

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
GRANARY
ORCHARD HOUSE
5 THE PADDOCKS
DOG KENNEL LANE
CHORLEYWOOD**

on behalf of Alison Phin



**Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA &
Janice McLeish MA (Hons)**

July 2007

ASC: 940/COH/2

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	COH	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	940
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Chorleywood		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Chorleywood		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 03743 96368		
<i>Present use:</i>	Summerhouse		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Resiting		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	08/06/1233		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Three Rivers District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	5 th July 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Alison Phin Orchard House 5 The Paddocks Dog Kennel Lane Chorleywood WD3 5EW		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Alison Phin		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	12 th July 2007
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	6
3. Historical Background	7
4. Description	11
5. Conclusions	17
6. Acknowledgements	18
7. Archive	18
8. References	19

Appendices:

List of Photographs.....	21
ASC OASIS Sheet.....	24
HER Summary Sheet.....	26

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site location	5
3. Tithe Map	8
4. 1898 Ordnance Survey map	9
5. 1914 Ordnance Survey map	9
6. 1937 Ordnance Survey Map.....	10
7. 1961 Ordnance Survey Map.....	10
8. Floor plan.....	14
9. Section	15
10. Elevations	16
11. Photo Plan.....	20

Plates:

Cover: North elevation

1. North elevation	12
2. East elevation.....	12
3. South & east elevations	12
4. West elevation	12
5. Staddle stone.....	12
6. South wall.....	12
7. East wall	13
8. North wall.....	13
9. West wall	13
10. Roof.....	13
11. Tie beam joint.....	13
12. Dragon tie	13



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

Summary

In July 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of the former granary at Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood in response to proposals for the relocation of the building. The granary, which is a Grade II listed building that was converted to a summerhouse in the 1980s, is a freestanding timber framed structure resting on stone staddles. The conversion works included the installation of doors, windows and insulation boards, but the bulk of the timber framing, roof and floor appear little changed. The heavily painted weatherboarding and new access stair gives the granary, which is likely to date from the late 18th/early 19th century, a more recent appearance, but the overall integrity of the building has not been excessively compromised.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording of the former granary at Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood (NGR TQ 03743 96368: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Alison Phin, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (McLeish, 2007), and a brief (Instone, 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Three Rivers District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), Hertfordshire County Council. The relevant planning application reference is 8/06/1233.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)*, in response to proposals for the relocation of the building.

1.3 *Location*

The site is situated within the Chorleywood Common Conservation Area in a private cul de sac known as The Paddocks, which lies to the south east of Dog Kennel Lane.

1.4 *Description*

The building, which is Grade II listed, is a freestanding single storey timber framed structure under a pyramidal, tiled roof and resting on stone staddles. Although the building is orientated north-east to south-west, the northeastern elevation is considered to face north for the purposes of this report.

