

RGFH/03



RADWELL GRANGE BARN, BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE

*Historic Building Recording
Strip, Map & Record
Watching Brief*

commissioned by Northerns of Radwell

January 2014

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Parish: Baldock
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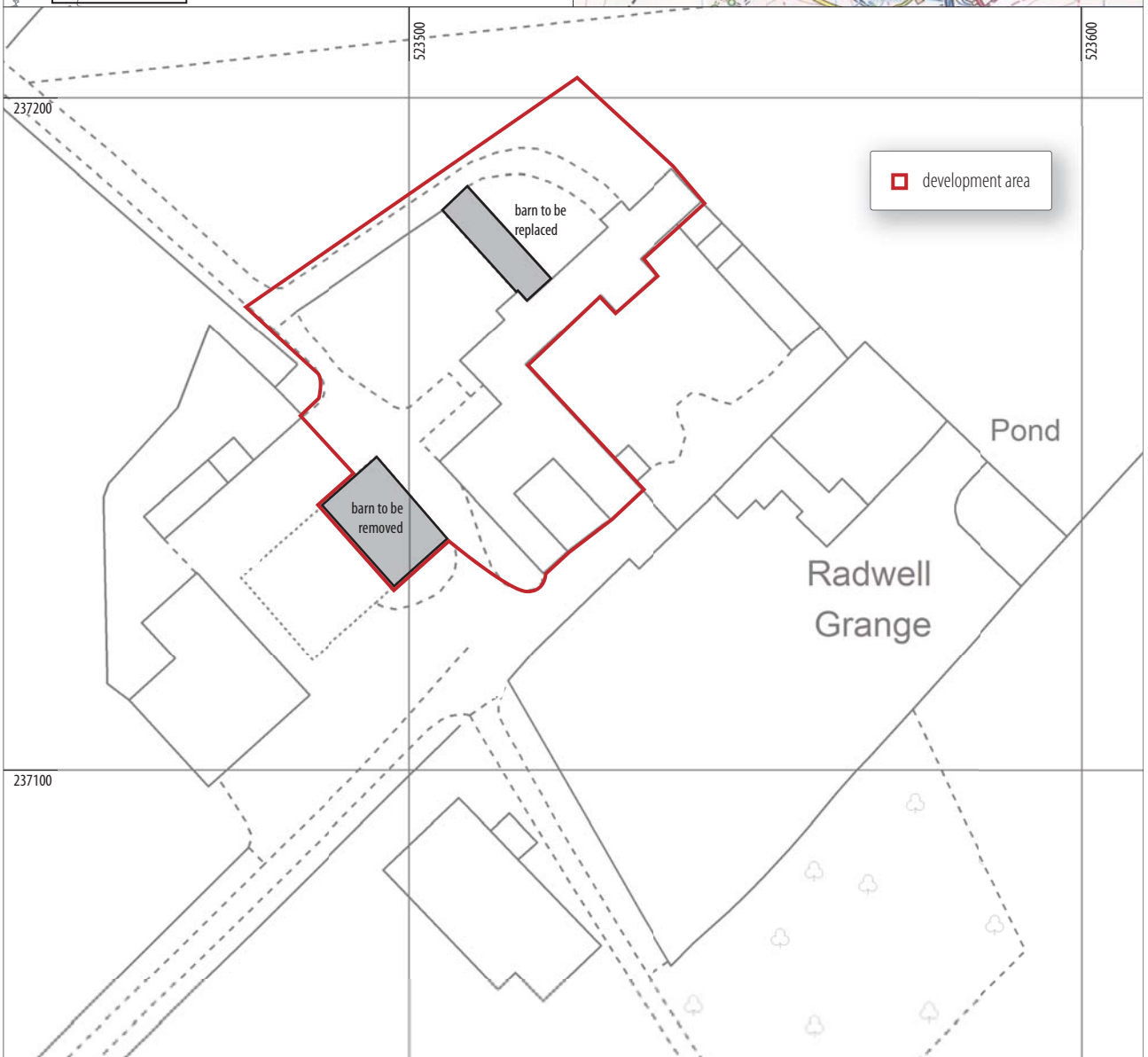
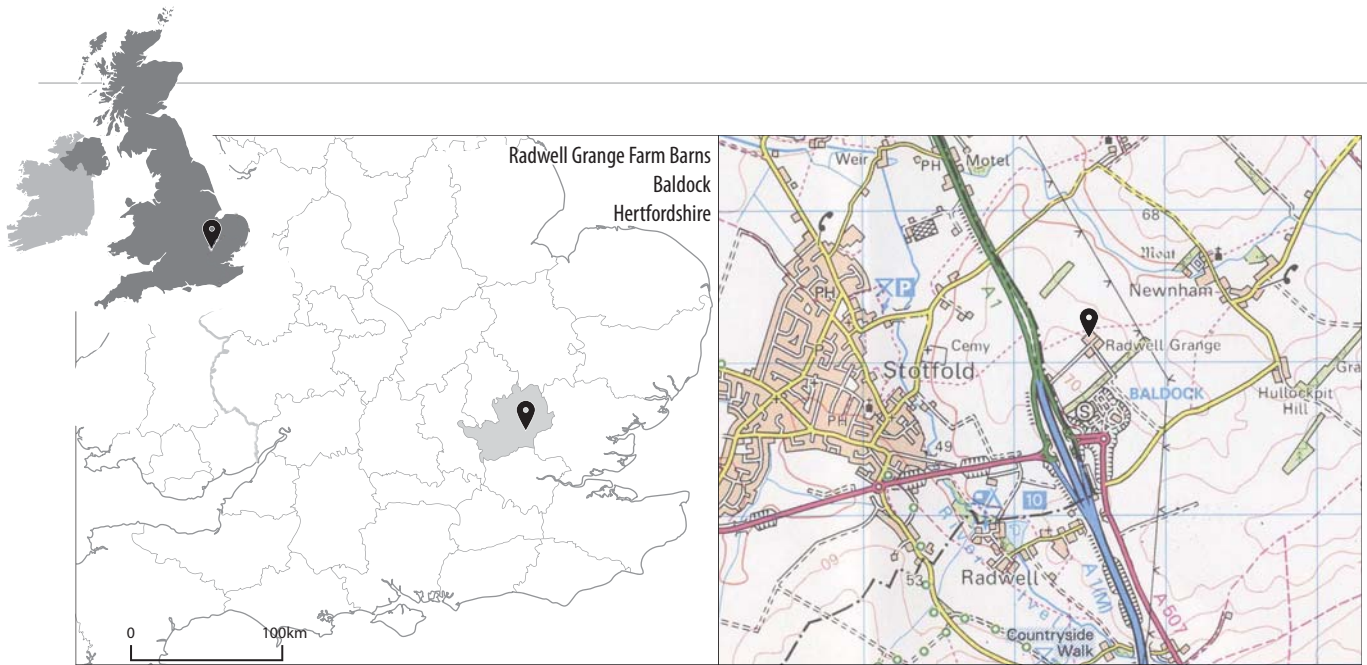
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Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



