

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**DESK BASED AND HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENTS:
'LITTLE PATCHETTS'
72 HILFIELD LANE
ALDENHAM
HERTS**

NGR: TQ 1392 9766

on behalf of Mr D McTaggart



Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA

April 2008

ASC: 1045/ALP/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>	ALP	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1045
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Aldenham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Aldenham CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 1392 9766		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Internal alterations: external extensions		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-planning		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Hertsmere Borough		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	27 th March 2008		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Radical Development Ltd Box No 301 56 Gloucester Road London SW7 4UB		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr Donald McTaggart Little Patchetts 72 Hilfield Lane Aldenham Herts WD25 8PE		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Anna Broadbent (Radical Development)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	11 th April 2008
<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.....	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	10
3. Archaeological & Historical Evidence	12
4. Walkover Survey	22
5. Description	23
6. Statutory Constraints on Development.....	41
7. Conclusions	42
8. Acknowledgements	46
9. Archive	46
10. References	47

Appendices:

Hertfordshire HER Entries	49
List of Photographs.....	50
ASC OASIS Sheet.....	59

Figures:

1. General location	4
2. Site location	7
3. Proposed development, ground floor	8
4. Proposed development, first floor	9
5. Archaeological sites in the Hertfordshire HER.....	15
6. Drury & Andrews plan (1768)	18
7. Enclosure Map (1803)	18
8. Tithe Map (1839).....	19
9. 1898 Ordnance Survey Map	19
10. 1914 Ordnance Survey Map	20
11. 1934 Ordnance Survey Map	20
12. 1961 Ordnance Survey Map	21
13. 1968 Ordnance Survey Map	21
14. South elevation	37
15. West elevation	37
16. East elevation.....	38
17. North elevation	38
18. Ground floor plan	39
19. First floor plan	40
20. Phase plan	45
21. Ground floor photo plan	52
22. First floor photo plan	53

Plates:

Cover: Front of the house

1. South elevation	29
2. West elevation from the NW	29
3. West elevation from the SW	29
4. East elevation.....	29
5. North elevation	29

6. Chimney detail.....	29
7. Room G1: east wall	30
8. Room G1: east end of north wall.....	30
9. Room G1: west end of north wall.....	30
10. Room G1: west wall	30
11. Room G1: west end of south wall	30
12. Room G1: east end of south wall	30
13. Door opening to former service room	31
14. Room G4: south wall.....	31
15. Room G4: north wall	31
16. Room G5: east wall	31
17. Room G5 looking north.....	31
18. Room G6: south wall.....	31
19. Room G8: west wall	32
20. Room G8: north wall	32
21. Room G8: east wall	32
22. Room G8: south wall.....	32
23. Room G8: moulding detail	32
24. Room G9: west wall	32
25. Room G9: east wall	33
26. Room G9: south wall.....	33
27. Room G10: looking south	33
28. Room F1: east wall.....	33
29. Room F1: looking west	33
30. Room F1: looking east.....	33
31. Room F2: south wall	34
32. Room F2: northwest corner	34
33. Room F3: east wall.....	34
34. Room F3: west wall.....	34
35. Room F3: north wall.....	34
36. Room F3: south wall	34
37. Room F4: south wall	35
38. Room F4: close studding in north wall.....	35
39. Room F4: west wall detail.....	35
40. Passage to Room F5	35
41. Room F5: north wall.....	35
42. Room F5: south wall	35
43. Room F5: west wall.....	36
44. Room F5: east wall.....	36
45. Room F5: fire detail.....	36
46. Room F6: south wall	36
47. Room F6: south east corner detail	36
48. Room F6: former window in east wall	36



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

Summary

In March 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a desk based and historic building assessments of 'Little Patchetts', 72 Hilfield Lane, Aldenham, Hertfordshire in order to inform proposals for the development of the house.

There is archaeological evidence to suggest that Aldenham was first settled in the 1st century AD, but little is known of this or any possible early or mid Saxon settlement. There are spurious documents stating Offa granted lands at Aldenham to either Thorney or Westminster Abbey in 785 and the ownership of the manor was subsequently disputed by Westminster and St Albans Abbeys until at least 1256.

The Extent of Aldenham records William Patchett tenancing 10 acres of land in 1260 and in 1316 Alice Forester held a plot of land called Patchetteswyk. The area is noted as having been heavily wooded until fairly recent times, which may partially explain the paucity of entries in the Historic Environment Record for the area.

Little Patchetts is a Grade II listed timber framed building that dates from no later than the 15th century. It is a 2-storey L-shaped structure comprising a 3-bay south range, which was originally a cross passage house, to which a late 15th/early 16th century range has been added. Later extensions include a single storey range to the east elevation, an outshut to the west elevation and an L-shaped addition in the northwest corner of the building. Little of the timber frame is visible from the outside as the house was partially encased in brick in the 19th century. Other parts of the building are tile hung or weather boarded. The interior of the building, however, retains much of the original layout and many timbers have been left exposed.

The house is part of a large complex now functioning as an equestrian centre. The creation of the centre and its facilities as well as the high level of maintenance afforded the buildings and the grounds would suggest that the proposed development is liable to disturb little of archaeological interest below ground. The proposed additions to the building are unlikely to be unduly detrimental to the historic core of the building, with the possible exception of the removal of the east wall in the main ground floor room in the south range. Indeed, the works may reveal further clues to the origin and development of the building.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In March 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building and a desk based assessment of 'Little Patchetts', 72 Hilfield Lane, Aldenham, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Radical Development* on behalf of *Mr Donald McTaggart*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2008), and a brief (Instone 2008) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Hertsmere Borough Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Unit*.

1.2 ***Planning Background***

This project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15), in order to inform proposals for the development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 ***Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd***

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

1.4 ***Management***

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

1.5 ***The Site***

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The assessment site is located in the borough of Hertsmere, in the civil parish of Aldenham and the hamlet of Patchetts Green, at National Grid Reference TQ 1392 67657 (Fig. 1).

The house known as 'Little Patchetts' is located on the south-west side of Hilfield Lane, north of the junction with Pegmire Lane, and the 'Three Compasses' public house. Access is from Patchetts Lane. The house lies within the north part of the Patchetts Green Equestrian Centre, of which it forms a part (Fig. 2). The house is a two-storey Grade II listed structure, part brick and part weatherboarded with a timber framed core. There are gardens to all but its south side, which is a private drive.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises construction of a two-storey extension on the north-east side of the house, a new conservatory to the south-east, and internal alterations (Figs. 3-4).

1.5.3 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area are of the *Sonning 1 Association*, which are characterised as *well drained flinty coarse loamy and sandy soils, mainly over gravel. Some coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging* (Soil Survey, 1983, 581b). The site lies approximately 75m AOD on level ground.

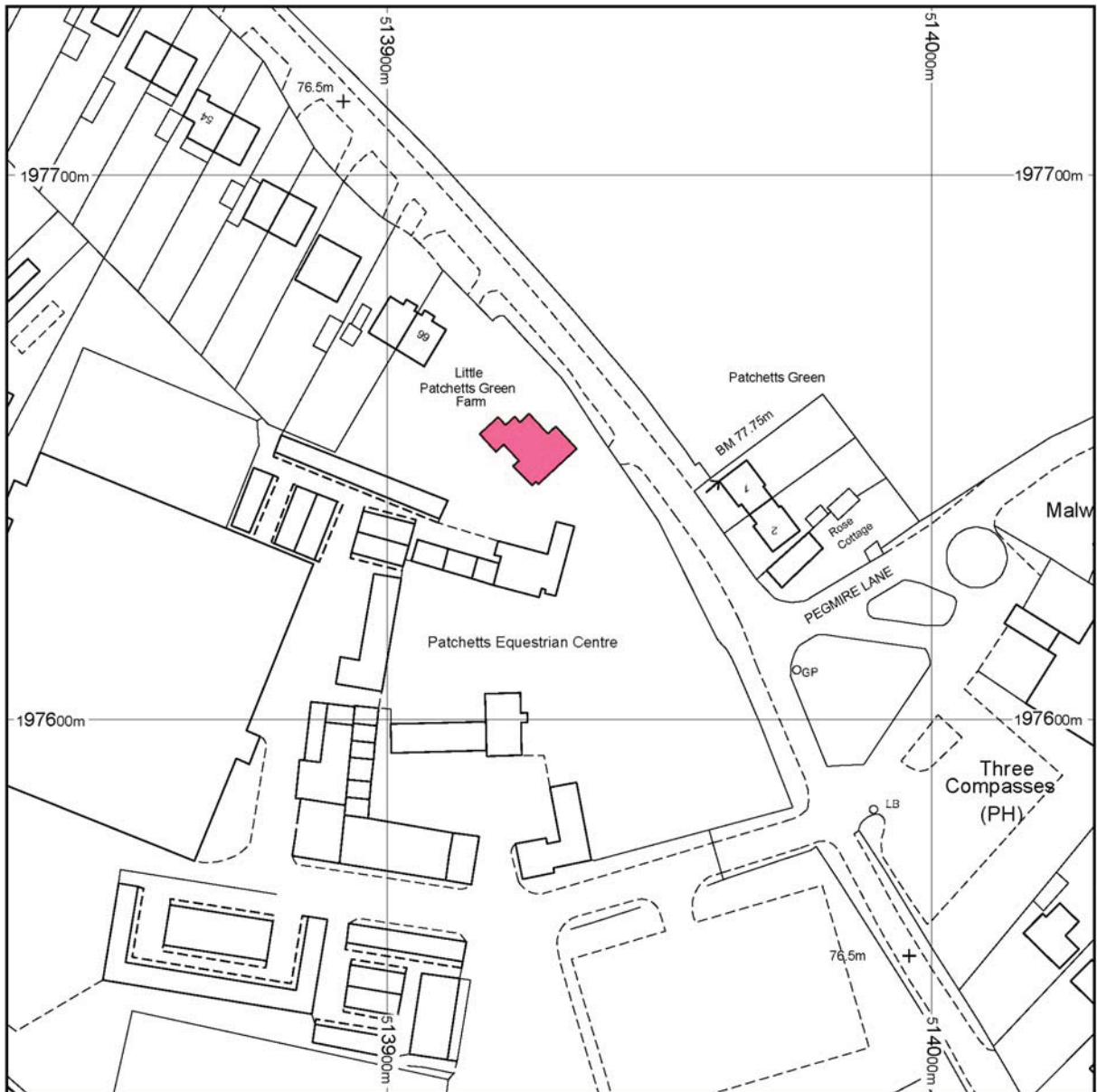


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1,250)

