

## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1019/RCF			Site Name: Church Farm Barn, Ridge
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	Bay 1: north
2	X	X	Bay 1: northern roof
3	X	X	Bay 2: north
4	X	X	Bay 2: northern roof
5	X	X	Bay 3: north
6	X	X	Bay 3: northern roof
7	X	X	Bay 4: north
8	X	X	Bay 4: northern roof
9	X	X	Bay 5: north
10	X	X	Bay 5: northern roof
11	X	X	East elevation
12	X	X	East elevation
13	X	X	Bay 5: south
14	X	X	Bay 5: southern roof
15	X	X	Bay 4: south
16	X	X	Bay 4: southern roof
17	X	X	Bay 3: south
18	X	X	Bay 3: southern roof
19	X	X	Bay 2: south
20	X	X	Bay 2: southern roof
21	X	X	Bay 1: south
22	X	X	Bay 1: southern roof
23	X	X	West elevation
24	X	X	West elevation
25	X	X	Midstrey: west wall
26	X	X	Midstrey: west wall
27	X	X	Midstrey: west wall
28	X	X	Midstrey: west wall
29	X	X	Midstrey: west wall
30	X	X	Midstrey roof
31	X	X	Midstrey: east wall
32	X	X	Midstrey: east wall
33	X	X	Northern extension: east wall
34	X	X	Northern extension: west wall
35	X	X	Northern extension: north wall
36	X	X	Northern extension: roof
37	X	X	Western extension: southwest corner
38	X	X	Western extension: southwest corner
39	X	X	Western extension: trough in southwest corner
40	X	X	Western extension: trough in southwest corner
41	X	X	Western extension: northwest corner
42	X	X	Western extension: east wall
43	X	X	Western extension: north wall
44	X	X	Western extension: north wall
45	X	X	Western extension: looking southwest
46	X	X	Western extension: roof

47	X	X	Western extension: roof
48	X	X	East elevation
49	X	X	Northeast corner
50	X	X	North elevation
51	X	X	Midstrey
52	X	X	Northern extension
53	X	X	North elevation: western end
54	X	X	West elevation
55	X	X	West & north elevation
56	X	X	North elevation
57	X	X	East & north elevation
58	X	X	East & north elevation
59	X	X	East elevation
60	X	X	Barn & farmhouse
61	X	X	Truss 4
62	X	X	Truss 3
63	X	X	Truss 2
64	X	X	Truss 1
65	X	X	Carpenter's assembly mark, Truss 1
66	X	X	Reversed assembly method detail, Truss 1
67	X	X	Bay 1: north wall detail
68	X	X	Bay 2: southern wallplate bridled scarf joint
69	X	X	Bay 3: southern wallplate edge-halved scarf joint
70	X	X	Bay 3: southern wallplate simple scarf joint
71	X	X	Truss 3 ironwork detail
72	X	X	Truss 4: carpenter's assembly mark
73	X	X	Truss 4: tiebeam detail
74	X	X	Bay 4: northern wallplate bladed scarf joint
75	X	X	Bay 2: northern wallplate mortices
76	X	X	Bay 5: test pit along the south wall
77	X	X	Interior: looking west
78	X	X	Bay 1 north
79	X	X	Bay 2 north
80	X	X	Bay 3 north
81	X	X	Bay 3 north
82	X	X	Bay 4 north
83	X	X	Bay 5 north
84	X	X	East gable
85	X	X	Bay 5 south
86	X	X	Bay 4 south
87	X	X	Bay 3 south
88	X	X	Bay 2 south
89	X	X	Bay 1 south
90	X	X	Southern roof, west end
91	X	X	Carpenters' assembly mark on rafter foot
92	X	X	Carpenters' assembly mark on rafter feet
93	X	X	Roof looking east
94	X	X	Southern purlin and principal rafters detail
95	X	X	Purlin detail
96	X	X	Truss 1 detail
97	X	X	Truss 1 detail

