

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
'THE CROSS' PUBLIC HOUSE
DENHAM WAY
MAPLE CROSS
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TQ 0328 9280

on behalf of Clearview Homes Ltd



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February 2011

ASC: 1386/MCC/1



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	MCC	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1386
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-93865	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	tbc
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Maple Cross		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Chorleywood CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 0328 9280		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused public house		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion to three residential units		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	10/1816/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Three Rivers District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	26 th January 2011		
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Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	<i>R. Semmelmann</i>	<i>Date:</i>	21 st February 2011

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

Summary

In January 2011 a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at 'The Cross' public house, Denham Way, Maple Cross, Hertfordshire, prior to its conversion into three residential units. The earliest record of a public house at Maple Cross dates from 1793, when premises were purchased for a beerhouse by Salters brewery of Rickmansworth. Cartographic evidence suggests that the beerhouse originally consisted of a timber-framed two-storey cottage of late 17th or 18th-century date, which forms the core of the present public house. Elements of the original timber frame survive, notably the wall plate on the south elevation, wall posts in the stairwell and rear wall, and the framing and plasterwork of the north gable, flanking the chimney stack.

The roof structure above the earliest phase of the building consists of through purlins, corner braces and a single collar, with a steep pitch suggesting it was originally thatched. The rafters, probably birch, are all roughly halved, most with some bark remaining, and are of different scantling and centring. They are pegged to the purlins, which are hand sawn, waney-edged timbers, also of birch. The collar is a hand-sawn half timber, with bird beak apertures to accommodate the purlins. It has been suggested that this represents the original roof structure, though it is equally possible that the use of rough-hewn timbers reflects the available timber, and could be of Victorian date.

A one-bay extension with a lower roof was added to the north end of the existing building in the mid 19th century: it is likely that the front wall frame of the original building may have been removed at this time. Towards the end of the 19th century, the southern extension was constructed as a cart shed or store, and two canted bay windows were added to the frontage.

In the first half of the 20th century, the southern extension became a part of the public house: its east end was rebuilt, and a small extension with a canted bay window was added. This was later changed to an entrance porch and lobby, and the original entrance was converted to a window. At the rear of the building, the flat-roofed first-floor extensions are probably of early-mid 20th-century date. Between 1960 and 1977 a further two-storey bay in Fletton brick, with a canted bay window, was added at the north end of the existing structure, along with flat-roofed single-storey extensions to the north and east. During this period, it is likely that any surviving internal partitions at ground-floor level were removed to maximise the bar areas. Because of the extent of remodelling to the interior, no historic features or fittings relating to the original cottage or the public house remain, other than the chimney breast, the chamfered ceiling beams on the ground floor, and the roof timbers described above.

1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of *The Cross* public house, Denham Way, Maple Cross, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Clearview Homes Ltd*, and was carried out according to ASC's generic method statement (Appendix 1), and the requirements of the local planning authority (LPA), *Three Rivers District Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 10/1816/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *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 Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

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

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The Cross public house is located at NGR TQ 0328 9280, in the village of Maple Cross and the civil parish of Chorleywood, in the Three Rivers district of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The building stands at the south corner of a rectangular plot covering c.0.73ha, formerly car park and gardens, on the west side of the A412 Denham Way, at its junction with Chalfont Road and Maple Lodge Close (Fig. 2). To the south of the site is a terrace of shops, and to the north a private garden: to the west is an area of scrub land, with cultivated field beyond. Access to the site is from Denham Way.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises conversion of the public house into three residential units, and construction of new houses on the former pub garden and car park to the north and west of the building.

1.5.3 *Previous Archaeological Investigations*

In April 2010 a historic building assessment of *The Cross* was commissioned by the LPA (BEAMS 2010), in support of a Building Preservation Notice (BPN). English Heritage carried out their own assessment of the building in August (EH 2010): as a result, the BPN was not upheld. Based on the BEAMS

assessment, the LPA imposed a condition for building recording prior to conversion.

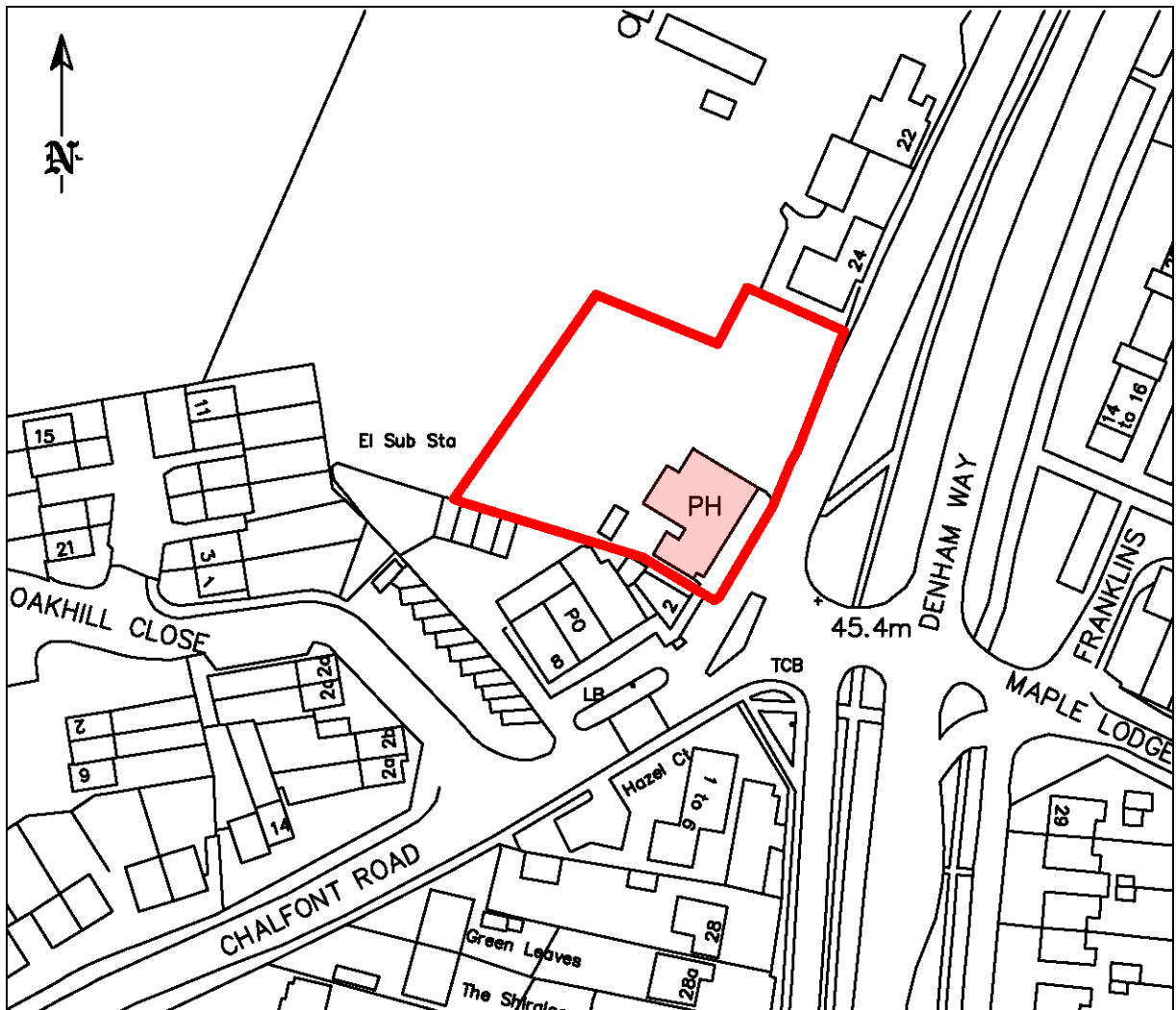


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the method statement, the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute for 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 *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the method statement, which describes a programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

In addition, the LPA Conservation Officer required that particular attention be paid to recording the roof structure above the core part of the building, as identified in the assessment (BEAMS 2010, 4-6).

2.4 *Constraints*

Prior to this survey, a soft strip of the building had been carried out. Internal doors, skirting boards, other wooden fittings, and also ceilings and studding partitions, had been removed. The modern single-storey extensions to the rear of the building had been demolished. In many respects, this facilitated recording and analysis of the historic fabric on the building.

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the assessment (BEAMS 2010), from the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies Library (HALS), and from ASC's own reference collection.

3.2 *Medieval & Post-Medieval* (1066-1900)

The hamlet of Maple Cross, formerly *Mapull Crosse* in 1500 and *Maplecrosse* in 1606, lies within the historical parish of Rickmansworth, divided since 1898 into the civil parishes of Chorleywood, Rickmansworth Urban and Rural (Page 1908, 371). Information regarding the establishment and early history of Maple Cross itself is scant. The name most likely refers to the hamlet's location at a crossroads: presumably the settlement developed during the late medieval period. In the 13th century the surrounding area formed part of the Manor of Woodwicks (Woodoaks), held by Richard de Wodwick of the abbot of St Albans by knight service (*ibid*, 383). Richard's family continued to hold the manor until the beginning of the 18th century, when it came into the possession of John Sedgwick and afterwards William Sedgwick, under a lease for twenty-one years (Page 1908, 384).

It is claimed that during building works for the modern extension to *The Cross*, a coin dated 1757 was unearthed a few feet away from the original back door (Parrott 1973).

The earliest known reference to a public house on the site dates back to 1793, when Samuel Salter purchased premises at Maple Cross and opened a beerhouse (Branch Johnson 1963; Jolliffe & Jones 1995; Parrott 1973). Salter had moved to Rickmansworth in the 1720s and built a malthouse on the outskirts of Rickmansworth Park (Jacques 1996). The brewery was located on the High Street, and the *Coach and Horses* public house was the brewery tap (Jacques 1996). No doubt this brewery supplied the beerhouse at Maple Cross, along with other licensed premises in the parish. By 1900, 34 public houses and 20 beerhouses were listed under the register of licenses in Rickmansworth, one of the highest concentrations of licensed houses to population in the country (Jolliffe & Jones 1995).

Henry Brown is identified as the licensee at 'The Cross' at Maple Cross between 1822 and 1828 (Jolliffe & Jones 1995; HALS Victuallers Recognizes QS). The Rickmansworth Tithe Award of 1839 records that *Maple Cross public house*, which included a *woodhouse* and garden, was owned by Samuel Salter but occupied by Elizabeth Brown, presumably Henry's widow and his successor as licensee (HALS DSA4/80/1: Plot 797). Elizabeth's son Zachariah, a blacksmith, owned and occupied the adjoining landholding to the south, which included seven tenements (HALS Off ACC 550; HALS DSA4/80/1). Elizabeth Brown is also listed as 'Publican' in the 1841 census: with her at that time lived Mrs Hannah Pratt, who is recorded as 'Victualler' in the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses (Kelly's Directories 1851, 1867, 1874). In the 1870s Edward Cole was publican for a short time, followed by Amos Holding in c.1880 (Kelly's Directories 1878, 1882, 1886, 1890). By 1895 Patrick Kelly was listed as the publican: he lived there with his wife and seven children until at least the turn of the century (Kelly's Directories 1895, 1898).

