



Rose and Crown Public House Sandridge, Hertfordshire

Historic Building Record



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Republica Ltd, on behalf of EI Group to produce a targeted historic building record of the Grade II listed Rose and Crown public house, Sandridge. Conditional listed building consent has been granted for internal and external repairs, repairs to boundary wall and replacement of existing signage. The property is centred on National Grid Reference 516992 210452.

The scope of the historic building recording exercise was to produce a descriptive-analytical (Historic England Level 2-3) record of the walls to be exposed, specifically the north-east and south-west gable end elevations of the main range and the (eastern most) south-east gable end elevation of the rear range. The record combines a descriptive and analytical written account of the building and its exposed elevations, a drawn record of the exposed elevations as produced from dimensioned sketches and a photographic record, a selection of which appears in this report.

The public house is described in the list entry as a 16th century or earlier public house with 17th century extensions and late 18th century brick front. Each exposed elevation revealed a timber post-and-truss cross-frames consistent with the 16th and 17th century dates suggested in the list entry. The north-east and south-east frames were mounted on brick plinth walls, the latter of which contained a blocked opening.

The principal timbers of the cross-frames are all heavily weathered as if they had previously been exposed and many appear to be badly degraded. All the frames have lost some of their integrity and coherence with evidence of possible late 18th and 19th century alteration. This includes the replacement/addition of the majority of studs in the elevations. Blocked windows have been revealed, one in the south-east and two north-east elevations. In addition, all the exposed elevations have been subject to modern mid-late 20th century repairs, especially the south-west one.

The evidence revealed and recorded in the historic building recording exercise appears consistent with the description of the public house provided in the list entry. However, there is a limited range of dating criteria for timber framed buildings and the majority can only be dated approximately.

This report has ensured that a lasting record of the exposed timber-framed gable walls has been captured prior to the re-rendering works

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The project was commissioned by Republica Ltd, on behalf of EI Group, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Ian Fake in this regard. The advice and assistance of Laura Levitt, Conservation Officer at St Albans City and District Council is acknowledged.

The fieldwork was conducted by Grace Flood and Bob Davis, the report and drawings were completed by Grace Flood with other graphics completed by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



Rose and Crown public house Sandridge, Hertfordshire

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Republica Ltd, on behalf of EI Group (hereafter 'the Client'), to produce a targeted historic building record of the Rose and Crown public house (P.H.), 24 High Street, Sandridge, St Albans, AL4 9DA, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 516992 210452 (Figure 1). The property is a Grade II listed building situated in the Sandridge conservation area.

1.1.2 Listed building consent (Ref: 5/2017/0333) was granted by St Albans City and District Council (SACDC) for internal and external repairs, repairs to boundary wall and replacement of existing signage. The following condition (3) relates to the historic environment:

Prior to the commencement of development, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall include details of the way in which the underlying timber structure of the building shall be recorded following removal of the render (e.g. photographic and written descriptions of the timber structure). Following completion of the works an evaluation report of the findings shall be submitted to the Local Planning authority.

Reason: In order that the special architectural or historic interest of this Listed Building is recorded. To comply with Policy 86 of the St. Albans District Local Plan Review 1994

1.1.3 The scope of the building recording was confirmed following correspondence with Laura Levitt, Conservation Officer (CO) at SACDC Council. The CO requested that, following removal of the external sand-cement render, a Level 2-3 (descriptive-analytical) record of the walls to be exposed (front right-hand gable wall, front left-hand gable walls, rear right-hand gable to bar) would be required in order to satisfy the condition. In addition, the CO at SACDC requested a proviso that a Level 4 (comprehensive analytical) record should be carried out "in the event that something of great significance is found". Levels of record are set out in the Historic England (HE) document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).

1.1.4 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017), which was submitted to and approved by the CO at SACDC in advance of the work.

1.2 Site location and description

1.2.1 The Rose & Crown P.H. is located in the centre of Sandridge on the corner (south side) between High Street and House Lane, and opposite The Green Man public house. The village of Sandridge is situated between St Albans (3.5 km to the south-west) and Wheathampstead (3.6 km to the north) in central Hertfordshire (**Figure 1**).



- 1.2.2 The Rose & Crown is a Grade II listed public house (List entry Number: 1175613) of two-storeys, which is L-shaped in plan. The listing description is as follows:
- 1.2.3 *Public House. C16 and probably earlier. Extended on S and on rear N in C17. Brick-fronted in later C18, now painted. Timber frame. Slate roof. Plastered S gable end. 2 storeys. 3 C19-20 wood casements, upper windows with cambered gauged brick lintels. Floor band. Ground floor with door towards right, flanked by canted casement bays. On left centre is a later C17 ridge chimney stack of 2 shafts. Inside is a low-ceiling C16 bay in centre, probably a cross wing or inserted floor. Inglenook inserted to N of this bay with a good late C17 newel staircase attached on rear. S bay with chamfer-stopped beam and smaller staircase. The N extension is a barn with tarred plinth and weatherboarded walls. Rear elevation of main part has, on left, a late C17 red brick stack with 2 shafts. Large gabled dormer.*
- 1.2.4 The main range of the building runs parallel with the High Street (**Plates 1-3**). It is aligned north-east to south-west on its long-axis, with gables at both ends. These are the front left-hand gable and front right-hand gable walls identified above (**Plates 2 and 3** respectively). The rear range of the building is aligned north-west to south-east on its long axis, along House Lane (**Plate 4**). Its south-east elevation is divided into two gables. The eastern one is the rear right-hand gable identified above (**Plate 5**).
- 1.2.5 There is a beer garden to the south (rear) of the public house (**Plate 6**) as well as a car park to the south-east, which is accessed from House Lane. It is separated from the public house and garden by a white picket fence.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the Historic Building Recording (HBR) exercise were stated in the WSI.
- 2.1.2 The aims or purpose of the historic building record, in line with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014a) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic England: a guide to good practice* (Historic England 2016), was to:
- Establish the character, history, dating, form and development of a specified building or structure
 - Provide a better understanding of the building or structure (where possible within the confines of the works), compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.
- 2.1.3 The objectives were achieved by making a descriptive-analytical record of the underlying timber structure of the exposed gable walls and any fabric within these areas of the building revealed following removal of the external sand cement render, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2-3 record (Historic England 2016).
- 2.1.4 The recorded data from the building record will be made publicly available via this report (and if warranted publication) and the project archive.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A descriptive-analytical record was made of the underlying timber structure of the building and any exposed fabric commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level

2-3 record (Historic England 2016). The specific methods used to achieve this level of building record are outlined below.

Photographic record

- 2.2.2 An initial photographic record was compiled of the gable walls to be affected by the repair works, prior to the commencement of works or erection of scaffolding.
- 2.2.3 Following the removal of the sand-cement render from the gable walls, a detailed photographic record was made of the underlying timber structure and exposed fabric of the building based on the requirements for a Historic England Level 2-3 record (Historic England 2016).
- 2.2.4 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III full frame digital camera (with 21-megapixel capability). The photography followed Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b and 2016).
- 2.2.5 A photographic scale of an appropriate size was included in all detailed views, where possible. The location and direction of photographic views was recorded on the Site plan drawing. Accompanying photographic registers recorded, as a minimum, the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject and location.
- 2.2.6 The full photographic record, together with annotated plans and photographic registers, form part of the project archive. Selected images from the photographic record have been used to illustrate this report.