Illus 1

Site location

RADWELL GRANGE BARN, BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE

Historic Building Recording Strip, Map & Record Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to conduct a programme of archaeological investigation at Radwell Grange Barn, Baldock, Hertfordshire associated with the redevelopment of the site. Historic Building recording of the extant barns identified four phases of development beginning in the 17th century and continuing into late 20th century. Monitoring of groundworks for the redevelopment revealed no archaeological remains. Monitoring of test-pits and groundworks demonstrated that the development area has been subject to significant ground reduction undertaken to level the ground for the construction of the barns. It is likely that these activities would have removed sub-surface archaeology or any earlier phases of the barns that may have been present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

Northerns of Radwell (the client) has been granted planning consent for the redevelopment of barns at Radwell Grange, Baldock, Hertfordshire. The development comprises the conversion of existing listed barns to provide four residential dwellings, two self contained offices and a single storey extension to provide covered parking bays following demolition of an existing structure. Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HEU) has advised that the Development Area (DA) lies in an archaeologically sensitive area and that the applicant must undertake a programme of archaeological investigation works set out in the briefs (HCC 2011a; 2011b).

The client commissioned Headland Archaeology to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2011), based on the design briefs provided by the HEU, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation and prepare a report (this document) on the results. The investigation comprised Recording of the extant buildings to RCHME Levels 1-3 as well as monitoring of groundworks for the development and Strip, Map and Sample for car parking areas. The WSI was approved by the HEU prior to commencement of the project.

1.2 Site location and description

The DA lies to the East of the Great North Road and is in the village of Radwell (centred on NGR TL 23522 37172) which lies to the north of Baldock and Letchworth. Topographically, the DA lies in the valley of the River Ivel and the underlying geology is middle chalk with superficial deposits of clay

1.3 Archaeological background

A search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) has been undertaken and is summarised in the brief provided by the HEU.

In general, Radwell Grange contains elements which date back to the 17th century and may be on the site of an earlier medieval house (HER15909). The farm house is listed as being of architectural and historic significance and dates from the 16th century (LB162269) along with a listed barn dating from the 17th century (LB162270). Further work may have taken place on the farm during the 19th century (HER11036) and evidence of a post-medieval water pump is thought to survive on the DA.

A section of the access road to the DA runs along the route of a probable Roman road (HER4191) along the A1 (M). Additionally, work at Baldock Services revealed evidence of Bronze Age occupation (HER12744).

However, if archaeological remains are encountered within the DA, they are most likely to be from the medieval/post-medieval periods.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) (PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment Policy* HE7.1). This was achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott & Brown (2008). Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

2.1 Historic building recording

The key objective is the archaeological recording of structures in their present form to English Heritage (2006) Level 1. This will include the recording of any original features/equipment to be altered/removed/demolished during the course of the proposed development to RCHME Level 3. Specific aims include:

- to undertake appropriate levels of historic building recording as defined by the brief for the work;
- to establish the location, extent, nature, integrity, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features present;
- to secure where appropriate the assessment, analysis, conservation and long term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material from the site.

2.2 Monitoring

Specifically the aims include:

- establishing the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
- establishing the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
- securing where appropriate the assessment, analysis, conservation, and long-term
- storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic building survey

3.1.1 Documentary research

Documentary work was restricted to a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and a visit to the local records office. The

resultant records are referred to throughout the text. The HER had very few records near the area whilst the records office only yielded historic maps of the site. The information obtained was sufficient to meet the levels of historic building recording required within the HEU brief.