3.3 *Modern* (1900-present)

Arnold William Joseph replaced Patrick Kelly as the licensee in c.1905 (Kelly's Directories 1895, 1898, 1908, 1914). *The Cross* remained in the ownership of Salter's Brewery until 1924, when the brewing business was sold to the Cannon Brewery Ltd of St John Street, London. In 1930 Taylor Walkers of Limehouse took over the Cannon brewery, and in 1959 Taylor Walkers merged with Ind Coope to form Allied Breweries. During the 1980s *The Cross* carried the name of former Watford brewery Benskins, as part of Ind Coope's corporate re-branding of many of their public houses in the Chilterns (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benskins_Brewery). The pub finally closed its doors in late 2010.

3.4 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest maps showing the site in any detail date from the mid 18th century. The Woodwick Estate Map of 1760 (BEAMS 2010), shows that there was a building on the site, which is labelled 'Sedgwicks Land'. At about the same time, the Dury and Andrews map of 1766 (Fig. 3) also shows the site with three buildings. It seems likely that the central building, which is aligned north-east to south-west, represents the core of the present public house.

The Rickmansworth Tithe Map of 1839 (Fig. 4) shows a single building on the site of *The Cross*, corresponding to the southern bay of the core of the present structure. On the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet of 1898 (Fig. 5) the building, identified as a public house, had been extended to the north and south. The Third Edition 25" sheet of 1914 (Fig. 6) records no changes in the footprint of the building, though a small outbuilding had been erected in the yard to the rear. By 1934 it had been replaced by a considerably larger structure (Fig. 7). By 1960 a second outbuilding had been erected to the north of the first (Fig. 8), but the footprint of the public house remained the same. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey sheet for 1977 (Fig. 9) shows the footprint of the building in its final form.

3.5 *Pictorial Evidence*

The assessment report reproduces four photographs of *The Cross*, covering the period c.1900 to the 1950s (BEAMS 2010, figs 14-17). The earliest, reproduced from Jacques (1996), shows the building as depicted in Fig. 5, comprising the two-bay core with a central squat brick chimney above, and the southern extension. On the ground floor there are two bay windows flanking a central entrance, with a smaller window near the south corner. At first-floor level the northern bay has a 3-light casement window, and the southern bay a taller, 2-light casement. The south extension appears to be a cart shed or store, with double doors and a 2-light window above. Between the first-floor windows is a large board labelled 'SALTERS FINE ALES': below is a smaller board, almost certainly with the license details.

The remaining photos were apparently provided for the assessment by Three Rivers District Council, and were not available for reproduction in this report. They show the building largely unchanged from the image described above, except that by the 1950s the double doors in the east end of the southern extension had been replaced by a bay window, the window above had been bricked up, and an entrance porch with a ridged roof had been added to the front of the extension.

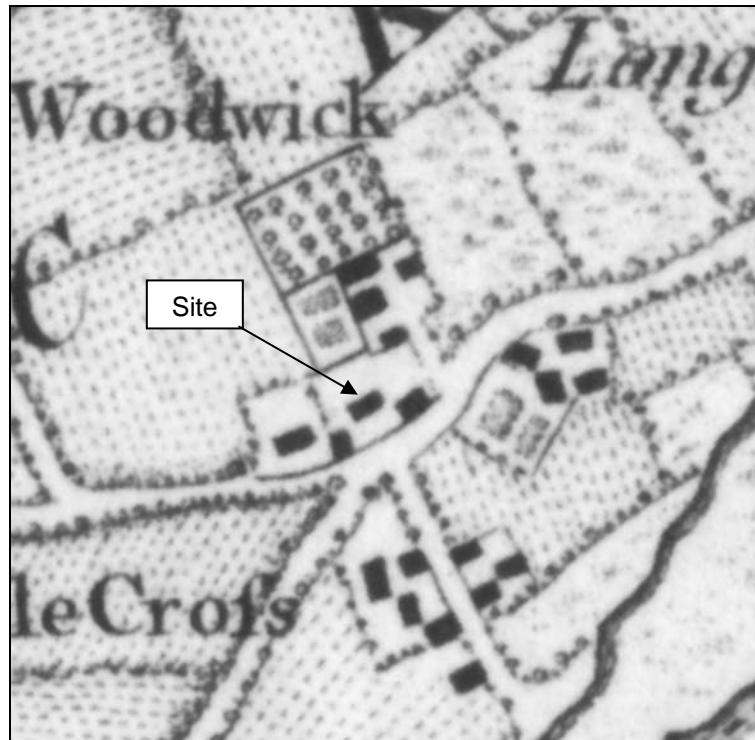


Figure 3: Extract from Dury and Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire, 1766 (*not to scale*).



Figure 4: Extract from the Rickmansworth Tithe Map, 1839 (*not to scale*)
(*Current building outlined in red*)

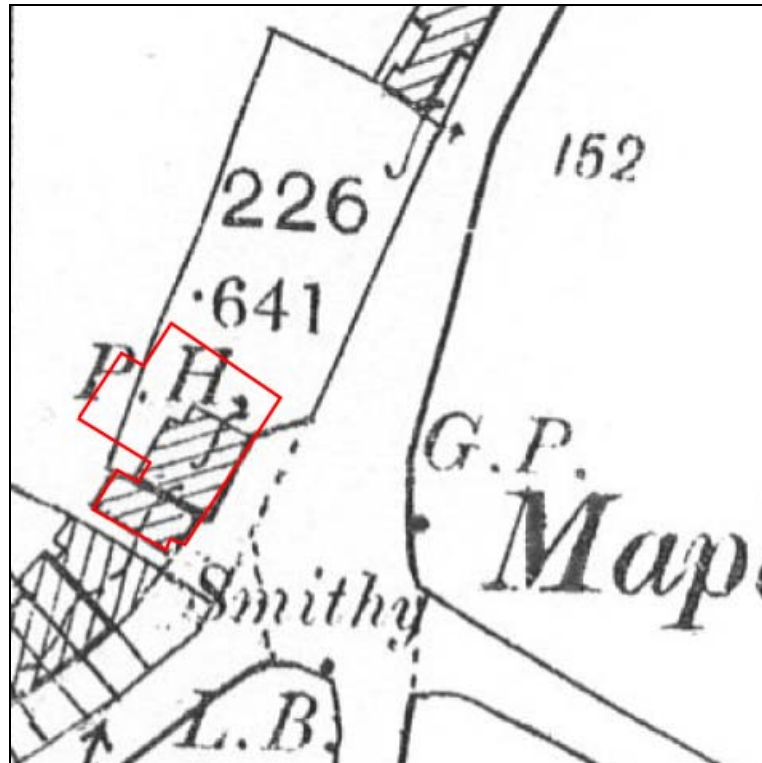


Figure 5: Extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet XLIII.2, 1898

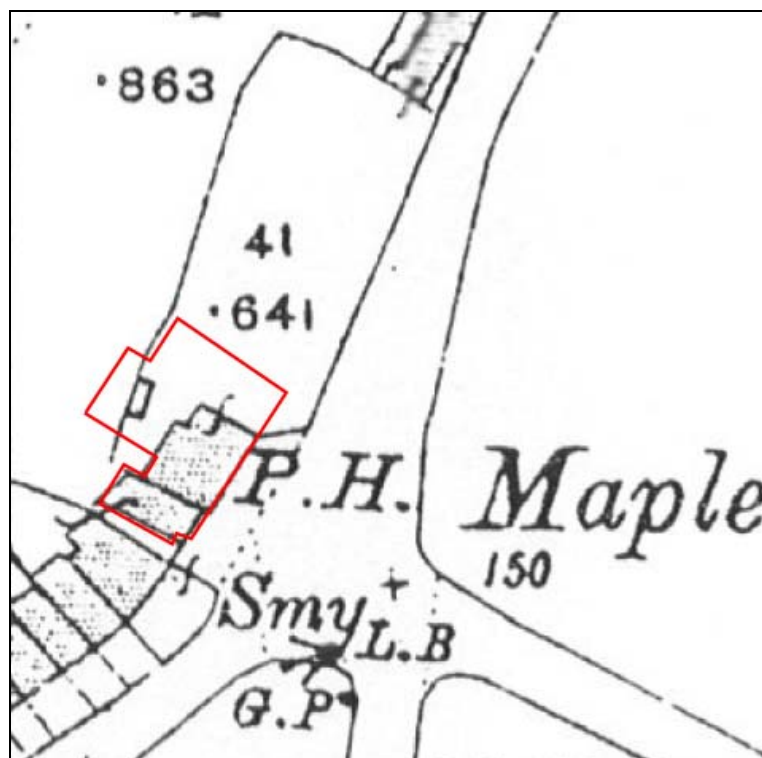


Figure 6: Extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet XLIII.2, 1914
(not to scale)

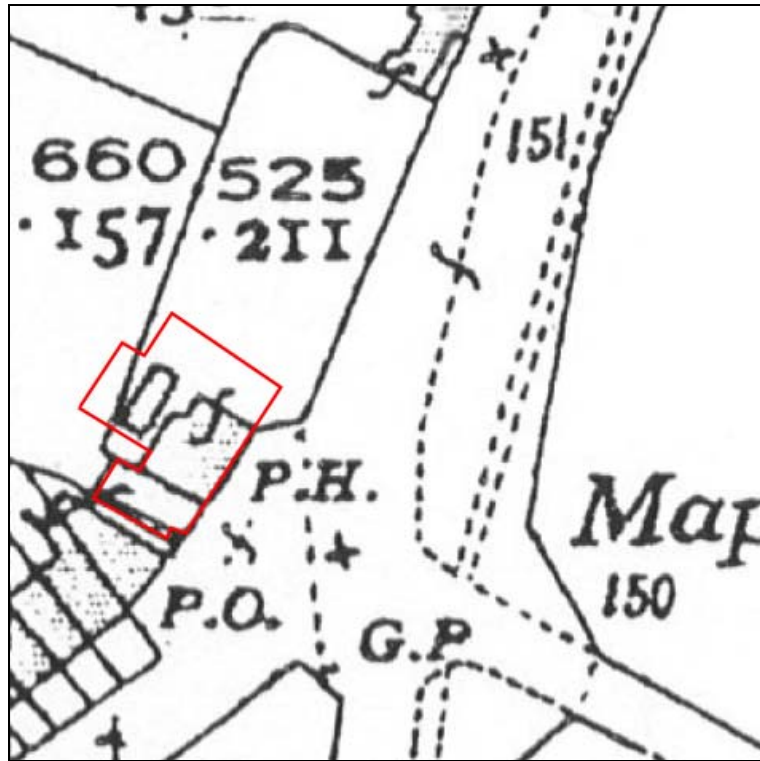


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" sheet XLIII.2, 1934
(not to scale)

