



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording

Organ Hall Farm
Theobald Street
Borehamwood
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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Summary

In January 2020, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of two pre-fabricated dwellings at Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

The buildings were constructed to the north of Organ Hall Farmhouse on what had been agricultural fields since at least the 18th century. The farmhouse burnt down and the site was developed as a modern housing estate in the 1990s. The farm buildings were relocated to the north of the pre-fabricated dwellings at much the same time.

Precisely when the pre-fabricated houses were erected is not recorded. The Hertsmere planning portal has no entries for the site pre-dating 1971 despite maintaining online records dating from the late 1940s. However, it is likely that they were constructed around that time, although it is not impossible that they were put up in the 1950s. They are of a standard timber framed structure manufactured by Uni-Seco, with asbestos sheeting insulated with wood wool supported on a brick dwarf wall and under a felt roof. The interior had the full gamut of luxuries including an inside WC and bathroom, fitted kitchen, built-in cupboards elsewhere and fireplaces in the main rooms. Whilst the building was originally two dwellings, and the planning applications for the retention of the buildings is for two dwellings until 1991, the present layout suggests that in its later existence the structure may have been converted to a single dwelling.

1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2020, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of two pre-fabricated dwellings at Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Griggs Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Pryor 2020), and approved by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisory Team (HHET), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hertsmere Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 19/1271/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as Condition 14 of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

The development site is located on the outskirts of Borehamwood, in the civil parish of Elstree and Borehamwood, and the administrative district of Hertsmere Borough Council. The buildings are centred on National Grid Reference TQ 17997 98093 (Fig. 1).

Organ Hall Farm is situated on western side of Theobald Street on the northwest perimeter of Borehamwood. The two prefabricated buildings that are the subject of this study are located in the southeast corner of Organ Hall Farm with Theobald Street running on the east side of the buildings. The existing buildings are surrounded by agricultural fields to the west and to the north, with housing developments located further south and southeast (Fig. 2).



Geology & Topography

The site is just south of the junction of Tykes Water, a tributary of the River Colne and Borehamwood Brook. It is located on the London Clay Formation at an elevation of approximately 80m AOD (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The development proposals for the site as a whole comprises the demolition of existing the buildings and the erection of a new office complex and associated facilities, parking and landscaping.

