

Ivy Farm Baldock Road Royston Hertfordshire



Historic Buildings Recording



November 2010

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Ivy Farm, Baldock Road, Royston, Hertfordshire

Historic Building Survey

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake the historic building recording of a number of redundant farm buildings at Ivy Farm, Baldock Road, Royston. The work took place in mid October 2010 and was carried out in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Instone of Hertfordshire's Historic Environment Unit.

The site comprises more than 30 building which had previously been surveyed to English Heritage Level 2. This current survey carried out at EH Level 3 focuses on the buildings which make up the historic core of the farm and those surviving buildings which feature on the early edition Ordnance Survey Maps of the early and mid-19th century. Using photographs, drawn plans and elevations, phasing interpretation and more detailed description, this survey adds to the previous assessment, focusing on the pre-modern buildings in the group.

The survey revealed that Ivy Farm developed as a small and purpose-built arable farmstead on previously open, undeveloped land some time between 1806 and 1850. The original farm comprised a small group of structures built around a large square yard enclosed by flint walls which was extended in the later part of the 19th century. The farmhouse originally comprised two small cottages, which were developed and extended to create one farmhouse by 1871. More significant changes to the farm occurred in the second half of the 20th century, with the introduction of several ad-hoc, pre-fabricated and generic agricultural buildings located around the original core of the farm, and alteration to many of the original structures.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of work

- 1.1.1 An historic building recording survey was conducted at Ivy Farm, Royston, Hertfordshire. The site is located on the outskirts on the western fringe of Royston on the north side of Baldock Road, centred at TL 345 408 (Figure 1). The proposed planning application relates to the farm buildings and the survey has targeted those of historic interest.
- 1.1.2 The site is defined by Baldock Road (south), open fields (west), the Hitchin to Cambridge Railway (north) and Royston's suburban fringe development (east) (Figure 1). The site has a gentle north facing slope with higher ground to the south (Baldock Road c.69m AOD) falling towards the northern boundary (c.60m OD).
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Instone of Hertfordshire's Historic Environment Unit (Planning Application 09/02241/1), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft 2010).
- 1.1.4 A Level 2 Survey was previously carried out on all of the farm buildings (30 in total) by CgMs (Lowe 2009), some of the information has been re-used in this report. The purpose of the current survey however, is to focus on the buildings that comprise the historic group, and have been identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6) and to record these to English Heritage Level 3 standard. The specific aims of the project are summarised below:
- To produce an archaeological building record (to EH Level 3) of the existing historic buildings (1-6, 9 and 12) and to undertake any additional recording and research necessary to place the findings of the recording into their proper context.
 - To record archaeologically (where appropriate) all interventions to the fabric of the buildings during the process of their conversion or demolition.
 - To record archaeologically (where appropriate) all evidence exposed during groundworks associated with the scheme, including the conversion or demolition of the buildings (*i.e.* 'grubbing out' of existing foundations, foundation trenches, service trenches, access, new boundary walls, *etc.*).
 - To provide an adequately detailed project report
 - To disseminate and publish the project results, as appropriate.
- 1.1.5 The work was designed to adequately record the structures in their current state before the alteration work begins.
- 1.1.6 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Hertfordshires Archive and Local Studies Collection (HALS) in due course.

1.2 Historical background

- 1.2.1 Little historical information was found about the farm or farmhouse itself during the background research for this report. Most of the analysis of the development of the site comes from physical and cartographic evidence.
- 1.2.2 According to the Victoria County History (Wright 1982), the land at Ivy Farm was part of a much larger estate of land owned by the Fordhams of Melbourn in 1818 and by the Nunns of Royston from 1861 until the lease ran out in 1882. Unfortunately no reference is made specifically to the farm or the buildings in the VCH any earlier than when they are sold as part of the estate in 1957.
- 1.2.3 A number of maps were consulted as often these maps can be one of the most useful sources when looking at the development of a building or group of buildings. The earliest available map was from 1749 and Ivy Farm is first shown in detail on a map of 1885. Maps used for this investigation are discussed and summarised below.
- 1.2.4 Warburton's map of Hertfordshire of 1749 (Figure 3) and the more detailed Ordnance Surveyors Drawing of 1799 (Lowe 2009, Figure 4) show the site to be undeveloped agricultural land. These are the earliest located sources and with the detail and scale, the 1799 map in particular would be likely to show if there were any buildings on the site at this time.
- 1.2.5 Greater detail of the site and the land ownership within the area is offered in the 1806 Enclosure Map of Bassingbourn (Figure 4). This map shows the site to be owned by 3rd Vicar of Bassingbourn for Tithes and although it appears undeveloped, the purpose of the Enclosure Maps was never to show building detail and although it is unlikely that there were any buildings on the site at this time, it should be considered that there *may* have been buildings on the site.
- 1.2.6 The first cartographic source to show Ivy Farm is the Ordnance Survey Old Series 1inch map dating to the 1850's (Figure 5). Although this map is a relatively small scale and it is difficult to identify individual buildings it does show that the farm group comprises a series of structures around a square yard with open fields to the north, east and west. Unlike the earlier maps this also shows the railway to have been built to the north. Although difficult to be certain, the group appears to include Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4,5, 6 and 9 (Figure 2).
- 1.2.7 Census records from the mid-late 19th century (www.ancestry.co.uk) provide an insight into who occupied Ivy Farm at this time, the number of people and their age and occupations. Although data from 1841-1861 was available, Ivy farm was not specifically listed amongst those properties visited on Baldock Road. The first recorded evidence of Ivy Farm in the census data comes in 1871 when the farmhouse was occupied by James Wilburton (?), his wife, two daughters, son, nurse and a lodger. Wilburton's occupation was recorded as a "Farm Bailiff". By 1881, Frederick Parnell, Farm Bailiff, his wife Sarah, six sons and a daughter are residing at Ivy Farm. Although most of the children are still in school, one son is working as a "journeyman's blacksmith" and another as an agricultural labourer. By 1891 Sarah, now a widow, is still at Ivy Farm with her son, Alfred, now the Farm Bailiff along with her 5 other sons and a daughter. Their occupations include an engine fitter, house maker, groom, cabinet makers apprentice and agricultural labourer. The 1901 census was the last available record. By this time Alfred, now married, has become the Farm Bailiff and lives with his wife Ellen and daughter. Alfred is still documented as the Bailiff at the farm in the 1920 sales

catalogue (Cambridgeshire Archives 296/SP1123). The 19th century definition of a Bailiff according to Webster Dictionary (www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk) was “*An overseer or under-steward on an estate appointed to direct husbandry operations, collect rents*”. Basically this was a paid employee running a farm for someone else. This often happened when there was a large house with a home farm. Often the well-to-do person living in the house left the running of the farm to a bailiff.

- 1.2.8 The first reliable map which shows greater detail is the 1885 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). This confirms the presence of buildings and yard wall defining a square group with a farm track to the west and an open fields setting. This map shows the group at this time comprised Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 as well as a structure to the west of Building 2 which is denoted with a “W” and may represent a well or perhaps covered wellhouse. The layout of Building 1 is different in this map, suggesting alteration or extension and Building 6 has also been altered where it abuts Building 5. Building 9 is also much narrower and Building 4 was wider or had another building located on the north side. This map also shows a narrow rectangular building located to the north-east of the farmyard: this building no longer exists and may have been a cattle shelter or cart shed.
- 1.2.9 The above arrangement is shown again on the 1898 Ordnance Map (Figure 7) with buildings all in the same position and layout. This map however has slightly more detail and shows a building on the north side of Building 4 which appears to be subdivided into three. This map also shows subdivisions within Building 6. The 1901 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8) shows no change to the buildings from the previous 1898 plan of the site. However, a new entrance or track from the main road has been constructed, leading alongside the western side of the farmyard, but not into it from this side as the wall seems to still be unbroken.
- 1.2.10 Sales particulars from 1920 (Cambridgeshire Archives 296/SP1123) detail animals, machinery and hay (live and dead stock) being sold from Ivy Farm. A sales particular of 1920 which includes Ivy Farm as one of several concerns is included as Appendix 1 in Lowe 2009. The details inform us of the buildings:
- 'Attractive Small Farm House, Farm Premises and about 325a 3r 2p...'
- 'The Farm house is built of brick, flint and slate and contains: Dining Room, Drawing Room, Four Bedrooms and Dressing Room, Bath Room... Kitchen, Larder and Dairy, Outside Coal Place and Outhouse.'
- 'The Homestead comprises: flint and slate Cart Horse Stable for 8 horses (Building 2?), Chaff Place, Mixing Place, Horse Yard with 4 bay open shed (Building 3?), second Yard with 6 bay Open Shed (Building 9?), brick, boarded and iron roofed barn with part cement floor (Building 4?), Straw and Chaff barn (Building 5?), third Yard with Timber and thatched shedding comprises Boxes and Cow Shed, timber and iron 3-bay Cart Shed, 2 bay Implement Shed, 11 bay Cart and implements Shed (site of and part of Building 6?).'
- 1.2.11 The 1946-8 OS map (Figure 9) suggest the built form remained unchanged, however the wellhouse to the west of the farmhouse (Building 1) has been removed by this point. Building 1 has also been extended to the north to create the almost square layout it currently has. The details of the farm at this time are recorded in the National Farm Survey of 1941. This records Ivy Farm as a Grade A (very successful and well run) establishment with some arable and livestock, including poultry. The plan records the historic plan form of the group (Lowe 2009, Figure 11).

- 1.2.12 The Victoria County History records that Ivy Farm, together with Rectory farm, were sold in 1957 (Wright 1982). It would appear that the change of ownership resulted in considerable development on land to the north of the historic farm group, a development that is recorded on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) and remains present today.
- 1.2.13 In terms of the historic farm buildings, the focus of this study, the map data show a number of changes which occurred between 1946-8 and 1971. Building 3 is longer and narrower, perhaps re-built in the footprint of the previous one and an entrance into the farmyard has been created between Buildings 3 and 9 on the western side of the farmyard. Building 6 has been extended northwards to encompass the east side of Building 5 and a square-shaped building has been added onto the north side of Building 5. Building 9 has been extended eastwards into the farmyard and the building on the north-side of Building 4 has been altered on the west side and a smaller square building erected. A range of buildings has also been added onto the western side of Buildings 5 and 9. The internal boundaries (walls or fences) have been removed from within the farmyard and a number of new buildings added.
- 1.2.14 Since 1971, the only obvious alterations are the additions of porches to the north and south sides of the farmhouse (Building 1) and the demolition of the buildings on the north side of Buildings 4 and 5. Part of the mid 20th century addition on the west side of Building 4 has also been removed to allow for the large metal doors which provide access into Building 4 from this side.
- 1.2.15 The site is understood to have ceased operating as a farm within the last 10 years and its buildings were all vacant at the time of the survey.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The author would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for supplying the digital images of the original cartographic sources. The background research was carried out by CgMs, supplemented by analysis of census data by the author. The author carried out all on-site recording, drawing and digital photography and James Fairbairn undertook all medium format camera work. Andy Corrigan carried out all office-based graphics work and the project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Andy Instone from Hertfordshire's Historic Environment Unit wrote the brief for the works and visited the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of this investigation was to carry out a historic building survey to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.1.2 This survey focuses on the buildings and structures identified in the assessment report (Lowe 2009) as forming parts of the original, 19th century, complex (*i.e.* Buildings 1,2,3,4,5,6,9 and 12. These buildings to be recorded are indicated in Figure 2.

