

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF:
STEWARD'S HOUSE GARAGE
WROTHAM PARK
POTTERS BAR
HERTFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Wrotham Park Settled Estates



Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

July 2007

ASC: 852/PBW/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	PBW	<i>Project no:</i>	852
<i>SMR Event No:</i>		<i>Accession No:</i>	N/a
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Potters Bar		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Potters Bar (unparished)		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 24758 98684		
<i>Present use:</i>	Garage		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition, and construction of new garage		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Hertsmere District Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	10/06/0528 & 10/06/0071		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	2 nd November 2006; 2 nd July 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Wrotham Park Settled Estates The Estate Office Wrotham Park Barnet EN5 4SB		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Miss Frances Beeton (Bidwells)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	<i>Date:</i>	20 th July 2007
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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

Summary

In November 2006 a record was prepared of the Steward's House Garage, Wrotham Park, in advance of the construction of a new garage on the same site. The building was constructed in 1856 as part of the Melon Ground complex, attached to Home Farm. It was built by William S Cubitt as part of the planned farm complex, for which much information survives in the estate archives. Although the building was demolished for safety reasons before it could be recorded, it was possible to prepare a reasonably comprehensive record of the structure from photographs provided by the Estate, and examination of the surviving remains. The building, constructed as the 'Gardener's Shed', appears to have remained relatively unaltered since the mid 19th century.

A watching brief undertaken in July 2007 during groundworks for the new garage did not reveal any evidence for occupation or other activity on the site prior to the construction of Home Farm.

1 Introduction

1.1 In November 2006 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of a structure adjacent to the Steward's House, Home Farm, Wrotham Park, near Potters Bar (NGR TL 24758 98684: Fig. 1). A watching brief was undertaken subsequently in July 2007 during construction works on the site. The project was commissioned by *Faulkner's* on behalf of the clients, *Wrotham Park Settled Estates*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2006), and a brief (Instone 2006) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Hertsmere District Council*, by their archaeological advisors (AA), the *Herts CC Historic Environment Unit*. The relevant planning application references are 10/06/0528 & 10/06/0071.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15), in response to proposals for the demolition of the building on the site. This watching brief was required as a planning condition under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of a new building on the same location.

1.3 *Location, Topography & Access*

Home Farm is located about 3km south-west of Potters Bar, and 0.5km south of the house known as Wrotham Park. The Park and Home Farm lie within a triangular area bounded by Dancers Hill Road to the north, the A1000 Barnet Road to the east, and Kitts End Road to the west (Figs 1 & 2). The village of Monken Hadley is 1km to the south, and the hamlet of Kitts End is 0.25km to the south-west.

Home Farm is located on more or less level ground at about 125m AOD. Soils in the area belong to the Windsor association (Soil Survey 1983, 712c), described as 'Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils. Some

fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils and, locally on slopes, clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging.’ The underlying geology comprises Tertiary clays.

1.4 *Description & Historical Background*

Home Farm is a 19th-century model (planned) farm, constructed in the mid 19th century by William S Cubitt for the Byng family. There are twenty farm buildings in all, located in and around three yards (Fig. 3). The buildings are listed Grade II, and their group value is noted. Home Farm was the subject of a historic building survey carried out by ASC in 2001 (Zeepvat 2001), in response to proposals to convert the farm buildings for commercial use, and a watching brief carried out during building works in 2002/3 (Hunn & Zeepvat 2003). The three adjoining estate cottages, intended for the Bailiff, Steward and Gardener (Fig. 3), and other associated structures were not part of that scheme, and therefore were not included in that survey.

Home Farm is close to the site of a deserted medieval village, located at the junction of Kitts End Road and the Great North Road (Barnet Road). Occupation is known to have continued in the village until Home Farm was built.

1.5 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing garage building, and its replacement by a new garage.

