
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

4 CHURCH GREEN, HARPENDEN,
HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Tansy Collins MSt Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 1332 1444	Report No: 5490
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1917
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7150
	Date: 20 November 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>Summary:</i> In October 2017 AS carried out a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a self-contained first floor flat and single-storey rear extension to a ground floor restaurant.</p> <p>The assessment building forms the western element of a larger building occupying a corner plot of land facing over Church Green. Though little diagnostic evidence survives within the building, the good external brickwork with fine rubbed brick voussoirs and a number of sash windows are all consistent with a date for construction in the middle decades of the 19th century. Clues might indicate this part of the building was originally domestic, and was given the existing shop front in the Edwardian period, while remodelling throughout the 20th century has denuded the interior of most historic features.</p> <p>A foundation trench was excavated in the rear yard which encountered two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003) and a Staffordshire blue brick paved yard surface (L1000) set into a coke rich gritty levelling layer (L1001).</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	27 th October 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	-
P. number	7150	Site code	AS1917
Type of project	Historic building and archaeological building monitoring and recording		
Site status	Area AS.R.42 on the Local Plan Review Harpenden Conservation Area		
Current land use	Vacant, former shop with accommodation above		
Planned development	Extension and alteration/refurbishment to existing building		
Main features (+dates)	Mid-19 th century and later building		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	St Albans	Harpenden
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER (HHER)		
Post code (if known)	AL5 2PT		
Area of site	c.150m ²		
NGR	TL13321444		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.109m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tansy Collins		
Funded by	Mr Justin Deans		
Full title	4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Historic Building and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Authors	Collins, T.		
Report no.	5490		
Date (of report)	November 2017		

4 CHURCH GREEN, HARPENDEN, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2017 AS carried out a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a self-contained first floor flat and single-storey rear extension to a ground floor restaurant.

The assessment building forms the western element of a larger building occupying a corner plot of land facing over Church Green. Though little diagnostic evidence survives within the building, the good external brickwork with fine rubbed brick voussoirs and a number of sash windows are all consistent with a date for construction in the middle decades of the 19th century. Clues might indicate this part of the building was originally domestic, and was given the existing shop front in the Edwardian period, while remodelling throughout the 20th century has denuded the interior of most historic features.

A foundation trench was excavated in the rear yard which encountered two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003) and a Staffordshire blue brick paved yard surface (L1000) set into a coke rich gritty levelling layer (L1001).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (NGR TL1332 1444; Figs.1 - 2). The monitoring was commissioned by The RM Partnership on behalf of their client and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a self-contained first floor flat and single-storey rear extension to a ground floor restaurant (St Albans City & District Council (SADC) Planning Ref. 5/2016/3875).

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Simon West (SADC) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (7th April 2017) and approved by SADC. It conformed to the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) as well as following the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

1.3 The principal objectives of the project were:

- archaeological/building monitoring and recording of any works that affect any below-ground deposits/historic fabric;
- investigation and recording of features of archaeological interest that may be exposed, and any additional research/recording necessary to place the findings of the recording in their context;
- the project should produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building and any archaeology thereby revealed; and
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context.

Planning policy context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 a town in the St Albans District of Hertfordshire. It lies approximately 8km north of St Albans close to the county boundary with Bedfordshire on the A1081 road linking St Albans and Luton to the north, while the villages of Redbourn and Wheathampstead lie close by to the west and east, respectively.

2.2 The settlement remained a fairly small agricultural village until the 19th century, focused around a green to south of the parish church of Saint Nicholas and to the north of a large triangular common (Harpenden Common). The green is bounded by High Street to the east and Leyton Road to the west, and has been built on over time so that Church Green forms a fairly small green area to the south of the church. The north side of the green is bounded by Rothamsted Avenue and the assessment building forms part of a larger building on the north side of the avenue occupying the corner plot of land with High Street.

2.3 The building as a whole consists of No. 4 Church Green and No. 52 High Street, a large rectangular structure with a short return at the east end and the main frontages on the south and east. Neighbouring buildings are attached to the west (No. 6 Church Green) and north side (No. 56 High Street). The assessment property occupies the western portion of the building and includes a single shop front at ground floor level with narrow rear ranges extending north fronting onto a small back yard where the groundworks were being conducted. The property sails over the adjoining unit at first floor level so spanning two windows.

2.4 The site lies within Identity Area A of the conservation area which includes High Street, Leyton Road, Church Green, Thompson Close and The Putterills. The appraisal notes that the area has been substantially rebuilt since the second half of the 19th century, and 4 Church Green is a locally listed building that is considered to be of some architectural or historic importance or be a part of the familiar scene that helps illustrate the social, historic and architectural development of the area.

2.5 Historic research lies outside the scope of this investigation, though brief inspection of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and easily accessible online sources was conducted. Historic trade directories were of little use as those consulted do not specify individual buildings.

2.6 However, two historic photographs are of interest and useful for tracing the history of the external appearance of the building in the late 19th and early 20th century (Appendix 3). The earliest is late 19th century and shows the frontage of the assessment building with a generally similar appearance as today apart from the ground floor, which at that time appears to have a similar window as seen at first floor level and the adjacent shop front of similar mirrored form. Historic OS maps demonstrate the plan form was also much as it is today with extensions on the north enclosing the rear yard. In 1898, a well was located within the rear yard close to the northern boundary (Website 3).

3 METHODOLOGY

Historic building recording and monitoring and recording

3.1 The site was visited by Tansy Collins on the 27th October 2017 in order to undertake the monitoring and recording of the alterations to the fabric of the building.

