

**FAULKNER'S END FARM
ROUNDWOOD LANE
HARPENDEN
HERTFORDSHIRE
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

Albion
archaeology



**FAULKNER'S END FARM
ROUNDWOOD LANE
HARPENDEN
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Project: FE3120
Document: 2018/157
Version 1.0

OASIS reference: albionar1-345893

Compiled by	Approved by
Mark Phillips	Hester Cooper-Reade

Issue date:
26th May 2019

Produced for:
Tom Catton



Contents

Preface	3
Structure of this Document	3
Key Terms	4
Non-technical Summary	5
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Planning Background	6
1.2 Site Location and Description	6
1.3 Objectives.....	7
1.4 Methodology	7
2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 General Historic Background	9
2.3 Historic Documents	9
2.4 Cartographic Evidence	10
3. HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS	13
3.1 Introduction	13
3.2 Site layout and general description.....	13
3.3 Exterior	13
3.4 Interior	15
3.5 Building History and function.....	19
4. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
5. APPENDICES	24
5.1 Appendix 1 – List Description for Faulkner’s End Farmhouse	24
5.2 Appendix 2 – List of Cartographic Sources Consulted	24



List of Figures (figures and images are bound at back of report)

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Plan of farmyard
- Figure 3: 1766, Drury and Andrews map of Hertfordshire
- Figure 4: 1836 Map of Faulkner's End Farm
- Figure 5: 1843 Tithe map
- Figure 6: 1878 and 1897 Ordnance Survey maps
- Figure 7: 1922 and 1938 Ordnance Survey maps
- Figure 8: Modern site map overlaid on 1878 map
- Figure 9: Plan of surveyed buildings
- Figure 10: Detailed plan of brick lean-to and timber-framed shelter shed

List of Images

- Image 1: West elevation, looking north-east
- Image 2: West elevation, exterior of compartment G4
- Image 3: West elevation, rear wall of cart shed and granary (G1-F1)
- Image 4: South elevation
- Image 5: East elevation, looking south-west
- Image 6: East elevation, cart shed and granary (G1-F1)
- Image 7: East elevation, detail of window
- Image 8: East elevation, barn (G2)
- Image 9: East elevation, showing stable/farm office (G3)
- Image 10: Cart shed (G1) looking south
- Image 11: Cart shed (G1), north-east corner
- Image 12: Cart shed (G1), front wall
- Image 13: Cart shed (G1), ceiling
- Image 14: Former granary (F1), north end
- Image 15: First former granary (F1), south end
- Image 16: Former granary (F1), detail of window
- Image 17: Former granary (F1), roof
- Image 18: Former granary (F1), stairs
- Image 19: Former granary (F1), stairs
- Image 20: Barn (G2), front wall
- Image 21: Barn (G2), south end and stairs
- Image 22: Barn (G2), north end and rear wall
- Image 23: Barn (G2), roof structure
- Image 24: Former stable, Farm office (G3), front wall
- Image 25: West compartment (G4), west wall
- Image 26: West compartment (G4), roof
- Image 27: West compartment (G4), woodblock floor
- Image 28: West compartment (G4), north window
- Image 29: Western lean-to extension (G5), south end
- Image 30: Northern lean-to extension (G6), front elevation
- Image 31: Northern lean-to extension (G6), corridor
- Image 32: Northern lean-to extension (G6), looking south-east
- Image 33: Northern lean-to extension (G6), looking north-west
- Image 34: Northern lean-to extension (G6), detail of feed trough
- Image 35: Timber-framed compartment (G7), west elevation
- Image 36: Timber-framed compartment (G7), north elevation
- Image 37: Timber-framed compartment (G7), looking north-east
- Image 38: Timber-framed compartment (G7), looking north-west
- Image 39: Timber-framed compartment (G7), detail of frame
- Image 40: Timber-framed compartment (G7), north wall
- Image 41: Original construction drawing



Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.

This document was researched and written by Mark Phillips (Project Officer). Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager) and Hester Cooper-Reade (Business Manager).

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 8141
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
website: www.albion-arch.com

Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>Draft</i>	<i>03/12/2018</i>	<i>Draft version issued to client n/a</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>26/05/2019</i>	<i>Reissued with minor amendments to images requested by client</i>

Structure of this Document

Section 1 provides the background to the project. Section 2 examines the historical background of the site. Section 3 presents the results of the historic building survey. Section 4 is an assessment of the built heritage. Section 4 is the bibliography. The appendices in Section 5 include the list description of the farmhouse; a list of historic maps used in the report.



Key Terms

Throughout this report the following abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
HALS	Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies
HE	Historic England
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey



Non-technical Summary

Planning and listed building consent has been granted by St Albans City and District Council for development work at Faulkner's End Farm, Roundwood Lane, Harpenden. The development consists of the conversion of a Victorian barn into office units, a home gym, a two bedroomed residential unit and construction of a new stable block and farm office. The farmhouse is a grade II listed and the Victorian barn is considered to be curtilage listed. The planning and listed building consents include a condition requiring a Level 2 historic building record prior to demolition of a 1950s lean-to building. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the historic building recording.*

Faulkner's End appears to have originated as one of the freehold tenements granted by Westminster Abbey in the medieval period. The earliest documentary reference to Faulkner's End dates from 1557 and the list description indicates a probable late 15th century date for the earliest part of the farmhouse.

The farm buildings being converted consist of a range of late 19th-century and later buildings located on the western side of the historic farmyard. Historic maps show that the buildings in this part of the farmyard were redeveloped at some time between 1878 and 1897. The main group of buildings consists of an L-shaped brick range built in the late 19th century. This consists of a cart shed and granary over, a barn, stables and one other compartment. A two-bay timber-framed structure remained from a demolished range of shelter sheds. The shelter sheds were originally built as part of the late 19th-century redevelopment of the farm, but appear to have been altered or rebuilt at some time between 1897 and 1922. A brick lean-to extension at the north end of the buildings appears to have been constructed in the 1950s.

Towards the end of the 19th century, around the time that the farm buildings were redeveloped, farming was entering a general period of depression due to competition from imported products. The redevelopment of Faulkner's End Farm with new shelter sheds and stock yards may indicate an increased focus on meat or dairy production at this time.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning and listed building consent has been granted by St Albans City and District Council for development work at Faulkner's End Farm, Roundwood Lane, Harpenden. The development consists of the conversion of a Victorian barn into office units, a home gym, a two bedroomed residential unit and construction of a new stable block and farm office.

The farmhouse at Faulkners' End farm is a grade II* listed building and the Victorian barn which is located close to the farmhouse is considered to be curtilage listed. Planning (5/2017/3067) and listed building consent (5/2017/3068) for the development included a condition (No.9) requiring historic building recording in advance of development works, given in full below.

Condition

Prior to commencement of works of demolition of the 1950s lean-to building a Level 2 recording in accordance with Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' document is to be deposited with the Local Planning Authority and Historic Environment Record.

Reason

In order that the special architectural or historic interest of this Listed Building is safeguarded. To comply with Policy 86 of the St. Albans District Local Plan Review 1994 and The National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the historic building recording. Albion was previously commissioned to prepare a heritage statement (Albion 2017) that was submitted as part of the planning application. The present report contains the result of the building survey which was undertaken during preparation of the heritage statement and the results of additional recording work on the buildings which are subject to demolition.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Faulkner's Farm is located near to the northwest part of Harpenden and Kinsbourne Green. It lies on the north side of Roundwood Lane, centred on OS grid reference TL 11215/15065 (Figure 1).

The farmstead lies within a roughly rectangular enclosure which formed the historic home close of the farm (see Figure 2). The farmhouse is a Grade II* listed building constructed in the late 15th century with later alterations and additions. It consisted of a hall and cross wing and contains 16th-century wall paintings in the former hall. The cross wing was rebuilt and enlarged during the 17th century. The building was first listed in 1974 and the listing was amended in 1984 (see list description Appendix 1).

The layout of the farmstead is shown in Figure 2. The farmhouse (1) is Grade II* listed and dates from the 15th century with later alterations. It stands at the



north end of the historic farmyard (2). Historic maps from the 18th and 19th centuries show a farm with a loose courtyard. The farmhouse and a 3-bay timber-framed barn on the east side of the yard are the only buildings to remain from this period. At the end of the 19th century, buildings on the west side of the yard were demolished to be replaced by an integrated range of farm buildings. This comprised: an L-shaped range in brick with cart-shed, loft, barns, stables (which remains) and a timber shelter shed and stockyards at the north end (of which only a small section of the shed remains). A pair of cottages was built in the western corner of the area during the second quarter of the 20th century and another house was built in the eastern corner in the mid-20th-century. Developments in the late 20th century included the construction of stabling and livery yard buildings within the historic farmyard area and modern working farmyard buildings (3) to the south-east of the original yard.

1.3 Objectives

The purpose of the historic building recording was to produce a permanent record of the buildings prior to the start of any demolition or alterations. The planning condition for building recording stipulates Level 2 recording in accordance with Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'. A Level 2 record is defined as a descriptive, rather than analytical record (Historic England 2016, p26). This includes: description and photographs of the exterior and interior; a plan and sometimes other drawings; and an analysis of the buildings development and use.

A number of research themes relating to post medieval and modern farmsteads have been identified in the archaeological regional research agenda for the eastern region (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000):

- The development of the farmstead 1750–1914
- Buildings on the farm
- Regional diversity
- The influence of contemporary model plans on design
- The role of improving landlords
- Adoption of modern practices including water-power, steam and internal tramways
- Farmstead as status symbol, architectural embellishment and competitive emulation

The revised regional archaeological research frameworks (Medlycott, eds, 2011) identify post-1840s building stock as requiring recording.

1.4 Methodology

Throughout the project the standards set in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016) have been adhered to. All work has been done in accordance with the CIfA Code of Conduct. Terminology for describing timber structures follows the



CBA glossary (Alcock *et al* 1996). Terminology and dating of internal fittings follows Hall 2005.

The purpose of the survey was to understand the sequence, dating and significance of the building. No additional opening-up works or removal of covering was undertaken during the survey.

The survey comprised an examination of the building, field notes and digital photographs. The selected digital images used to illustrate the report have been resized to ensure that digital versions of the report are of a manageable file size. The plan is redrawn from a survey produced by the client's architects (Cannon, Morgan & Rheinberg Partnership). This report and a photographic archive will be deposited with OASIS (reference: albionar1-345893), and copy of the report will be deposited with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

1.4.1 Cartographic and documentary data

Early maps, other illustrations and historic documents can be a very productive area of research. The maps often indicate dramatic changes in land use during the post-medieval and modern periods. The principal source consulted in this case was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). A list of the cartographic sources consulted for this assessment is given in Appendix 2.

1.4.2 Building survey

An initial building survey was carried out on 28th March 2017 during the preparation of the heritage assessment. Further building recording was undertaken on the 25th September 2018 to record additional information on the buildings which are to be demolished.



2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

This section contains a discussion of selected historical maps, illustrating the changes occurring on the site and in the general vicinity from the later 18th century. Copies of the maps discussed below are bound towards the back of the report. The maps were consulted at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) and in the online collection of the National Library of Scotland (NLS).