98	X	X	Truss 1 detail
99	X	X	Truss 3 detail
100	X	X	Purlin detail
101	X	X	Carpenters' assembly mark
102	X	X	Roof looking west
103	X	X	Northern roof looking west
104	X	X	Detail of roof at west wall
105	X	X	West end of roof
106	X	X	Carpenters assembly marks on northern end of Truss 1
107	X	X	Truss 1
108	X	X	Truss 2
109	X	X	Truss 4
110	X	X	Western extension, north wall
111	X	X	Western extension, north wall
112	X	X	Western extension, west wall
113	X	X	Western extension, west wall
114	X	X	Western extension, west wall
115	X	X	Western extension, southwest corner
116	X	X	Western extension, south wall
117	X	X	Western extension, east wall
118	X	X	Interior looking west
119	X	X	Western extension, south wall



**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



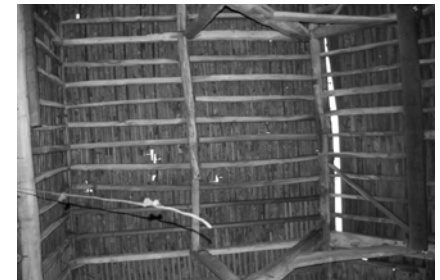
Shot 17



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**



**Shot 55**



**Shot 56**



**Shot 57**



**Shot 58**



**Shot 59**



**Shot 60**



**Shot 61**



**Shot 62**



**Shot 63**



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**Shot 71**



**Shot 72**



**Shot 73**



**Shot 74**



**Shot 75**



**Shot 76**



**Shot 77**



**Shot 78**



**Shot 79**



**Shot 80**



**Shot 81**



**Shot 82**



**Shot 83**

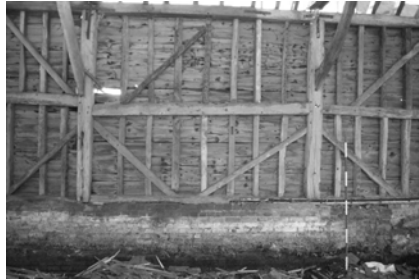


**Shot 84**





**Shot 85**



**Shot 86**



**Shot 87**



**Shot 88**



**Shot 89**



**Shot 90**



**Shot 91**



**Shot 92**



**Shot 93**



**Shot 94**



**Shot 95**



**Shot 96**



**Shot 97**



**Shot 98**



**Shot 99**



**Shot 100**



**Shot 101**



**Shot 102**



**Shot 103**



**Shot 104**



**Shot 105**



**Shot 106**



**Shot 107**



**Shot 108**



**Shot 109**



**Shot 110**



**Shot 111**



**Shot 112**



**Shot 113**



**Shot 114**



**Shot 115**



**Shot 116**



**Shot 117**



**Shot 118**



**Shot 119**



## Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Church Farm Barn, Ridge		
Short Description:	<p><i>Between November 2007 and February 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site to a three bed dwelling.</i></p> <p><i>Church Farm Barn is a 5-bay, weatherboarded building under a tiled roof. It has an extension at the western end and an outshut to the west of the midstrey. Given the use of primary bracing, the raking queen posts and the nature of the bricks, the barn is likely to be late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century and the northern outshut of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A high number of carpenters' assembly marks were exposed when the tiles and weatherboarding were removed. Those on the rafter feet followed were fairly logically dispersed, but those on the studs were randomly placed, which could suggest a high level of timber re-use. Structural problems have been inherent in the building for some time, as is attested by the iron repairs to the vertical posts and along the wallplates.</i></p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Historic building recording		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II listed	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	
Current land use:	Derelict barn	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 21461 00400
District:	Hertsmere	Parish:	Ridge
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	120m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	A. Instone (HCC)	Project design originator:	N/A
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA AIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Stewart Hunt		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	November 2007	End date:	February 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:			
Paper:	HALS	Fieldwork sheets, architects drawings, photos	
Digital:	HALS	1 CD	

<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Report 1019/RCF/1		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA		
Page nos	46	Date:	9 <sup>th</sup> December 2008