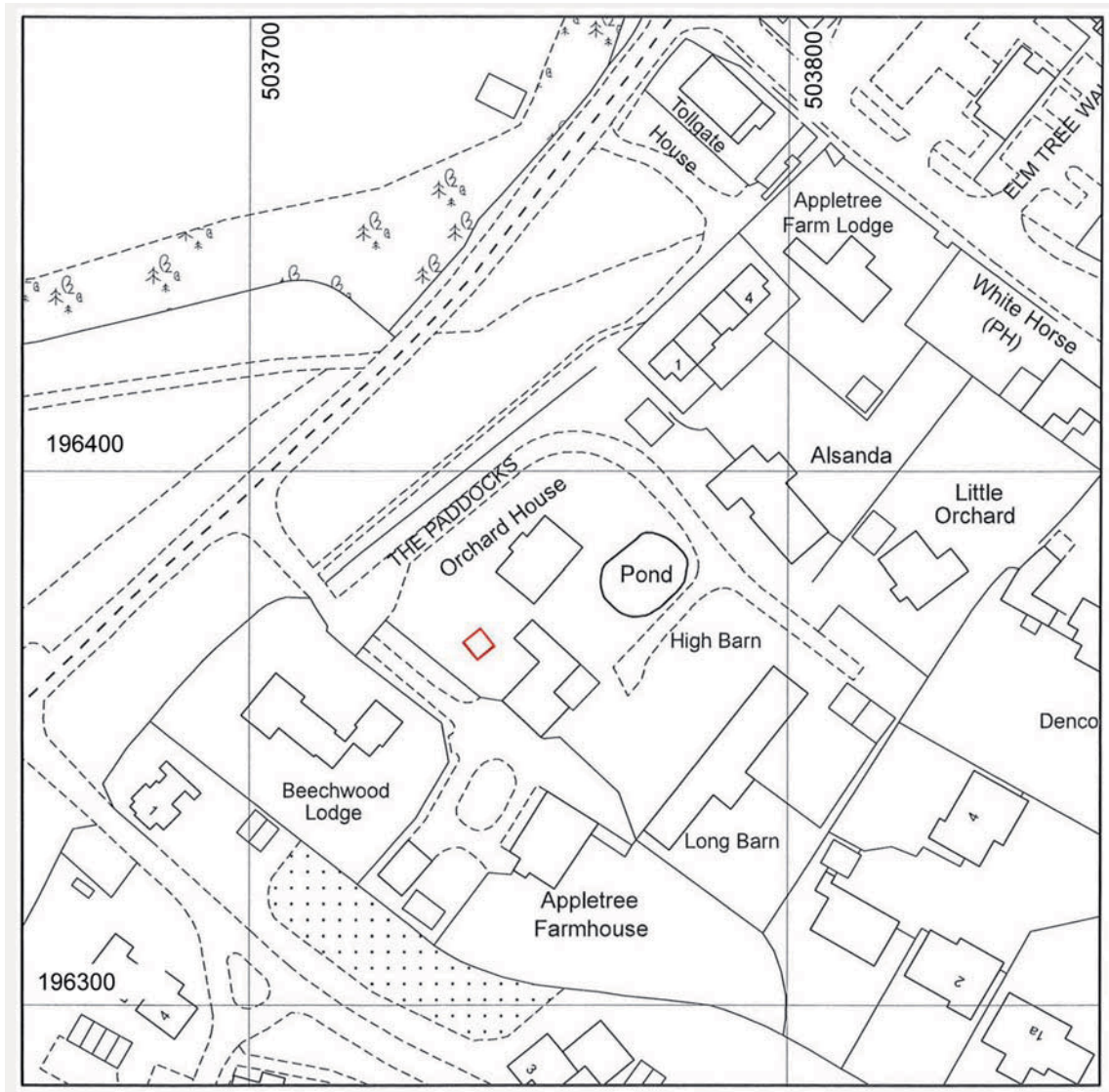


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure identified for resiting, with analysis and interpretation in conjunction with an associated documentary survey.
- To provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project, making reference to the appropriate regional research agendas.
- To produce a high quality fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by record’ the building in its current form prior to resiting.

2.2 Standards

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

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 5), which required:

- English Heritage Building Recording to Level 3 (EH 2006)

3 Historical Background

3.1 The town of Chorleywood lies within the Three Rivers District of Hertfordshire, divided administratively by the Hertfordshire-Buckinghamshire boundary. Historically Chorleywood was part of the manor and parish of Rickmansworth, which was given to the Monastery At St Albans by King Offa (Ray 1969: 7,9).

3.2 *Saxon (410-1066)*

The main evidence for Saxon activity in Chorleywood is the place names and river names together with the character of the town planning. The lanes of Chorleywood have characteristically steep banks and circuitous routes with Shire Lane believed to be part of the boundary ditch, which separated the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex (*ibid*). The name of Chorleywood can be traced back to the Saxon name of ‘*Ceorla Leah*’ meaning Churls Meadow, indicative of the relative importance of the Common (*ibid*). The name underwent various modifications from the Norman *Bosco de Cherle* in 1278, to *Charlewoode* in 1524, eventually being modified to the present *Chorleywood* by the Urban District Council in 1913 (*ibid*).

3.3 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

Chorleywood is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, being at that time a relatively insignificant part of the Manor of Rickmansworth (Ray 1969: 10). During this period Chorleywood remained small with a few tenant farmers and homesteads of peasants (villeins in bondage to the Abbey) (*ibid*). The Manor of Rickmansworth remained with the Monastery of St Albans until the Dissolution and was subsequently reclaimed as Crown property during the reign of Elizabeth I (Chorleywood Official Guide: 4). The other part of Chorleywood, which belonged to the Manor of Isenhamptstead Cheyne, was the Royal Palace to Edward I and subsequently retained by Edward III who then gifted it to the Cheyne family (*ibid*).

3.4 *Post-Medieval (1500-Present)*

The Turnpike Act of 1663 allowed the residents of Chorleywood to exploit their new strategic position and charge travellers at the Chorleywood Tollgate for using the Hatfield to Reading road (Chorleywood Official Guide: 4). During the 19th century Chorleywood had a population expansion due to the extension of the Metropolitan Line of the London Underground. This expansion continued until the 1960’s (*en.wikipedia.org*). Dog Kennel Lane was named due to a railway offer of reduced rates for gentleman wishing to travel down from London for a days hunting in Chorleywood (Edwards 1987).

3.5 *Architectural background*

Chorleywood retains buildings of Tudor origin such as *King Johns Farm* in Chorleywood Bottom (Ray 1969: 18). The *Cedars Estate* dated to 1692 was extended from Bury Park in Rickmansworth to Dog Kennel Lane. The estate now c.252 acres had a mansion and various associated buildings and grounds within its perimeter, one of which was Apple Tree Farm, now a Grade II listed building, which encompasses the proposed granary site. The estate has passed through various owners and has been

modified throughout this period. The present Institute for Blind Children at Chorleywood College, c.25m south of the granary, was originally the Manor House and is Grade II listed (*ibid*: 25). There are six Grade II listings for the area immediately surrounding and including Apple Tree Farm (Department of the Environment). The majority are 17th/18th century buildings, which may have been listed not only for architectural merit but also for ‘group value’ (*ibid*: 49).