2.2 Site Conditions

- 2.2.1 Conditions within the buildings were generally good, allowing measured and photographic survey to take place. All of the buildings were empty and unrestricted access was possible to all. Roof structures were visible and accessible, however lone working conditions made close inspection impossible.
- 2.2.2 Weather conditions were good with only occasional light drizzle on the first day.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment including: a distometer, tower tape, 30m tapes, hand tapes and scale ruler.
- 2.3.2 Photographic survey was carried out by the author using a 35mm camera (monochrome and colour slide) with additional digital photographs using a high resolution Canon PowerShot Pro90 IS digital camera. As requested in the Brief, a Medium Format camera was also used to take external and internal photographs. Extra lighting was necessary in most of the barns which was achieved using halogen lamps powered by a portable generator.
- 2.3.3 All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out in by the IFA (2001) and was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist. Scaled architect's drawings, supplied by the client were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary. Measured floor plans were drawn at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:100 and elevations at 1:20.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The surveyed buildings are part of the historic farmstead, orientated roughly northwest-southeast with a farmhouse located in the south-east corner. The farmyard is of rectangular form in plan, flanked on the eastern side by Building 6, Buildings 4 and 5 on the north side and Buildings 3 and 9 on the west side (with an access to the yard between them), the southern side is bordered by Building 2 with an access from the main Baldock Road. Figure 2 shows the location of the buildings surveyed and Figures 11 to 15 provide elevations and floor plans supplemented by additional detail provided by plates.

3.1 Building 1 (Figures 2 and 11, plates 1-12)

3.1.1 The farm house is of flint and brick construction forming a two storey domestic residence at the south east corner of the historic farm yard (plate 1). This building has an unusual form being two bays deep and terminated on the south side by a three sided elevation. The exterior of the building has been abutted by later entrance porches on the south and north elevations. Measuring approximately 10.40m by 10.50m, this building has a part-hipped roof on the southern side, covered with grey slate. All door and window openings have a pale, buff coloured Arleseey brick surround. There are two chimney stacks; one centrally located at the southern side of the house with two pots and one on the northern side with a single pot.

External Description

3.1.2 The north-facing elevation fronts onto the main Baldock Road and comprises three sides. The far left elevation (plate 1) has a two-part, wooden frame window on the first floor with a dark green painted cill. On the ground floor is a front door with OS benchmark located on the right (plate 2). This benchmark in this location is displayed on all of the OS maps and indicates that this was the original front door. Surrounding the door is a modern wooden and glass-built entrance porch. The middle element on this elevation has no features of note. The third element of this elevation (plate 3) has a window on the first floor, the same as the previously noted one on the north elevation and a two-part vertical sliding sash window on the ground floor. Beneath the ground floor window, there is evidence of a former door in this location as the brick which surrounds the window continues to ground level.

3.1.3 The east facing elevation (plate 4) faces into the lawned garden area. This elevation clearly comprises two phases indicated by a difference in the flint render and divided middle of the building with a brick-line delineating the phases. On the first floor are two windows; a two-part, two-three pane window on the left and a narrow four pane, two-part vertical sliding sash on the right. On the ground floor are three windows; two two-part six pane vertical sliding sash windows directly beneath those on the first floor and a narrow casement window with corrugated-type glass on the right. This window has been inserted at a later date possibly in the last fifty years, and may indicate the location of a bathroom.

3.1.4 The south facing elevation (plate 5) is constructed entirely from a pale Arleseey (?) brick laid in a Flemish Bond. There are two windows on the first floor: a four pane, two-part vertical sliding sash on the left and smaller four-pane single part window with frosted glass on the right. On the ground floor there are two doors openings: one with a green painted replacement wooden door in a wooden frame below a brick arch of stretchers

and a similar door also beneath a brick header arch on the left. The door on the right is covered with a modern entrance porch comprising thirteen courses of modern brick in a Running bond with corrugated plastic above and forming the roof cover.

- 3.1.5 The west-facing elevation (plate 6) shows the same detail as recorded in the east-facing side; the distinct phases of construction/repair indicated in the finish of the flint render. This elevation however, has red brick which separates the phases. There are four windows on this side; two on the ground floor and two on the first floor. The first floor had a six-pane, two-part vertical sliding sash on the left and a six pane, two-part casement window on the right. On the ground floor, both windows are modern UPVC replacements, the one on the left has brick in-fill below indicating there was a wider opening here originally for a longer window.

Internal Description

- 3.1.6 Internally, this building had no obvious original features to note, other than a number of original internal doors, having been decorated within the last 20 years with modern fitted kitchen and replacement fireplaces and surrounds.
- 3.1.7 The ground floor has four rooms (Figure 11): two reception rooms (G1 and G2), kitchen (G3) utility room (G4) and bathroom (G5). There are three entrances to the house; a door on the south elevation (which opens into G1) and two doors on the rear, north-facing elevation which open into the hallway and into G5. There is a double-back fireplace which serves G1 and G2; both had replacement fireplaces and surrounds (plates 7 and 8). There is also evidence of a range in the kitchen (G3), although the iron range itself is no longer present (plate 9). To the immediate left of the rear entrance to the house is a step down into a store/larder area (G4). The walls in this room are painted yellow and there is an original built-in storage cupboard at the end of the room (plate 10). A further step down, through another door leads into another room (G5), again with bare, painted brick walls. A toilet has been added into the corner of this room, screened off by modern, thin partition boards. The wall on the southern side of this room however, is not brick and appeared from a small amount of investigation behind the skirting board, to be constructed of flint and rendered with cement. It was also noted that the wall separating G1 and G2 from G3-6 was thicker than all of the other walls, measuring approximately 30cm in thickness.
- 3.1.8 The first floor is accessed via a centrally located staircase beneath which was a small built-in cupboard. There are four bedrooms; F1, F2, F4 and F5 and a bathroom, F3. Bedrooms F4 and 5 are located directly above the reception rooms G1 and G2 on the ground floor. The layout and dimensions matched exactly and the chimney-breasts recorded below are also located in these room however the fireplaces had been blocked-up. Room F1, above the kitchen G3 below, also has a chimney-breast in this room. G4 has been sub-divided to create a dressing area and the modern partition walls which created F2 suggest it may not be original and F3 (bathroom) was originally much larger. The wall at the top of the stairs, dividing the upstairs hallway from F4 and F5 was noted as being substantially thick (c.30cm), matching that recorded directly below on the ground floor.
- 3.1.9 The roof space is accessed via a small hatch in the first floor hallway. Due to lone working conditions and unstable floor coverings, this area could only be inspected from the hatch via a ladder. From within this area, the brick wall of the southern elevation is visible (plate 11). Interestingly, the brick (also in a Flemish bond) looks newer than that on the external elevation. Looking southwards within the attic (plate 12) an earlier (and perhaps original) roof structure is visible. The frame which supports the roof covering

indicates the building was originally much smaller. The pitch of the roof, visible only on the northern side implies it stopped and rested on the thick wall recorded at the back of F4 and 5 and G1 and G2. The brick visible on the chimney was also different to that outside suggesting it was once exposed and later raised when the new roof was added to incorporate the extended house to the north.

Discussion

3.1.10 This building has undergone a number of phases of development, extension and alteration. The north-facing elevation reveals evidence of a bricked-up door (where a window has later been inserted) it would be odd to have a second door into the house so close to the first door, also on the same elevation. This may be evidence to suggest this was originally more than one building. Further internal evidence reveals an original external wall as recorded from G5, where a small exposed area of flint was recorded. This, along with the original roof as noted within the attic space supports this suggestion of a much smaller original building and the two doors would indicate perhaps two small cottages. The information in the first census record for Ivy Farm in 1871, would suggest that given the number of people listed in the house and the fact that there is only mention of one house, the cottages and been turned into one and perhaps extended by this time. Cartographic sources and the description of the rooms listed in the 1920 sale catalogue (Lowe 2009, Appendix 1) suggest the farmhouse had been extended to form the layout seen today by the early 20th century. Table 1 below suggests the functions of the rooms surveyed when the farmhouse was for sale in 1920.

Room surveyed (Figure 11)	Description in 1920 Sale Catalogue
G1	Dining Room
G2	Drawing Room
G3	Kitchen
G4	Larder
G5	Dairy
F1	Bedroom
F2	Bedroom
F3	Bathroom with bath and WC
F4	Bedroom (with Dressing Room)
F5	Bedroom

Table 1. Function of rooms in Building 1 surveyed from description in 1920 Sale Catalogue

3.2 Building 2 (Figures 2 and 11, plates 13-15)

3.2.1 This structure forms a single storey stable block framing the south side of the historic farmyard (plate 13). The building is constructed from flint and finished with red brick detailing to door and window jambs and heads and corners. This building measures approximately 18m by 5.25m, is orientated roughly east-west and has a corrugated tin/iron roof.

External Description

- 3.2.2 The north-facing elevation (plate 13) fronts into the farmyard. It comprises two stables at the east end, each with door and window/vent with later fixtures. The door opening on the far eastern end would appear to be a later insertion with brick infill around it. The western part of the elevation is less coherent and appears to have originally been open before being filled in with a weather-boarded facing.
- 3.2.3 The west-facing elevation (plate 14) shows that the roof is mono-pitched and rises above the flint walling of the front, resulting in a timber weather-boarded band. There is an opening with red brick jambs and double outward-opening wooden doors comprising vertical boards and long 19th century iron strap hinges (Hall 2005). This elevation continues northwards and is a continuation of a flint wall which also forms the western elevation of Building 3.
- 3.2.4 The rear elevation (fronting Baldock Road) is blind and at the time of the survey, covered with ivy.
- 3.2.5 The eastern elevation is also blind and shows the same mono-pitch roof detail as the west-facing side.

Internal Description

- 3.2.6 Internally, this building had been sub-divided into three separate areas (Figure 11); none of which are contemporary with the original construction. The far eastern end of the building has an area measuring approximately 4.5m by 4.5m with exposed, lime-washed flint walls and a concrete floor. An internal dividing wall comprises a modern ply board partition.
- 3.2.7 The next area within this building measures between 1.53m and 2.30m wide and is accessed via an external stable door. The rear flint wall is visible and unrendered. An internal partition has been inserted which appears to be re-used from another building (Figure 11, elevation 1 and plate 15).
- 3.2.8 The main area of this building has been subdivided and most recently used for keeping poultry and processing / incubating eggs. Modern alterations have concealed/removed any original features and the roof structure has been obscured by inserted low ceilings.

Discussion

- 3.2.9 The exterior of this building would suggest it was constructed for use as a horse stable. The original doors have been replaced and new openings created as well as internal divisions to change the use and function of the building over the past 30 years. The area on the far western side has been enclosed with the insertion of weatherboards, however originally it may have been a cartshed next to the stables. The external evidence suggests that this building may have been constructed incorporating an existing flint wall.

3.3 Building 3 (Figures 2 and 11, plates 16-18)

- 3.3.1 This single-storey building was empty at the time of the survey and had most recently been used to house poultry (plate 16). It forms the northern return of Building 2 and framed the southern section of the western side of the farm yard (Figure 2). This building has been constructed using flint, brick, breezeblocks and timber and has a corrugated sheet roof. It measures approximately 13.40m by 3.70m.

External Description

- 3.3.2 The east-facing elevation (plate 16) fronts into the farmyard area. It has four openings; all two-part stable doors comprising vertical timbers and a number of different and re-used iron hinges probably dating to the mid-19th to mid-20th century (Hall 2005). The lower part of the wall is constructed from rendered and painted breezeblock with horizontally-laid weatherboard to the roof line.
- 3.3.3 The north-facing elevation also shows breezeblock and weatherboarding as well as the mono-pitch roof.
- 3.3.4 The western elevation (plate 17) is a blind rear wall and of flint construction continuing into Building 2 at the southern end.

Internal Description

- 3.3.5 This building had three subdivisions creating four separate internal areas. All the internal and external walls were created using breezeblock and timber weather-boards. The roof structure comprised a series of timber frames with some form of fabric insulation above to allow for insulation associated with the recent keeping of poultry inside.
- 3.3.6 Internally, the flint wall is visible at the rear of the building, forming the principal support wall with breezeblock and timber divisions. A brick support buttress recorded within the building (plate 18) further supports the suggestion this was once an external part of the farmyard.

Discussion

- 3.3.7 This building is not particularly old and although featured on the earliest Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 6 – 8) the fabric of its construction would suggest it is likely to have been re-built, possibly re-using the original doors, at some point during the last 60 years. It has incorporated the early flint wall to form a mono pitched structure.