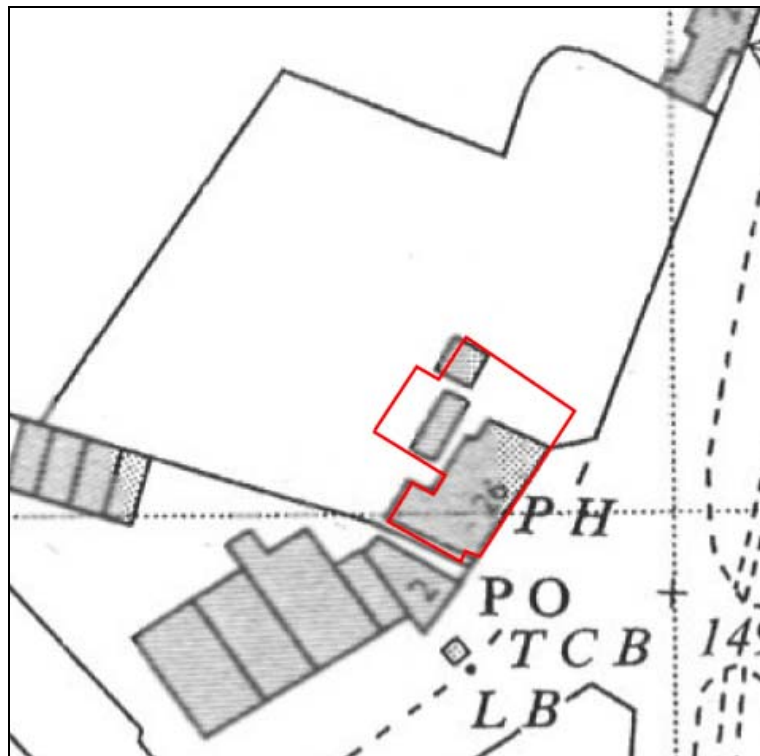


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet TQ 0392, 1960
(not to scale)

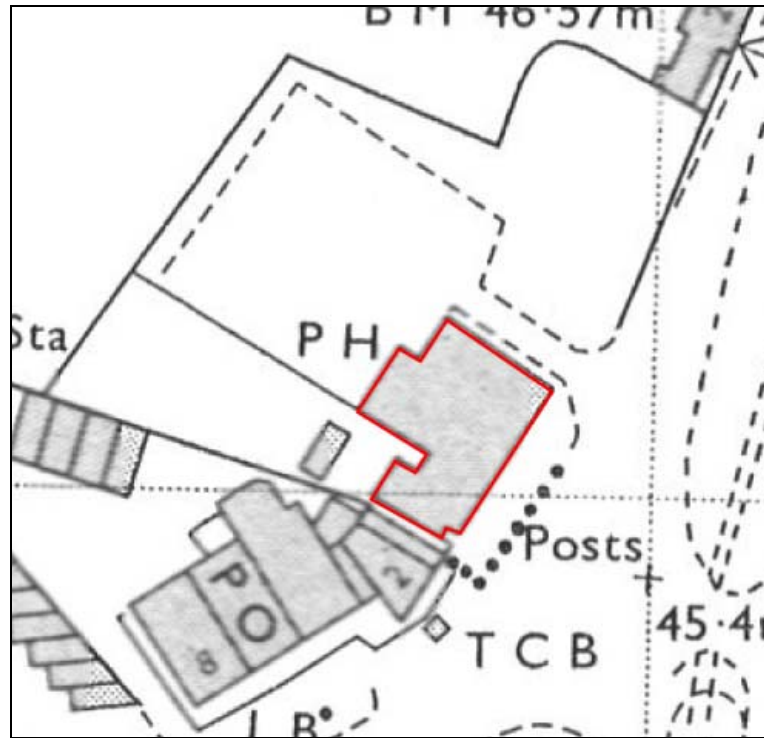


Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet TQ 0392, 1977
(not to scale)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The core of *The Cross* public house comprises a 2-storeyed structure, originally two cottages, with a single storey addition to the south, and single and two-storey additions to the north and west. The single storey western extension had been demolished shortly before the survey took place.

The east side of the main building, the porch and the southern extension are roofed with clay tiles, which have also been used to clad the upper walls to the rear of the southern cottage. The west side of the main building and the southern extension have slate roofs. The modern extensions all have flat roofs.

The original timber frame of the core structure has been superseded by brickwork, which is painted white with a black plinth. The windows are modern timber replacements.

4.2 *East Elevation* (Fig. 10, Plates 1, 2)

The main entrance into the building is by a porch at the southern end of the 2-storey core. There are three canted bay windows and a 2-light window (the original front entrance) beneath a continuous clay tiled roof. There are two 2-light and one shorter 3-light window on the first floor. The southern range also has a 2-light window.

Apart from the bay windows, the main building is rendered and painted in imitation of ashlar or blockwork. However, a small section of exposed walling revealed poorly puddled red and yellow bricks containing inclusions known as 'Spanish', appearing to be of 18th-century date. The bricks are set in a Flemish Bond using lime mortar. A clear building break is visible on both floors, between the northern and central bay windows.

4.3 *North Elevation* (Fig. 10, Plate 3)

The ground floor is of unpainted recycled bricks, laid in Stretcher bond using cement mortar, with a flat roof at two heights; the western part being the taller. The first floor wall is painted white and has a pitched roof to the east and a flat roof to the west. Two 3-light windows light the first floor. The ground floor has a 3-light window to the east and a 4-light window to the west. A pub sign has been removed from beneath the pitched roof.

4.4 *West Elevation* (Fig. 11, Plates 4-6)

Prior to the survey, the lower part of the west elevation had consisted of the modern single-storey western extension shown in Fig. 11, now demolished. Its removal revealed much of the west wall of the main building, albeit badly scarred and altered (Plates 4 & 5). The lower part is brick, pierced by several doorways, both extant and blocked. A clear building break is visible on both floors to the north of the 3-light window on the first floor. North of the break, the lower part of the wall is concrete blocks, with modern brickwork above. South of the break, the brickwork is of 19th-century or earlier date. South of the window at first-floor level is a flat-roofed projection with tile hung walls, lit by a 2-light window. The north-west corner of this

projection is formed by a brick chimney stack. South of the projection, the southern end of the main building has a slated catslide roof, above a rendered and painted wall.

The southern range is of 18th-century style bricks set in a Flemish Bond with cement mortar. There are some areas of repointing. The two windows have concrete lintels and frosted glass. The southwest corner is splayed with corbelled brickwork above.

4.5 *South Elevation* (Fig. 11)

The south elevation of the main building is blank, but the southern range has a door and a window at the western end.

4.6 *Ground Floor* (Fig. 12)

Room G1 (Plates 7-9)

Size: 4.75 × 3.45m, height 2.25m

Location: Northwest corner

Description: This is a modern extension built of Fletton bricks with a concrete and quarry tiled floor. There is a 4-light timber window in the north wall and a doorway in the west wall. Two steps at the eastern end lead down to Room G2. The bar at the southern end of the room had been removed prior to the survey.

Room G2 (Plates 9-11)

Size: 4.87 × 3.60m, height 2.35m

Location: Northeast corner

Description: This is of a similar build to Room G1 and has a 3-light window in the north wall and a canted bay window in the east wall. The diamond braced joists in both rooms run east to west except at the northern end where they run north to south. The floor here is entirely concrete.

Room G3 (Plates 11, 47)

Size: 4.74 × 3.99m, height 2.15m

Location: South of G2

Description: This has a canted bay window in the east wall and a concrete and quarry tiled floor. A transverse beam 14cm wide and 17cm high with a straight, narrow chamfer, extends into the bay (Plate 47). Another beam is located to the south of this, between Rooms G3 and G4. Remnants of old wallpaper adorn the wall.

Room G4 (Plates 12-14, 48)

Size: 8.49 × 6.12m, height 2.06m

Location: Southern end of main building

Description: A canted bay window, a 2-light window and a half glazed door dominate the east wall. The west wall has a single door opening. The only architectural feature of merit in this room is the axial beam, 20cm wide and 25cm high, with short lamb's tongue chamfer stops at the northern end (Plate 48). The joists bear the scars of the lath and plaster ceiling. Two steps in the north wall lead up to the staircase.

Room G5 (Plates 15, 16)

Size: 6.76 × 4.26m, height 4.14m

Location: Southern range

Description: There is a 2-light window in the east wall with a window sized recess to the north of it. An emergency door and a 2-light window are located in the south wall. The A-frame roof is close boarded without roofing felt. The floor is concrete and the walls are papered and painted.

To the south of G5 is a modern entrance lobby (Plate 17).

Room G6 (Plates 18-20)

Size: 4.27 × 2.66m, height 4.14m

Location: West end of southern range

Description: This was formerly divided off to provide WCs. The sanitary ware and internal partitioning had been removed prior to the survey. There is a 12-pane window with vents above in the west wall to the south of a 2-light Crittal-type window with frosted glass. The north wall has similar 2-light windows.

The brickwork in the southwest corner is of hand made, very poorly puddled bricks measuring 23 × 11 × 7cm (9 × 4⁵/₈ × 2³/₄ inches). The yellow bricks have stone inclusions, but the red ones do not. The floor is quarry tiled.

4.7 **First Floor** (Fig. 13)

Room F1 (Plate 21)

Size: 3.71 × 0.85m, height 4.95m (max)

Location: Stairwell, west of centre

Description: The south wall is brick built and the north wall consists of concrete blocks. All are plastered and painted. There are 11 treads and the modern handrail on the south side had been removed. At the bottom of the stair is a modern flush door to the west and at the top of the stair are doorways to the south and east. The plasterboard ceiling slopes to follow the stairs.

Room F2 (Plates 22, 23)

Size: 3.90 × 0.86m, height 2.3m

Location: Passage to the east of the stairs

Description: The walls, which are plastered and painted, are of brick to the east and blockwork to the west. The plasterboard ceiling has a hatch at the eastern end and modern deep ceiling joists. There is a doorway to Room F3 in the west wall. The doors and some of the walling at the northern end to Room F4 and in the east wall to Room F5 had been removed prior to the survey. The floor, which consists of east to west orientated floorboards, has two steps down to the landing at its southern end.

Room F3 (Plate 24)

Size: 2.89 × 2.89m, height 2.3m

Location: North of F2

Description: The south and east walls are blockwork and the north and west walls are of brick; all are papered. There is a doorway in the east wall leading to the landing (F2), a 3-light casement in the west wall and a cupboard above the stairs to the south. The north wall has a beam set into it some 1.53m above floor level. The timber floor and plasterboard ceiling are the same as F2.

Room F4 (Plates 25, 26)

Size: 3.86 × 3.37m, height 2.3m

Location: Northwest corner

Description: The south wall is brick; the other walls are all blockwork. All are plastered and painted. There are doorways to the landing and F5 in the southeast corner of the room and a built-in cupboard in the northeast corner. The floorboards are orientated north to south. The ceiling and ceiling joists are the same as in F3.

Room F5 (Plates 27, 28)

Size: 3.51 × 3.30m, height 2.41m

Location: Northeast corner

Description: The south wall is brick built and the others are of blockwork. All are plastered and painted. There is a doorway to F4 to the west and a 2-light window in the north wall. The plasterboard ceiling is hipped to the east. The floorboards are orientated north to south.

Room F6 (Plates 29-33)

Size: 4.12 × 3.45m, height 2.09m

Location: South of F5

Description: The walls are brick built with lime mortar and using a Flemish bond. The bricks measure 22 × 10.7 × 6.5cm (8⁵/₈ × 4¹/₄ × 2¹/₂ inches) and were surfaced with lime plaster. Traces of different wallpapers and paint remain. There is a 3-light casement in the east wall and a doorway to F1 in the west wall. The chimney breast projecting from the south wall is stepped to the east; its other faces are straight. The plasterboard ceiling has modern joists and an older, adzed beam adjacent to the chimney breast. There is also a hatch to the roof space. To the east of the chimney breast, above ceiling height, an area of lime plaster on laths, decorated with a combed swirl pattern, has survived on what was once the gable end of the southern cottage. Until recently a cupboard was located in this corner of the room. The timber floorboards are orientated east to west.