3.2 The photographic recording was conducted using a Canon 80-D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels) and included general shots depicting those areas of the

building subject to alteration and any detail of historic evidence exposed during fabric removal. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used where possible. A pictorial index of the digital photography is included below together with location plots (Fig. 3).

Archaeological monitoring and recording

3.3 The archaeological investigation comprised the observation of the excavation of a foundation trench for the extension in the rear yard on the north side of 4 Church Green. The site lies within an area designated as AS.R.42 on the local plan where archaeological recording conditions may be imposed. The site lies within the historic core of the medieval village settlement area and had a potential for buried remains of the medieval or earlier periods. Buildings are shown on the site on historic mapping from the later 19th century and potentially earlier.

3.4 The footing was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision and all deposits were examined for archaeological features and deposits, which were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate (Fig. 5 and photo index below). Excavated spoil was searched for finds.

4 HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

4.1 Observations during the planned works

4.1.1 The planned refurbishment and remodelling of the building included the replacement of windows to the street frontage, the removal of chimneystacks on the west side of the building, general soft-stripping of all joinery and ceilings and the remodelling of the rear range. The monitoring of alterations to the fabric of the building saw the recording of historic features that allows a greater understanding of the history of the building. Sketch plans were compiled that outline the existing layout and are reproduced in Fig. 3, with the proposed plans provided by the client showing the new layout are reproduced as Fig. 4.

Exterior

4.1.2 The building is built of brick and rises over two storeys with the principal shallow-pitched roof aligned east to west (DP03), which returns at the east end with a north-south element creating a hipped roof at the corner and which accommodates an internal passageway giving access to the rear yard. Also of note is the angled south-east corner of the building typical of 19th century commercial premises. No. 4 occupies the western element of the larger building (DP2) and at ground floor level includes a single room to the front and rear with narrow rear ranges extending along the property boundary on the west and facing over the yard, while an extra room at first floor level is present where the property over sails the ground floor room to the east.

4.1.3 The assessment building includes a single shop front at ground floor level with brick pilasters to either side built of fine red rubbing bricks with lime putty

pointing (DP20). These terminate with shaped corbels that frame a modern shop fascia, although above this a horizontal timber marks the presence of a retractable awning which may survive within (DP21). The timber survives complete with hooks for opening and a central iron plate marked BLIFF, MAKER LUTON (DP22). A brief search found no information on such a company.

4.1.4 The shop front below the fascia consists of a recessed doorway and a shop front window containing large plate glass, which has been altered but retains a moulded stanchion at the corner and a narrow overlight, altered and blocked, with a brick apron of the same rubbing bricks as the pilasters to either side. The doorway has a rectangular overlight with small leaded panes but not of any great age. The red brick pilasters display extensive graffiti with the earliest being 1948, with some in the 1970s that may include a CND (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) sign (DP24-29).

4.1.5 Comparison with historic photographs reveals that in the late 19th century, the ground floor level was different and included a single window, probably a tripartite window, and adjacent doorway (App. 3.1). A 1939 photograph shows the shop front partially hidden behind a tree but enough is visible to see that it appears much as today (App. 3.2). Notably, the adjacent ground floor element is similar and shows an awning. Today, the adjacent former shop front has been almost completely lost and infilled in 20th century stock brick leaving only the outer red brick pilasters surviving (DP02).

4.1.6 The first floor of the assessment structure spans the two window bays and is constructed of creased red stock bricks, with one or two straight skintles visible. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with fairly wide lime mortar joints, either colour washed red or red brick dust in the mortar. Two tripartite sashes are present, both recently installed but presumably replacing historic examples, and these lie below fine flat-gauged red brick arches, a form which continues around the entire frontage of the building to the east and north.

4.1.7 The rear yard is given access from the north-east corner of the larger building where a throughway is integral to the building (DP05-06). The doorway here has a good semicircular red brick arch and the floor within has a mixture of earlier Staffordshire blue brick paving and later blue bricks with diamond patterning typical of yard surfaces and light industrial buildings or stabling for example (DP07-08).

4.1.8 The north elevation facing the yard is of substantially different brickwork to the principal elevations, clearly reflecting a reduction in expense extended to the private side of the building. The brickwork on this side is a variable purple red stock brick with kiss marks. This elevation spans the rear side of the whole building (DP13-14) before it returns to the north. At ground floor level, there are two six-over-six sashes, a small four-pane inserted casement and a doorway, with only the western sash included in the assessment. This window has no horns and one pane replaced with a vent. The windows on this side lie below flat gauged brick arches with cambered soffits but of more modest appearance and fabric than those on the south side, while the sills are off of mechanical blue brick. At first floor level, a sash window to the west lights the interior of the assessment property, which is a similar six-over-six sash window (DP17).

4.1.9 A narrow two-storey range extends north from the rear of the assessment structure, set slightly lower than the main range but utilising similar brick and one first-floor sash window without horns is similar in form and may be contemporary (DP10 and DP16). The interior of the property is reached from this side through a doorway to the rear range and adjacent is an eight-over-eight sash window which is of no great age. A chimneystack lies at the north end and here, a pent-roofed single-storey unit is built against the rear wall of the site (DP12). It has a square chimneystack in the centre and perhaps formed a laundry or similar. There is no access to the interior of this unit and the north half lies outside the area of assessment but contains WCs for No. 56 High Street.

Interior

4.1.10 The interior was largely stripped out at the time of the survey and the underdrawing of the ceiling has been removed. Little of note remains and the walls are mostly all plain plastered with the skirting boards and cornices removed. Most of the fireplaces are blocked.

