

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
BOTHY COTTAGE
TURNERS HALL FARM
ANNABLES LANE
HARPENDEN**

NGR: TL 0982 1552

on behalf of Mr Wallace Fairweather



Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA

January 2009

ASC: 1141/HBC/1



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HBC	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1141
<i>Oasis No.</i>	archaeol2-54212	<i>Accession No.</i>	-
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Harpenden		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Harpenden Rural CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0982 1552		
<i>Present use:</i>	Workshop		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to 2-bed residence		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	5/2006/2806		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	St Albans District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	14 th January 2009		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Wallace Fairweather Turners Hall Farm Annables Lane, Kinsbourne Green Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 3PT		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Wallace Fairweather		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	23 rd January 2009
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	23 rd January 2009

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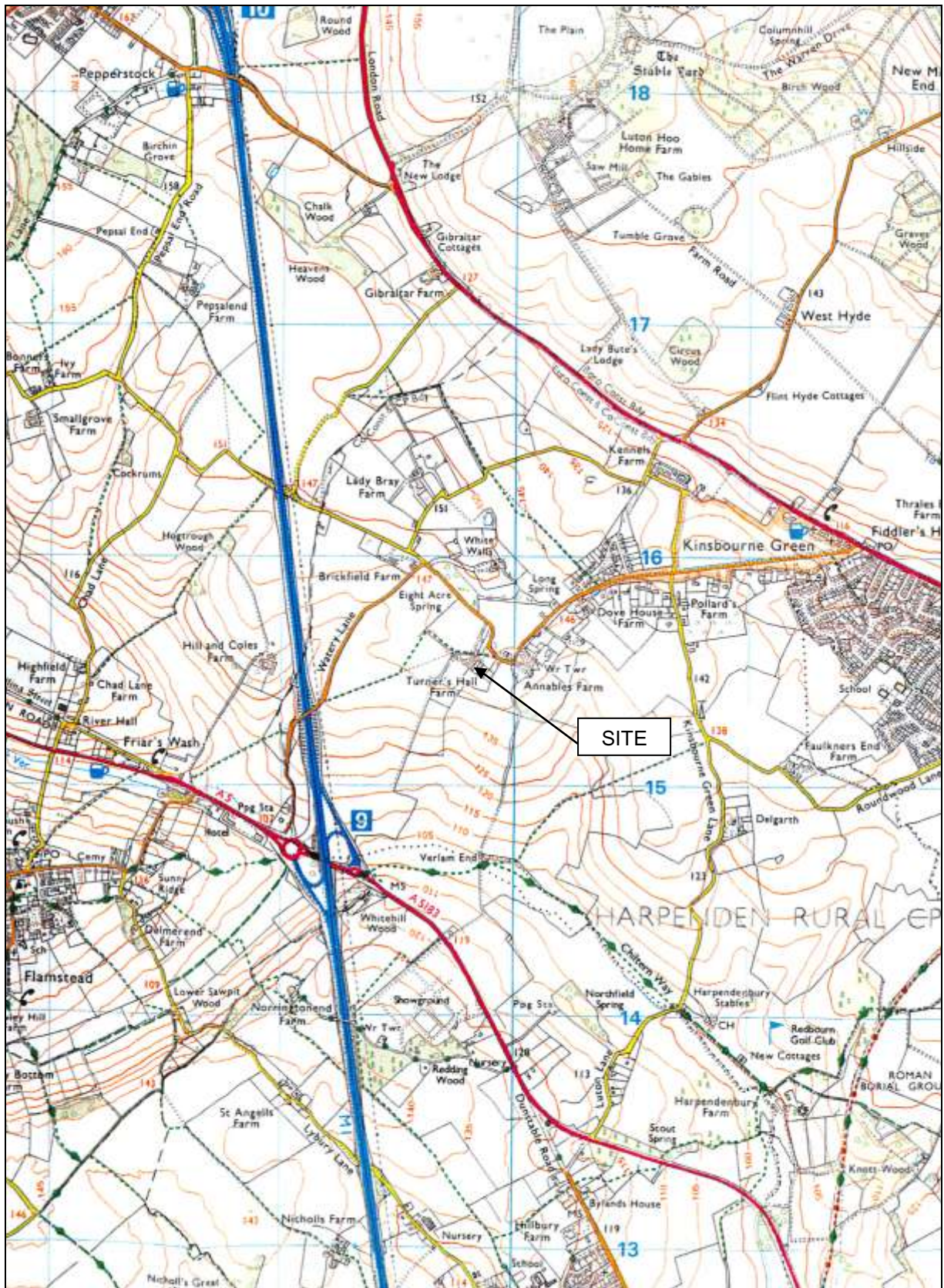


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In January 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Annables Lane, Harpenden, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site. Bothy Cottage is a two-storey brick building under a slate roof, which is located at the southern end of the central range of a Victorian model farm. It was built as basic accommodation for farm labourers and originally consisted of a single room with a fireplace at ground floor level and two bedrooms on the first floor. There have been few refinements to the cottage: the one exception being the introduction of a window at the foot of the stairs.

1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording of Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Annables Lane, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Wallace Fairweather, and was carried out according to the ASC Method Statement (Appendix 4). The relevant planning application reference is 5/2006/2806.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)*, as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

Turners Hall Farm is located in the administrative district of St Alban and the Harpenden Rural civil parish. It lies on the western fringe of the hamlet of Kinsbourne Green, which is situated northwest of Harpenden. Bothy Cottage is centred on National Grid Reference TL 09806 15553 (Fig. 1).

Bothy Cottage is located at the southern end of what was central range of the Victorian model farm immediately opposite Turners Hall farmhouse. It is

bounded by the drive to the south, open yards to the east and west and a byre to the north (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development includes internal alterations, one roof light and alterations to openings.