Room F7 (Plates 34-39)

Size: 4.59 × 4.27m, height 2.07m

Location: Southeast corner

Description: The east, north and south walls are brick built, lime plastered and mostly papered. The west wall had been removed: only the wall plate (14 × 16cm) supported by a central post (14 × 14cm) remains. The south wall bears the scar of the original west wall, which had been replaced when the catslide roof was built.

The original lath and plaster ceiling had been replaced by plasterboard. Both ceilings had been removed. A hatch to the roof space survives at the southern end of the room. There were two doorways: one in the north wall to the landing (F2) and another in the west wall, leading to Room F8. These walls had been removed, along with those to either side of the chimney breast. The floor is chipboard and is lower than in Rooms F8 and F2.

Room F8 (Plate 40)

Size: 3.81 × 2.64m, height 2.46m

Location: Southwest corner

Description: The south and west walls are framed in sawn timber, clad internally with plasterboard. The north wall is brick built with a lime plaster finish: in the north-east corner the chimney stack (see west elevation) projects into the room. The ceiling is plasterboard and the floorboards are orientated east to west. There is a doorway in the east wall with two steps down to Room F7.

4.8 **Roof Structure above F7** (Figs 17-19; Plates 41-46)

The roof structure consists of through purlins, corner braces and a single collar. The pitch (49°) suggests that the roof was originally thatched, but is now covered with clay tiles to the east and slates to the west.

The rafters, which appear to be birch, are mainly halved timbers, although some are quartered. Most have some bark left on them and all have had the front face levelled. They are of different scantling and variously centred; between 12" and 18" appears to be the norm. The rafters on the eastern side of the roof have an additional timber added to the outer face. Those on the western side have been retained, although another series of rafters for a catslide roof have been inserted. A board has been placed between the top of the rafters and the underfelt on the western side of the roof.

The rafters are pegged to the purlins, which are hand sawn, waney-edged timbers, also of birch. These are chamfered and measure 17 × 12cm (6¾ × 4¾ in.)

The collar is a half timber, approximately 20cm high and 4cm thick (8 × 1½ in.). It is hand sawn and has bird beak apertures to accommodate the purlins.

There are diagonal braces made from 2 × 4 inch modern timbers, which are either supported by the ceiling joists or attached to the side. The ceiling joists are also modern 2 × 4 inch timbers on 40-50cm (15¾ - 19⅝ in.) centres.

The south wall consists of an oak roof truss with brick infill. The bricks measure 23 × 10 × 6cm (9 × 2½ × 4¼ in) and are set in a stretcher bond in lime mortar. The bricks in the bottom five courses are yellow and those above are red. All have horizontal skintlings, which suggests a date no earlier than the late 18th century. In front of the wall and slightly off centre is a truncated stack, approximately 34cm (13in) wide.

The north wall, which retains some studwork with lath and plaster, is predominantly built with squared timbers, although there are some waney-edged timbers within the studwork. The adjoining roof line is evident from the south, as is the off-centre chimney stack. This is built with red bricks also set in a stretcher bond using lime mortar. The truncated remains of a spinal beam can be seen at the base of the truss.

The roof space above Room F6 was not accessible during the survey. What was visible from below was a style of roof very similar to that in Room F7, but of more recent construction using machine-cut timbers that are nailed rather than pegged.



Plate 1: East elevation from the south



Plate 2: Southern end of east elevation



Plate 3: North elevation



Plate 4: West elevation



Plate 5: South end of west elevation



Plate 6: West elevation of south range



Plate 7: Room G1: northwest corner



Plate 8: Room G1: south wall



Plate 9: Rooms G1 & G2: north wall



Plate 10: Room G2: looking east



Plate 11: Rooms G2 & G3: looking south



Plate 12: Room G4: east wall



Plate 13: Room G4: west wall



Plate 14: Room G4: north wall



Plate 15: Room G5: south wall



Plate 16: Room G5: east wall



Plate 17: Entrance lobby



Plate 18: Room G6: west wall



Plate 19: Room G6: north wall

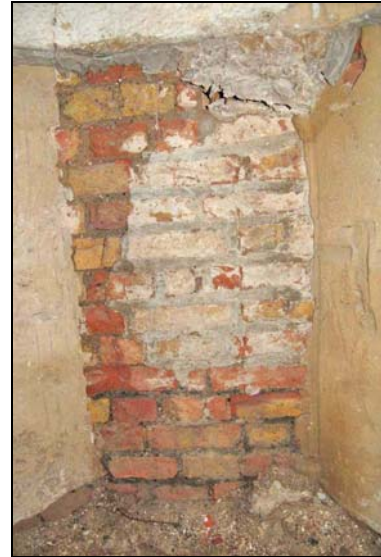


Plate 20: Room G6: southwest corner



Plate 21: Room F1: Staircase



Plate 22: Room F2: looking north



Plate 23: Room F2: looking south



Plate 24: Room F3: northwest corner



Plate 25: Room F4: northwest corner



Plate 26: Room F4: looking southeast



Plate 27: Room F5: northeast corner



Plate 28: Room F5: southwest corner



Plate 29: Room F6: north wall



Plate 30: Room F6: northeast corner



Plate 31: Room F6: chimney breast



Plate 32: Room F6: west wall



Plate 33: Room F6: plasterwork next to the chimney breast



Plate 34: Room F7: east wall



Plate 35: Room F7: south wall



Plate 36: Room F7: wall construction detail



Plate 37: Room F7: north wall



Plate 38: Room F7: looking northwest



Plate 39: Room F7: catslide roof



Plate 40: Room F8: looking east



Plate 41: F7 roof: looking north



Plate 42: F7 roof: looking north



Plate 43: F7 roof: looking south



Plate 44: F7 roof: collar/purlin detail



Plate 45: F7 roof: west side



Plate 46: F7 roof: detail of rafters



Plate 47: Ceiling joist detail (Room G3)



Plate 48: Lamb's tongue chamfer stop (Room G4)



East Elevation

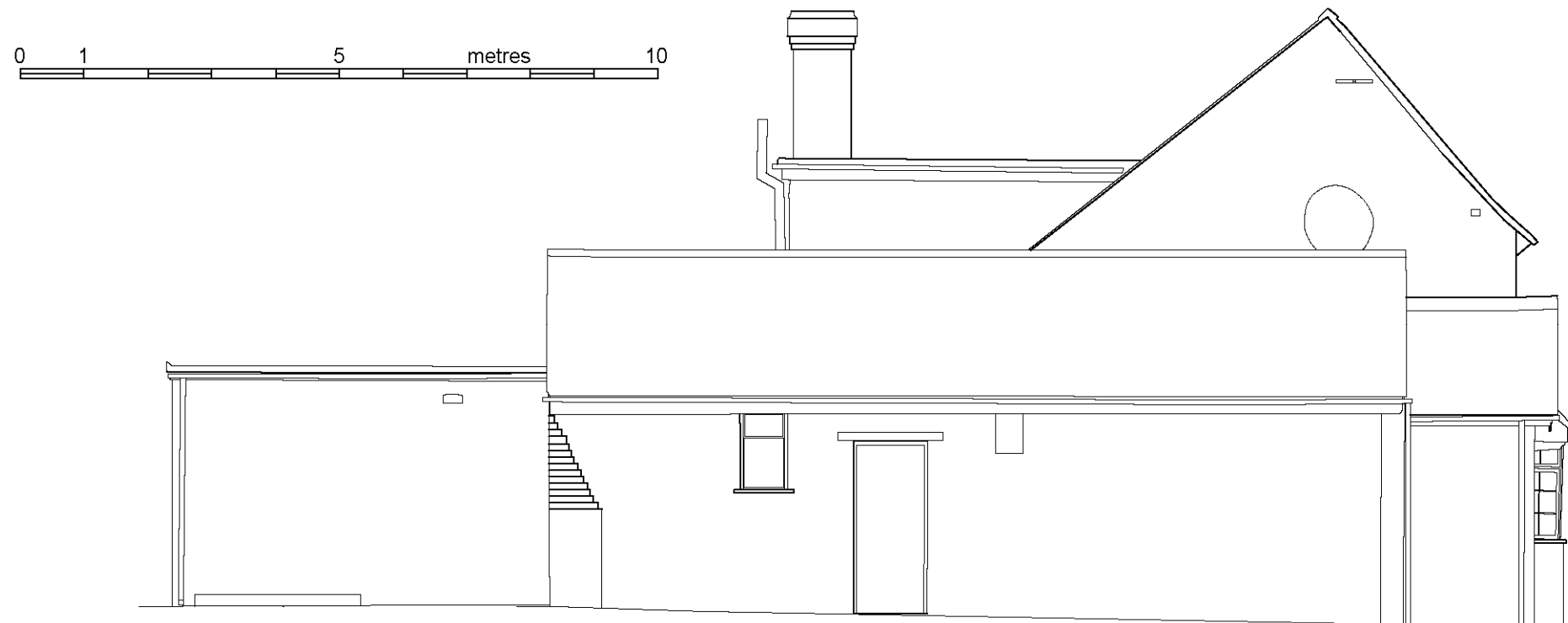


North Elevation

Figure 10: East and north elevations (scale 1:100)



West Elevation



South Elevation

Figure 11: West and south elevations (scale 1:100)

