
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**POLLARDS FARM, THE COMMON, HARPENDEN,
ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE, AL5 3PE**

**BUILDING RECORDING & BUILDING /
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Level 2

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NGR: TL 1078 1589	Report No: 4802
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS1732
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P5714
Signed:	Date: 2 June 2015

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL5 3PE</i>		
<p><i>In January and February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL5 3PE (NGR: TL 1078 1589). The recording was commissioned by Alistair Newton at Gauld Architecture and was undertaken in advance of the proposed conversion of a barn at Pollards Farm to provide residential accommodation, a new basement and alterations to openings. The recording was a condition of planning approval (St Albans Ref. 5/2013/1535 and 5/2013/1539).</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis revealed the building, and its ancillary structures to be of later 19th century date, and it was constructed as a hay barn and store. It is built entirely in softwood, and in a manner consistent with a date around the 1860s to '80s. It remains in good condition, little altered from its original form.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of the barn did not reveal archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19th January, 24th February 2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P5714</i>	Site code	<i>AS1732</i>
Type of project	<i>Building Recording and Building / Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed building</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused barn</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion of barn to residential accommodation</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th century barn</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>none</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>Harpenden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL5 3PE</i>		
Area of site	<i>160m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1078 1589</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.135-140m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>-</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Andrew Ayres</i>		
Full title	<i>Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL5 3PE, Building Recording and Building / Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Lauren Wilson MA</i>		
Report no.	<i>4802</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2015</i>		

POLLARDS FARM, THE COMMON, HARPENDEN, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE, AL5 3PE

BUILDING RECORDING & BUILDING / ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January and February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL5 3PE (NGR: TL 1078 1589). The recording was commissioned by Alistair Newton at Gauld Architecture and was undertaken in advance of the proposed conversion of a barn at Pollards Farm to provide residential accommodation, a new basement and alterations to openings. The recording was a condition of planning approval (St Albans Ref. 5/2013/1535 and 5/2013/1539).

Technical analysis revealed the building, and its ancillary structures to be of later 19th century date, and it was constructed as a hay barn and store. It is built entirely in softwood, and in a manner consistent with a date around the 1860s to '80s. It remains in good condition, little altered from its original form.

The monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of the barn did not reveal archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL5 3PE (NGR: TL 1078 1589; Figs. 1 and 2). The recording was commissioned by Alistair Newton at Gauld Architecture and was undertaken in advance of the proposed conversion of a barn at Pollards Farm to provide residential accommodation, a new basement and alterations to openings. The recording was a condition of planning approval (St Albans Ref. 5/2013/1535 and 5/2013/1539). The farmhouse is 16th century in origin and is Grade II listed. The listing extends to the barns although they are later in date.

1.2 The project was undertaken according to advice given by Simon West (SADC) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) issued by AS (25th March 2015), approved by SADC. The building recording followed the procedures set out in English Heritage's '*Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006), and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (IFA 2014). The recording was conducted to **Level 2** as defined in the EH

document. The archaeological monitoring & recording conformed to the ClfA *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

Planning policy context

1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.4 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Harpenden is between St Albans and Luton to the east of the M1 motorway in Hertfordshire. Kinsbourne Green is located on the northernmost tip of Harpenden, within a largely agricultural landscape and forms a wide open area of common land, with farms and properties. The site is located in this area and set back c.40m from the main road between Harpenden and Kinsbourne Green.

2.2 The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building of 16th century date, and connected to the barn complex on its western side. These ancillary buildings comprise three parts: a grain store and stable to the south which forms the physical connection between the farm house and the building; the barn itself; and a garage to the north and east.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (revised 2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

3.1 Historical and cartographic sources

3.1.1 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 1 and reproduced in Figs. 3-8.

3.2 Secondary sources

3.2.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.3 The monitoring & recording

3.3.1 The principal elements monitored in January 2015 were the mechanically-excavated pits for under pinning the foundation and located inside the barn, the ground reduction within the barn and an area just outside its entrance (Fig. 2).

3.3.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

3.4 The building

3.4.1 The site was visited on 24th February 2015 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lauren Wilson while the drawing work and photography was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 9-11).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were

taken using a Canon 1000D digital SLR camera (10 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 9).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The site lies between 135 and 140m AOD on an area of level land within an undulating landscape. The site is located back from the road by approximately 40m.

4.1.2 The underlying bedrock is of the Lambeth Group, made up of Upper Chalk clay, silt and sand and formed in the Palaeogene Period. The overlying soil is of the Batcombe association which is a fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoil and slight seasonal water logging and variably flinty.

4.2 Historical summary

4.2.1 In the late 19th century it is known that the farm was a part of the Luton Hoo Estate and worked by tenant farmers. In 1863 the farm is recorded as tenanted by William Moore, but by 1871 it was worked by the Nott family, first Charles Nott in 1871, then later Ernest Nott and his wife Sarah. This continues through to the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, in which Kelly's Directories of 1908 (www.specialcollections.le.ac.uk), records Joseph Nott, Ernest and Sarah's son, as the farmer until the sale of the farm in 1925.

4.3 Cartographic evidence

4.3.1 It is known there were buildings in the vicinity of the recorded building probably as early as the 16th century, when the main farmhouse was constructed, and there is a complex depicted on the tithe map of 1843 (not reproduced). The earliest cartographic of clarity is the 1879 OS map. This shows the farmhouse on an almost east-west orientation with ancillary ranges forming a courtyard arrangement (Fig 3). The recorded building is present, with additional ranges extending eastwards at the northern and southern ends of the barn. There is an additional structure connected to the barn's western elevation which appears to be open fronted. This building layout is depicted on the following OS map of 1901, excepting the ancillary north and south ranges of the barn are now at right-angles (Fig 4). The small open-fronted structure is still present. Subsequent OS maps (Figs 5 - 8) depict almost no change to the farm layout. The 1970 map (Fig.7) records that the small ancillary range to the west of the barn has gone but the overall arrangement remains the same.

5 THE BUILDING

The Barn

Exterior

5.1 The barn is of five bays (with a sixth short, or half-bay to the south), and stands as a timber-framed structure with weather-boarding on a dwarf brick wall. It is roofed with grey slate and is hipped at both ends. A smaller single-storey outbuilding is attached to the south (not part of the recording) while an additional lateral low range lies to the east.

5.2 The dwarf wall rises to c.1m and is constructed of Luton Grey stocks in Flemish bond. Where recent works have disturbed the bricks, they appear unfrogged. The weather-boarding is invariably of modern softwood pierced by various doors including a lower door on the west side, boarded with strap-hinges, and two additional pitching doors at upper level. A third large aperture has been cut through the central west side recently. On the east side is a conventional double loading door and lower pitching door to the side (Plate 1). The lower doors are all ledged and braced while the upper doors are ledged only. The lower doors appear to have been replaced.

Interior

5.3 The barn is constructed entirely of softwood and divided into conventional bays with principal posts and a continuous in-line mid rail to support upper and lower registers of primary-braced studwork. The roof construction is fairly simple, of tie-beams braced from the principal posts and carrying short raking struts, which support a single purlin in each pitch. Common rafters are slightly trenched over the purlins to a ridge board. The following description deals with the building by bay, from north to south.

North End

5.4 The north end has a single, central prick-post, with mid-rails on either side and is primary-braced from the corners, with six studs in each register.

Bay 1

5.5 Each side has six studs, all primary-braced from the north.

Bay 2

5.6 Here eight studs are primary-braced from the north. The western upper register is interrupted by a pitching door with original iron swivel locking bar and pin. Above are empty mortices in the wall plate which appear unused. The studwork is braced from the south in the upper register to accommodate the door.