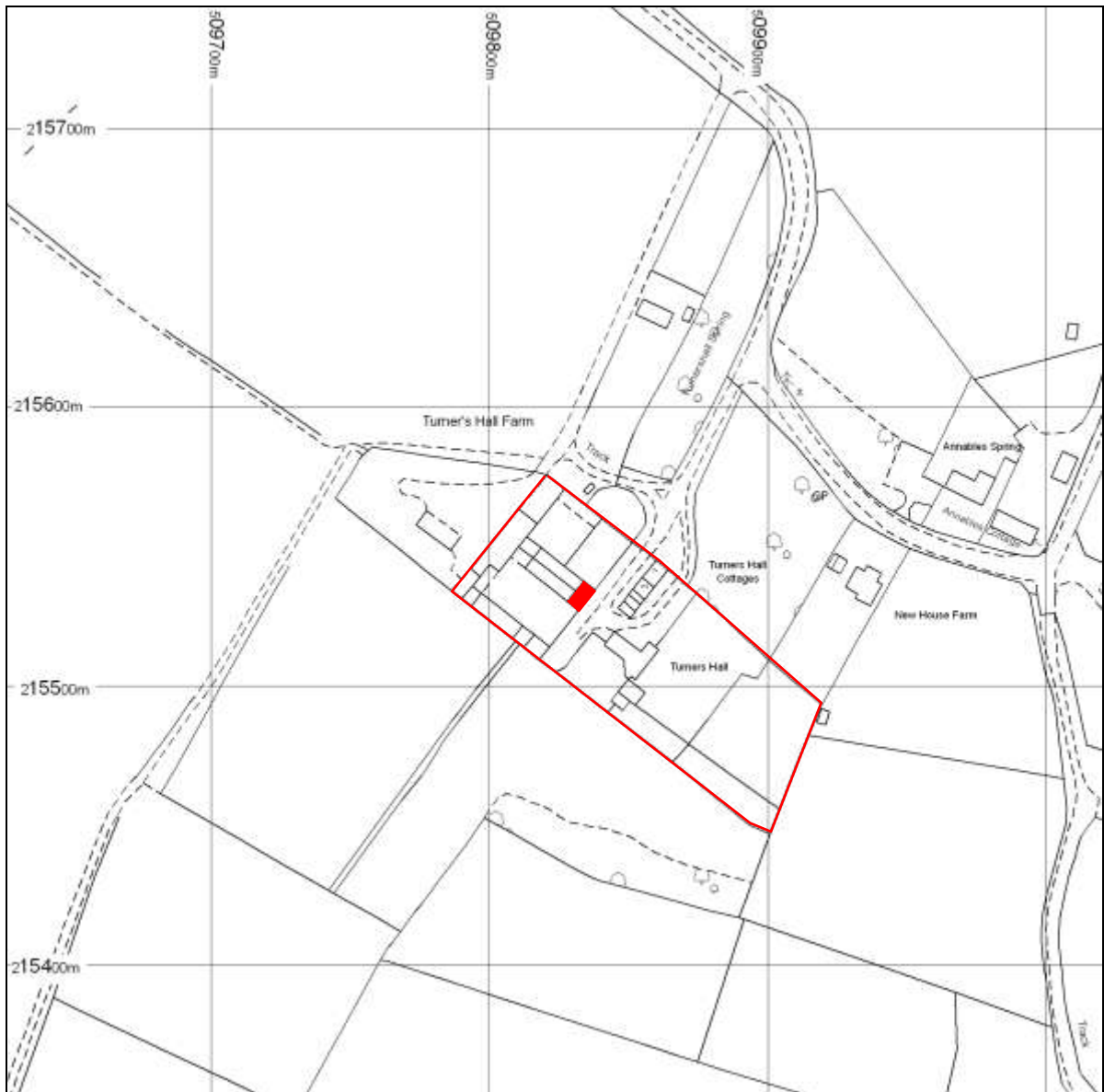


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:2,500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the Method Statement (App. 4), the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure(s) concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the Method Statement, which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

2.4 *Constraints*

Photography on the ground floor rooms was restricted slightly by their contents and the external photographs were compromised by the freezing fog.

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS), Victoria County History online and ASC's own library.

3.2 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), Turners Hall Farm lay within the manor of Wheathampstead, which was held by the abbot and convent of Westminster. This manor was then subdivided to form three chief manors: Wheathampstead, the manor of the rectory and Kinsbourne or Harpenden Manor (VCH). The antiquity of Kinsbourne Green is suggested in its name, which is thought to derive from the middle English meaning 'Cyne's burial place' (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938:39).

It is recorded that the manor of Kinsbourne Hall, which was otherwise known as Annables, was held by Adam de Kynesburne in 1307. It stayed within the family until 1401 when it was bought by Willian Anable of Dunstable. It was later in the hands of the Hawte family before passing to the Smyths. This was a separate manor from the abbots' manor at Kinsbourne, and may have originated as one of the freehold tenements created by the abbey of the waste land (VCH).

On 19th August 1396 Thomas and Amicia Durant granted land in Kinsbourne to John Turner, after whose family the farm is named. It was subsequently owned by the Cottons and then the Jenkyns before being sold to Sir Thomas Sebright of Beechwood (Cussans 1972:358).

3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1800)

The three manors were held by the abbot and convent or dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey until the time of the Commonwealth when deans and chapters were abolished and their lands placed in the hands of trustees. Kinsbourne Manor was sold to John Wittewronge of Rothamsted, who also bought the manor of Wheathampstead. When the dean and chapter of Westminster were re-instated at the time of the Restoration, the manors were returned to them (VCH).

During the medieval and post-medieval periods, agriculture was the main occupation in the Harpenden area, as the soils are particularly good for growing wheat. The abundant supply of strong straw produced as a by-product encouraged the growth of a local straw-plaiting industry in the 18th and 19th centuries (West 2004: 6.8). From the late medieval period onwards the production of bricks and pottery was carried out in the Harpenden area, using local clays, not always obtained legitimately. Potters and brick-makers were frequently presented before the courts for taking clay from Harpenden Common (*ibid*: 6.6).

During the early post-medieval period Harpenden prospered, increasing significantly in population (Thompson 2002: 3) by around 60% between 1563 and 1603. This growth continued, albeit at a slower rate, between the 17th and 19th centuries. Perhaps

unsurprisingly, the earliest surviving buildings in Harpenden are dated to the 15th and 16th centuries.

By the mid 17th century, the carrier service from Harpenden to London was already considerable (*ibid.*). Although the highway from Bedford and Luton to St Albans was never a major long-distance coach route it became a turnpike in 1743, and one of Harpenden's functions was to serve travellers using it.

3.4 *Modern* (1800-present)

Harpenden continued to flourish into the 19th century. The 1840 tithe award lists a range of trades typical of a small but prosperous country town (beer shops and inns, two breweries, blacksmiths, a wheelwright, brickyards, a butcher, baker and chemist). In the 1860s a hat factory was operating in Heathfield Lodge, close to the north end of the Common (Thompson 2002: 24), using locally produced straw plait. A number of nonconformist chapels were established in the town in the late 18th and 19th centuries (*ibid.*).