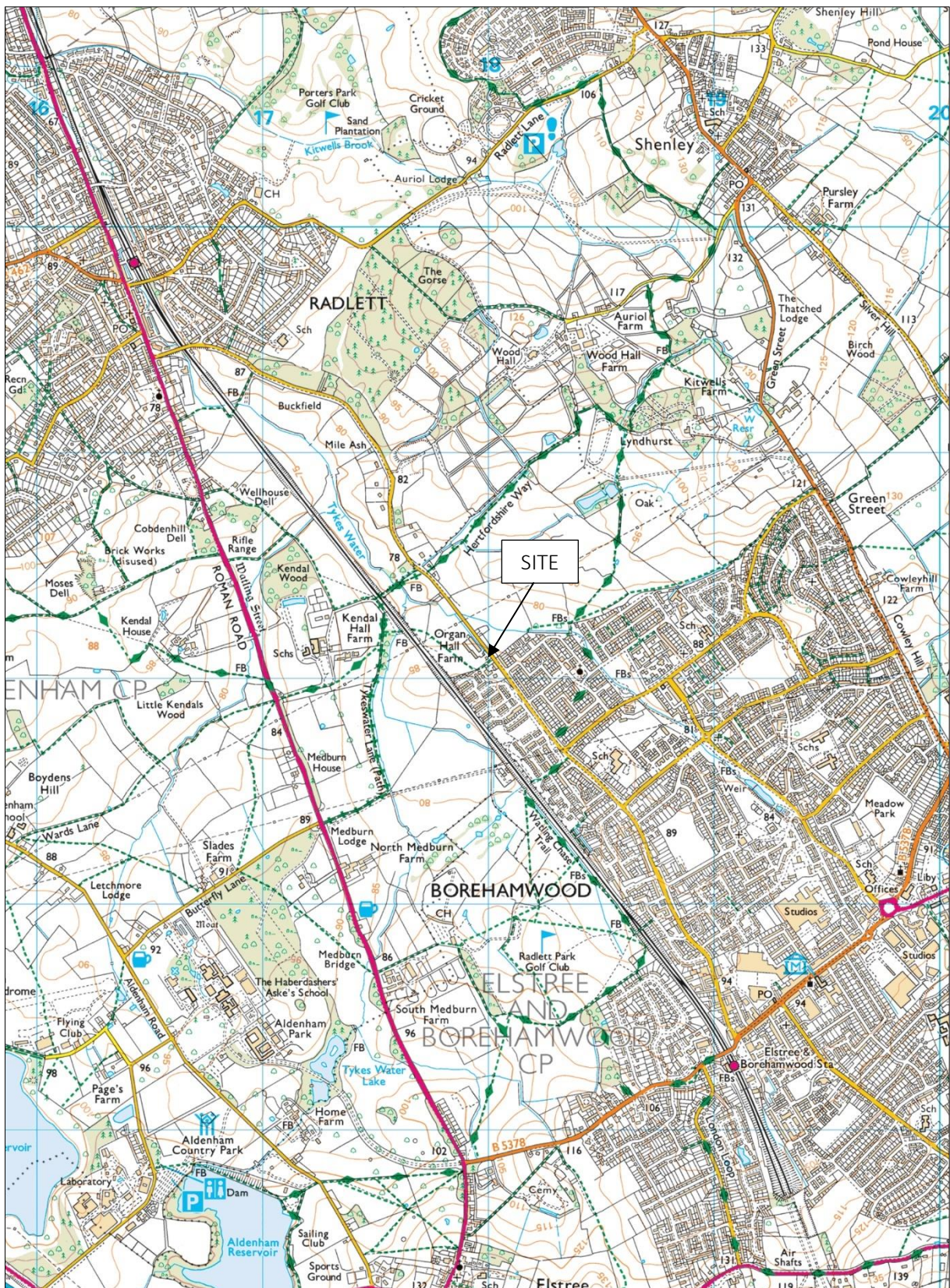


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

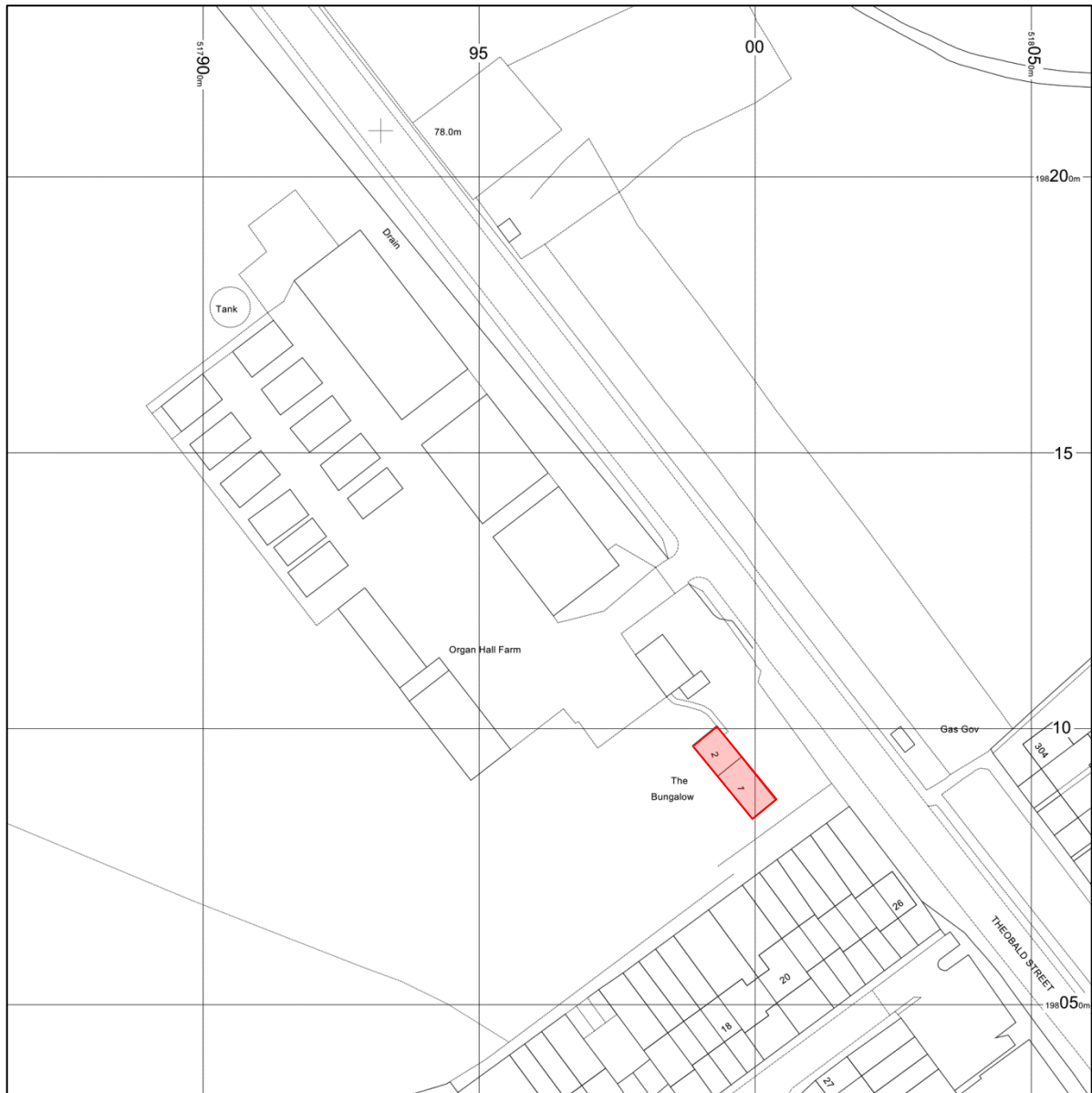


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Front and rear elevations taken before the roof was removed
(Courtesy of Griggs)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pryor 2020), the aims of the project were:

- To ensure the archaeological recording of two 20th century pre-fabricated buildings prior to their demolition
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local, regional and national context, with reference to the relevant research agendas.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2008, HE 2015 & 2016)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pryor 2020) following the standards, conventions and specifications defined by Historic England (2016), which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to Historic England Level 2-3 (HE 2016).

2.4 Constraints

Prior to the commencement of the current project, the roof of the building was removed and as a result, the west and north walls had collapsed. Access into the southern part of the building was not possible as the building was unsafe.



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 original documents held at the Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies library (HALS), the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Records (Search ref: 143/19) and reliable published and online sources.
- 3.2 The proposed development site is located in a rural area southeast of the village of Radlett in what was historically part of Aldenham Parish. It lies to the east of Roman Watling Street and is within two kilometres of at least one known Roman kiln site. This area was part of the Manor of Titburst, held by St Albans Abbey before the Norman Conquest (VCH online). The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a number of holdings in a part of Aldenham known as Theobald, which might be associated with the proposed development site. These include half a hide held by the Bishop of Bayeux, which was inhabited by one *bordar* who had enough land for two oxen and twenty pigs (Williams and Martin 2002: 372). The Abbey of Westminster had two manors, one held by the abbot consisting of one hide with woodland for 40 pigs and one held by Geoffrey de Mandeville, who had three virgates of land and woodland for twelve pigs (*ibid*: 375). This may be the same three virgates described in another entry, which is inhabited by 1 *villan* and 1 *bordar* (*ibid*: 385). St Albans Abbey retained control over some of its earlier holdings, granting half a hide to Geoffrey de Bec (*ibid*: 376-377). Geoffrey de Bec held another estate in Theobald in his own right, granting Lovet half a hide with land for six oxen and 24 pigs, worked by 1 *villan* (*ibid*: 387).

Theobald Street was created as a result of the Enclosure Act of 1776, which divided Borehamwood Common between the local landowners, with the proviso that they create a number of roads in the neighbourhood (EBTC). This was a small, rural community, sometimes considered part of Aldenham, sometimes part of Radlett and, ultimately, part of Borehamwood. In 1868, the Midland Railway opened a station in Elstree, which facilitated the development of Elstree and Borehamwood as suburbs of London (Elstree Museum). In 1914, the Neptune Studios opened in Borehamwood, beginning a long association of Elstree & Borehamwood with the film and television industries (Warren 1983: 13).

Organ Hall was originally a large estate located southeast of Radlett on both sides of Theobald Street. The first house, eventually known as Old Organ Hall, was located somewhere in the vicinity of Organ Hall Farm, although the cartographic evidence is conflicting on its exact location. Dury and Andrew's 1766 map of Hertfordshire has it on the east side of Theobald Street, possibly at the site of what came to be known as Brooklands Farm (HER 13628; Fig. 4), but a map dated 1810 and the Aldenham Tithe map of 1839 places Old Organ Hall on the site of Organ Hall Farm (Figs. 5 & 6), just south of the proposed development site.

In the 17th century, the entire Organ Hall estate belonged to the Briscoe family, passing in 1702 from Edward Briscoe to his eldest son, another Edward (HALS 1702). The estate was divided sometime before the mid-18th century, when New Organ Hall was built on higher ground north of the Tykeswater Stream (Flood & Williamson 2018: 254-255). In 1738, Jeremy Sambrooke of Gobions leased the 'farmhouse known as Old Organ Hall' to Charles Franklin for 21 years (HALS 1738), suggesting the site could no longer be considered a gentleman's residence, although during a later sale, in 1826, the sales particulars describe Old Organ Hall as three lots, including a mansion with outbuildings and gardens on 94 acres, another 45 acres with two cottages and 16 acres of meadow (HALS 1826). Certainly, by 1867, Mr. Goodchild, the occupant of Old Organ Hall is described as a farmer (Post Office 1867: 352), whilst at the



beginning of the 20th century, the census describes George Dumbleton of Organ Hall Farm as a hay merchant (UK Census 1901).