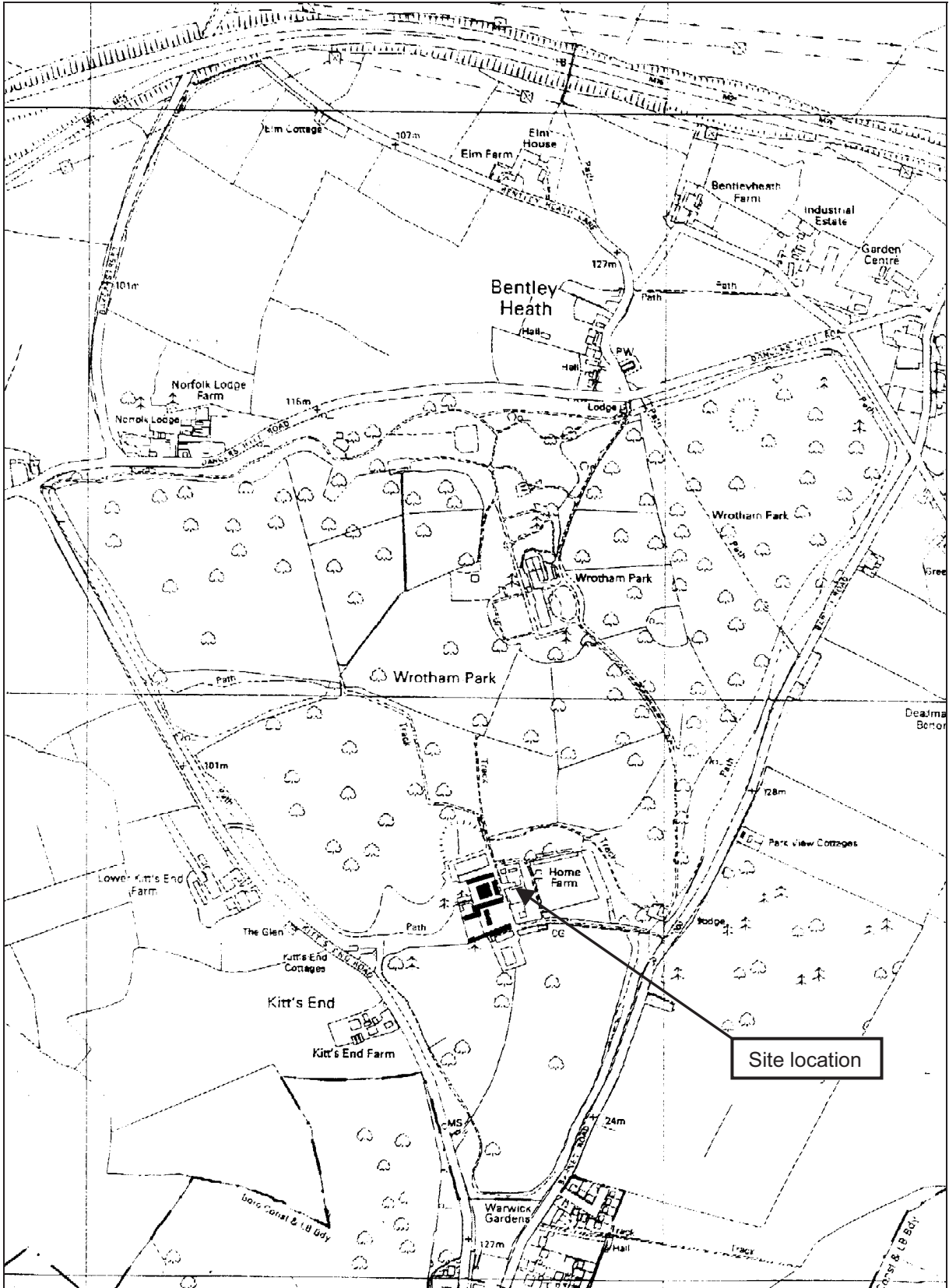


Figure 2: Plan of Wrotham Park (scale 1:10,000)



Figure 3: Site plan. The outline of the original building is shown in red (*scale 1:1,250*)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

In line with the requirements of the Brief (Section 3), the aims of the project were:

Building Recording:

- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the barn in advance of development.
- To provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structure recorded by the project.
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive, suitable for long-term deposition, in order to 'preserve by record' the building, prior to conversion.

Watching Brief:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to encounter archaeological deposits.
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development project.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual / ecofactual material recovered from the site.

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the requirements of the *Brief*, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; RCHME 1996), 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 as far as possible according to the brief (Section 4), which required:

- Preparation of a detailed record of the original building, to RCHME (1996) Level 3.
- A watching brief on groundworks for the construction of the new garage.
- Detailed reports on the above (this document)
- Deposition of the project archive with the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies Library, Hertford

2.4 Constraints

The principal constraint was that there was no building to survey! The structure was dismantled by the Estate in May 2006, as it had become very unsafe. The LPA was informed, but the AA and ASC were not. The following record is therefore compiled from digital photos and measurements of the remains taken on site by the writer, and digital photos taken by the Estate's Property Manager prior to demolition.