Drawn record

- 2.2.7 The drawn record comprises the reproduction of the 'as existing' surveyed elevation drawings which were previously surveyed and provided by the Client. Hard copies of these drawings were taken onto site during the recording programme and checked for accuracy.
- 2.2.8 Measured dimensions and details of the underlying timber structure and any exposed fabric revealed following removal of the external sand cement render were measured onto the 'as existing' surveyed elevation drawings as well as information such as evidence of historic alteration to the timber frame. Dimensions were recorded using a hand-measuring-tape and laser distance measurer (Leica *DISTO*TM). The information recorded on Site was added to the existing drawings using AutoCAD 3D Map 2011 software.
- 2.2.9 The drawings were enhanced in line with accepted Historic England drawing conventions for presentation within the report. Hard copies of the drawn record are presented in the project report and archive at a scale of 1:50 (**Figure 2-3**).

Written record

- 2.2.10 This report includes a descriptive-analytical written record of the underlying timber structure and exposed fabric commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2-3 record (Historic England 2016). The written record includes:
- The building's location (NGR and address);
 - Any statutory or non-statutory designations;
 - The date when the record was made, the names(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material

- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
- A brief history of the site and its development gathered from available historic mapping and online sources
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials and layout)
- Detailed description and analysis of the exposed timber frame and any fabric within these areas, including any evidence for alterations/repairs

2.3 Record date, conditions and limitations

- 2.3.1 An initial photographic record of the building exterior was carried out on the 12th September 2017. Following removal of the external sand cement render, the survey of the exposed fabric was carried out on the 10th and 13th October 2017.
- 2.3.2 In order to carry out the repair works, the elevations to be recorded were scaffolded (**Plate 3**). This prevented holistic views of each elevation from a distance, but provided close access to the upper parts of the gables. Therefore, each elevation had to be photographed at close range in sections from beneath and on top of the scaffold lifts.
- 2.3.3 The targeted programme of historic building recording focused specifically on the three elevations exposed. This narrow scope limits the conclusions that can be drawn. A more holistic investigation of the structure and consideration of a wider range of sources may provide further evidence to test and verify the information and conclusions presented here.

3 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This brief historical background has been researched using online resources, which are listed in the references section.

3.2 16th-18th century

- 3.2.1 The listing description suggests that, stylistically, the building appears to be of 16th century or earlier date. This date is suggested following an examination of its substantial timber frame and characteristic post-medieval layout.
- 3.2.2 Few original archives survive relating to the Rose & Crown, although the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies online catalogue contains a single document (HalsRefNo: LS/Var/6/59) dating from September 1786 which recognises 'Jonathan Parsons, of Sandridge, victualler; Thomas Pendred, of Sandridge, victualler and Joseph Canfield, of Sandridge, victualler, sureties, relating to the Rose and Crown, Sandridge, Liberty of St Albans'.

3.3 19th century

- 3.3.1 The 1843 Sandridge parish Tithe map shows that the property had largely achieved its current L-plan footprint by this time, although there was a recess in the rear of the main range. The Tithe map shows that in 1843 the south-west end of the main range abutted the one in the adjacent plot. Also, the rear range of the building appears longer than at present, suggesting that the south-east elevation (the rear right-hand gable) was previously an internal wall.

- 3.3.2 The Site plot (686) is recorded in the Tithe award as the Rose and Crown Public House & Premises occupied by John Higgins. Plot 686a adjacent to the east contains a large irregular C-plan building and is recorded as a Malting House and premises occupied by John House. Both plots were owned by Frederick (Fred^k) Burr. The malting house is likely to have supplied malted barley for beer making within the public house.
- 3.3.3 The 1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Sandridge (1:2,500 scale) shows the property labelled as the 'Rose & Crown (P.H.)'. The bay with the recess appears to have been infilled by a rectangular plan building that jutted out into the street, aligned perpendicular to the main range. The map appears to show it as a separate building rather than a cross-range of the public house. If so, that means the main range of the public house was foreshortened.
- 3.3.4 The 1879 OS map also depicts an additional small rectangular building and a pump immediately to the east of the rear range. The malthouse still existed in 1898 (1:2,500 OS map) but had disappeared and its plot had been joined to the public house one by the time of the 1923 OS map.

3.4 20th century - present

- 3.4.1 Photographs circa 1905 to 1950 (Reg Auckland, Sandridge Village history website and the Francis Frith website) show the main front range of the public house from the south-west and north-west. This includes partial views of the north-east elevation, which previously had a six-light window at ground floor level in place of the current louvre. The circa 1905/1910 photographs also show a timber sign fixed at the front corner of the building at first floor level 'Ye ROSE AND CROWN ADEY & WHITE'S ALES and STOUT' and painted on the side of the building 'WINES AND SPIRITS REFRESHMENTS KEPT BY YORKSHIRE CYCLIST EDGAR SMITH'. The pub sign at the front of the building is marked the 'ROSE and CROWN HOTEL'.
- 3.4.2 The building that jutted out into the street and once abutted the south-west gable end of the main range was demolished at some point between 1960 (1:10,560 OS map) and 1974 (1:2,500 OS map) along with some adjacent terraces. Similarly, the small rectangular building to the east of the rear range had been removed some between 1939-74 and the Rose & Crown P.H. achieved its present footprint by this time.
- 3.4.3 The accessible planning history of the Site shows a number of repairs and interventions over the last 30 years, including alterations to north gable and internal works in 1991 (planning ref: 5/1991/0148), repairs to gable walls and roofs, removal and rebuilding of chimney in 1994 (ref: 5/1994/0362), reinstatement of original cellar with new barrel drop, conversion of the beer store and alteration of toilet accommodation with ancillary alterations in 1995 (ref: 5/1995/0979), repair and replacement of existing damaged external joinery in 2010 (ref: 5/2010/1567) and internal alterations to upgrade means of escape in 2015 (ref: 5/2015/0303).

4 DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 North-east elevation

Description

- 4.1.1 The north-east elevation (the front left-hand gable wall) of the main range faces House Lane (**Figure 1, Plate 2**). The drawn record of the elevation and a selection of the photographic record are presented as **Figure 2** (left) and **Plates 2 and 7-19** respectively).