3.3 Modern (1900-present)

Historically, the location of the proposed development was in use as agricultural fields. The cartographic evidence shows that Organ Hall Farm was located to the south of the existing structures, in what is now a modern housing estate (HER 728; Figs. 4-10). An aerial photograph of the site, taken in 1945, clearly shows it as an open field (Fig. 11). The pre-fabricated houses were probably built soon after this photograph was taken. The exact date and circumstances of their construction is unknown, but they are a type of pre-fabricated dwelling known as a Uni-Seco, built by the Selection Engineering Company Ltd, a London based design and engineering firm (Francis 2016).

Even in the early years of World War II, the need for emergency and temporary housing was evident. During the war years, materials and workers were diverted from the building industry to the war effort. The lack of new home construction during the war, coupled with the destruction of old housing stock by bombing, particularly in overcrowded parts of the London's East End and the need to house returning service personnel, meant that there was enormous demand for houses by the end of the war. The government's solution was to encourage the development of pre-fabricated housing systems that could be built in factories and assembled on-site by unskilled workers. The Temporary Housing Programme solicited designs for pre-fabricated housing and selected a variety of designs for inclusion in the building scheme, which was earmarked £150 million to build 300,000 government owned houses (Fernandez 2016: 394). Although meant to be temporary, the designs had a number of features that appealed to their residents, including built in cupboards, an indoor toilet, a fitted bathroom with a heated towel rail, and a fitted kitchen. Another attractive aspect was that most prefabs were detached bungalows with room for a large garden where residents could grow their own vegetables and flowers (Prefab Museum). The appeal of these houses was captured in a British Pathé film, which described the Uni-Seco house as 'a lorry-load of love nest' for a returning serviceman and his young wife (British Pathé 1945).

The Seco building system was patented in 1941, using a hollow box beam construction. The box beams were supported on timber framed walls, that were clad in asbestos sheeting and insulated with wood wool bonded with cement. The joints were sealed with 'Seco-mastic', a proprietary waterproof sealant and more asbestos sheeting (Vale 2003: 7). This system was originally designed to build military huts and was adapted to civilian purposes as the war drew to a close. The Selection Engineering Company had contracts with the Air Ministry to provide huts for multiple uses, from troop housing to mess halls and infirmaries. In 1944, the company was awarded a patent for a civilian bungalow, using the Seco system (Francis 2016). In all, nearly 30,000 of the 156,623 pre-fabricated houses built between 1946 and 1949 as part of the post-War effort were Uni-Seco bungalows (Prefab Museum).

Although the majority of the pre-fabricated houses were built by 1949, the Temporary Housing Programme continued into the early 1950s. Companies like the Selection Engineering Company Ltd also tried to find new markets for their pre-fabricated buildings. It is difficult, therefore, to establish an exact date for the erection of the pre-fabs at Organ Hall Farm. They were not present in 1945, when the aerial photograph in Figure 11 was taken, but they do appear on maps from the 1960s (not shown) and 1970s (Fig. 12). The Uni-Seco was recommended as housing for agricultural workers, and this was probably the purpose for which the Organ Hall Farm buildings were erected. The existing building is similar in design to a Seco building designed for the Spanish market in 1947 (Fernandez 2016: 397).



In the 1970s, a fire destroyed Organ Hall Farm (EBMF 2018). The original site was sold and planning permission was given in 1990 (Planning ref: 0618/90) for a housing estate to be built on the land. The agricultural buildings were moved to the north, into the field surrounding the prefabricated bungalows, which is the current site of Organ Hall Farm. Planning permission was granted in 1972, 1975, 1977, 1982, 1986 and 1991 for the retention of the two farm buildings (Planning refs: 353/72, 0/744/75, 0/745/77, 2881/4, 2881/6, 1143/90). It is understood that in recent years the remaining buildings and agricultural land have been become separated, and some of the former farm buildings have been used for storage

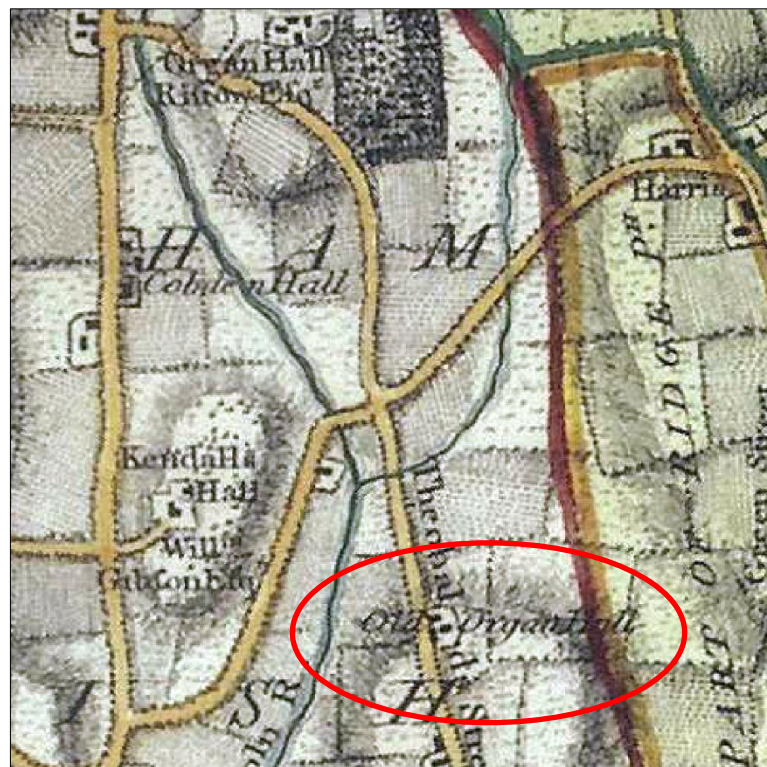


Figure 4: Dury & Andrew's map of Hertfordshire 1766 (scale approximately 1:25,000)
(U Bern 000993731)



Figure 5: c1810 plan of Aldenham Parish (scale 1:5000)