3.1.2 Historic building recording

In accordance with the requirements of the brief all buildings were recorded to Level 1 standard (English Heritage 2006) which includes a general photographic record and a rapid description of each building. Those buildings more directly affected by the proposals were recorded to Level 3 (op sit) with more detailed photographs being taken of their interiors and records/photographs of any other features or fittings associated with them. Given the requirements for Level 3 recording, sufficient information was gathered to attempt a phasing of the development of the barns.

3.2 Monitoring

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken between the 11th and 24th September 2012. This included the monitoring of 19 test pits, which were opened up by tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2011). Namely involving continuous archaeological observation, investigation and recording during all groundworks until agreed otherwise with the CHEU.

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and the Regional Standard for Field Archaeology (Gurney 2003). All contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was compiled. The site plan was accurately tied in to the National Grid and a scale version is shown in **Illus 1**. A photographic record was taken with a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3.3 Reporting and archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database Headland4-159083.

The complete project archive will be deposited with the North Hertfordshire museum service Museum within 12 months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

4 RESULTS

The following results have been divided between the historic building recording and monitoring of ground work.



Illus 2

Location of monitoring test pits and barn internal layout ID letters

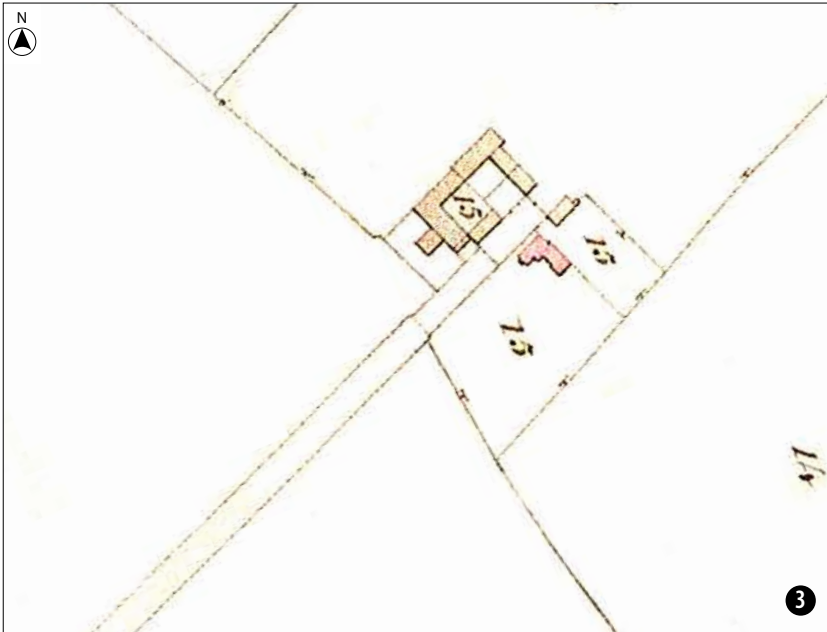
4.1 Historic building survey

4.1.1 Historical background

The only evidence for occupation near the site prior to the 17th century relate to the supposed line of a Roman Road (HER4191; Viatores route 260) and Bronze age occupation (HER 12744). The Roman road lies to the southwest of the site running on a NW-SE alignment, however, there is currently no archaeological evidence to support this assertion. The Bronze Age site was discovered during excavation in advance of the construction of Baldock Services. It comprised 'a late Bronze Age pit alignment, postholes, pits, and a

segmented boundary ditch. All these features appeared to represent marginal activity dating to c800 BC. Environmental samples included molluscs and some plant remains' (HER 12744).

The current house at Radwell Grange (lying to the south of the site of the proposal site) dates from the 17th century (HER 15909) although it is likely that there was an earlier house there. The farm house itself is 16th century in date (LB162269) and the earliest barn associated with it is represented by the listed 17th century example (LB162270 'Barn at Radwell - Grange 50 m to north-west of house: Barn. C17/C18, altered and extended C19/C20. Timber frame, weatherboarded, brick plinth. Steeply pitched corrugated sheet roofing. The original barn is