- 4.1.2 This north-east elevation gable end measures 6.06 m in width and 6.86 m in height (ground level to roof apex). At the base of the elevation is a brick plinth wall, painted black, which stands 1.01 m above ground level and is mounted by a timber (window) sill. The bricks appear to be laid in Flemish bond, although the pattern and dimensions of the bricks are difficult to see beneath the layers of masonry paint. Two vertical planks flank the north (front) corner of the building to form a corner post. These measure 2.95 m long and 0.02 m thick, with their base situated 0.31 m above ground level.
- 4.1.3 Prior to its removal, the rest of the gable end was finished in a sand-cement render painted white. The signage seen in early 20th century photographs had been removed/painted out. Instead, a timber sign 'Rose & Crown' was fixed between a timber louvre to the kitchen at ground level and a three-light timber framed casement window on the first floor, all centred within the elevation (**Plate 2**).
- 4.1.4 The removal of the sand-cement render exposed the timber post-and-truss construction of the main range. The height of the front of the building has been raised and the space in between the earlier and later front pitch of the roof has been infilled with a lightweight timber frame and brick noggin (**Plates 7-13**).
- 4.1.5 The principal elements of the exposed timber cross-frame are pegged together. These comprise a cambered tie-beam (measuring 0.21 m in width) supported on a jowled post, wall plate (seen in profile) with an up-brace at each end, as well as two studs beneath the tie-beam and another beneath the south-east up-brace (**Plate 14**). A slot in the soffit of the other up-brace indicates that a similar stud has been removed (**Plate 15**).
- 4.1.6 The base of the tie-beam (measured at its mid-point) is 3.27 m above ground level. Above the tie-beam, there are queen struts and a collar (0.14 m and 0.18 m wide respectively). The base of the collar (at its mid-point) is approximately 4.77 m above ground level.
- 4.1.7 The soffit (underside) of the tie-beam and collar both have a series of stave holes and the collar has a worn groove along the top to fit staves above it for a wattle and daub panel, which has subsequently been removed. A similar groove along the tie beam was not visible, however it does have four diamond shaped holes in its soffit, presumably for a diamond mullioned window (**Plate 16**).
- 4.1.8 The principal rafters (0.12 m wide) are pegged to the tie-beam and collar and rise to a narrow ridge piece. A clasped purlin rests in a notch at the south-east end of the collar (**Plate 13**) and there is another notch in the opposing (north-west) principal rafter, possibly where another purlin has been removed.
- 4.1.9 Infilling the spaces between the pegged timbers are a series of machine-sawn studs nailed into position (**Plates 9 and 13**). They are fairly regular in size, the majority ranging between 0.065 m and 0.1 m in width and much narrower than the principal, pegged timbers in the elevation. They are fairly evenly spaced, typically 0.3 m apart. Two wider studs (0.15 m wide) exist between the louvre and tie-beam.
- 4.1.10 The nailed studs in the centre of the lower storey (between the pegged studs) are pierced through with slots for a rail (**Plate 17**).
- 4.1.11 A modern stud has been added between the tie-beam and north-west principal rafter for additional support. It is nailed into position and bolted to the rafter. A series of metal bolts have been driven into this rafter and the north-west jowled post to hold these timbers in position. A modern horizontal metal plate and vertical timber battens have been nailed to

timbers on this north-west side of the elevation and extend from the principal rafter to the base of the up-brace (**Plate 11**). Similarly, there are metal straps fitted to some of the studs beneath the tie-beam (**Plate 17**).

- 4.1.12 Above the brick plinth wall, two three-light window frames were revealed either side of the central louvre (**Plates 7-8**). These frames have been inserted into the wall as they cut into the principal posts supporting the up-brace and tie-beam as well as the base of the up-braces. The window frames are considered to be later insertions constructed from machine-sawn softwood timber, jointed rather than nailed together. There are holes in the mullions and the stiles, probably for horizontal glazing bars. The long window sill on top of the plinth wall is shared between these two blocked windows and the existing louvre.
- 4.1.13 The first floor window is cut into the top of the tie-beam (**Plate 10**). It is a three-light casement window, single glazed with two panes per casement and a timber sill. The timber that forms the frame is machine-sawn and neatly finished, more so than the former windows on the ground floor which have a worn appearance.
- 4.1.14 The building has been re-fronted in brick and the height of the front wall raised so the front roof slope had to be reconstructed at a shallower angle. The parts of this later phase roof structure visible in the elevation comprise a light-weight timber frame infilled with brick noggin (**Plates 12-13**). The timber frame consists of a collar, two studs and a tapered brace, which supports the purlin of the raised roof. The timbers are slightly recessed within the brickwork. The red bricks are laid in an irregular (predominantly stretcher) bond, and of regular size, each measuring 0.225 by 0.07 by 0.11 m.
- 4.1.15 The roof of the main range is currently clad in thin slates (**Plate 12**). A brief view inside the roofspace revealed that many of the common rafters have been replaced and several struts and braces have been added (**Plate 18**). However, there does appear to be some earlier timbers left *in-situ* or reused within the roof structure.
- 4.1.16 Between the tie-beam and the first floor window, the ends of first floor floorboards are visible in the elevation (**Plate 19**). The floorboards are 0.02 m thick and vary in width.
- 4.1.17 The majority of timbers in the elevation have battens nailed to their front, probably to take lath and plaster (for example **Plates 7-8** and **14**).

Analysis

- 4.1.18 The timber frame that forms the north-east elevation appears to consist of at least four phases of material, as indicated on **Figure 2** (left).
- 4.1.19 Phase 1a comprises of the principal timbers of the frame including the cambered tie-beam, jowled posts, up-braces, two posts supporting the tie-beam, queen struts, collar, principal rafters and a surviving purlin. These timbers are coherently pegged and jointed together. They are generally larger in size than the secondary and later timbers in the elevation. The timbers also share a similar patina and are heavily worn. The form of the frame created by these principal timbers is consistent with the 16th century (or earlier) date suggested for this part of the building in the list entry.
- 4.1.20 The stave holes and grooves in the tie-beam and collar suggest the frame was previously infilled with wattle and daub. Also, the diamond holes in the soffit of the tie-beam may indicate the position of a former window immediately below it. The position of this possible window does not fit comfortably with the current first floor level, so it was likely removed when this floor was created.



- 4.1.21 Roof-trusses with tie-beams are a long-standing carpentry tradition with little variation. Cambered tie-beams are found in medieval buildings but are not exclusive to this period (Harris, 1997, 75).
- 4.1.22 Phase 2a includes several alterations to the elevation connected to the re-fronting of the building in brick, which the list entry dates to the late 18th century. This increased the height of the front of the building, which changed the roof pitch and increased the volume of space available at high level. The lightweight timber frame and brick noggin that infills the gap between the old and existing roof slopes appears consistent with the suggested late 18th century date.
- 4.1.23 The current first floor level is interrupted by the up-braces so does not appear consistent with the principal frame. It is more likely contemporary with the re-fronting of the building to take advantage of the increased space. As previously stated it is likely that a window below the tie-beam was removed when the first floor was inserted, so new windows would be required to light the changed internal spaces. The first floor window and ground floor louvre and former windows all respect the current first floor level. The appearance and method of construction of the former windows is consistent with the late 18th century date suggested by the list entry. While the appearance (form, style and the neat finish of the timbers) of the first floor window suggest that although the opening may date to the late 18th century, the window itself is a later, possibly late 19th century, replacement. It appears to be the same window pictured in circa 1905 photographs of the building (Sandridge Village History website).
- 4.1.24 Phase 3a groups together the likely 19th century fabric. This includes the majority of the studs inserted into the elevation, based on their appearance including their size, patina and nail fixings. The studs were likely added in order to finish the wall in lath and plaster, which requires relatively close, evenly spaced fixing points. The battens studded with nails fixed to the front of these studs (and the majority of timbers in the elevation) are also indicative of a lath and plaster finish. Although cladding in plaster is a long-established technique, it is mostly a fashion of the 18th and 19th centuries. Cladding the building could improve its weather-resistance as well as hide old-fashioned, decayed or lesser quality timbers behind a more fashionable façade (Brunskill 1999 53-54). Therefore, the wall finish of the elevation appears to have progressed from wattle and daub to lath and plaster to sand-cement render.
- 4.1.25 The louvre is one of very few modern interventions in this elevation. The 'c.1905. Centre of Village looking south.' photograph (Sandridge Village History website) shows that the side windows on the ground floor had been blocked, but there was still a central window, which appears to be a horizontal sliding sash (3 panes per sash) with a timber lintel overhead. This window still existed circa 1930 (Sandridge Village History website, 1930s publicity card) but has since been replaced by the louvre, possibly as part of one of the 1990s planning applications.
- 4.1.26 Other modern interventions comprise repairs to the timber frame. This includes the aforementioned modern stud between the tie-beam and north-west rafter, the stud frame applied to the north-west side of the elevation and the series of metal bolts pinning the north-west principal rafter and jowled post into position.