3 Historical Background

3.1 General

Home Farm is close to the site of a deserted medieval village, located at the junction of Kitts End Road and the Great North Road (Barnet Road), 0.25km to the south-west of Home Farm. Occupation is known to have continued in the village until Home Farm was built. However, a watching brief maintained by ASC on groundworks for the conversion of the farm buildings in 2003 (Hunn & Zeepvat 2003) revealed no evidence for activity predating Home Farm. It is likely, therefore, that village settlement or other activity never extended as far as the farm complex.

The nucleus of the Wrotham Park estate was purchased in 1750 by Admiral John Byng, best known to history for his court martial and execution in 1757, following an unsuccessful attempt by a Royal Navy force led by him to take the island of Minorca two years earlier. The name of the estate derives from the Byng family's ancestral estate at Wrotham, Kent. The mansion at Wrotham Park was designed for Byng in 1754 by Isaac Ware, though it is likely that the Admiral never actually lived in the mansion. Subsequent extensions were made to the mansion in *c.*1816 and 1854. In 1883 the mansion was severely damaged by fire, but was subsequently restored and enlarged. The estate, originally about 150ha, was considerably enlarged during the late 18th and 19th centuries, covering some 4436ha in Middlesex alone in 1873. Today the mansion and estate remain in the hands of the Byng family.

Home Farm was constructed for General Sir John Byng (1772-1860) between 1855 and 1859 by the firm William Cubitt & Co., one of the most successful building and civil engineering contractors of the 19th century. It is evident that the farm complex, including the adjoining cottages and associated structures, was planned from the start. The layout and design of the farm buildings encapsulate many of the ideas and approaches of the Victorian 'High Farming' period. The style employed in the construction of all the buildings is also typically Victorian, nowadays termed 'Tudorbethan', incorporating features of both Tudor and Elizabethan design. Cubitt's plans, details of the original specifications and costs for the buildings, and related correspondence are retained in the Wrotham Park archives.

There is some evidence to suggest that Home Farm was constructed within an area that was already enclosed by the mid 1850s. The estate archive includes a plan of the area dated 1798, drawn by A P Driver, which shows a set of walled enclosures in the area. Elements of these enclosures survive in the south and west boundaries of the south yard, and the south and west boundaries of the west yard. These walls, which are about 3.05m (10') high, are constructed of mottled brick, laid in Flemish bonding with occasional rows of headers. This brickwork is of a type typically associated with garden walling, and is probably contemporary with the early mansion, *i.e.* mid 18th century. The presence of existing walls would account for the fact that the southern side of the farm complex is not on the same alignment as the rest of the buildings.

Although detailed examination of the history of Home Farm is beyond the remit of this survey, the estate archive contains a great deal of documentation relating to the running of the farm in the 19th and 20th centuries, which would certainly warrant

detailed study. In structural terms the Home Farm complex is of particular interest because it appears to have changed little over the last 150 years. While a few structures have been removed, and others adapted to comply with changing farming practices, perhaps the most significant change was wrought by a stray German bomb in WW2, which demolished a row of pigsties on the west side of the north yard.

3.2 *Site-Specific Evidence*

The earliest cartographic representation of the building is on Cubitt's general arrangement plan of Home Farm, showing the proposed layout of buildings and services (Fig. 4). It stands within an area labelled 'Melon Ground', along with three greenhouses. Melon grounds first appear in association with country houses in 18th-century England, and became more common in the 19th century, when sheet glass for the construction of greenhouses became more readily available. Surviving invoices from Cubitt for work undertaken at Home Farm include the following entries:

- June 1856: 'Additional making up and levelling the Roads throughout the Farm, including the main road to Park; getting gravel from field and depositing on surface, forming channels and cesspools & providing & fixing Iron Gratings & Drains. *Levelling Melon Ground & Bailiff's garden.* Forming surface of Poultry Yard & laying down Gravel. **£36 10s 10d**
- July 1856: '**Wall of Melon Ground:** New Wall 136ft long to enclose the Melon Ground to be 14" thick averaging 7ft high. Top coped with rounded bricks **£75**

The building is shown in the Cubitt plan at its original size, with two double doors to the west, and no windows. Internally it has no cross walls, and at its north end is a hearth and chimney breast. A drain, presumably for water run-off from the roof, runs from its north-west corner to a chamber or soakaway in the yard to the west. While there are some differences between the plan and the building as constructed, experience shows that this was also true of several buildings in the farm complex, and that detail changes were made during construction.