4.1.11 The ground floor is divided into a front and rear room (GF01 and GF02) though the dividing wall has previously been altered with a wide arched opening creating an open-plan space (DP32 and DP33). In Room GF01, a chimney breast is expressed on the west and a small section of skirting board survives where enclosed by a cupboard to the south (DP35). This has a simple moulding. The ceiling is exposed and includes slender thin-section softwood joists extending north-south (DP34). Some are replaced and the whole is reinforced with x-bracing typical of the 19th century.

4.1.12 The rear room (GF02) is similar to the front room with a chimneystack on the west, and a staircase on the east leading to upper level (DP30-31 and DP36-38). The staircase rises in a straight flight and preserves the original treads and riser with a moulded turn newel, which all may have been remodelled and was latterly enclosed in modern materials which have mostly been removed. The chimney stack was being demolished at the time of the survey and the bricks were found to have a shallow scooped frog (DP62-63).

4.1.13 The doorway on the north leads into the attached rear range. This is divided into a small lobby (GF03) and former utility/storage room (GF04). The walls are a mix of painted and exposed brickwork (DP41). Of note is a former fireplace on the north which lies to the east side of the room so the flue rises to the west to the chimney stack visible from the exterior (DP39 and DP42). The upper side is heavily stepped, while the west side has a recess with the flue over creating a half arch. The fireplace is blocked. The eight-over-eight sash window on the east has horns and is 20th century in date (DP40).

4.1.14 At first floor level, the assessment includes the areas above the ground floor rooms, as well as a room over the adjacent former shop front to the east, and the rear range. As below, there was latterly a front and rear room (FF01 and FF02) spanning the full depth of the building though the internal partition has been removed. It has all been stripped and the roof structure is visible above slender

ceiling joists.

4.1.15 The staircase rises in a straight flight but at this level, the enclosing balustrade is all modern (DP55). The west side of the building was latterly divided into two rooms (FF01 and FF02) though the dividing wall has been removed and new steel beams inserted for support. There is a chimneystack on the west in each room and with the removal of the ceiling, they can be seen to rise above ceiling level and angle inwards so that both flues meet the chimneystack in the centre visible from the exterior (DP54). Both stacks have been removed at first floor level. The front room (FF01) is all plain with narrow softwood floorboards and the existing window on the frontage renewed (DP51). Cupboards formerly occupied recesses to either side of the stacks which are now gone (DP52).

4.1.16 The rear room (FF02) contains the staircase on the east and the chimneystack (now removed) on the west, and the only feature of note in the 19th century six-over-six sash window on the north which has narrow moulded glazing bars and no horns, consistent with a mid-19th century date (DP53 and DP56). Adjoining the window is a small doorway leading into the upper floor of the rear range.

4.1.17 A small lobby to the east of Room FF02 at the head of the staircase (FF03) leads to the front room (FF04). Within the lobby, a section of primary-braced studwork survives which was formerly covered in lath and plaster, the laths regular and mechanically sawn (DP48-50).

4.1.18 The front room (FF04) is similarly plain but formerly held a picture rail at high level, while the chimney stack survives on the east (DP43-45). This has no surround but retains a fireplace aperture with a cambered brick arch, the aperture latterly reduced in size with Fletton brick for a smaller fireplace. The stack extends above ceiling level and angles to the north as on the west side (DP47). The window on the south side to the street is renewed.

4.1.19 The roof itself is of simple softwood construction being of slender timbers (DP46). Raking struts rise from the tie-beam to two flights of purlins, and common rafters ride over the purlins to a ridgeboard at the apex. The timber is particularly slender and in appearance and form is perhaps more consistent with a later date perhaps into the 20th century. It contrasts with other elements of the structure which are more consistent with a date securely in the 19th century, and may suggest the roof has been rebuilt.

4.1.20 The rear range spans a single room (FF05) with the floor set approximately one foot below the first floor level of the main range (DP57). It was formerly subdivided though the partition has been removed and the walls stripped to the brickwork. The bricks are a variable orange fabric and measure 9¼" x 4¾" x 2½" (235mm x 111mm x 64mm). There is a mid-19th century eight-over-eight sash window on the east (DP58-59) and a small light at the north end, while the roof is of simple softwood rafters rising to the west wall and supported by collars nailed to the rafters and housed in the brickwork. A number of 19th century iron straps lie ex-situ here (DP60).

4.1.21 Access was kindly given to the cellars from within the wine shop which extends below the entire building (No. 52 High Street and No. 4 Church Green) but belong to No. 52. This was useful in allowing the cellar areas to be characterised and it was found that there are similarities in some structural elements, specifically the ceiling structure which are mostly of slender softwood joists, all lime-washed and supported with X-bracing as in the rooms above (DP64-65). Furthermore, many of the chimney stacks at this level held originally functioning fireplaces and there are a number of blocked apertures for cellar lights.

4.2 Discussion (Historic building monitoring)

4.2.1 Monitoring and recording during the planned works within No. 4 Church Green was conducted in order to record any historic evidence surviving within the building or revealed during the remodelling. The interior was soft-stripped and the chimney stacks were being taken down at the time of the survey.

4.2.2 No. 4 Church Green forms the western part of a larger structure occupying the corner plot at the junction of High Street. The building is of mid-19th century date and was constructed to infill a corner plot between No. 6 Church Green to the west and the Cock Inn to the north. It is marked by the use of good brickwork and fine flat-gauged rubbed brick voussoirs on the show elevations, with simple brick arches and stock brick to the rear. Tripartite sash windows installed as part of this remodelling generally replicates the previous form apart from the use of horns; the previous examples did not display horns and this is an indicator of a mid-19th century or earlier date. The ground floor premises to the east were likely always commercial, but inspection of historic photographs suggest a more domestic arrangement at No. 4 with the existing shop front installed in the Edwardian period. This may preserve the original awning by local manufacturers 'Bliff' of Luton behind the timber panel above the shop fascia.