4.2 South-west elevation

Description

- 4.2.1 The south-west elevation (the front right-hand gable wall) faces the adjacent car lot. The drawn record and a selection of the photographic record are presented as **Figure 2** (right) and **Plates 3** and **20-29** respectively).
- 4.2.2 As with the north-east elevation, the south-west elevation gable end was previously finished in a sand-cement render. When this render and a metal mesh underneath it were removed, the timber post-and-truss construction of the main range was exposed. It is identical in width to the north-east elevation recorded (6.06 m) but slightly reduced in height (6.68 m).
- 4.2.3 The revealed cross-frame is similar, although not an identical arrangement to the one visible in the north-east elevation. It comprises a pegged cambered tie-beam, collar and queen strut roof structure and brick noggin infill between the principal (north-west) rafter of the cross-frame and current front roof pitch. A modern framework of 4" by 2" (0.1 m x 0.05 m) timbers, bolted and nailed together, has been inserted beneath the tie-beam to provide support (**Plates 20-21**).
- 4.2.4 The tie-beam measures 0.21 m in width and its base measures 3.04 m above ground level (measured at the mid-point; **Plate 21**). Its face of the timber appeared heavily weathered and degraded. When recorded, the north-west end of the tie beam remained hidden behind render so it is uncertain how it is supported. The south-east end is supported by a modern post. This is bolted to an earlier post behind it. The earlier post is connected to a down brace, which fails to respect two empty mortice and peg holes in the side of the post that may have been a mid-rail and brace that have been removed (**Plate 24**).
- 4.2.5 Five surviving studs are pegged beneath the tie-beam, with metal L-plates providing additional support (**Plates 20-21**). The studs range from 0.11 to 0.15 m wide and are unevenly spaced, suggesting that other studs have been removed. The bases of four of the studs have rotted away so these timbers swing freely from the tie-beam.
- 4.2.6 The sill beam comprises two timbers of unequal length connected with a scarf joint (**Plate 20** and **25**). The base of the sill beam measures 0.31 m above ground level, it is 0.15 m wide and 5.66 m long in total. The scarf joint is located towards the south-east side of the elevation, 1.36 m from this end of the beam (measured along its top edge). The longer of the two timbers is machine-sawn with a neat finish whereas the shorter timber (**Plate 25**) is heavily weathered with a patina similar to the tie-beam and has two peg holes and a worn mortice joint located towards its base, which suggests it has been rotated and reused.
- 4.2.7 The aforementioned down brace is supported by two machine-sawn struts (**Plate 25**). The brace is heavily weathered and the majority of it is a similar patina to the principal elements of the cross frame such as the tie-beam and collar. However, the top end of the brace is less weathered and appears machine-sawn like the struts that support it and the longer sill beam timber.
- 4.2.8 Off-centre within the elevation is a post which runs from the sill beam to a ceiling beam visible in profile (**Plate 26**). It measures 0.14 m wide and 1.14 m long. The end of the ceiling beam above it measures 0.235 wide by 0.18 m high. It appears to be chamfered, although the lower corners are heavily weathered so this is uncertain. Floor joists measuring 0.95 m high run horizontally from the ceiling beam. The ones to the south-east connect to the earlier of the two posts on this side of the building. The ends of modern tongue and groove floorboards can be seen above these floor joists. This first floor level is only 1.8 m above

the exterior ground level. Possibly the interior ground floor level is lower within this part of the public house, but this has not been confirmed as the building was not entered during the recording.

- 4.2.9 The collar measures 4.57 m above ground level (measured to its base) and is 0.15 m wide (**Plate 22**). Like the tie-beam, the face of the collar is heavily worn and degraded. The north-east end appears to be pegged to be principal rafter although the worn state of the timber meant the peg was not obvious (**Plate 27**). Its south-east end rests in a notch cut into the principal rafter. Notches in the top of the collar indicate the position of purlins that have been removed. The south-east purlin has been replaced by another in a slightly higher position (**Plate 28**). A groove along the top of the collar suggests the top of the gable was previously infilled with wattle and daub (**Plate 29**). However, there are no corresponding stave holes in the principal rafters.
- 4.2.10 There are five studs between the collar and the tie-beam, three wide ones (0.13-0.16 m wide) interspaced with two narrower ones (0.065-0.07 m wide; **Plate 21**). These appear to be pegged, although the pegs were difficult to see, so are not marked on **Figure 2**. Nailed studs are located towards the outer edges of the elevation, filling the space between the tie-beam and principal rafters.
- 4.2.11 The principal rafters of the cross-frame are pegged to the tie-beam and meet a narrow ridge piece at the apex of the roof (**Plate 23**). The lower end of the north-west rafter has been replaced by a modern timber and supported by modern studs bolted together. This rafter narrows above the collar (from 0.2 m to 0.85 m), apparently to accommodate the missing purlin. Conversely, the south-east rafter remains a consistent width (0.15 m visible).
- 4.2.12 The front slope of the roof was rebuilt at a shallower angle when the building was re-fronted in brick. Elements of this later phase roof visible in the elevation include the aforementioned ridge-piece, a principal rafter, collar, a post supporting a purlin and a stud. The space between these timbers are infilled with brick noggin, with the timbers recessed slightly from the face of the brickwork (**Plate 27**). The fabric and form are similar to the later phase roof structure visible in the north-east elevation and must have been constructed at the same time.
- 4.2.13 Behind the cross-frame, the ground floor walls have been lined with silver-backed insulation boards and lagging fabric (**Plate 20**). Between the mid-rail and the collar, the back of the internal lath and plaster walls are visible (**Plate 21**).
- 4.2.14 At the lower south-east side of the elevation there is some remnant internal lath and plaster visible and stub brick walls behind the cross-frame (**Plate 25**). The bricks are long and thin (0.23 by 0.06 by 0.10 m) and appear to be handmade and irregularly formed. Six courses of red brick bonded with sandy yellow mortar and laid in English bond were visible. Above this was a timber planks with another course of rowlock bricks (laid on their side).

Analysis

- 4.2.15 Cartographic sources and early 20th century photographs indicate that this elevation previously abutted a neighbouring building which was demolished at some point between 1960 (1:10,560 OS map) and 1974 (1:2,500 OS map).
- 4.2.16 Like the north-east elevation, the timber frame can be separated into at least four phases (**Figure 2** right).