Illus 3

Tithe map of 1841

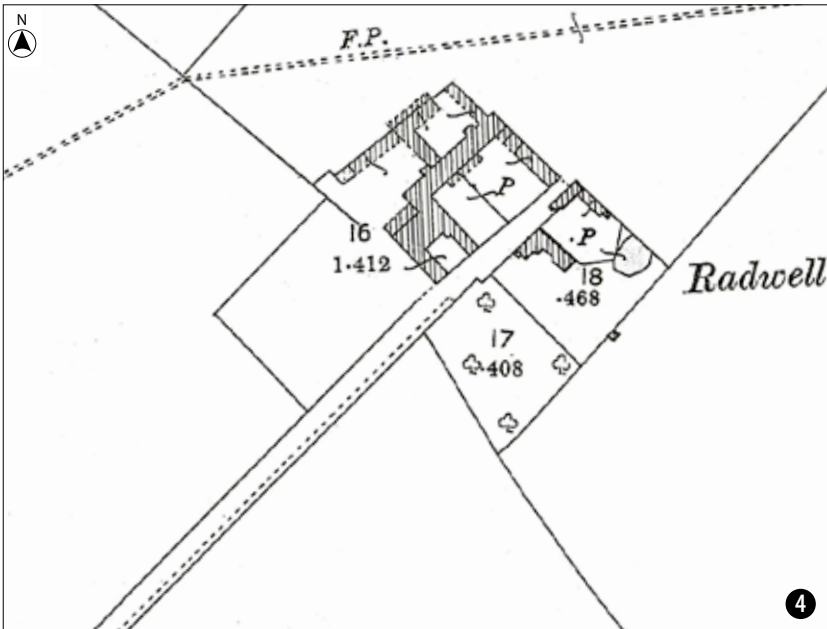
Illus 4

Ordnance Survey map of 1898, the barn complex shows the same layout in 1878

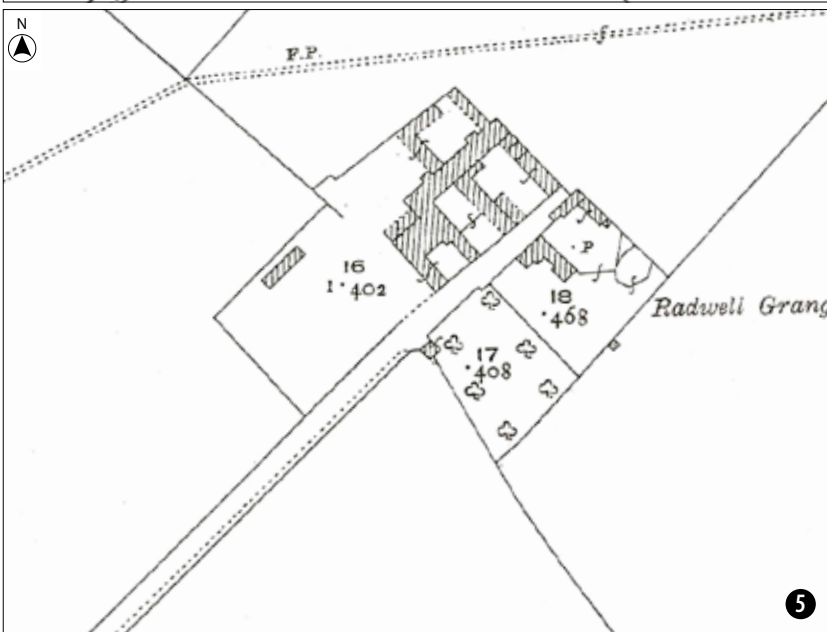
Illus 5

Ordnance Survey map of 1924

on a north-west/south-east axis. Open truss roof with clasped purlins and curved braces'). Further additions and alterations have been recorded through the 19th century. Both the farm and barns are grouped under reference HER 11036, a post medieval water pump is also recorded on the site 'once in one of the barns immediately NW of Radwell Grange, it has been dismantled and only a few parts of the mechanics of the pump remain' (HER 6338).



A range of barns roughly akin to those standing at the time of this survey can be seen on the tithe map of 1841 (Illus 2). However, closer inspection combined with evidence from the later, Ordnance Survey, maps referred to below indicates that only the south-west part of the complex mapped in the early part of the 19th century survives today. The apparent surviving elements comprise Barns B1, B3 and C forming an L-shape with Barn D protruding from the southwest side of this. Whilst the tithe map shows a barn roughly in the position of Barn B2, on the map the northwest face of this is clearly shown as stepping forward from the building line to its south, the present day barn does not. A further range protrudes northeastwards from the eastern corner of Barn C, but this no longer survives.



The earliest Ordnance Survey map of the site is dated 1878. Comparison between this and the more detailed 1898 survey shows that the barn complex remained unchanged between these dates and therefore the later map has been used to illustrate the layout of the barnyard at this time (Illus 3)

It is clear that between 1841 and 1878 some considerable rebuilding and enlargement occurred on the site. It is during this period that the northeast L-shaped range was rebuilt (comprising Barn B2 as well as replacing the NW-SE range at its northeast end). The building adjoining the corner of Barn C, mentioned above, was demolished but further ranges of structures were built outside the northwest front of the 1841 barn complex and around Barn D. It is at this time that a porch entrance