4.2.3 The interior of the building has been entirely stripped and there is clear evidence of remodelling throughout the second half of the 20th century. Little diagnostic evidence survives or features of any historic significance apart from a number of original sash windows, meaning that the historic character of this building is invested in its external appearance and position on a prominent street corner in Harpenden.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

5.1 Description of results

5.1.1 One sample section was recorded within the single footing trench in the rear yard (Fig. 5). The stratigraphy of the excavated footing is described below:

<i>Sample section 1</i> <i>0.00 = 107.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Yard surface. Staffordshire blue brick pavers.
0.05 – 0.08m	L1001	Levelling layer. Loose black granular coke grit.
0.08 – 0.38m	L1002	Made ground. Firm, pale yellow grey mixed clay and gravel.

0.38 – 0.90m	L1003	Made ground. Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles.
0.90 – 1.10+m	L1004	Natural deposit. Homogenous firm mid-brown silty clay with sparse rounded pebbles.

Description: one area of modern concrete overlay a brick paved yard surface (1000) and levelling layer (1001), below which were two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003) above the natural geology.

This area of yard surface was of Staffordshire blue mechanical bricks (L1000) of the same form as the windows sills though there are areas of plain blue bricks and stone slabs. The bricks measure 6" x 12" x 1¾" (152mm x 305mm x 44mm) and are laid in a mixture of stack bond and running bond. This brick paving was laid over / bedded into a thin levelling layer (L1001) which consisted of black granular coke gravel (0.02-0.03m depth). Below this was made ground layer (L1002) comprising firm pale yellow grey mixed clay and gravel (0.30m depth). It contained occasional pieces of red brick and tile but all in small fragments with no whole examples encountered. There were two Victorian ceramic pipes encountered within the foundation trench which were found at this level. L1002 overlay an earlier made ground deposit (L1003) that consisted of firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles (0.52m) built up over the natural geology, which comprises homogenous firm mid-brown silty clay with rare rounded pebbles (L1004).

5.2 Confidence rating

5.2.1 Within the confines of the monitoring, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

5.3 Deposit model

6.3.1 The stratigraphy in the rear yard consisted of an external brick yard surface L1000 (0.05m deep) bedded into levelling layer L1001 (0.02 – 0.03m deep). This overlay L1002 which in turn overlay L1003 (0.52m deep), both forming made ground layers with the lower layer L1003 lying over the natural geology comprising mid-brown silty clay, which is very homogenous with few inclusions.

5.4 Discussion (Archaeological monitoring)

5.4.1 Monitoring of the excavation of a single foundation trench found two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003) and a brick yard surface over a levelling layer (L1000 and L1001). The upper layer (L1002) contained small fragments of red brick and tile as well as Victorian ceramic pipework and above this was a brick yard surface (L1000) of Staffordshire blue brick which replaced an earlier yard surface that survives piecemeal elsewhere and includes plain Staffordshire blue brick paving and stone slabs. Proximity and association suggests the phases of deposition were associated with the primary building which is consistent with a date in the middle decades of the 19th century, while the yard surface was clearly added with the replacement of the window sills with mechanical blue brick and perhaps the

construction of the rear ranges.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Verulamium Museum, St Albans for the historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording.

The full project archive will be prepared according to Historic England (MoRPHE) standards, which will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and the *Guidelines for the Deposition of Finds in Hertfordshire* (2000), as well as the document *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, IFA/Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Mark A. Parker (The RM Partnership) for commissioning the project on behalf of his client Mr Justin Deans, and the client for funding the work.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans City and District Council.

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Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Historic England 2016 *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* Swindon

Websites

1 Online ebay postcard sale
<https://www.ebay.ie/itm/Postcard-Real-Photo-Valentines-Church-Green-Harpenden->

Hertfordshire-/292316324221?hash=item440f69217d)

2 Harpenden History

http://www.harpenden-history.org.uk/page_id_75.aspx

3 National Library of Scotland

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/104200579>

**APPENDIX 1 CONTENTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING /
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING
ARCHIVE**

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	-
Site photographs b/w	1
Site photographs colour slides	-
Digital Photographs	72