The main impetus to development during the Victorian period came in 1859, when Harpenden at last became a parish in its own right. The following year the Hatfield, Luton & Dunstable Railway was opened along the Lea Valley with a station to the east of Harpenden, and in 1868 the Midland Railway main line from St Pancras to Luton opened, with a station in Harpenden itself.

The Hertfordshire Mercury and General Advertiser reported a major fire at Turners Hall Farm on November 3rd 1826. This apparently started in the lamb house, which was located at one end of the three-sided courtyard and decimated all the farm buildings, apart from the farmhouse (Appendix 3). The E-shaped model farm would appear to have replaced these earlier buildings, but the available cartographic evidence suggest that this is not quite the case (see Section 3.5).

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The farm is shown schematically on both Oliver's map of 1695 and Drury and Andrew's 1766 map of Hertfordshire (Figs 3 & 4). The earliest detailed plan of the farm is that shown in a book of the farms on the Beechwood Estate in 1823 (Fig. 5). This shows a fairly loose arrangement of buildings to the north of the farmhouse, not the three-sided courtyard described in the Hertfordshire Mercury. The courtyard on the Tithe Map of 1840 matches the description far more closely (Fig. 6), and it may be assumed that this replaced the burnt out farm buildings.

The earliest available Ordnance Survey map at HALS was that of 1898, by which time the farm buildings had been extended to form an E-shaped complex (Fig. 7). An internet search revealed this to have been built by 1884 (www.old-maps.co.uk/IndexMapPage2.aspx). The major change to the farm since the early 20th century is the loss of the eastern range (Figs 2 & 8).

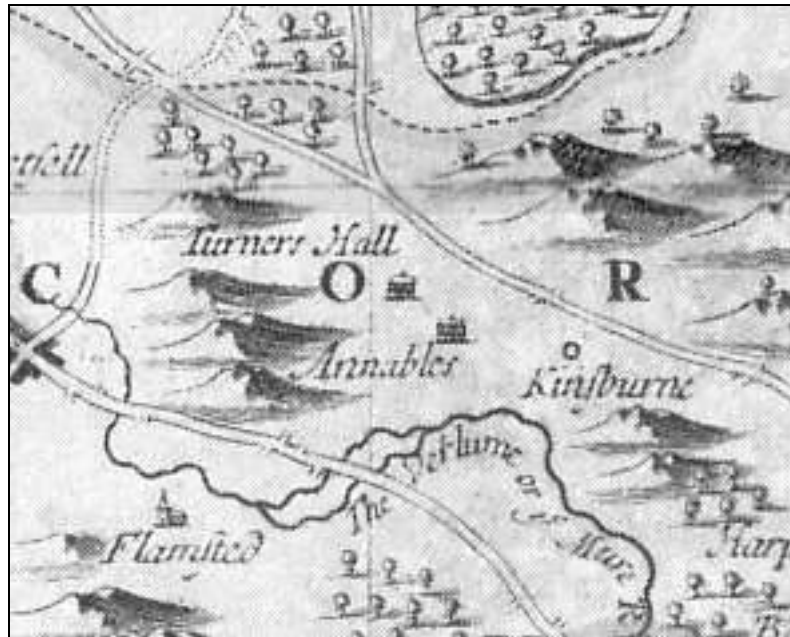


Figure 3: Extract from Oliver's 1695 map of Hertfordshire
(not to scale)

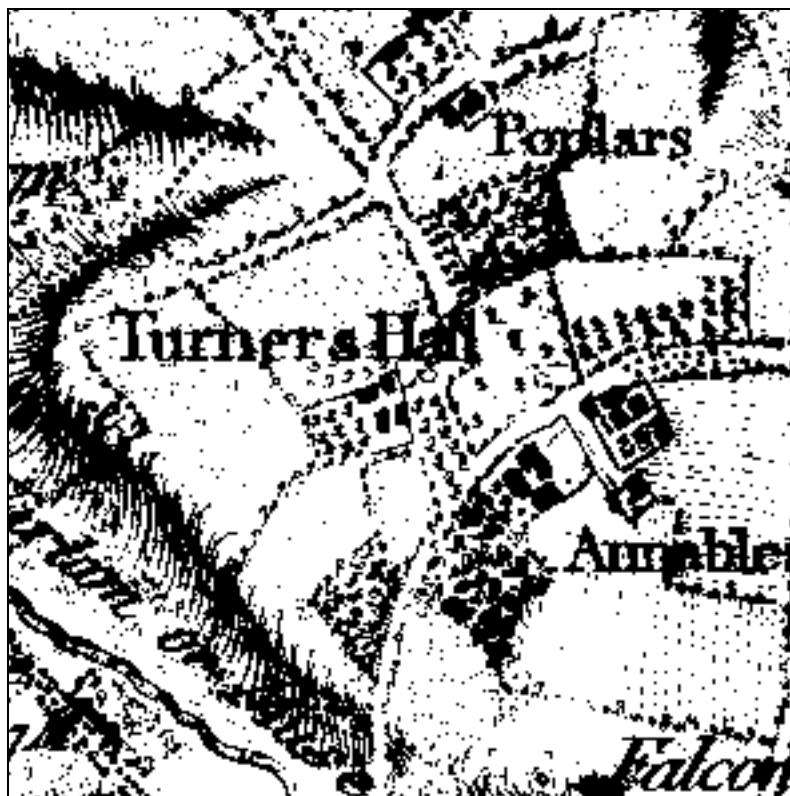


Figure 4: Extract from Drury & Andrews 1766 map of Hertfordshire
(not to scale)



Figure 5: Plan from the 1823 book of farm plans on the Beechwood Estate
(not to scale)