- 4.2.17 The list entry suggests that the main range of the building was extended south(-west) in the 17th century and the Phase 1b principal timbers (cambered tie-beam, studs, queen posts, collar and principal rafters) are consistent with this date in terms of their size, pegged construction and patina. The timbers are heavily worn, which suggests they have been exposed to the elements for a long period. The frame appears less coherent than that of the north-east elevation because many of the timbers are degraded and no longer connect to each other. Also, a modern timber frame has been inserted to shore up, and in some areas replace the damaged principals (such as the north-west rafter).
- 4.2.18 The pitch of the roof in a timber-framed building is largely dictated by the type of roof covering it is designed to support. The pitch of the cross-frame rafters is 47° and this may indicate that the building was originally thatched (usually a pitch of about 50°). Whereas, the later front pitch of the roof is 35° is more suited to the existing slates (Brunskill, 1999, 60).
- 4.2.19 Phase 2b in the south-west elevation and Phase 2a identified in the north-east elevation are identical as they relate to the same event: the re-fronting of the main range in brick and its increase in height. The list entry suggests that this occurred in the late 18th century, and the light-weight timber frame and brick noggin that support the front slope of the roof are consistent with that date.
- 4.2.20 The reduced width of the north-east rafter, the lack of stave holes in both principal rafters to correspond with the groove on the collar as well as the uncomfortable notched joint between the collar and the south-east rafter all suggest that the upper part of the cross frame has been rejigged, possibly at the same time that the front slope of the roof was altered.
- 4.2.21 Phase 3a on the north-west elevation and Phase 3b on the south-west both indicate probable 19th century alterations, but may have occurred at different dates and/or several stages. On the south-west elevation, the major likely 19th century alteration is the replacement/repair of the sill beam and insertion of the down brace and struts for support.
- 4.2.22 The principal timbers in this cross-frame are heavily weathered, which suggests they have been exposed/external for a long period of time. The 1843 tithe map overlaid with the 1879 1:2,500 OS map appears to show that this cross-frame formed the north-east side of a recessed bay within the main range. If so, it would have been partially external in 1843 but built up against prior to 1879. This suggests a possible 1843-1879 date for the Phase 3b fabric, as the cross-frame would likely have been fully exposed and easier to access immediately prior to the construction of the abutting mid-19th century building.
- 4.2.23 The bricks in the south-east corner of the elevation appear to form the back of a former fireplace. Brick dimensions, their method of manufacture and favoured brick bond patterns have changed over time. The long and thin shape and size of the bricks appear consistent the dimensions established by the Brickmaker's Charter in 1571 (9 by 4 ½ by 2 ¼ inches; Brunskill 1990, 36) and are laid in English bond which flourished in the medieval period and remained in common use up to the early 17th century (ibid 51). Therefore, this feature appears to be of 16th or 17th century date. However, fireplaces are not usually constructed adjacent to a cross-frame because of the risk of fire. Future investigation of the interior of the building may provide more information to explain the origin and unusual position of this feature.
- 4.2.24 The modern repairs to this elevation show that it has previously been exposed. The first opportunity for modern repairs to take place would have been at some point between 1960

and 1974 when the abutting 19th century building and terrace were removed. The modern timber that has replaced the lower end of the north-west rafter and the struts beneath it have a dark patina and are held in place by rusted bolts that appear consistent with a mid-20th century date. Conversely, the framework of timbers supporting the tie-beam appear more recent and were likely inserted as part of one of the 1990s planning applications.

4.3 South-east elevation

Description

- 4.3.1 The south-east elevation is the rear right-hand gable identified in the introduction. The drawn record and a selection of the photographic record are presented as **Figure 3** and **Plates 4-5** and **30-40**).
- 4.3.2 Similar to the two other elevations recorded, when the sand-cement render was removed it revealed the timber post-and-truss construction behind. The gable end measures 4.495 m in width and 6.03 m in height.
- 4.3.3 The exposed elevation has a brick plinth wall measuring 1.12 m high with four straight joints, which suggest it was constructed in at least four stages. Above the plinth wall is a timber cross frame with a sill beam, jowled posts, down braces, cambered tie-beam, queen struts, collar, principal rafters and numerous studs as well as an inserted window above the tie-beam (**Plates 30-31**). First floor floorboards supported by an axial ceiling beam are also visible within the elevation.
- 4.3.4 The two sections of brickwork at the south-west side of the elevation appear very similar and only the straight joint suggests they were constructed at different times (**Plate 32**). The red bricks are laid in no discernible pattern. They are long and thin, typically measuring 0.21 m by 0.047 m by 0.1 m, and are irregularly formed and appear handmade. They are bonded together with very friable sandy yellow mortar.
- 4.3.5 The rest of the brick plinth wall is subdivided into three and contains a central blocked opening (**Plate 30**). The brickwork either side of the opening is constructed of red bricks 0.215 m by 0.06 m by 0.105 m laid mostly in Flemish bond, although this pattern is not consistent. The bricks are bonded with a cementitious white mortar. Closer bricks either side of the blocked opening indicate that it was constructed as part of the wall rather than a later insertion. The sections of wall to the south-west and north-east of the blocked opening are capped by a course of rowlocks and headers respectively.
- 4.3.6 The blocked opening measures 1.22 m in width. The blocking is constructed of red bricks slightly thicker than those either side (0.065 m thick) bonded together with a cream coloured cementitious mortar in no obvious pattern. It is capped by a course of rowlocks. The cross-frame above the plinth wall restricts the height of the opening and it appears too low for pedestrian access.
- 4.3.7 The majority of principal timbers within the cross-frame are pegged together and share a similar heavily weathered patina. The sill beam measures 0.17 m thick and its face is heavily worn, revealing the pegged ends of some of the studs above. At either end of the sill beam there are jowled posts which support the cambered tie-beam and wall plates (seen in profile). The width of the posts varies from 0.16 m at the base to 0.3 m at the head. The north-east jowled post sits on the sill beam of the north-east wall of the rear range. Each post has a down-brace nailed into a notch lap and tenoned into the sill beam. Below these existing down-braces, each jowled post has an empty pegged half lap joint angled down as if earlier down-braces have been removed (**Plates 33-34**).

- 4.3.8 The cambered tie-beam measures approximately 3.2 m above the ground (measured from the base mid-point) and 0.18 m wide. Stave holes in the tie-beam soffit indicate that the cross-frame was previously infilled with wattle and daub panels (**Plate 35**). Below the tie-beam are two-surviving pegged studs and a mortice for third one. The surviving studs vary in thickness and are clearly hand-tooled rather than machine-sawn. The missing stud has been replaced by a modern timber, slightly off-set.
- 4.3.9 Other studs below the tie-beam have been nailed into notched lap joints (**Plate 31**). One of these timbers has an empty mortice and several pegs holes which suggest it is reused (**Plate 30** and **36**). Shorter studs measuring 0.79 m in height have been applied to the face of the jowled posts and sill beams. Also, a rail (0.08 m wide) has been applied to the jowled posts at a level 1.91 m above the ground (measured to its base; **Plate 30**).
- 4.3.10 Above, the tie-beam is pegged to the principal rafters and the north-east queen strut which appears to be integral to the cross-frame (**Plate 31**). The south-west queen strut a through-mortice and two peg holes, it is longer than the other strut and cut into the tie-beam so appears to be a reused timber inserted into the cross-frame (**Plate 37**).
- 4.3.11 In addition to the queen struts there are a number of studs nailed into notched lap joints cut into the tie-beam and/or collar (**Plate 31** and **37**). These range from 0.08 m to 0.1 m in width and are spaced fairly regularly, 0.3-0.35 m apart.
- 4.3.12 A two-light timber window frame (0.685 m high by 0.67 m wide; **Plate 37**) has been inserted above the tie-beam on the south-west side of the elevation between the reused queen strut and a nailed stud. Like the former ground floor windows in the north-east elevation, there are holes in the front of the stiles and mullion for horizontal glazing bars, which suggest each light was subdivided into at least three panes.
- 4.3.13 The collar measures 4.37 m above ground level (measured from its base) and 0.15 m wide (**Plate 31**). It is pegged to the principal rafters either side and the queen struts below. The top of the collar has a notch at either end to hold a clasped purlin, but the existing purlins are modern replacements. As with the tie-beam the collar soffit has a series of stave holes to take wattle and daub.
- 4.3.14 The principal rafters are pegged to the tie-beam and collar and appear integral to the cross-frame. They are partially obscured behind the barge boards of the roof, but are at least 0.105 m wide. Above the collar the width of both rafters is reduced to accommodate the clasped purlins (**Plate 38**).
- 4.3.15 The space above the collar has been reconstructed with a series of five modern studs overlaid by a metal mesh and plasterboard (**Plate 39**). A security light is fixed at the top of the gable. Behind the cross-frame, modern braces have been fitted between the tie-beam and modern purlins to provide additional support. Looking into the roofspace, it is clear that this range of the building has been re-roofed with modern softwood timbers (**Plate 40**).
- 4.3.16 The end of the ceiling beam visible in the elevation measures 0.1 m wide by 0.16 m high. It is chamfered at its lower corners. The floor joists supporting the first floor are recessed behind the cross-frame and were not clearly visible. The first floor level measures 2.17 m above the ground. Floorboards are 0.02 m thick and vary in width, although there are typically one and two half-boards visible between each stud (**Plate 30**).
- 4.3.17 There is a patch of surviving lath and plaster immediately beneath the tie-beam (**Plate 36**). Series of nails and broken laths fixed to other studs suggest that the whole wall beneath

the tie-beam was covered with lath and plaster at some point. Internally, the ground floor walls are lath and plastered whereas the first floor wall is partially lined with horizontal planks (**Plate 30**).