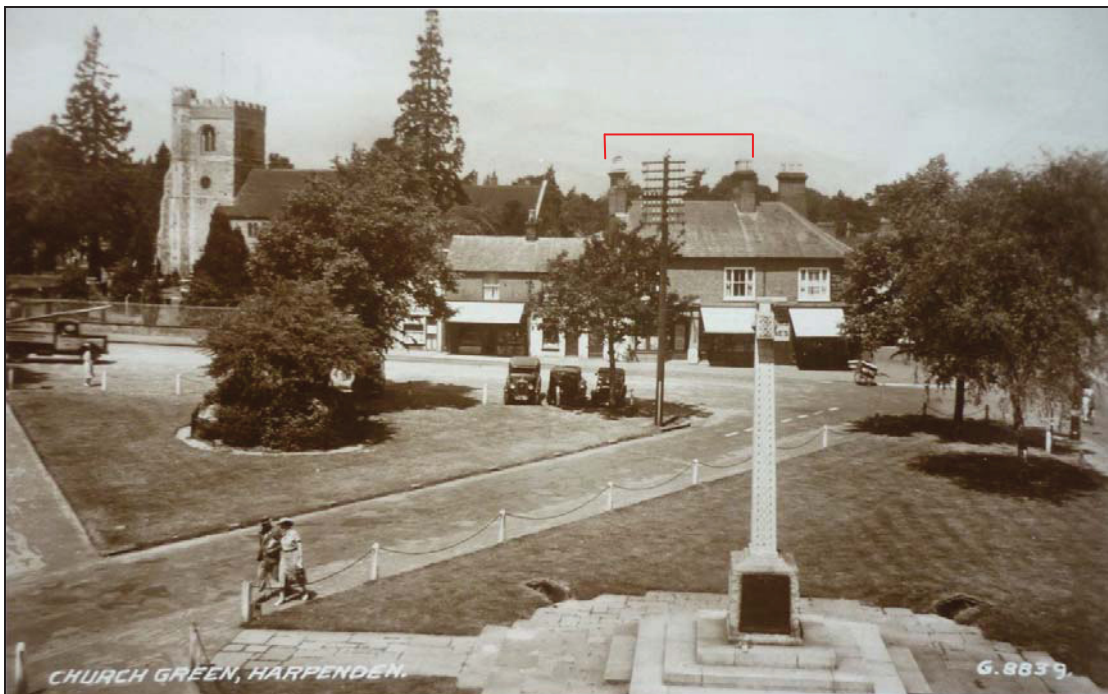
APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire</i>
County: Herts	District: <i>St Albans</i>
Village/Town: Harpenden	Parish: <i>Harpenden</i>
Planning application reference:	SADC Planning Ref. 5/2016/3875
Client name/address/tel	Mr Justin Deans
Nature of application:	Remodelling and extension
Present land use:	Empty, former shop and dwelling
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated <i>c.150m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 1332 1444</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS1917</i>
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	<i>27th October 2017</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	St Albans
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In October 2017 AS carried out a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a self-contained first floor flat and single-storey rear extension to a ground floor restaurant.</i></p> <p><i>The assessment building forms the western element of a larger building occupying a corner plot of land facing over Church Green. Though little diagnostic evidence survives within the building, the good external brickwork with fine rubbed brick voussoirs and a number of sash windows are all consistent with a date for construction in the middle decades of the 19th century. Clues might indicate this part of the building was originally domestic, and was given the existing shop front in the Edwardian period, while remodelling throughout the 20th century has denuded the interior of most historic features.</i></p> <p><i>A foundation trench was excavated in the rear yard which encountered two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003) and a Staffordshire blue brick paved yard surface (L1000) set into a coke rich gritty levelling layer (L1001).</i></p>
Author of summary: T Collins	Date of Summary: November 2017

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



3.1 Composite panorama of Church Green in the early 1890s created by David Anderton from historic photographs by Frederick Thurston and an unknown photographer (Website 1)



3.2 Postcard showing Church Green, 1930 (Website 2)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South elevation of the assessment building (No. 4) and No. 52 High Street, taken from the south



DP 2

South elevation of the assessment building (No. 4) excluding the ground floor brick infilled shop front, taken from the south



DP 3

View of the large building including the assessment building (left) and No. 52 High Street, taken from the south-east



DP 4

East side of N. 52 High Street with the entrance to the rear yard on the right, taken from the east



DP 5

Throughway from the east side of No. 52 High Street leading to the rear yard, taken from the east



DP 6

Entrance to the throughway on the east side of No. 52 High Street, taken from the east



DP 7

Floor surface of the throughway to the rear yard showing mixture of earlier blue bricks and later diamond blue bricks, taken from the east



DP 8

Floor surface in the south-east corner of the yard (outside assessment) showing mix of brick paving and stone paving, taken from the east



DP 9

Sash window on the north side of the building (not part of the assessment) with altered lower sash, taken from the north-east



DP 10

East elevation of the two-storey rear range, taken from the east



DP 11

Single-storey range beyond the rear range with groundworks in the foreground, taken from the south



DP 12

East side of the single-storey rear range with small chimney stack, taken from the east



DP 13
North side of the building with the two sash windows within the assessment on the right, taken from the north



DP 14
North side of the building showing features outside the assessment area, taken from the north



DP 15
North side of the two-storey rear range, taken from the north-east



DP 16
First floor eight-over-eight sash window on the rear range, taken from the east



DP 17
First floor six-over-six sash window at first floor level on the main range, taken from the north



DP 18
Entrance to the interior of the rear range with adjoining six-over-six sash, taken from the north-east



DP 19

South elevation of the assessment structure, taken from the south



DP 20

South elevation of the assessment structure showing shop front, taken from the south



DP 21

Detail of the shop front showing rubbed brick piers and awning structure between, taken from the south-west



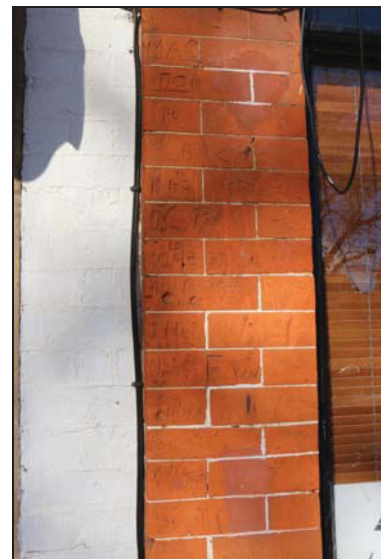
DP 22

Detail of the shop front showing awning cover with manufacturer's plate, taken from the south



DP 23

Detail of the shop front showing rubbed brick pier and awning cover with hook (indicated), taken from the south



DP 24

Detail of the shop front showing west brick pier with extensive graffiti, taken from the south



DP 25

Detail of the shop front showing west brick pier with graffiti example, taken from the south



DP 26

Detail of the shop front showing west brick pier with graffiti example, taken from the south



DP 27

Detail of the shop front showing east brick pier with extensive graffiti, taken from the west



DP 28

Detail of the shop front showing east brick pier with examples of graffiti, taken from the west