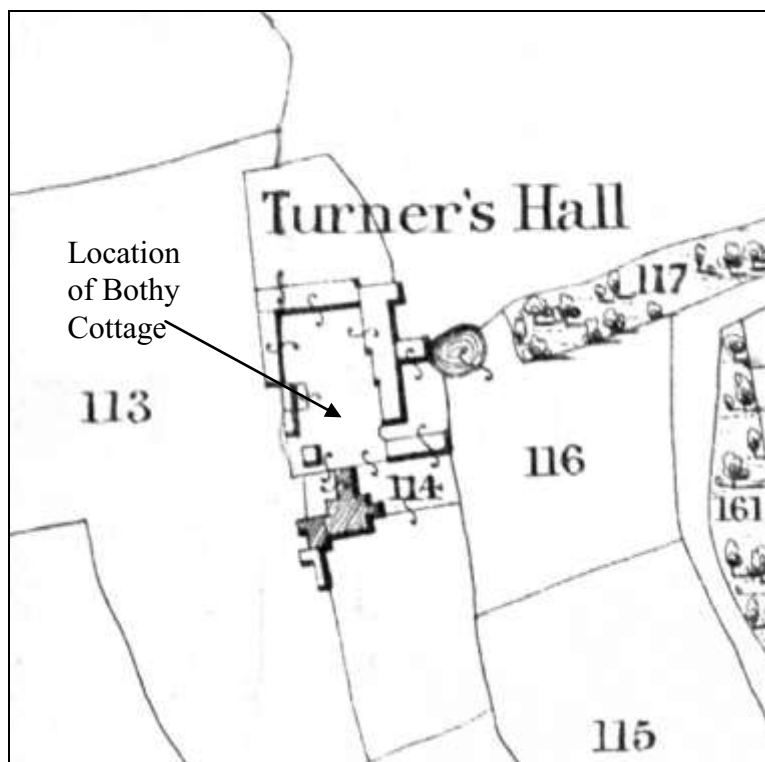


Figure 6: Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map (not to scale)

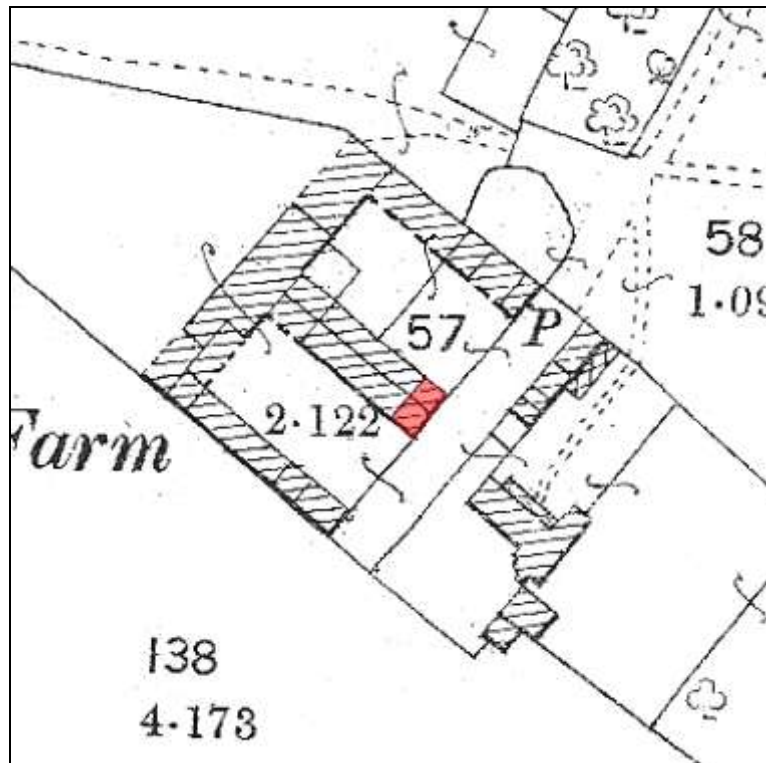


Figure 7: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:12½ inches)

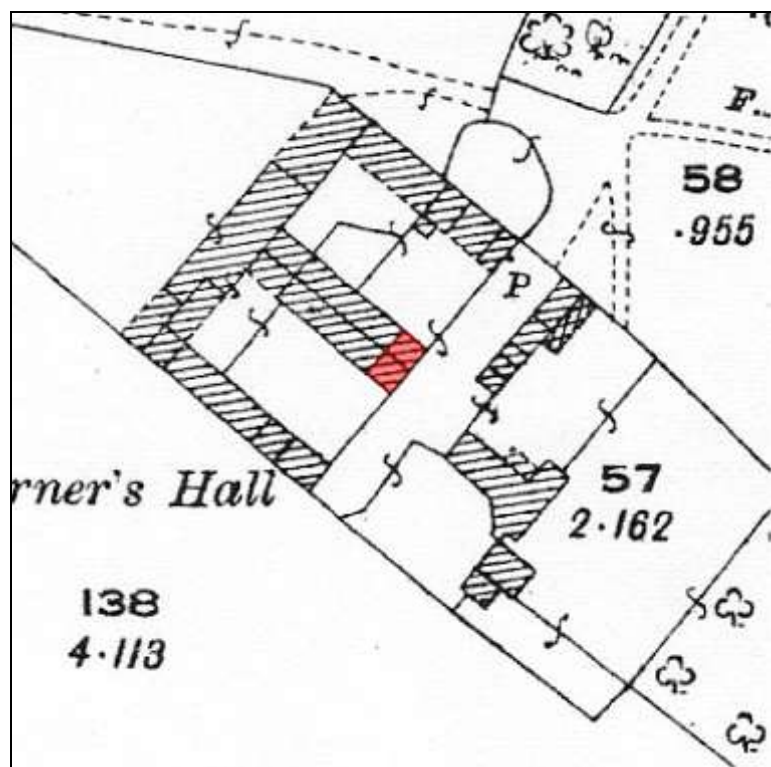


Figure 8: Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:12½ inches)

3.6 *Listed Building Description*

This building lies within the curtilage of Turner Hall Farm, which is Grade II listed. The barn to the north of Bothy Cottage, which was erected as part of the same building project, is listed separately and is described as follows:

Barn. Mid C19, a large and well-detailed example in red brick with slate roof. At centre of a contemporary E-plan group of farm buildings (not of special interest). Gable-ended barn with 6 blind arches on each long elevation and 2 on the ends. The arches are formed by giant brick piers with chamfered plinths and capitals, the end piers twinned. The intermediate arches on the NW side are open, the left one retaining double doors. The blank arches have semicircular lunettes in their spandrels with chequered brick ventilation and stone sills. Doors to intermediate bays on SE side. Simple brick cornice all round. Interior with queen post roof.