- 4.3.18 A modern ventilation fan is located on the south-west side of the elevation partially obscured by some studs (**Plate 5 and 30**).

Analysis

- 4.3.19 The list entry identifies the rear range as a 17th century barn extension to the public house. 19th century and early 20th century cartographic sources (1843 Tithe map to the 1939 1:2,500 OS map) depict that the rear range previously extended further south-east but was foreshortened to its current length at some point between 1939 and 1975. This suggests that the south-east elevation recorded used to be internal within the rear range.
- 4.3.20 The appearance and dimensions of the bricks at the south-west corner of the elevation suggest that this part of the wall may be of 16th – 17th century date. The appearance of the rest of the brickwork is more consistent with an 18th or 19th century date although the blocking is clearly a later infill. The blocked opening appears too low for pedestrian access as it is restricted by the sill beam above. The function of such a low opening is unclear, although it could represent a hatchway. Another possibility is that the ground level or internal floor level has been raised since the opening was constructed, reducing its height.
- 4.3.21 As with the other elevations, many elements of the cross-frame appear to be later insertions, replacements or reused timbers. The coherence of the original frame has been lost.
- 4.3.22 The pegged elements of the cross-frame appear consistent with the 17th century date suggested by the list entry. This phase of construction has been identified as Phase 1c (**Figure 3**). As with the timbers in the other elevations, these principal timbers are heavily weathered and must have been exposed at some point, although most recently they have been rendered. Again, similar to the other elevations recorded, the wall finish on the south-east elevation appears to have progressed from wattle and daub to lath and plaster to sand-cement render.
- 4.3.23 Phase 2c involves the replacement of the original down-braces and insertion/replacement of many of the studs, some of which are reused elements. The window sits snugly between one of these reused timbers and a nailed stud, which suggests it was built specifically to fit in that space. Besides the two reused studs, the majority of these timbers are machine-sawn and nailed into place, often notch-lapped into the principals of the cross frame. The appearance of the window frame is very similar to the former ground floor level in the north-east elevation. The appearance, patina and method of construction and assembly suggests an 18th or 19th century date.
- 4.3.24 A few short studs and a rail have been identified as Phase 3c elements. Like the majority of the Phase 2c timbers the Phase 3c studs are machine-sawn but appear less weathered. Unlike the Phase 2c timbers, they have been applied to the front of principal timbers rather than notch-lapped into them. Their appearance is consistent with a 19th century date.
- 4.3.25 Modern interventions in this elevation include the ventilation fan and a couple of additional supports added at low level and the replacement stud beneath the tie-beam. However, the majority of modern fabric is located at the top of the gable, which was likely reconstructed when the range was re-roofed, possibly in the 1990s as several of the planning applications refer to alterations to the gables and roofs of the building.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary and conclusions

- 5.1.1 The achievement of the aims and objectives of the building recording exercise was restricted by the targeted nature of the record, focused specifically on the three gable end elevations exposed.
- 5.1.2 This report brings together the three constituent parts of the historic building record: a descriptive and analytical written account of the three elevations exposed, the drawn record (**Figures 2-3**) produced from dimensioned sketches made on Site and a selection of the photographic record as plates.
- 5.1.3 The list entry suggests that the Rose and Crown P.H. originated in the 16th century or earlier, extended to the south-west and the rear of the building to the south-east in the 17th and brick-fronted in the later 18th.
- 5.1.4 The exterior of the public house has a predominantly 18th-19th century character because of its re-fronting in brick, the cladding of its timber frame in render and weather-boarding, and brick chimney stacks. The list entry indicates that the interior of the public house has the characteristics of a 16th/17th century building.
- 5.1.5 Removal of the render on the north-east, south-west and south-east gable ends confirmed that the building is of timber framed construction, comprising timber post-and-truss (pegged) construction. In the case of the north-east and south-east elevations, the post-and-truss cross-frames are mounted on top of brick plinth walls. The exposed fabric appears consistent with the dates suggested in the list entry, i.e. the north-east elevation 16th century and south-west and south-east elevations 17th century. However, all of the cross-frames have lost some of their integrity and coherence with evidence of later possibly late 18th and 19th century alteration as well as mid-late 20th century repairs.
- 5.1.6 Some information about the 19th and 20th century development of the building was gleaned from online resources including photographs and map evidence. Further documentary research was beyond the scope of this record, but sources held at the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies and the St Albans & Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society may be useful for further research.
- 5.1.7 While almost all the revealed fabric appears to be consistent with the dates suggested in the list entry, it is possible that further investigation, involving a less targeted, more holistic approach to the building, as well as a programme of dendrochronology may provide further evidence to better understand the chronological development of the building.
- 5.1.8 This report has ensured that a lasting record of the exposed timber-framed gable walls has been captured prior to the re-rendering works.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive

- 6.1.1 The resulting archive from the building recording work will consist of digital images of records produced on site, a selection of the relevant digital photographs taken on site, photography registers and a digital copy of this report.



- 6.1.2 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.
- 6.1.3 A copy of the final report will be supplied to the CO at SACDC and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) within six weeks of the approval of the draft report by SACDC. On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with Verulamium Museum, under the museum identifier **RCS17**.

6.2 Publication

- 6.2.1 Following approval of the report by SACDC, publication of the results of the building recording (to summary level in the round up of archaeology in Hertfordshire Archaeology and History journal) will be undertaken in 2018.