DP 29

Detail of the shop front showing east brick pier with examples of graffiti, taken from the west



DP 30

Room GF02 with chimney stack on the west, taken from the south



DP 31

Ceiling around chimney stack in Room GF02 showing trimmers supporting a hearth above, taken from the east



DP 32

Room GF01 showing wide archway creating an open space with Room GF02, taken from the south



DP 33

View of the shop front from within Room GF01 during the planned works, taken from the north



DP 34

Ceiling in Room GF01 showing thin-section joisting with x-bracing, taken from the north



DP 35

Surviving section of simply moulded skirting board on the west side of Room GF01, taken from the east



DP 36

Staircase on the east side of Room GF02 showing modern alterations, taken from the south



*DP 37
Staircase on the east side of Room GF02 showing turned newel, stringcourse and steps surviving, taken from the west*



*DP 38
Room GF02 showing wide archway creating an open space with Room GF01, taken from the north*



*DP 39
Room GF04 in the rear range showing blocked fireplace and stepped flue above, taken from the north*



*DP 40
Room GF04 in the rear range showing sash window on the east, taken from the south*



*DP 41
Lobby GF03 showing doorway leading to Room GF04 in the rear range, taken from the south*



*DP 42
Room GF04 showing blocked fireplace aperture, taken from the south*



DP 43

Room FF04 showing renewed tripartite sash window, taken from the north-west



DP 44

Fireplace on the east side of Room FF04 showing original aperture with cambered brick arch and later infill below, taken from the west



DP 45

Room FF04, taken from the south-east



DP 46

Obscured view of the roof structure from within Room FF04, taken from the east



DP 47

View of the chimney stack rising above Room GF04, taken from the south-west



DP 48

Section of surviving primary-braced studwork in lobby FF03, taken from the south-west



DP 49

Detail of the primary-braced studwork in lobby FF03, taken from the south



DP 50

Detail of the primary-braced studwork in lobby FF03 showing mechanically sawn laths, taken from the south



DP 51

Room FF01 after the removal of the chimney stack on the west and renewed sash window, taken from the north-east



DP 52

Room FF01 after the removal of the chimney stack with evidence for flanking cupboards, taken from the east



DP 53

Room FF02 after the removal of the chimney stack and the partition between this room and Room FF01, taken from the south



DP 54

View of the pair of chimneystacks rising at an angle to meet the central stack above, taken from the east



DP 55
View of the staircase on the east side of Room FF02, taken from the south



DP 56
Six-over-six sash window on the north side of Room FF02, taken from the south



DP 57
Room FF05 in the rear range, taken from the north



DP 58
Eight-over-eight sash window on the east side of Room FF05, taken from the north-west



DP 59
Room FF05 in the rear range, taken from the south



DP 60
A number of 19th century iron straps lying ex-situ in Room FF05, taken from the south-west



DP 61

View of the west gable end above ceiling level showing paired chimney stacks rising at an angle to meet the stack above, taken from the north



DP 62

Room GF02 during removal of the chimney stack, taken from the south



DP 63

Brick rubble from the removal of the chimney stack in Room GF02 showing a scooped frog



DP 64

Cellar below Room GF02 (part of the adjoining property), taken from the south



DP 65

Ceiling structures in the cellar (part of the adjoining property) showing identical thin-section joists with x-bracing

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



DP 66

General view of the foundation trench, looking south



DP 67

General view of the rear yard including the ground works, looking west



DP 68

General view of the foundation trench, looking north



DP 69

View of the north return of the foundation trench with Victorian ceramic pipework, looking west