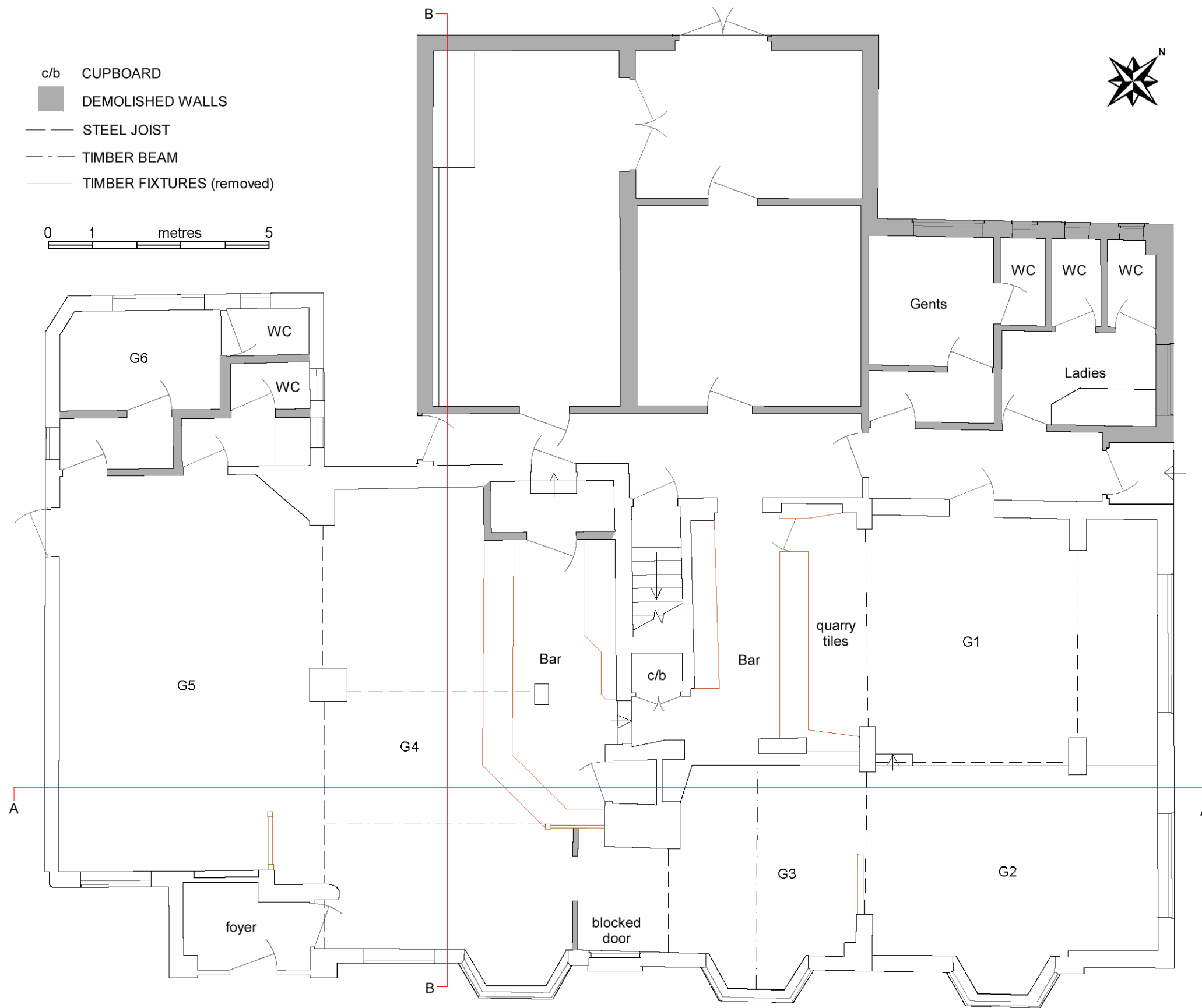


Figure 12: Ground floor plan (scale 1:100)

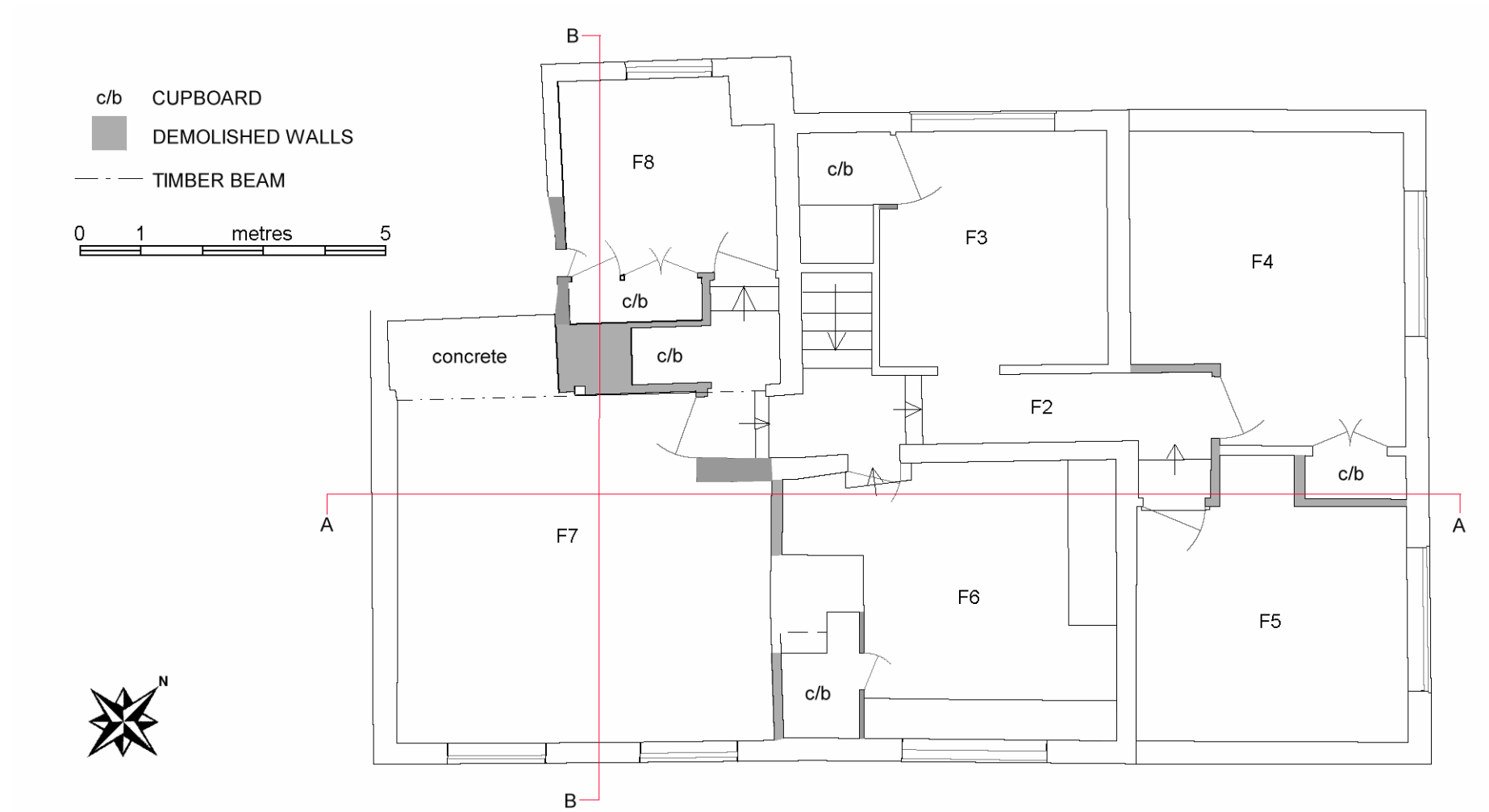


Figure 13: First floor plan (scale 1:100)



Figure 14: Sections A-A and B-B (scale 1:100)

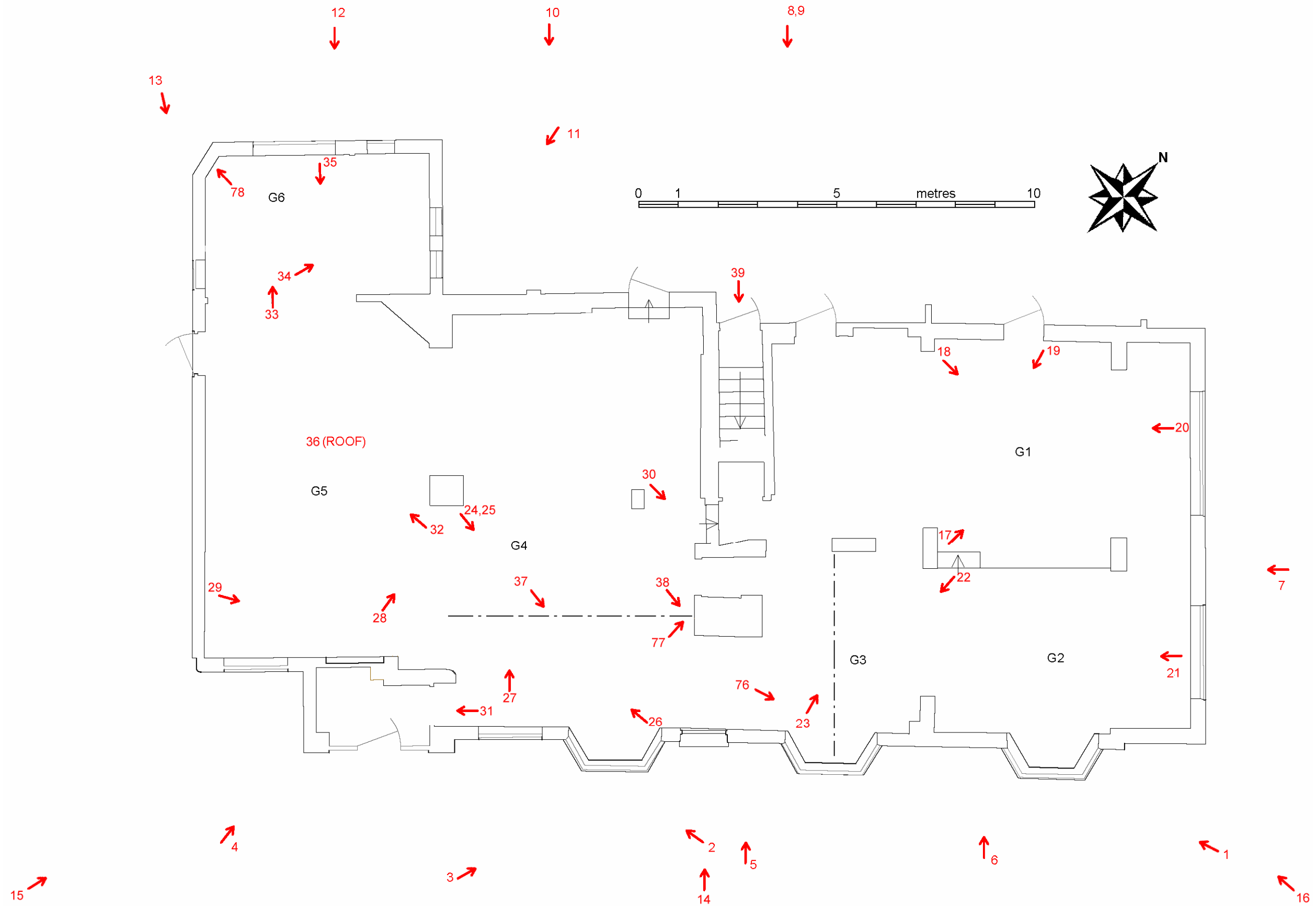


Figure 15: Ground floor plan at survey, with photo locations (scale 1:100)