2.2 General Historic Background

The history of the area is outlined in the Victoria County History (Page 1908, 294-97) and the Extensive Urban Survey (Thompson 2002, 6-11). Faulkner's End lies within the historic parish of Wheathampstead, which until the mid-19th century also included Harpenden.

In the late Saxon period the area covered by the historic parish was a royal estate, much of which was granted by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey in a charter of 1065. Analysis of Domesday (Morris 1976) shows that the area to the south and west of the River Lea was thinly populated with much woodland and waste. The abbey established two estate centres with manor houses at Wheathampstead and Harpendenbury, each with their demesne lands. The remainder was granted by the Abbot, from at least the 13th century onwards, as a series of freehold tenements of approximately 120 acres (1 carucate) each. This method of clearance and settlement resulted in the present landscape pattern of dispersed hamlets and farmsteads, with Green and End place-names.

Faulkener's End is first recorded as *Fawcons end* in 1557 in the Westminster Abbey muniments and is probably associated with the family of John Fawkenner who is named in a document dated 1390 in the Westminster muniments (Gover, Mawer, Stenton 1970, 39).

2.3 Historic Documents

One of the original construction drawings for the late 19th farm buildings is held by the present owner of the farm (Image 41). The drawing is undated and has been damaged by what appears to be rodent gnawing. The remaining section shows the front (east) elevation of the buildings. It is titled "PLAN of NEW FARM BUILDINGS at FAULKNER'S END HARPENDEN". The elevation is labelled as "BARN STABLE GRANARY". At the left end of the elevation it shows an open-fronted, 3-bay cart shed with the granary above. The middle part of the elevation, the barn, shows a single door, double sliding doors and a small window as they remain today. The right-hand part of the drawing differs from the present arrangement. It shows a single window, glazed in the upper part with a hit-and-miss vent in the lower part, whereas the present arrangement consists of a door with a small window to either side (Image 8). The design appears to have been modified during construction as the existing openings appear to form part of the original construction.



2.4 Cartographic Evidence

2.4.1 1766 Drury and Andrews map of Hertfordshire (Figure 3)

This map shows the whole of Hertfordshire at a scale of c. 1.95 inches to the mile. It shows the main topographical features with buildings represented schematically. The farm is labelled as *Falconers End* and is shown as three buildings within an enclosure containing trees on one side of the farm.

The wider plan shows the historic settlement pattern made up of single farmsteads and small hamlets.

2.4.2 1836 Plan of Faulkner's End Farm (Figure 4)

This map (HALS reference D/EFr/T5) is included within a large bundle of deeds and other documents. The HALS catalogue entry for the plan indicates that it is a c.1836 copy of a map dating from 1771. The map is labelled "A Plan of the Farm called Faulkners End in the Parish of Harpenden in the County of Hertford part of the possession of John Osborn Esq. taken in January 1771". This small scale map (c. 8in to 1mile) shows the farmstead and its fields. The names, use and areas of the fields are shown in a keyed reference table. The names of the owners or occupiers of some of the adjacent fields and strips are also shown on the plan.

The map includes a schematic plan of the farmstead with three buildings indicated which although not labelled would appear to correspond to the farmhouse, the three-bay barn that survives to the south-east of the farmhouse and a barn to the south of the farmhouse that has since been demolished. The reference describes the farmyard as *The Farm Yard Barns &c.* and the surrounding rectangular plot which corresponds approximately to the modern extent of the farmyard as *The Orchard*.

The land attached to the farm forms an irregular shaped but contiguous group of fields to the north-east and south-east of the homestead with a smaller area of detached fields in Berryfield Common. The arable land comprised 60 acres, 3 roods and 36 perches and the total, including the farmyard, orchard and two other small plots was 65 acres, 1 rood and 18 perches.

2.4.3 1843 Tithe map (Figure 5)

The tithe map provides a large scale, topographically accurate map which includes detailed outlines of the buildings.

On the plan the farm is named as *Faulkners End*. The buildings comprise the farmhouse (shaded) and outbuildings along the east and west sides of a yard. Those to the west side included a range abutting the farmhouse and a larger building, possibly a barn with two porches facing the yard. The buildings shown on the east side of the yard include one corresponding to the 3-bay barn which still survives and also a narrow range abutting the southern end of the barn. A pond is shown at the south-east corner of the yard. In the tithe award the plots nearest the farmhouse are named as the *Orchard* (223), the *Homestead* (224) and the *Garden* (256). The description of the plot around the



homestead as an orchard supports the image given in the 1766 Drury and Andrews map where the farm is in a plot filled with trees. In the tithe award the orchard is the only land described as meadow. A small square building shown next to the northern boundary of the orchard is identified in later maps as a well.

The tithe award gives Rev. James Jenkyn as the owner of the farm and Robert Sibley as the occupier. Land listed under the entry for the farm in the award totals 57 acres, 3 roods and 9 perches. Other than the homestead, orchard and garden is classified as arable.

2.4.4 1878 Ordnance Survey (Figure 6)

This was surveyed in 1878. It shows little change from the arrangement shown in 1843 and confirms the accuracy of the earlier survey.

The farm is named as *Falconersend Farm*. The larger building on the west side of the yard is shown in more detail in this plan. This appears to show a barn with a single porch situated towards the north end of its eastern side with what are were probably lean-to additions on the southern part of the building. As shown in this plan the enclosed area of the farmyard appears to have been reduced in size by moving the southern boundary to the north of the pond. It was divided into eastern and western halves. The square building in the north of the orchard is shown within a fence or boundary.

2.4.5 1897 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6)

This survey was revised in 1897 and the map published in 1898. As previously the farm is labelled *Falconersend Farm*.

This plan shows that most of the farm buildings were rebuilt after 1878. Figure 7 shows the relationship of the 1878 arrangement to the later layout. On the eastern side of the farmyard a range of buildings attached to the south end of the 3-bay barn was demolished. All of the buildings on the west side of the farmyard were demolished and replaced with a range of buildings extending from the farmhouse to Roundwood Lane. The new buildings consisted of an open-fronted shelter shed and stock or stable yard at the north and the L-shape brick building that remains today. The new farm buildings would have formed an integrated range of buildings. The double height barn and loft over the cart shed in the south of the range would provide crop storage. It is probable that the north end of the surviving brick buildings would have been used for feed storage and processing, being located adjacent to the stock/stable yards.

In the wider farmstead, a small rectangular feature at the northern edge of the farmstead noted on the 1843 and 1878 maps is labelled W to indicate that it was a well, with the rectangular shape probably representing a well-house. The small rectangular enclosure at the southern corner of the farmstead was no longer present. A small building is shown opposite the farm entrance, south of Roundwood Lane.



2.4.6 1922 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7)

This map was revised in 1922 and published in 1924. A dashed line in this map indicates the extent of the yard area and access track. The small building located to the south of Roundwood Lane had been demolished by this time.

The shelter shed at the north of the farmyard appears different in the 1897 and 1922 maps. In the later edition it is shown as a narrower building with an enclosed compartment at its southern end. It appears that the shelter shed was rebuilt or substantially altered between 1897 and 1922.

2.4.7 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7)

This smaller scale map (6 inch: 1 mile) shows one significant change from the 1922 survey with the construction of the pair of cottages to the west of the farm buildings. A later 6 inch map revised in 1946 shows the same details.



3. HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

This section examines the farm buildings which are the subject of the proposed conversion and demolition works. The buildings are described in the following text. It should be read in conjunction with the floor plans illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 and photographs which are bound at the back of the report. The different rooms or compartments that make up the buildings have been numbered G1 to G7 for the ground floor and F1 on the first floor.

3.2 Site layout and general description

The primary structure, dating from the late-19th century is an L-shape range of brick buildings. This consists of a two-storey section at the south with a cart shed (G1) and granary (F1), a barn (G2), a stable converted into an office (G3) and a section projecting on the west side (G4). Abutting the north-west corner of the L-shaped range is a timber-framed compartment (G7); a remnant of a former range of shelter sheds. Extensions that were added during the 20th century consist of a brick lean-to at the north (G6a/b) and a brick lean-to (G5) attached to the rear/west side of the building.

The primary structure is in greyish brown brick (dimensions c.230mm x 105mm x 65mm) with red brick dressings. The brick bonding varies; English garden wall in the north and west elevations, English bond in the south elevation and part of the east elevation with the most of the east elevation in Flemish bond. At the north end, where the building has been sheltered by the later lean-to on this side, the mortar is white with reverse struck joints. The roof over most of the primary range is in Welsh slate, with the two-storey section at the north reroofed with concrete tiles.

The 20th century lean-to extensions are built from a mixture of facing, common and textured 'rustic' brick. The later extensions have corrugated sheet roofing.

3.3 Exterior

3.3.1 West elevation (Images 1 to 3)

This elevation is made up by the rear wall of the primary range, a projecting gable on the primary range, with the weatherboarded and corrugated iron cladding on a timber-framed section to the left (G7) and a brick lean-to attached to the mid-part of this side (G5).

The brickwork of the primary range is in English garden wall bond with a shallow dentilated course at the eaves. The projecting section (G4) has a brick arched opening with (modern) sliding doors (Image 1) and a small window in its south side with modern timber frame and glazing. Above the sliding doors is a blocked honeycomb vent. There are no other openings in the primary range on this side. The taller, two-storey section at the right of the elevation has a band of red brick in the upper half of the wall (Image 3).



The timber-framed, weatherboarded shed at the left of the elevation (G7) has a shallow monopitch roof in corrugated sheet (Images 35 & 36).

The lean-to extension on this side has a single window and blocked opening in its southern end (Image 1).

3.3.2 South elevation (Image 4)

The end of the primary range is a two-storey gable end with dentil eaves, a circular window in the first floor and a band of red brick in the upper half of the wall (Image 4).

3.3.3 East elevation (Images 5 to 10)

This is the front of the primary range, consisting of the two-storey cart shed and loft at the left and the barn/store and office in the centre (Image 5). At the right (north) end is the 20th-century lean-to extension.

The two storey section at the left (Image 6) has a ground floor with a three-bay cart shed slightly offset to the left of a small window which lights the stairs to the loft and a first floor with four windows. The cart shed openings are supported by two wooden posts and a wooden lintel with brick relieving arches above. The cart shed openings, which would have originally been open, have been in-filled with brickwork and a heck door in the right-hand side of each opening to form three stables. The bricks used in the former openings are machine-made, evenly coloured, mid-reddish brown bricks. The single window in the ground floor (Image 7) is under a shallow segmental arch made from moulded bricks with a roll-moulding on the lower edge. The wooden framed window is a horizontal pivot window. It would have originally had nine panes but has been altered by repairs. The first floor windows have plain stone lintels. The brickwork in the first floor is in English bond, with a band of red brick level with the window sills. The windows have been boarded over. Examination on the interior showed the frames have been heavily repaired. The most complete example has nine panes in the lower part with narrow glazing bars and a two-pane section in the upper part which was probably the opening section but the details of its operation were unclear.

The single storey section of the primary range consists of a barn or store (Image 8) and the present farm office (Image 9). The barn has one heck door, a double sliding door and small horizontal pivot window at the right hand side. The office has narrow windows to either side of the door. These have modern glazing in the lower part. The door opening contains a narrow, glazed hopper type window above the door and a pair of modern double doors. The windows and door openings in the single storey section of this elevation have segmental brick arches with moulded bricks matching those in Image 6. The door openings have bullnose edging bricks. The brickwork in this part of the elevation is in Flemish bond.

The lean-to at the north end of the elevation is an extension that was added during the mid-twentieth century. It is only attached to the 19th century range



in the front elevation; behind this it is separated from the earlier building by a corridor (Image 31), covered by the lean-to roof of the extension. The front wall of the lean-to (Image 30) is made from machine-made facing brick in English bond with segmental arches to the door openings.

3.4 Interior

3.4.1 G1: Ground floor cart shed (Images 10 to 13)

This compartment is c.9.8m long and 4.6m wide. It has a concrete floor and whitewashed brick walls. The floor of the loft above is supported on a large axial beam with closely spaced transverse joists (Image 10). The axial joist is supported by two metal posts located on the bay-divisions of the cart shed. The southern post is circular in section while the northern post appears to be a later replacement consisting of a reused section of I-beam. The loft floor contains a trap door above the north-east corner of the cart shed. An original internal door in the south-west corner of the cart shed is raised door, approximately 1m above floor level and opens off the adjacent stair landing (Image 11), presumably for loading carts. There is another internal door in the north-west corner of G1 for a store under the stairs.

The interior of the cart shed has been divided into three by the insertion of low partition walls in machine-made common bricks. This is part of the 20th century alteration of the cart shed to form three stables. The original open front of the compartment was modified during the mid-20th century by infilling front of the three bays with brickwork and heck doors to form three stables. The brickwork is in modern (20th century) machine-made bricks, similar to those in the front elevation of the lean-to G6a. The doors are of ledged and braced plank construction and are set within light-weight timber frames with glazed over-door lights (Image 12). These doors, although similar in appearance to some of the earlier doors in the building (eg G2) are more lightly constructed and lack external framing. They probably date from the mid-20th century, when the former cart shed was converted into a stable.

3.4.2 F1: First floor granary (Images 14 to 19)

This compartment is c. 9.8m, long and 4.6m wide. The floor is in machine-sawn pine boards 145mm wide. The walls are painted brick. The roof is supported by two kingpost trusses with double purlins and a ridge plank supporting a close-boarded plank lining (Image 17).

The space is lit by four windows in the east side and a circular window in the upper part of the south wall. The windows in the east wall have been heavily repaired. The window at the north end of the wall is the most complete/original (Image 16). This has nine panes in the lower part with narrow glazing bars and a repaired two-pane section at the top which was probably the opening section but the details of its operation were unclear.

The compartment is accessed by stairs at the north end of compartment G2 (Images 18 & 19). These start in compartment G2, leading up to a quarter landing with a door into cart shed G1. Above that is a straight, enclosed stair



leading up to the loft. The construction is of standard form with wooden treads and risers with the treads heavily worn by prolonged use. At the top is a balustrade formed from plain chamfered squared posts and a rail supporting tongue-and-groove boards.

First floor compartments above cart sheds of this type were generally used as granaries. Although there are no fittings such as grain bins to indicate its use as a granary, the function is confirmed by an original construction drawing (Image 41) which indicates that the range included a barn, stable and granary.

3.4.3 G2: Barn (Images 20 to 23)

This compartment is c. 10.4m long and 4.6m wide. It has a concrete floor and whitewashed brick walls. The roof has two kingpost trusses with double purlins and a ridge plank supporting a close-boarded plank lining (Image 23).

The compartment is accessed by a heck door and double sliding cart doors in the east wall. The heck door is framed and planked with X-shaped braces (Image 20). Internal openings give access to stairs to F1 (Image 21) and to lean-to (G5) at the rear of the building (Image 22). The opening to G5 has been cut-in to the wall to form an access to the later extension on this side.

The compartment is lit by borrowed light from the adjacent stairs (Image 21), a narrow light above the heck door and a small horizontal pivot window in the north end of the east wall.

There is a honeycomb vent in the north end wall (Image 23) and two vents with metal grills in the east wall.

The size of the compartment and the provision of the cart door indicate that this compartment served as a barn, which is confirmed by the description of the original construction drawings (Image 41).

3.4.4 G3: Farm office (Image 24)

This compartment is c.5.5m long by 4.5m wide. It is currently used as the farm office (Image 24). The interior wall and ceiling finishes are modern throughout. It has a single door opening, similar to that in G2 with a narrow glazed light above the door but with modern, glazed double doors. Windows to either side of the door have modern glazing in the lower part and four panes of glass in the upper half. Information from the present owner and the description on the original construction drawing (Image 41) indicates that this compartment was formerly a stable.

3.4.5 G4: Home gym (Images 25 to 28)

This compartment, located in the western projecting section of the primary range, is c.6m square in plan. It was in use as a home gym at the time of the survey.



The roof has a single kingpost truss with double purlins and a ridge plank supporting common rafters. In contrast with the roofs over F1 and G2 it is not boarded and the roofing battens and slate roof are visible on the interior (Image 26).

The compartment is accessed via double sliding doors in the west wall and by a framed plank door in the north wall. Above the double door the brickwork has been repaired and a concrete lintel installed. The sliding doors are modern replacements. The walls are whitewashed brick.

The compartment is lit by windows in the south and north walls. The south window is a modern wood framed fixed light in an original window opening with a flat brick arch. The window in the north wall has a wood frame with a simple beaded moulding, fixed left and hinged right-hand leaf with eight panes in each with narrow glazing bars (Image 28).

The floor is made of woodblocks measuring 240mm by 120mm. The woodblock floor is heavily worn, particularly near the west doors. Sections of the floor have been lost to wear and decay and it has been patched with concrete. Flooring of this type is not usually associated with agricultural buildings. This compartment may have been used as a garage or may have been used for processing grain or animal feedstuffs.

3.4.6 G5: Western lean-to extension (Image 29)

This compartment is c. 7.2m long and 4m wide. It has a concrete floor, walls made from machine made facing and common bricks and a corrugated sheet roof. It is lit by a single window in the west wall. It is currently accessed via a doorway that has been cut into the rear wall of the 19th buildings. An area of infilled brickwork indicates the location of a former opening in its north wall.

This is a modern lean-to extension that was added to the building in the mid to late 20th century.

3.4.7 G6: Northern lean-to extension (Images 30 to 34)

This is a 20th-century extension at the north end of the 19th-century brick range. It is separated from the earlier building by a corridor (Image 31). The only brickwork which abuts the earlier building is a small section above the door to the corridor, in the east elevation (Image 30).

The building contains two compartments; G6a at the front is 8m long by 5m wide, compartment G6b at the back is open to the corridor along its south side and measures 5m by 2.5m.

The wall on the east front is a single brick wall (9inch) in English bond and all of the others are half brick wall (4.5inch) walls in stretcher bond, reinforced with internal pilaster strips. The bricks in the east wall vary in colour (dark red, brown or purplish) with red brick used for the arches above the door and window openings (Image 30). At the top of this wall the roof is concealed by a coping made from a tile creasing topped with a row of header bricks. In the



south wall the lower 1.4m is in Fletton rustics with plain light red bricks in the upper half. The north wall is in Fletton rustics. Fletton common brick has been used for the dividing wall between the compartments and the west wall of G6b.

The roof is covered with corrugated sheet (asbestos cement?) which is continued over the corridor between G6 and the 19th-century buildings. The timber roof structure appeared quite complex with various additions to strengthen it and battens for a former internal lining. The basic roof structure consisted of three purlins supported by the end and dividing walls and two rafters in the mid part of G6a.

Doorways comprise a central opening in the east wall and opposed openings in the north and south walls of compartment G6a. The opening in the east wall contained no door or frame; however nails embedded in the brickwork indicate a possible fixing for a former door frame. In the south wall is a ledged and braced plank door in a plain wooden frame (Image 32). The opening in the north wall has been partially blocked with brick to 1.2m above floor level (Image 33).

Windows in compartment G6a are fixed light metal-framed windows with wired glass; two in the east wall and one in the north wall. There is also a roof light in southwest part of G6b and the rear compartment G6b is lit by a sheet of clear corrugated sheet in the roof.

The floor is in concrete throughout. Parallel wall scars on the floor indicate a former through-passage between the opposed doors in the side walls. These were probably low walls enclosing animal pens. Traces of the western wall are visible where it was keyed into the brickwork next to the north doorway.

Compartment G6a contains four feed troughs (Image 34). These are in brick, c.250mm high, with the trough formed from a glazed ceramic half-round drain pipe. Fitted next to each trough is a D-shaped cast iron drinking bowl.

Compartment G6b has been subdivided with a modern plywood partition wall to form a store. The partition contains a re-used mid-20th century four-panel door (divided vertically into four panels).

3.4.8 G7: Timber-framed compartment (G7) (Images 34 to 40)

Compartment G7 is a timber-framed structure located to the north-west of 19th-century L-shaped range of buildings.

Internally, the building is 6.3m long by 3.5m wide. It has been subdivided by a modern plywood partition to form a toilet in the south-west corner. Externally the walls are covered with weather board with corrugated metal on the lower part of the south wall. There are two modern wood framed windows in the west wall. The roof is a monopitch roof which slopes down towards the east and is covered with corrugated metal sheet.



The south and west walls stand on a sill beam which is supported by a low brick wall. This wall is approximately 0.5m high and covered with cement render which retains patches of red paint in places. The sill beam in the west wall has a plain half lap scarf joint. Internally most of the frame is covered by fibreboard sheets, with only the main wall posts and sill beam being visible. The building is divided into two bays by a truss across the centre of the building which consists of posts in the east and west walls, linked by a rafter. The post in the west wall has slightly eroded edges but appeared to be square edged, without chamfers. It stands on the sill beam, directly above the scarf joint in the sill and it appears to be tenoned into the sill beam with a pegged joint which also holds the two parts of the sill beam together (Image 39). The post in the east wall extends down to ground level, ie there is no sill wall on this side of the building (Image 37). It has plain chamfered edges with run out stops close to the top of the post. The top of the post meets the wall plate and rafter in a simple joint; the wall plate running across the top of the post and the end of the rafter butted up against wall plate with a small triangular block of wood to reinforce the join. The lower part of the east wall, up to 0.9m above the floor, has the appearance of cast concrete. The upper part is covered with fibreboard sheet.

The north end wall has rendered lower wall approximately 0.8m high and the upper part is covered with fibreboard sheet. It contains a square ledged-and-brace plank hatch at the east side of the wall (Image 40).

The floor is in concrete, with a shallow step down towards the east side the room.

The modern plywood partition at the south end of the compartment contains a reused four-panel door with a pressed metal surface mounted lock, of c.1900s date. A door in the south-east corner of G7 is a ledged and braced plank door.

This structure was the southern end of a demolished range of shelter sheds which extended between the L-shaped brick range and the farmhouse. Shelter sheds with stock yards are first shown in this location on the 1897 OS map (Figure 6). It is likely that this first range of sheds was altered or rebuilt because the 1922 OS map shows a narrower building with a different plan arrangement at its southern end (Figure 7). This map shows an open-fronted range of buildings (indicated by a dashed line) with an enclosed compartment at its southern end corresponding to the present compartment G7.

Construction details suggest that G7 was open on its east side when first built; the wall post in the east wall extends down to ground level and the lower part of the walls have been constructed in concrete to the side of the post (Image 37).

3.5 Building History and function

Faulkner's End appears to have originated as one of the freehold tenements granted by Westminster Abbey in the medieval period. The earliest documentary reference to Faulkner's End dates from 1557 and the list description indicates a probable late 15th century date for the earliest part of



the farmhouse. The oldest surviving farm building on the site is a three bay timber-framed barn, located to the south-west of the farmhouse, which corresponds to a building shown on historic maps dating from 1878, 1836 and possibly 1766.

The farm buildings which form the subject of the present report date from the late 19th and 20th centuries. None of these buildings appears on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map which was surveyed in 1878.

The L-shaped range of buildings (G1-G4) is first shown on the second edition 25 inch map which was revised in 1897. Construction details seen in this range of buildings are consistent with a later 19th century date, e.g. kingpost roofs with bolted fixings and sliding doors. The standardised stone lintels used in the first floor windows above the cart shed became common towards the end of the 19th century as these became readily available with increased mechanisation and improved rail transport.

The timber-framed structure (G7) corresponds to the location of an open-fronted shelter shed which first appears on the 1897 map revision (Figure 6) but which appears to have been altered or possibly rebuilt by the time of the 1922 map revision (Figure 7).

The present owner of the farm reports that the northern lean-to extension (G6) was built in the 1950s and the details of the building are consistent with this date. The western lean-to extension (G5) and the alterations to the front of the cart shed (G1) are also consistent with a date in the middle or second half of the 20th century.

The form and plan of the buildings gives an indication of former functions. The two storey section at the south would have been a cart shed with the loft, by analogy with other examples, used as a granary. This arrangement is confirmed in the original construction drawings (Image 41) which shows an open-fronted cart shed with the label on the drawing referring to the granary. The large compartment G2 would have been as a barn which in the late 19th century is likely to have been used for a combination of crop processing and storage. According to the present owner of the farm compartment G3, currently in use as a farm office, was formerly a stable and the original construction drawings showing the east elevation indicate that it included a stable.

Compartment G4 has no internal doors into the other parts of the L-shaped range and its use may have been more closely connected with the stock yards on its north side. A large door in its west side would allow loading of materials and a small door in its north side would communicate with the stock yard area. G4 could have originally been used for feed storage and preparation.

At the time that the farm was redeveloped towards the end of the 19th century farming was entering a general period of depression due in to competition



from imported food products (EH 2006, 27). The redevelopment of Faulkner's End Farm with new shelter sheds and stock yards may indicate an increased focus on meat or dairy production at this time. The market for these products was driven by the expanding urban population at this time.



4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albion Archaeology, 2017 *Faulkner's End Farm, Roundwood Lane, Harpenden, Hertfordshire: Heritage Statement*, Albion report No.2017/60
- Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds) 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8
- DCLG, 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- English Heritage, 2006 *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: East of England*
- English Heritage, 2008 *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (*English Heritage changed its common name to Historic England on 1st April 2015 but the document remains the commissions current advice and guidance)
- English Heritage, 2011 *Seeing the History in the View*. English Heritage Guidelines/Standards Legacy Document. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/seeing-history-view/> [Accessed: 08/08/16]
- Gover JEB, Mawer A & Stenton FM, 1970 *The Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, English Place-Name Society Volume XV
- Historic England, 2012, *The conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (revised)
- Historic England, 2015a *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 – The Historic Environment in Local Plans*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>
- Historic England, 2015b *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>
- Historic England, 2015c *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>
- Historic England, 2015d *National Farm Building Types*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farm-building-types/>



Historic England, 2015e *Farmstead Assessment Framework: Informing sustainable development and the conservation of traditional farmsteads*
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/national-farmstead-assessment-framework/>

Medlycott, M. (eds), 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24

Thompson, Isobel 2002 *Wheathampstead & Harpenden: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*, Hertfordshire County Council

Page, W (ed.) 1908 *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*, Victoria County History



5. APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix 1 – List Description for Faulkner's End Farmhouse

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 07-Feb-1974

Date of most recent amendment: 27-Sep-1984

Farmhouse. Hall house, built probably late C15, when the house comprised an open hall and W cross wing. In late C17 the cross wing was largely rebuilt and heightened to 2 storeys and attic; E end of hall demolished and a stack inserted at E end of remaining bay. Timber frame with C17/18 red brick infill; red brick facade to S elevation. Plain tile roof. 2 camber-headed windows with C20 glazing bar casements. E and W ends have external chimney stacks, the W one larger and with tiled offsets at the top of a high base; rebuilt shaft. Interior the W wall of the C15 hall has a remarkable set of mid-late C16 wall paintings. 7 panels, probably depicting a biblical story. Male and female Elizabethan characters in contemporary costume. Central panel a landscape with a fortress in background. Partial inscription above in Gothic lettering. Black painted band across bottom formerly above the bench. Mortice holes for bench in door post on left. Hall ceiling inserted later C17. Stack with wide inglenook inserted into late C16 smoke bay. Cross wing has fireplace with curved corners.

Listing NGR: TL1131815081

(*Note that the grid reference which appears in the official list description for Faulkners End Farmhouse is incorrect. The coordinates which are given correspond to a modern house on the eastern corner of the farmstead instead of the listed farmhouse.)

5.2 Appendix 2 – List of Cartographic Sources Consulted

Location	Description	Document reference
HALS	1766 Drury & Andrews map of Herts	
	1836 Plan of Faulkners End Farm	D/EFr/T5
	1843 Tithe map of Wheathampstead	
	1878 survey, 25 inch OS map	Hertfordshire XXVII.6
National Library of Scotland	1897 revision, 25 inch OS map	Hertfordshire XXVII.6
	1922 revision, 25 inch OS map	Hertfordshire XXVII.6
	1938 revision, 6 inch OS map	Bedfordshire XXXV.NW
	1946 revision, 6 inch OS map	Bedfordshire XXXV.NW

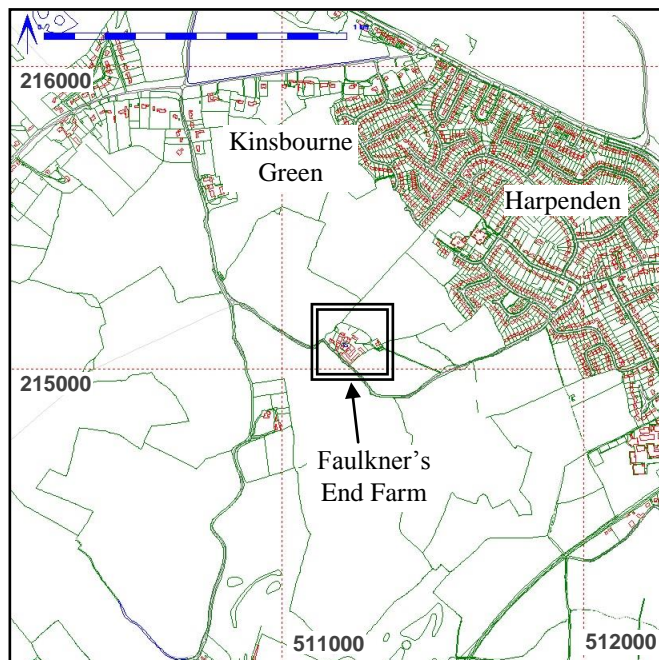


Figure 1: Site location

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

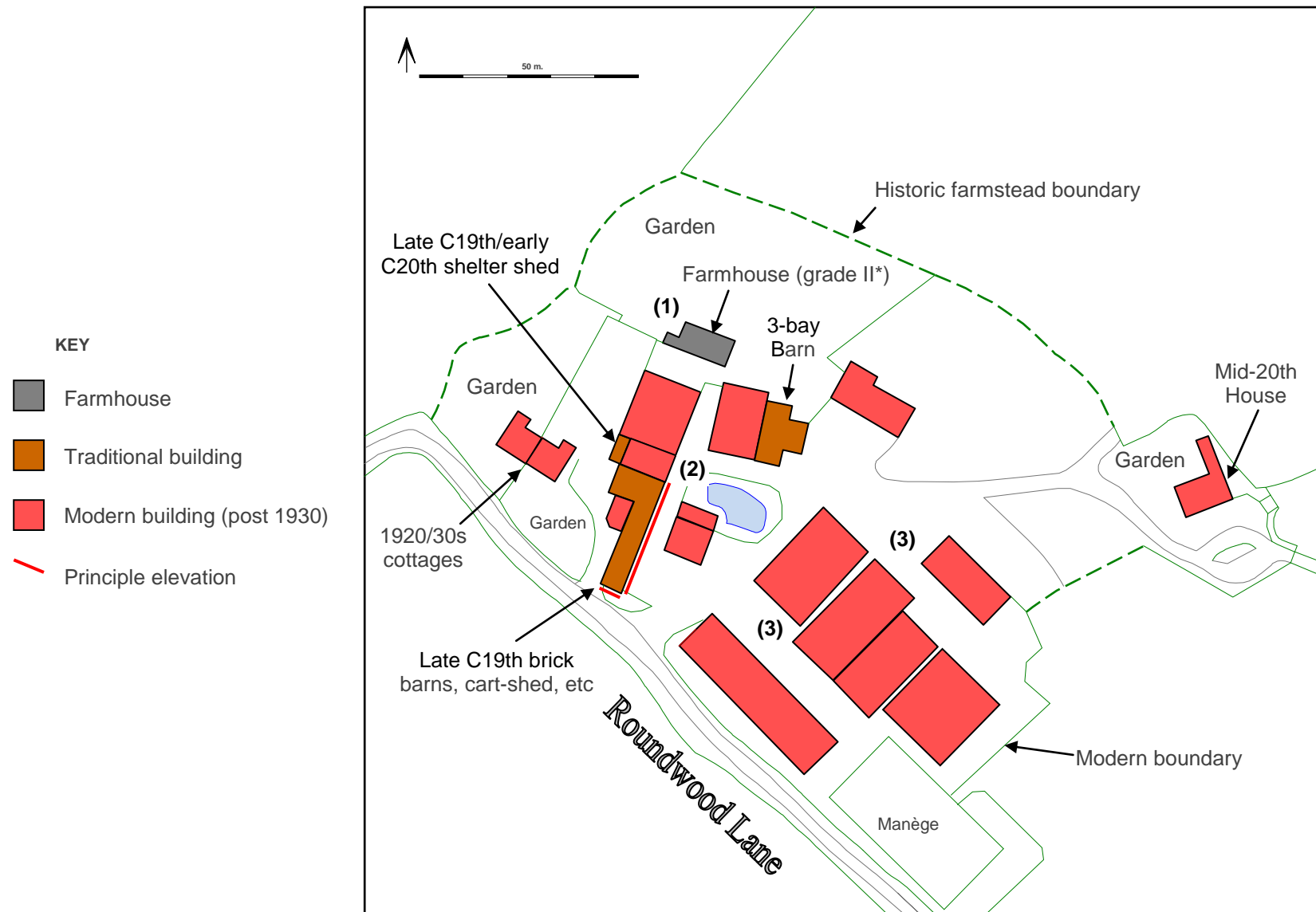
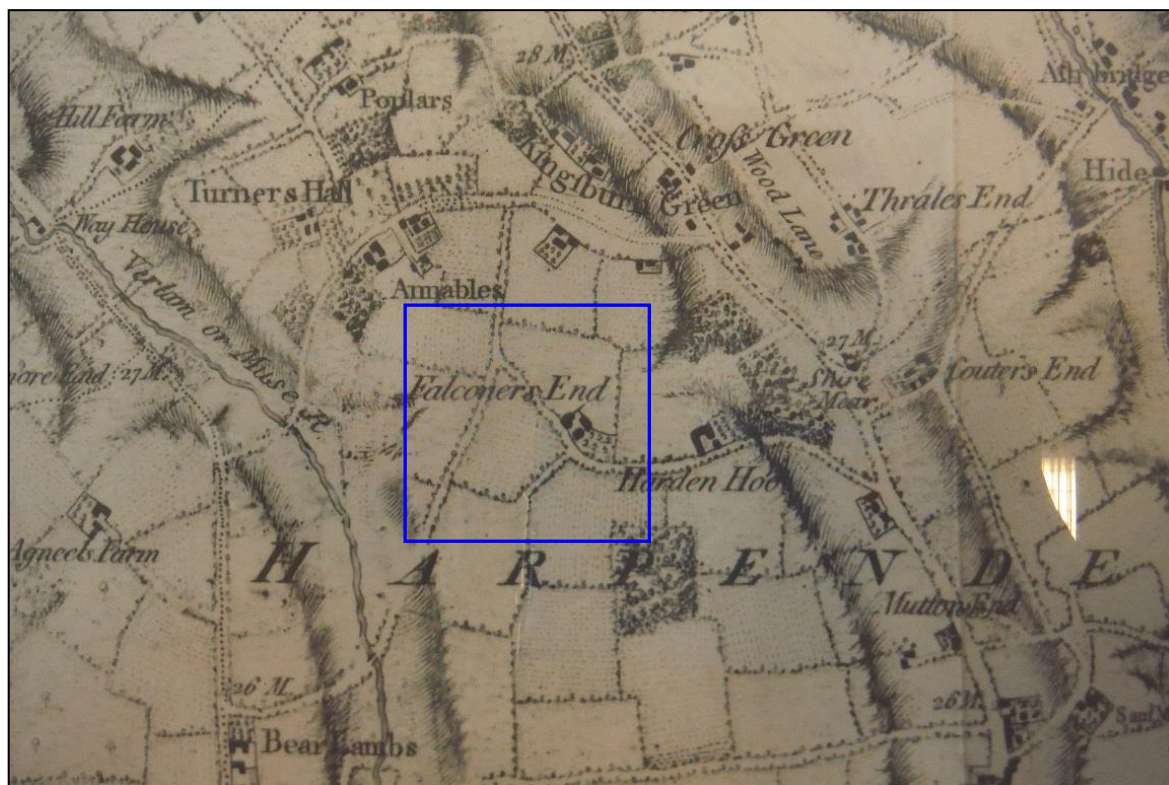
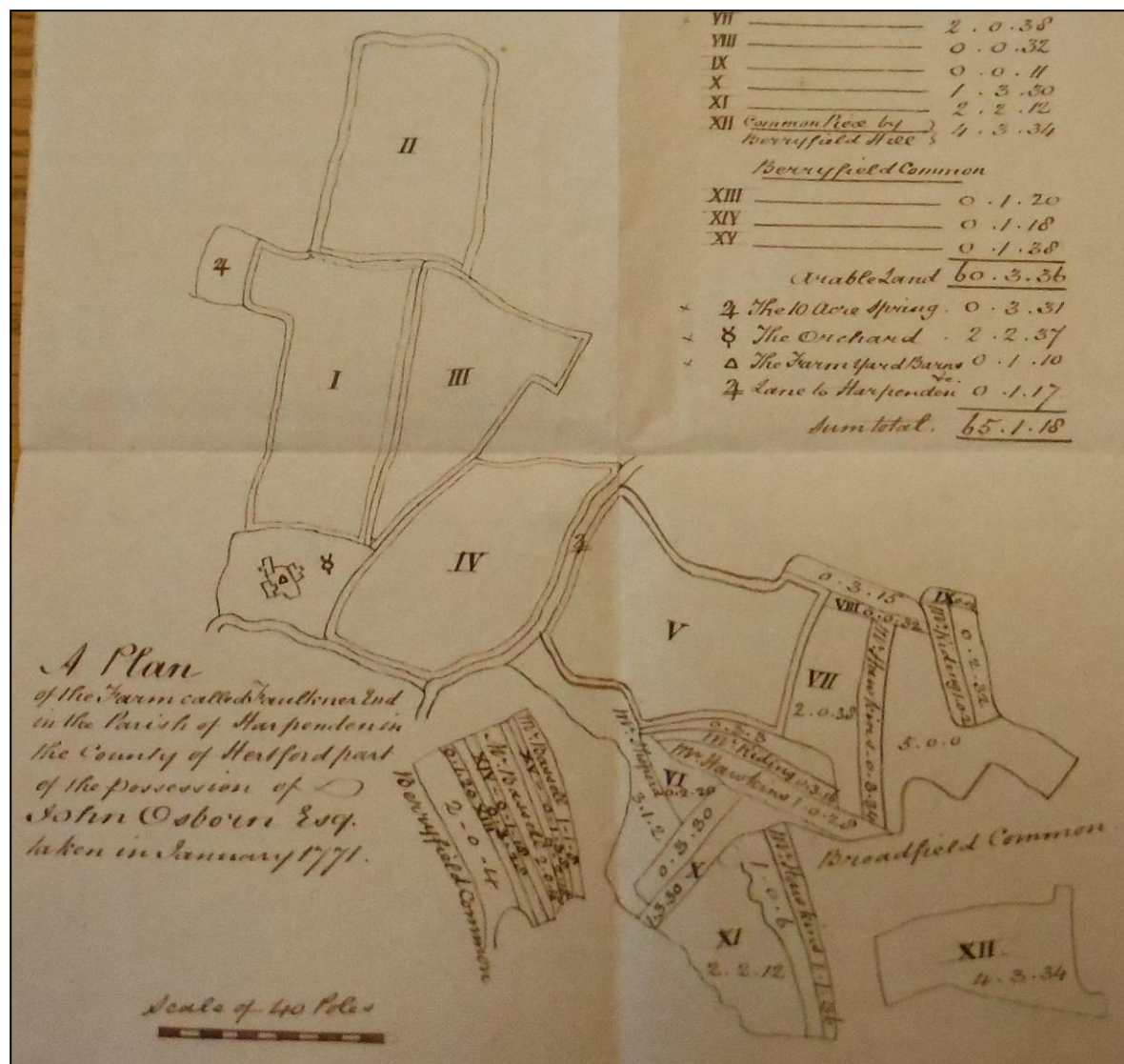


Figure 2: Plan of farmyard



Detail

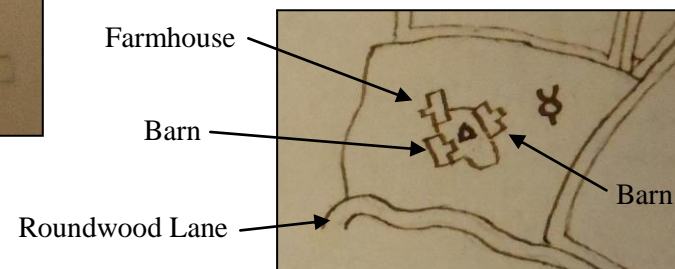
Figure 3: 1766 Drury and Andrews map of Hertfordshire
(Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)



Reference. A. r. p.		
<u>Arable Land.</u>		
I	The Ten Acre	10.1.22
II	The Eight Acre	9.3.35
IV	The Six Acres	7.1.10
V	The Nine Acres	10.2.9
Gt. Broadfield Close S.		2.2.27
		<u>47.0.23</u>
<u>Broadfield Common</u>		
VI		0.2.20
VII		2.0.38
VIII		0.0.32
IX		0.0.11
X		1.3.30
XI		2.2.12
XII	Common Piece by Merryfield Hill	4.3.34
<u>Berryfield Common</u>		
XIII		0.1.20
XIV		0.1.18
XV		0.1.38
<u>Arable Land</u>		<u>60.3.36</u>
4	The 10 Acre Spring	0.3.31
8	The Orchard	2.2.37
Δ	The Farmyard Barns	0.1.10
4	Lane to Harpenden	0.1.17
Sum total.		65.1.18

Figure 4: 1836 Map of Faulkner's End Farm

(Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)



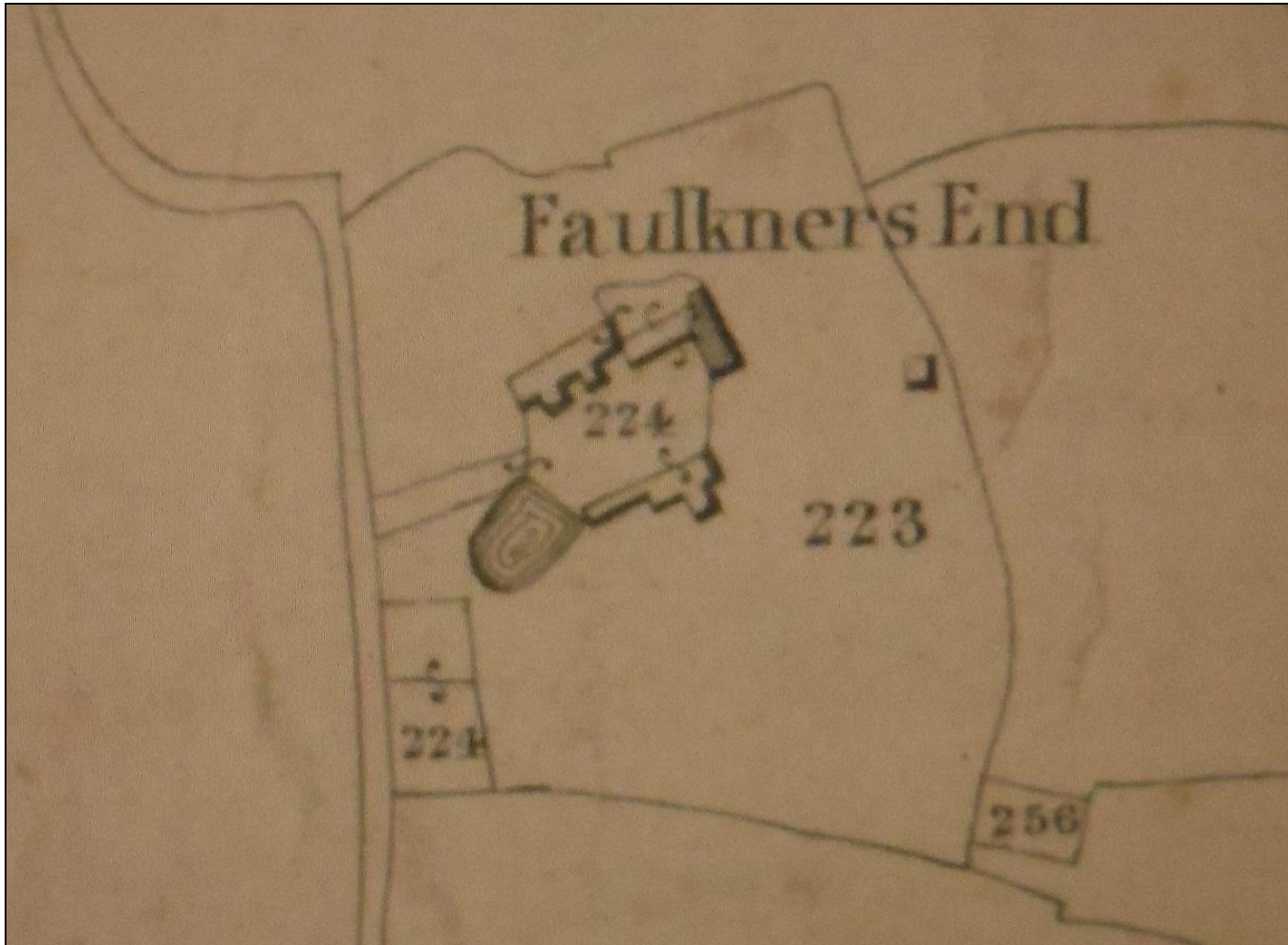
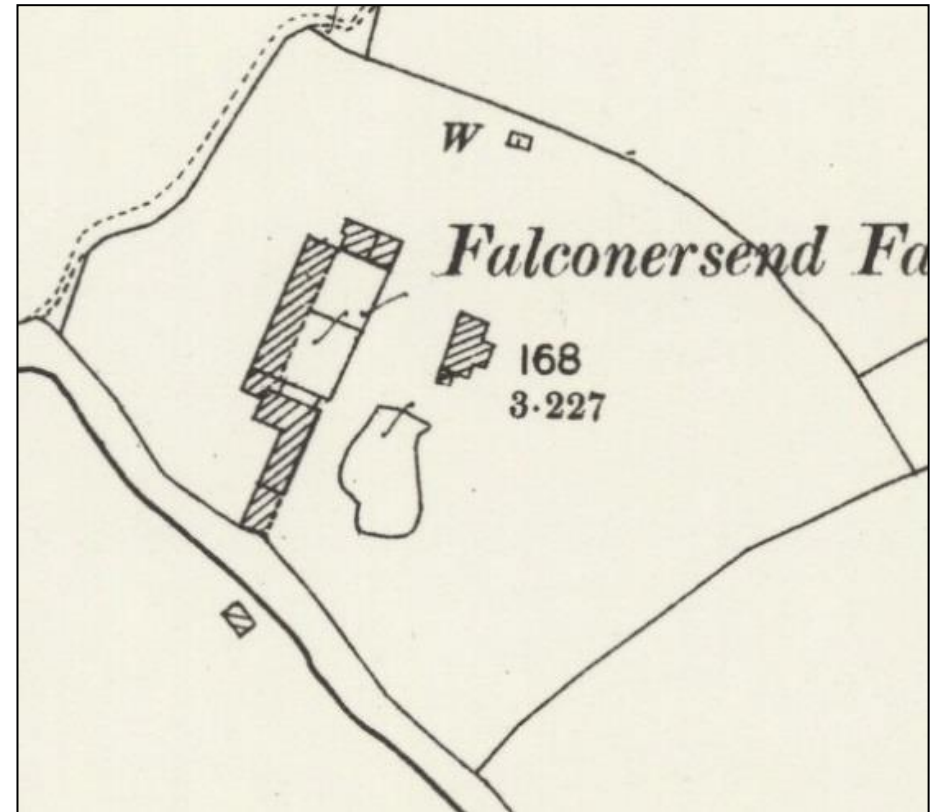


Figure 5: 1843 Tithe map
(Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)

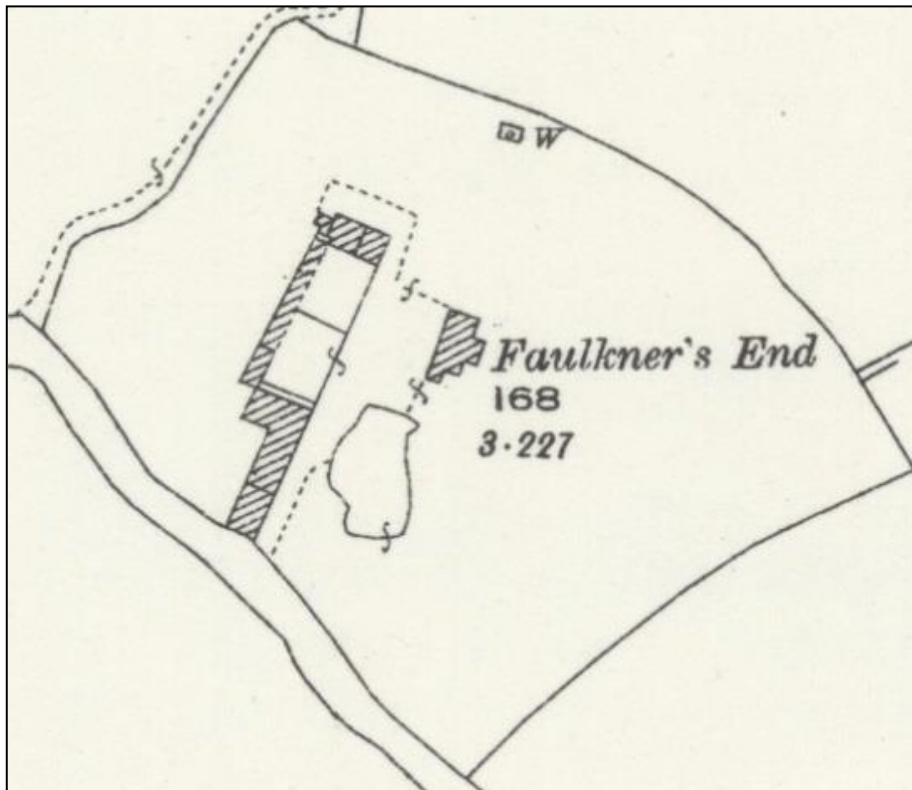


1878 Ordnance Survey map
(Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)

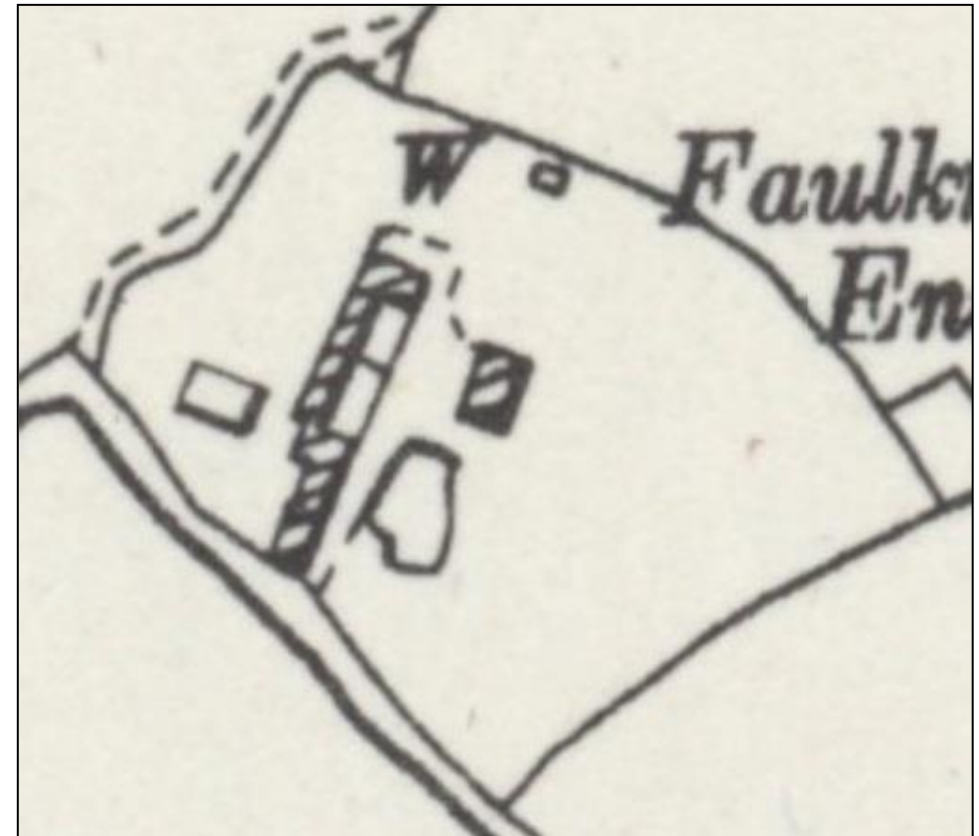


1897 Ordnance Survey map
(National Library of Scotland)

Figure 6: 1878 and 1897 Ordnance Survey maps



1922 Ordnance Survey map
(National Library of Scotland)



1938 Ordnance Survey map
(National Library of Scotland)

Figure 7: 1922 and 1938 Ordnance Survey maps

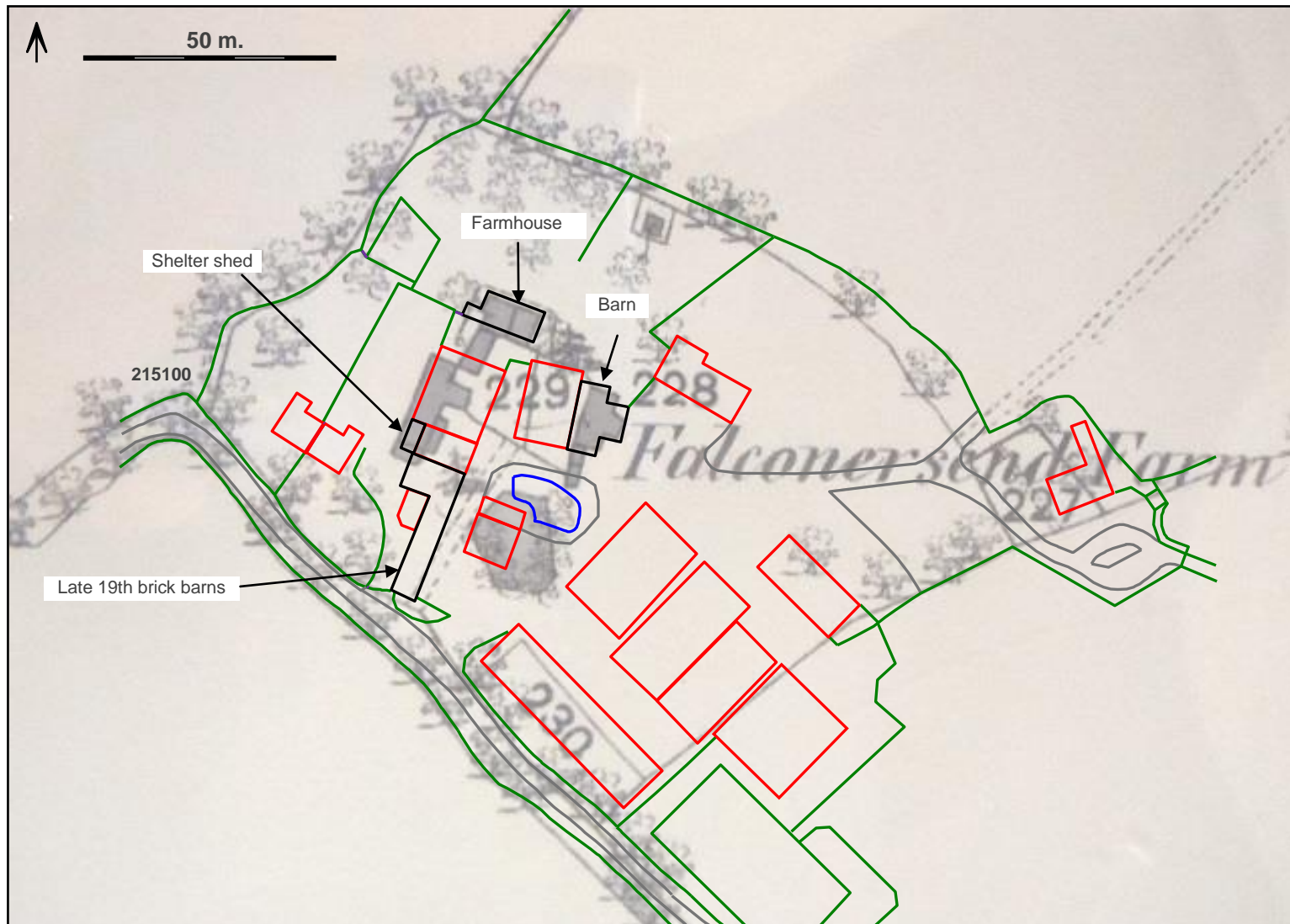


Figure 8: Modern site map overlaid on 1878 map

Historic buildings shown in black and modern buildings (post 1930) shown in red

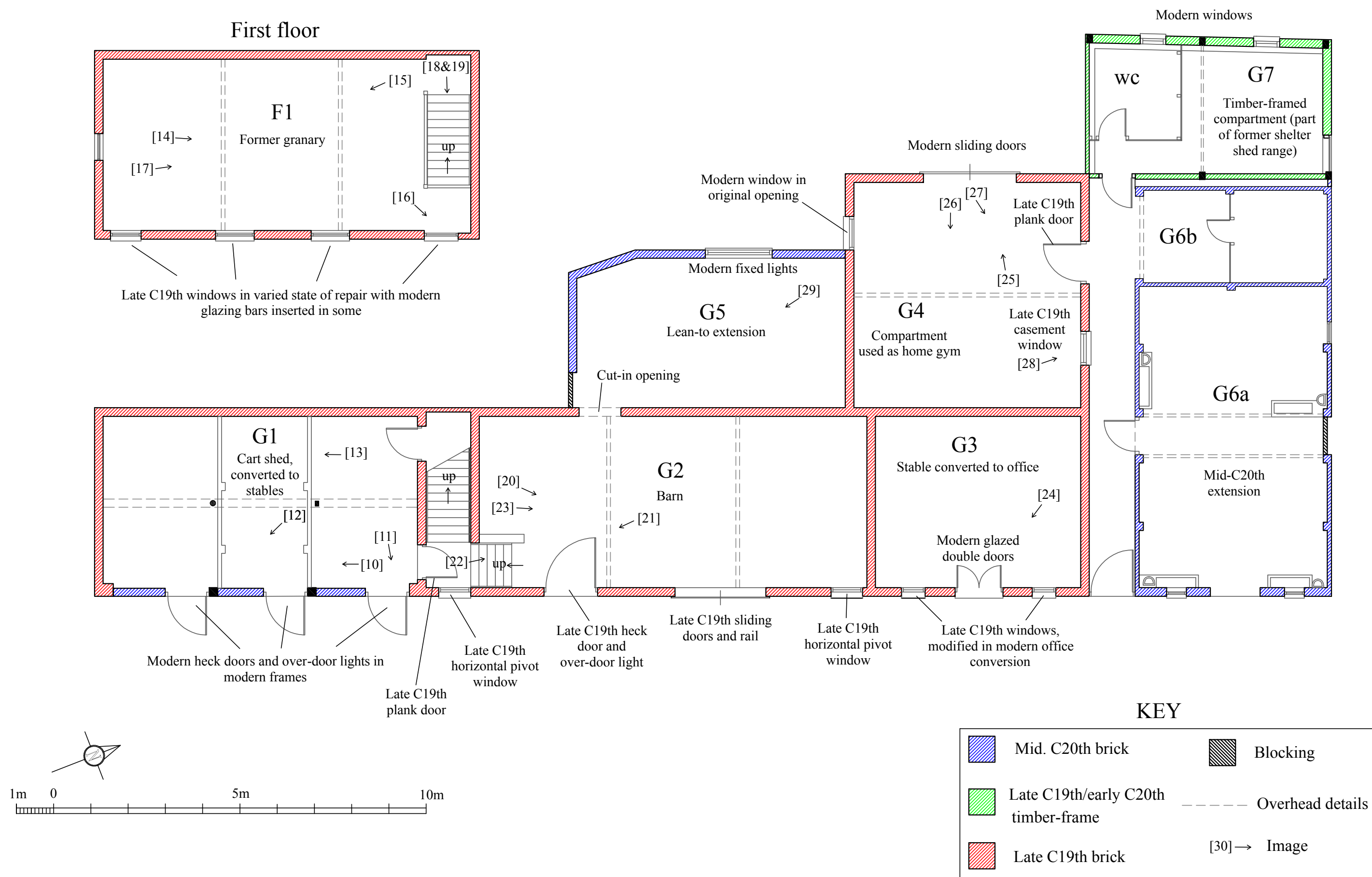


Figure 9: Plan of surveyed buildings

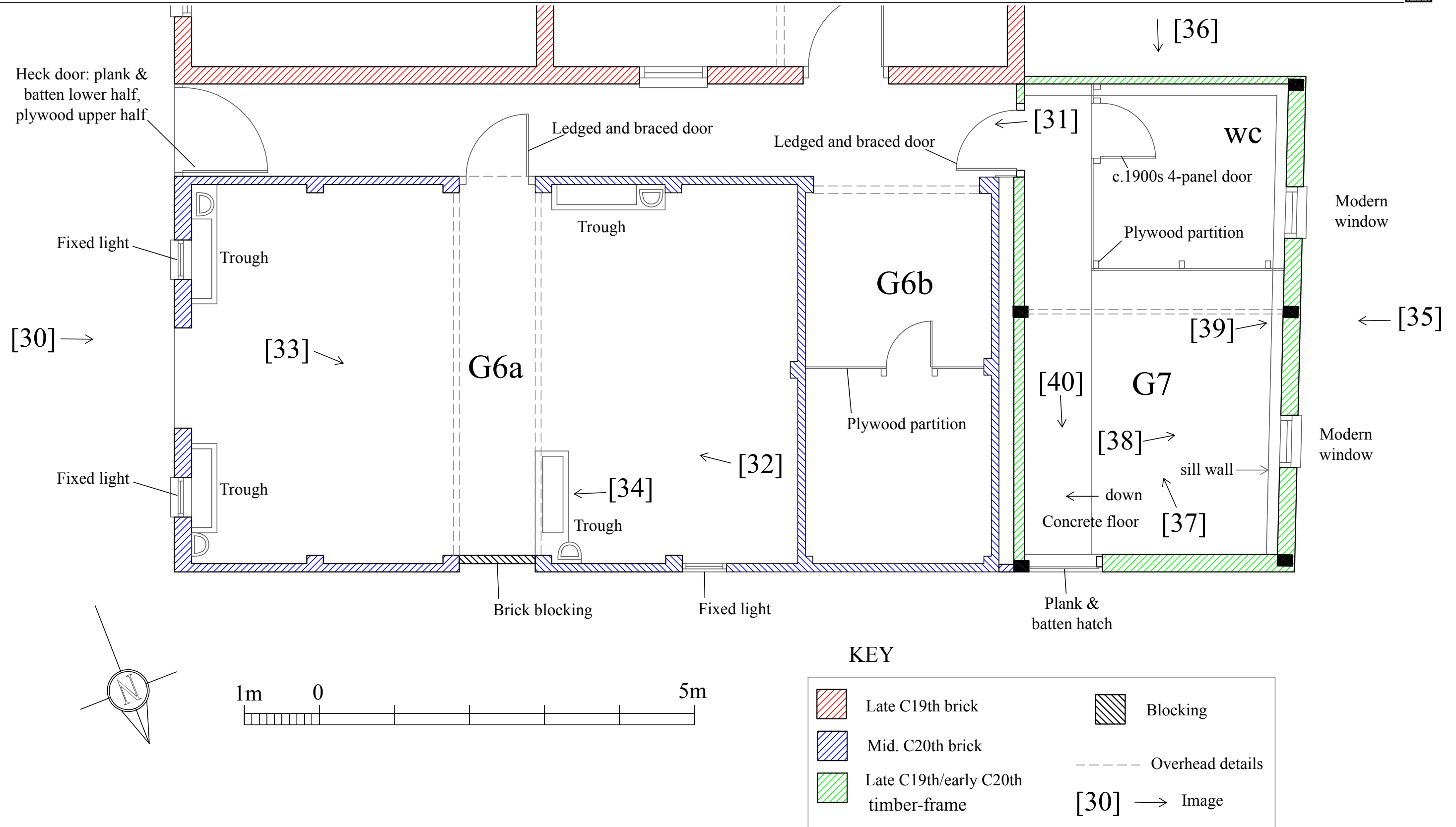


Figure 10: Detailed plan of brick lean-to and timber-framed shelter shed



Image 1: West elevation, looking north-east

Shows rear wall of 19th-century L-shaped range with 20th-century lean-to extension in central part of image (scale 2m)



Image 2: West elevation, exterior of compartment G4

Shows the westernmost part of the 19th buildings with weatherboard shed (G7) to the left and 20th century extension (G5) to the right (scale 2m)



Image 3: West elevation, rear wall of cart shed and granary (G1-F1)

Shows wall with dentil eaves detail and concrete roof tiles (scale 2m)



Image 4: South elevation

Shows gable end of 19th building with dentil eaves detail and circular window (scale 2m)



Image 5: East elevation, looking south-west

Shows left to right; cart shed/granary (G1-F1), barn (G2), with the left-hand window of office G3 at the right-hand edge of the image (scale 2m)



Image 6: East elevation, cart shed and granary (G1-F1)

Shows modern brick blocking in cart shed with windows of first floor store above (scale 2m)



Image 7: East elevation, detail of window

Shows window to right of cart shed with moulded brick lintel and wood framed horizontal pivot window



Image 8: East elevation, barn (G2)

Shows heck door and double sliding door (scale 2m)



Image 9: East elevation, showing stable/farm office (G3)

Former stable converted to farm office. Pivot window in north end of G2 is visible at left and join with 20th century extension (G6) is visible at the top- right edge of the image (scale 2m)



Image 10: Cart shed (G1) looking south

General view looking towards the south end wall of cart shed (G1)

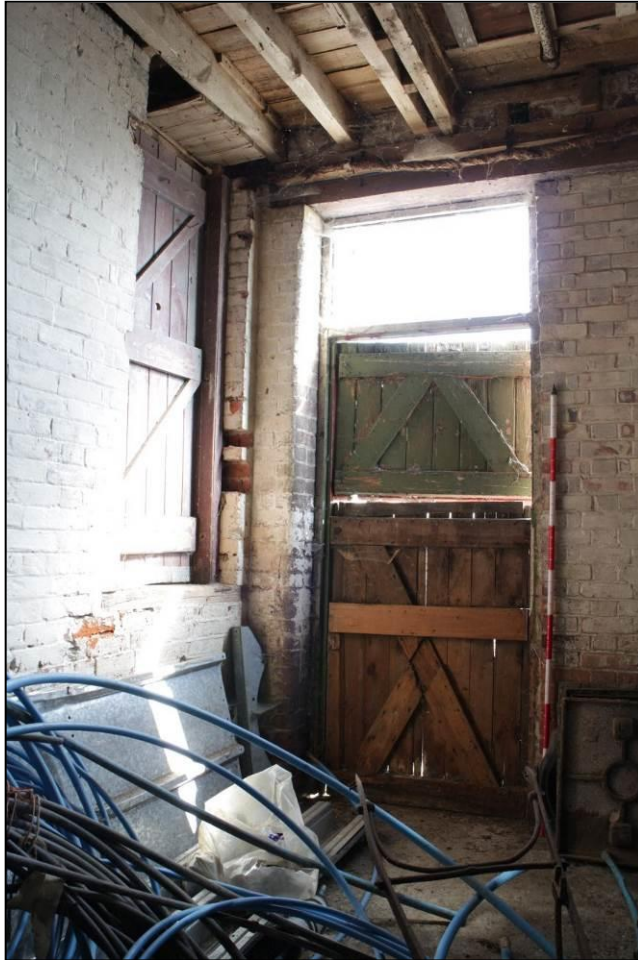


Image 11: Cart shed (G1),
north-east corner

Looking towards the front wall of the cart shed. The image shows a door at the left which opens off lower stair landing (scale 2m)



Image 12: Cart shed (G1), front wall

Looking east showing front wall with 20th century brick infill and heck (stable) doors.



Image 13: Cart shed (G1), ceiling

Looking south-east, showing axial beam with metal posts on the southern bay division



Image 14: Former granary (F1), north end

General view of room looking north-east (scale 2m)



Image 15: First former granary (F1), south end
General view of room looking south-west (scale 2m)



Image 16: Former granary
(F1), detail of window

Looking north-east, showing
window at north end of front wall



Image 17: Former granary (F1), roof

Looking north-west showing the kingpost roof trusses and purlins



Image 18: Former granary (F1), stairs

Looking east showing detail at top of stairs



Image 19: Former granary (F1), stairs

Looking east, down the stairs toward the quarter landing situated between compartment G2 and the cart shed



Image 20: Barn (G2), front wall

View looking north-east showing front wall with heck door at right and double sliding doors at centre (scale 2m)



Image 21: Barn (G2), south end and stairs

Looking south, showing stairs and quarter landing with raised door to cart shed (G1)
(scale 2m)



Image 22: Barn (G2), north end and rear wall

View looking north-west from the stair landing. At the left hand of the image is a cut-in opening which forms a doorway through to the later extension (G5)



Image 23: Barn (G2), roof structure

Looking north, showing kingpost roof trusses, double purlins and also honeycomb vent in north gable wall



Image 24: Former stable, Farm office (G3), front wall

View looking south-east show modern internal finish in this room



Image 25: West compartment (G4), west wall

Looking west showing end wall with double sliding doors



Image 26: West compartment (G4), roof

View looking east showing roof structure and east wall. Shows single kingpost truss and honeycomb brickwork vent to roof space over G3



Image 27: West compartment (G4), woodblock floor

Showing remains of woodblock flooring with concrete repairs



Image 28: West compartment (G4), north window

Interior view of window in north wall of compartment G4



Image 29: Western lean-to extension (G5), south end

Looking south-east towards cut-in door opening in rear wall of barn (G2), (scale 2m)



Image 30: Northern lean-to extension (G6), front elevation

Shows front (east) wall of building (scale 2m)



Image 31: Northern lean-to extension (G6), corridor

Looking east along corridor between the lean-to and the 19th-century building at right. The rear compartment (G6b) of the lean-to is on the left. (scale 2m)



Image 32: Northern lean-to extension (G6), looking south-east

Shows front wall at left and door in south wall at right (scale 2m)



Image 33: Northern lean-to extension (G6), looking north-west

Shows blocked door opening at right (scale 2m)



Image 34: Northern lean-to extension (G6), detail of feed trough

Feed trough and water bowl (scale 1m)



Image 35: Timber-framed compartment (G7), west elevation

West wall of G7 showing modern windows (scale 2m)

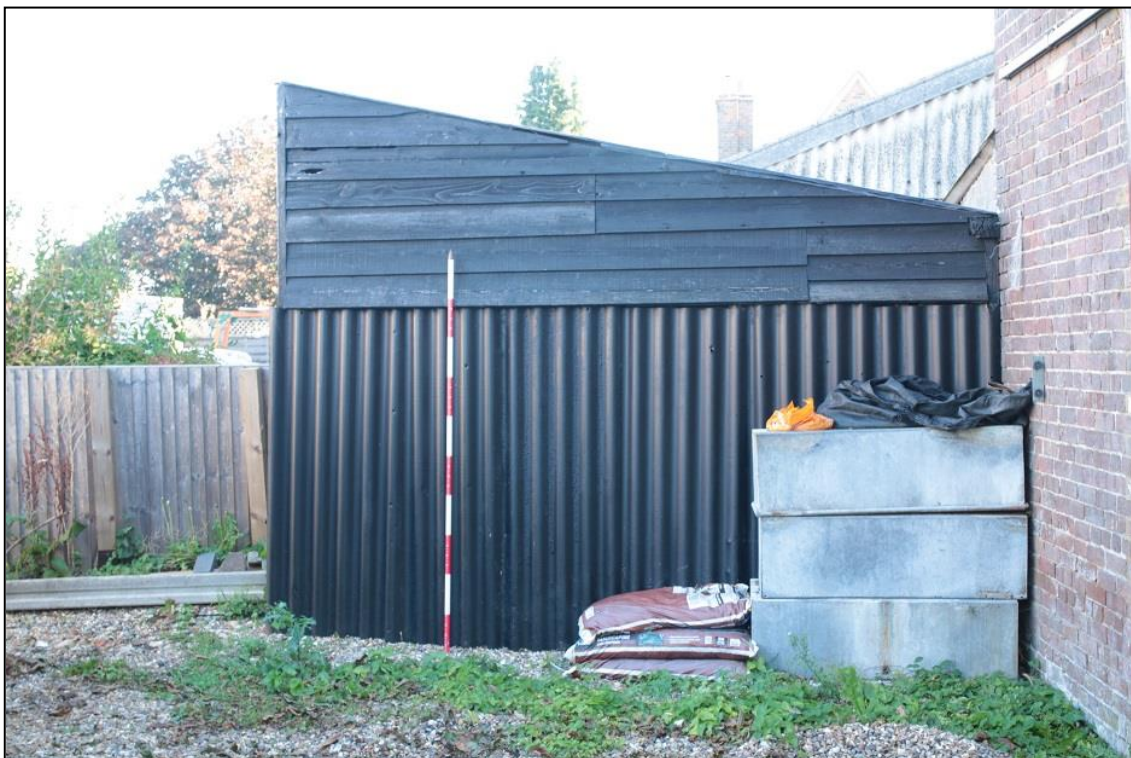


Image 36: Timber-framed compartment (G7), north elevation

Shows mixture of corrugated sheet and weatherboard cladding (scale 2m)



Image 37: Timber-framed compartment (G7), looking north-east

Shows post in east wall at mid-left with concrete lower wall and plywood partition wall at right (scale 2m)

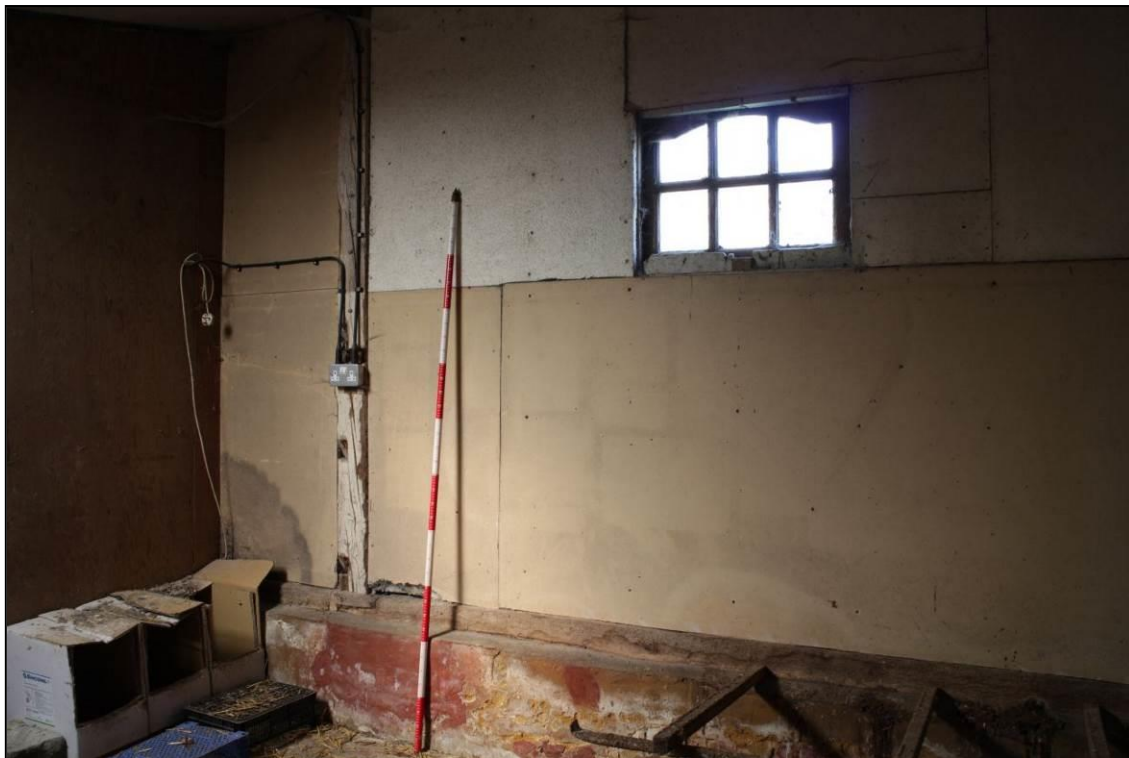


Image 38: Timber-framed compartment (G7), looking north-west

Shows post in west wall and sill beam on low sill wall (scale 2m)



Image 39: Timber-framed compartment (G7), detail of frame

Shows post, sill beam and sill wall in west wall



Image 40: Timber-framed compartment (G7), north wall

Looking north, showing hatch in east side of north wall (scale 2m)



Image 41: Original construction drawing

Undated drawing in possession of current owner shows the original design for the east elevation of late 19th century buildings.

**Central
Bedfordshire**

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