Illus 6

Ordnance Survey map of 1938

Illus 7

Ordnance Survey map of 1968

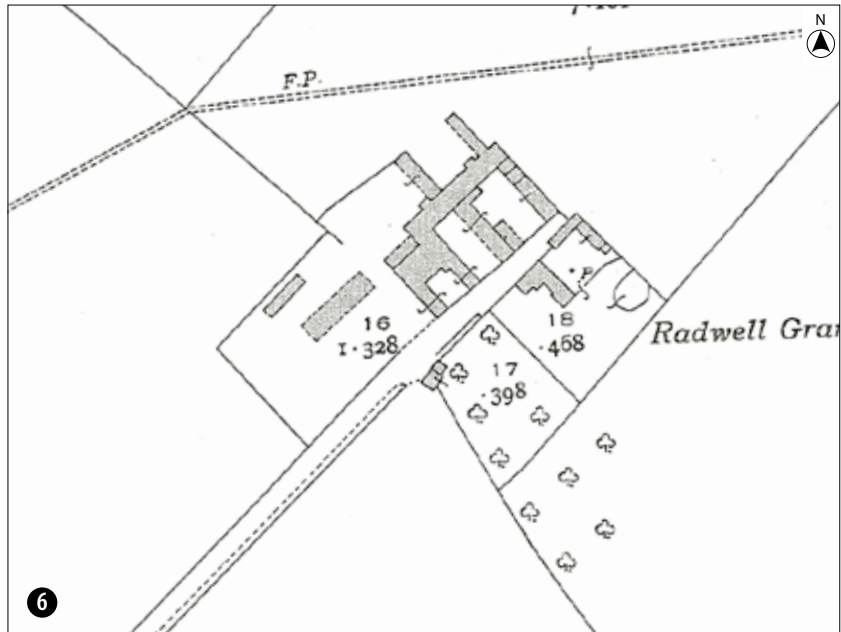
was added to Barn B1 to match the one on the newly built Barn B2). Barns are also built on the same footprint as E, F, G, H and the car port by 1878.

By the time of the subsequent map in 1924 (Illus 4) the only change to the part of the complex subject to the historic building survey is the addition of a further NW-SE range to the northeast of Barn C. A small outbuilding now occupies the point that this joined the main range of barns surviving today. Some alterations also occurred to barns at the northwest extent of the barn yard. The southwest range was demolished with the northeast half of the range being widened. A detached structure also appears to the west of the barns.

Between 1924 and 1968 there are very few changes to the layout of the barns. By the 1938 map (Illus 5) all the ranges of structures at the northwest end of Barn A have been demolished and a further detached structure had been built to the south of the barn yard. This latter structure was extended between 1938 and 1968 (Illus 6).

On the basis of historical and map information the following phases of development to the barn complex can be identified:

- Phase 1** 17th century
- Phase 2** pre1841 – Barns B1, B3, C and D appear to predate 1841
- Phase 3** construction between 1841 and 1878 – Barns B2 and E as well as structures on the same footprint as barns A, F, G, H and the car port
- Phase 4** subsequent demolition and rebuilding of these structures on the same footprint (mainly in the 20th century).



from upright to a lap join on the tie beam. The side frames are more roughly constructed than in B2 with for the most part alternating wide and narrow rusticated studding in this case attached to cross braces. Doorways appear to have been inserted through the frame in one of the central bays. A central pillar supports the truss at the junction between this barn and B3. The sides are weather boarded and the floor slopes up from B2 to B3 for the whole height of the 18 course, 1.5 brick thick, wall.

4.2 The historic building record

4.2.1 Barn B1

This part of the barn comprises a plan of four roughly equal bays. The uprights of its trusses differ from those in B2 by widening to jowls at their heads. However, above this level the same king post and angle brace construction observed in B2 can be observed (Illus 7). A later addition to the trusses is the insertion of long straight angle braces

4.2.2 Barn B2

This is a five bay, single phase, 19th century structure. Its trusses are of a king post construction with angled braces either side of it. The braces run from a third of the way along the tie beam to the principle rafter at the point that it meets the purlin. In the northeastern two bays there are curved braces between upright and tie beam and upright and wall plate in the frame, these are absent in the southwest bay. The whole structure sits on a c. 18-course high brick wall, which



Illus 8
View from barn B2 through to B1

Illus 9
Framing next to truss in Barn B

Illus 10
Barn C showing queen-post, clasped purlin truss



narrows by half a brick on the internal face in the upper 5 courses, topped by a timber sole plate. In each bay the side frames are divided into two by a horizontal girding beam. Two diagonal braces run from the centre of each frame, one pair from the sole plate the other from the girding beam, with close studded framing attached to these by nails and running between them and the horizontal members of the frame. The roof frame comprises either 9 or 10 common rafters per bay with no wind braces. It is currently covered by corrugated iron sheets and weather boarded on the outside.

4.2.3 Barn B3

This is now divided into a two and a half bay structure. Its trusses are of queen post construction forming vertical members from the tie beam to the purlin. There is a collar at the heads of these posts level with the purlins. The tops of the uprights have jowls partly scarf jointed into their internal faces, these have two redundant mortices. The base of the tie beams are roughly chamfered. At least one of its surviving side frames is square framed comprising uprights jointed into continuous horizontal members (Illus 8). The roof is corrugated iron, and exterior faces weather boarded. A stud partition forms its southeast end; however, it appears from looking at Barn C, that this may at least in part have once been part of the same structure of which five and a half bays survive.

4.2.4 Barn C

A three and a half bay space with both queen post and twin braced trusses. The southeast end frame is simply studded both above and below the tie beam and makes up half a bay, so is not where a truss would originally have been expected. The next truss to its northwest is constructed in a similar way to the trusses in Barn B3, vertical queen posts and jowels with two redundant mortices. Truss 3 appears to be a replacement. It is different in that it has a slightly arched tie beam and rusticated angle brace at its southwest end. The tie beam is now attached at the other end by an iron strap. A similar rusticated angle brace appears in the frame to the south of the barn door at this location implying that the frame was repaired at the same time. Redundant mortices and an attached jowl on the upright here suggest that the lower part of a queen post truss such as the one mentioned above still survives, and that this truss was originally like the one to its southeast and the one mentioned in Barn B3. Between this and the next truss the wall plate has been sawn through to allow Barn D to be attached. This leaves a truss occupying a rather incongruous space halfway across the access from Barn C into Barn D. This truss again appears to use the lower uprights of the original queen post truss but with a twin braced truss above it. The braces below the tie beam are slightly less rusticated and both survive in this case.