4 Description

4.1 *General*

Bothy Cottage is a two storey brick building under a slate roof, which is located at the southern end of the former central range of a Victorian model farm. The bricks, which measure 23 x 11 c 6.5cm (9 x 4¼ x 2¾ inches), are set in a Flemish bond using lime mortar. There are queen closers punctuating the openings, which are further defined by the use of bullnose bricks. All the elevations have dentilated brickwork below the eaves.

4.2 *South Elevation* (Fig. 9, Plate 1)

This has two distinctive arches with the front door in the arch to the west and a modern garage door in the other arch. There is dentilated brickwork along the eaves, which terminates at a relatively large chimney. The front door has two panels above the lock rail and four planks below. The letterbox is still in place, but not functional. A flat arch and queen closers punctuate the door. There is a small iron door, which is likely to have provided access to clean the chimney, to the right of the western arch.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 9, Plate 2-3)

There is a 4-panelled door under a segmental arch opening into the kitchen. To the south of it is a single light window under a flat arch and a 2-light casement window under a segmental arch. Both have stone sills. The central window is clearly a later addition, as there are no bullnose bricks in the opening or queen closers alongside. The dormer window has a cambered arch and a timber sill. All that remains is the outer frame. At the base of the wall is a plinth that is three courses high.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Fig. 10, Plates 4)

This is punctuated by a modern window under a cambered arch and a 2-light dormer window with a cambered arch and timber sill.

4.5 *Ground Floor* (Fig. 11)

Room G1 (Plates 5-10)

Size: 4.94 × 3.76m, height 2.66m

Location: Southwestern end of the range

Description: The front door opens directly into this room. There is a brick fireplace with a timber mantelshelf in the east wall and a built in cupboard in an arched alcove to the south of it. In the recess in the northeast corner of the room is a blocked doorway to Room G2. There are two timber windows in the west wall, which have been described in Section 4.3.

There is matchline boarding on the north wall, behind which is the staircase to the upper floor. The northern window lights the stairwell, which formerly had a door at its base.

The east wall is painted brick and the other walls have been lined with plywood and then painted. There is a lath and plaster ceiling and red and yellow quarry tiles on the floor. The tiles are 15cm².

Room G2 (Plates 11-12)

Size: 4.16 × 1.94m, height 2.62m

Location: North of G1

Description: This is a narrow room that is currently only accessible by the door in the west wall. The upper panels of this 4-panelled door are missing. There is a blocked door in the south wall to G1, but no windows. The walls are painted brick and there are bonding timbers in the west wall. The ceiling is lath and plaster and the floor, although difficult to see, is probably concrete. There is a plinth with a double chamfer along the south wall of the room and a sink in the northwest corner.

4.6 **First Floor** (Fig. 11)

Room F1 (Plates 13-17)

Size: 5.22 × 4.97m, height 1.84m

Location: Eastern part of the building

Description: This has a 4-panelled door in the west wall and the remains of a 2-light dormer window in the east wall. The west wall and the ceiling are painted lath and plaster. Much of the ceiling plaster has fallen off revealing the sawn laths. The north wall is painted brick. The floorboards are 23cm (9 inches) wide softwood timbers running north to south. The southern end of the floor is sagging, particularly to the southeast where it is being propped from below. There is a brick pillar in the southwest corner of the room.

Room F2 (Plates 18-22)

Size: 4.23 × 4.03m, height 1.90m

Location: Western part of the building

Description: This room has a brick fireplace in the southeast corner, matchline boarding along the north wall and horizontal planks lining the east wall. The planks, which were once papered, measure between 92 x 22cm (36 x 8½ inches) and 1.37 x 22 cm (53 x 8½ inches). The south and west walls are painted. The timber outer frame of a 2-light dormer window is in the west wall and there is a 4-panelled door in the north wall. The floorboards are as in Room F1.



Plate 1: South elevation



Plate 2: West elevation



Plate 3: West elevation of central range



Plate 4: East elevation



Plate 5: Room G1: south wall



Plate 6: Room G1: west wall



Plate 7: Room G1: north wall



Plate 8: Room G1: east wall



Plate 9: Room G1: fireplace detail



Plate 10: Room G1: cupboard detail



Plate 11: Room G2: looking east



Plate 12: Room G2: looking west



Plate 13: Room F1: southeast corner



Plate 14: Room F1: south wall



Plate 15: Room F1: west wall



Plate 16: Room F1: north wall



Plate 17: Room F1: northeast corner



Plate 18: Room F2: north wall



Plate 19: Room F2: west wall



Plate 20: Room F2: southwest corner



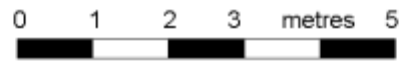
Plate 21: Room F2: south wall



Plate 22: Room F2: east wall



South elevation

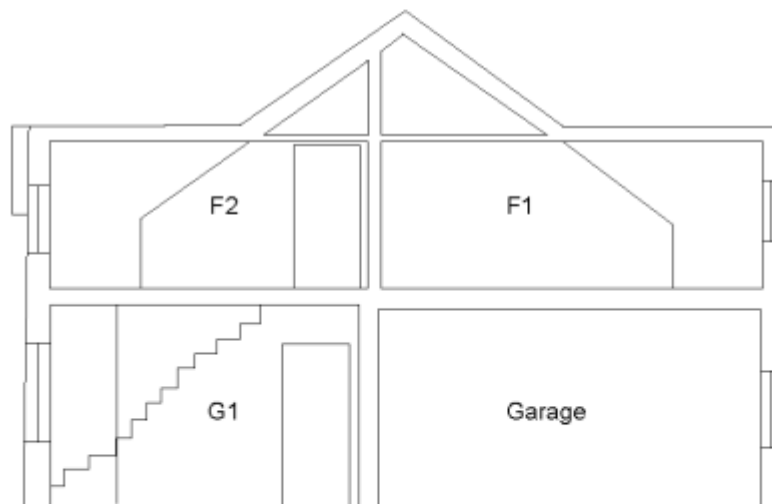
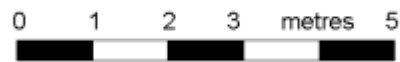


West elevation

Figure 9: South & west elevations (*scale 1:100*)



East elevation



West to east section

Figure 10: East elevation & west to east section (scale 1:100)