3.6 *Cartographic Evidence*

The first map on which the granary is clearly depicted is the 1914 Ordnance Survey Plan (Fig. 5), although the Tithe Map of 1839 shows a building that is possibly the granary in a different location (Fig. 3). The granary remained a constant during the 20th century when other buildings were demolished or added as required (Figs 4-7)

3.7 *Listed Building Description*

GV II Granary. C18 or C19. Timber frame. Weatherboarded. Pyramidal tiled roof. Square on plan with stone staddles 3 by 3. Steps up to door facing house. Inserted windows. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.



Figure 3: Tithe Map (*not to scale*)

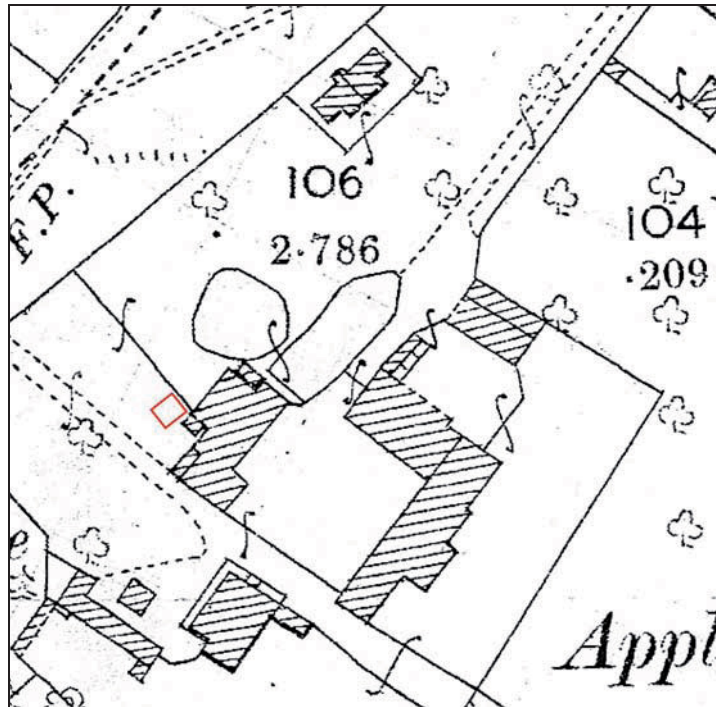


Figure 4: 1898 Ordnance Survey map (not to scale)

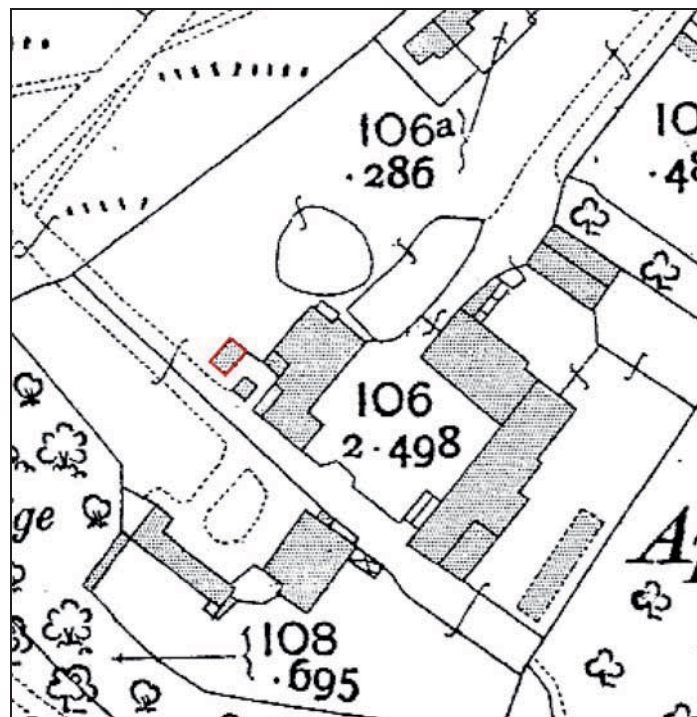


Figure 5: 1914 Ordnance Survey map (not to scale)