Illus 11

Drive mechanism in barn E

Illus 12

Wooden chute in barn E

4.2.5 Barn D

On the basis of the documentary work this barn appeared to occupy the same position as a structure shown on the 1841 tithe map (Illus 2) and it was proposed that based on that evidence alone it formed one of the earlier surviving elements of the barn complex. However, its method of construction is identical to that recorded in Barn B2 which is known to postdate the 1841 map. Internally it appears to be two bays long and has three king-post and twin brace trusses with curved braces between the upright and tie beam. The frames are also identical in construction with a mid-height girding beam and paired angle braces at each level with stud work fitted round these. Externally it is clearly part of a barn that is one a bay longer with another identical truss at its southwest end, 'Barn E' actually occupying the most part of this end bay. The side walls sit on a low brick wall for the most part, the roof is corrugated iron.



4.2.6 'Barn E'

A ground floor later subdivision of the end bay of Barn D with remnants of a belt drive and cog operated mechanism tacked on to the base of two principle joists (Illus 7). An entrance in the northwest side of the barn lines up with the belt drive and could imply that it was intended to be driven by a traction engine parked outside the building on this side. It may be that what is now the open sided car port was previously intended for the purpose of storing the engine when it was not in use. A wood-lined chute enters the ground floor in the opposite corner of the barn to the mounted machinery and adjacent to the door into this part of the building (Illus 8). The ground floor walls are stud partitions with angle braces and horizontal planking. The southeast partition does not line up with the truss implying that it is a later insertion – possibly contemporary with the addition of the machinery into the barn (which appears to be secondary).

4.2.7 Barn F and G

A single storey, five bay structure with king-post and twin angle braced trusses. Short curved braces link upright to tie beam. The building is constructed using a variety of types of timber some square sawn others more rustic, implying a variety of sources of material were used in its construction. The southwestern bay has been partitioned off to make a one bay room ('Barn G') accessed through a door from the yard to its northeast. The northwest end is

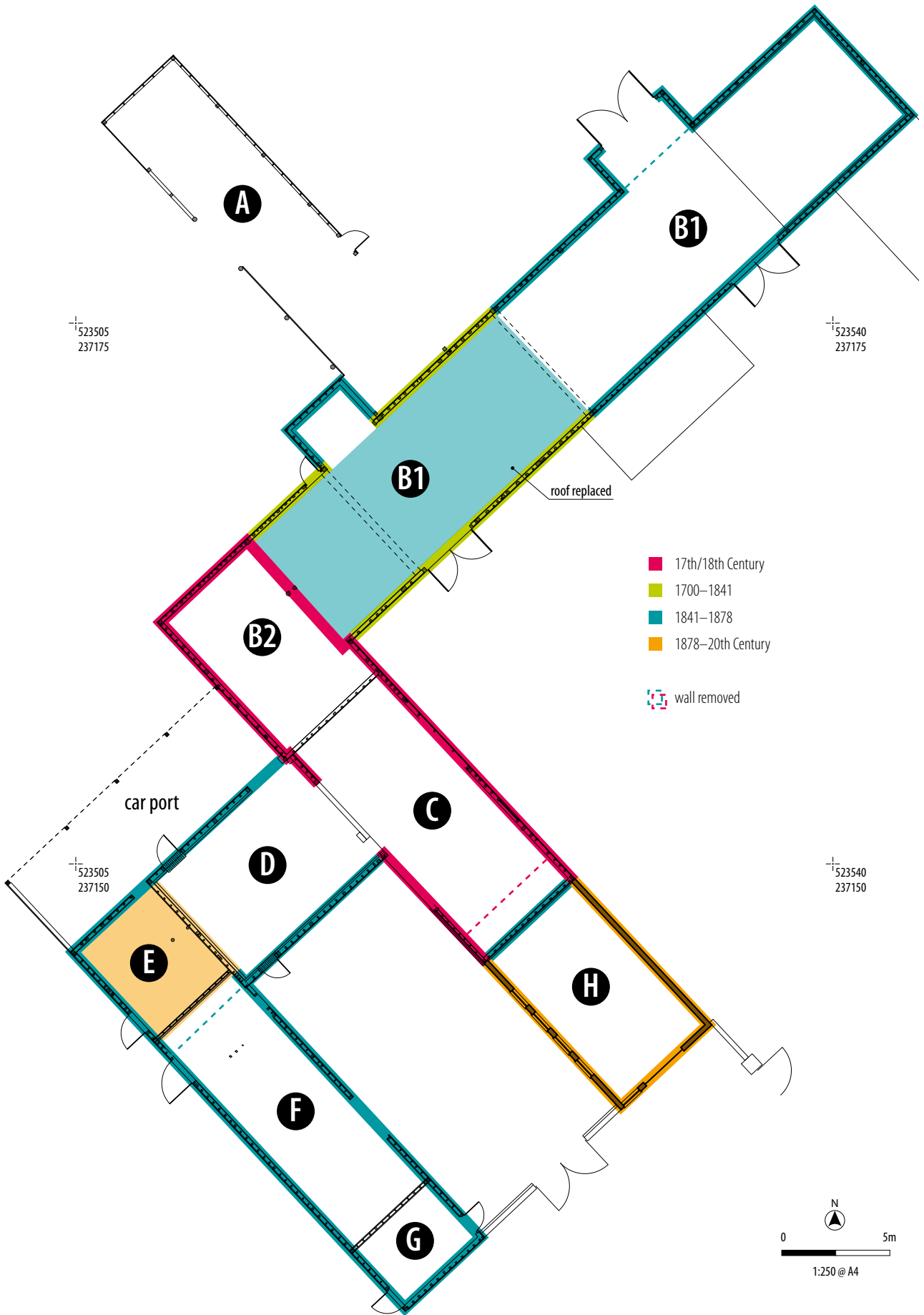
now open into the base of what was originally the end bay of Barn D, and ending at the partition forming 'Barn E'. Carpenter's marks on the trusses include numbers 111, V1 and XI whilst these could relate to the current structure they more likely indicate timbers were reused from other buildings, possibly those replaced after 1840 at the northeast end of the complex. The lower part of the barn sits on a brick wall, the roof is of corrugated iron.