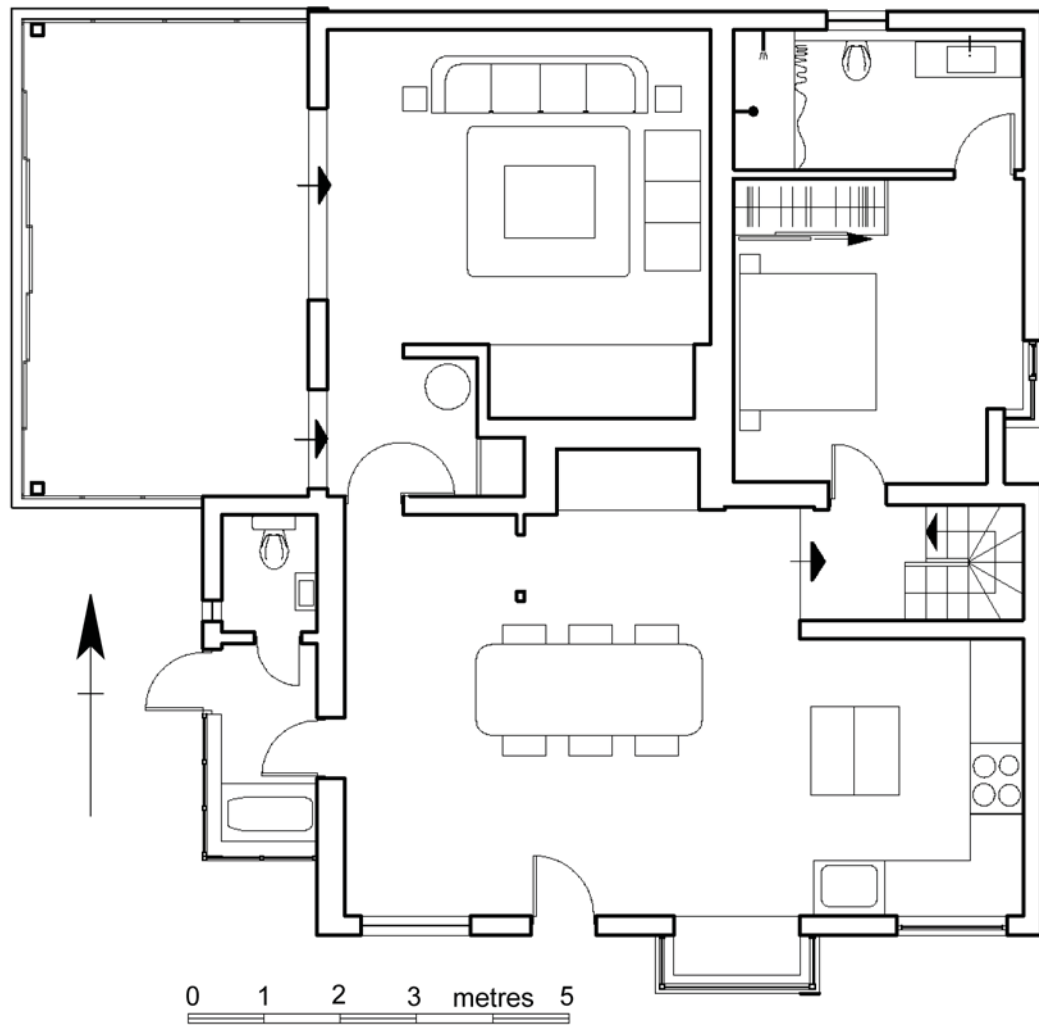


Figure 3: Proposed development, ground floor (scale 1:100)

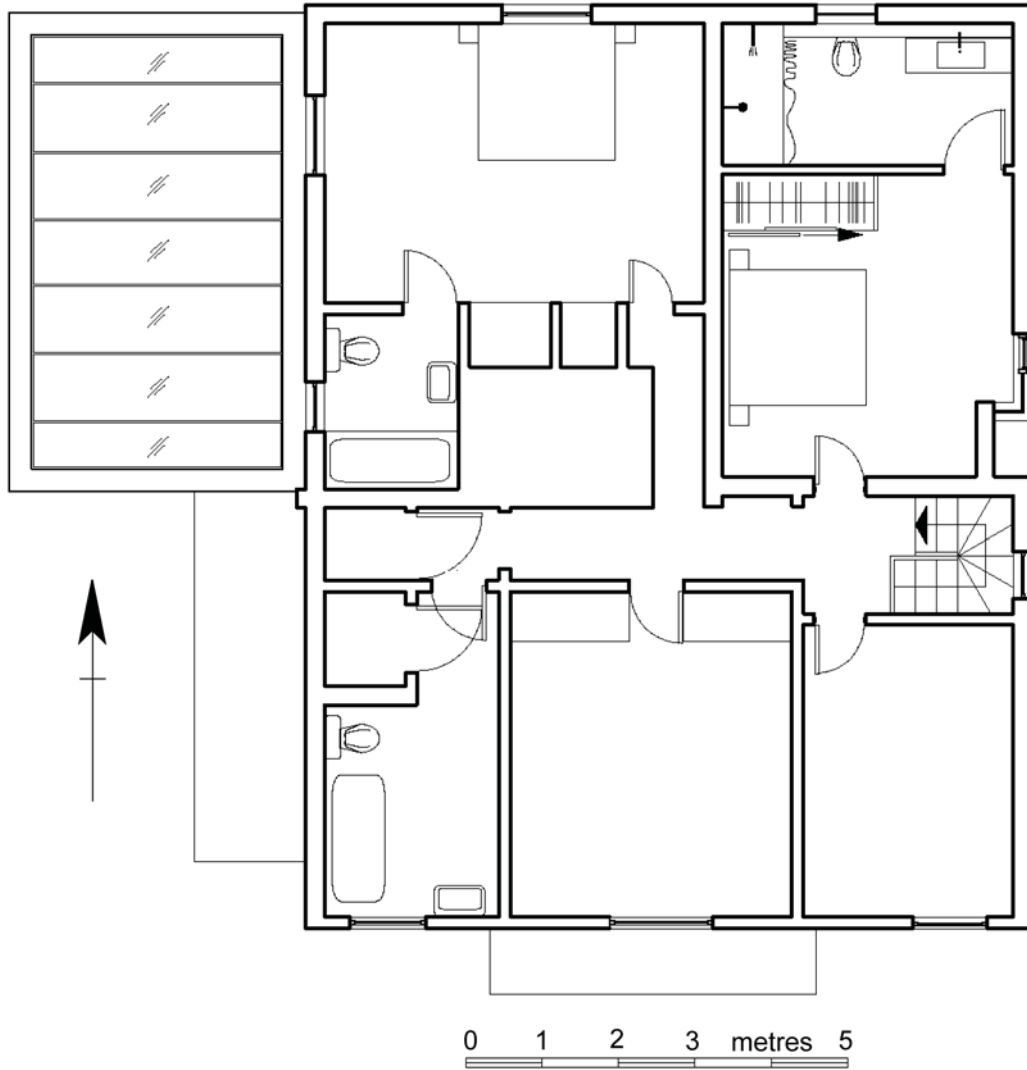


Figure 4: Proposed development, first floor (*scale 1:100*)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Desk Based Assessment*

‘Archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered’ (IFA 2000).

2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the brief, and the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).

2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the desk-based assessment:

2.3.1 Archaeological Databases

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Hertford. The study area employed in the HER search includes the site itself, and a surrounding study area of approximately 1km radius.

2.3.2 Historic Documents

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire Archive & Local Studies (HALS), Hertford.

2.3.3 Cartographic & Pictorial Documents

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal source consulted was HALS.

2.3.4 Air Photographs

Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. The principal source consulted was Cambridge University Committee of Aerial Photography (CUCAP).

2.3.5 Secondary & Statutory Sources

The principal sources consulted were HALS and ASC’s own library.

2.4 *Walkover Survey*

As part of the assessment a walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 27th March 2008, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the AA.

2.5 *Historic Building Assessment*

2.5.1 *Aims*

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

- To record the existing building with analysis and interpretation of its structure with regard to its significance
- To provide a review of the historical context of the recorded structure
- To prepare an archive of the results of the recording
- To appraise the development's impact on the structure and assess whether any further mitigation is required and the nature of any required mitigation

2.5.2 *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*.

2.5.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 4), which required:

- The compilation of buildings' plans to establish an accurate archaeological record of the structures present (these should be drawn at an appropriate scale - not less than 1:50). Sections illustrating the vertical relationships within the building should also be drawn at an appropriate scale.
- An EH Level 2 photographic survey of the building in its present condition.

3. Archaeological & Historical Evidence

- 3.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the site is shown in Fig. 5, and details appear in Appendix 1.

3.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

3.2.1 *Pre-Roman (before AD 43)*

There is little evidence for human activity within the study area during the pre-Roman period.

3.2.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

Aldenham is located not far from the Roman road of Watling Street, which approximately follows the line of the A5183. It is therefore not surprising that there is archaeological evidence for occupation sites in a number of nearby locations, such as Munden, Netherwylde, Radlett, Letchmore Heath and also in the centre of the village of Aldenham. Two Roman kilns were discovered in a sandpit adjoining Loom Lane in 1898 and Romano-British pottery is said to have been found at Letchmore Heath (VCH online).

Roman tiles have been found at Aldenham Grange (HER 757) and Round Bush (HER 756), approximately 750m and 900m northeast of Little Patchetts respectively. Roman bricks have also been identified within the building fabric of the medieval church (HER, 733), which is located approximately 780m north of Little Patchetts.

It is thought that there is also evidence for settlement continuity at Church Farm, Aldenham (HER 715, 10779 and 13097), c.700m north of Little Patchetts, where Romano-British coins and dress pins were recovered in close proximity to the medieval site (Hunn & Hunn 1997).

3.2.3 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

The early history of Aldenham is confused by the authenticity or otherwise of three pre-Conquest land charters. The earliest charter of 785 grants 10 casata of land to the Abbey of either Thorney or Westminster. Other spurious charters appear to indicate that Edgar confirmed the land grant to Westminster Abbey in 959 as did Edward the Confessor in 1066 (VCH online). The monks of St Albans also laid claim to the lands on the basis of their foundation charter by Offa dated 793. The dispute was finally settled in 1256, when the abbot of St Albans had jurisdiction of the court-leet and hundred court but not the lands of the manor of Aldenham, which were held by the abbot of Westminster.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the Abbot of Westminster as holding 9 hides of land at Aldenham worth £8 during the reign of King Edward

(Williams & Martin 2000:375). That the land was heavily wooded is suggested by the fact that there was woodland for 800 pigs within these 9 hides as well as pasture and a mill. Another hide was held by Blaca of the Abbot of St Albans, on which there was woodland for 100 pigs This land passed to Geoffrey de Bec, who held it of Westminster Abbey after the Conquest (*ibid*:377).

3.2.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

The village core of Aldenham (HER 2684) was clearly well established in the medieval period. The present church (HER 4380) was up by the 15th century and the manor house (HER 715, 10779, 13097) appears to have been a multi-phase site now in the guise of Church Farm. The origins and history of Church Farm are not entirely clear and are further discussed in Section 3.2.5. The site of the manor house was excavated in 1970 during the construction of the Aldenham by-pass. Fragments of flue tile and pottery were recovered, and large quantities of 15th century pottery have also been found in fields immediately to the southeast of Aldenham village, suggesting settlement over a wider area than the present village.

The predominating feature of Aldenham is the number of outlying hamlets such as Patchetts Green, which were likely to reflect a combination of medieval land ownership and the wooded nature of the area. It is recorded in the Extent of Aldenham that William Patchet tenanted 10 acres in Patchetts Green in 1260 and Alice Forester held a plot of land called Patchetteswyk in 1316 (Robertson 1993: 44, 137)

The HER lists three medieval buildings in Patchetts Green. Apart from Patchetts Green Farmhouse (HER 4807) and Little Patchetts (HER 4808; see Section 3.3.4 below) is Delrow House (HER 13478), a Jacobethan style house incorporating a medieval hall house. This lies just 350m southeast of Little Patchetts.

3.2.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

After the dissolution Henry VIII granted the manor, rectory and advowson of the church to Ralph Stepneth in 1546 (Andrews 1935). According to the *Victoria County History* there was no manor-house before 1576 when a dispute arose between Robert Stepneth and the parish over his attempt to enclose 50 acres of one of the commons in order to build a manor as 'he had no convenient manor-house'. As was pointed out by Hunn & Hunn (1997), this does not prove that there was no such building, only that he considered it inadequate for his needs. Stepneth failed in his attempted enclosure and built to the south east of the church instead, on land that may well have had an earlier manor house. His son, Paul Stepneth, sold the manor to Edward Carey in 1588/9. The manor house was apparently re-built about 1590. The house was sold to Sir John Harby in 1642 who held it until 1664, when it was sold to Denzil Lord Holles (Brigg 1902: 190). It remained in the family until 1711 when it passed to a nephew (Thomas Pelham).

The Aldenham area was very well wooded until recent times and subject to a number of enclosures until the Aldenham Enclosure Act of 1803 (Fig. 7). In 1801 only 375 acres of common land was left to be enclosed (VCH online).