## Appendix 4: Hertfordshire Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire		
County: HERTFORDSHIRE		District: Hertsmere
Village/Town: Ridge		Parish: Ridge
Planning application reference: TP/06/1441		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Stewart Hunt 1 St Giles Avenue South Mimms Herts EN6 3PZ		
Nature of application: Conversion of the barn to a 3-bedroomed dwelling		
Present land use: Derelict		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 21461 00400		Site code: 1019/RCF
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building recording & watching brief		
Date of work:	Start: November 2007	Finish: February 2008
Curating museum: Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies		
Related SMR nos:		Periods represented: Post medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Between November 2007 and February 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Church Farm Barn, Deeves Hall Lane, Ridge, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the conversion of buildings on the site to a three bed dwelling.</p> <p>Church Farm Barn is a 5-bay, weatherboarded building under a tiled roof. It has an extension at the western end and an outshut to the west of the midstrey. Given the use of primary bracing, the raking queen posts and the nature of the bricks, the barn is likely to be late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century and the northern outshut of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A high number of carpenters' assembly marks were exposed when the tiles and weatherboarding were removed. Those on the rafter feet followed were fairly logically dispersed, but those on the studs were randomly placed, which could suggest a high level of timber re-use. Structural problems have been inherent in the building for some time, as is attested by the iron repairs to the vertical posts and along the wallplates.</p>		
Author: Karin Semmelmann		Date: 9 <sup>th</sup> December 2008

## Appendix 5: Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1.1 General

A total of ten watching brief visits were made during June and July 2008, to observe the underpinning and reduction of the floor level within the barn.

### 1.2 Results

1.2.1 Initially four pits were excavated in the corners of the barn, as part of the underpinning process (Plate 1). These pits revealed that the barn's dwarf supporting wall was resting on a flint base, *c.*0.10-0.15m thick. This overlay either a *c.*0.25m thick layer of grey clay, or the natural hoggin. Pits 1 and 4 (Fig. 1) also contained a thin layer of black soil directly beneath the brick dwarf wall. After the excavation of these pits, trenches were excavated along all four sides of the barn as part of the underpinning process (Plate 2). These trenches revealed the same soil profile as noted above. The excavation of these trenches revealed a difference in the depths of the footings throughout the barn. In the porch area the footings were 4 courses deep on either side. The western side of the barn varied between 3 and 4 courses from south to north. However, the footings beneath the eastern wall were 8 courses deep.

1.2.2 During the groundworks, three courses of brick footings were observed *c.*0.15m below the level of the barn floor (Fig. 1, Plates 3&4). These footings continued the line of the porch wall on both sides, and were butt-jointed to both the north and south walls of the barn. Two cross-walls were also uncovered. The footings were constructed of frogged red bricks, measuring 23.5x12x6.5cm, and were mortar bonded. The frogging suggests a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the footings.

1.2.3 After all the walls had been underpinned, the internal floor level was reduced by *c.*1-2m (Plates 5&6). The ground consisted of *c.*0.2-0.6m of mixed material or clinker, containing some peg tile fragments as well as lumps of concrete and glass bottles. No other archaeological finds or features were observed within the general barn floor reduction.

### 1.3 Conclusions

The three courses of brick footings observed during the watching brief are likely to date to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting they are a later addition to the barn. This theory is further supported by the fact that the footings are butt-jointed to the original supporting wall of the barn.

It is possible that the footings represent the base of a timber floor, such as that seen at Mickelfield Hall (Simmelmann & Rouse, 2008). The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date suggested by the bricks would place the construction of this floor at around the advent of the threshing machine, and timber floors were often inserted into barns as a base on which to place the machine (Barnwell & Giles, 1997, 24-25). Therefore the barn may have been used for threshing in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 1.4 References

Barnwell, P S & Giles, C 1997 *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914* RCHME

Semmelmann, K & Rouse, C 2008 *Historic Building Recording at The Barn, Mickelfield Hall, Sarratt, Hertfordshire* ASC/1125/SMH/1