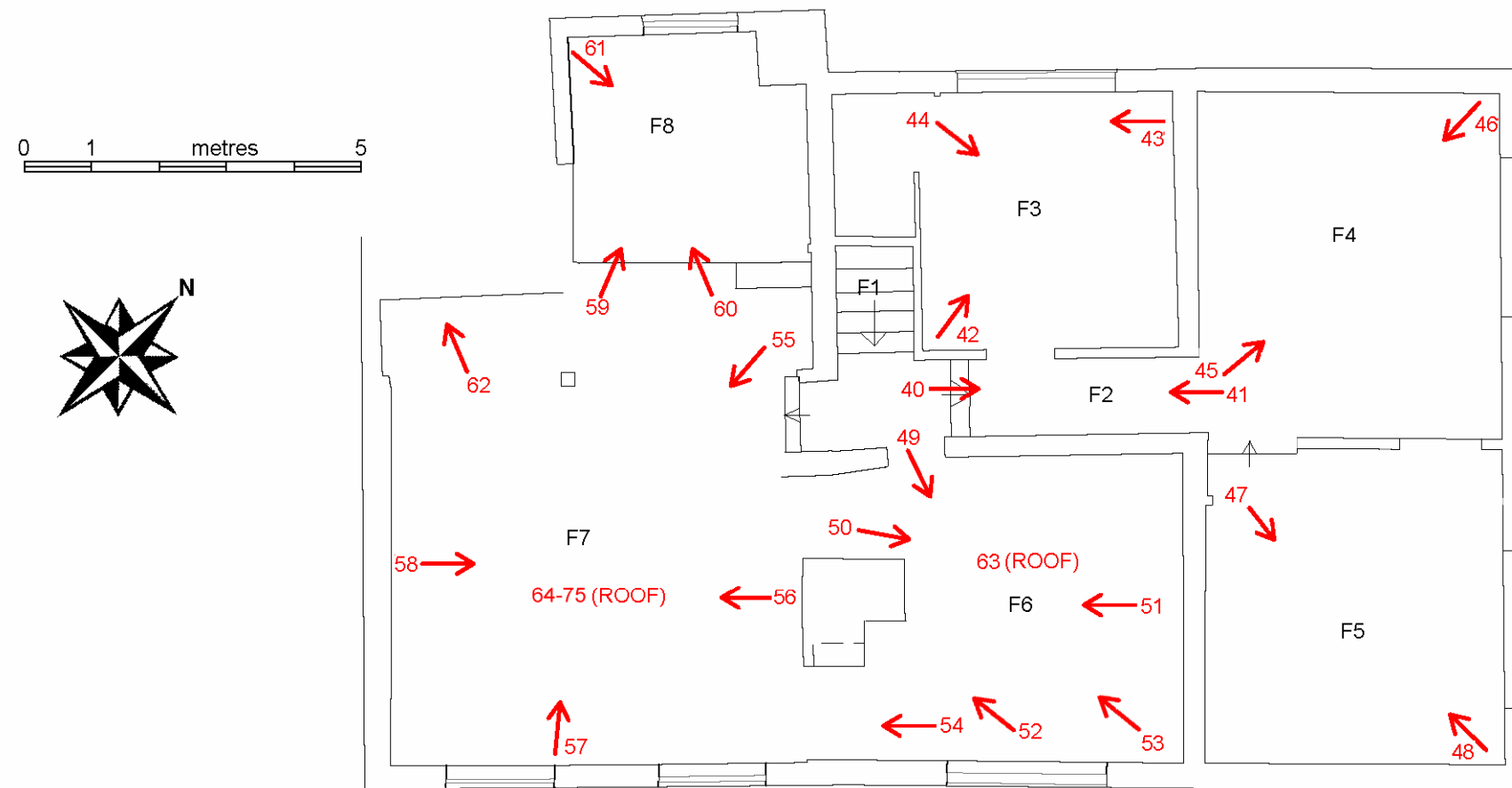


Figure 16: First floor plan at survey, with photo locations (*scale 1:100*)

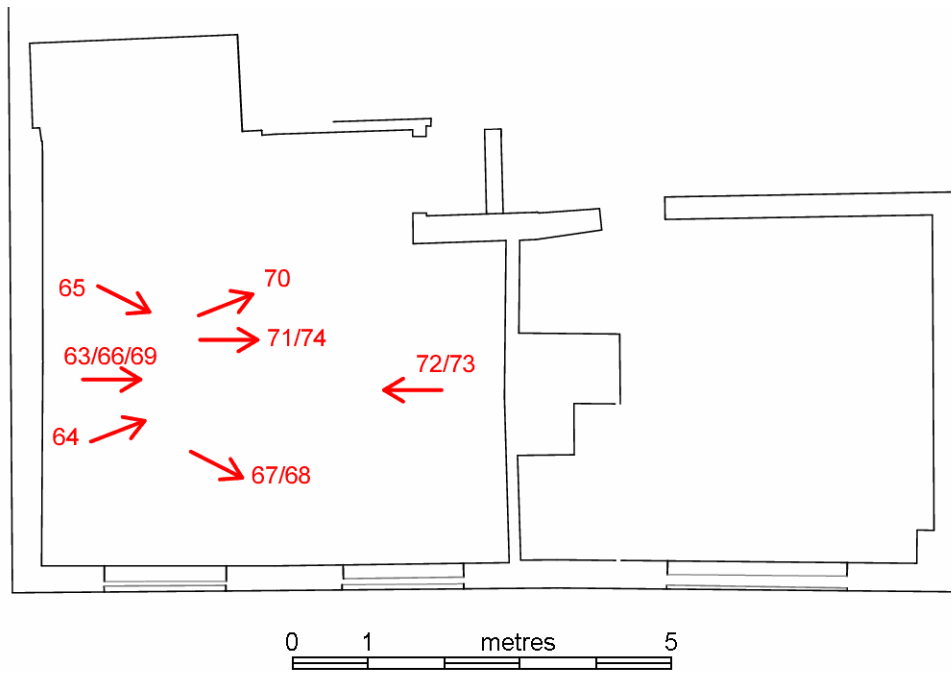


Figure 17: Room F7 roof photo plan (*scale 1:100*)

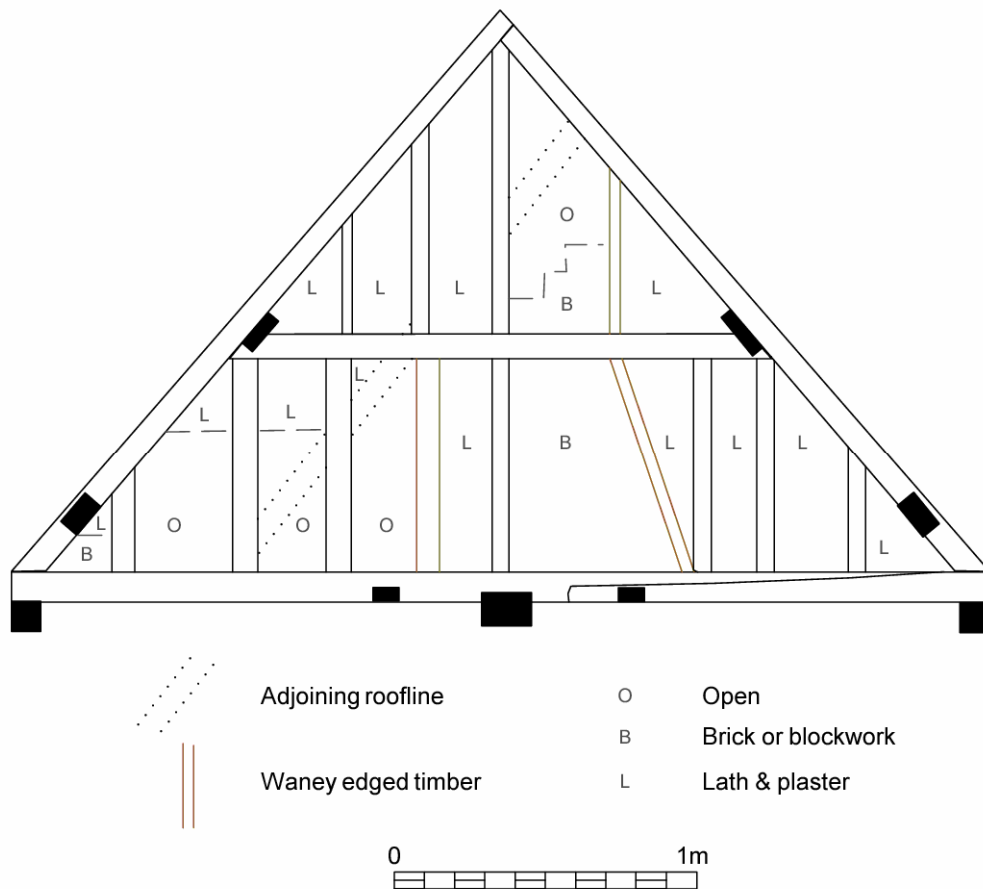


Figure 18: Schematic drawing of the north gable end of F7 roof (*scale 1:25*)