There is a post-medieval fishpond (HER 1371) approximately 720m northwest of Little Patchetts and the Three Compasses Public House (HER 13477) approximately 120m to the south east. Within the historic core of Aldenham is the workhouse (HER 9791) to the north of the church, and Delrow Almshouses (HER 11646) are located approximately 550m to the northeast of Little Patchetts.

3.2.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The most apparent impact of modern living on the study area is the construction of the Watford by-pass and the M1 in the 20th century (Figs. 5 & 8), which, along with the expansion of the developed landscape, have compromised the rural nature of Patchetts Green.

The only entry in the HER for the modern period is an hexagonal pill box (HER 6828), which is located approximately 500m to the south east of Little Patchetts.

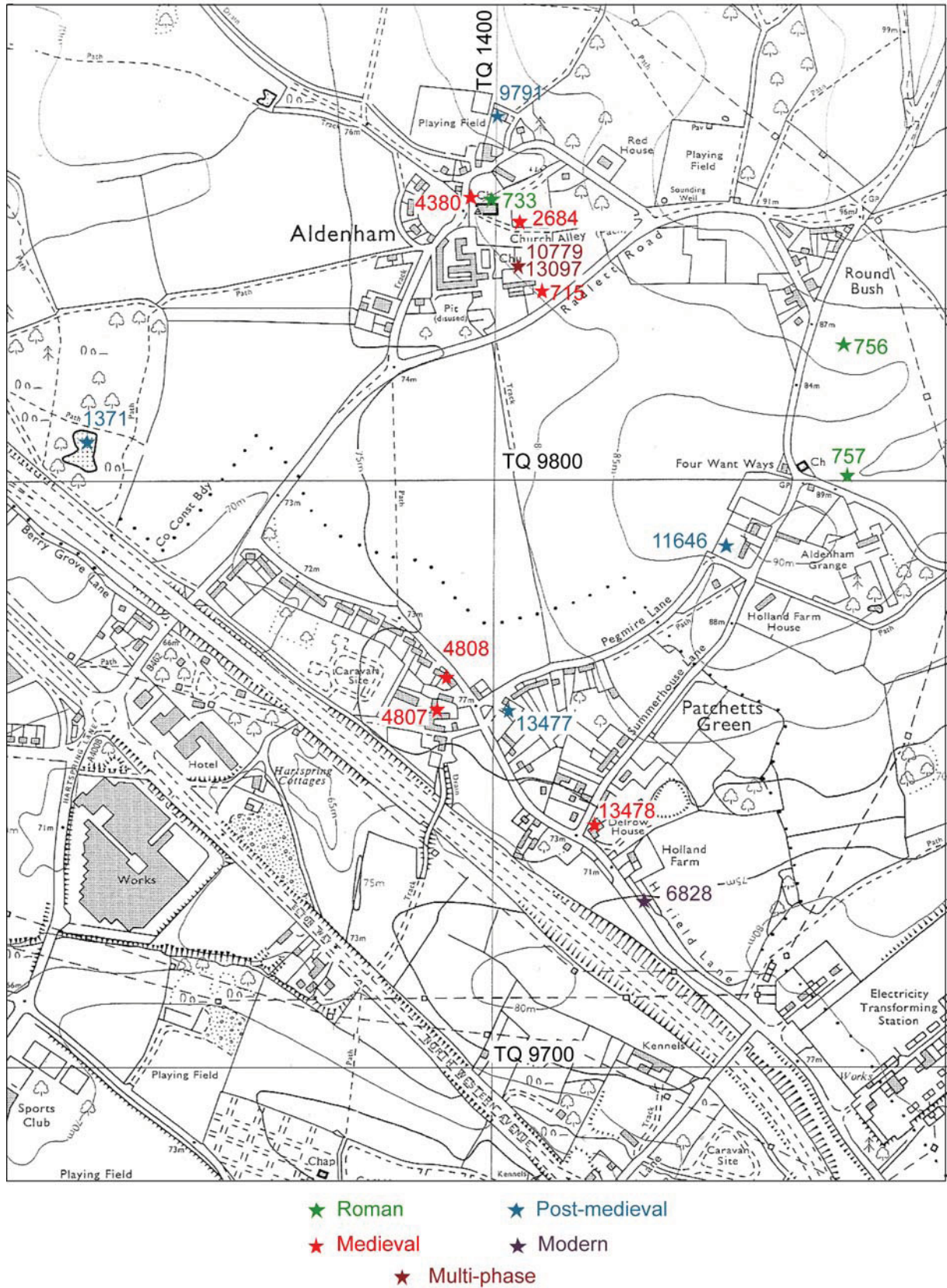


Figure 5: Archaeological sites in the Hertfordshire HER, shown on the 1975 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:10000).

3.3 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

3.3.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

The earliest record for Patchetts Green is the Extent of Aldenham, which informs us that William Patchet was a tenant here in 1260. Patchettswyk is mentioned in a similar document dated 1316 (Robertson 1993: 44, 137).

According to the Historic Environment Record Patchetts Green Farmhouse (HER 4807) dates from the 15th century and Little Patchetts (4808) was built c.1600. However, the architectural evidence suggests Little Patchetts could also date from the 15th century. No archaeological work has been undertaken on the site until now, and so no further archaeological evidence has been acquired to understand the medieval activity on the site.

3.3.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

A study by W. Newman Brown (1971) of the available documentary material has allowed him to reconstruct the ownership and family relationships of the individuals associated with Patchetts Green from John Cox in 1638 onwards. Unfortunately the relationship between Patchetts Green and Little Patchetts is far from clear although the proximity of the two buildings could suggest that they were at one time held by the same family. Certainly by the time of the Enclosure (1803) the two buildings were part of separate estates, with Patchetts Green Farmhouse being occupied by Nathan Hardnutt (Brown 1971:54).

The earliest cartographic evidence for Little Patchetts is the Drury & Andrew's plan of Hertfordshire in 1768 (Fig. 6), which is shown in greater detail on the Enclosure Map of 1803 (Fig. 7). It is unfortunate that the Enclosure reference number is illegible as it was not possible to identify the entry in the Enclosure Award. It is quite clear from the map, however, that it is a separate land holding to Patchetts Green Farmhouse.

The Tithe Map of 1839 again shows the building as being L-shaped (Fig.8) and it is listed as being owned by George Nichol and occupied by John Clarke. Interestingly Patchetts Green Farmhouse is not depicted and had presumably been bought out of the tithing system.

The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1898 shows Little Patchetts having a small extension to the northwest corner and another within the angle of the two ranges (Fig. 9). It was at this time a completely separate holding from Patchetts Green Farmhouse, a situation that was to change by 1914.

3.3.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The Ordnance Survey Plan of 1914 (Fig. 10) shows no changes to the building, but that it had become part of the Patchetts Green estate.

The 1934 map shows further changes in landholding, and indeed building use (Fig. 11). The house had clearly been divided into two cottages some time in the previous twenty years and the gardens at the back subdivided accordingly.

Possibly by 1961 and certainly by 1968 the two had been reunited to form a single property (Figs. 12-13). The small northern extension was still in place at this time and the western and eastern extensions, apart from the present porch, had also been constructed (Fig. 13). The listing description (see below) describes the bay window, which is likely to have been added after the cottages had been reunited.

The northern extension and the porch on the eastern side are late 20th century additions, as is the bay window in the south elevation.

Little Patchetts was listed in 1961 and the listing description is as follows:

Early C17, part brick cased in C19, altered C20. Timber frame, ground floor brick to front. Weatherboarded, tilehanging. Tiled roofs, some machine tiles. L shape: 1-bay hall and 3-bay cross wing. 2 storeys. 3 window front. Entrance to left of centre with C20 rectangular bay all under a bracketed hood. 2-light casement to left. 3 lights to right. Weatherboarded 1st floor with 2-light casements. Right end external C19 stack. Left end tilehung gable, exposed brick and C20 lean-to outshut. Extending to rear left is cross wing, weatherboarded with scattered casements. Original cross axial ridge stack on wing to rear of hall, massive base with a moulded cornice to a cluster of 5 diagonal shafts. Rear gable end, tilehanging over brick. Lean-to addition in inner angle of L. Interior not inspected.

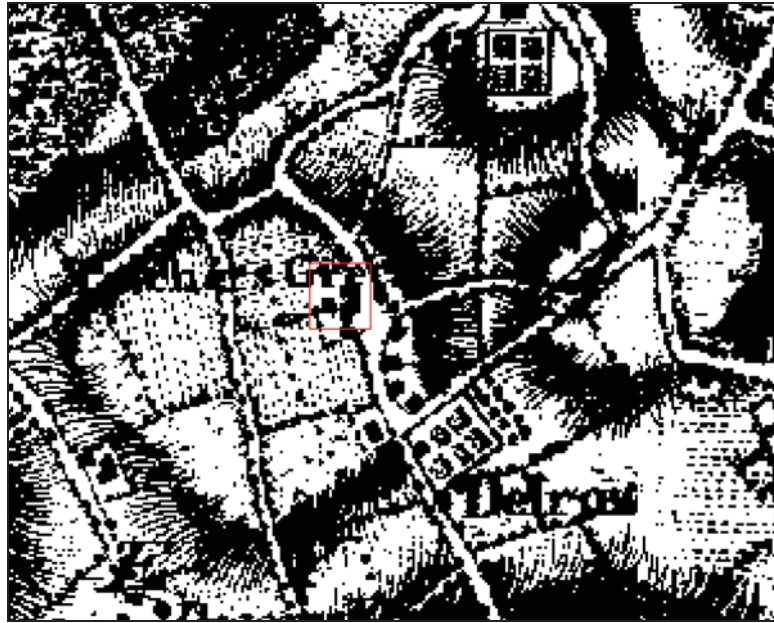


Figure 6: Drury & Andrews plan of Hertfordshire (1768) (not to scale)



Figure 7: Enclosure Map (1803) (not to scale)



Figure 8: Tithe Map (1839) (not to scale)

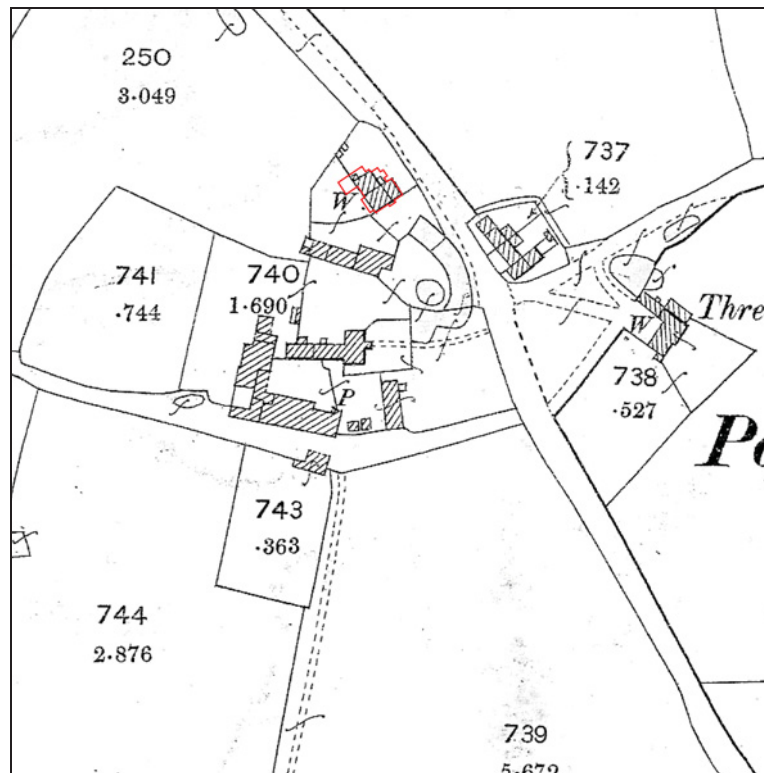


Figure 9: 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 25" to 1 mile)



Figure 10: 1914 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 25" to 1 mile)