3.4 Building 4 (Figures 2, 12 and 13 plates 19-22)

- 3.4.1 This forms the western and principal barn of the farm (plate 19). It is formed from a large timber frame and is clad with pitch covered weatherboard and roofed with a metal corrugated sheets. The building closes the northern side of the farm yard and is abutted to the south (Building 9) and north (Building 11 and recently collapsed/demolished Building 12). It measures approximately 21.35m by 7.84m.

External Description

- 3.4.2 The west-facing elevation (plate 19) is mainly covered with horizontally laid weatherboard. A large set of metal double doors has been added into this elevation to allow for large vehicle access. This elevation shows a steeply pitched roof.
- 3.4.3 The North-facing elevation (plate 19) is also covered with weatherboard and is mostly obscured by Building 11 on the left (not part of the survey) and by shrubbery and bushes. The right side of this elevation has until fairly recently had another small structure built against it (see Building 12).
- 3.4.4 The east-facing elevation (plate 20) shows the continued presence of weatherboarding on this elevation. It also shows a flint plinth with modern breezeblock and cement repair in the northeastern corner.
- 3.4.5 The south-facing elevation is entirely obscured by Buildings 8, 9 and shrubbery.

Internal Description

3.4.6 The structure comprises 6 timber frames defining five open bays (Figure 12 and plates 21 and 22). The end frames are without trusses having originally been hipped but later altered (retained rafters) to accommodate flat gables. The frame is set upon a flint plinth with localised replacement with brick and blockwork and some sections of lime render. A typical frame comprises opposing posts on sole plates with a large tie beam clasp the wall plate (Figure 13, elevation 2). The posts are braced to the tie beam. The upper frame is of principal (slender) rafters supported on a single clasped purlin set upon collars, in turn supported by slender (mostly replaced) raked struts. The roof does not include a ridge plate and all members appeared to have been pegged from the west side. In addition to the sole and wall plate the intermediate structure comprises a mid rail with regular upper and lower studs.

Frames: For ease of description the eastern frame is being identified as Frame 1 and the western as Frame 6:

Frame 1	Original post and tie beam
Frame 2	Most complete. Includes original posts, braces, tie beam. Later queen struts.
Frame 3	North and south posts reinforced. Empty mortises to soffit of tie beam suggest re-used timber. Brace on south side includes a carpenter's mark unrelated to adjacent structure, again suggesting reused elements
Frame 4	Re-used post, tie beam and braces (braces not received in mortice on posts). North post reinforced. redundant mortises to tie-beam soffit.
Frame 5	Replaced tie-beam, missing queen strut and collar, reinforced north and south posts.
Frame 6	Original posts, tie-beam and former hipped roof rafters

Table 2. Description of Frames, Building 4

Bay structure:

North wall	
Frame 1-2	original mid rail and studs, brick plinth
Frame 2-3	original mid rail and studs, truncated for inserted pedestrian door
Frame 3-4	original mid rail and studs, flint plinth with render
Frame 4-5	original mid rail and studs, brick plinth
Frame 5-6	original mid rail and studs, brick and flint plinth
South wall (Figure 13, elevation 3)	
Frame 1-2	original mid rail, localised stud replacement. Brick and flint plinth
Frame 2-3	original mid rail and upper studs, replaced lower studs. Brick and flint plinth
Frame 3-4	all replacement timber, no plinth (location of former entrance)
Frame 4-5	original mid rail and upper studs, replacement lower studs. modern brick plinth
Frame 5-6	original mid rail, localised stud replacement. Brick and flint plinth
East wall	
Mostly original studs with localised replacement; concrete block plinth replacement to	

north; brick and flint plinth; inserted door; mixed and inadequate bracing
West Wall
All modern studs; truncated central post; inserted large double door and pedestrian door.
Carpenters marks
the frame has plentiful and visible carpenters assembly marks. These were noted to be of Roman numeral form, mostly sequential and present to studs/mid rails, posts and tie-beams (not all surfaces closely inspected). The southern posts of frames 2, 3 and 4 were noted to be marked V, VI, VII and further suggest re-use of an earlier frame or parts of it.

Table 3. Description of Bays, Walls and Carpenters marks, Building 4

Discussion

3.4.7 Much of the frame appears to include earlier timbers that were re-used. The inclusion of re-used timbers is not uncommon neither are the presence of carpenters marks. The architectural interest of the building is moderate and somewhat weakened by the removal of the south side door, the creation of the west wall door and the localised replacement of features including plinth sections, key structural timbers, its original cladding and roof form. The orientation of the building is in line with the regular form and plan of the other farm buildings and boundary flint walls. It is most likely that this building was erected as part of the original farm re-using much of the frame and timbers from another building. Whether this building was already on the site and re-erected or was brought in from elsewhere is impossible to tell, and for its original date, this would require further investigation and analysis. The brick used in the plinth however, along with the same flint found in the walls suggests a contemporary date for the foundations and the rest of the early part of the farm.

3.5 Building 5 (Figures 2, 13 and 14, plates 23-30)

3.5.1 This is the eastern and smaller of two barns at the site. The building is now abutted to the east and south (by Building 6). The exterior is of pitch coated weatherboarding and the roof is covered in a corrugated metal sheeting (plate 23). It measures approximately 13.65m by 8.75m.

External Description

3.5.2 The north-facing elevation (plate 23) shows the significantly large roof and weatherboarding on the elevation. Ivy and shrubbery covers most of this elevation, however modern breezeblock and cement are visible to the left of the door. There is a single door on this side, left of the centre of the building. The door itself comprised vertical wooden boards with long iron strap hinges, possibly 19th century in date (Hall 2005).

3.5.3 The east-facing elevation was mostly recorded from inside the northern end of Building 6 (plate 24). It revealed a continuation of the weatherboarding and a flint plinth. There is a door located left of centre which appears to be modern in date, and a centrally located opening above and right of the door.

3.5.4 The south-facing elevation is obscured mostly by Building 6 on the east side and by shrubs and trees on the western side.

3.5.5 The west-facing elevation (plate 25) shows the weatherboarding continuing on this side with some exposed timber framing where the board has been removed/deteriorated. At

the base of this elevation is a flint and render plinth with a four-course red brick support for the frame.

Internal Description

- 3.5.6 The barn is timber framed and comprises four frames defining three wide internal bays (Figure 14). The north side is aisled (plate 26) and the interior has been partly converted with the construction of a concrete block single storey structure within the western bay and half (plate 27). The inside of this breezeblock structure indicates it has been most recently used to house farm animals (plate 28). The barn is set upon a flint plinth wall although parts of the north and south wall have been replaced with sections of concrete block and modern brick.
- 3.5.7 Each frame comprises posts set upon a sole plate, tie-beams and single braces (Figure 13, elevation 4). The wall and intermediate structure are of common studs, mid rails, wall plates and straight bracing to outer bays. The roof structure is of common rafters with no principal rafters and raking queen posts/struts. The east and west ends of the building have been altered to conceal hips, presumably when it was re-roofed (plate 29).
- 3.5.8 The central-southern bay has formed a large opening and the presence of machine-cut timber and brick on the opposing wall of the north elevation suggest that through passage had once been possible (plate 30). The frame is pegged and its timbers are hand-sawn. Similarly, the rafters and studs are hand-sawn but of regular proportions and spacing. Where seen, the plinth wall to the aisle was of well-coursed red brick.

Discussion

- 3.5.9 This barn appears to be of early to mid-19th century construction and contemporary with the flint walls marking the boundary of the farmyard. It is well constructed and survives in a reasonable condition. The structure appears to be attributable to a single phase of construction although it has undergone several alterations: re-cladding, closure and re-framing of yard door, re-roofing and roof alterations, part replacement of plinths.
- 3.5.10 This barn is of moderate interest as a purpose-built timber-framed structure contemporary with the re-erection or re-use of the principal barn and the associated flint constructions that define the historic (early 19th century) yard. The building is of some architectural interest as a variant of a common and well-studied structure type. The integrity of the building has been compromised by the closure of the south wall door, the internally-installed structure and the re-roofing.

3.6 Building 6 (Figures 2 and 14, plates 31-36)

- 3.6.1 This structure frames the east-side of the historic farmyard (plates 31 and 32). Its current form is the result of several periods of addition to a long flint yard wall which currently forms a central north-south aligned wall. This building is constructed using timber, brick and flint with a corrugated roof measuring approximately 41.26m by 10.36m. Building 6 comprises two elements built on either side of a flint wall. The northern end of Building 6 has been incorporated into Building 5 by a modern addition which allowed access between the two buildings.

Building 6 : eastern side (facing gardens)

- 3.6.2 The eastern elevation (plate 31) faces into the gardens and small allotments on the

eastern side of the farmhouse. It comprises a simple timber post-and-beam structure with open-sided and in filled bays utilising a flint wall. A number of regularly spaced timber posts form bays measuring approximately 2.70m wide – most of which have been in filled at various phases to create enclosed areas.

- 3.6.3 The early farmyard flint wall creates the division between the two sides of Building 6. Closer inspection of the wall from inside the building reveals it has been constructed with roughly-coursed flint, subdivided by red brickwork members and a band of red bricks running the full length of the wall with red brick on top (plates 32, 33 and 36).
- 3.6.4 The south-facing gable end (plate 33) shows how the building related to the flint wall. This end also shows the low-pitched roof and timber cladding used. The small opening close to the wall shows this end of Building 6 on the western side was most recently used to house poultry.

Building 6 : western side (facing farmyard)

- 3.6.5 The west side (yard side) of the wall comprises two distinct elements of this building. The northern building is a simple shed comprising timber trusses set between the flint wall and later brick front walls. The southern building has a brick plinth with weatherboard-clad upper and features a large door opening, flanked by a window and a single door.(plate 34). Building 7 has obscured much of this side of the building and overgrown shrubbery made both access and photography of this elevation problematic.
- 3.6.6 Internally, the northern end of this side of the building has been very much altered and adapted to suit its most recent function to house farm animals (plate 35). This part of the building was accessed from inside Building 5 and from a modern entrance located on the western side (to the north of Building 7). Little detail other than the original flint wall and the sub-dividing brick walls is visible inside. The roof structure appears to have been replaced and mostly concealed by a modern inserted ceiling. It was possible to see where the roof supports rested on the dividing flint wall (plate 35).

Discussion

- 3.6.7 This group is much altered but formed part of the original farm complex. The structures have undergone significant alteration and adaptation to accommodate a range of later functions. Where observed, little of the original fabric survives. Although the building ranges on both sides of the wall are early to the farm and feature on the 1st Edition OS map (Figure 6), they may have been constructed a short time after the original farmyard was laid out, taking advantage of the existing early flint wall. The flint wall continues beyond the northern limit of the building (plates 33 and 36) towards the farmhouse. The wall is in-line with the eastern wall/extent of the house.

3.7 Building 9 (Figures 2 and 15, plates 37 and 38)

- 3.7.1 This building forms an agricultural shelter that utilises the same flint yard wall as Buildings 2 and 3 for its rear (west) side (plate 38). The building has a large open plan covered by a simple and crude timber structured roof covered in corrugated sheeting and measuring approximately 18.40m by 9.4m. At the time of the survey, this building was fully accessible and most of the floor was covered with straw.

External Description

- 3.7.2 The south-facing elevation fronts onto the farmyard and comprises the main entrance into the shelter. The structure is covered with corrugated sheeting. It has a low pitched roof and a wide iron farmyard-style bar gate.
- 3.7.3 The east-facing elevation is partially open towards the rear of this side. Towards the southern end, the structure is supported by a breezeblock base with corrugated iron sheet to the roof.
- 3.7.4 The west-facing elevation was entirely obscured by Building 10 however, as this was open-fronted it was possible to see the continuation of the flint wall which forms the division and support between these structures.
- 3.7.5 There was no northern elevation as this was open/built up against Building 4.

Internal Description

- 3.7.6 Internally, this building had two sets of support posts (Figure 2 and 15, plate 38), one set supporting the ridge of the roof, the other supporting it on the opposite eastern side. There have been a number of modern additions to this building including a concrete feeding/trough area on the western side and a raised concrete floor to provide access.
- 3.7.7 The breezeblock support wall as recorded on the eastern elevation was visible and exposed on the internal wall. Within the cement which bond the blocks the initials "K.B" and year "1959" had been inscribed. This may provide a date for the alterations of this building, research has found the farm was sold in 1957 and these alterations may have taken place as the farm was re-developed by the new owners.