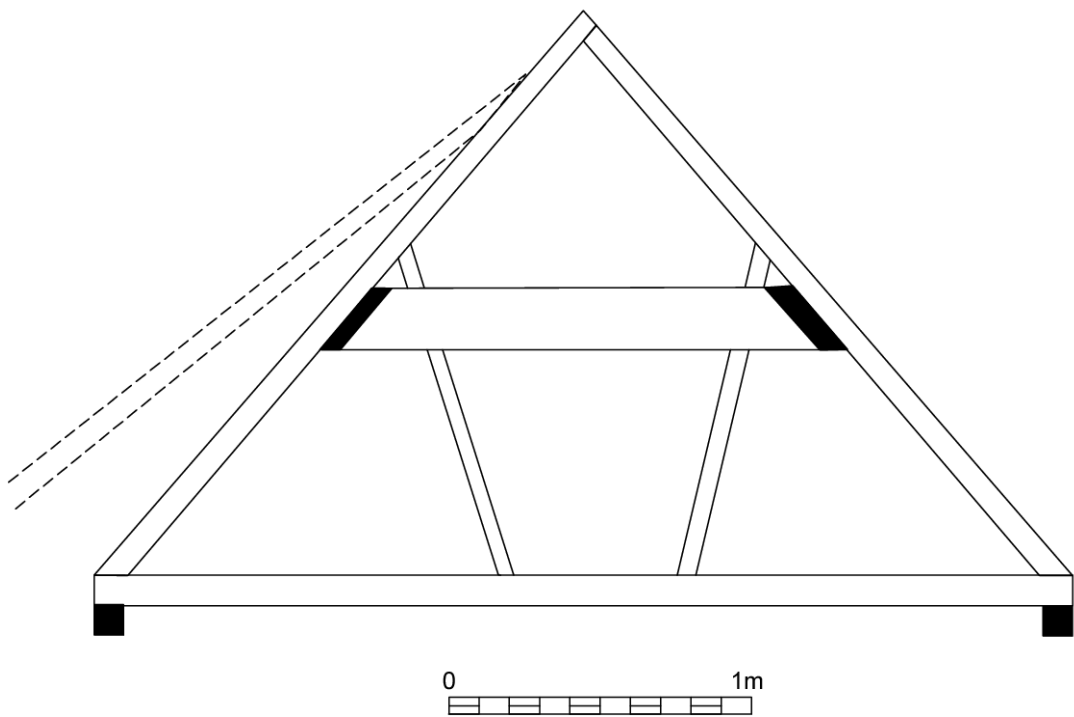


Figure 19: Schematic drawing of a roof truss looking north (*scale 1:25*)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The settlement at Maple Cross was probably established in the late medieval period, on lands belonging to the Manor of Woodwicks, at a crossroads on the route between Rickmansworth and Denham. The earliest cartographic record of the site, the Woodwicks estate map of 1760, shows a building in the location of the later public house, though its relationship to the latter remains uncertain. Dury and Andrews' 1766 map shows three buildings on the site: it is likely that the central one occupied the location of the public house.
- 5.2 The earliest record of a public house on the site dates from 1793, when Samuel Salter, brewer of Rickmansworth, bought premises at Maple Cross and opened a beerhouse. The premises concerned appear to have been a single small cottage, which presumably accommodated a bar on the ground floor, and the licensee and his family on the floor above. The name of the establishment presumably relates to its location at a crossroads. The succession of licensees throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries is well documented. In 1924 Salter's Brewery and its tied houses were bought by the Cannon Brewery. This was in turn taken over by Taylor Walkers, which in 1959 merged with Ind Coope to form Allied Breweries. *The Cross* closed in late 2010.
- 5.3 Based upon the cartographic evidence and the results of the survey, the earliest part of the public house appears to be the cottage forming the taller, south part of the core structure (Fig. 20). This is almost certainly the building shown on the Tithe Map of 1839: from the surviving original fabric it is most likely of late 17th or early 18th-century date. The structure is predominantly of brick, rendered and painted: elements of the original timber frame survive, notably the wall plate on the south elevation, wall posts in the stairwell and rear wall, and the framing and plasterwork of the north gable, flanking the (originally external) chimney stack.
- 5.4 The roof structure above the earliest phase of the building (Room F7) consists of through purlins, corner braces and a single collar, with a steep pitch suggesting it was originally thatched. The rafters, probably birch, are all roughly halved, most with some bark remaining, and are of different scantling and centring. They are pegged to the purlins, which are hand sawn, waney-edged timbers, also of birch. The collar is a hand-sawn half timber, with bird beak apertures to accommodate the purlins. Although it has been suggested (BEAMS 2010, 14) that this represents the original roof structure, it is equally possible that the use of rough-hewn timbers reflects the available timber, and could be of 19th-century date.
- 5.5 The building appears to have remained largely unaltered until the mid 19th century, when a one-bay extension with a lower roof was added to the north end of the existing building. The roof structure over this extension appears similar to that over the adjoining earlier structure, save that it is constructed largely with sawn timber. The English Heritage advice report (EH 2010, 1) suggests that the front wall frame of the original building may have been removed at this time. Towards the end of the 19th century, the southern extension was constructed as a cart shed or store. It appears from photographic evidence that the two canted bay windows were added to the frontage before the turn of the century.
- 5.6 Some time in the first half of the 20th century, the southern extension ceased its original use, and became a part of the public house. Its east end was rebuilt, removing

the double doors, and a small extension with a canted bay window was constructed. This was subsequently converted to an entrance porch and lobby, and the original entrance was converted to a window. At the rear of the building, the flat-roofed first-floor extensions containing Rooms F3 and F8 are probably of early-mid 20th-century date. Between 1960 and 1977 *The Cross* was subject to significant alterations and additions. A further two-storey bay in Fletton brick, with a canted bay window, was added at the north end of the existing structure, along with a narrow flat-roofed single-storey extension (possibly a slightly later event). A much larger flat-roofed single-storey extension was constructed to the rear of the building. During this period, it is likely that any surviving internal partitions at ground-floor level were removed to maximise the bar areas. Because of the extent of remodelling to the interior, no historic features or fittings relating to the original cottage or the public house remain.

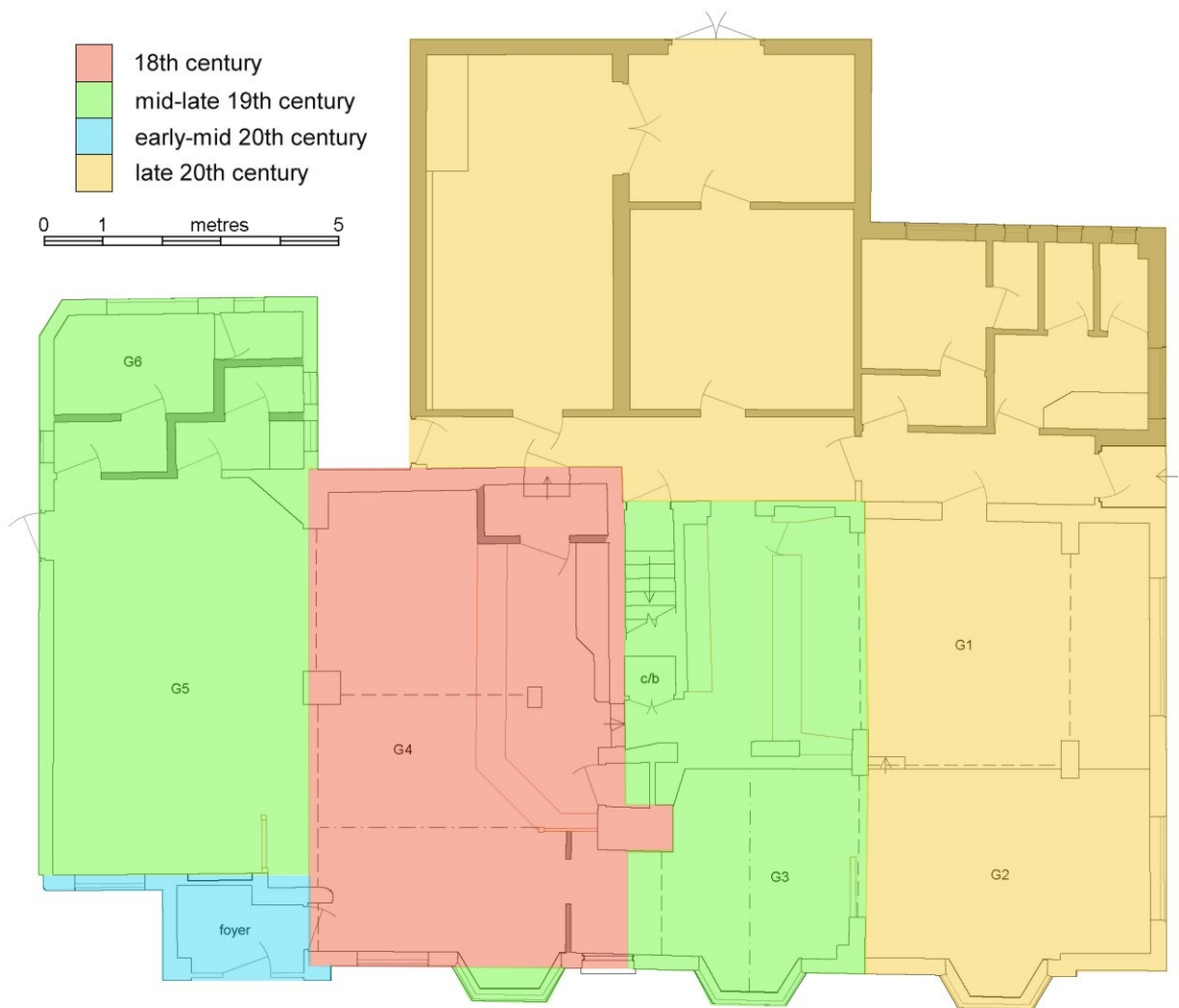


Figure 20: Suggested phasing (scale as shown)

6 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Clearview Homes Ltd. The writer is grateful to Richard Drury for his assistance. The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann and Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. The report was prepared by Bob Zeepvat and edited by Karin Semmelmann.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies Library.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

Books and Historical Sources:

- BEAMS 2010 *The Cross Public House, 26 Denham Way, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire: an Assessment on Behalf of Three Rivers District Council*. BEAMS proj. no. 33.131.
- Branch Johnson, W. 1963 *Hertfordshire Inns. Part 2 - West. Hertfordshire Countryside*. (Letchworth).
- EH 2010 *Advice Report: The Cross Public House, 26 Denham Way, Rickmansworth*. English Heritage Case UID 170288.
- HALS D/Egr/63. William B Gerish Collection. Parishes of Rickmansworth and Ridge. Photograph of houses next door to the public house at Maple Cross by William Coles.
- HALS DSA4/80/1. Rickmansworth Tithe Award, 1838.
- HALS Victuallers Recognizes OS. Cross at Maple Cross. Henry Browne licensee 1822 - 1828. HALS photographic collection. Postcard of The Cross, Maple Cross, 1989.
- HALS photographic collection. 'Rickmansworth in retrospect' series 1, 15. Early 1900s. Collection R Waldcock. Mr Tame, Rickmansworth.
- Jacques, A & C. 1996 *Rickmansworth: a pictorial history*. Phillimore & Co (Chichester).
- Jolliffe, G.J. & Jones, A. 1995 *Hertfordshire Inns: an historical gazetteer*. Hertfordshire Publications (Hatfield).
- Kellys Directory 1851; 1867; 1874; 1878; 1882; 1886; 1890; 1895; 1898; 1908; 1914.
- Page, W. (ed). 1908 *Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire. Vol 2*. Dawsons, Pall Mall (reprinted 1971).
- Parrott, E. 1973 'The Cross. Some glimpses of the past', *Yesterday-Today, The Journal of Three Rivers Museum Trust* 17 (Spring 1995), 8 & 9.

Maps

- 1766 Dury and Andrews. *A Topographical Map of Hertfordshire*. Hertfordshire Publications.
- 1839 Rickmansworth Tithe Map (HALS Off ACC 550).
- 1898 Second Edition 25"Ordnance Survey sheet, XL111.11.
- 1914 Third Edition 25"Ordnance Survey sheet, XL111.11.
- 1934 25"Ordnance Survey sheet, XL111.11.
- 1960 1:2500 Ordnance Survey sheet, TQ 0392.
- 1977 1:2500 Ordnance Survey sheet, TQ 0392.
- 2010 1:1250 Ordnance Survey digital mapping

Appendix 1: Method Statement

Aims

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to refurbishment, conversion or demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its refurbishment / conversion.

Standards

The work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (2001) and *Code of Conduct* (2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

Methods

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources (eg. Sites & Monuments Record, County Record Office, local libraries, planning records)
- A survey of the building normally to RCHME Level 3 (details attached).
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

Historic building recording involves the preparation of a detailed record and interpretation of a standing building and its fixtures and fittings, by a combination of historical research, written description, measured survey and photography. As such, it is essential that the survey team is given unrestricted access to the structure being recorded, subject to current health and safety requirements and site security.

Historical Research

Background historical research will follow current IFA standards and guidelines for desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). All sources consulted will be listed in the final report.

Written Description

The written description will be prepared from detailed notes and sketches taken on site, using the appropriate ASC *Historic Building Record Sheet*. This information will be augmented if necessary by a study of the drawings and photographs. Depending on the nature of the building, the written description will be presented in a logical and consistent format (e.g. overall structure: external details, roof and walls: internal layout: internal description by room), supported by relevant drawings and photographs.

Measured Survey

Measured surveys will normally be carried out using tapes or LDM (laser distance measurement) for vertical and horizontal measurement throughout. A surveyor's level or Total Station EDM may be used to establish floor levels. Where appropriate, reference may be made to available architects' or engineers' drawings, either on paper or in an appropriate CAD format. Plastic film will be used for all site drawings. Scales used will be appropriate to the size and complexity of the structures or features being recorded: generally 1:50 or 1:100 for floor plans, 1:20 or 1:50 for elevations and sections, and 1:20 or 1:10 for architectural details, plant and machinery, etc.

Photographic Survey

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by 35mm digital photography. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs may be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in photographs where appropriate. Photography will employ natural light wherever possible, but artificial light, flash or floodlighting will be used where necessary. Other techniques, such as video photography, may be used where appropriate.

Reporting

Upon completion of the field stages of the project, an initial report on the results obtained will normally be prepared. This will be produced in ASC's house style, and will typically include:

- a concise non-technical summary of the results
- information relating to the circumstances of the project
- a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
- background information about the site, including any desk-based studies
- a description of the results, supported by appropriate illustrative material
- a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
- appendices (copies of record sheets, reference works etc.)
- an HER summary sheet, if required

Copies of the report will be provided as required to the Client, the Planning Archaeologist, the National Monuments Record, the Local Planning Authority, and any other bodies designated by the Planning Archaeologist or client. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge is indicated for providing additional copies.