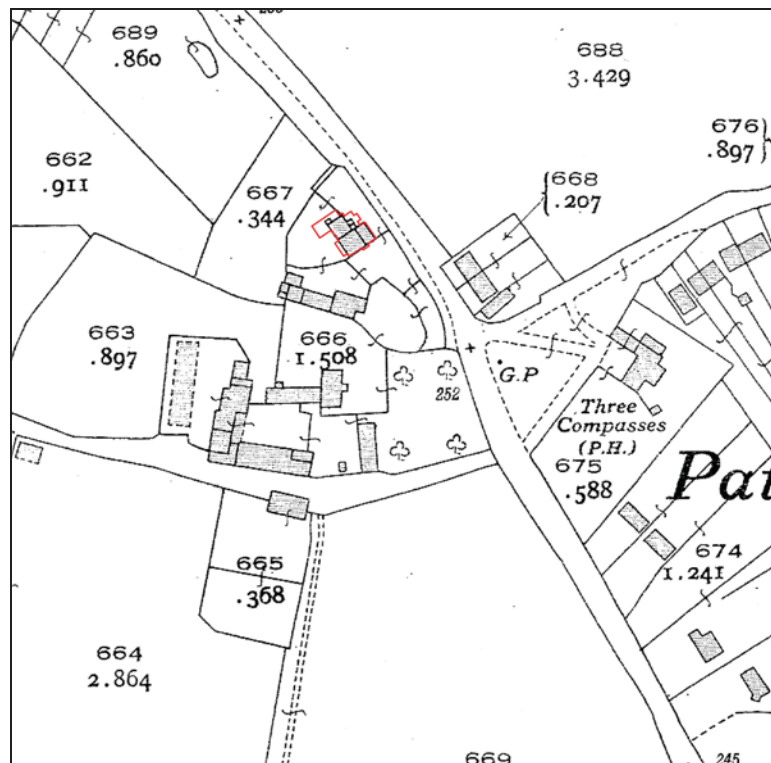


Figure 11: 1934 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 25" to 1 mile)

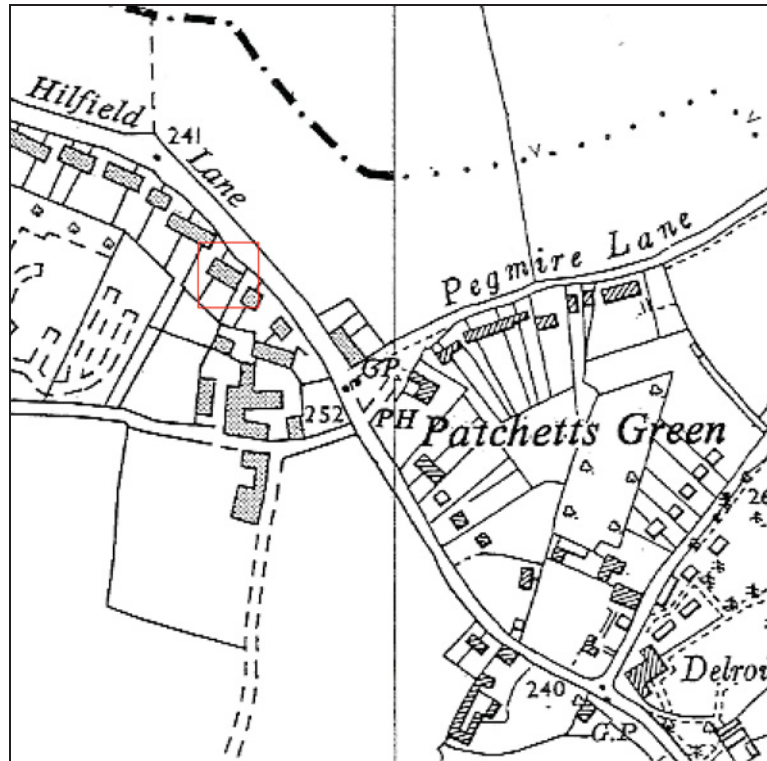


Figure 12: 1961 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1: 475)

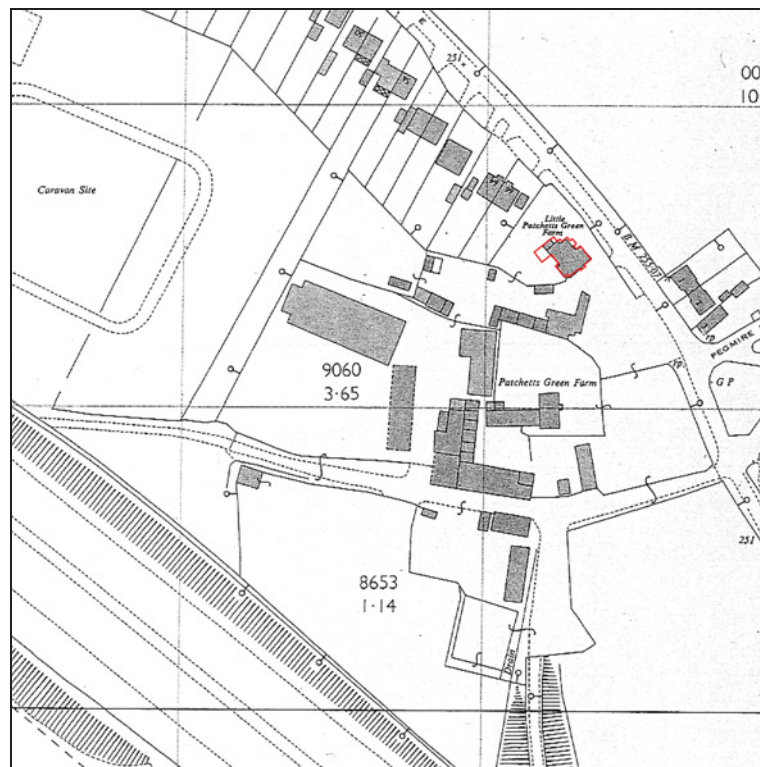


Figure 13: 1968 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1: 2500)

4. Walkover Survey

4.1 *Extent, Access & Present Use*

The site lies within a farm complex dating from the late medieval period and now comprising an Equestrian Centre. Little Patchetts is located on the northeastern periphery of the complex and is accessed by a private drive off Hilfield Road (Fig. 2).

The house itself is an immaculately maintained private residence with landscaped gardens to the south of the driveway and on all three sides of the building (Fig. 2; Plates 1-5).

4.2 *Services*

There is a full suite of services to the site.

5 Description

5.1 *General*

Little Patchetts is a detached, 2-storey timber framed building comprising a 3-bay south range, a medieval extension to the north of it (referred to here as the north range) and modern additions to the north, west and east. The roofs are all clay tiled and there is a large brick chimney stack with five diagonal shafts on the ridge and an external chimney to the east elevation. The building is partially weatherboarded and has been partially encased in brick. The building is orientated northwest to southeast, and the northeast elevation is taken as site north for the purposes of this report.

5.2 *South Elevation* (Fig. 14, Plate 1)

This is the front elevation of the property. The braced and ledged door, with its central window lies under a canopy that extends from the adjoining bay window to the east. There is a 3-light window at either end of the ground floor, a 3-light window in the centre of the first floor and a 2-light window to either side of it. Apart from the bay window, they all lie below soldier arches.

The first floor is weatherboarded, but the bricks in the ground floor have been left exposed and painted white. They measure approximately 21 x 10 x 6 cm (10¼ x 4 x 2½ inches) and are set in a Flemish Garden Bond. The bricks in the bay window are modern standard bricks set in a Stretcher Bond.

The south elevation of the northern extension is weatherboarded over a rendered dwarf supporting wall. It has two French doors flanked by single casement windows.

5.3 *West Elevation* (Fig.15, Plates 2-3)

There are two extensions to the west elevation; a small one at the southern end providing a pantry and small lobby and another at the northern end, which also extends along the north elevation. This houses a sitting room and office. The small extension to the south is weatherboarded over a dwarf supporting wall. It has a half glazed door with a single light window to the north of it and a 3-light window to the south that extends into the south elevation. The northern extension is also weatherboarded over a rendered dwarf supporting wall. It has a 2-light window on either side of the two French doors.

The west elevation of the north range is weatherboarded to the first floor and brickplastered and painted to the ground floor. There is a 3-light and a 2-light window on the ground floor and a 2-light and a single light window on the first floor.

The west elevation of the south range is brick built with tiles in the gable. The bricks are set in a Flemish Bond and have been heavily repointed.

There is a small chimney in the southwest corner that rises from the top of the ground floor. The southwest corner post is visible behind the brick wall at first floor level.

5.4 **East Elevation** (Fig. 16, Plate 4)

This has a single storey extension, which houses a bathroom and entrance porch. The extension is weatherboarded, as is the east elevation of the north range. The ground floor of the south range is brick and the first floor is plastered and painted.

There is a modern door in the porch and a single light casement in the north range on either side of the door at ground floor level. There is a single light window in the first floor of the south range.

There is a brick built chimney stack on the east elevation of the south range, which is set in a Flemish Bond and has been repointed.

5.5 **North Elevation** (Fig. 17, Plate 5)

The north elevation of the south range and the various extensions are all weatherboarded. The north elevation of the north range is brick and tile. The brickwork is in a Flemish Bond and has been repointed. The northeastern corner post is still visible. There is a 3-light window in the north extension and a 2-light window in the first floor of the north range.

5.6 **Common Internal Features**

All the windows are modern timber casements and the doors are modern braced and ledged with replica door furniture. All the walls are painted and all the rooms have plain skirting boards.

5.7 **Ground Floor** (Fig. 18)

Room G1 (Plates 7-13)

Size: 6.12 (into bay) × 6m, height 2.21m

Location: Southern end of building

Description: This is the main room in the south range and comprises the western two bays. It is entered by the front door in the south wall and has a door in the west wall to Room G2, another in the north wall to Room G3 and an opening in the east wall to the hall (G5). It is lit by two windows in the south wall, the eastern one of which is a modern bay window.

The remains of the western truss still show evidence for a door way into one of the former service rooms in the west end of the house. To the east of the truss is a single chamfered bridging beam and the ceiling is lath and plaster. The ceiling to the west of the truss is plasterboard and contains three narrower beams that are clearly a later insertion as the mortices for the earlier timbers are exposed in the west face of the binding beam. The area to the west of the truss is the kitchen with a sink beneath the window in the south wall and the cooking area along the west wall. The remainder of the room is a dining room with a large brick built inglenook fireplace in the north wall. This has a flagstone hearth and an iron grate. The brickwork is set in an English Bond.

The floor is a modern York stone floor, which extends into Rooms G2 and G3, both of which are service rooms. These are all on the same level, but there is a step up to Room G5.

Room G2

Size: 4.30 × 1.10m, height 2.31m

Location: In the western outshut

Description: This is a small lobby with a walk in pantry in the northern end and a large cupboard housing the boiler in the southern end. It has a modern half glazed door in the west wall with large corner window to the south of it.

Room G3

Size: 1.87 × 1.73m, height 2.29m

Location: North of G1

Description: This is a small laundry room with a 2-light window in the west wall, base cupboards along the south wall and eye level units along the north wall. The recess in the southeast corner of the room is filled by a large fridge/freezer.

Room G4 (Plates 14-15)

Size: 3.74 × 2.71m, height 2.16m

Location: East end of the south range

Description: This bedroom has a door in the north wall and a 3-light window in the south wall. The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is of lath and plaster. The south wall is brick built, but the others are stud walls. A corner post is exposed in the southwest corner of the room. There is a step up to Room G5.

Room G5 (Plates 16-17)

Size: 2.76 × 1.53m, height 1.96m

Location: North of Room G4

Description: This small room houses the modern staircase to the first floor. There is an opening to Room G6 in the north wall, where there is still some exposed timber framing. The staircase has an open balustrade and a cupboard beneath it in the east wall. The floor is modern timber.