Discussion

- 3.7.8 The western part abutting the yard wall is of some interest as being part of the 19th century farm complex. It appears to have served as little more than a part open-sided shed fronting the yard. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows the building in its original form, much narrower than today and with an open front (to east). This early layout would indicate that the first row of supporting posts recorded by the survey match the original footprint and dimensions of the building. The building was clearly extended eastwards, possibly in the late 1950s (as the inscribed date implies) when the breezeblock support was added. The cartographic evidence indicates this occurred sometime between 1946 and 1971 (Figures 9 and 10). At this time the external iron -heet covering and roof were added.

3.8 Building 12 (Figure 2, plate 39)

- 3.8.1 This forms the ruinous remains of a small building, possibly originally serving as an animal stall or cart shed (plate 39). The remnant building is of two bays defined by outer flint (east) and brick (west) external walls with a central dividing screen of timber frame and board. The building abuts and post-dates the principal barn (Building 4) and appears to have a mono-pitched roof covered in corrugated metal sheeting. The western wall is now abutted by a concrete block and a concrete walled structure that appears to have supported a tank.

Discussion

- 3.8.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows a building or buildings located on the north side of Building 4. Although it is difficult to say with certainty that this includes Building 12 as it currently appears, this evidence suggests it may have been here at that time. By the 1901 Ordnance Survey (Figure 8), the range on the north side

of Building 4 is much more clearly-defined and comprised three elements, perhaps open-fronted to the north. Building 12 *may* have been the western-most of this range.

- 3.8.3 Although not part of the survey, the inside of Building 11 (located on the north side of Building 4) was inspected. The current building is a 20th century replacement of the range recorded on the 19th century maps, however, the flint wall which formed the eastern end of Building 12 and perhaps a subdivision within the original building in this location was visible (plate 40).

4 PHASING (FIGURE 2)

4.1 Phase 1 : Early to mid-19th century

4.1.1 The earliest phase of building at Ivy Farm comprises the two small cottages which now make up Building 1, stable blocks formed by Building 2 and 3 (although Building 3 was re-built in 20th century) and barns: Buildings 4 and 5. Flint walls enclose the farmyard to create a rectangular layout. The entrance to the farmyard at this time was from the main Baldock Road. Cartographic sources indicate the site was undeveloped in 1806 although the farm is present on the 1850s Ordnance Survey Maps, providing an approximate date of construction of the farm.

Existing Building Number	Function
Building 1	Farm Houses / Cottages Comprising G1, G2, F4, F5
Building 2	Stable block
Building 4	Principal barn
Building 5	Secondary barn
Flint walls	Enclosing the farmyard

Table 4. Phase 1 Buildings and their suggested function

4.2 Phase 2 : Mid to Late-19th century

4.2.1 Shortly after the construction of the farmyard, expansion took place. The flint walls were utilised to allow additional storage buildings and stables to be added to the site. Buildings either side of the wall were constructed to form Building 6 and on the east side of the western flint wall to create Building 9.

4.2.2 The cottages by this time became a single farmhouse and were extended to the rear to incorporate a larder and dairy on the northeastern side. Census data from 1871 onwards reveals that the Farm Bailiff and family occupied a single farmhouse by this time.

Building Number	Function
Building 1 extended	Farmhouse. G4, G5, F2 and F3 added
Building 6	Shelter / shed
Building 9	Open shelter

Table 5. Phase 2 Buildings and their suggested function / alterations

4.3 Phase 3 : Early 20th century

4.3.1 At some point between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the farmhouse plan altered again. This phase sees the infill of the north-west corner to create the square form of the building seen today. At this point the entire building is re-roofed and the north-facing wall built using brick (plate 5) rather than being faced with the traditional flint (perhaps as this was the rear of the house and not in-view of the road). The original roof, still incorporated inside the current roof structure was left *in-situ* (plate 11).

Building Number	Function
Building 1 extended	Farmhouse. G3 and F1 added

Table 6. Phase 3 Buildings and their suggested function / alterations

4.4 Phase 4 : 1946-1971

4.4.1 Cartographic sources indicate that the next phase of development occurred between 1946 and 1971. During this period, the historic farmyard saw the addition of a number of new buildings as the farm expanded. Although not covered within the scope of this survey (see Lowe 2009), Buildings 7 and 8 were added in the middle of the yard. This period may have seen a boost in the economy or perhaps in the function of the site following the sale in 1957, to concentrate on poultry breeding as not only were more buildings constructed, but also existing buildings were altered for new use.

4.4.2 Breezeblocks were widely used in construction during this time and were used in the rebuilding of Building 3, internal divisions for poultry in Building 2, the supporting wall in Building 9 and the new structure within Building 5.

Building Number	Function
Building 2 internal alterations	Poultry breeding
Building 3 rebuilt	Storage
Building 5 alterations	Internal structure added
Building 6 extended	Storage
Building 9 alterations	Extended eastwards

Table 7. Phase 4 Buildings and their suggested function / alterations

4.4.3 Between 1946 and 1971 a new access was also created from the track on the western side of the farmyard.

4.5 Phase 5 : 1971 onwards

4.5.1 After 1971 there were few alterations and no new buildings within the historic farmyard. Porches were added to the front and rear entrances to the farmhouse, Building 1 using brick, glass and corrugated plastic.

4.5.2 The main alteration was the removal of part of the structure on the southern wall of Building 5 to create an opening directly into Building 6. Both buildings were used to house small animals.

Building Number	Function
Building 1 alterations	Porches added to front and rear doors
Building 5 and 6 alterations	Access created between buildings

Table 8. Phase 5 Buildings and their suggested function / alterations

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 Ivy Farm developed as a small and purpose built arable farmstead on undeveloped land thought to be owned by the Vicar of Bassingbourn. It would appear to have been one of two farms (together with Rectory Farm) associated with the land owner. From map evidence the farm's date of construction can be narrowed to between 1806 and the 1850s. No absolute date was found however stylistic detailing, materials and built-form, indicate a date of c.1820-40 is probable. The original farm comprised a small group of buildings built around a large square yard. The original buildings and the yard; these structures and wall survive but are much altered.
- 5.1.2 Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the original building group remained intact until after World War II. The physical evidence suggests the buildings underwent many changes in the early 20th century with structural adaptations and alterations. The second half of the 20th century saw considerable change, in particular after 1957 when the farm changed hands and evolved through the addition of new buildings, to a poultry farm. The predominant use of the farm for poultry appears to have resulted in considerable alteration to the earlier buildings and the introduction of *ad-hoc*, pre-fabricated and generic agricultural buildings to the immediate north (Buildings 7-11, 13-30, considered in Lowe 2009).
- 5.1.3 The original building group has some local historic interest; it represents a small to mid-sized farm that was, according to the National Farm Survey, well-kept and successful. As part of the future development at least the farmhouse building and stables (Building 2) are to be retained to leave a lasting reminder of this historic farm in the local landscape.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Weller, J.	1982	History of the Farmstead
White, A. and Robertson, B.	1990	Architecture and Ornament

MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Source/Reference
Enclosure Map for Bassingbourn, 1806	Cambridgeshire Archives Q/RDc11
Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1885	
Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1901	
Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000, 1946-48	
Sale Particulars, Ivy Farm, 1920	Cambridgeshire Archives 296/SP1123
National Farm Survey Record, Bassingbourn, 1941	National Archives MAF32/804/4
National Farm Survey Map, Bassingbourn, 1941	National Archives MAF73/4/58

WEBSITES CONSULTED

Resource	Web Address	Date Accessed
Heritage Gateway	www.heritagegateway.org.uk	01.11.10
Census Records: Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire 1841 – 1901	www.ancestry.co.uk	20.10.10
Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing 1799	www.bl.uk	

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-85251			
Project Name	Historic Building Survey at Ivy Farm, Baldock Road, Royston, Herts			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	11-10-2010	Finish	19-10-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHTIFB10	Planning App. No.	09/02241/1
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Please select all techniques used: Building Survey

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Farm Buildings	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Hertfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	North Hertfordshire	Ivy Farm Baldock Road Royston, Herts SG8 9NU	
Parish	Royston		
HER	Hertfordshire		
Study Area	5850 sq m	National Grid Reference	TL 34525 40710

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Unit
Project Design Originator	Andy Instone
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

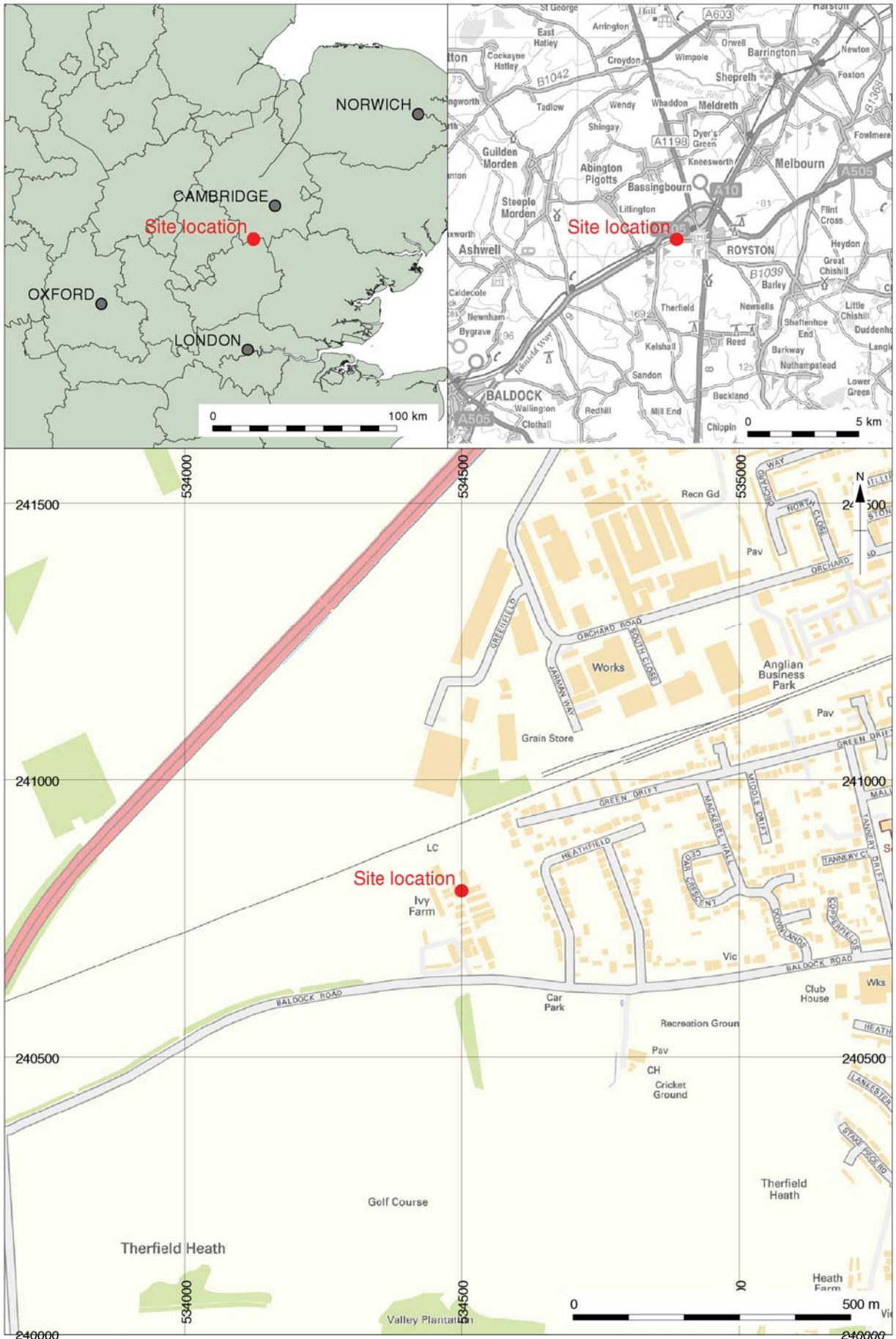
Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Herts Archive & Local Studies	OA East Offices	Herts Archive & Local Studies
XHTIFB10	XHTIFB10	XHTIFB10

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey



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Figure 1: Site location

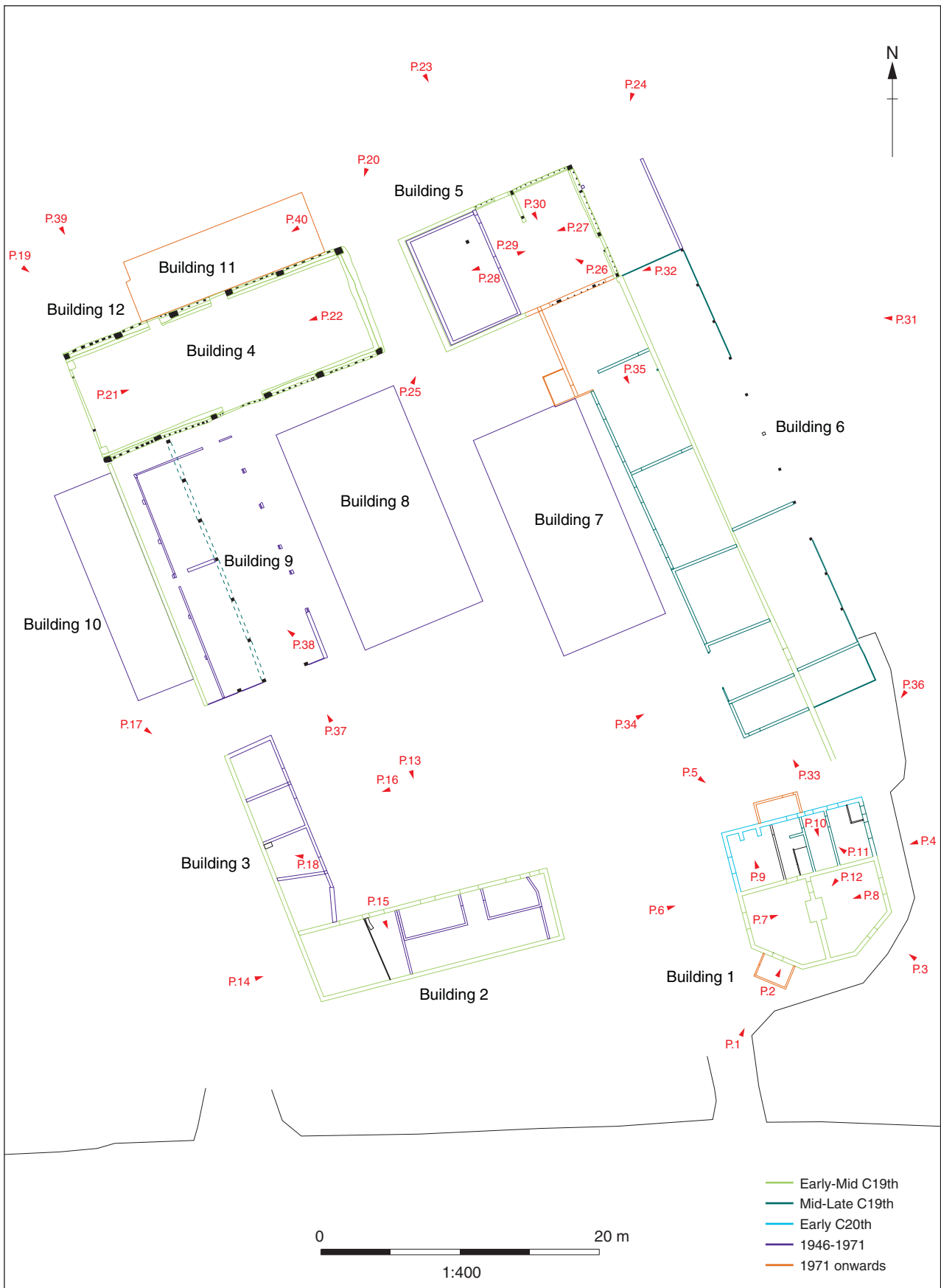


Figure 2: Buildings surveyed (1-6 & 9), showing phasing and location of plates used in report

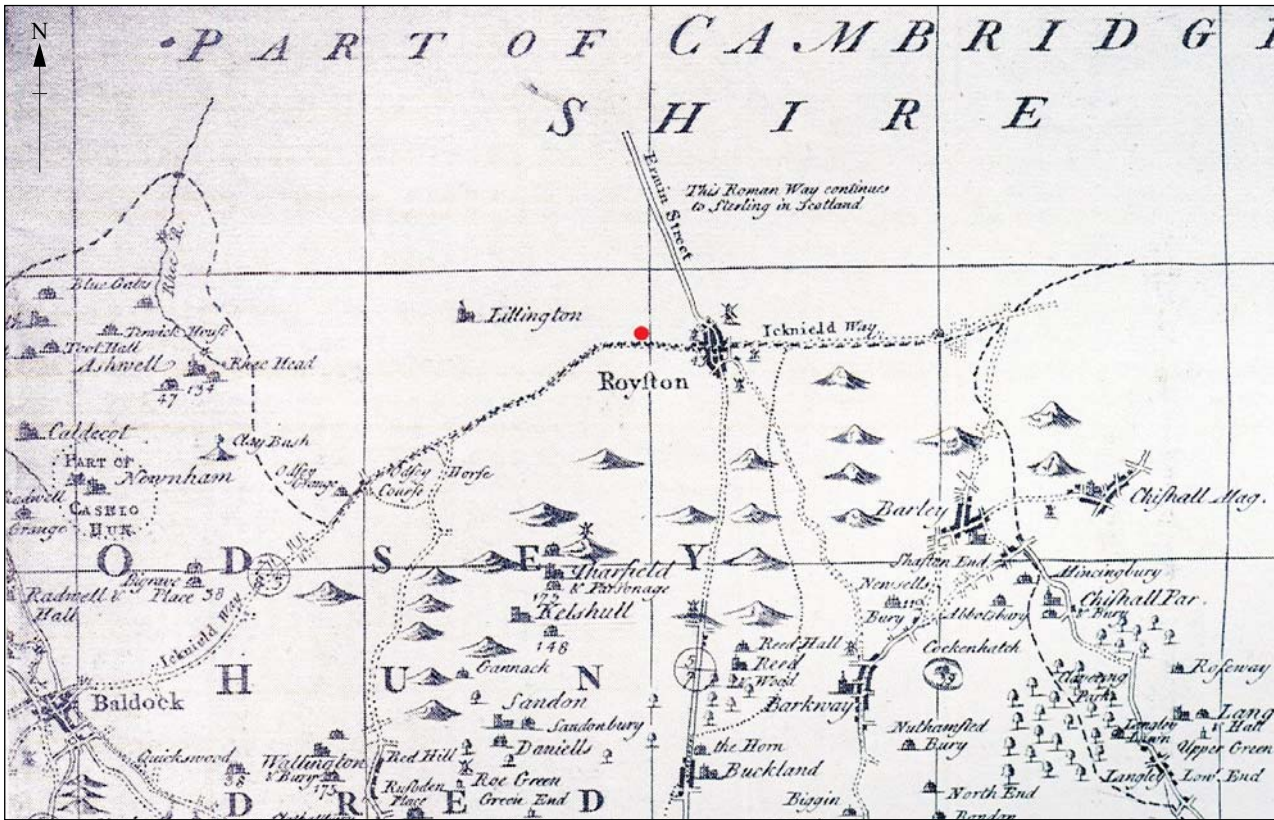


Figure 3: Extract from Warburton's map of Hertfordshire (1749)

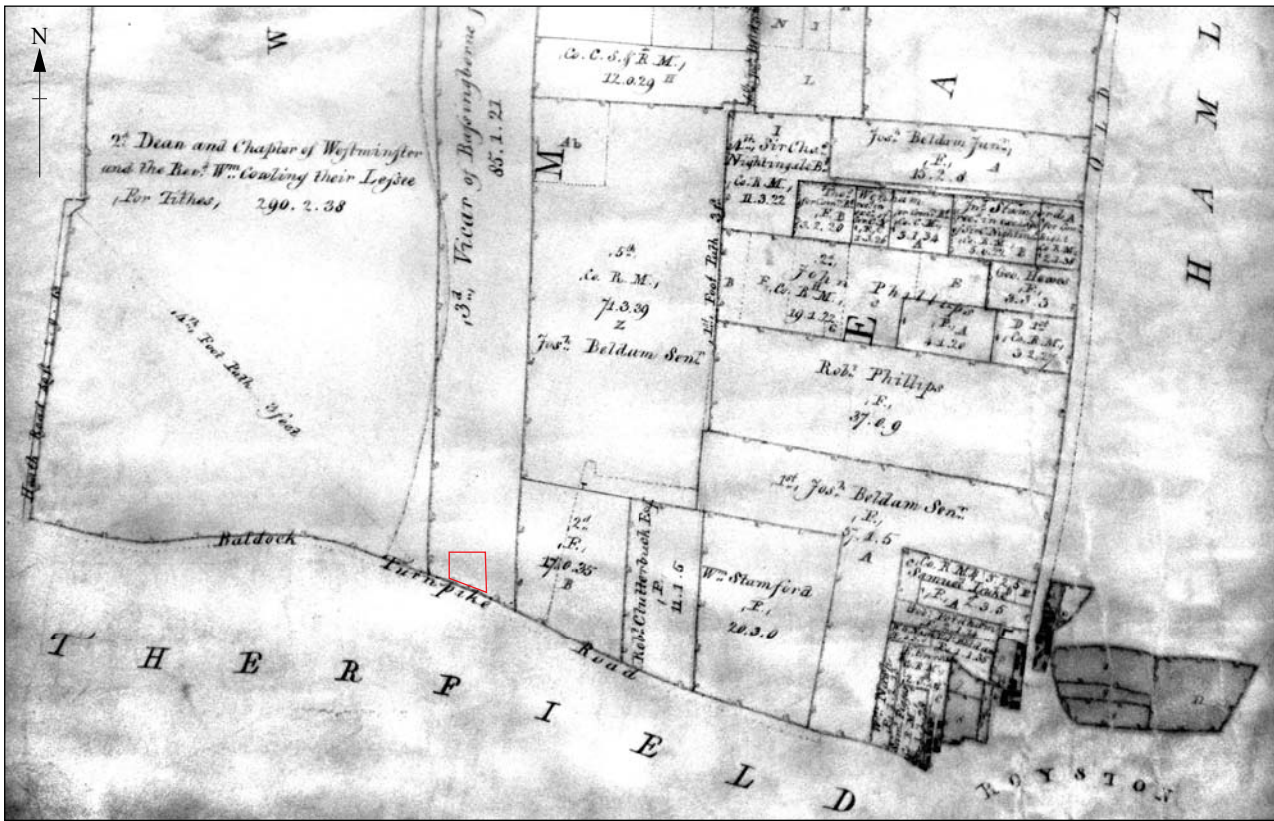
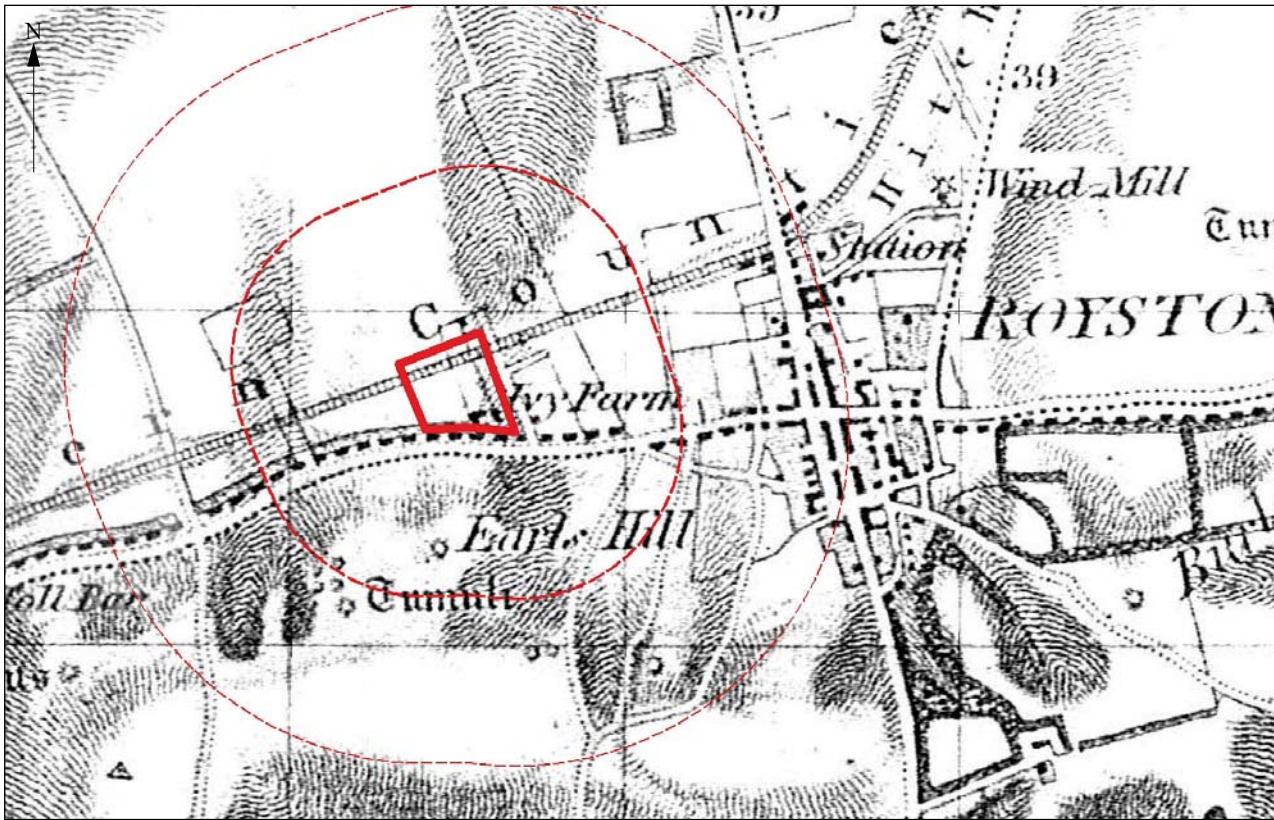
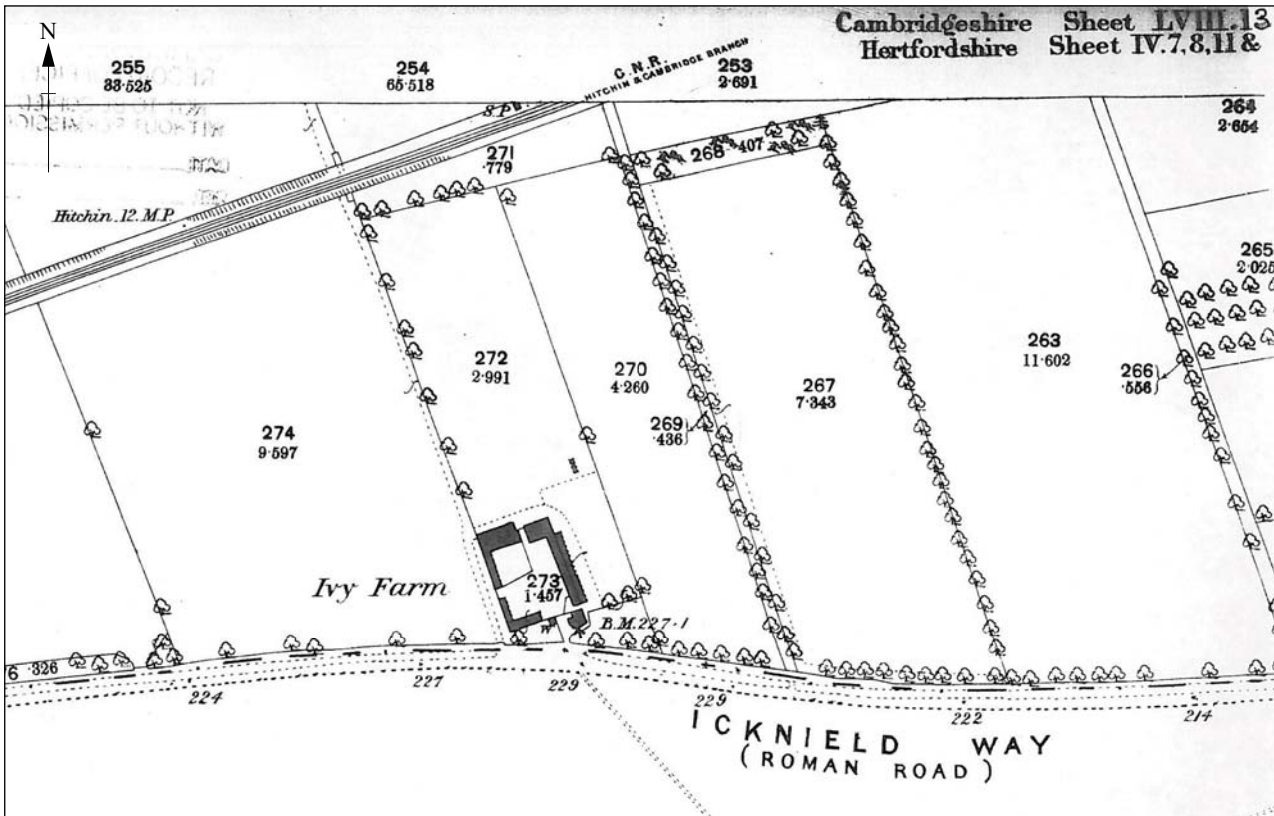


Figure 4: Enclosure Map of Bassingbourn, 1806 (approximate location of site outlined red)



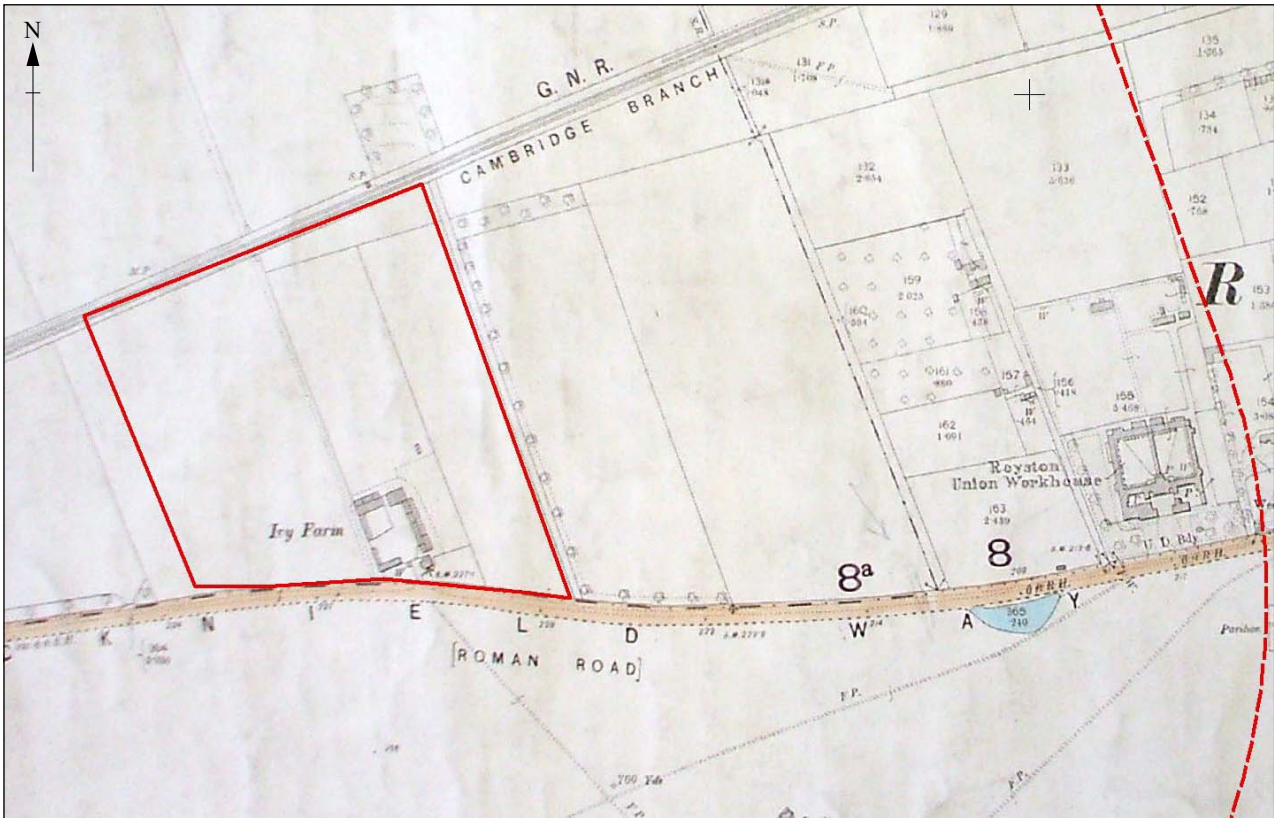
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Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Old Series 1" map, 1850s (From Lowe 2009)



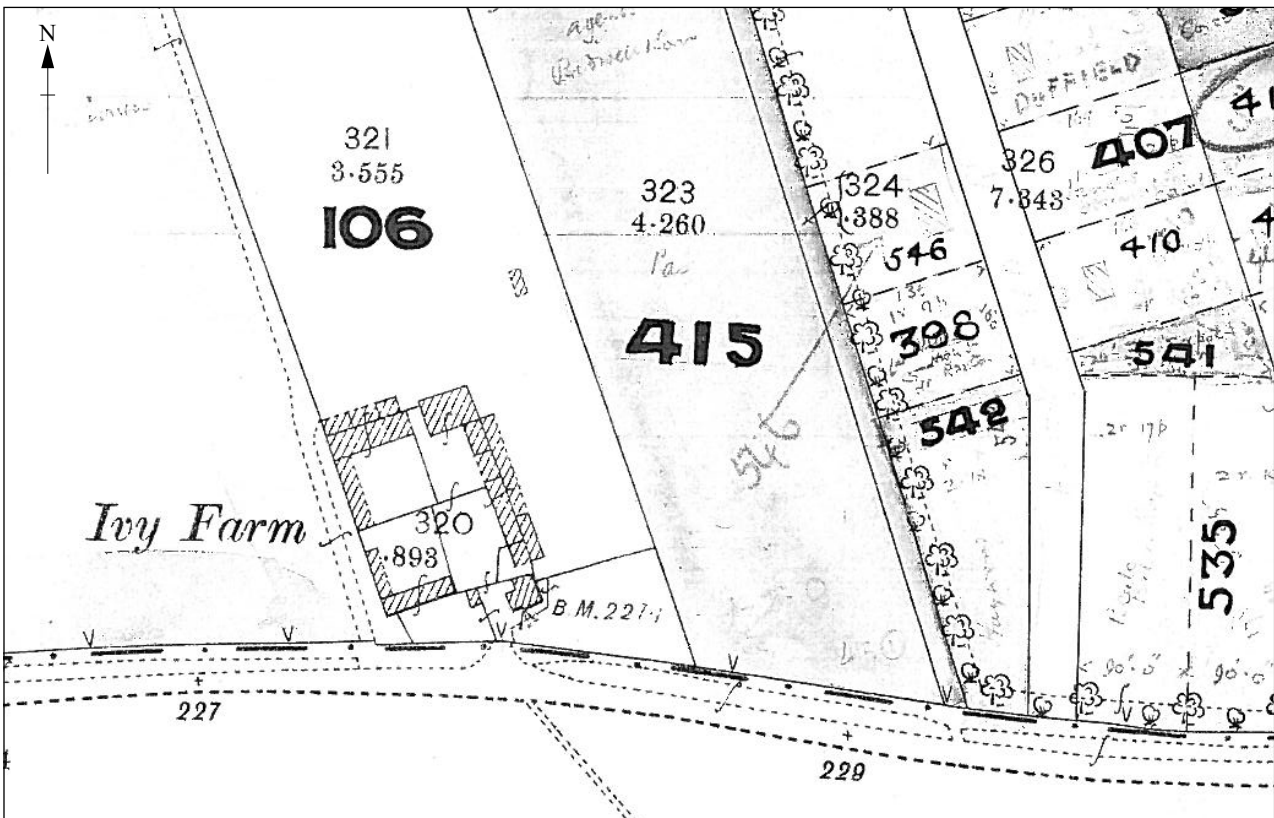
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Figure 6: Ordnance Survey map, 1885



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Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 25", 1898 (From Lowe 2009)



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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1901

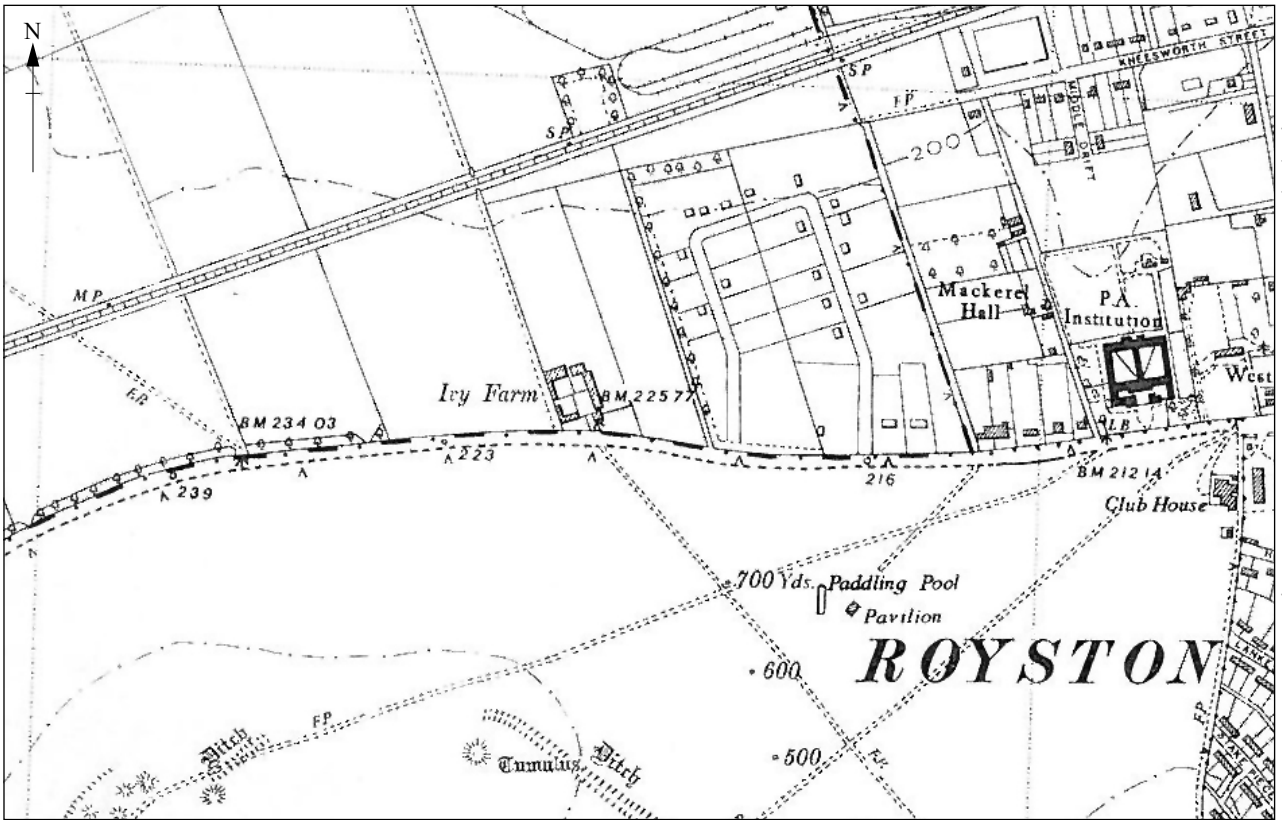


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1946-8

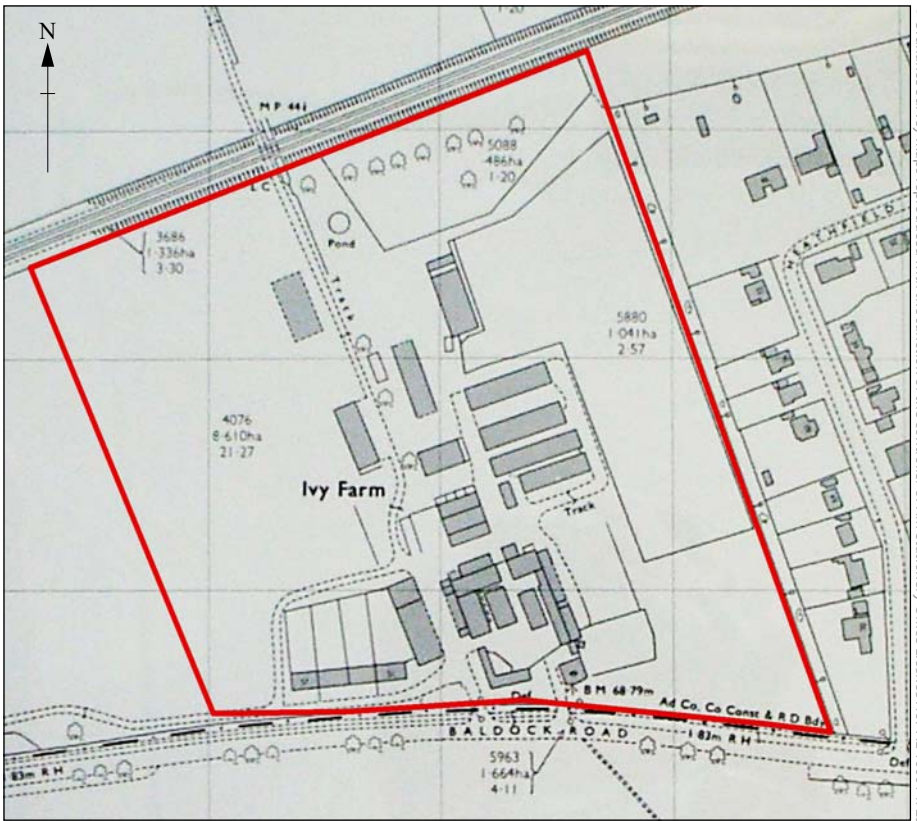


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1971 (From Lowe 2009)