Subsequent maps of Home Farm from the First Edition Ordnance Survey sheet of 1877 (Fig. 5) onwards show that the building and its environs have changed little since the mid 19th century.

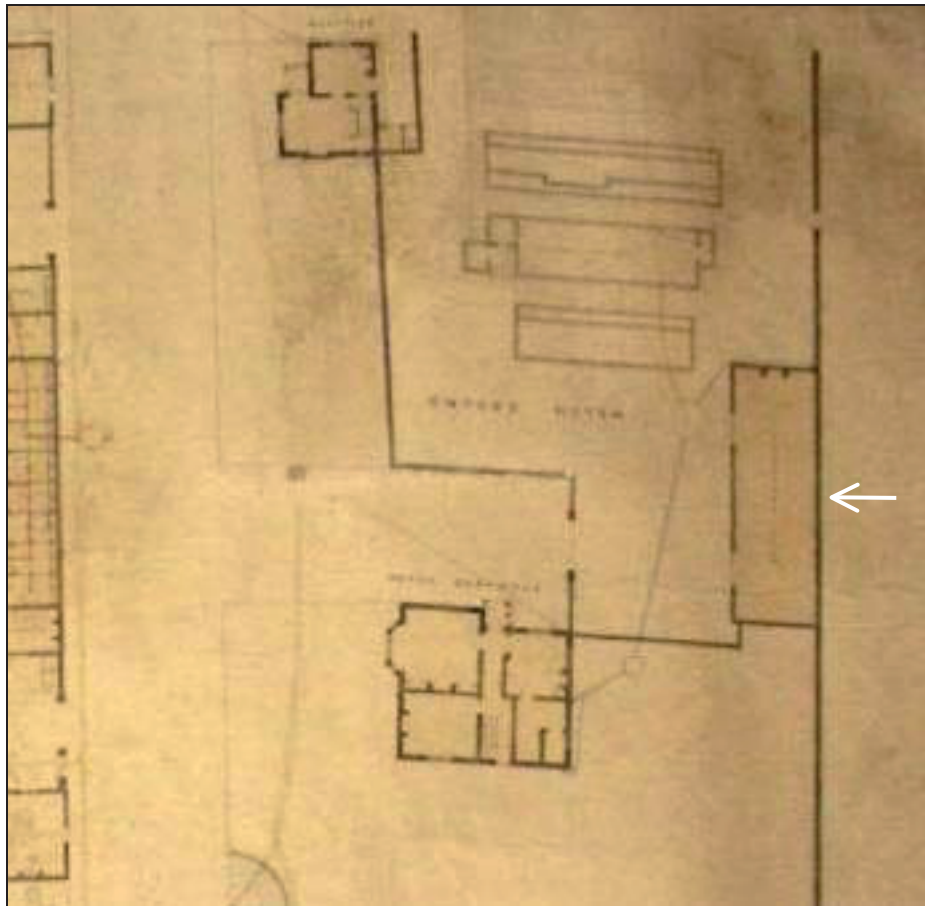


Figure 4: Extract from Cubitt plan, 1855, showing building as proposed

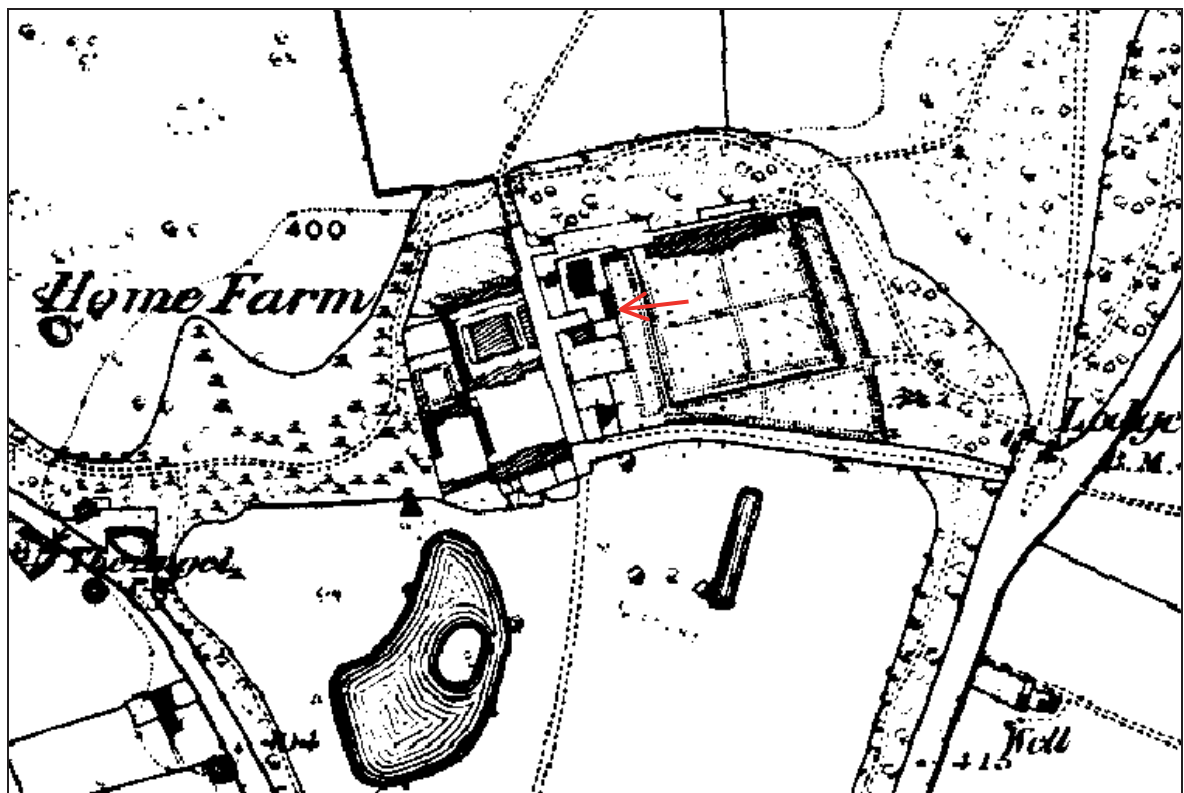


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1877, showing Home Farm

4 The Building

4.1 *General* (Fig. 6)

The building that forms the subject of this report was a single-storey gable-ended brick structure under a slate roof. It was located *c.*10m north-east of the Steward's House, on the east side of the Home Farm complex. The building originally measured *c.*15.8 × 5.3m, aligned nearly north-south, but had been reduced to a length of *c.*10.5m some time before its demolition by the removal of its north end, which had apparently fallen into a derelict state. An aerial photograph of the site taken *c.*2000 (Plate 1) clearly shows the full extent of the original building, with the slates removed from the north part of the roof. Demolition was completed in May 2006, leaving only the east and south walls standing to the height of the adjoining garden walls (Plate 2).

From information provided by the Estate, the south part of the building was used as a garage within living memory, while the north part was a potting shed. This latter function was presumably connected with the nearby greenhouses (Fig. 3).

4.2 *Exterior* (Plates 3-7)