6.3 Copyright

- 6.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The Verulamium Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 6.3.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) where it can be freely copied without reference to WA for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
- 6.3.3 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

6.4 Security copy

- 6.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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The Genealogist: Tithe maps. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/tithe> (accessed 25 Oct 2017)

1848 Sandridge Parish Tithe Map (The National Archives ref. IR 30/15/84)

Old-maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/516992/210452> (accessed 25 Oct 2017)

1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:2500

1898 OS 1:2500

1923-4 OS 1:2500

1939 OS 1:2500

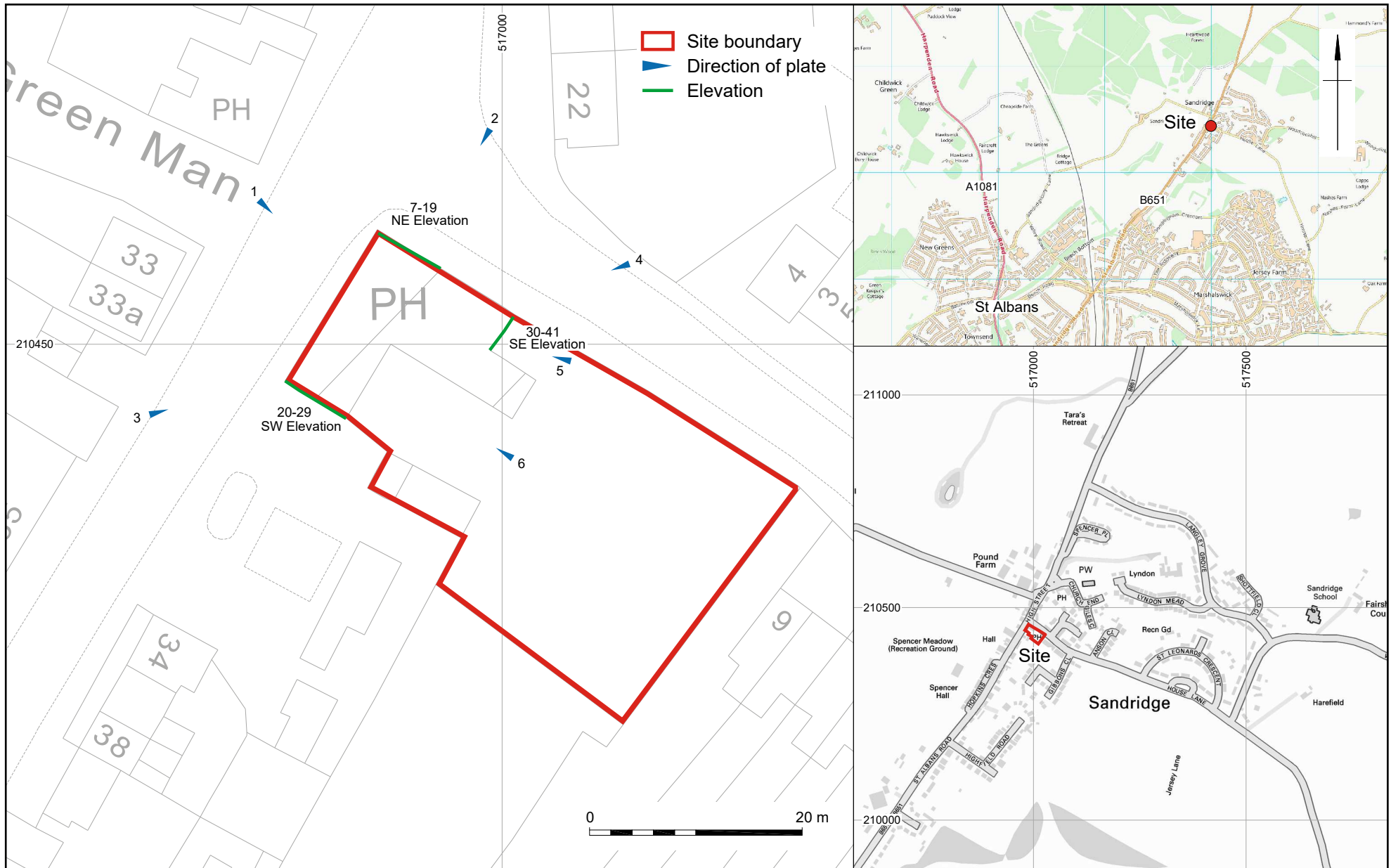
1975 OS 1:2500


National Library of Scotland: Map Images: Find by place <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/> (accessed 25 Oct 2017)