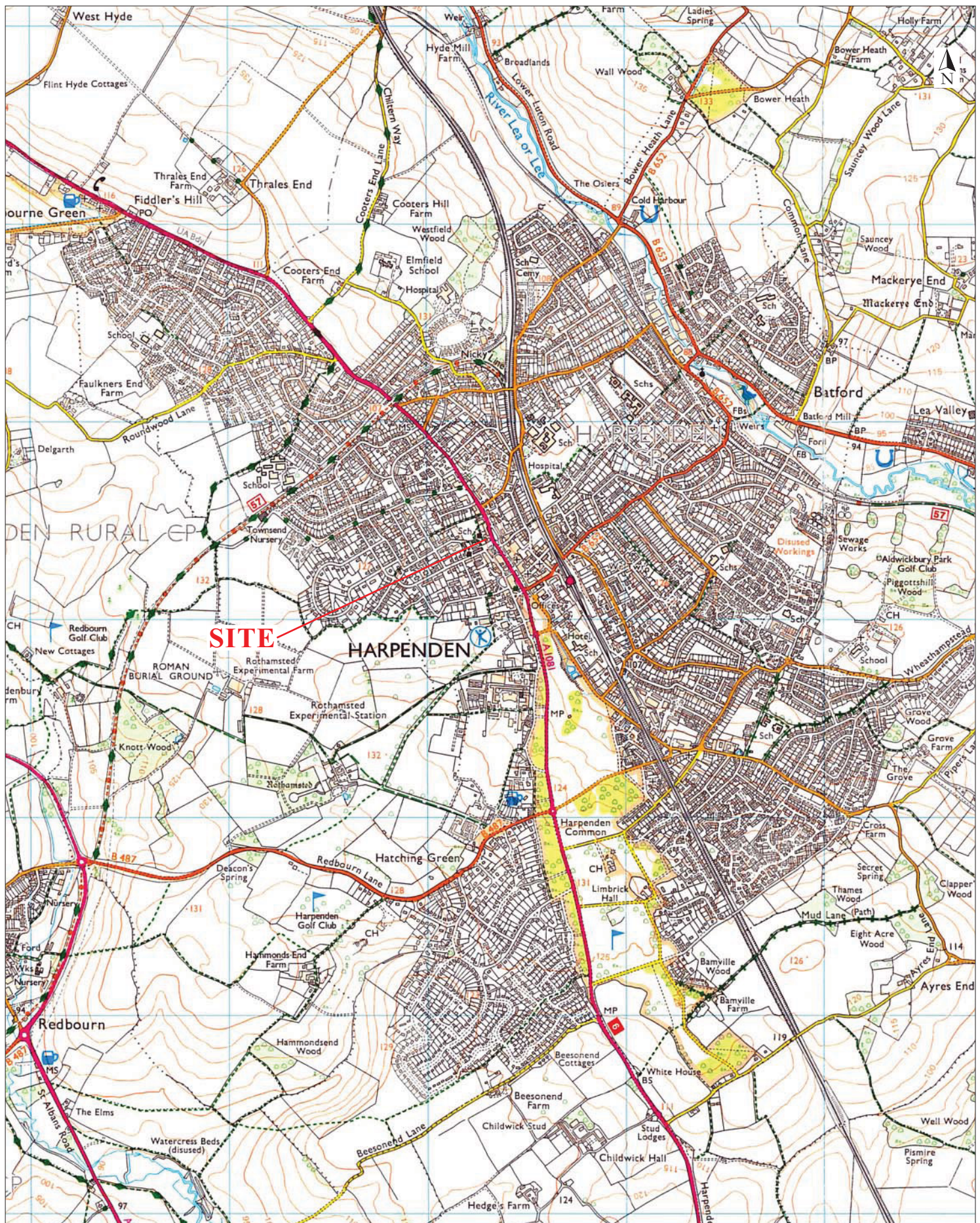
DP 70

Sample section 1, looking west



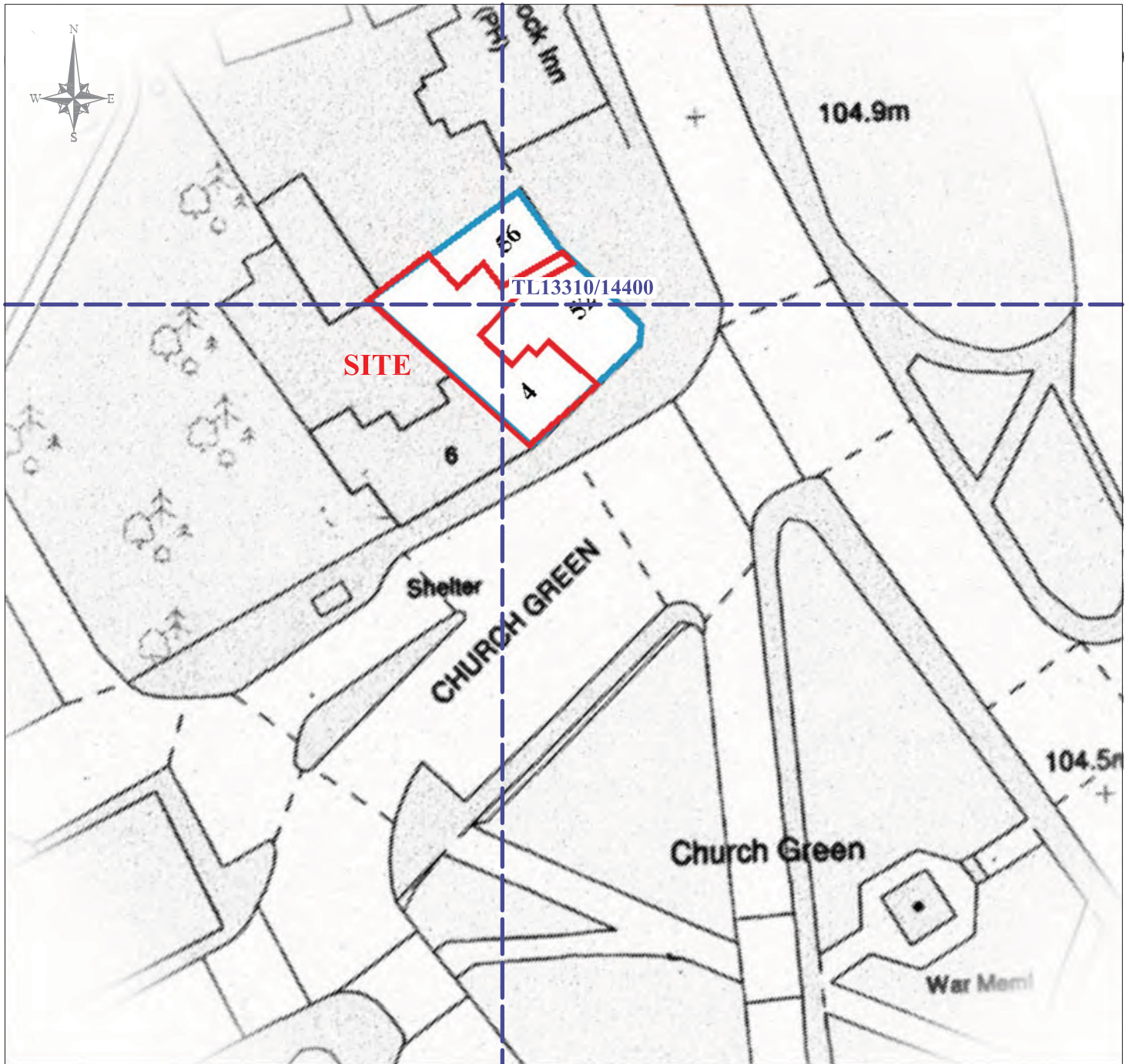
DP 71

South end of the foundation trench showing brickwork below ground level to the cellar below Room GF02, looking south