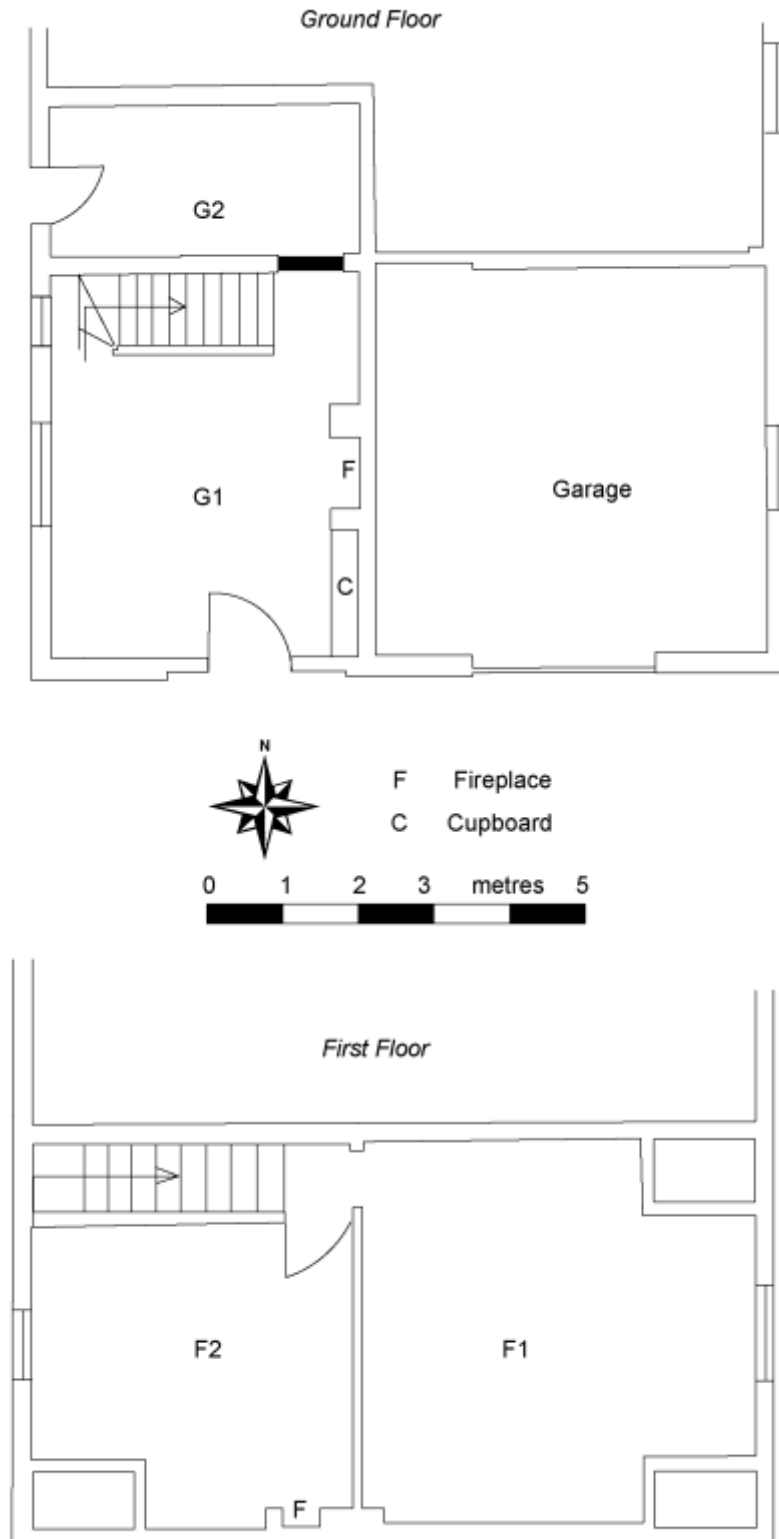


Figure 11: Floor plans (scale 1:100)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Bothy Cottage is an integral part of the model farm built at Turners Hall in the mid-late 19th century. It would appear to have consisted of a single room at ground floor level (Room G1) and two bedrooms on the first floor. Although Room G2 is linked to G1 by a (now blocked) doorway, the chamfered plinth on the south wall of G2 suggests that this was not originally part of the cottage.
- 5.2 It was built as basic accommodation for farm labourers and there have been few refinements to the cottage: the one exception being the introduction of a window at the foot of the stairs.
- 5.3 The building is in very poor repair; much of the plaster has fallen from the first floor ceilings, many of the floorboards are rotten, the lowest treads of the timber staircase are missing and the doors and windows are largely beyond repair.

6 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Wallace Fairweather for commissioning this project; Canon Morgan and Rheinberg Partnership for providing the drawings on which the illustrations in this report are based and the staff at Hertfordshire Archive and Locals Studies (HALS) for their assistance in the background research.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann, and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Historical & Survey notes
3. List of photographs
4. B/W prints
5. B/W negatives
6. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

Books and Historical Sources:

- Cussans, JE r.1972 *History of Hertfordshire Vol. III* Hertfordshire County Council (Hertford)
- Gover, JEB, Mawer, A & Stenton, FM 1938 *English Place Names Society: The Place Names of Hertfordshire Vol. XV* Cambridge University Press (Cambridge)
- Thompson I, 2002 *Wheathampstead and Harpenden: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Herts County Council.
- West S, 2004 *Bower's Parade, Harpenden: a Desk-Top Assessment*. St Albans Museums Service.

Victoria County History: Hertford Vol. II (1908), pp. 297-309.
[http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43282&strquery=kinsbourne green](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43282&strquery=kinsbourne+green)

Documents (with HALS reference number)

Estate Agents papers (1905)	D/Emy/B52
Plans of the farms on the Beechwood Estate (1823)	D/Emd/39/1
A History of Harpenden by J.H. Busby	D/Ex98/Z18
Annables Estate	D/Eby/B43

Maps

1695	Oliver's Map of Hertfordshire	(Hertfordshire Publications 1980)
1766	Dury & Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire	(Hertfordshire Publications 1980)
1825	Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire	(Hertfordshire Publications 1980)
1840	Tithe Map	Off Acc 1108
1898	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25"	XVII.1
1924	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25"	XVII.1