Room G6 (Plate 18)

Size: 3.43 × 2.20m, height 2.17m

Location: North of Room G5

Description: This room lies within the eastern extension to the house and has a single light window in the east wall and a small porch to the north of it. There is a door in the north wall to the WC (G7) and an opening in the northern end of the west wall to Room G7. The floor is modern timber and the ceiling is plastered and painted.

Room G7

Size: 2.17 × 1.26m, height 2.23m

Location: North of G6

Description: This WC is lit by a single light window in the east wall. It has a walk in shower to the left of the door and deep shelves in the wall to the north of it. The WC and basin are ranged along the north wall. The floor is modern timber and the ceiling is plastered and painted.

Room G8 (Plates 19-23)

Size: 5.08 × 4.12m, height 2.20m

Location: In the north range to the north of G1

Description: This is a family room with a large inglenook fireplace in the south wall. This is built in an English Bond set in cement mortar, and has a flagged hearth. The lintel has run out stops and there is a large timber above this supporting the bridging beam, which has deep roll moulding.

There is an opening in the east wall to Room G6 and another in the west wall to Room G9. There is a 2-light window in the east wall that has been inserted into the exposed close studding. Another (3-light) window is located in the west wall.

It has a modern timber floor and a lath and plaster ceiling.

Room G9 (Plates 24-26)

Size: 4.0 × 3.97m, height 3.0m

Location: Within the northern extension west of Room G8

Description: This is sitting room with a flagstone floor and exposed timbers in the ceiling. There is a step up to Rooms G8 and G10. There are double French doors in the south and west walls with single light windows on either side of them. There is also a single door to Room G10, which is the entire width of the opening.

Room G10 (Plates 27)

Size: 3.76 × 1.77m, height 2.70m

Location: North of Room G8

Description: This also lies in the northern extension and has a 3-light window in the north wall and a single light window in the east wall. The ceiling is plastered and the floor carpeted. It currently functions as a study.

5.8 **First Floor** (Fig. 19)

Room F1 (Plates 28-30)

Size: 7.93 × 1.51m, height 2.26m (max)

Location: Northern part of the south range

Description: This is the landing with the stairs and a single light window in the eastern end and a built in cupboard at the western end. The floor of the eastern bay is a step lower than that elsewhere.

The trusses with their gently sloping jowlposts are clearly visible along the length of the landing, as is the timberwork associated with the southeastern corner of the north range. Later repair work is evident in the metal clamp and bracket in the first truss from the east. The pintle in the west face of the westernmost jowlpost is all that is left of an earlier door.

Room F2 (Plates 31-32)

Size: 3.87 × 2.80m, height 2.41m

Location: Eastern end of the south range

Description: This is a bedroom with a 2-light window in the south wall and the door in the north wall. The exposed timberwork includes the sloping jowlpost in the west wall and a vertical post in the centre of the east wall. There is also a narrow vertical post to the right of centre in the west wall and a raking strut above the exposed tiebeam.

The walls are painted with murals to the east and west walls. The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is lath and plaster.

Room F3 (Plates 33-36)

Size: 4.22 × 3.94m, height 2.41m

Location: Centre bay of the south range

Description: This has exposed timberwork on all sides, with a gently sloping jowlpost in the southwest corner with a run out stop. The wallplate in the south wall has an edge halved scarf joint with square abutments. These were commonly used up to the end of the 16th century.

There are built in cupboards to either side of the door in the north wall and a 3-light window in the south wall. The floor is carpeted over timber boards and the ceiling is partitioned and painted.

Room F4 (Plates 37-39)

Size: 4.18 × 2.26m, height 2.25m

Location: Western bay of the south range

Description: This is the family bathroom with a walk in shower in the northwest corner, a freestanding bath along the west wall and a basin to the south of the 2-light window in the south wall. The tiebeam in the east wall has mortices for the former joists and a vertical post rises from the tiebeam in the west wall. The close studding in the east wall is still exposed, as is the jowlpost in the southeast corner.

The walls are painted and a mural has been added to the west wall. The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is lath and plaster.

Room F5 (Plates 40-45)

Size: 5.26 × 3.94m, height 3.49m

Location: In the north range

Description: This is accessed by a passage to the east of the chimney breast. The timberwork consists of close studding with internal tension braces at the northern end. There is a blocked mullion window in the east wall and a modern 2-light window in the north and west walls. The ceiling is hipped with exposed timbers with braces to the north.

There is a brick built fireplace in the south wall that appears to be relatively modern with a built in cupboard to the east of it. A door to the east of the cupboard opens into the access passage and another to the west of it to the en suite bathroom (F6). There is also a blocked door to F6 to the west of the present one.

The floor is boarded with what could be the original timbers.

Room F6 (Plates 46-48)

Size: 2.21 × 1.79m, height 2.13m

Location: Southwest corner of the north range

Description: This ensuite bathroom has exposed timbers in the walls except the eastern one, which is the brick built chimney breast. There is a blocked mullion window in the west wall and a modern single light casement to the south of it. A metal

clamp to the southwest post provides additional structural support to the join between the wing and the south range.

The bath is located along the south wall, the basin against the east wall and the WC against the west wall. The floor is carpeted and the ceiling is lath and plaster with a hatch to the roof space.



Plate 1: South elevation



Plate 2: West elevation from the NW



Plate 3: West elevation from the SW



Plate 4: East elevation



Plate 5: North elevation



Plate 6: Chimney detail



Plate 7: Room G1: east wall



Plate 8: Room G1: east end of north wall



Plate 9: Room G1: west end of north wall



Plate 10: Room G1: west wall



Plate 11: Room G1: west end of south wall



Plate 12: Room G1: east end of south wall



Plate 13: Room G1: door to former service room



Plate 14: Room G4: south wall



Plate 15: Room G4: north wall



Plate 16: Room G5: east wall



Plate 17: Room G5 looking north



Plate 18: Room G6: south wall



Plate 19: Room G8: west wall



Plate 20: Room G8: north wall



Plate 21: Room G8: east wall



Plate 22: Room G8: south wall



Plate 23: Room G8: moulding detail



Plate 24: Room G9: west wall



Plate 25: Room G9: east wall



Plate 26: Room G9: south wall



Plate 27: Room G10: looking south



Plate 28: Room F1: east wall



Plate 29: Room F1: looking west



Plate 30: Room F1: looking east



Plate 31: Room F2: south wall



Plate 32: Room F2: northwest corner



Plate 33: Room F3: east wall



Plate 34: Room F3: west wall



Plate 35: Room F3: north wall



Plate 36: Room F3: south wall



Plate 37: Room F4: south wall



Plate 38: Room F4: close studding in north wall



Plate 39: Room F4: west wall detail



Plate 40: Passage to Room F5



Plate 41: Room F5: north wall



Plate 42: Room F5: south wall



Plate 43: Room F5: west wall



Plate 44: Room F5: east wall



Plate 45: Room F5: fire detail



Plate 46: Room F6: south wall



Plate 47: Room F6: south east corner detail



Plate 48: Room F6: former window in east wall

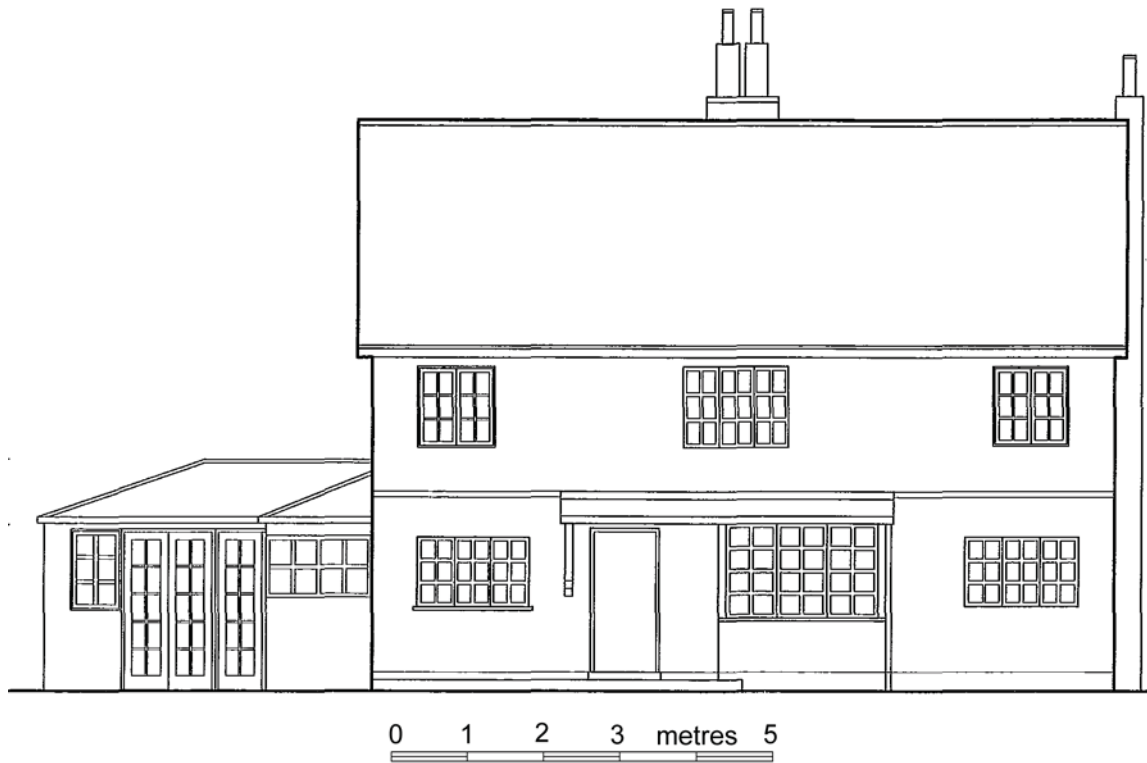


Figure 14: South elevation (scale 1:100)



Figure 15: West elevation (scale 1:100)

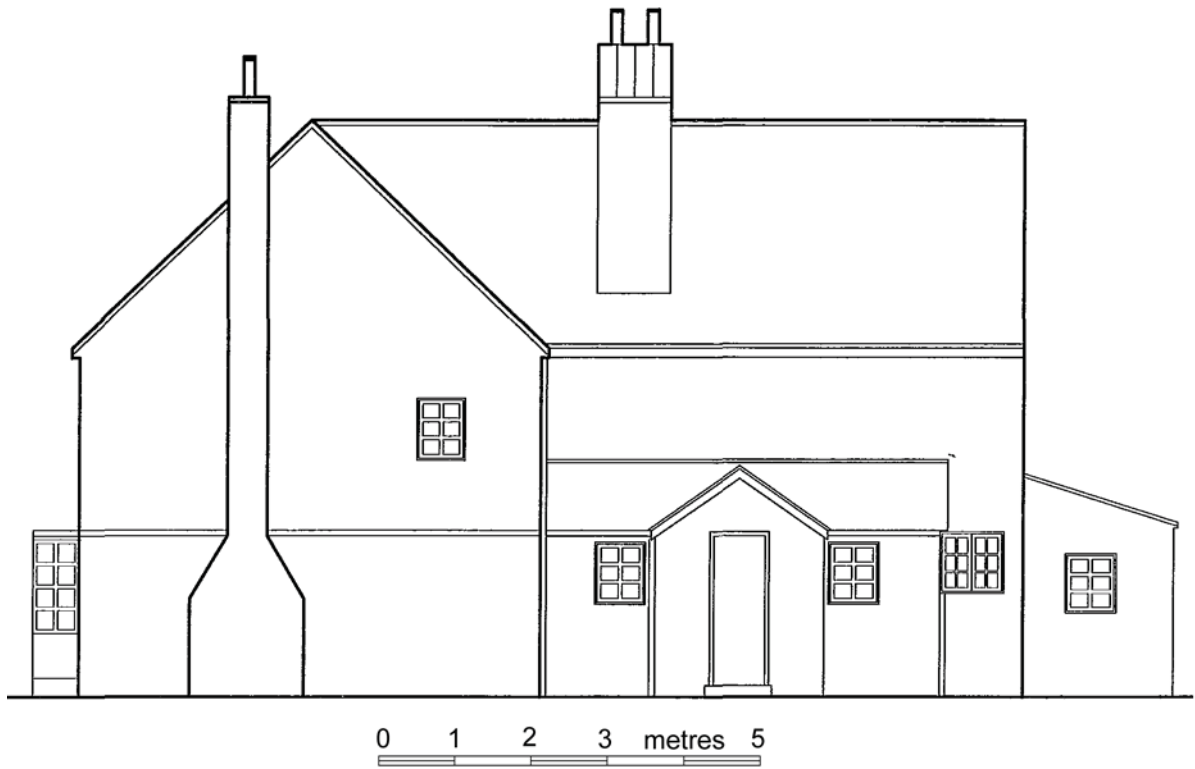


Figure 16: East elevation (scale 1:100)