4.2.8 Barn H

A 20th century brick built garage.

4.3 Monitoring

Monitoring comprised observation of the excavation of 19 evaluative test pits (Illus 2) across the DA and monitoring of ground works associated with the development. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were uncovered during the monitoring period.



Illus 13

Plan showing the phases within the barn complex

Illus 14

Test pit 17, NE facing section of barn wall overlying natural clay (004)



Illus 15

Test pit 10, SE facing section of barn wall overlying natural clay (004)



Excavation of the test-pits has highlighted that the DA has been subject to considerable ground reduction through the course of development on this site. No subsoil was noted in the records, and the only topsoil was found overlying either made ground or directly over natural suggesting it was redeposited. Ground surrounding Barns C–H at the SW end of the buildings had been reduced by cutting into the natural slope providing a level base for the construction of the barns (Illus 14). This work was probably carried out in advance of the first phase of the extant buildings (Barns B2 and C) and would have removed any traces of earlier construction. Ground was also reduced around Barns D–H, constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries, although it is not clear whether the ground had been prepared prior to this.

The northern range of buildings (Barn B1) followed the gradual downward slope to the north-east. However, ground within the interior of the barn had been comprehensively reduced to the level of the natural clay, presumably as part of the barn’s construction (Illus 15). Ground on the exterior of Barn B1 was cut deeper with topsoil and made-ground (002) deposits overlying the natural to a depth of approximately 0.3m below ground level (Test Pits 02–06). This indicates comprehensive ground reduction in these areas. Test-pits dug through the natural clay within Barns B1, B2, C and H, as well as within the space between Barns F and H revealed no evidence of earlier structures (Illus 2).

5 DISCUSSION

The following discussion has been divided between the historic building recording and monitoring of ground work.

5.1 Historic building recording

Combining the information gained from the desk-based research with analysis of the historic structures demonstrates that neither method on its own provides an accurate picture of the development of the barn complex. It has been possible to produce a reasonably confident phased evolution of the site, with some degree of certainty for the dates of various elements.

5.1.1 17th/18th century

Only one part of the barn complex can be reasonably dated to this period. The surviving part of the structure is defined as Barn B3 and Barn C. The best preserved part of the structure comprises Barn B3

where two queen post trusses and some square framing survives. At the opposite end of the structure one truss survives intact with the two between this and Barn B3 having had the tie beams (possibly) and upper part of the truss replaced with twin braces. The side frames appear to have been replaced in the 19th century with angle braced and studded frames in this part of the building.

5.1.2 1700–1841

It is likely that sometime during this period Barn B1 was attached to the end of the 17th century barn. This may have infilled a space between the barn later replaced by B2 and the earlier barn. The tithe map shows a short extension on the end of Barn C, although the current extension on the basis of its construction is probably later in date than the one on the map.

5.1.3 1841–1878

It is during this period that a major remodelling of the barn complex was undertaken. Barns occupying the locations of Barns B2 and D were demolished alongside several other structures. The current Barn B2 was built as an open extension to B1 and a porch and probably new roof added to the latter. Barn C appears to have been reframed (and the brick plinth possibly built beneath it), although much of the roof structure and trusses were retained. Barn D/E was added to the side of Barn C at the same time, and the two central trusses located at this point were remodelled.

It is also likely that Barn F/G was added at right angles to the end of Barn D/E shortly after the latter was completed. In this case there appears to be quite a bit of reuse of older timbers (possibly deriving from demolished structures elsewhere on the site).

5.1.4 1878–20th century

At some point during the early part of the 20th century the southwest end of Barn D/E, 'Barn E', was converted to house plant and hoppers. The end truss of the barn has a first floor door for loading and the ground floor retains the remains of drive wheels and cogs as well as the chute from which the processed product would be emitted. A simple lean-to appears to have occupied the site adjacent to this and Barn D since before 1878, although the current one appears to be later in date than that on the basis that its current timbers are in contact with the ground and unlikely therefore to be original (i.e. would have rotted over that time period).