The building was constructed in plum-coloured bricks, similar to those used in the farm buildings (Zeepvat 2001, 13), laid in English bond, with lime mortar bonding. The east and south walls, the only parts of the building to survive demolition, also form part of the walls around the garden of the Steward's House. There are no openings or other features in either of these elevations. The west elevation, which formed the front of the building, was pierced by a wide double door (Room 1), an 8-over-8 sash window under a timber lintel (Room 2), and a second similar window and adjacent door (Room 3). No evidence survived for details of the structure north of this point, which was dismantled some time ago.

4.3 *Interior* (Plates 8, 9)

The interior of the building appears to have been divided into four rooms. The brick walls were all limewashed, and floors in Rooms 1, 3 and 4 were concrete. The floor in Room 2 was covered with soil: on balance, it is also likely to have been concrete. The interior cross-walls had all been removed, but the available evidence reveals that they were constructed of brick in Flemish bond, bonded into the east (and presumably west) wall.

Room 1

Size: *c.*4.0m × *c.*5.0m

Location: South end of building

Description: This was used as a garage within living memory. No diagnostic features.

Room 2

Size: *c.*3.5m × *c.*5.0m

Location: North of Room 1

Description: The function of this room is unknown. It was linked to Room 3 by a four-panelled door in a plain timber frame, and there was a window to the west. A

line of bricks extended southwards across the floor of the room from the west side of the door.

Room 3

Size: c.5.5m × c.5.0m

Location: North of Room 2

Description: This was evidently the potting shed, as photos show a bench in the south-west corner, beneath the west-facing window. This room had doors to the west (external) and south (Room 2), and was the largest room in the building.