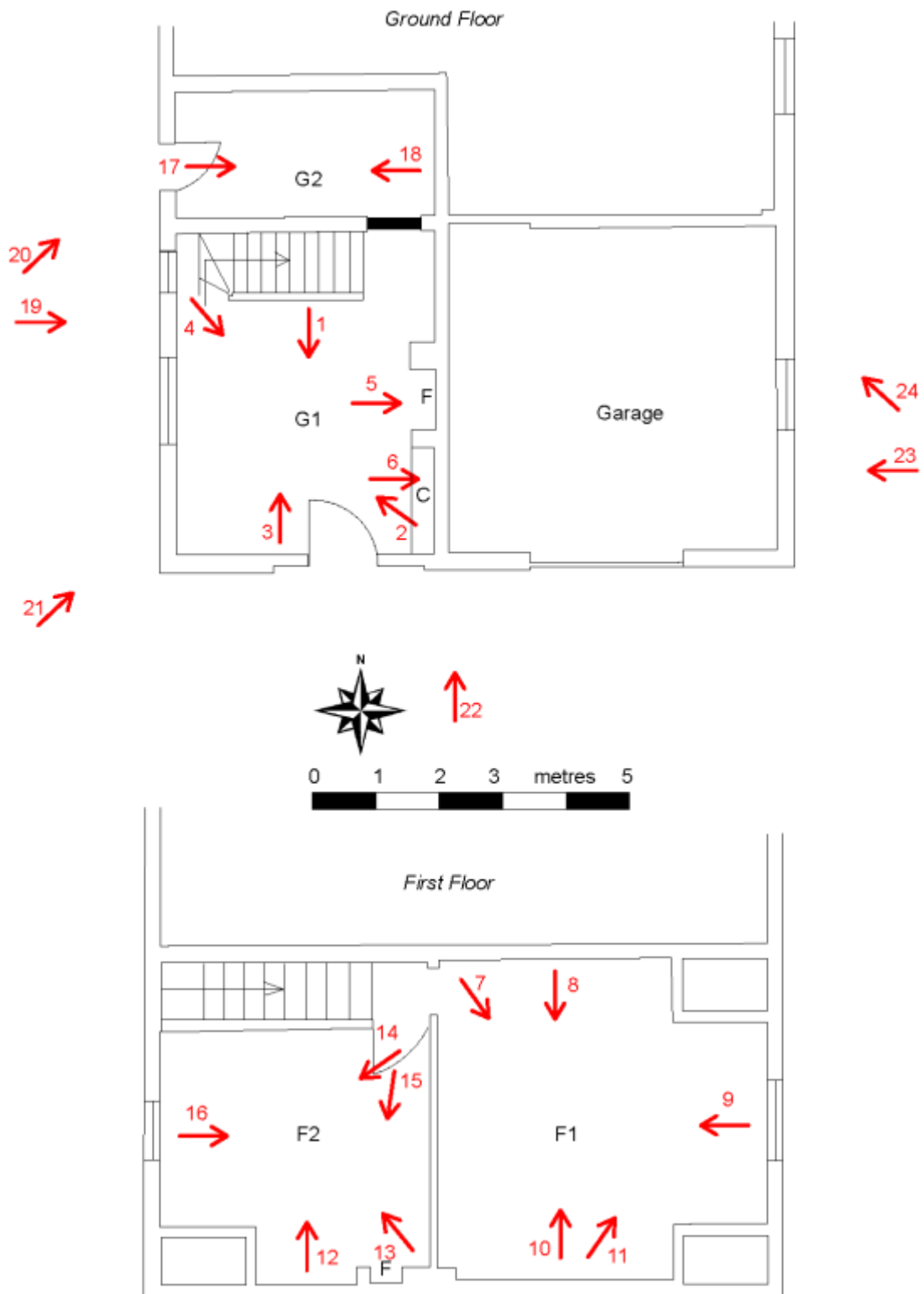


Figure 12: Photo plans (scale 1:100)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1141			Site Name: Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Harpenden
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Room G1: south wall
2	✓	✓	Room G1: northeast corner
3	✓	✓	Room G1: north wall
4	✓	✓	Room G1: southeast corner
5	✓	✓	Room G1: fireplace detail
6	✓	✓	Room G1: cupboard detail
7	✓	✓	Room F1: southeast corner
8	✓	✓	Room F1: south wall
9	✓	✓	Room F1: west wall
10	✓	✓	Room F1: north wall
11	✓	✓	Room F1: northeast corner
12	✓	✓	Room F2: north wall
13	✓	✓	Room F2: northwest corner
14	✓	✓	Room F2: southwest corner
15	✓	✓	Room F2: south wall
16	✓	✓	Room F2: east wall
17	✓	✓	Room G2: looking east
18	✓	✓	Room G2: looking west
19	✓	✓	West elevation
20	✓	✓	West elevation of the central range
21	✓	✓	Central range from the southwest
22	✓	✓	South elevation
23	✓	✓	East elevation
24	✓	✓	East elevation of the central range

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Harpenden		
Short Description:	In January 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Annables Lane, Harpenden, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site. Bothy Cottage is a two-storey brick building under a slate roof, which is located at the southern end of the former central range of a Victorian model farm. It was built as basic accommodation for farm labourers and originally consisted of a single room with a fireplace at ground floor level and two bedrooms on the first floor. There have been few refinements to the cottage: the one exception being the introduction of a window at the foot of the stairs.		
Project Type:	Historic building recording		
Site status:	In the curtilage of Grade II listed building	Previous work:	HCC HER 9426
Current land use:	Workshop	Future work:	No
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	19 th century
Significant finds:	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 0982 1552
District:	St Albans	Parish:	Harpenden Rural CP
Site address:	Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Annables Lane, Harpenden, AL5 3PT		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	147m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/A	Project design originator:	N/A
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	W. Fairweather		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	14 th January 2009	End date:	14 th January 2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	None	
Paper:	HALS	Architect's drawings, survey notes	
Digital:	HALS	1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Bothy Cottage, Turners Hall Farm, Harpenden		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1141/HBC/1		
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Appendix 3: Newspaper Article

The Herts. Mercury and General Advertiser Saturday November 4th 1826

Dreadful Fire - On Friday evening last, a most destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. James Bates, of Turners Hall Farm, in the parish of Harpenden, in this county, on the estate of Sir John Sebright, Barts., M.P.

It appears that about 8 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Bates' shepherd went to an out-building, called the Lamb-house, which contained twenty ewes and twenty lambs, the latter of a peculiar fine breed, rearing for the London market.

He had a lantern with him, and after feeding the sheep, carefully locked the door and went to bed. He had not lain long before he was awakened by a gleam of light penetrating into his bed-room. On looking out at the window, to ascertain the cause, he discovered the Lamb-house to be in a blaze of fire.