1898 OS 1:2500 Hertfordshire XXXIV.4

1924 OS 1:2500 Hertfordshire XXXIV.4

1946 OS 1:2500 Hertfordshire XXXIV.4 (surveyed 1939)



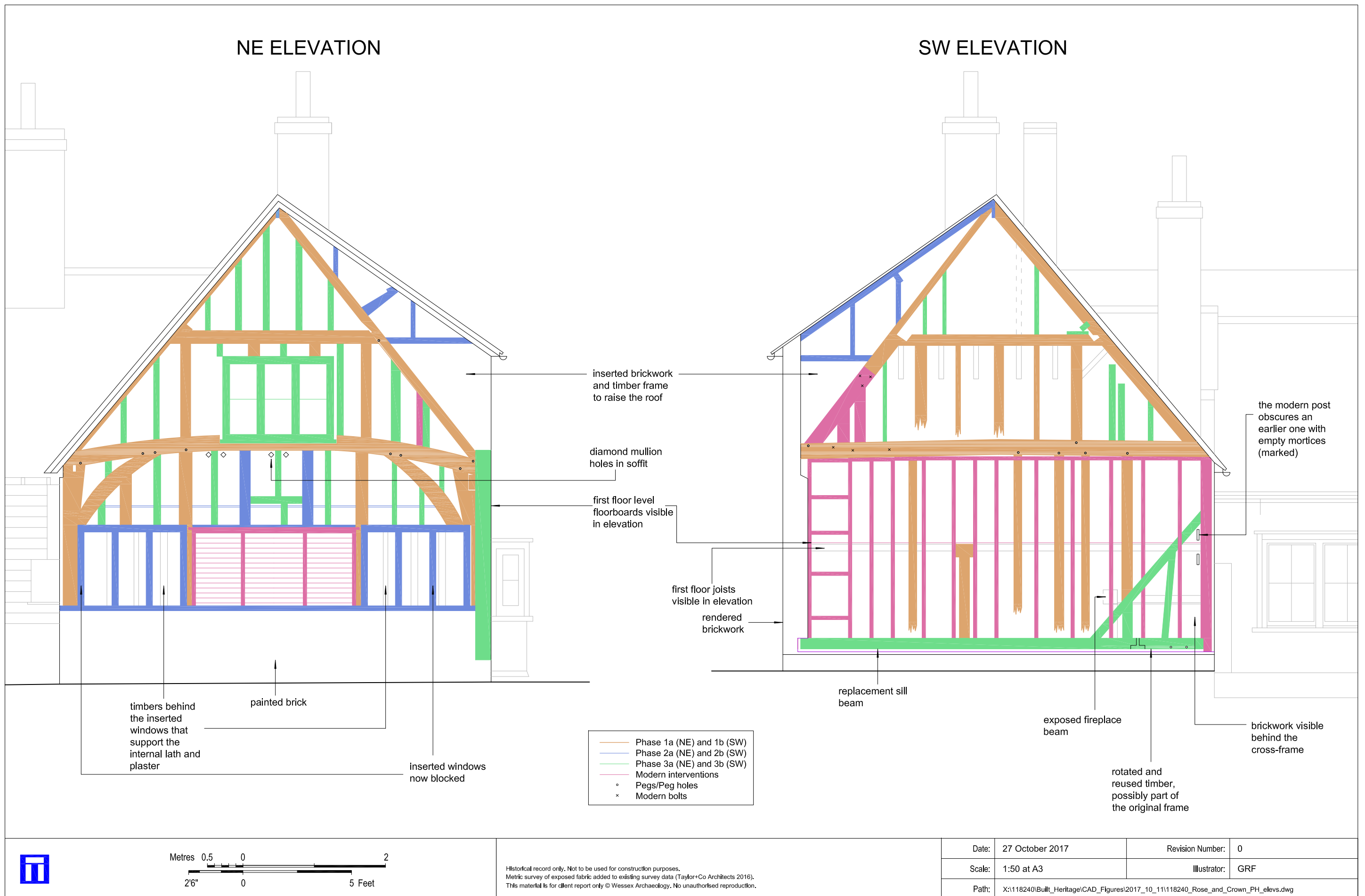

 Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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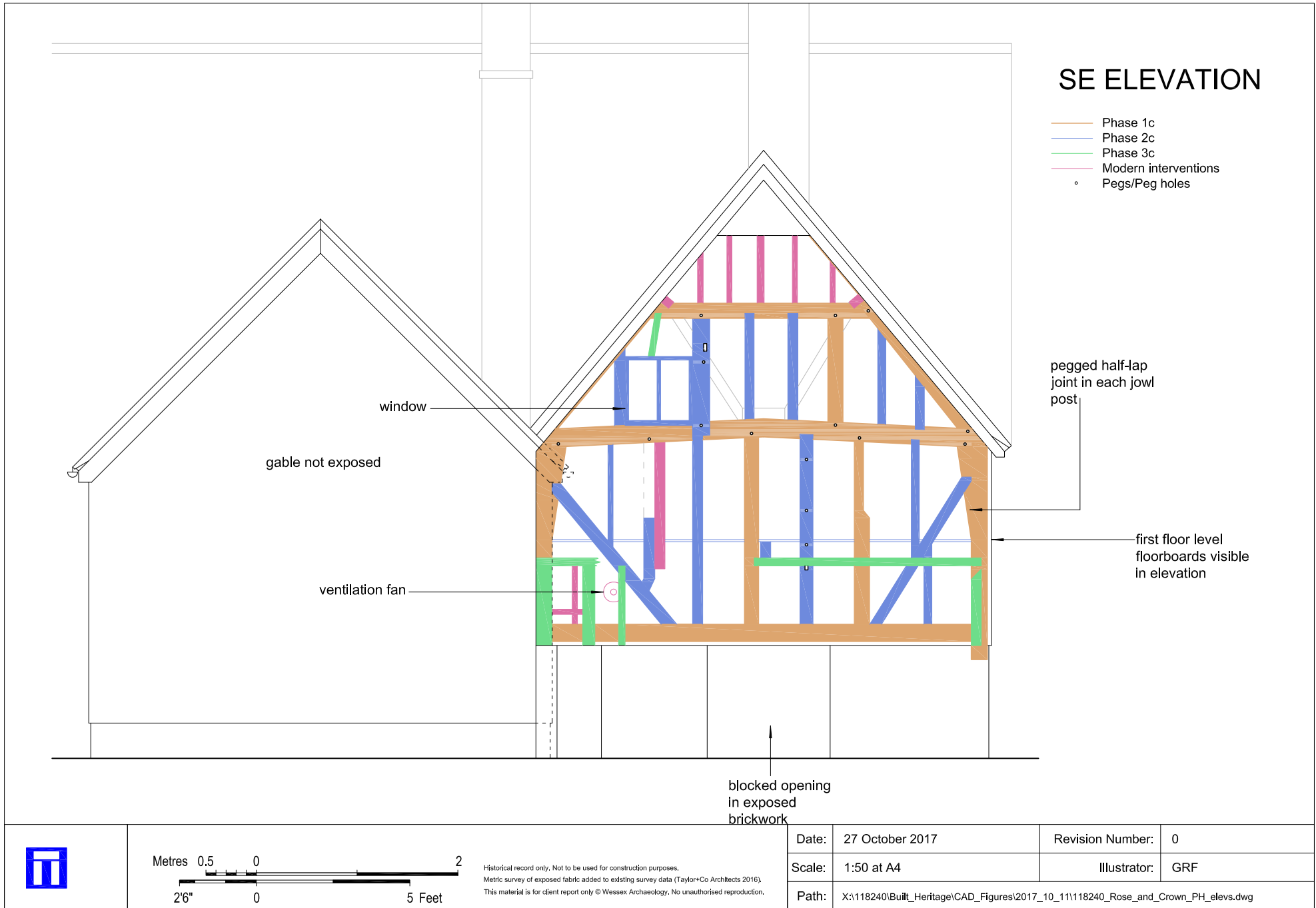
Site and plate locations

Figure 1



Gables in the north-east and south-west elevations of the Rose and Crown public house, Sandridge

Figure 2



Gable in south-east elevation of the Rose and Crown public house, Sandridge

Figure 3



Plate 1: The Rose & Crown public house viewed from the north-west



Plate 2: The Rose & Crown public house north-east elevation gable end


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Plate 3: The Rose & Crown public house when scaffolded, viewed from the south-west



Plate 4: The Rose & Crown public house viewed from the east


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Plate 5: The Rose & Crown public house south-east elevation gable end



Plate 6: The rear of the Rose & Crown public house and its garden viewed from the south-east


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Plate 7: The north-east elevation at ground level, viewed from the east and showing a former window frame



Plate 8: North-west side of the north-east elevation at ground level and showing a former window frame


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Plate 9: The north-east elevation at tie-beam/
first floor level, viewed from the east



Plate 10: The north-east elevation first floor window


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Plate 11: The north-west side of the north-east elevation at tie-beam/first floor level



Plate 12: The north-east elevation at collar/roofspace level, viewed from the north-west and showing the brick noggin at the front of the building


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Plate 13: The north-east elevation at collar/roofspace level, viewed from the north-west, focused on the timber frame



Plate 14: The south-east up-brace, tie beam and jowled post junction in the north-east elevation


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Plate 15: Empty mortise in the north-west up-brace in the north-east elevation



Plate 16: Diamond mortises in the soffit of the tie-beam of the north-east elevation. Probably for a diamond mullion window


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Plate 17: Empty mortices in the studs above the louvre in the north-east elevation. Also note the metal strap.



Plate 18: The roofspace of the main range viewed from the north-east


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Plate 19: The first floor floorboards visible in the north-east elevation, viewed from above



Plate 20: The south-west elevation at ground level, viewed from the south-east


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Plate 21: The south-west elevation at tie-beam level, viewed from the west



Plate 22: The north-east side of the south-west elevation at tie-beam level showing some modern repairs


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Plate 23: The south-west elevation at collar/roofspace level, viewed from the west



Plate 24: The earlier and modern south-east posts in the south-west elevation. Note the empty mortices


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Plate 25: The south-east side of the south-west elevation at ground level showing the reused sill beam timber, south-east down-brace and brickwork behind



Plate 26: Post and ceiling beam supporting the first floor joists and floor boards in the SW elevation

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Plate 27: The north-west side of the south-west elevation at collar/roofspace level, showing the brick noggin infill and arrangement of the collar, principal rafter and purlin



Plate 28: The south-east end of the collar and repositioned purlin in the south-west elevation


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Plate 29: The groove in the top of the collar in the south-west elevation



Plate 30: The south-east elevation at ground level


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Plate 31: The south-east elevation at tie-beam and collar level, viewed from the east



Plate 32: The south-west side of the south-east elevation showing the different phases of brickwork


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Plate 33: Detail of the south-west jowled post and down brace with an empty half-lap joint in the south-east elevation



Plate 34: Detail of the empty half-lap joint on the north-east jowled post in the south-east elevation

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Plate 35: Soffit of the tie-beam in the south-east elevation showing stave holes and empty mortice



Plate 36: Reused timber stud and remnant lath and plaster located towards the centre of the south-east elevation beneath the tie-beam


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Plate 37: Reused timber stud and window located above the tie-beam in the south-east elevation



Plate 38: North-east end of the collar, the clasped purlin and reduced principal rafter in the south-east elevation



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Plate 39: Modern fabric above the collar in the south-east elevation



Plate 40: The roofspace within the north-east part of rear range, viewed from the south-east

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