In accordance with ASC's normal reporting procedures, interim reports on any significant discoveries made during the project will be submitted to the relevant period journals (e.g. *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*) and to any relevant regional journals (e.g. *CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin*, *South Midlands Archaeology*), within one year of the project's completion.

Once the final report has been accepted by the Planning Archaeologist, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

Archiving

All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material (paper, photographic and electronic records, etc). Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By their nature, building surveys cannot always be repeated, so the archive often constitutes the only surviving evidence of the building prior to conversion, etc, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to an appropriate standard and in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

Unless otherwise instructed, ASC will make arrangements to deposit the archive with the relevant local museum, Record Office or library. Provision has been indicated in the project estimates for the likely costs of deposition.

Staffing

The project will be managed by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA, an experienced buildings archaeologist, under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Bob is an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures. He holds a first degree from the University of Leicester, and has been a validated Member of the Institute for Archaeologists since 1986. He has been involved in the management of archaeological projects since the late 1970s, formerly as Senior Field Archaeologist for the *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, and as Project Manager for the *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*.

Other staff assigned to the project will normally have appropriate experience of historic building recording and research. Any staff undergoing training on the project will be fully supervised by experienced staff.

English Heritage Guidelines for Recording Historic Buildings (EH 2006)

<i>Survey Element</i>	<i>EH Level 1</i>	<i>EH Level 2</i>	<i>EH Level 3</i>	<i>EH Level 4</i>	<i>Photographic Survey</i>
<i>Written Account</i>	1 - 4	1 – 3, 6	1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 22: sometimes 5, 14-16, 18-20, 23	1-3, 5-8, 10-22: sometimes 23	1-3
<i>Drawings</i>	sometimes 1	sometimes 1, sometimes one or more of 2-7	2, sometimes one or more of 3 -12	2, sometimes one or more of 3 -12	-
<i>Photography</i>	1, sometimes 2	1, 2, 4	1 - 9	1 - 9	1-9

Written Account:

1. The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
2. A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added.
3. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
4. A summary (if no further details are called for) of the building's type or purpose, its materials and possible date(s), in so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
5. A table of contents and a list of illustrations or figures.
6. An expansion of 4, if appropriate, summarising the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. The purpose of such an expansion is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the report's findings.
7. An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.
8. Acknowledgements to all those who made significant contributions – practical, intellectual or financial – to the record or its analysis, or who gave permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
9. A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
10. An expansion of 9, if appropriate, drawing additionally on primary documentary sources.
11. An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
12. An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative, iconographic or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes. For an industrial building, a sequential account of the ways in which materials or processes were handled.
13. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
14. A summary of the findings of any specialist reports (dendrochronology or paint analysis, for example).
15. A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other artificial landscape; its part in any larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark.
16. An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
17. A discussion of the architectural or historical context or significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials status or historical associations.
18. Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).

19. Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.
20. Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of the building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.
21. Relevant information from owners, builders, architects or others who may be acquainted with the building, including oral history. The sources of the information must be given, and it is important that the particular strengths and weaknesses of oral information are weighed.
22. Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted (in long reports it is preferable to do both). Websites which may prove to be ephemeral should be avoided as references wherever possible; where their use is unavoidable the date on which the site was consulted should be noted.
23. A glossary of architectural or other terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers. If few in number, terms may be explained more economically within the text or in foot or endnotes.

Drawn Record:

1. Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (if a more thorough drawn record is not made). Sketches may be thoroughly dimensioned.
2. Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. These may extend to all floors, or may be limited to one or a few. The latter option may be appropriate, for example, in a town-centre building where upper floors have been little altered but modern retail use has obscured evidence for an earlier form of ground floor. Buildings with a repetitive structure (such as some industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should indicate the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doors, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance, including former machinery.
3. Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail, such as timber or metal framing.
4. Measured cross-sections, long sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within a building (floor and ceiling heights or the form of roof trusses, for example).
5. Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration (the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices, for example), or small-scale functional detail not more readily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.
6. Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function and not more readily obtained by photography.
7. A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
8. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
9. Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.
10. Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building. If these are to be considered as components of the record they must always be supported by measured plans, sections and elevational details.
11. Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings, when these are of value. Since these are by their nature interpretative, the evidence on which any reconstruction or phasing is based must always be given. Successive phases of a building's development may be shown by a graded tone (dark to light, with darker being the earlier), by colour, by sequential diagrams or by annotation. Whenever phased drawings are included in a record, they must be accompanied by the unmarked drawings on which they are based.
12. Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities (eg permeability diagrams), where these are warranted by the complexity of the project. As with items 10 and 11, the evidence supporting these interpretations must be provided.

Photographic Record:

1. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape, if the views noted in 2 below are also adopted).
2. The buildings external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. When an individual

elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.

3. Further views may be desirable to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting. In the case of building elevations which may have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may again be appropriate.
4. The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in 2 above.
5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. When photographing details it can be helpful to include a clearly marked and suitably sized scale next to the subject and parallel to one edge of the photograph.
6. Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
7. Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery, if not adequately captured by transcription. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
8. Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press or a malt shovel), where not sufficiently treated in general photographs.
9. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site. The owner's consent may be required.

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1386/MCC			Site Name: The Cross Public House
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		01	East elevation, looking south
2		02	East elevation, south end, looking south-west
3		03	East elevation, looking north-west
4		04	East elevation, south end, looking north-west
5		05	East elevation, partially blocked central door
6		06	East elevation, change in brickwork
7		07	North elevation, from north
8		08	West elevation, overall view from west
9		09	West elevation, north and central parts, from west
10		10	West elevation, close-up from west
11		11	West elevation, detail showing footings, from west
12		12	West elevation, south end from west
13		13	South elevation, looking east
14		14	General view of site from east
15		15	General view of site from south-east
16		16	General view of site from north-east
17		17	G1, looking north-west
18		18	G1 & G2, looking north-east
19		19	G2, looking east
20		20	G1, looking south
21		21	G3, looking south
22		22	G3, looking south-east
23		23	G3, east-west beam in ceiling, from south
24		24	G4, east wall
25		25	G4, east wall
26		26	G4, looking northeast
27		27	G4, west wall
28		28	G4, looking northwest
29		29	G5, looking north
30		30	G4, stair entrance
31		31	Entrance lobby
32		32	G5, south wall
33		33	G6, west wall
34		34	G6, north wall
35		35	G5, east wall
36		36	G5, roof
37		37	G4, bridging beam
38		38	G4, bridging beam
39		39	F1 stairwell, looking east (up stairs)
40		40	F2 corridor, looking north
41		41	F2 corridor, looking south
42		42	F3 bedroom, looking north-west
43		43	F3 bedroom, looking south
44		44	F3 bedroom, looking north-east
45		45	F4 bedroom, looking north-west
46		46	F5 bedroom, looking south-east

47		47	F5 bedroom, looking north-east
48		48	F5 bedroom, looking south-west
49		49	F6 kitchen, looking north-east
50		50	F6 kitchen, looking north
51		51	F6 kitchen, chimney breast looking south
52		52	F6 kitchen, chimney breast looking south-west
53		53	F6 kitchen, looking west
54		54	F6 kitchen, plasterwork in attic east of chimney, looking south
55		55	F7 living room, looking east
56		56	F7 living room, looking south
57		57	F7 living room, looking west
58		58	F7 living room, looking north
59		59	F8 bathroom, looking north-west
60		60	F8 bathroom, looking west
61		61	F8 bathroom, looking north-east
62		62	F7 living room, structure of catslide roof to west
63		63	F6 attic, roof timbers looking north-east
64		64	F7 attic, looking north
65		65	F7 attic, looking northwest
66		66	F7 attic, looking northeast
67		67	F7 attic, looking north
68		68	F7 attic, collar/purlin detail
69		69	F7 attic, rafters details
70		70	F7 attic, looking north
71		71	F7 attic, rafters
72		72	F7 attic, west side
73		73	F7 attic, south wall
74		74	F7 attic, ridge detail
75		75	F7 attic, grain detail
76		76	G3, joist detail
77		77	G4, lamb's tongue chamfer stop,
78		78	G6, brickwork detail in southwest corner

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

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Cross PH, Maple Cross.	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-93865
Short Description:	<p>In January 2011 a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at 'The Cross' public house, Denham Way, Maple Cross, Hertfordshire, prior to its conversion into three residential units. The earliest record of a public house at Maple Cross dates from 1793, when premises were purchased for a beerhouse by Salters brewery of Rickmansworth. Cartographic evidence suggests that the beerhouse originally consisted of a timber-framed two-storey cottage of late 17th or 18th-century date, which forms the core of the present public house. Elements of the original timber frame survive, notably the wall plate on the south elevation, wall posts in the stairwell and rear wall, and the framing and plasterwork of the north gable, flanking the chimney stack.</p> <p>The roof structure above the earliest phase of the building consists of through purlins, corner braces and a single collar, with a steep pitch suggesting it was originally thatched. The rafters, probably birch, are all roughly halved, most with some bark remaining, and are of different scantling and centring. They are pegged to the purlins, which are hand sawn, waney-edged timbers, also of birch. The collar is a hand-sawn half timber, with bird beak apertures to accommodate the purlins. It has been suggested that this represents the original roof structure, though it is equally possible that the use of rough-hewn timbers reflects the available timber, and could be of Victorian date.</p> <p>A one-bay extension with a lower roof was added to the north end of the existing building in the mid 19th century: it is likely that the front wall frame of the original building may have been removed at this time. Towards the end of the 19th century, the southern extension was constructed as a cart shed or store, and two canted bay windows were added to the frontage.</p> <p>In the first half of the 20th century, the southern extension became a part of the public house: its east end was rebuilt, and a small extension with a canted bay window was added. This was later changed to an entrance porch and lobby, and the original entrance was converted to a window. At the rear of the building, the flat-roofed first-floor extensions are probably of early-mid 20th-century date. Between 1960 and 1977 a further two-storey bay in Fletton brick, with a canted bay window, was added at the north end of the existing structure, along with flat-roofed single-storey extensions to the north and east. During this period, it is likely that any surviving internal partitions at ground-floor level were removed to maximise the bar areas. Because of the extent of remodelling to the interior, no historic features or fittings relating to the original cottage or the public house remain, other than the chimney breast, the chamfered ceiling beams on the ground floor, and the roof timbers described above.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic Building Recording		
Previous work:	Assessment (BEAMS 2010)	Site status:	Locally listed
Current land use:	Public house (disused)	Future work:	No
Monument type:	Public house	Monument period:	18 th -20 th century
Significant finds:	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TQ 0328 9280
Site address:	26 Denham Way, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts.		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	n/a	Height OD: (metres)	n/a
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Chris Brady (LPA)	Project design originator:	n/a
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann (ASC)	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat (ASC)
Sponsor / funding body:	Clearview Homes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	26 th January 2011	End date:	17 th February 2011

PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies Library	None	
Paper:		Drawings, site notes, photographs, report	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: 'The Cross' Public House, Denham Way, Maple Cross, Herts.		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1386/MCC/1		
Author(s):	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA		
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