Figure 17: North elevation (scale 1:100)

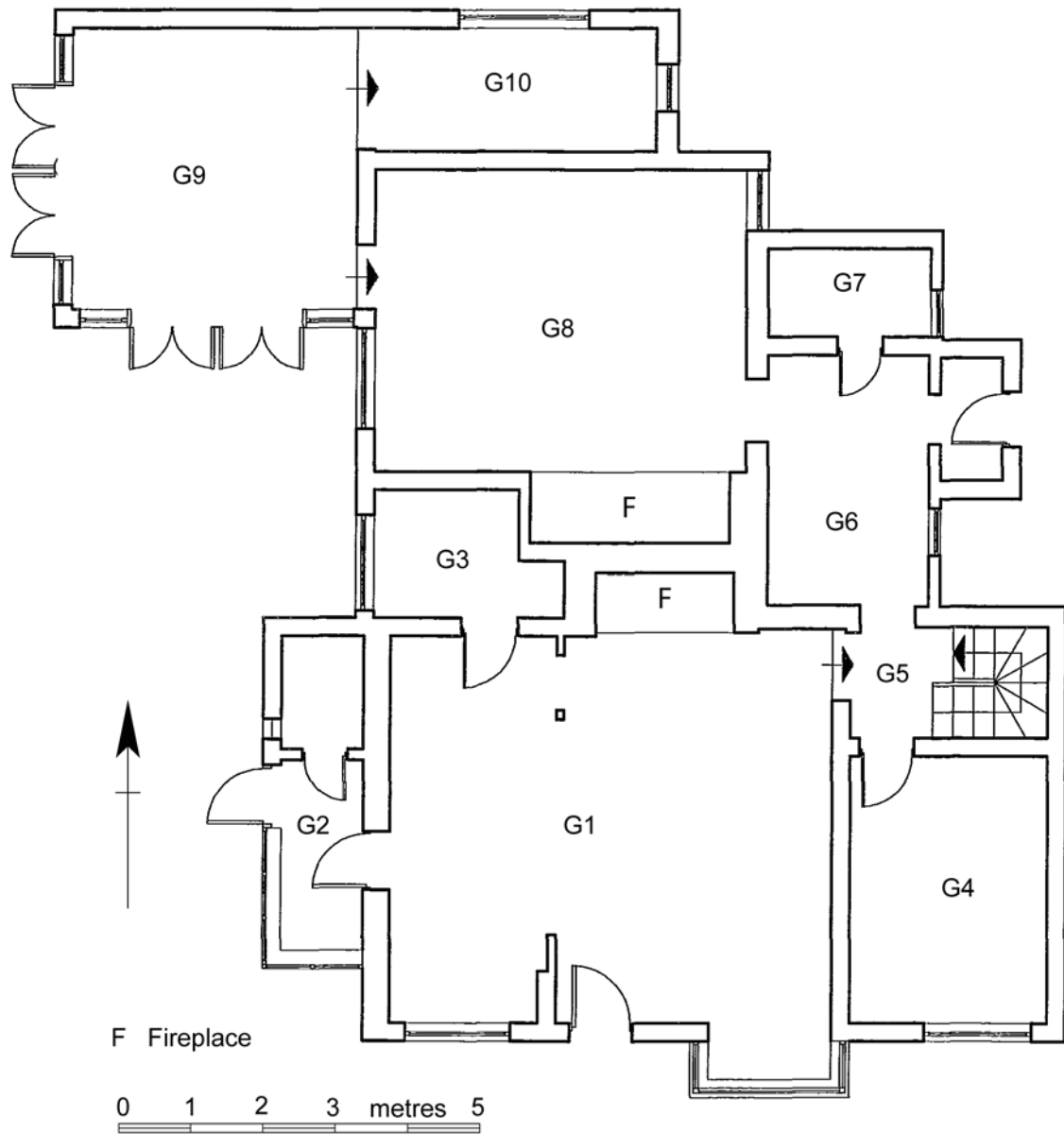


Figure 18: Ground floor plan (scale 1:100)

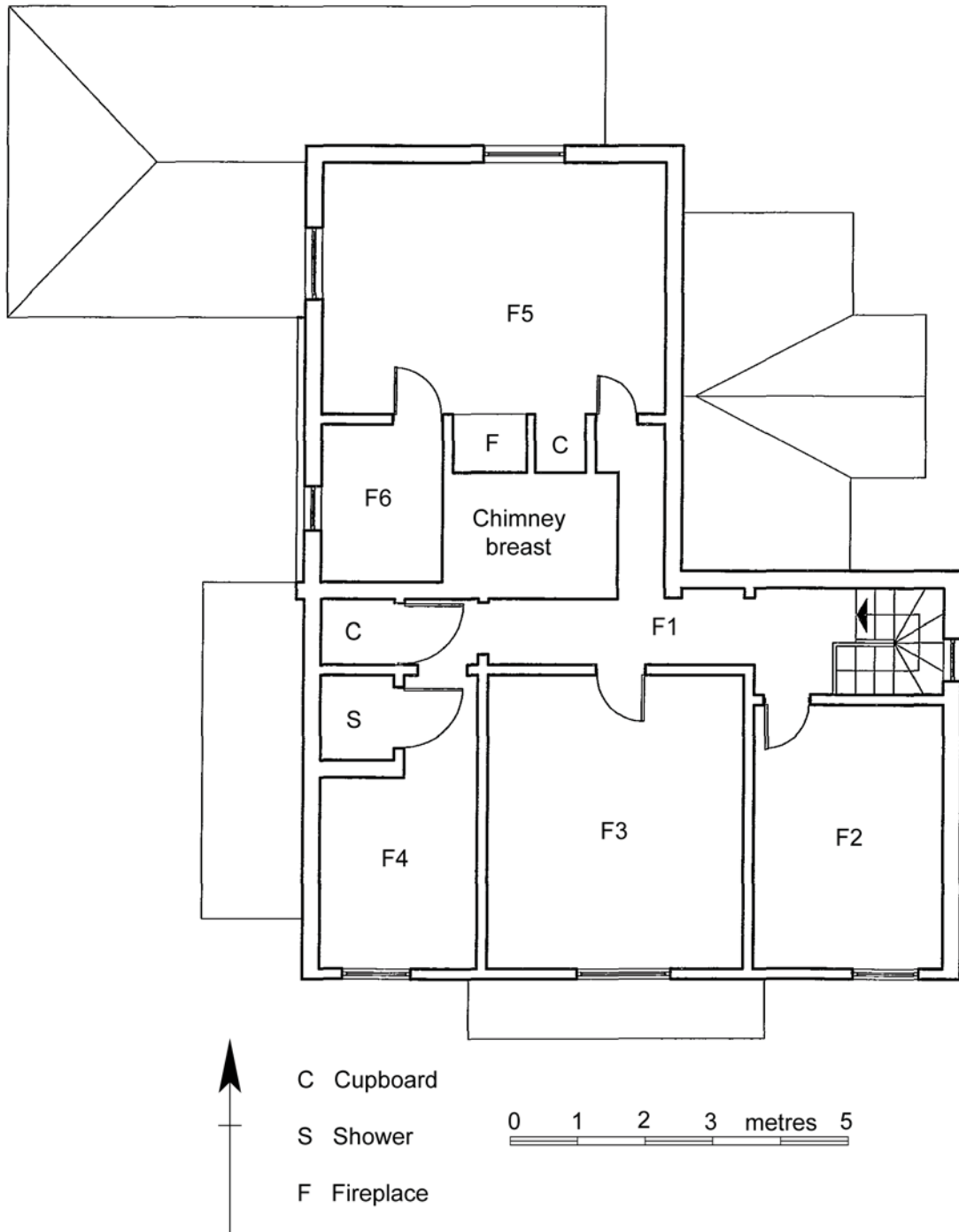


Figure 19: First floor plan (scale 1:100)

6 Statutory Constraints on Development

6.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

6.2 *Conservation Areas*

Aldenham lies within one of the Borough Conservation Areas.

6.3 *Areas of Archaeological Significance*

Little Patchetts is not located within an Area of Archaeological Significance.

6.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

Little Patchetts is not located within or affected by any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

7 Conclusions

7.1 *The site*

7.1.1 The earliest archaeological evidence for the Patchetts Green area are the Roman finds at Church Farm, Aldenham and the building material in the church fabric as well as that found at Round Bush. Whilst these suggest that there may have been a settlement in the vicinity, the nature and extent of this occupation has yet to be established. Similarly the suggestion that these few Roman finds on a medieval site could indicate settlement continuity may be rather premature. The Saxon period presents an archaeological vacuum and an historical document of dubious origin. There is still little of substance to establish a robust chronology of Aldenham and its impact on the neighbouring hamlet of Patchetts Green. All that can be said with certainty is that there is likely to have been human activity in Patchetts Green prior to the medieval period, which may or may not have left a mark in the archaeological record.

7.1.2 Little Patchetts lies within a complex of buildings that date from the later medieval period. The buildings within the complex, including Little Patchetts (discussed in more detail below), have been considerably added to and remodelled over the centuries. In addition, the land has been extensively altered to provide the present gardens, access routes, services and facilities for the equestrian centre. This extensive remodelling could well have truncated or destroyed any medieval or pre-medieval archaeological features on the site. The risk of encountering any archaeological features during the proposed development may be considered to be low.

7.2 *Little Patchetts House*

7.2.1 The close studding, substantial timber frame and the edge halved scarf joint would suggest that the south range, which was originally a cross passage house, is no later than the 15th century (Fig. 20). The western bay is likely to have been 2 storeys from the outset, as is suggested by the close studding in the east wall of the bathroom (F4) and the empty mortices in the west face of the frame at both ground and first floor level. The original floors were replaced at a later date. There is no evidence to indicate whether the central and eastern bays were also originally 2 storeys high, but the plain bridging beam in the central bay suggests that there may have been an open hall for at least some time. Certainly Room G5 is a later creation, which has subsequently been further remodelled to incorporate the higher floor and modern staircase.

7.2.2 The fireplace in G1 would appear to be a late medieval addition, if not part of the original build, and the north range is clearly no later than the first half of the 16th century. What is of interest is that the addition of the north range with its large inglenook fireplace created a room (G3) that could have functioned as a lobby entry. If this were the case, the interior of the south range would have required considerable re-arrangement as the door from the lobby would originally have opened into the service room rather than a reception room. This

in turn could have led to the subdivision of the eastern bay and the insertion of the upper floor.