The range next to the entrance to Barn B2, constructed of telegraph poles is a modern replacement on the site of a 19th century structure. The brick-built garage (Barn H) is late 20th century in date.

5.2 Monitoring

No evidence of significant archaeological remains was found within the DA. Other than evidence for ground level reduction, the monitoring revealed no evidence for past activity of any date either within or outside the buildings. Ground reduction comprised wholesale removal of topsoil and subsoil within the entire development area. This was most likely undertaken in preparation for the construction of the barns. It is not clear whether this was

done in a single phase or over a longer period as more buildings were added. The ground reduction has had the effect of removing any previous remains that may have been present within the vicinity of the barns. This and the negative evidence from monitoring of groundworks indicate that there is no potential for archaeological remains within the DA and that the development has not negatively impacted any sub-surface remains.

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7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Description	Context details
001	Topsoil	Dark grey brown, clayey silt, loose with moderate frequency of brick rubble, mixed stone and CBM inclusions. Max depth 50mm.
002	Made ground	Mid brown grey, clayey silt, moderate compaction, mixed with disturbed topsoil. High frequency of brick rubble, CBM, slate and stone inclusions. Max depth 0.3m
003	Barn footings	Construction technique varies along between the various barns. Solid brick coursing in lime mortar, or a mix of brick and stone set in concrete.
004	Natural clay	Light brown grey silty clay with areas of chalk inclusions.

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	Colour	B+W	Digital	Direction	Description
01	1/10	1/10	1	E	Test pit 2
02	1/9	1/9	2	E	Test pit 4
03	1/8	1/8	3	SE	Test pit 5
04	1/7	1/7	4	SE	Test pit 6
05	1/6	1/6	5	SW	Test pit 7
06	1/5	1/5	6	SW	Outside of NE end of barn
07	–	–	7	SE	Test pit 8
08	1/4	1/4	8	SE	Test pit 8
09	1/3	1/3	9	NW	Test pit 9
10	1/2	1/2	10	NW	Test pit 10
11	1/1	1/1	11	SE	Test pit 11
12	–	–	12	NE	Interior of barn
13	2/36	2/36	13	SE	Test pit 12
14	2/35	2/35	14	NW	Test pit 13
15	2/34	2/34	15	NW	Test pit 13
16	2/33	2/33	16	SE	Test pit 14
17	2/32	2/32	17	NW	Test pit 15
18	2/31	2/31	18	NE	Test pit 16
19	–	–	19	SE	Interior of barn
20	2/30	2/30	20	SE	Test pit 17
21	–	–	21	E	General shot of barn
22	–	–	22	NE	General shot of burnt out barn
23	–	–	23	SE	General shot of burnt out barn

Photo	Colour	B+W	Digital	Direction	Description
24	–	–	24	NW	Location of test pits 1, 18 and 19
25	–	–	25	NE	Test pit 18
26	–	–	26	NW	Test pit 19 section
27	–	–	27	SE	General shot of barn
28	–	–	28	SE	General shot of barn
29	–	–	29		Interior of barn

Appendix 1.3 Test pit register

TP	Description of deposit	Depth of deposit (m)	Max depth of test pit (m)	Ground level m AOD
01	Made ground	0–0.3		67.80
	Natural clay	0.3+	0.3	
02	Topsoil	0–0.03		68.85
	Natural clay	0.3+	0.3	
03	Topsoil	0–0.05		69.16
	Made ground	0.05–0.31		
	Natural clay	0.31+	0.31	
04	Topsoil	0–0.05		67.62
	Made ground	0.05–0.3		
	Natural clay	0.3+	0.3	
05	Topsoil	0–0.05		67.27
	Made ground	0.05–0.3		
	Natural clay	0.3+	0.3	
06	Topsoil	0–0.05		66.34
	Made ground	0.05–0.31		
	Natural clay	0.31+	0.31	
07	Barn footings	0–0.4		65.62
	Natural clay	0.4+	0.45	
08	Barn footings	0–0.4		66.62
	Natural clay	0.4+	0.5	
09	Barn footings	0–0.27		66.60
	Natural clay	0.27+	0.5	
10	Barn footings	0–0.6		67.89
	Natural clay	0.6+	0.67	
11	Barn footings	0–0.31		67.80
	Natural clay	0.31+	0.67	
12	Barn footings	0–0.27		67.85
	Natural clay	0.27+	0.63	
13	Barn footings	0–0.24		67.88

TP	Description of deposit	Depth of deposit (m)	Max depth of test pit (m)	Ground level m AOD
	Natural clay	0.24+	0.53	
14	Barn footings	0–0.23		67.92
	Natural clay	0.23+	0.53	
15	Barn footings	0–0.54		67.96
	Natural clay	0.54+	0.66	
16	Barn footings	0–0.22		67.81
	Natural clay	0.22+	0.6	
17	Barn footings	0–0.2		67.79
	Natural clay	0.2+	0.2	
18	Made ground	0–0.2		67.81
	Natural clay	0.2+	0.2	
19	Made ground	0–0.2		68.04
	Natural clay	0.2+	0.2	



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