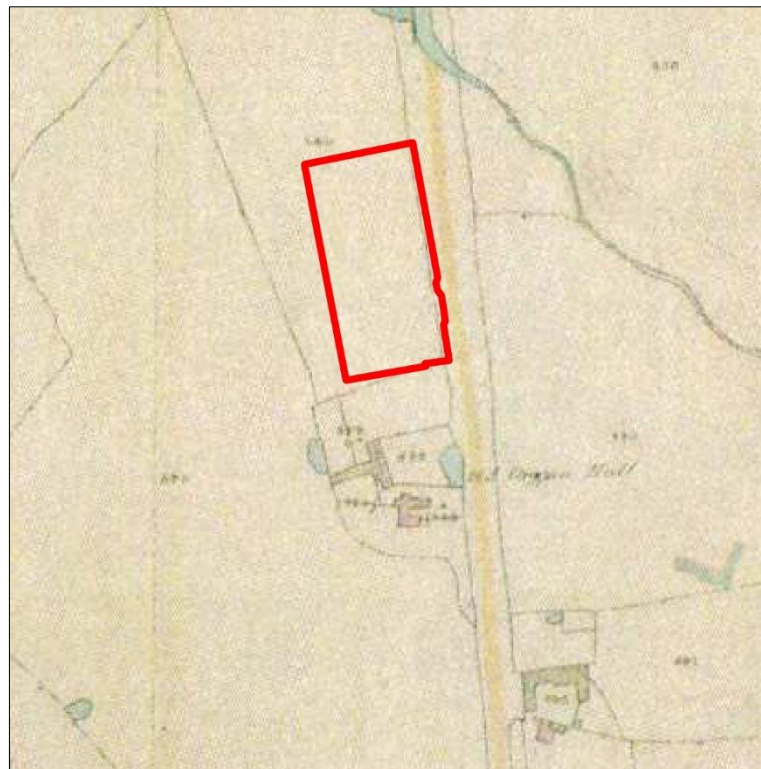


Figure 6: Aldenham Tithe Map of 1839 (scale 1:5000)

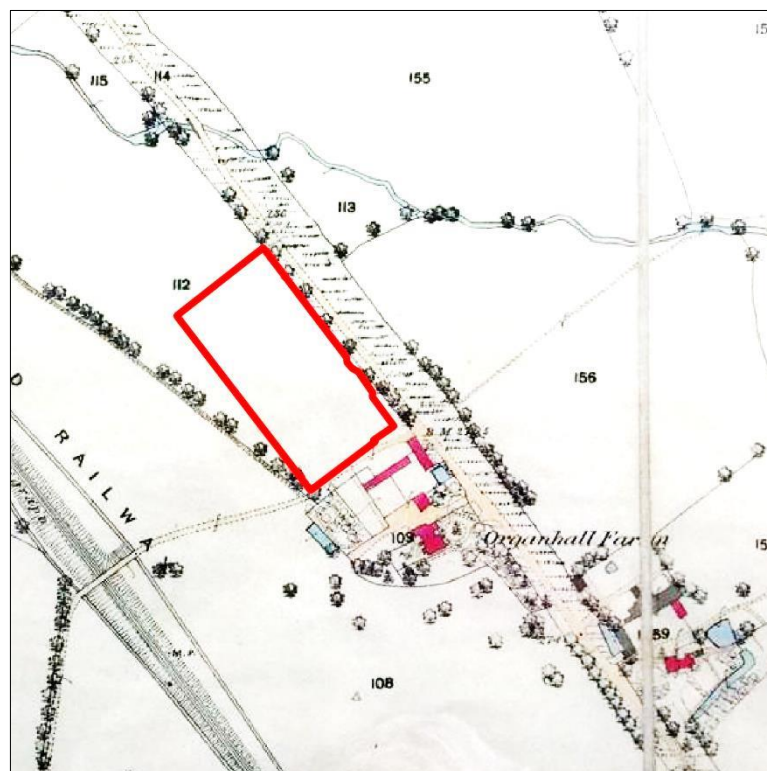


Figure 7: 1881 First edition Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:5000)

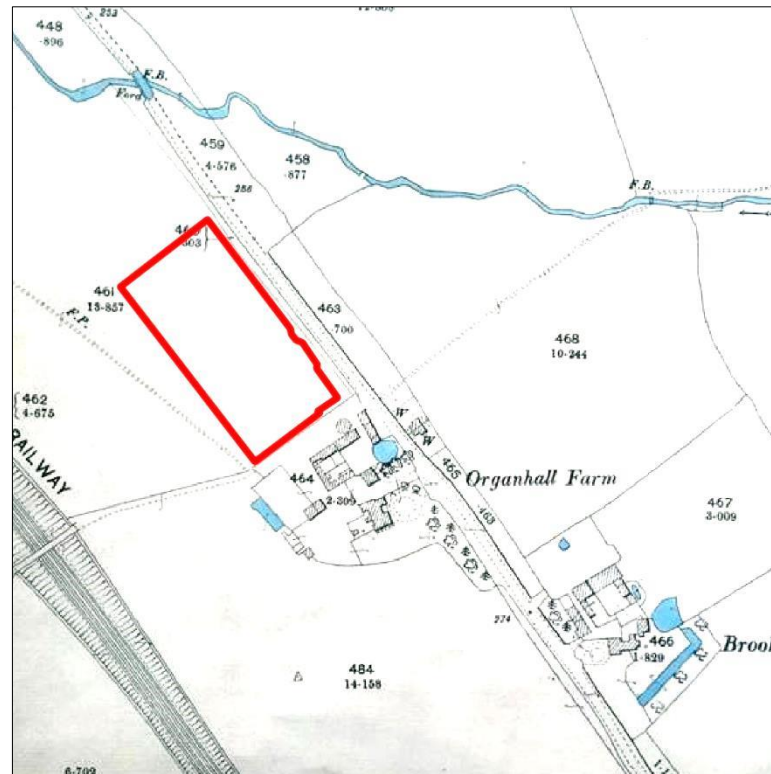


Figure 8: 1897 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:5000)

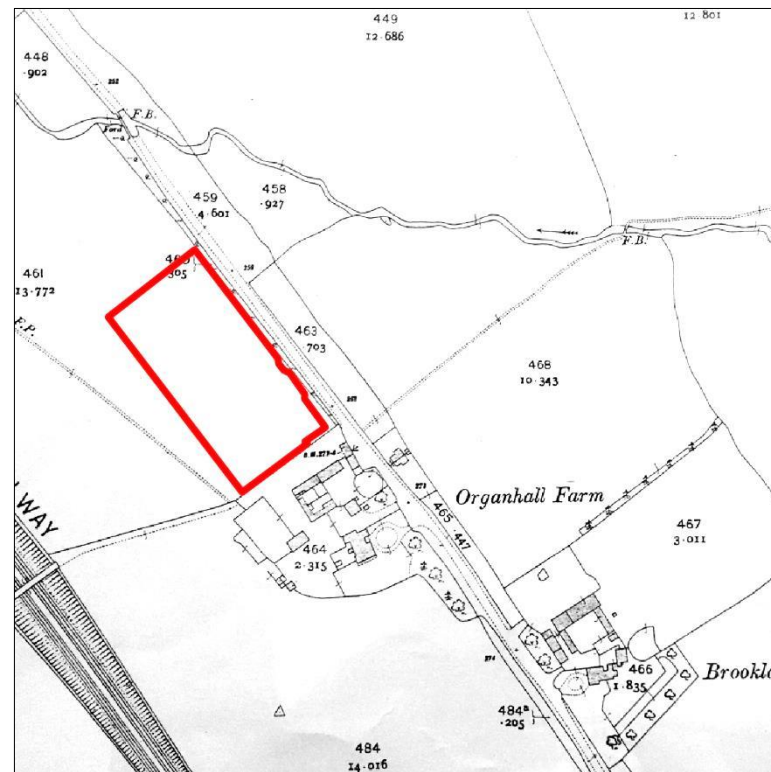


Figure 9: 1914 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:5000)