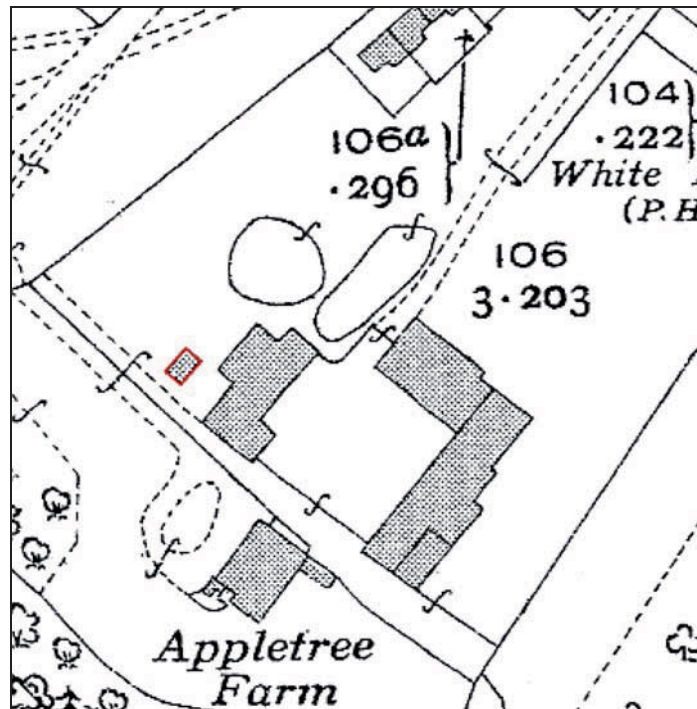


Figure 6: 1937 Ordnance Survey Map (not to scale)

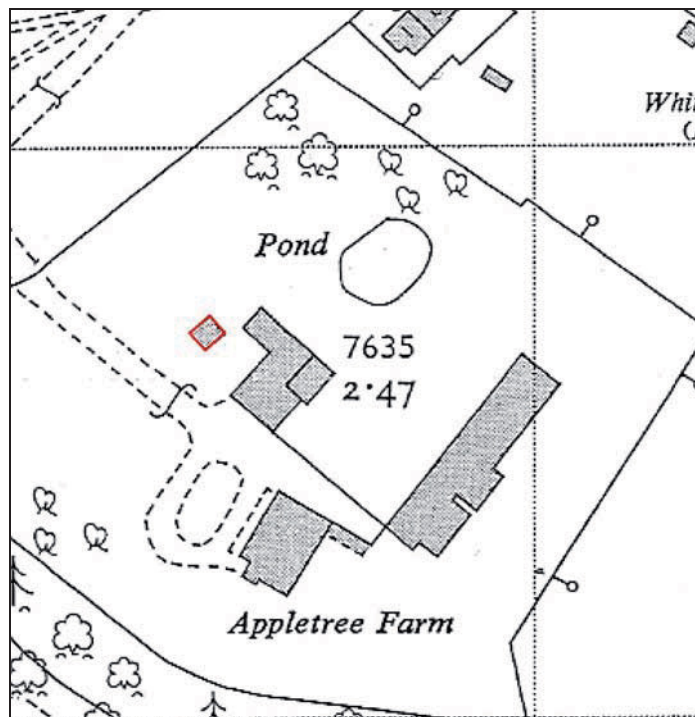


Figure 7: 1961 Ordnance Survey Map (not to scale)

4 Description

4.1 *General* (Figs. 8-9, Plates 1-5)

The granary currently stands between the garage and Orchard House, which is a modern building within the recent development of Appletree Farm.

The external dimensions of the granary are $4.93 \times 4.91\text{m}$ and it rests on staddle stones approximately 0.65m above ground level. The staddle stones are made of a fossiliferous, well-bedded limestone and have well defined vertical tool marks on the base. The base is *c.* 50cm high x 34cm wide and the cap is *c.* 15cm high x 40cm wide.

The timber framing consists of primary bracing that has a hardboard lining between the framing and a weatherboarded exterior. The pyramid shaped roof is covered with clay tiles. There is an open tread staircase of 4 steps leading to a landing area with a waist height balustrade in front of the two doors in the north elevation. These, as well as the two windows in each of the other elevations, were installed in the 1980s and are described in more detail below.

4.2 *Interior* (Fig. 10, Plates 6-12)

Dimensions: $4.85 \times 4.85\text{m}$ overall, height 4.64m

All the timbers are exposed inside the granary, but the nail holes in the timberwork and the paintline on the underside of the wallplates suggest that they may once have been concealed behind panelling. Most of the timbers are original, the exception being those associated with the recently installed windows and doors. The vertical posts, which appear to be of elm, are adzed and pit-sawn. Apart from the central post in the south wall, which is only 8cm wide, they measure approximately $15 \times 17\text{cm}$. The studs and braces are also pitsawn, and a very small number are waney edged. The stud to the south of the vertical post in the west elevation has been cut horizontally approximately 1.35m above the floor, as has the brace next to it. This is at the same height as the base of the window, and may have been done when the windows were installed. The vertical post in the south elevation has been spliced approximately 50cm above the floor.

The doors in the north wall are half glazed, and the two windows in the south elevation have 3 light fixed casements with 12 panes of glass in each. The two windows in the east and west elevations are 2 light casements also with 12 panes apiece.

The floorboards are pine, approximately 14cm wide and nailed to the joists below. They run east to west.