Bay 3

5.7 The east side has an intermediate post with a redundant brace mortice, which frames a loading door (Plate 2). The upper register is braced from the north but there are no braces in the lower register. The west upper register is braced from both sides, the lower register, partly removed, is braced the same way.

Bay 4

5.8 On the east side both registers are braced from the south. The west side has an inserted post which frames a conventional door, with a pitching door above. This side braced from the north in the upper register and from the south in the lower studwork (Plate 3).

Bay 5

5.9 Bay 5 (including an extra half-bay) was probably partitioned as the tie-beam retains redundant mortices for a pegged central post (Plate 4), and six original studs on either side; these are off-set to the south, suggesting that the southern side was weatherboarded. The principal rafters also preserve impressions for studwork, suggesting that the partition was full-height. The principal posts either side are disturbed but evidence of a mid rail remains. On the east side the central door is framed by an intermediate post. The north post supports an extra truss for additional strength but is braced only on the east side, whereas the tie which supported the partition had no need of bracing and so these are absent. The lower door is ledged and braced, of some age, with a single upper pitching door (Plate 5). Studwork to the north in the half-bay is much disturbed and fragmentary having lost its mid-rail, lower brace and much studwork. To the south the end bay registers are well preserved with three studs. The west side is well preserved with all registers braced from the south. The south end wall has a central prick-post pegged top and bottom, with mid-rails, but the studs are now obscured behind plywood cladding.

5.10 The timber scantling can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	6" x 6" (152mm x 152mm)
Sole Plate	4" x 6" (102mm x 152mm)
Common stud	2.5" x 3.5" (64mm x 89mm), gap of variable distance up to 14 inches
Peg diameter	1" (25mm)

The Garage

5.11 The small eastern lateral range is of two and a half bays, once clearly housing livestock of which some ephemeral traces remain. Much of the original timberwork is whitewashed. A concrete floor is of various phases. The west wall abutting the barn retains original weather-boarding which has, as

noted above, been replaced elsewhere. The north and east walls are clad with horizontal boarding of 19th century date.

5.12 The roof comprises two trusses with raking struts clasping the purlins, as in the barn. The east truss is fairly conventional with morticed and nailed braces, and a tie-beam formed of two members for additional strength. A central truss is unbraced and retains redundant mortices for a possible earlier partition. A single purlin supports the roof in each pitch, with common rafters and ridge board present as in the barn. Either end displays a small louvre in the roof at the apex; these located above traces of small stall partitions for livestock (Plate 6).

5.13 The low stalls appear to have existed from the outset. They are well preserved on the east where a rendered panel abuts the boarding in a way which suggests that the two are contemporary (Plate 7). Other ephemeral traces of troughs and partition walls remain. On the west side a similar arrangement is less well preserved, but used the dwarf wall of the barn as a backing for the render. On the north wall a studded panel possibly replaces an earlier door; this new timber has been treated with preservatives and is marked in contrast to the older fabric (Plate 8). There is a tiny original window with ledge and brace shutter on north wall (Plate 9). On the south, double garage doors have been inserted within new frames.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

6.1 The groundworks exposed natural clay just beneath the foundations and the (removed) floor of the barn (DP 30-35). It is understood the construction of the barn and/or modifications and improvements to the building at some stage necessitated ground reduction which removed the topsoil and other deposits which overlay the natural clay. The latter, L1000, was a mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent sub angular flints.

6.2 Sample sections are presented below (Figs.9 & 12).

<i>Sample section 1</i>		
<i>0.00 = 135.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m		Dwaft brick wall
0.40m+	L1000	Natural. Mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent sub angular flints.

<i>Sample section 2</i>		
<i>0.00 = 135.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m		Dwaft brick wall
0.38m+	L1000	Natural. As above.

Sample section 3 0.00 = 135.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m		Dwaft brick wall
0.40m+	L1000	Natural. As above.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Technical analysis has allowed the dating of the barn to be revised from the earlier appraisal. The barn is constructed in a style and manner which is typically 19th century. From the quality of the timber, the size of the scantling, and the presence of a few Baltic marks, it can, perhaps be placed in the period 1860 to 1880. It is constructed entirely of softwood, as is typically found in this period, with a minimal use of pegs and a reliance instead on nails and precise morticing, typical of pre-fabricated or industrially-produced agricultural buildings which are common on 19th century farms. The barn had no large central doors which would indicate its use as a threshing barn, and so must post-date the introduction of mechanical threshing. Pitching doors are, however present for the storage of hay. Redundant mortices and additional posts show that the building was delivered direct from the saw mill for easy assembly and incorporating flexibility for positioning of the doors.

7.2 The timber is all consistent, mostly circular-sawn with one or two members, as noted above yielding Baltic markings, which suggests a Prussian origin for the wood.

7.3 Ancillary ranges are also present including the south range (not part of the recording) with its own little aperture with hinge shutter, demonstrating its use for livestock originally. The eastern range preserves traces of small feeding troughs and stalls, possibly for pigs or sheep, but these must have been abandoned fairly early, because they were never modified in line with 1920s regulations, which would have seen extensive use of cement on the lower areas. Most of the exterior cladding is probably modern, but structurally the barn remains largely as built and has been well maintained throughout its existence, with only local areas of damage or decay.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Andrew Ayres for funding the project and for assistance, and Mr Alistair Newton at Gauld Architecture for assistance.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans District Council.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2010 *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. BGS, Mansfield

Dennehy, D. 2011 *Assessment report of Barn A/B and Garage C, Pollards Farm, The Common, Kinsbourne Green, Harpenden, Herts, For Mr Mrs S Kavanagh.*

English Heritage (EH) 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise.* EH, Swindon

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings, structures and annexes.* IfA, Reading

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.* SSEW, Harpenden

Web resources

www.specialcollections.le.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1879	First Ed. Ordnance Survey map		25"	HALS
1901	Second Ed. Ordnance Survey map		25"	HALS
1921	Third Ed. Ordnance Survey (re-surveyed 1921)		25"	HALS
1937	Fourth Ed. Ordnance Survey		25"	HALS
1970	Ordnance Survey map		25"	HALS
1997	Ordnance Survey map		25"	HALS

APPENDIX 2

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM**

Site Details							
Site Name: Pollards Farm, The Common, Harpenden, Herts					NGR: TL 1078 1589		
County: Herts				Museum Collecting Area: St Albans Museum			
Site Code: AS1732				Project Number: 5714			
Date of Work: January & February 2015				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
-	-			25 th March 2014	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (6 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings: Plans and elevations 4 sheets A3 (amended)							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4053		Historic Building Recording Archaeological Monitoring and Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-6	Yes	Yes	1	24-31	Yes
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 East elevation of the Barn, taken from the south-west (DP 23)



Plate 2 East side of the building showing loading door in Bay 3, taken from the north-west (DP 13)



Plate 3 West side of Bay 4 showing the conventional door in the lower register and pitching door in the upper (DP 04)



Plate 4 Roof of Bay 5 showing redundant mortices in the tie beam and principal rafter, which was once partitioned (DP 06)



Plate 5 East side of Bay 5 showing conventional door, of some age, and pitching door in the upper register (DP 09)



Plate 6 Roof structure in the Garage showing the louvre at the east end over the original animal pens, taken from the west (DP 22)



Plate 7 Original stall partitions on the east wall of the Garage, the cement infill represents the partition and the concrete dwarf wall would have once supported a trough, taken from the west (DP 16)



Plate 8 North wall of the Garage showing later inserted panel, perhaps once a door, now painted with black preservative, taken from the south (DP 20)



Plate 9 Small ledged and braced shutter on the north wall of the Garage, taken from the south (DP 15)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South end of the Barn showing the roof structure, taken from the north.



DP 2

South end of the Barn showing plywood cladding, taken from the north.