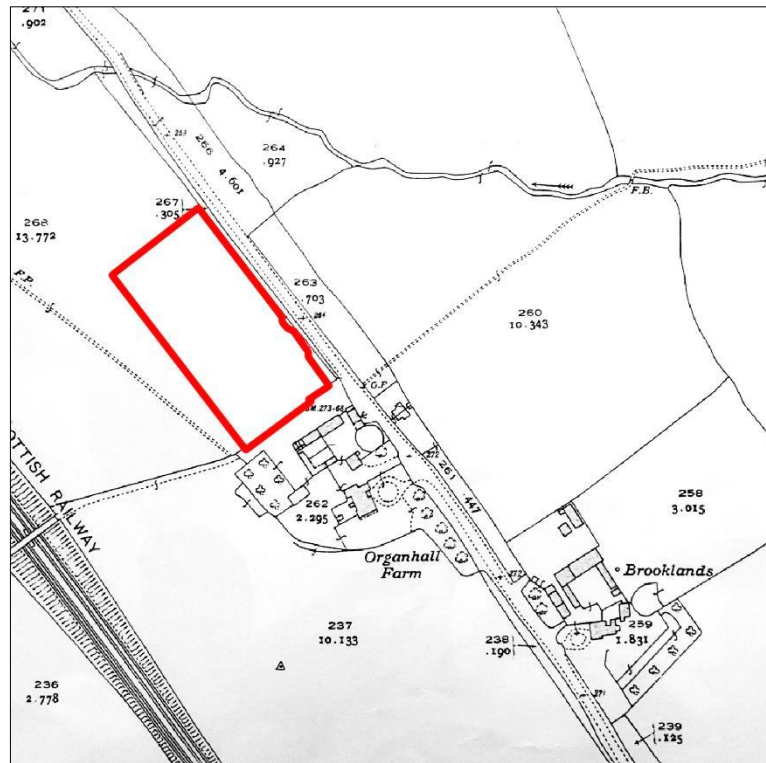


Figure 10: 1935 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:5000)



Figure 11: 1945 Aerial image from Google Earth® (scale as shown)

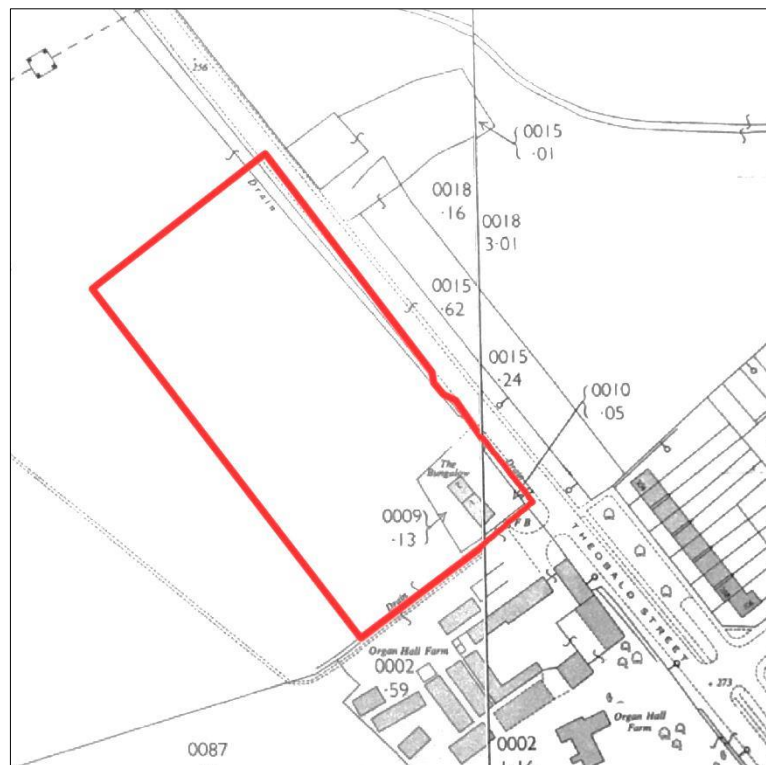


Figure 12: 1970 Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500)



4 Description

4.1 General

The buildings are set back from and run parallel to Theobald Street, with gardens formerly to the front and rear. For the purposes of this report the front elevation is considered to face north.

The roof had been removed prior to the survey commencing, as a result of which the rear (south) wall and part of the west wall had collapsed. It was therefore possible to record the rooms to the rear of the buildings, although the presence of asbestos and the general dilapidation of the surviving structure allowed only very limited access within. The rooms to the front, which included the entrance hallway(s) and bathroom(s), were completely inaccessible because of the instability of the structure and because the front of the building was too overgrown to allow any visibility through the windows. However, it was possible to see a little of these rooms through adjoining doors that had been left ajar, and the location of the walls that could be glimpsed this way are shown as dashed lines in Figure 14.

Although the buildings were constructed as a pair of semi-detached dwellings and are referred to as such until 1991, the addition of a door in the west elevation, which would have originally been a bathroom, and the lack of evidence for a second bathroom within the entire structure, suggests that the two houses were amalgamated between 1991 and the present day.

4.2 Exterior (Fig. 13, Plates 1-7)

The buildings stand on brick supporting dwarf walls which are up to three courses above ground level at the western end. The panels making up the walls are 2.14m or a little over 7ft high and either 0.95m (3ft 1½in) or 1.51m (just under 5ft) wide; the wider panels being directly beneath the 3-light windows. All of the windows are metal framed, with two single light and three 3-light windows to the front and (formerly) five 3-light windows to the rear. A high level window is also shown on the south elevation drawing that was compiled before the roof collapsed. This was no longer evident during the survey. To the side of each of the single light windows to the front is a decorative timber panel. There are two half glazed timber doors with a simple canopy over the top. A timber door has been added to the west elevation, and is partially covered by an extension of the brick dwarf wall. The east wall has no openings.

The internal walls demonstrated that the roof sloped, and the elevation drawings indicate that it was felt covered. The three chimney stacks were brick built and only the westernmost served two fireplaces, presumably for the living rooms of the two dwellings that stood back to back.

4.3 Interior (Fig. 14, Plates 8-21)

Of the five rooms that could be clearly recorded to the south of the buildings, two could be identified as living rooms (Rooms G2; Plates 10-12 & G3; Plates 13-15) as they had back to back fireplaces, although that in G3 had been blocked. Room G5 (Plates 20-21) was a bedroom heated with a tiled fireplace, and it is possible that Room G1 (Plates 8-9) was also a bedroom, albeit unheated. Room G4, with its fireplace in the north wall and cupboards on either side was clearly a kitchen (Plates 16-19), but this appeared to be the only one in the two buildings. The rooms that lay to the north of Rooms G1 – G4 were just short of 2m wide and housed the entrance hallways and at least one WC, notably behind the kitchen. The room to the north of G5 was of a similar size to G5, but its function was not clear. The lack of a second kitchen, which should be identifiable by its size, the presence of fitted cupboards and its location



within the present layout, would suggest that the building was altered to form a single dwelling sometime after 1991 when planning permission was granted for the retention of two prefabricated houses.