**Plate 1:** Underpinning pit 1, looking north, 1m scale



**Plate 2:** Underpinning trench, looking east, 2m scale



**Plate 3:** Brick footings, looking south, 2x 1m scale



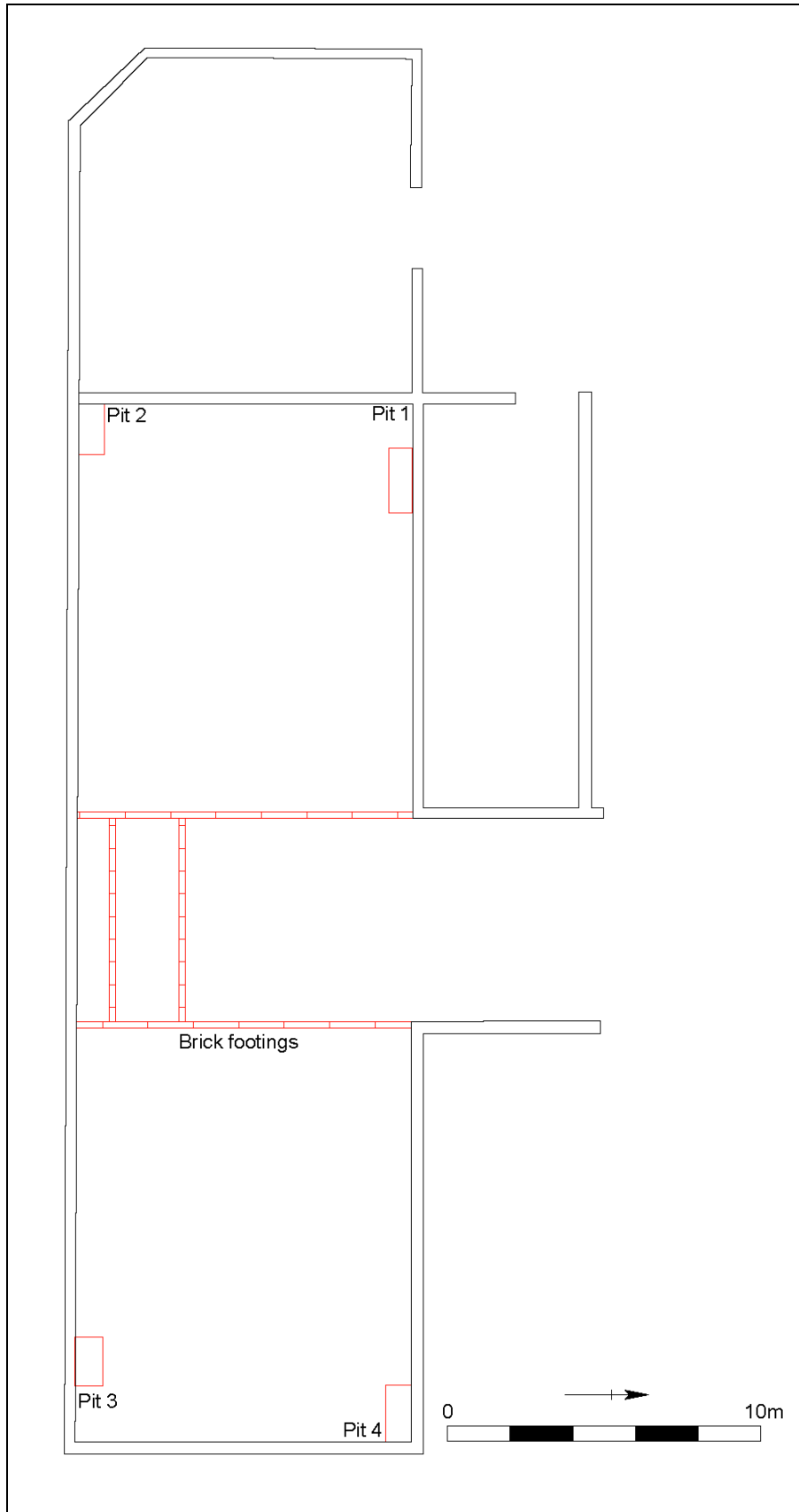
**Plate 4:** Brick footings, looking north, 1m scale