He dressed himself immediately, and after giving the alarm to the inmates of the house, ran as fast as he could to Flamstead, a distance of two miles, whence his master had not returned from market.

Mr. Bates came home as quickly as possible, when he found that the flames had communicated to the stable and barn adjoining, and were raging with frightful rapidity. The destructive element proceeded so fast with the work of devastation, that in a short time the stables, barns full of corn, one of which was 73 feet long, several stacks of corn and much valuable property was reduced to a heap of ruins.

Every one of the forty sheep and lambs, a horse valued at sixty guineas, and all the carts and waggons (with the exception of a light market cart) were comprised in the general loss.

The sheep were literally burnt to ashes. The Redburn Engine was prompt in its attendance, and succeeded in saving some of the stacks. The above details are sufficiently distressing - but still, more painful circumstances followed:

The flames, which were visible for many miles, had collected an immense concourse of people, among whom, were many of the Gypsy tribes that infest the neighbourhood of Harpenden Heath.

At this moment, when the anxiety and grief of Mr. Bates' family may be better conceived than described, these heartless wretches actually forced into his dwelling house, which was sufficiently distant from the scene of the conflagration to be secure from its consequences; and upon the plea of removing the furniture, &c. for safety, effectually plundered it of every article it contained: The smallest trinket-box was broken open, and its contents stolen.

Not satisfied with these acts of cruelty and villany, the mob had the audacity to go into the cellar, and actually to tap and drink several casks of ale and beer, home-made wines, &c. Their drunkenness added to the general confusion, and the scene which ensued beggars all description.

The result was, that the immense range of outbuildings which formed three sides of a square, were, with all their contents burnt to ashes, although the fire commenced at the Lamb-house, which is quite at one extremity. Had any of the intermediate buildings been pulled down, there is no doubt but the progress of the flames might have been checked, and much valuable property saved.

As it is, the destruction of property could not be less than from £4000 to £5000. The buildings were insured in the Herts. and Cambridgeshire Fire Office, for £2000 and the stock in the County Fire Office for £1000, which was not above half its value.

The alarm of Mrs. Bates was so great, that she is still in a precarious state, and so entirely did the thieves take every thing that the fire had spared, that Mr. B's family were since compelled to sleep upon the floor, not a vestige of a bed having been left them, although, as we before stated, the dwelling house was never in immediate danger. The Herts. and Cambridgeshire Fire Office has been most prompt in its attentions to the sufferers.

Appendix 3: ASC Method Statement

Aims

- To compile a detailed record of the structure(s) concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

Standards

The work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (2001) and *Code of Conduct* (2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

Methods

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources (eg. Sites & Monuments Record, County Record Office, local libraries, planning records)
- A survey of the building normally to RCHME Level 2 or 3 (details attached).
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

Historic building recording involves the preparation of a detailed record and interpretation of a standing building and its fixtures and fittings, by a combination of historical research, written description, measured survey and photography. As such, it is essential that the survey team is given unrestricted access to the structure being recorded, subject to current health and safety requirements and site security.

Historical Research

Background historical research will follow current IFA standards and guidelines for desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). All sources consulted will be listed in the final report.

Written Description

The written description will be prepared from detailed notes and sketches taken on site, using the appropriate ASC *Historic Building Record Sheet*. This information will be augmented if necessary by a study of the drawings and photographs. Depending on the nature of the building, the written description will be presented in a logical and consistent format (e.g. overall structure: external details, roof and walls: internal layout: internal description by room), supported by relevant drawings and photographs.

Measured Survey

Measured surveys will normally be carried out using tapes or LDM (laser distance measurement) for vertical and horizontal measurement throughout. A surveyor's level or Total Station EDM may be used to establish floor levels. Where appropriate, reference may be made to available architects' or engineers' drawings, either on paper or in an appropriate CAD format. Plastic film will be used for all site drawings. Scales used will

be appropriate to the size and complexity of the structures or features being recorded: generally 1:50 or 1:100 for floor plans, 1:20 or 1:50 for elevations and sections, and 1:20 or 1:10 for architectural details, plant and machinery, etc.

Photographic Survey

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by 35mm digital photography. Medium format (60 × 45mm) black-and-white photography may be used for more detailed recording. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs may be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in photographs where appropriate. Photography will employ natural light wherever possible, but artificial light, flash or floodlighting will be used where necessary. Other techniques, such as video photography, may be used where appropriate.

Reporting

Upon completion of the field stages of the project, an initial report on the results obtained will normally be prepared. This will be produced in ASC's house style, and will typically include:

- a concise non-technical summary of the results
- information relating to the circumstances of the project
- a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
- background information about the site, including any desk-based studies
- a description of the results, supported by appropriate illustrative material
- a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
- appendices (copies of record sheets, reference works etc.)
- an SMR summary sheet, if required

Copies of the report will be provided as required to the Client, the Planning Archaeologist, the National Monuments Record, the Local Planning Authority, and any other bodies designated by the Planning Archaeologist or client. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge is indicated for providing additional copies.

In accordance with ASC's normal reporting procedures, interim reports on any significant discoveries made during the project will be submitted to the relevant period journals (e.g. *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*) and to any relevant regional journals (e.g. *CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin*, *South Midlands Archaeology*), within one year of the project's completion.

Once the final report has been accepted by the Planning Archaeologist, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

Archiving

All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material (paper, photographic and electronic records, etc). Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By their nature, building surveys cannot always be repeated, so the archive often

constitutes the only surviving evidence of the building prior to conversion, etc, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to an appropriate standard and in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

Unless otherwise instructed, ASC will make arrangements to deposit the archive with the relevant local museum, Record Office or library. Provision has been indicated in the project estimates for the likely costs of deposition.

Staffing

The project will be managed by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA, an experienced buildings archaeologist, under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Bob is an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures. He holds a first degree from the University of Leicester, and has been a validated Member of the Institute for Archaeologists since 1986. He has been involved in the management of archaeological projects since the late 1970s, formerly as Senior Field Archaeologist for the *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, and as Project Manager for the *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*.

Other staff assigned to the project will normally have appropriate experience of historic building recording and research. Any staff undergoing training on the project will be fully supervised by experienced staff.

References

- EH 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition). English Heritage (London).
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001a Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*.
- IFA 2001b Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments*.