Room 4

Size: c.2.2m × c.5.0m

Location: North of Room 3

Description: This room, at the north end of the building, had been demolished some years ago along with the north part of Room 3. No diagnostic features survived.



Plate 1: Aerial photo of the building and its surroundings, c.2000



Plate 2: The site of the building, November 2006



Plate 3: East elevation (south end)



Plate 4: South elevation



Plate 5: West elevation



Plate 6: West elevation, garage door



Plate 7: West elevation, window



Plate 8: Room 1, interior



Plate 9: Room 2, interior (south end)

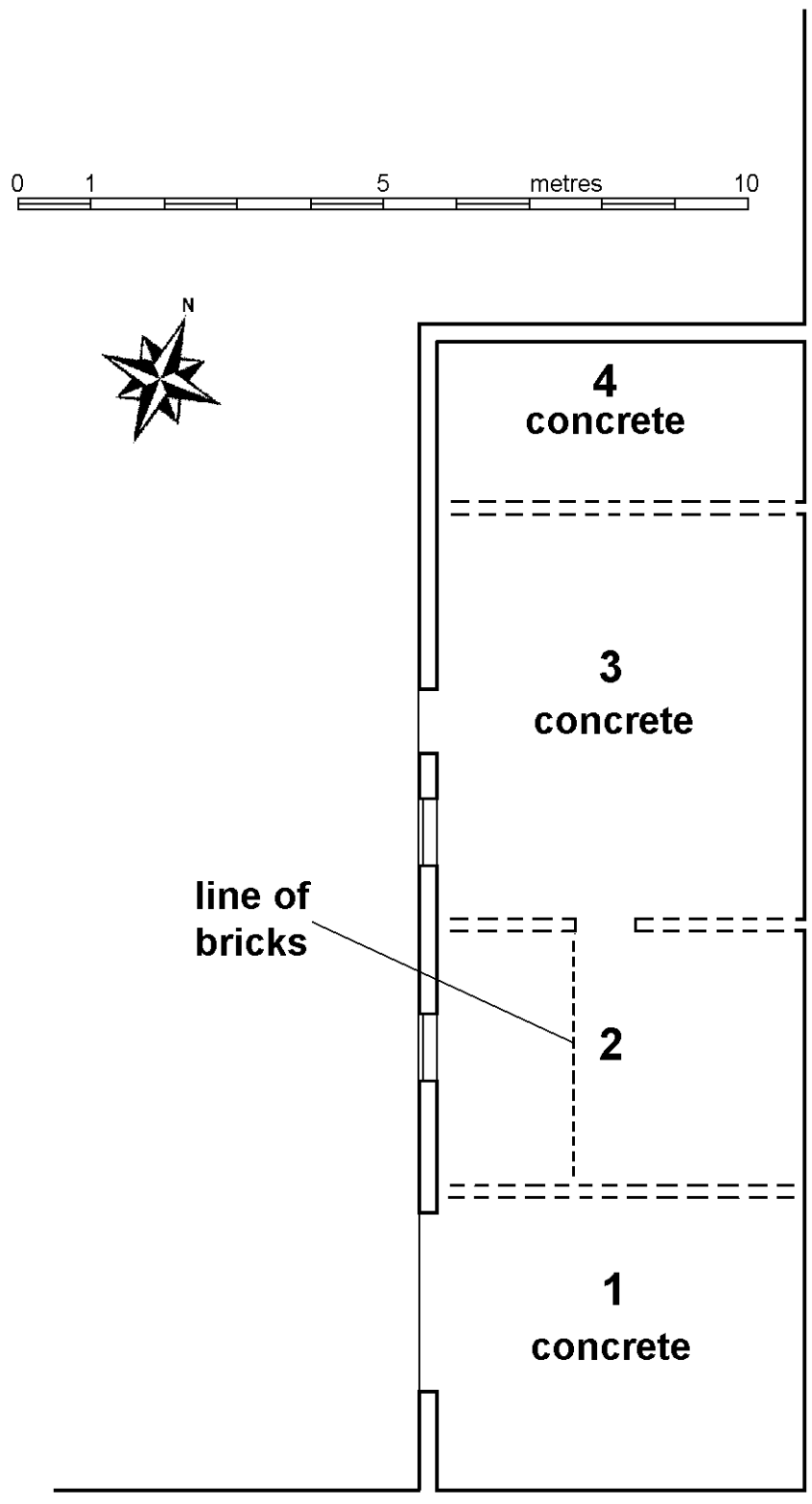


Figure 6: Reconstructed plan of the building (*scale 1:100*)