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (P7150)



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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (P7150)

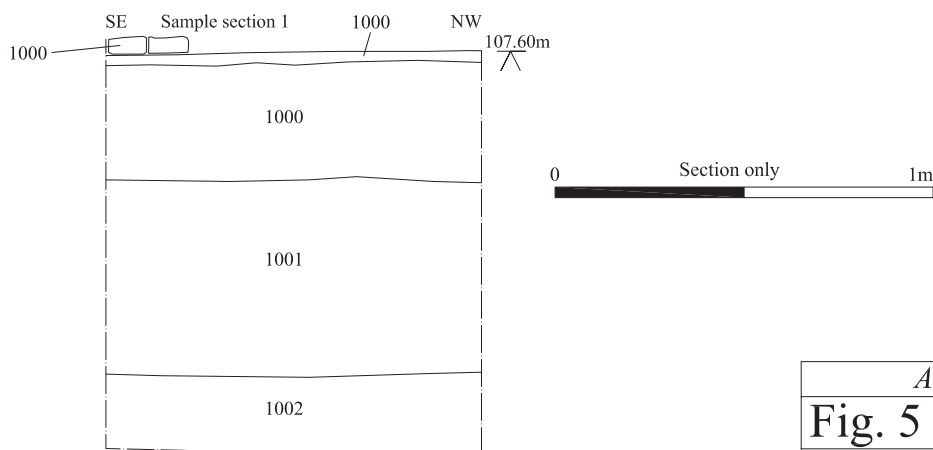
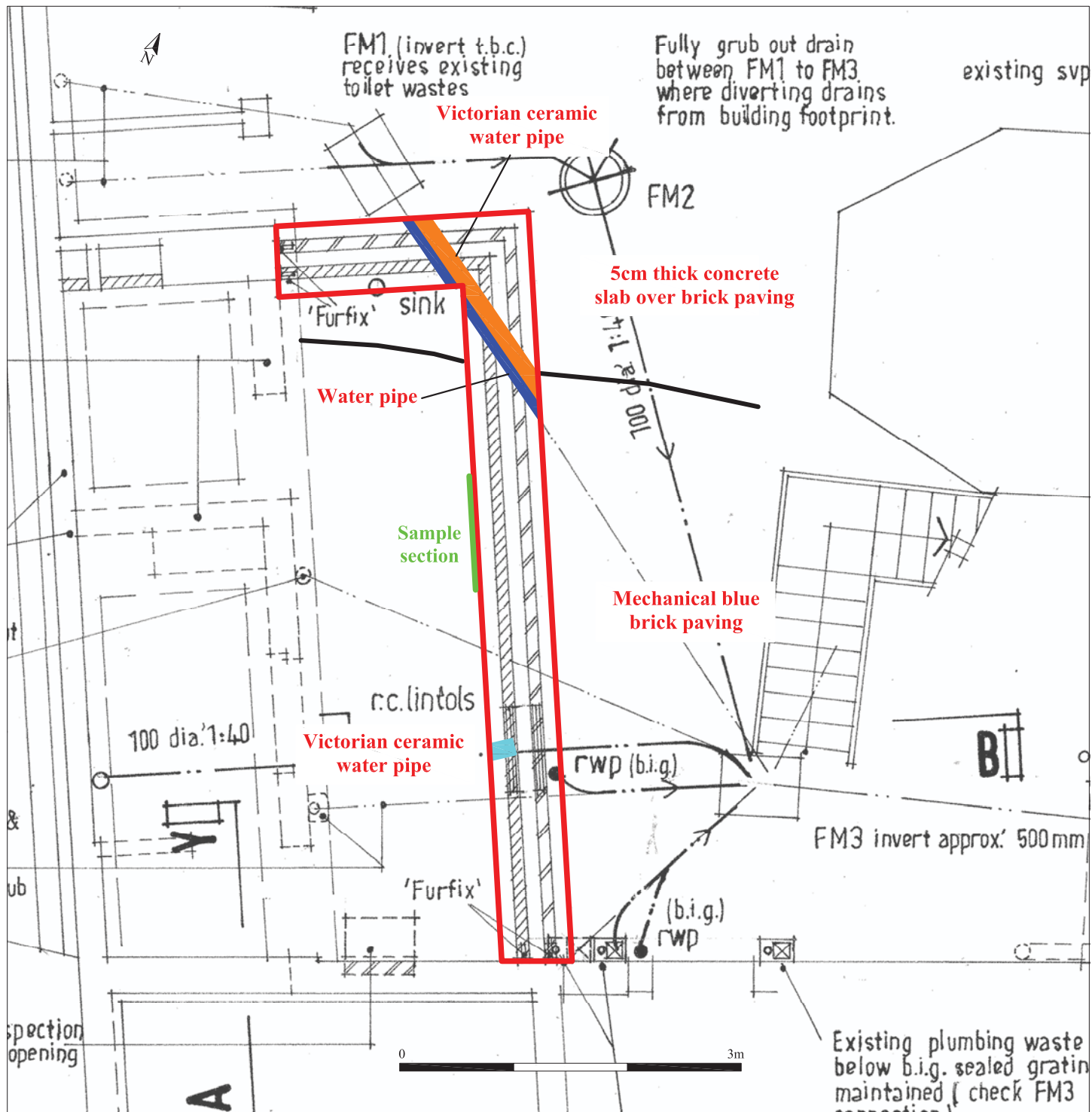


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Fig. 3 Sketch plans

Scale 1:100 at A4

4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (P7150)



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Fig. 5 Area of monitoring
 Scale 1:50 at A4
 4 Church Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire (P7150)