- 7.2.3 The English Heritage listing description of the north range as a hall is rather misleading, as the term *hall* in a medieval structure suggests the most important room of the building, which was generally open to the roof. The north range at Little Patchetts was always a 2-storey building, as the mullion windows in the first floor attest, and its location makes it unlikely to have been able to function as the focal centre of the building. It is more likely to have been a parlour with first floor solar or chamber. What is of interest is whether this was purpose built for the site and added to the original 3-bay house or whether this was part of another building before being re-used here. The juxtaposition of the two ranges with the first floor passage to the east of the chimney breast appears to be rather clumsy for a purpose built structure. In addition, the ideal for a purpose built add on would surely be for it to fit exactly to the frame of the original build. In this case the width of the north range is somewhat less than the width of the western two bays, so the east wall falls short of the vertical post dividing the eastern two bays. On balance, therefore, it would seem that the north range was originally part of a different building and was added to the south range when more accommodation was required.
- 7.2.4 The fireplaces and central chimney stack, which are not likely to be earlier than the first half of the 16th century give an indication of when the north range may have been added.
- 7.2.5 The brickwork in the west wall of the south range appears to be 19th century, as does that in the eastern chimney, which no longer has an associated fireplace. The exposed section of the southwestern corner post shows that the brick walls largely encase the earlier timber framing rather than being infill, and was clearly one of several repair/maintenance projects over the centuries. More recent work on the original building fabric is visible in the extensive use of cement mortar in the internal and external brickwork.
- 7.2.6 Although there has been extensive modernisation of the interior of the building, it has clearly retained sufficient integrity for the origin and development of the structure to be quite evident. The development proposals for the property also appear to respect the original layout, with the exception of the loss of the east wall in Room G1. If the hypothesis of the use of Room G3 as a lobby entry is correct, the proposed opening of G3 to G8 re-introduces an historical feature in the building. In addition, the replacement of the single storey extension to the east of the north range with the proposed 2-storey extension does not appear to impact on the historic fabric of the building. The addition of a new conservatory along the west elevation, replacing the current extension housing Rooms G9 and G10 appears to have little negative impact on the historical fabric of the west wall of the north range, as the ground floor window in Room G9 that will be removed is a modern installation.

7.3 **Mitigation proposals**

- 7.3.1 The paucity of archaeological remains in the vicinity, the heavily wooded nature of the landscape until fairly recent times and the extensive redevelopment of the equestrian centre would suggest that there is a low potential for encountering archaeological remains during the proposed development, unless any deep excavations for soakaways or similar are required.
- 7.3.2 The works to the house itself are likely to expose more of the historic fabric of north and east elevations of the north range. This could provide further clues to the origin and chronology of the building and it may be considered useful to record the timberwork once exposed.
- 7.3 The framework for the management of archaeological issues in the planning system is currently set out in the documents PPG 15 *Planning and the Historic Environment* and PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

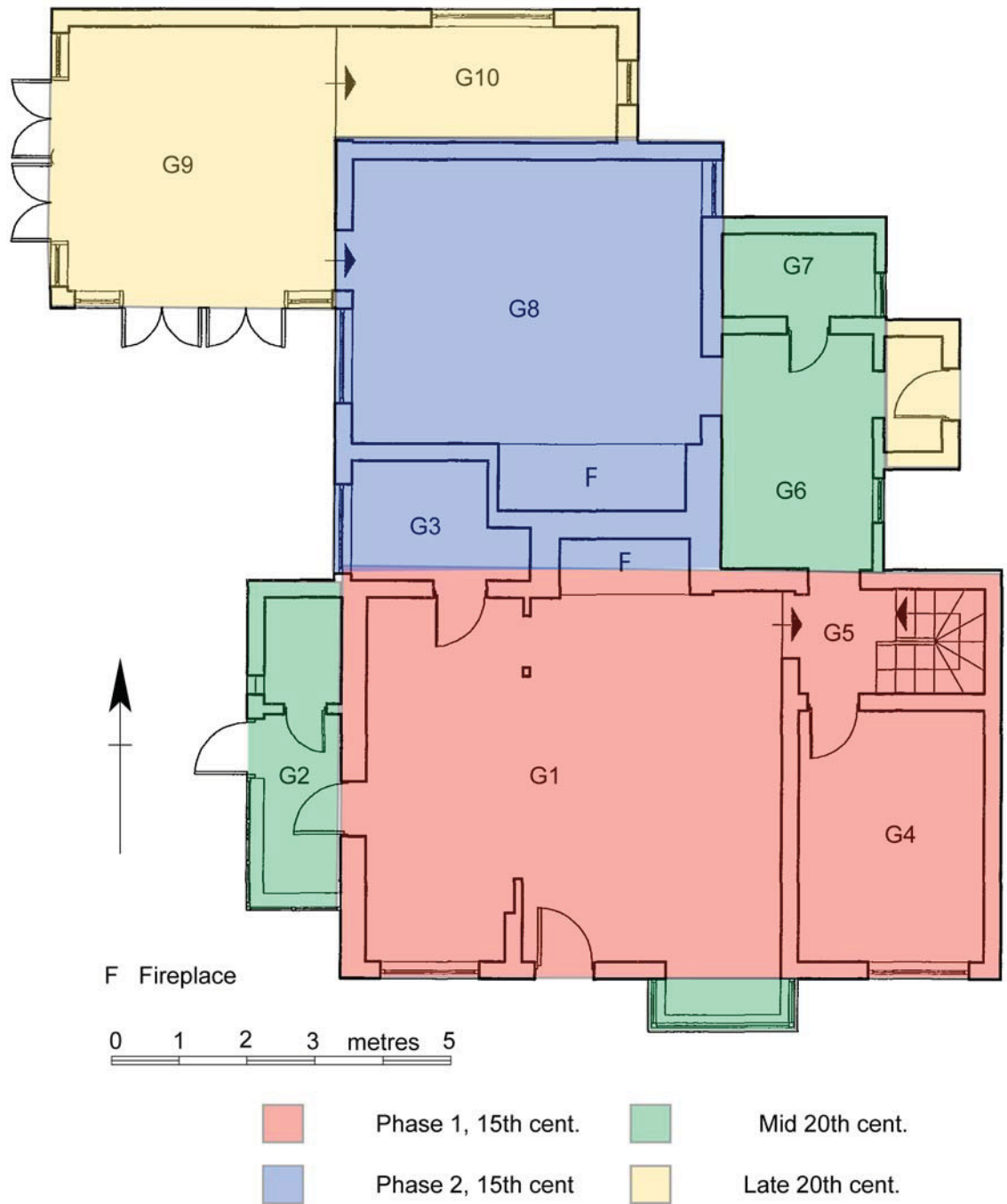


Figure 20: Phase plan (scale 1:100)

8 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Radical Development Ltd on behalf of Mr D McTaggart. The writer is grateful to Anna Broadbent for her assistance. Thanks are also due to Andy Instone for monitoring the project on behalf of the local planning authority, Isobel Thompson for providing the HER information and the staff at Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) for their help with the background research.

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

9 Archive

9.1 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.

9.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

10 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:

- Andrews, H. C. 1935: The Stepneth family of St Albans and Aldenham manor, Herts.in *St Albans and Hertfordshire Architecture and Archaeology Society Transactions*, 317-24.
- Brown, B. 2000 *Aldenham – the forgotten parish* Private publication
- Brown, R.J. 1982 *English Farmhouses* Robert Hale (London)
- Brown, R.J. 1986 *Timber Framed Buildings of England* Robert Hale (London)
- Brown, W. Newman 1971 *Wider Reconstitution Local Population Studies No. 7*
- Brunskill, R.W. 1982r *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture* Faber Paperbacks (London)
- Brunskill, R.W. 1992 *Traditional Buildings of Britain* Victor Gollancz Ltd (London)
- Dury, A. & Andrews, J. 1768: *A Topographical map of Hartford-shire*. Hertfordshire Publications
- Hertsmere Official Guide (no date)
- Hunn, J.R. & Hunn, A. 1997 *An Archaeological Mitigation Report on Church Farm Aldenham* (ASC)
- Page, W. (ed) 1908 *A History of the County of Hertford: volume 2*, pp. 149-161.
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43264&strquery=aldenham>. Date accessed: 28 March 2008.
- Robertson, D. 1993 *The History of the Manor of Aldenham in Hertfordshire* Europa Books (Watford)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Williams, A & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2003 *Domesday Book: a complete translation*
London:Penguin Classics

Wood, M. 1981 *The English Medieval House* Ferndale (London)

Maps

(HALS= Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies)

Drury & Andrews 1768

Enclosure Map (1803)

HALS QS/E/3

Enclosure Award (1803)

HALS QS/E/2

Tithe Map (1839)

HALS DSA4/3/2

Tithe Award (1840)

HALS DSA4/3/1

Ordnance Survey Map 1898

XLIV.3

Ordnance Survey Map 1914

XLIV.3

Ordnance Survey Map 1961

TQ19 NW

Ordnance Survey Map 1975

TQ19 NW

Ordnance Survey Map 1968

TQ1297 - 1397

Appendix 1: Hertfordshire HER entries

HER No	NGR	Period	Type	Description
715	TQ 141 983	Medieval	Building	Probable medieval manor house of Aldenham
733	TQ 139 984	Roman	Findspot	Roman brick noted in church fabric
756	TQ 146 982	Roman	Findspot	Roman tile, Round Bush, Aldenham
757	TQ 148 980	Roman	Findspot	Roman tile, Aldenham Grange
1371	TQ 133 981	Post-medieval	Fishpond	Post-medieval rectangular fishpond
2684	TQ 1405 9845	Medieval	Village	Medieval village of Aldenham
4380	TQ 1399 9848	Medieval	Building	15th century parish church containing some Roman marterial in its fabric
4807	TQ 139 976	Medieval	Building	Patchetts Green Farm. 15th century farmhouse with 17th century barns
4808	TQ 1392 9765	Medieval	Building	Little Patchetts Green Farm. Timber framed farmhouse of c.1600
6828	TQ 1425 9727	Modern	Pillbox	Pillbox
9791	TQ 1401 9862	Post-medieval	Building	Former 18th century workhouse. Converted to an inn in 1835 and later to a terrace of 9 cottages. Now 4 cottages
10779	TQ 1404 9836	Multi-phase	Occupation	Roman and medieval occupation at Church Farm, Aldenham
11646	TQ 1442 9787	Post-medieval	Building	Delrow (Platt's) almshouses, built 1864-5 for the Brewers Company.
13097	TQ 13939 98396	Post-medieval	Building	Post-medieval farmhouse which may have succeeded the medieval manor of Aldenham
13477	TQ 14030 97605	Post-medieval	Building	Three Compasses Public House. Late 17th century house now a pub.
13478	TQ 14170 97408	Medieval	Building	Medieval hall house now an L-shaped Jacobethan style building

Appendix 2: Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1045/ALP			Site Name: Little Patchetts, Aldenham
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	South elevation
2	X	X	West elevation from the northwest
3	X	X	West elevation from the southwest
4	X	X	North elevation from the northwest
5	X	X	North elevation from the northeast
6	X	X	East elevation from the southeast
7	X	X	East elevation from the northeast
8	X	X	Central chimney stack
9	X	X	Room G1: east wall
10	X	X	Room G1: eastern end of north wall
11	X	X	Room G1: western end of north wall
12	X	X	Room G1: west wall
13	X	X	Room G1: eastern end of south wall
14	X	X	Room G1: western end of south wall
15	X	X	Room G1: detail of beams
16	X	X	Room G1: former door in western truss
17	X	X	Room G2: pantry
18	X	X	Room G4: south wall
19	X	X	Room G4: north wall
20	X	X	Room G5: stairs
21	X	X	Room G5: looking north
22	X	X	Room G6: north wall
23	X	X	Room G6: south wall
24	X	X	Room G8: west wall
25	X	X	Room G8: north wall
26	X	X	Room G8: east wall
27	X	X	Room G8: opening in east wall
28	X	X	Room G8: south wall
29	X	X	Room G8: beam detail
30	X	X	Room G9: west wall
31	X	X	Room G9: south wall
32	X	X	Room G9: east wall
33	X	X	Room G10: looking east
34	X	X	Room F1: east wall
35	X	X	Room F2: south wall
36	X	X	Room F2: north wall
37	X	X	Room F1: looking west
38	X	X	Room F1: looking east
39	X	X	Room F3: east wall
40	X	X	Room F3: south wall
41	X	X	Room F3: west wall
42	X	X	Room F3: north wall
43	X	X	Room F4: south wall
44	X	X	Room F4: north wall
45	X	X	Room F4: detail
46	X	X	Room F1: passage to Room F5