The wallplates run the full length of the east and west wall, and those on the north and south are tenoned into them. The walls are tied with a centrally located tie beam (Plate 11) and diagonal or dragon braces (Plate 12). The roof timbers are probably original.



Plate 1: North elevation

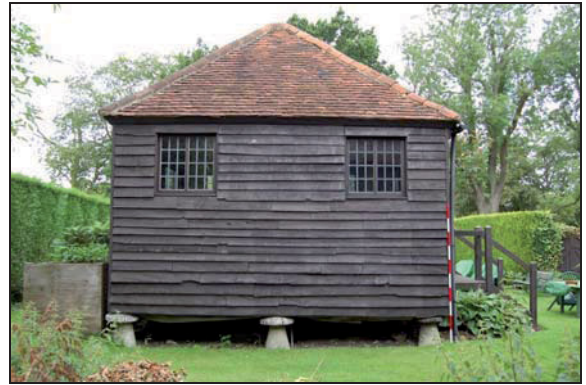


Plate 2: East elevation



Plate 3: South & east elevations



Plate 4: West elevation



Plate 5: Staddle stone



Plate 6: South wall



Plate 7: East wall



Plate 8: North wall



Plate 9: West wall



Plate 10: Roof



Plate 11: Tie beam joint



Plate 12: Dragon tie

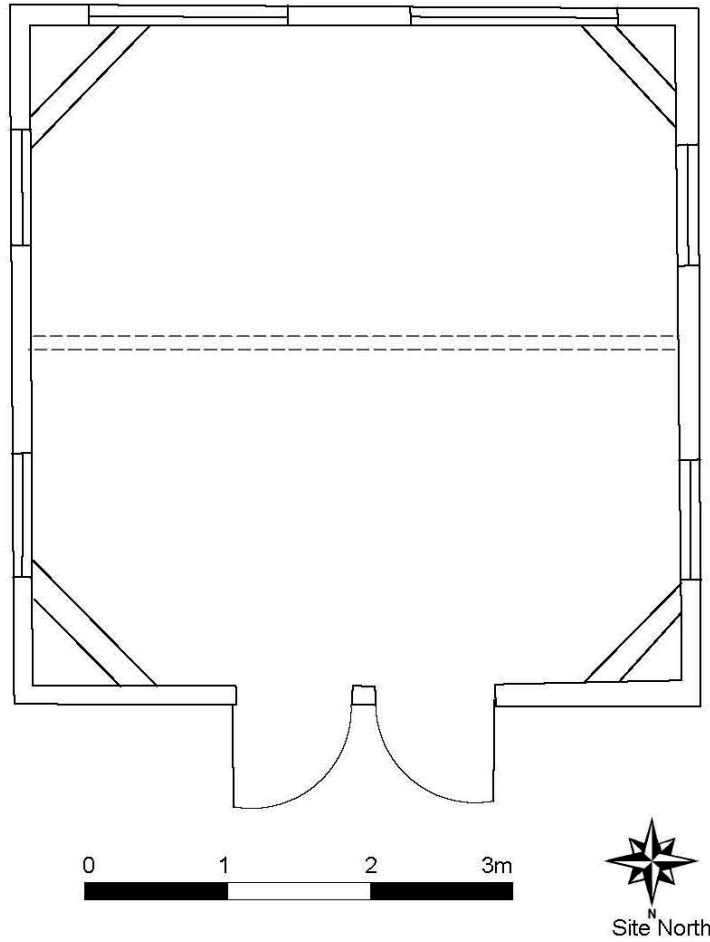


Figure 8: Floor plan (*scale 1:50*)