**Plate 5:** General ground reduction, looking east, 2m scale

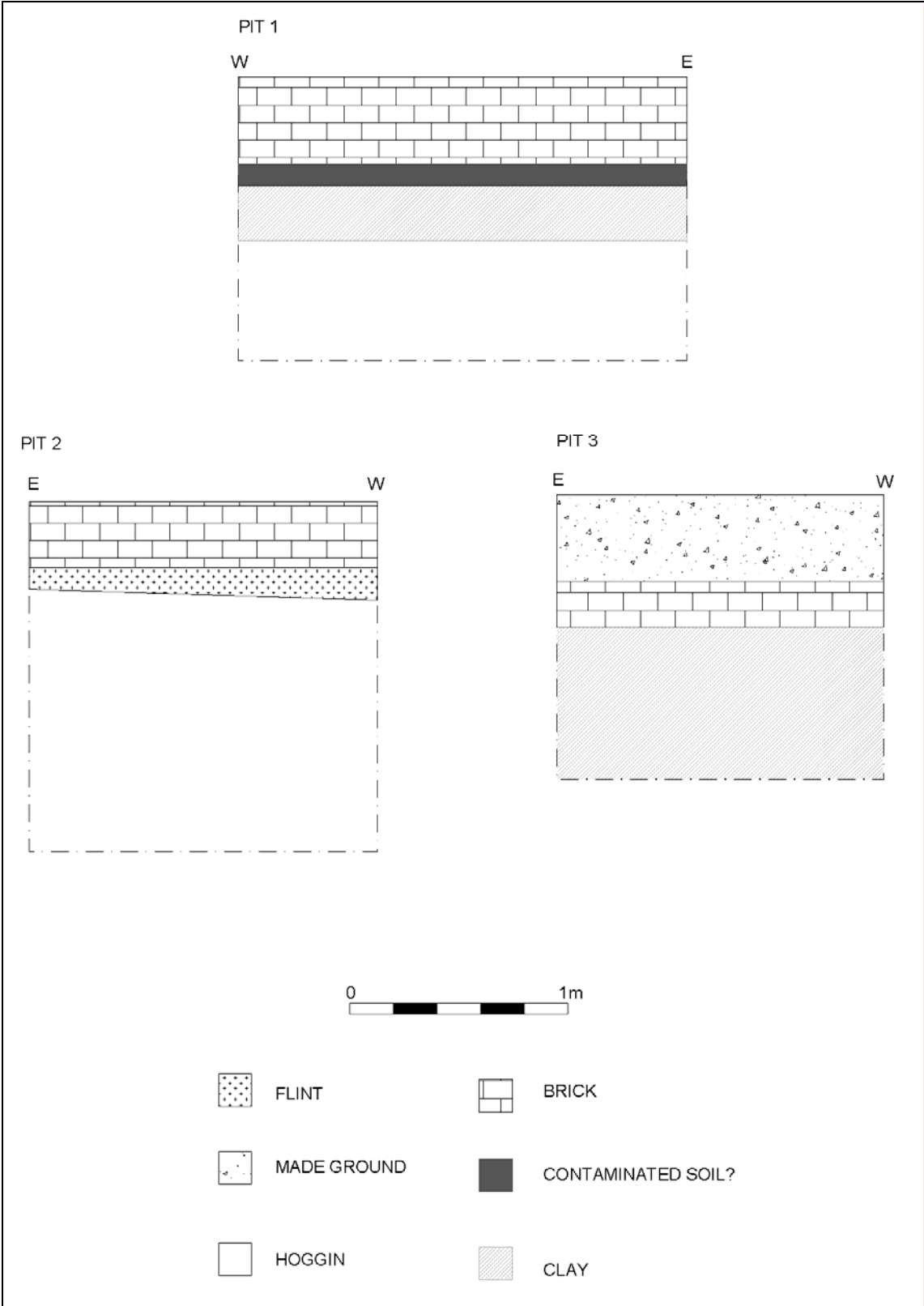


**Plate 6:** General ground reduction, looking east, 2m scale



**Figure 1:** Watching brief observations (*scale 1:200*)





**Figure 2:** Underpinning pit sections (scale 1:25)