47	X	X	Room F5: western end of south wall
48	X	X	Room F5: eastern end of south wall
49	X	X	Room F5: fireplace detail
50	X	X	Room F5: west wall
51	X	X	Room F5: north wall
52	X	X	Room F5: east wall
53	X	X	Room F5: roof looking east
54	X	X	Room F5: roof looking west
55	X	X	Room F5: former window in east wall
56	X	X	Room F6: south wall
57	X	X	Room F5: coat of arms
58	X	X	Room F6: detail of timberwork in southwest corner
59	X	X	Room F6: former window in west wall

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

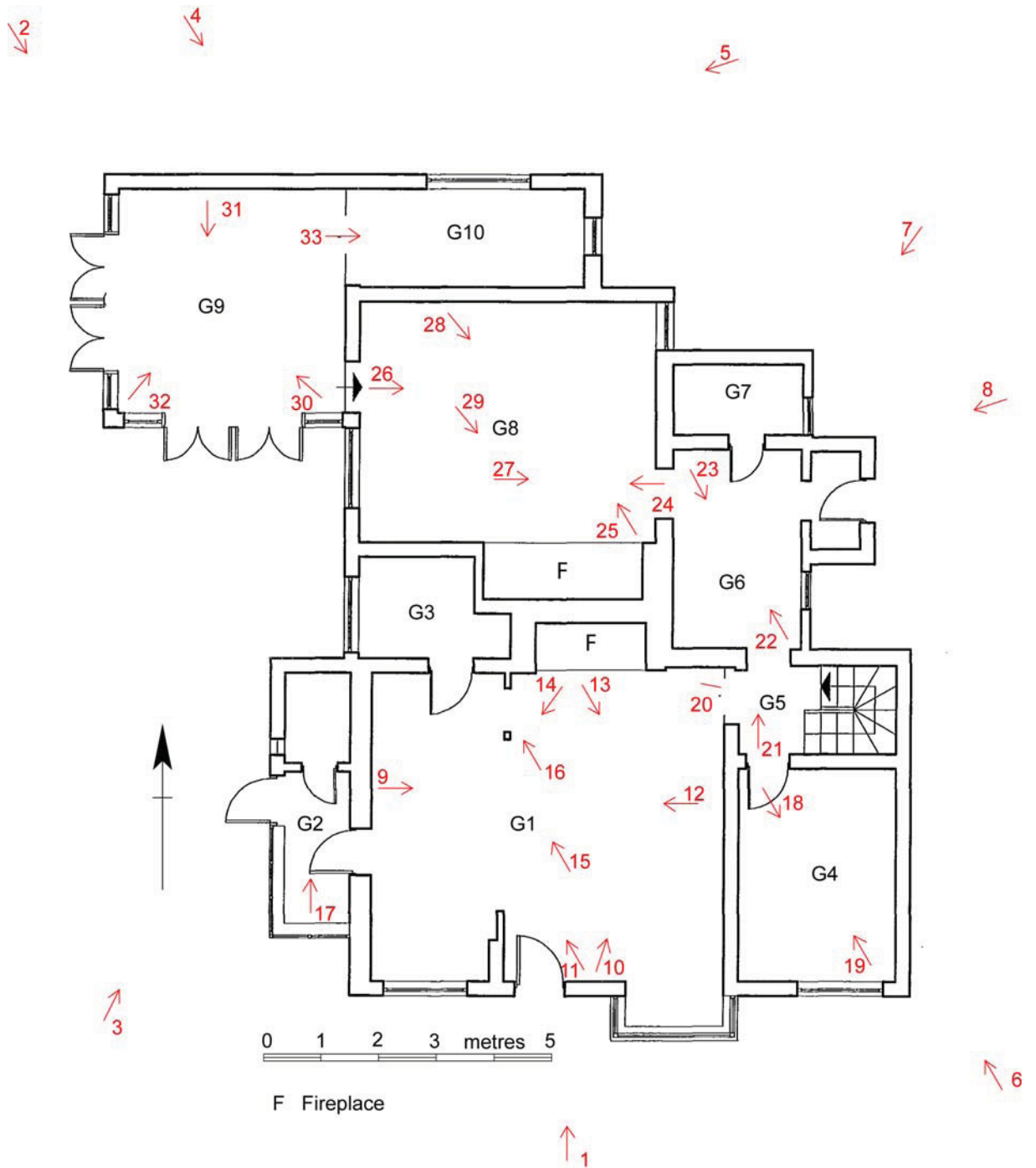


Figure 21: Ground floor photo plan (scale 1:100)

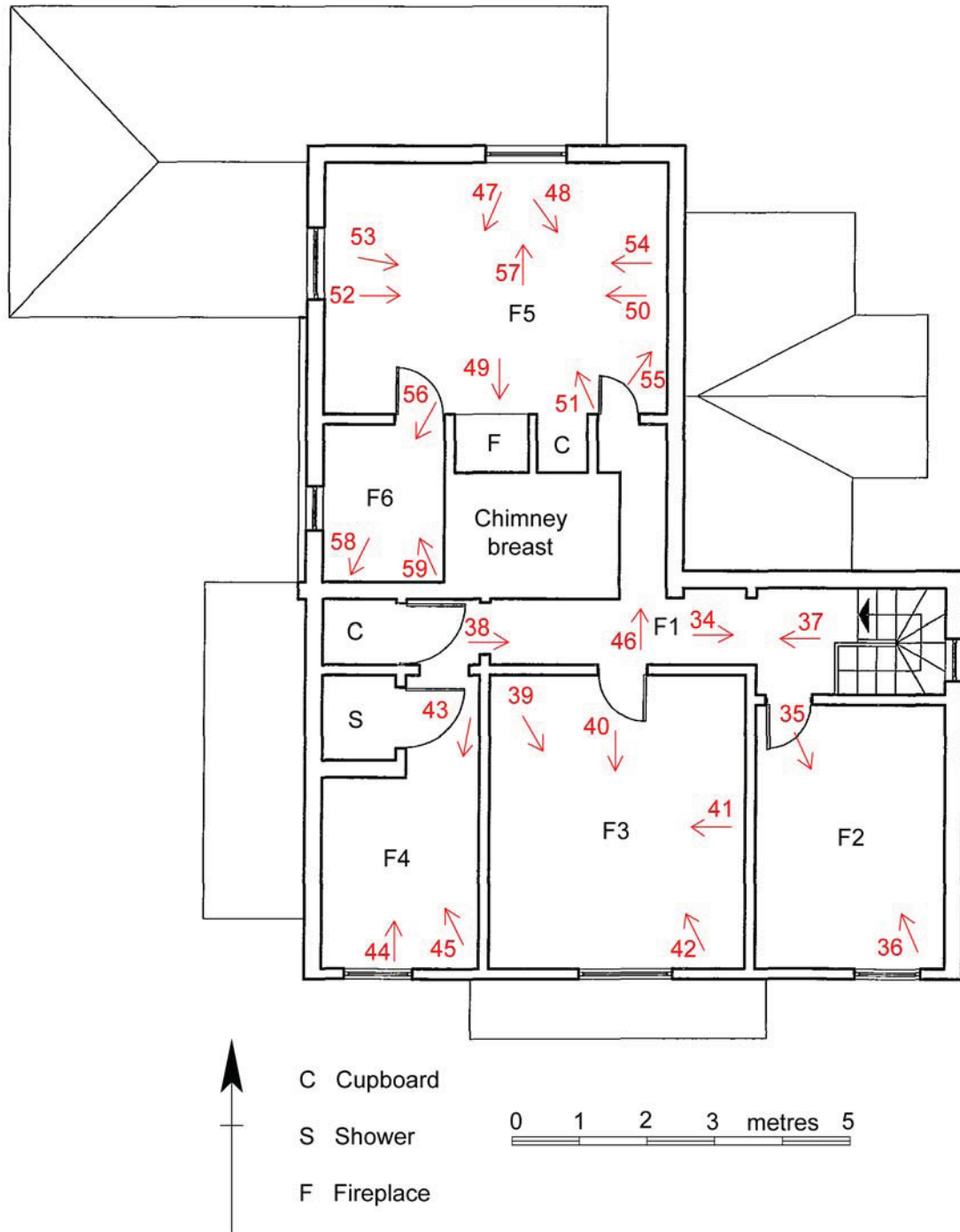


Figure 22: First floor photo plan (scale 1:100)



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



Shot 15



Shot 16



Shot 17



Shot 18



Shot 19



Shot 20



Shot 21



Shot 22



Shot 23



Shot 24



Shot 25



Shot 26



Shot 27



Shot 28



Shot 29



Shot 30



Shot 31



Shot 32



Shot 33



Shot 34



Shot 35



Shot 36



Shot 37



Shot 38



Shot 39



Shot 40



Shot 41



Shot 42



Shot 43



Shot 44



Shot 45



Shot 46



Shot 47



Shot 48



Shot 49



Shot 50



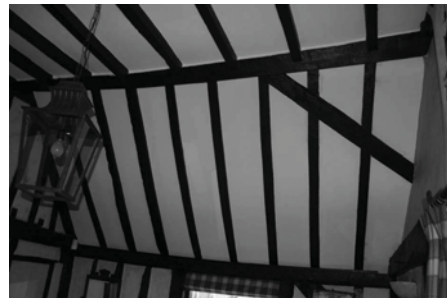
Shot 51



Shot 52



Shot 53



Shot 54



Shot 55



Shot 56



Shot 57



Shot 58



Shot 59

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Little Patchetts, 72 Hilfield Avnue, Aldenham		
Short Description:	<p>In March 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a desk based and historic building assessments of 'Little Patchetts', 72 Hilfield Lane, Aldenham, Hertfordshire in order to inform proposals for the development of the house.</p> <p>There is archaeological evidence to suggest that Aldenham was first settled in the 1st century AD, but little is known of this or any possible early or mid Saxon settlement. There are spurious documents stating Offa granted lands at Aldenham to either Thorney or Westminster Abbey in 785 and the ownership of the manor was subsequently disputed by Westminster and St Albans Abbeys until at least 1256.</p> <p>The Extent of Aldenham records William Patchett tenancing 10 acres of land in 1260 and in 1316 Alice Forester held a plot of land called Patchetteswyk. The area is noted as having been heavily wooded until fairly recent times, which may partially explain the paucity of entries in the Historic Environment Record for the area.</p> <p>Little Patchetts is a Grade II listed timber framed building that dates from no later than the 15th century. It is a 2-storey L-shaped structure comprising a 3-bay south range, which was originally a cross passage house, to which a late 15th/early 16th century range has been added. Later extensions include a single storey range to the east elevation, an outshut to the west elevation and an L-shaped addition in the northwest corner of the building. Little of the timber frame is visible from the outside as the house was partially encased in brick in the 19th century. Other parts of the building are tile hung or weather boarded. The interior of the building, however, retains much of the original layout and many timbers have been left exposed.</p> <p>The house is part of a large complex now functioning as an equestrian centre. The creation of the centre and its facilities as well as the high level of maintenance afforded the buildings and the grounds would suggest that the proposed development is liable to disturb little of archaeological interest below ground. The proposed additions to the building are unlikely to be unduly detrimental to the historic core of the building, with the possible exception of the removal of the east wall in the main ground floor room in the south range. Indeed, the works may reveal further clues to the origin and development of the building.</p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Desk based and historic building assessments		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II listed	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	HER 4808
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	
District:	Hertsmere	Parish:	Aldenham
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Little Patchetts, 72 Hilfield Avnue, Aldenham, WD25 8PE		
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:	B. Zeepvat (ASC)
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr D. McTaggart		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	27 th March 2008	End date:	11 th April 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/a	None	
Paper:	HALS	Architects drawings, survey notes, photographs, report, PD	
Digital:	HALS	1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Desk Based & Historic Building Assessments: Little Patchetts, 72 Hilfield Avenue, Aldenham		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1045/ALP/2		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA		
Page nos	61	Date:	11 th April 2008