DP 3

West side of Bay 5, taken from the east.



DP 4

West side of Bay 4, showing the inserted doors, taken from the east.



DP 5

Detail of roof truss in Bay 5, taken from the north.



DP 6

Roof structure in the southern portion of the Barn, showing redundant mortices in the beam, taken from the north-east.



DP 7

West side of Bay 4 showing the brick dwarf wall exposed, taken from the east.



DP 8

East side of Bay 4 showing exposed brick dwarf wall, taken from the west.



DP 9

East side of Bay 5 showing an older ledged and braced lower door and upper pitching door, taken from the west.



DP 10

Roof structure of Bays 1 to 4, taken from the south.



DP 11

West side of Bay 2 showing pitching door with original swivel locking bar, taken from the east.



DP 12

North end wall showing primary bracing from the corner with the east and west walls, taken from the south.



DP 13

Eastern side of Bays 1 to 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 14

East wall of the Garage showing inserted garage doors and cement dwarf wall, taken from the north-west.



DP 15

Small window on the North wall of the Garage, taken from the south.



DP 16

East wall of the Garage showing cement dwarf wall which indicates individual animal pens, taken from the west.



DP 17

West and south walls of the Garage showing original weather boarding on the west wall, taken from the north-east.



DP 18

Roof structure in the Garage, taken from the north-east.



DP 19

Inserted double doors in the Garage, taken from the north-east.



DP 20

North wall of the Garage with small window and later inserted panel, taken from the north-west.



DP 21

Roof structure in the Garage showing raking struts clasp the purlins, taken from the north-east.



DP 22

Roof structure in the Garage showing louvre in the roof at the apex, taken from the west.



DP 23

West elevation of the Barn and small outbuilding (not included in the survey) taken from the south-west.



DP 24

North elevation of Barn and Garage taken from the north.



DP 25

Baltic marks on the east side of Bay 2, taken from the west.



DP 26

South elevation of the Garage showing inserted double doors and louvres to the east and west, taken from the south.



DP 27

East elevation of the Barn, taken from the east.



DP 28

East elevation of the Barn and north elevation of existing accommodation, taken from the north-east.



DP 29

East side of Bays 3 and 4 showing bracing from the south and loading doors in Bays 5 and 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 30

Ground reduction within the barn, north-east corner. Taken from the south-west.



DP 31

*North-east corner of the barn. Sample section 1.
Taken from the south.*



DP 32

*North-west corner of the barn. Sample section 2.
Taken from the east.*



DP 33

*South-east corner of the barn. Sample section 3.
Taken from the north.*



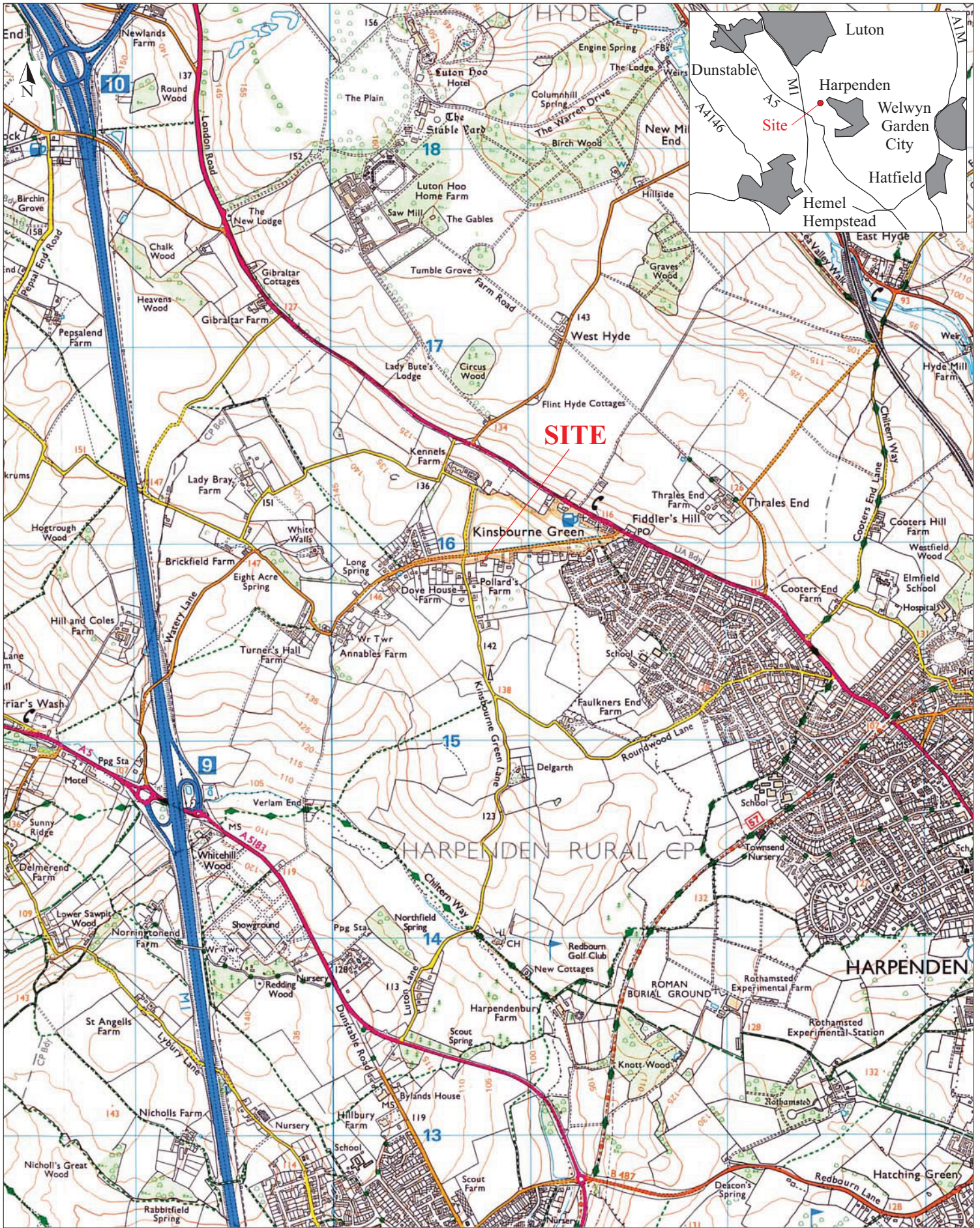
DP 34

Excavation of underpin pit. Taken from the north-east.



DP 35

*Underpin pit in the south-west part of the barn.
Taken from the north-east.*



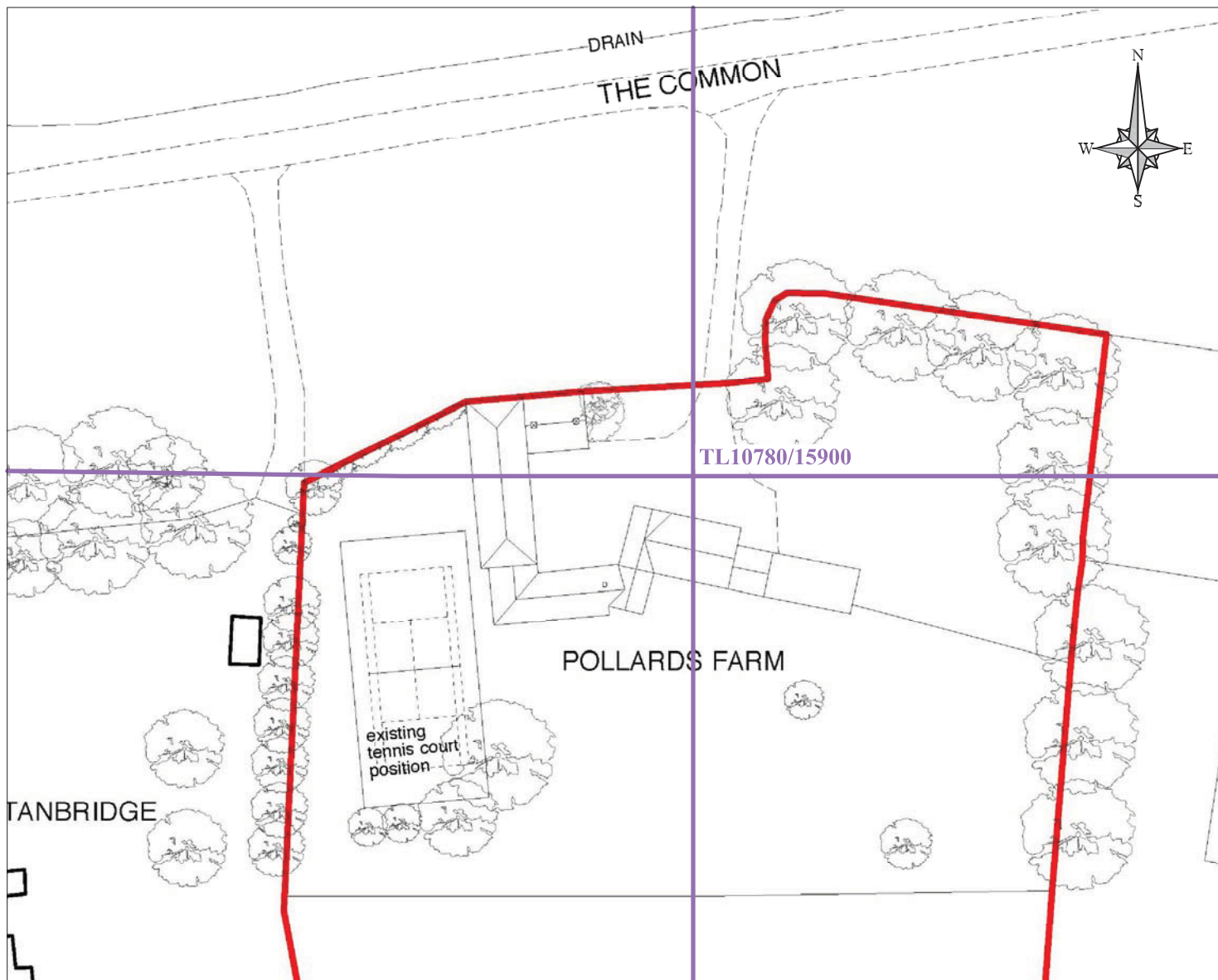
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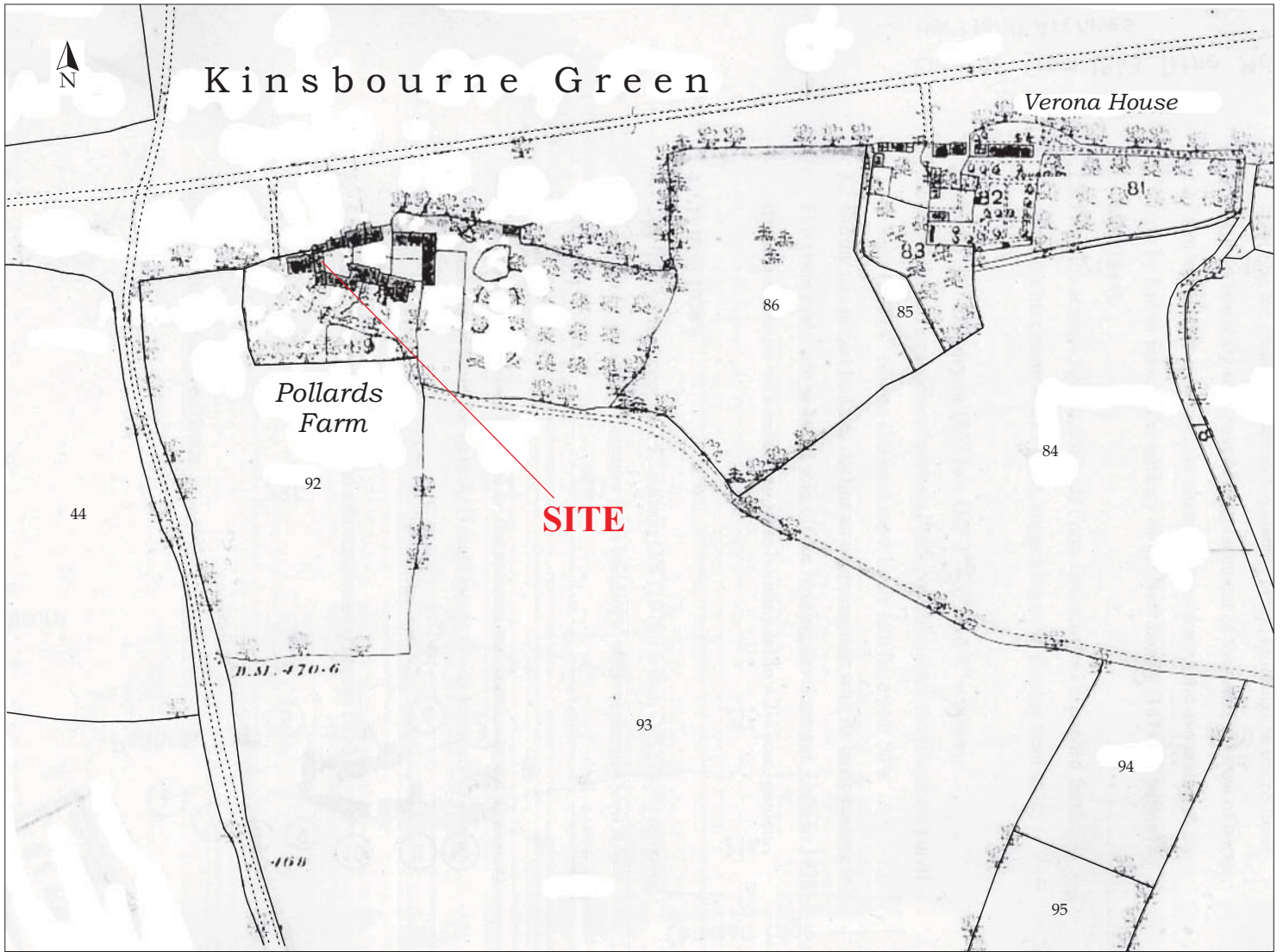
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

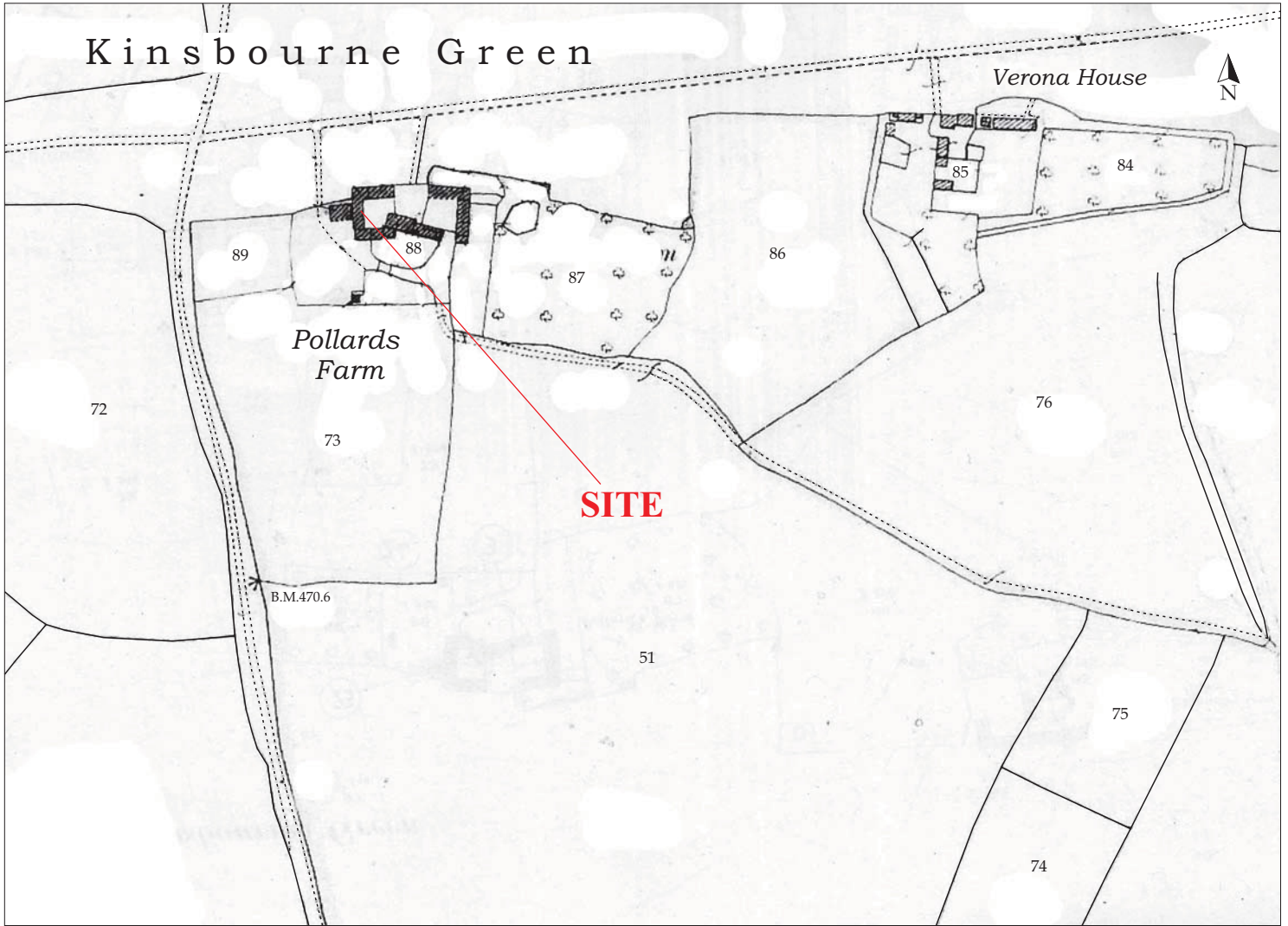
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



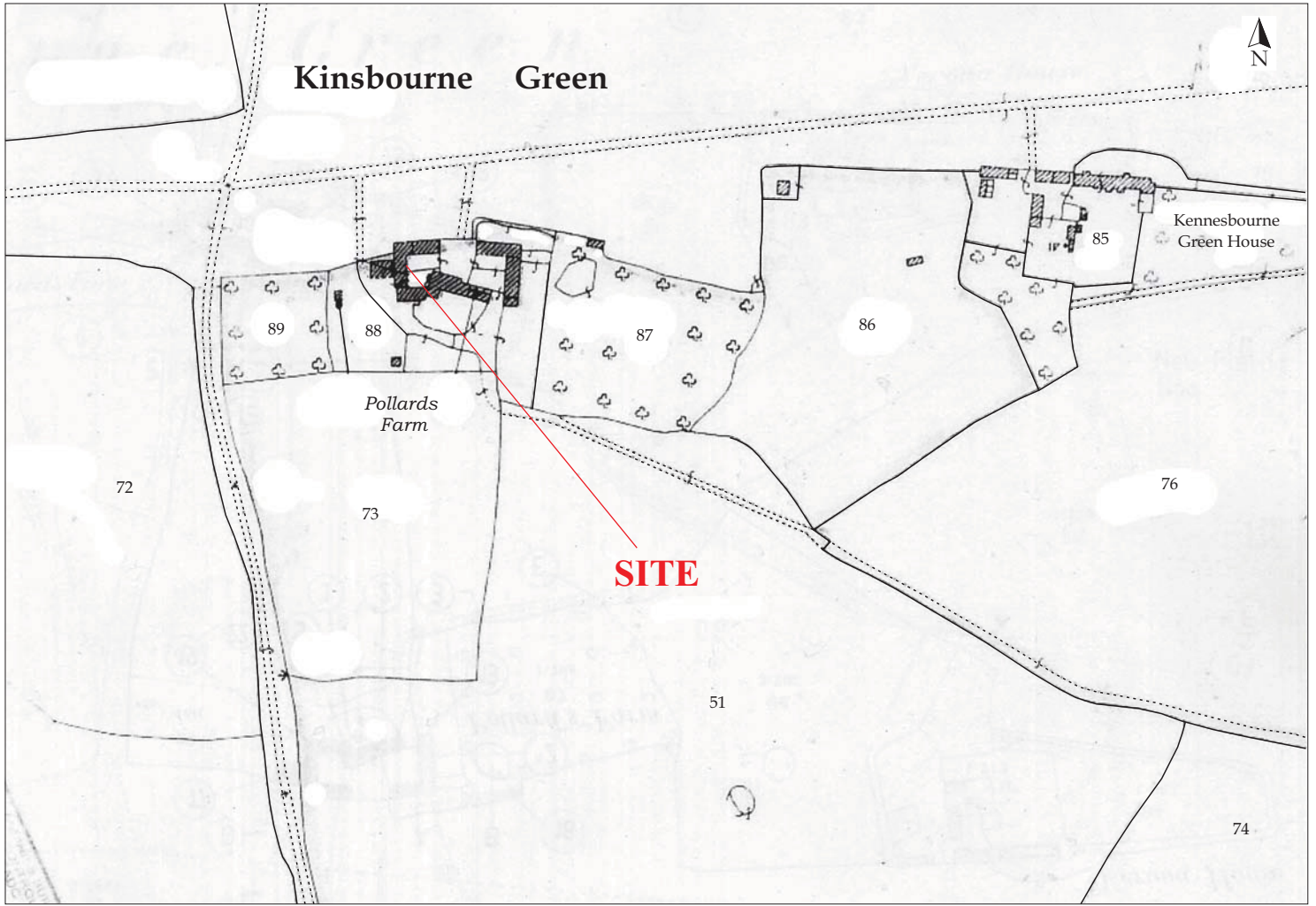
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4
Pollards Farm (P5714)



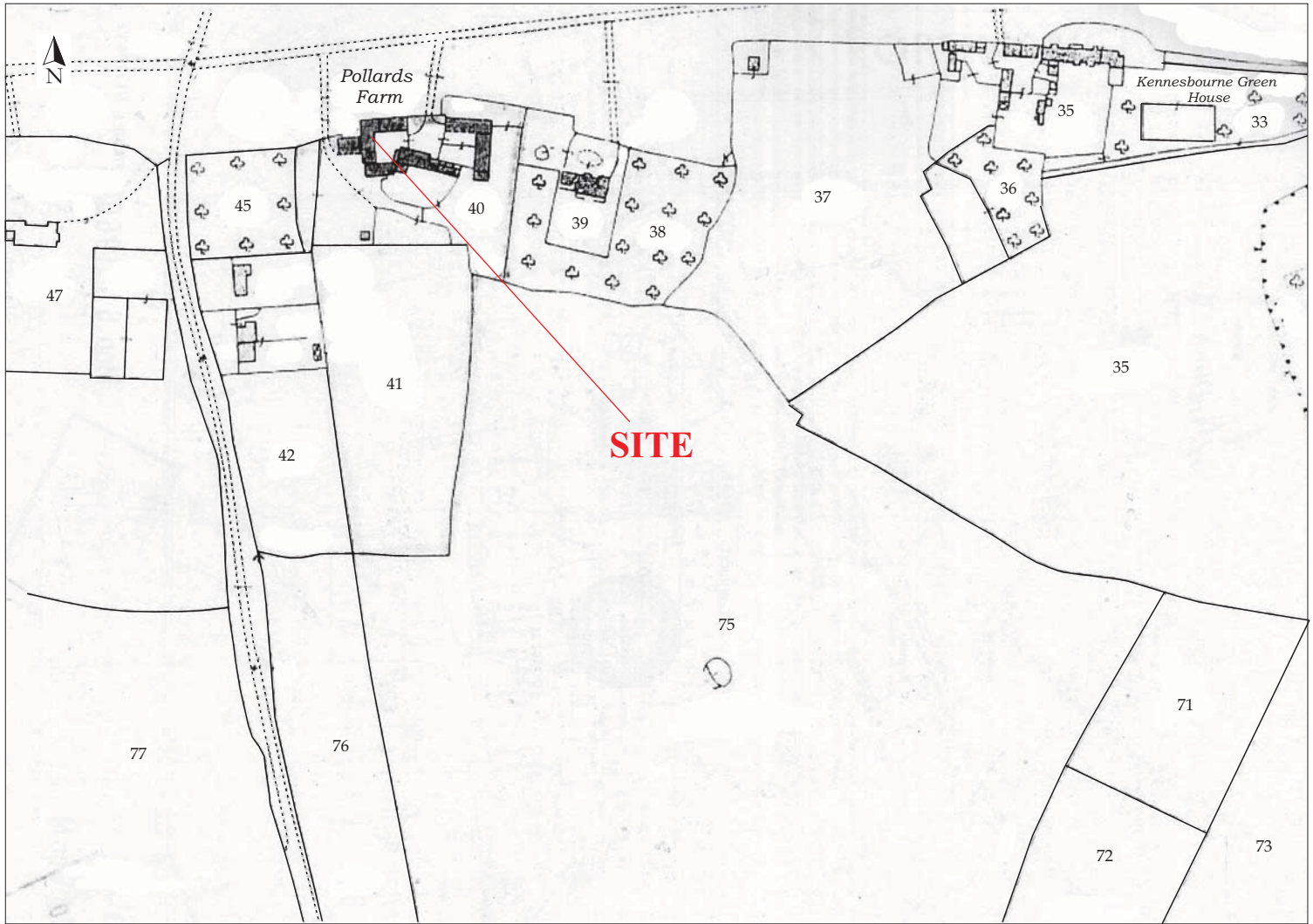
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 OS map, 1879
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



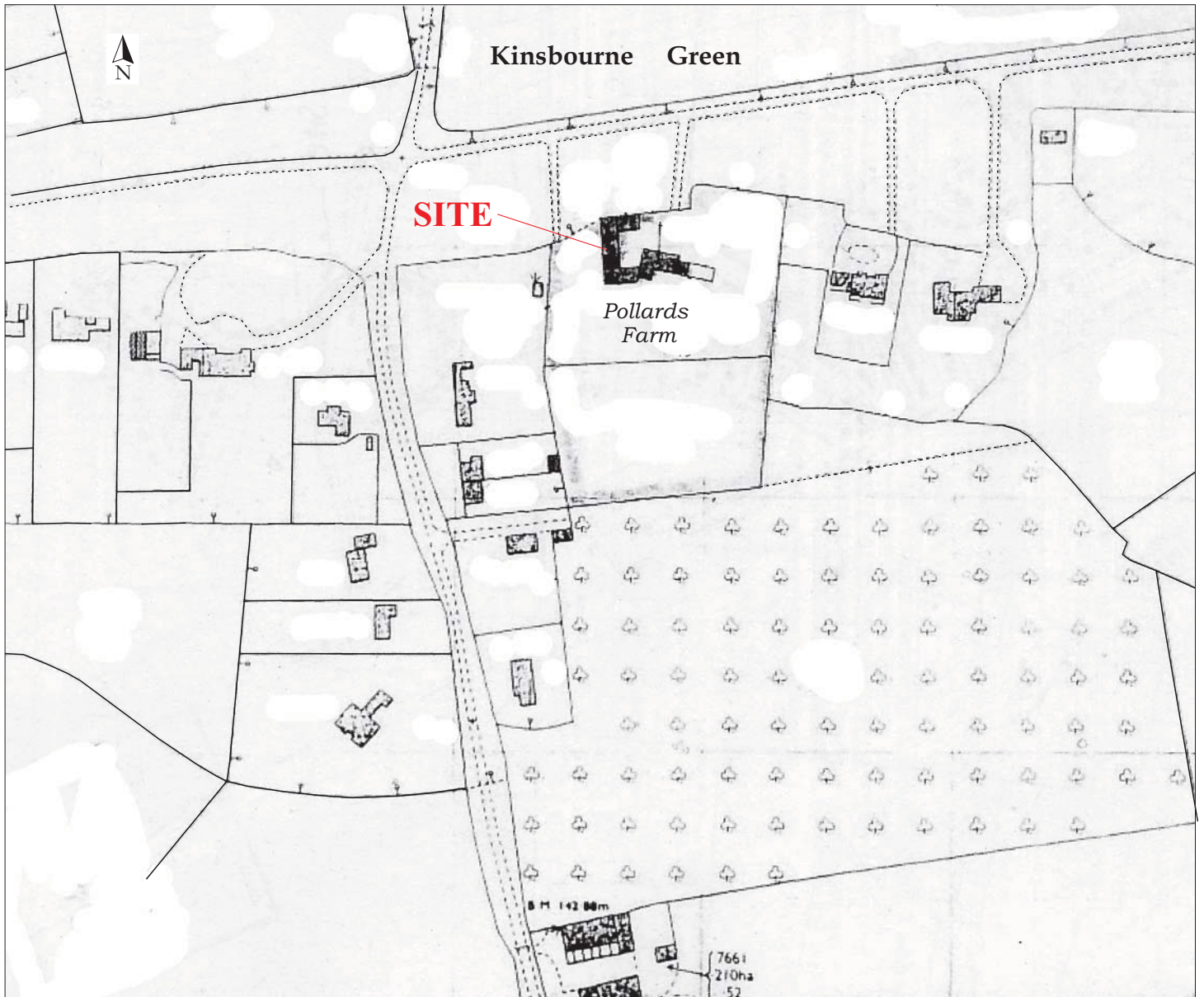
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1901
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



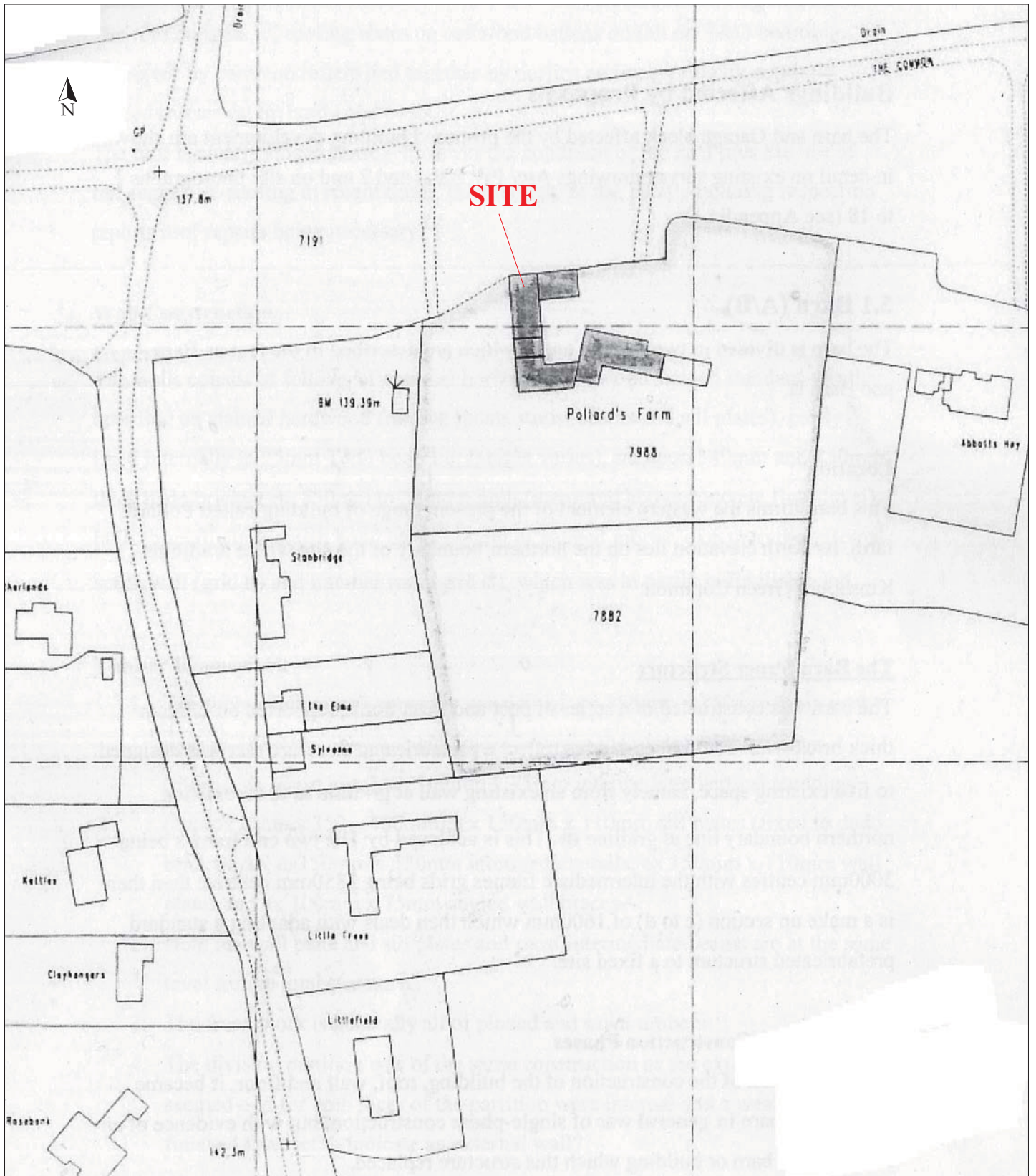
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1921
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



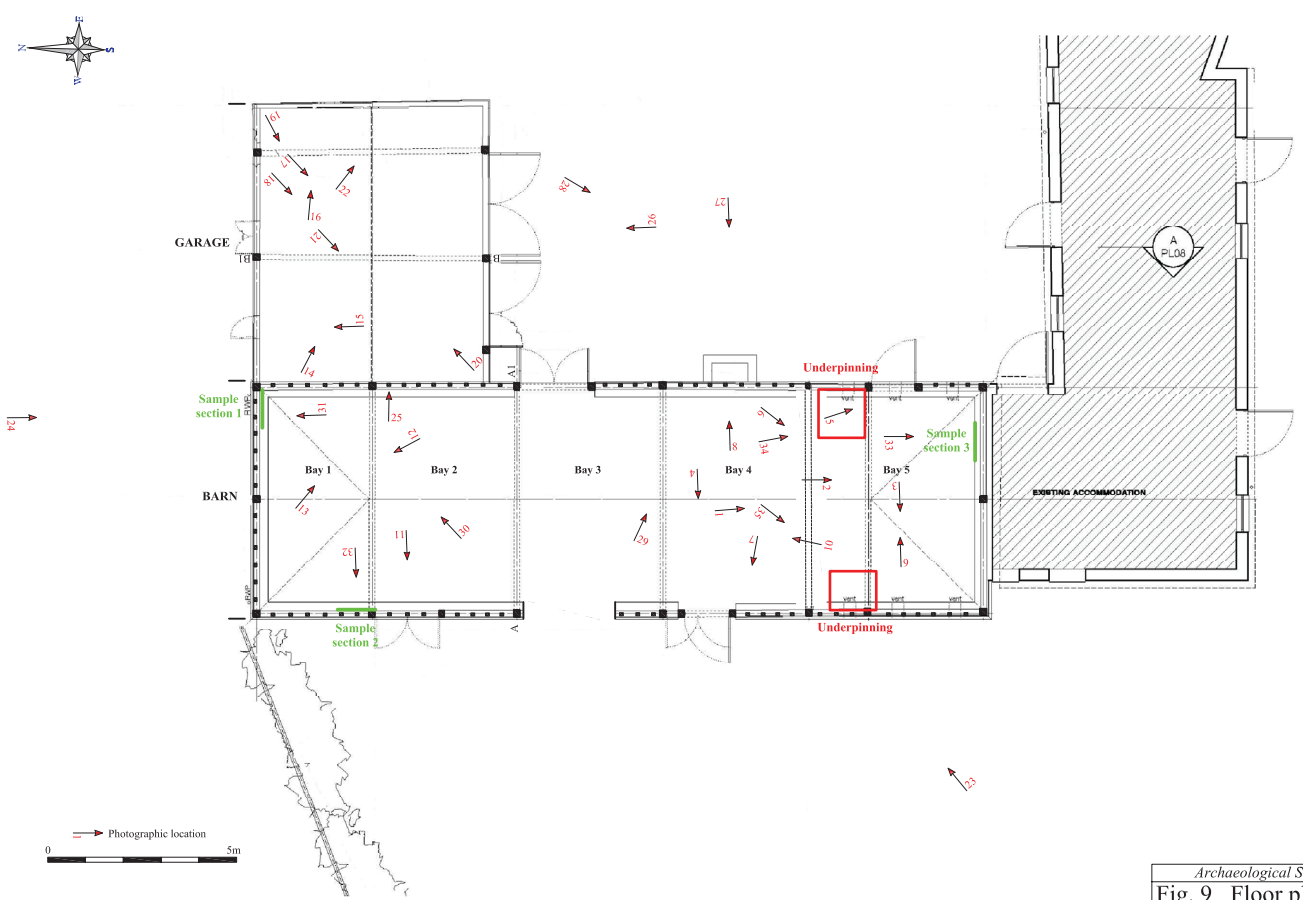
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1937
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



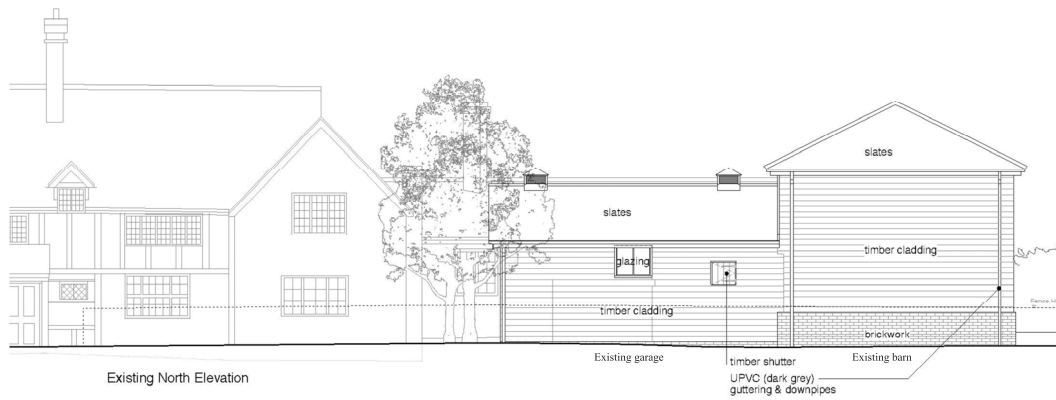
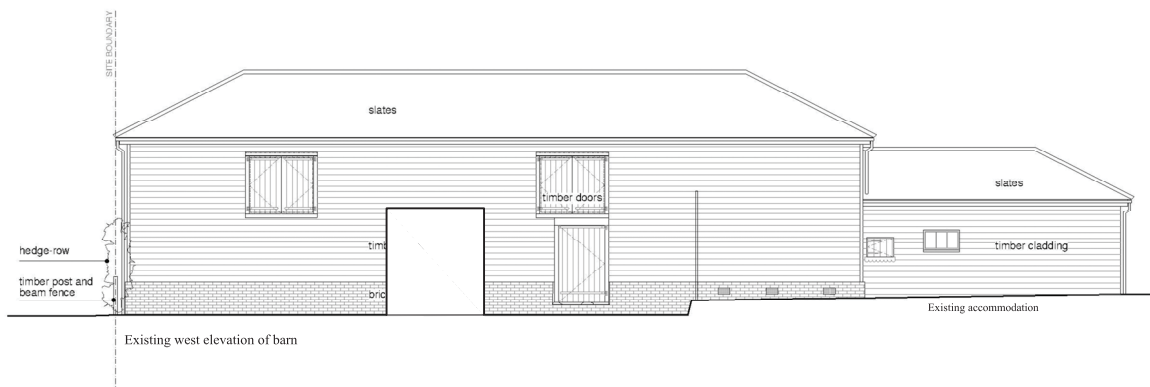
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1970
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



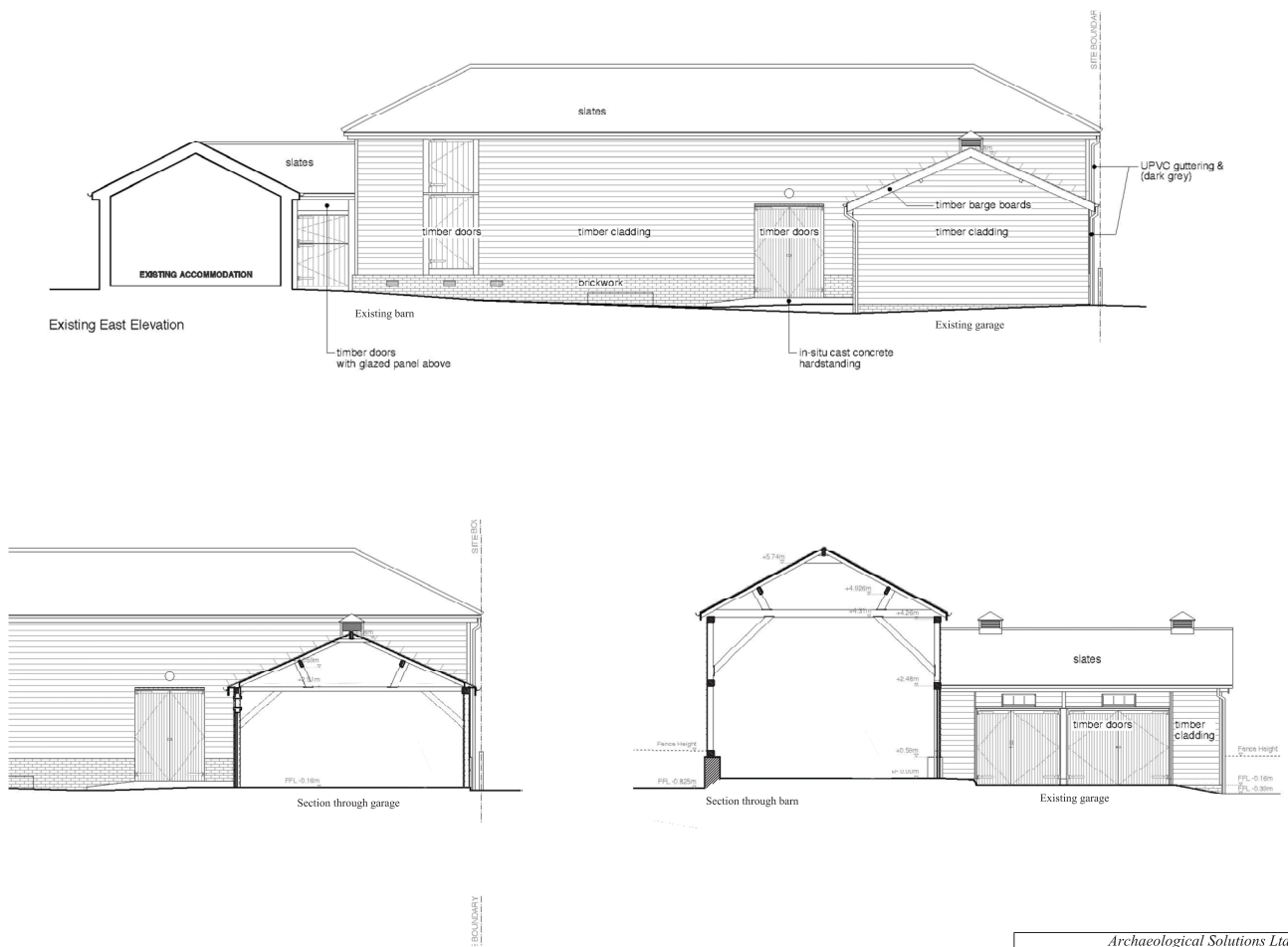
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1997
Not to scale
Pollards Farm Harpenden (P5714)



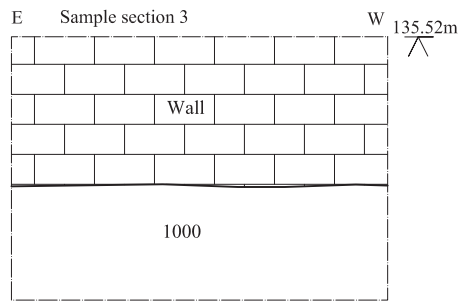
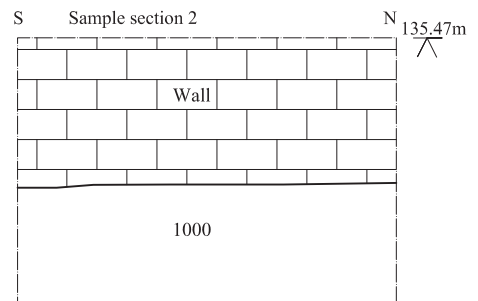
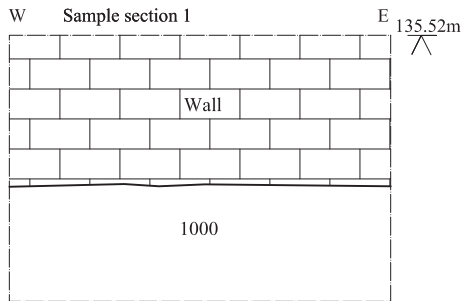
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Fig. 9 Floor plan
Scale 1:100 at A3
Pollards Farm (P5714)



<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 10 Existing elevations</p> <p>Scale 1:100 at A3</p> <p>Pollards Farm (P5714)</p>
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Fig. 11 Elevations & cross-sections
Scale 1:100 at A3
Pollards Farm (P5714)



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Fig. 12 Sample sections located on Fig. 9
Scale 1:100 at A3
Pollards Farm (P5714)