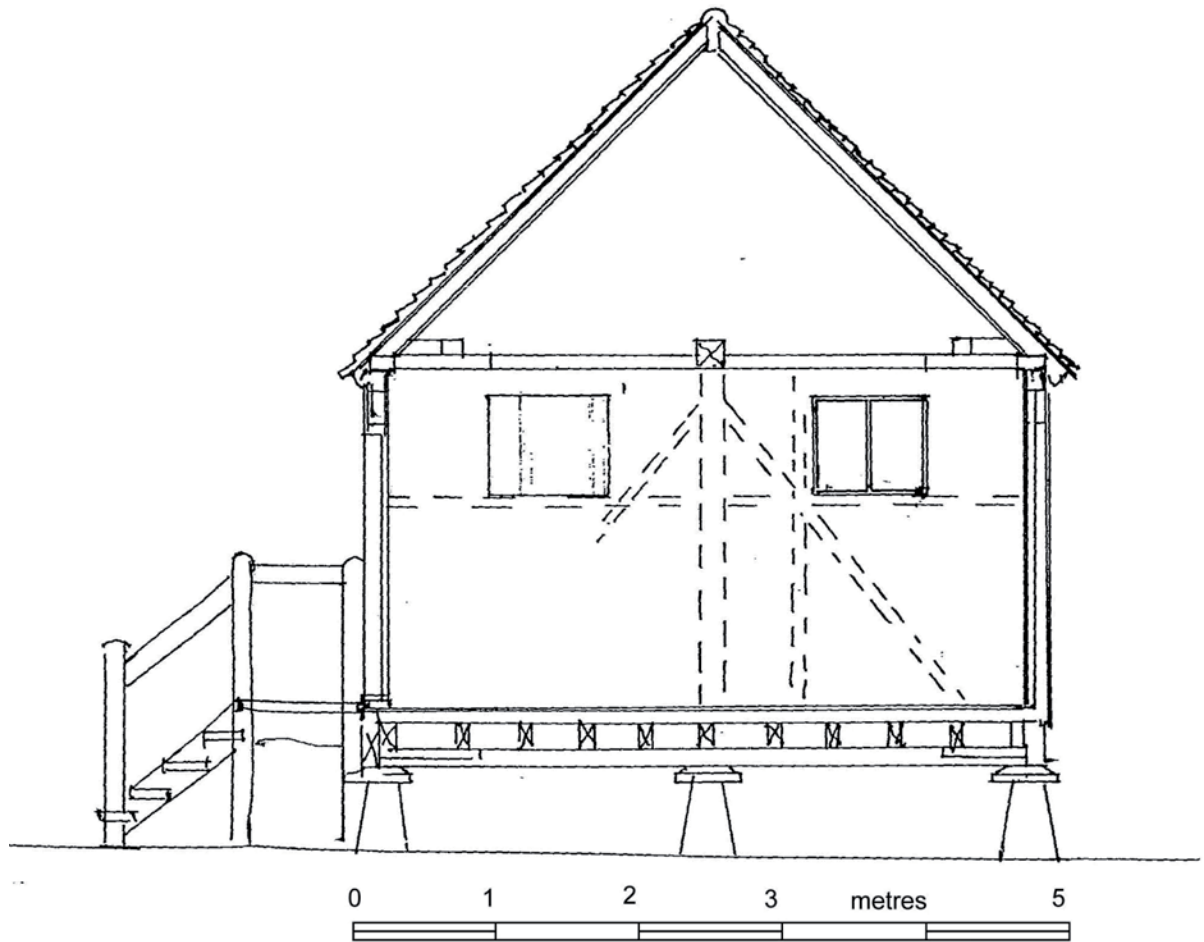


Figure 9: Section (scale 1:50)
(Courtesy of Richard Michelmore)

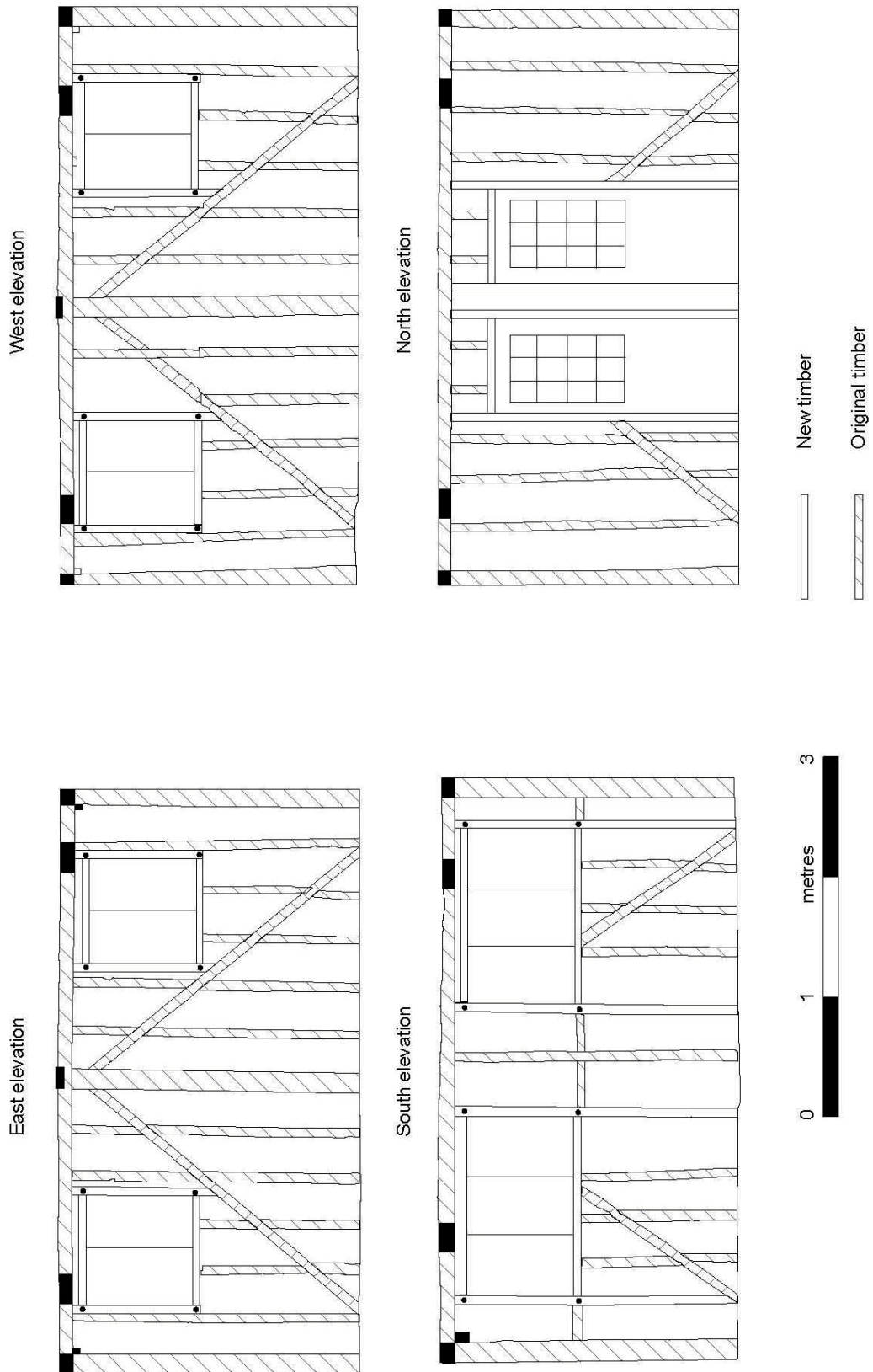


Figure 10: Elevations (scale 1:50)

5 Conclusions

The architectural evidence suggests that the granary is of late 18th or early 19th century date. The roof, including the tiles, floor and main bulk of the timber framing appear to have changed very little, despite the conversion programme of the 1980s when the granary was turned into a summerhouse. The conversion works included the installation of new doors and windows, the insertion of wall insulation between the framing and the weatherboarding and, presumably, the addition of the access stair and landing. The weatherboarding is now heavily painted making it impossible to ascertain whether any of it could be original. Little can be said of the staddle stones, other than the fact that the stone was not sourced locally.

6 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Alison Phin for commissioning this report, Andy Instone of the Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire for monitoring the project and the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) for their help in the background research.

The survey was undertaken by Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA. The report was written by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

Books and Historical Sources:

Edwards F.D. 1987 *Rickmansworth & Chorleywood in Old Picture Postcards*. European Library.

Ray E.G. 1969 *A History of Chorleywood From Ancient Times to the Present Day*. Thomas Knight & Co Ltd, Herts.

Chorleywood ,Hertfordshire, Official Guide. Published by authority of the Chorleywood Parish Council.

Maps

Tithe Map (1839)	OFF ACC 550
18981 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.3
1914 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.3
1937 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.3
1961 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500	TQ 0296 to TQ 0396

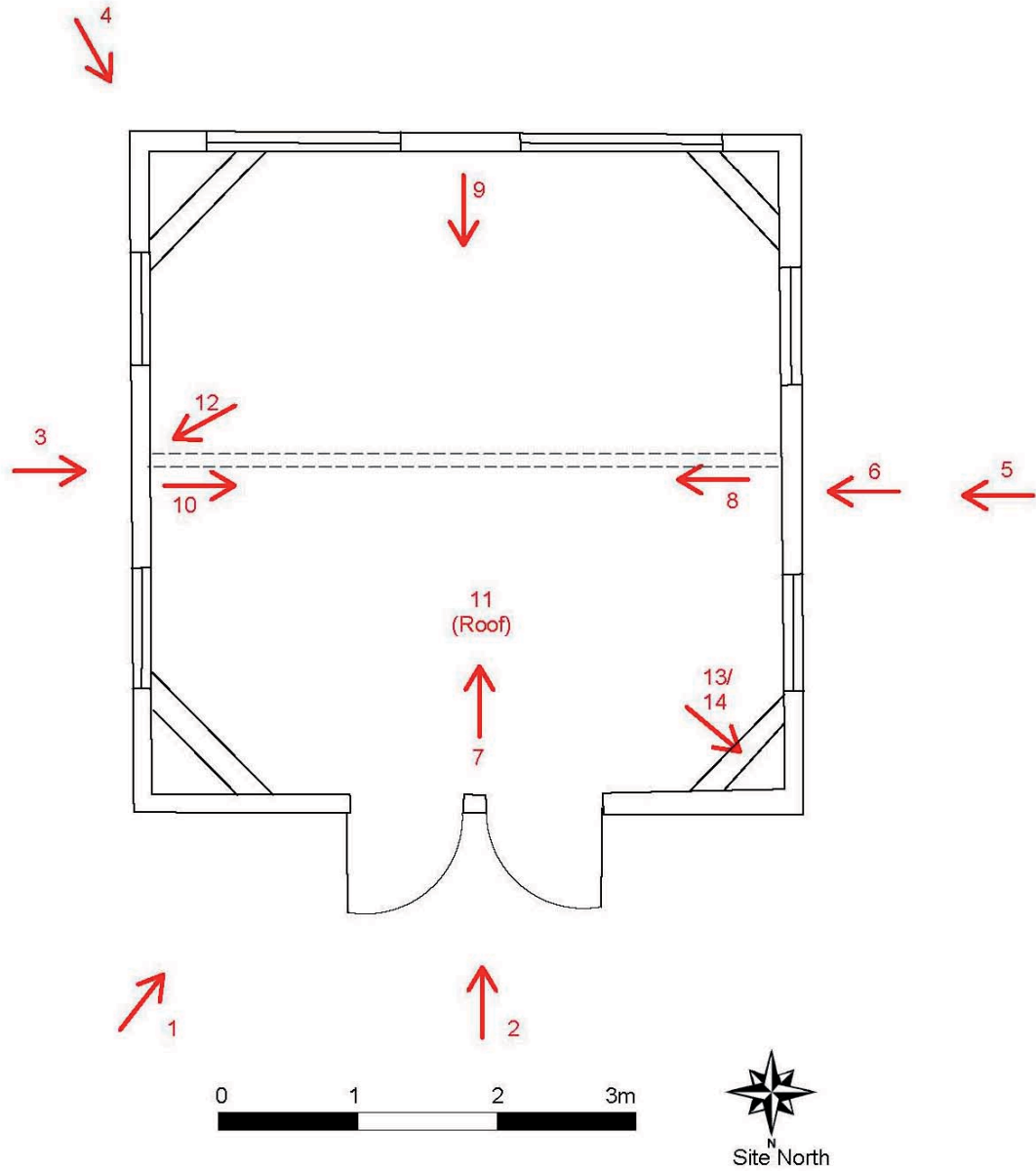


Figure 11: Photo Plan (scale 1:50)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Granary, Orchard House, Chorleywood			SITE NO/CODE: 940/COH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	South elevation
2	O	X	South elevation
3	X	X	West elevation
4	X	X	North & west elevations
5	X	X	East elevation
6	X	X	Staddle stone
7	X	X	South wall
8	X	X	West wall
9	X	X	North wall
10	X	X	East wall
11	X	X	Roof
12	X	X	Mortice in the east end of the tie beam
13	X	X	Diagonal brace in NW corner
14	X	X	Diagonal brace in NW corner



Shot 1



Shot 2



Shot 3



Shot 4



Shot 5



Shot 6



Shot 7



Shot 8



Shot 9



Shot 10



Shot 11



Shot 12



Shot 13



Shot 14

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Granary, Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood					
Short Description:	In July 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of the former granary at Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood in response to proposals for the relocation of the building. The granary, which is a Grade II listed building that was converted to a summerhouse in the 1980s, is a freestanding timber framed structure resting on stone staddles. The conversion works included the installation of doors, windows and insulation boards, but the bulk of the timber framing, roof and floor appear little changed. The heavily painted weatherboarding and new access stair gives the granary, which is likely to date from the late 18 th /early 19 th century, a more recent appearance, but the overall integrity of the building has not been excessively compromised.					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II listed		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		None	
Current land use:	Summerhouse		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		No	
Monument type:	Building		Monument period:		Post-medieval	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Hertfordshire		OS reference: (8 figs min)		TQ 03743 96368	
District:	Three Rivers		Parish:		Chorleywood	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood WD3 5EW					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A		Height OD: (metres)		N/A	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	A. Instone (HCC)		Project design originator:		J. McLeish (ASC)	
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:		Karin Semmelmann	
Sponsor / funding body:	Alsion Phin					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	5 th July 2007		End date:		5 th July 2007	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	N/A					
Paper:	HALS		1 box			
Digital:	HALS		1 CD			

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Granary, Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann & Janice McLeish		
Page nos	27	Date:	12 th July 2007

Appendix 3: HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Granary, Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood WD3 5EW		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Three Rivers
Village/Town: Chorleywood		Parish: Chorleywood
Planning application reference:		
Client name, address, & tel. No: Alison Phin, Granary, Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood WD3 5EW		
Nature of application: Relocation of the granary		
Present land use: Summerhouse		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): TQ 03743 96368		Site code:
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building survey		
Date of work:	Start: 5 th July 2007	Finish: 5 th July 2007
Curating museum: HALS		
Related SMR nos: None		Periods represented :Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports None		
Summary of fieldwork results: In July 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of the former granary at Orchard House, 5 The Paddocks, Dog Kennel Lane, Chorleywood in response to proposals for the relocation of the building. The granary, which is a Grade II listed building that was converted to a summerhouse in the 1980s, is a freestanding timber framed structure resting on stone staddles. The conversion works included the installation of doors, windows and insulation boards, but the bulk of the timber framing, roof and floor appear little changed. The heavily painted weatherboarding and new access stair gives the granary, which is likely to date from the late 18 th /early 19 th century, a more recent appearance, but the overall integrity of the building has not been excessively compromised.		
Author: Karin Semmelmann		Date: 12 th July 2007