The internal doors all had four horizontally arranged panels, including the surviving cupboard door adjacent to the fireplace in Room G2. All of the walls had been papered and had simple skirting boards. The flooring had been removed exposing the subfloor, which was uniform throughout but of a material that could not be identified during the survey. No features of architectural interest that would be unexpected in a building of this type were observed.

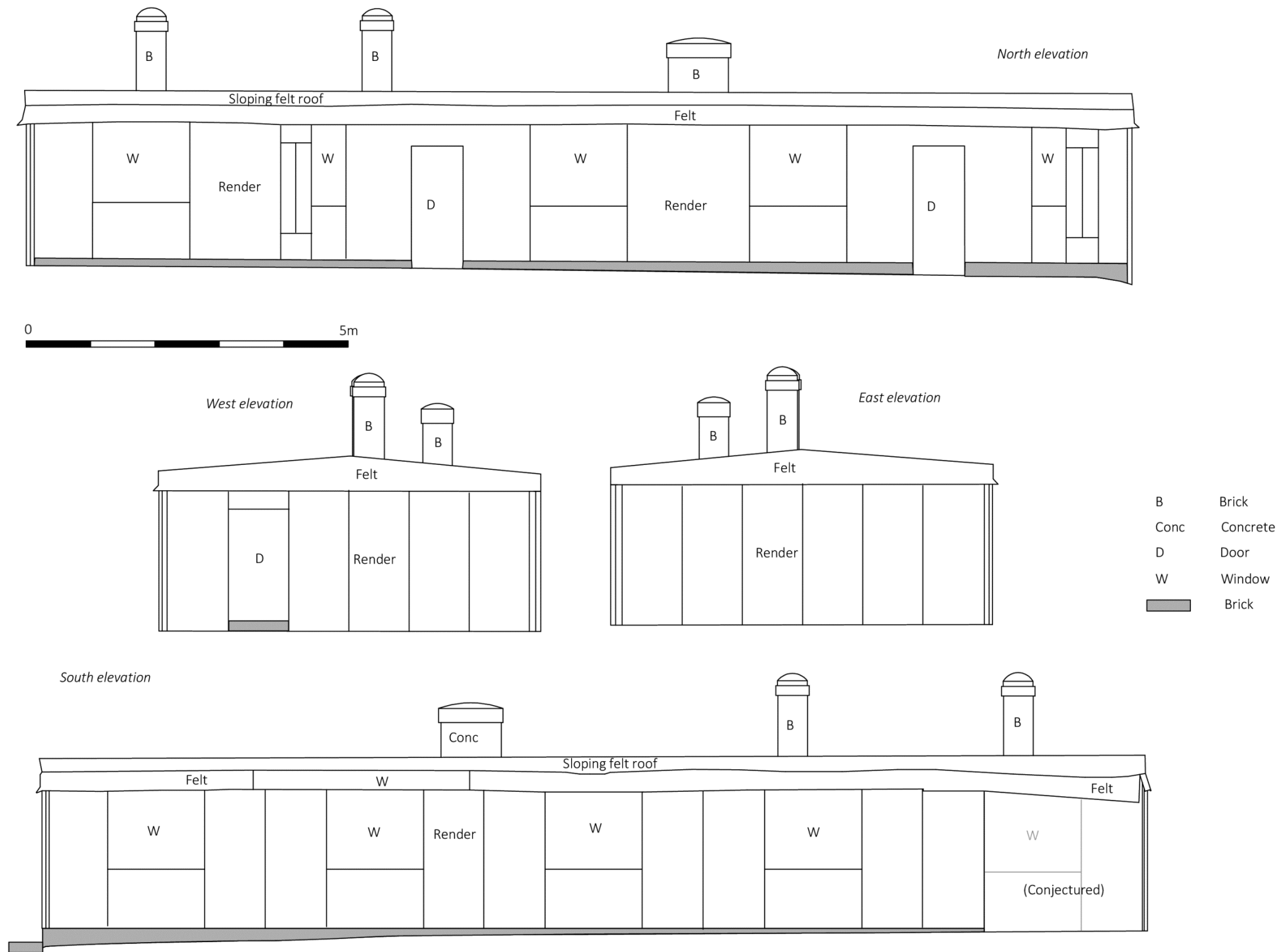


Figure 11: Elevations (scale 1:75)

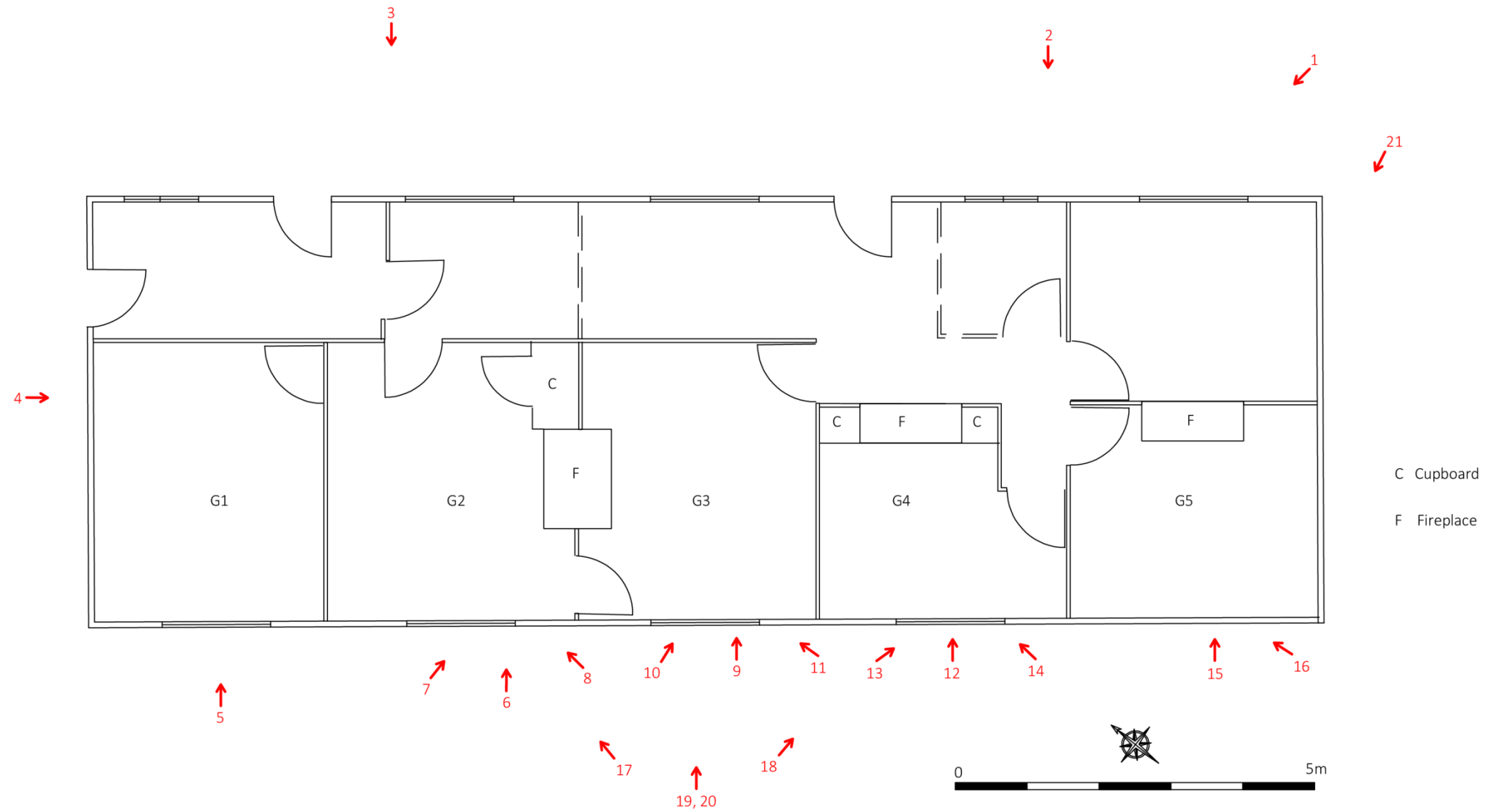


Figure 14: Photo plan (1:75)



5 Conclusions

The prefabricated buildings at Organ Hall Farm were constructed on what had been agricultural fields since at least the 18th century. Organ Hall Farmhouse, which since at least the mid-19th century, was located to the south of the buildings burnt down and the site was developed as a modern housing estate in the 1990s. The farm buildings were relocated to the north of the pre-fabricated dwellings at much the same time.

Precisely when the pre-fabricated houses were erected is not recorded. The Hertsmere planning portal has no entries for the site pre-dating 1971 despite maintaining online records dating from the late 1940s. It is likely that they were constructed in the late 1940s, although it is not impossible that they were put up in the 1950s. They are of a standard type of timber framed structure manufactured by Uni-Seco with asbestos sheeting insulated with wood wool supported on a brick dwarf wall and under a felt roof. The interior had the full gamut of luxuries including an inside WC and bathroom, fitted kitchen, built in cupboards elsewhere and fireplaces in the main rooms. Whilst the building was originally two dwellings, and the planning applications for the retention of the buildings is for two dwellings until 1991, the present layout suggests that in its later existence the structure may have been converted to a single dwelling.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Griggs Ltd for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) and to the planning team of Hertsmere Borough Council for their assistance in the historical research.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA and the historical research we undertaken by Ellen Shlasko PhD. The report was written by Karin Kaye and Ellen Shlasko, and was edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- Historical & Survey notes
- Architect's survey drawings
- List of photographs
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Hertsmere Museum.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- ClfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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9 Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Reference
1702	Indenture, Briscoe to Briscoe	HALS 37489
1826	Sales Particulars Old Organ Hall	HALS D/EB1622/T12
1901	UK Census	www.ancestry.com

10 Cartographic Sources

Date	Description	Reference
1760-1790	<i>A Topographical Map of Hartford Shire</i> . Dury	U Bern 000993731
C1810	<i>Part of a Plan of the Parish of Aldenham</i>	HALS DE/X216/P3
1839	Aldenham Tithe	HALS DSA/4/3/2
1881	First edition Ordnance Survey Hertfordshire	XL.13
1897	Second edition Ordnance Survey Hertfordshire	XL.13
1914	Ordnance Survey Hertfordshire	XL.13
1935	Ordnance Survey Hertfordshire	XL.13
1970	Ordnance Survey Plan	TQ 1898 & TQ 1998
1970	Ordnance Survey Plan	TQ 1698 & TQ 1798



Appendix 1: Recording Sheets

Project No/code: 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm, Borehamwood	Elevations
Doors: Two half glazed timber doors		
Windows GF: Three 3 light and two single light Crittal type windows with horizontal glazing bars. The side lights in 3 light windows are casements, and the central light has a top hung window in the uppermost upper pane		
Walling material: Asbestos boards with wood chip filling. The foundations are brick built		
<p>Other Architectural Features: Three chimney stacks; the western one has two pots serving fireplaces on either side of the internal wall. One of the other chimneys is for the fireplace in the kitchen and the other for a bedroom. The latter are both to the east of the double stack.</p> <p>The single light windows have a decorative panel to one side and the 3-light windows have side opening casements to either side and a top hung single pane opening in the centre.</p> <p>The west wall has a timber door with rectangular light above. The base of the door now lies behind low level brickwork.</p> <p>The south wall has collapsed, but no doors were present, just a metal framed window for each room.</p> <p>The east wall has no openings.</p>		
Recorder: KK	Survey date: 24.01.20	



Plate 1: North elevation from the northeast (1)



Plate 2: North elevation: east end (2)



Plate 3: North elevation: west end (3)



Plate 4: West elevation (4)



Plate 5: South elevation: west end (17)



Plate 6: South elevation: east end (18)



Plate 7: East elevation (21)



Project code: 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm Borehamwood	Room no: G1	
Location: Southwest corner		Function: Uncertain	
Dimensions (m):	Length: 3.88	Width: 3.186	Height: -
Wall form & decor: Papered asbestos panels with simple skirting boards			
Ceiling / roof structure: Removed prior to survey			
Windows: 3-light metal framed casement window to south.			
Doors: 4 horizontally panelled timber doors to north and east			
Floor: Removed prior to survey. Sub floor uniform throughout the building but material could not be identified			
Fireplace:			
Other architectural details:			
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 24.01.2020	



Plate 8: Room G1 from the west (4)



Plate 9: Room G1 from the south (5)



Project code: 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm Borehamwood	Room no: G2	
Location: East of G1		Function: Possible living room	
Dimensions (m):	Length: 3.87	Width: 3.43	Height: -
Wall form & decor: Papered asbestos panels with simple skirting boards			
Ceiling / roof structure: Removed prior to survey			
Windows: 3-light metal framed casement window to south.			
Doors: 4 panelled door to north and in SE corner to G3. A similar door gives access to a cupboard in the east wall			
Floor: Removed prior to survey. Sub floor uniform throughout the building but material could not be identified			
Fireplace: Collapsed tiled fireplace to east, south of the built in cupboard			
Other architectural details:			
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 24.01.2020	



Plate 10: Room G2 from the south (6)



Plate 11: G2: view to the northeast (7)



Plate 12: G2: view to the northwest (8)



Project code: 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm Borehamwood		Room no: G3
Location: East of G2		Function: Possible living room	
Dimensions (m):	Length: 3.86	Width: 3.3	Height: -
Wall form & decor: Papered asbestos panels with simple skirting boards			
Ceiling / roof structure: Removed prior to survey			
Windows: 3 light Crittall-type window to south			
Door: 4 panelled door in the southwest corner to G2 and the northeast corner to passage			
Floor: Removed prior to survey. Sub floor uniform throughout the building but material could not be identified			
Fireplace: Blocked fireplace in west wall			
Other architectural details:			
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 24.01.2020	



Plate 13: Room G3 from the south (9)



Plate 14: Room G3: view to the northeast (10)



Plate 15: Room G3: view to the northwest (11)



Project code: 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm Borehamwood	Room no: G4	
Location: West of G6		Function: Kitchen	
Dimensions (m):	Length: 2.95	Width: 3.44	Height: -
Wall form & decor: Papered asbestos panels with simple skirting boards			
Ceiling / roof structure: Removed prior to survey			
Windows: 3 light Crittal type window to south			
Door: 4-panelled timber door In dog leg wall to east of fireplace			
Floor: Removed prior to survey. Sub floor uniform throughout the building but material could not be identified			
Fireplace: Brick built fireplace in north wall flanked by cupboard on either side			
Other architectural details:			
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 24.01.2020	



Plate 16: Room G4 from the south (12)



Plate 17: Room G4: view to the northeast (13)



Plate 18: Room G4: view to the northwest (14)



Project code:n 506/BTS	Project: Organ Hall Farm Borehamwood	Room no: G5	
Location: SE corner of the building		Function: bedroom	
Dimensions (m):	Length: 2.97	Width: 3.44	Height:-
Wall form & decor: Papered asbestos panels with simple skirting boards			
Ceiling / roof structure: Removed prior to survey			
Windows: 3 light Crittal type window to south			
Door: North end of the west wall			
Floor: Removed prior to survey. Sub floor uniform throughout the building but material could not be identified			
Fireplace: Tiled fireplace to north			
Other architectural details:			
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 24.01.20	



Plate 19: Rooms G4 & G5 from the south (19)



Plate 20: Room G5 from the south (15)



Plate 21: Room G5: view to the northwest (16)



Appendix 2: List of Photographs

Shot	Plate No.	View	Subject
1	1	SW	North elevation from the northeast
2	2	S	North elevation: east end
3	3	S	North elevation: west end
4	4 & 8	E	West elevation
5	9	N	Room G1 from the south
6	10	N	Room G2 from the south
7	11	NE	G2: view to the northeast
8	12	NW	G2: view to the northwest
9	13	N	Room G3 from the south
10	14	NE	Room G3: view to the northeast
11	15	NW	Room G3: view to the northwest
12	16	N	Room G4 from the south
13	17	NE	Room G4: view to the northeast
14	18	NW	Room G4: view to the northwest
15	20	N	Room G5 from the south
16	21	NW	Room G5: view to the northwest
17	5	N	South elevation, west end
18	6	N	South elevation, east end
19	19	N	South elevation
20	15	N	South elevation
21	7	SW	East elevation



Appendix 1: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Herts.	Project Site Code	506/BTS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-380131	Event/Accession no	
OS reference	TQ 17998 98092	Study area size	N/A
Project Type	Historic Building Recording	Height (mAOD)	
Short Description	<p>In January 2020, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of two pre-fabricated dwellings at Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.</p> <p>The buildings were constructed on what had been agricultural fields since at least the 18th century. Organ Hall Farmhouse, which since at least the mid 19th century, was located to the south of the buildings burnt down and the site was developed as a modern housing estate in the 1990s. The farm buildings were relocated to the north of the pre-fabricated dwellings at much the same time.</p> <p>Precisely when the pre-fabricated houses were erected is not recorded. The Hertsmere planning portal has no entries for the site pre-dating 1971 despite maintaining online records dating from the late 1940s. It is likely that they were constructed in the late 1940s, although it is not impossible that they were put up in the 1950s. They are of a standard type of timber framed structure manufactured by Uni-Seco with asbestos sheeting insulated with wood wool supported on a brick dwarf wall and under a felt roof. The interior had the full gamut of luxuries including an inside WC and bathroom, fitted kitchen, built in cupboards elsewhere and fireplaces in the main rooms. Whilst the building was originally two dwellings, and the planning applications for the retention of the buildings is for two dwellings until 1991, the present layout suggests that in its later existence the structure may have been converted to a single dwelling.</p>		
Previous work	No	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of new office complex, and associated facilities, parking and landscaping	Current land use	Farm/derelict dwellings
Local Planning Authority	Hertsmere District Council	Planning application ref.	19/1271/FUL
Monument type	Dwelling	Monument period	Modern
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIFA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCIFA
Sponsor/funding body	Griggs Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date		End date	
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical		None	
Paper	HALS	Report & WSI	
Digital	OASIS	Fieldwork sheets, photos, clients drawings, report & WSI	



BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Historic Building Recording: Two Pre-fabricated Buildings, Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology KDK 506/2/1		
Author(s)	Ellen Shlasko PhD& Karin Kaye MA MCifA		
Page nos	34	Date	11 th February 2020



Appendix 2: Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Hertsmere District Council	
Village/Town: Borehamwood	Parish: Elstree and Borehamwood	
Planning application reference: 19/1271/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Griggs Ltd 13 Beaumont Gate Radlett Herts WD7 7AR		
Nature of application: Demolition of existing buildings and erection of new office complex, and associated facilities, parking and landscaping.		
Present land use: Farm		
Size of application area: N/A	Size of area investigated: N/A	
NGR (to 8 figures): TQ 17998 98092	Site code: 508/BTS	
Site director: Karin Kaye MA MCIfA		Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Historic Building Recording		
Date of work:	Start:	Finish:
Curating museum:		
Related HER nos: 728, 12994	Periods represented: Modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: None		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In January 2020, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of two pre-fabricated dwellings at Organ Hall Farm, Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.</p> <p>The buildings were constructed on what had been agricultural fields since at least the 18th century. Organ Hall Farmhouse, which since at least the mid 19th century, was located to the south of the buildings burnt down and the site was developed as a modern housing estate in the 1990s. The farm buildings were relocated to the north of the pre-fabricated dwellings at much the same time.</p> <p>Precisely when the pre-fabricated houses were erected is not recorded. The Hertsmere planning portal has no entries for the site pre-dating 1971 despite maintaining online records dating from the late 1940s. It is likely that they were constructed in the late 1940s, although it is not impossible that they were put up in the 1950s. They are of a standard type of timber framed structure manufactured by Uni-Seco with asbestos sheeting insulated with wood wool supported on a brick dwarf wall and under a felt roof. The interior had the full gamut of luxuries including an inside WC and bathroom, fitted kitchen, built in cupboards elsewhere and fireplaces in the main rooms. Whilst the building was originally two dwellings, and the planning applications for the retention of the buildings is for two dwellings until 1991, the present layout suggests that in its later existence the structure may have been converted to a single dwelling.</p>		
Author: Ellen Shlasko PhD & Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Date: 11 th February 2020	