Figure 11: Building 1, ground and first floor plans

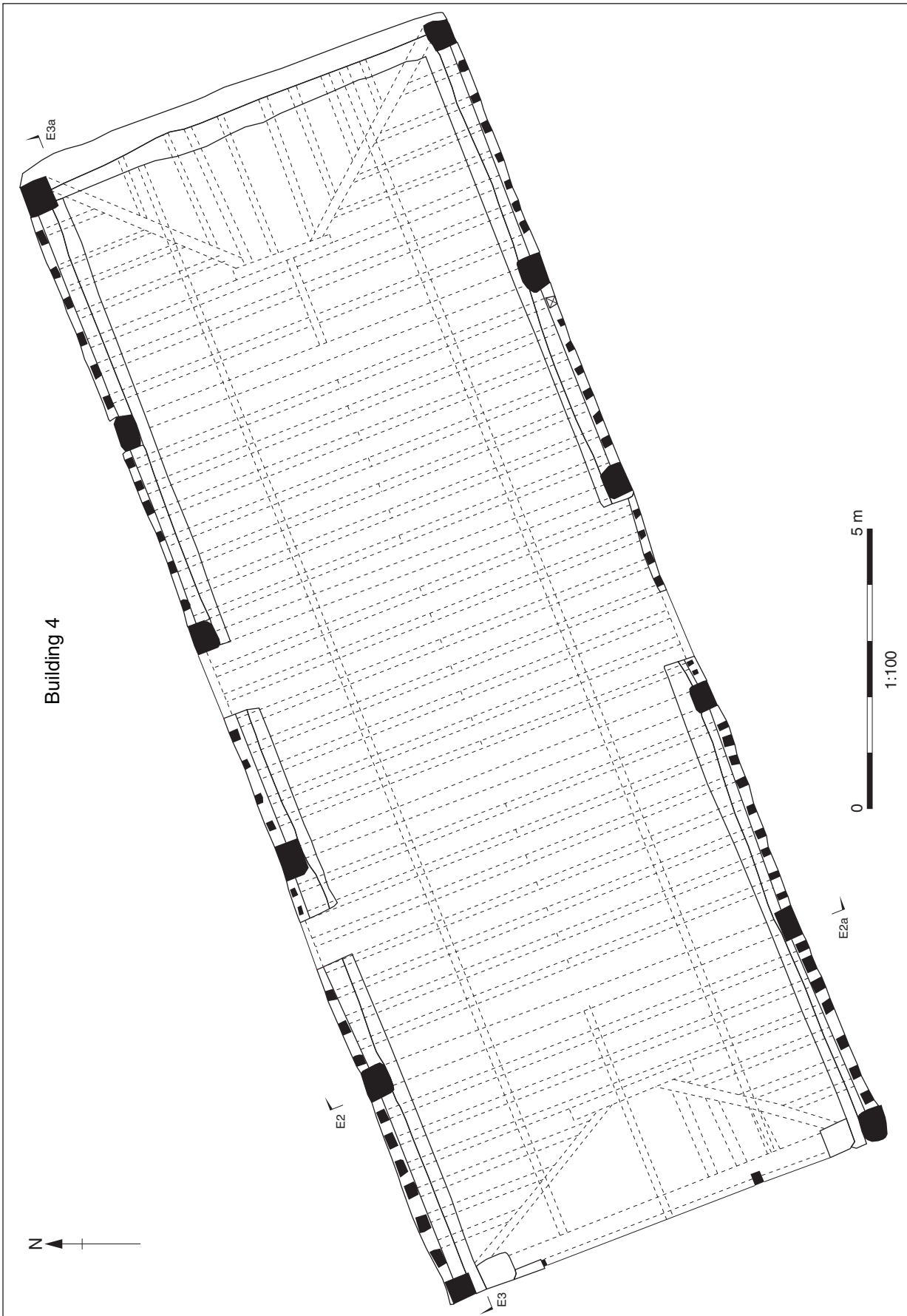


Figure 12: Building 4, floor plan

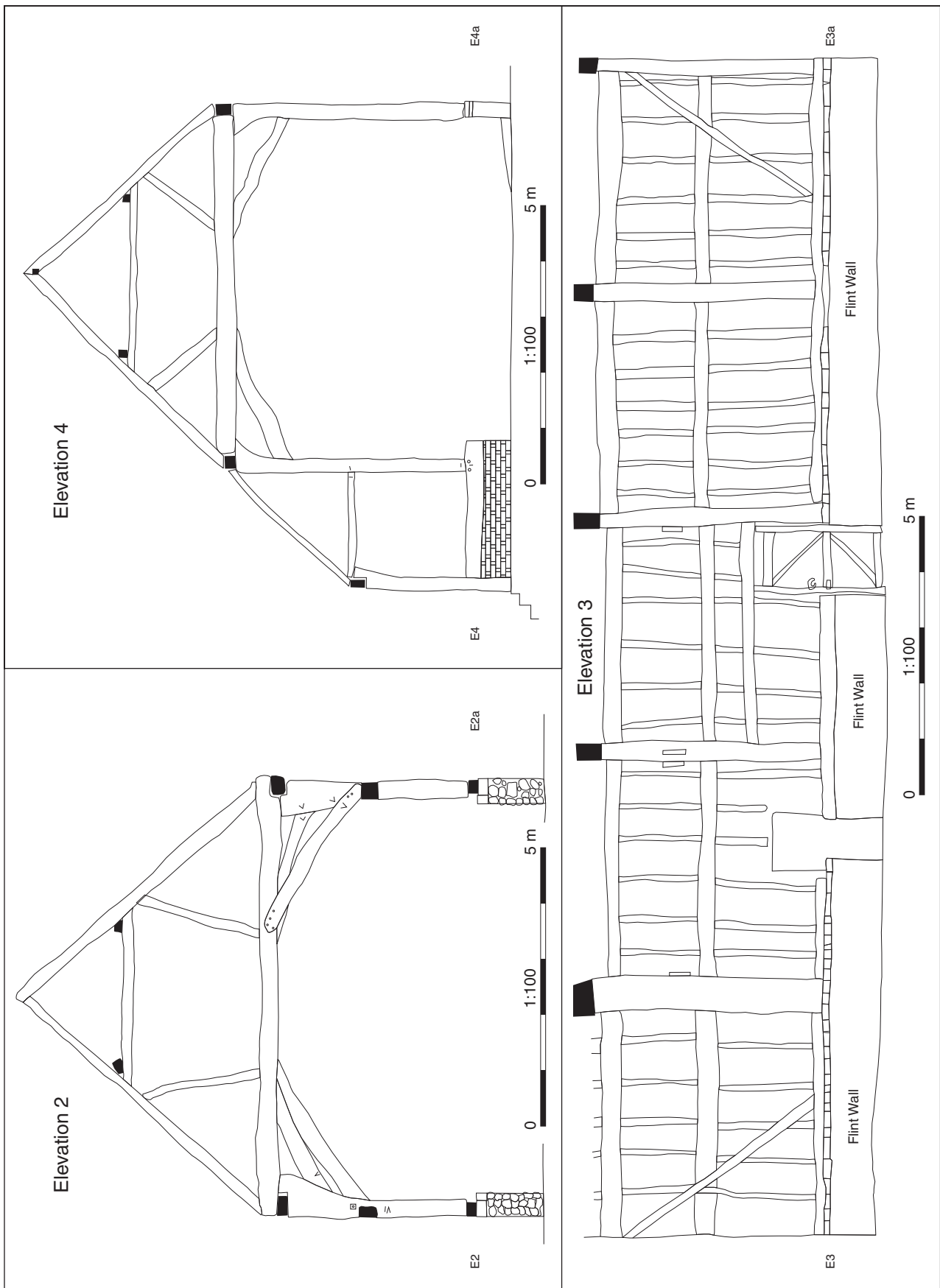


Figure 13: Building 4, elevations (2 and 3) and Building 5 elevation (4)



Figure 14: Buildings 5 and 6, floor plans

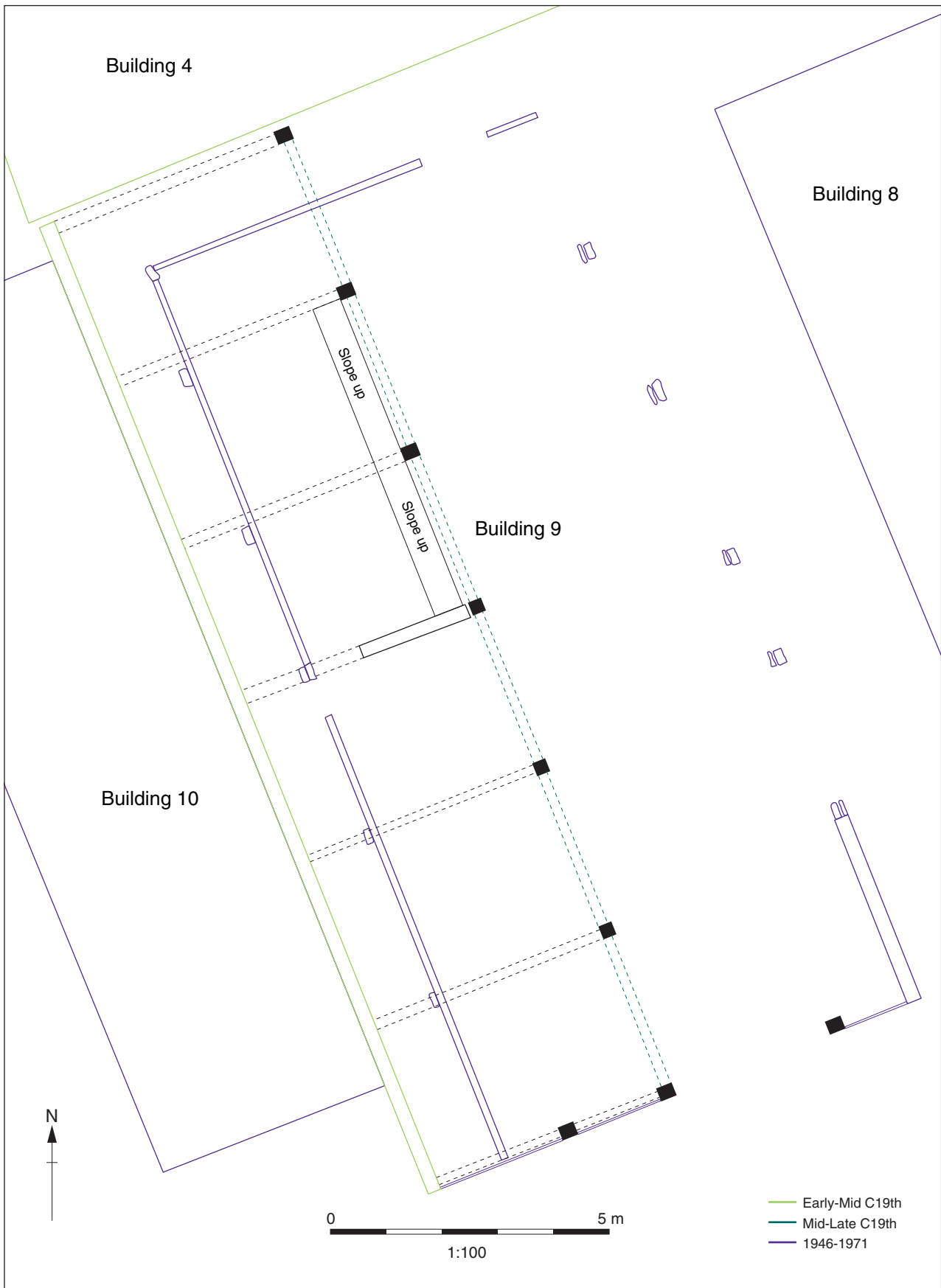


Figure 15: Building 9, floor plan



Plate 1: Building 1, Farmhouse, viewed from south-west



Plate 2: OS Benchmark on right of front door



Plate 3: Building 1, Farmhouse, viewed from south-east



Plate 4: Building 1, Farmhouse, viewed from east



Plate 5: Building 1, Farmhouse, viewed from north-west



Plate 6: Building 1, Farmhouse, viewed from west



Plate 7: Building 1, Living room; G1



Plate 8: Building 1, Dining room G2



Plate 10: Building 1, Larder, G4

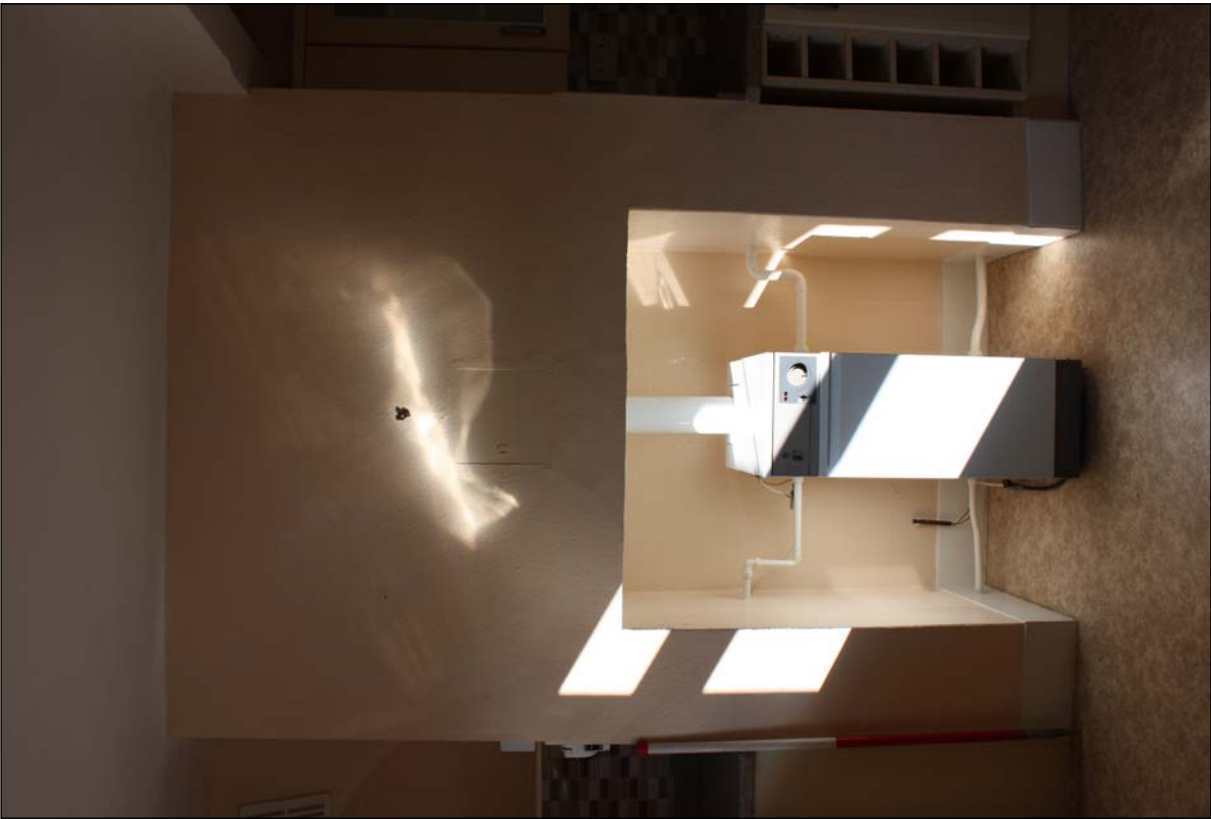


Plate 9: Building 1, Detail of "range" in kitchen , G3



Plate 11: Building 1, Northern gable-end wall of farmhouse, viewed from attic



Plate 12: Building 1, Detail of early roof, viewed from inside attic



Plate 13: Building 2, Viewed from north



Plate 14: Building 2, Gable-end, viewed from west



Plate 15: Building 2, Internal view of re-used partition



Plate 16: Building 3, viewed from east



Plate 17: Building 3, viewed from north-west



Plate 18: Building 3, Detail of flint wall, viewed from inside



Plate 19: Building 4, viewed from north-west



Plate 20: Building 4, gable-end, viewed from north-east



Plate 21: Building 4, Internal view



Plate 22: Building 4, Internal view



Plate 23: Building 5, viewed from north-west



Plate 24: Building 5, gable end, viewed from north-east



Plate 25: Building 5, gable-end, viewed from south



Plate 26: Building 5, Internal view of aisled posts and modern structure



Plate 27: Building 5, Internal view showing roof structure and modern structure



Plate 28: Building 5, view inside internal modern structure



Plate 29: Building 5, internal view, eastern gable end



Plate 30: Building 5, internal view, southern elevation



Plate 31: Building 6, viewed from east



Plate 32: Detail of flint wall where Building 5 joins flint wall of Building 6



Plate 33: Building 6, southern gable end



Plate 34: Building 6, viewed from west (inside farmyard)



Plate 35: Building 6, internal view



Plate 36: Flint wall and Building 1, viewed from east



Plate 37: Building 9, viewed from south-east



Plate 38: Building 9, internal view



Plate 39: Building 12 (ruined), viewed from north-west



Plate 40: Detail of flint wall and northern elevation of Building 4, viewed from inside Building 11



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