5 The Watching Brief

- 5.1 The watching brief comprised a single visit on 2nd July 2007, when the remains of the floors of the original building were removed, and the footing trenches for the new garage were excavated.
- 5.2 The new garage (Plate 10) occupies the area of Rooms 1 and 2 of the original building on the site (Fig. 6). Its west wall follows the same alignment as the west wall of the earlier building, and its north wall the north wall of Room 2. The footing trenches were machine excavated, 0.6m in width and *c.* 1.0m below the present ground level.
- 5.3 The following deposits (Plate 11) were encountered in the footing trenches:
- 0 – 400mm: Dark brown clayey soil, containing quantities of brick and building debris. Presumably the original topsoil.
 - 400 – 1000mm: Yellow-brown clay. Natural.
- 5.4 Excavation of the footing trenches did reveal the footings of the garden walls forming the east and south sides of the proposed garage (Plates 12 & 13). These were constructed of brick, laid in the same bond as the above-ground part of the walls, to a depth of *c.* 0.9m below the present ground level.

5.5 *Confidence Rating*

The watching brief was undertaken in damp, overcast weather. Ground reduction and the excavation of footing trenches had been carried out neatly, and access to the site was unimpeded. A high confidence rating is therefore assigned to the watching brief.



Plate 10: Site of new garage, after completion of groundworks



Plate 11: West footing trench, showing site stratigraphy



Plate 12: North footing trench: footings of east wall



Plate 13: West footing trench: footings of south wall

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 The building latterly known as the Steward's House Garage was constructed in 1856 as part of the Melon Ground complex, attached to the Home Farm at Wrotham Park. As with the Home Farm buildings, it was built by William S Cubitt, as part of a planned complex for which much information survives in the Wrotham Park estate archives.
- 6.2 The original intended function of the building, identified on Cubitt's general arrangement plan, was the 'Gardener's Shed'. The final plan of the building differed from that proposed, in that it was subdivided internally, the access arrangements to the west were modified, and windows were added to the west elevation. Evidence for the fireplace shown at the north end of the building on Cubitt's plan was not apparent on site, though that end of the building had been demolished long before the survey.
- 6.3 Although the building was demolished before it could be recorded as specified in the HCC brief, the photographs provided by the Estate, along with examination of the surviving remains, has provided a reasonably comprehensive record of the structure, which appears to have remained relatively unaltered since the mid 19th century.
- 6.4 The watching brief confirms the results of the work previously undertaken at Home Farm, that the farm complex and associated buildings were constructed on undisturbed ground, with no evidence for earlier occupation or other activity.

7 Acknowledgements

The work detailed in this report was commissioned on behalf of Wrotham Park Settled Estates by Bidwells. Thanks are due to Frances Beeton of Bidwells and Kevin Patrick, Property Manager for Wrotham Park, for their assistance. Additional historical information was provided by the Wrotham Park archivist, Bruce Bailey. The project was monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Andy Instone of the HCC Historic Environment Unit.

The building recording, watching brief and report were undertaken by the author. The report was edited by David Fell BA MA MIFA.

8 Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies Library, County Hall, Hertford.

9 References

Standards & Specifications

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

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. 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*).

Instone A 2006 *Design Brief for Archaeological Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording: Stewards House, Wrotham Park, Potters Bar*. Herts CC Historic Environment Unit.

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition).

Zeepvat B 2006 *Steward's House Garage, Home Farm, Wrotham Park, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire. Project Design for Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief* ASC document, ref. 852/PBW/1.

Books and Historical Sources:

Hunn J & Zeepvat B 2003 *Watching Brief: Wrotham Park, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire*. ASC document ref. 370/PBW03/3.

Zeepvat B 2001 *An Historic Building Survey of Home Farm, Wrotham Park, Hertfordshire*. ASC document ref ASC/M/PBW01/2.

Wrotham Park Estate archives.

Maps

1855 Cubitt's general arrangement plan of Home Farm (Wrotham Park archive)

1877 Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" sheet (www.old-maps.co.uk)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Stewards House Garage, Wrotham Park, Herts			SITE NO/CODE: 852/PBW	
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject	Plate
1		✓	Garage door, west elevation	6
2		✓	Garage door & roof, west elevation	
3		✓	West elevation	5
4		✓	Surviving north end of building	
5		✓	Surviving north end of building	9
6		✓	Detail of internal brickwork	
7		✓	South elevation	4
8		✓	South elevation, detail	
9		✓	East elevation & roof	
10		✓	East elevation, south end	3
11		✓	East elevation, detail of brickwork	
12		✓	West elevation, north end	
13		✓	West elevation, detail of south window	7
14		✓	Room 1, interior	8
15		✓	West elevation, detail of south end	
16		✓	Site of building from west	
17		✓	Site of building from north-west	2
18		✓	View of site of building from west, through gates	
19	✓	✓	Site of new garage, after groundworks	10
20	✓	✓	Interior of new garage, after groundworks	
21	✓	✓	Site of new garage, after groundworks	
22	✓	✓	West footing trench: wall footings at south end	13
23	✓	✓	North footing trench: stratigraphy	
24	✓	✓	North footing trench: wall footings at east end	12
25	✓	✓	West footing trench: stratigraphy	11

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Steward's House Garage, Home Farm, Wrotham Park, Herts		
Short Description:	<p>In November 2006 a record was prepared of the Steward's House Garage, Wrotham Park, in advance of the construction of a new garage on the same site. The building was constructed in 1856 as part of the Melon Ground complex, attached to Home Farm. It was built by William S Cubitt as part of the planned farm complex, for which much information survives in the estate archives. Although the building was demolished for safety reasons before it could be recorded, it was possible to prepare a reasonably comprehensive record of the structure from photographs provided by the Estate, and examination of the surviving remains. The building, constructed as the 'Gardener's Shed', appears to have remained relatively unaltered since the mid 19th century.</p> <p>A watching brief undertaken in July 2007 during groundworks for the new garage did not reveal any evidence for occupation or other activity on the site prior to the construction of Home Farm.</p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Bldg Rec & WB		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Building rec & WB, 2001/3
Current land use:	Part of Home Farm	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	no
Monument type:	Farm	Monument period:	Victorian
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)	TL24758 98684
District:	Hertsmere	Parish:	Potters Bar (unparished)
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Steward's House, Home Farm, Wrotham Park, Herts EN5 4SB		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	100 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	125m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Andy Instone (HCC)	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Wrotham Park Settled Estates		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	2 nd November 2006	End date:	2 nd July 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	none		
Paper:	HALS - Box file	Copies of project design, report	
Digital:	HALS - CD		

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: Steward's House Garage, Wrotham Park, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC report, 852/PBW/2		
Author(s):	Bob Zeepvat		
Page nos	28	Date:	20 th July 2007

Appendix 3: Herts SMR Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Steward's House Garage, Wrotham Park, Potters Bar		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Hertsmere
Village/Town: Potters Bar		Parish: Potters Bar, unparished
Planning application reference: 10/06/0528 & 10/06/0071		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Wrotham Park Settled Estates Estate Office, Wrotham Park Barnet, Herts EN5 4SB		
Nature of application: Demolition of existing building: construction of garage		
Present land use: disused		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): TL24758 98684		Site code: 852/PBW
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building survey & watching brief		
Date of work:	Start: 2 nd November 2006	Finish: 2 nd July 2007
Curating museum: HALS		
Related SMR nos: ?		Periods represented: Victorian
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports</p> <p>Hunn J & Zeepvat B 2003 <i>Watching Brief: Wrotham Park, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire</i>. ASC document ref. 370/PBW03/3.</p> <p>Zeepvat B 2001 <i>An Historic Building Survey of Home Farm, Wrotham Park, Hertfordshire</i>. ASC document ref. ASC/M/PBW01/2.</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>In November 2006 a record was prepared of the Steward's House Garage, Wrotham Park, in advance of the construction of a new garage on the same site. The building was constructed in 1856 as part of the Melon Ground complex, attached to Home Farm. It was built by William S Cubitt as part of the planned farm complex, for which much information survives in the estate archives. Although the building was demolished for safety reasons before it could be recorded, it was possible to prepare a reasonably comprehensive record of the structure from photographs provided by the Estate, and examination of the surviving remains. The building, constructed as the 'Gardener's Shed', appears to have remained relatively unaltered since the mid 19th century.</i></p> <p><i>A watching brief undertaken in July 2007 during groundworks for the new garage did not reveal any evidence for occupation or other activity on the site prior to the construction of Home Farm.</i></p>		
Author: Bob Zeepvat		Date: