

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING :
DUKE OF YORK PH
19 WATFORD ROAD
CROXLEY GREEN
HERTFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Simpson McHugh



Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA

July 2007

ASC: 927/CGW/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CGW	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	927
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Croxley Green		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Croxley Green		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 07187 95303		
<i>Present use:</i>	Public House		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of pub and construction 7 new houses and associated access and parking		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	8/07/0288		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Three Rivers District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	11 th - 27 th June 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Simpson McHugh Studio 4 Warmair House Green Lane Northwood Middlesex		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Patrick McHugh		

Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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

Summary

In June 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Duke of York Public House, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the demolition of buildings on the site and the erection of 7 dwellings with associated access and parking.

The earliest reference to the pub is in 1869, when it was known as the Gladstone Arms. It was renamed in honour of a local councillor at the end of the 19th century. The present building is an amalgam of the 19th century core, an early 20th century frontage and extension to the west, and later 20th century extensions to the east, northwest and the north, replacing the earlier outbuildings to the rear. The interior retains very few early features other than the first floor windows, having been modernised as necessary in recent years.

1 Introduction

1.1 In June 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording of Duke of York Public House, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 07187 95303: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Simpson McHugh, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse, 2007), and a brief (Instone, 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), Three Rivers District Council, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Hertfordshire County Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 8/07/0288.

1.2 ***Planning Background***

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)*,

1.3 ***Location***

The development site is located close to the centre of Croxley Green, at TQ 07187 95303 (Fig. 1). It is situated on the northern side of Watford Road, and is surrounded by a large garden and residential buildings to the west, north and east (Fig. 2).

1.4 ***Description***

The building was first constructed in the second half of the 19th century, but there have been many additions and alterations since. The historic core of the building is now surrounded by later extensions, all of which are brick built under slate and asbestos tiled roofs.

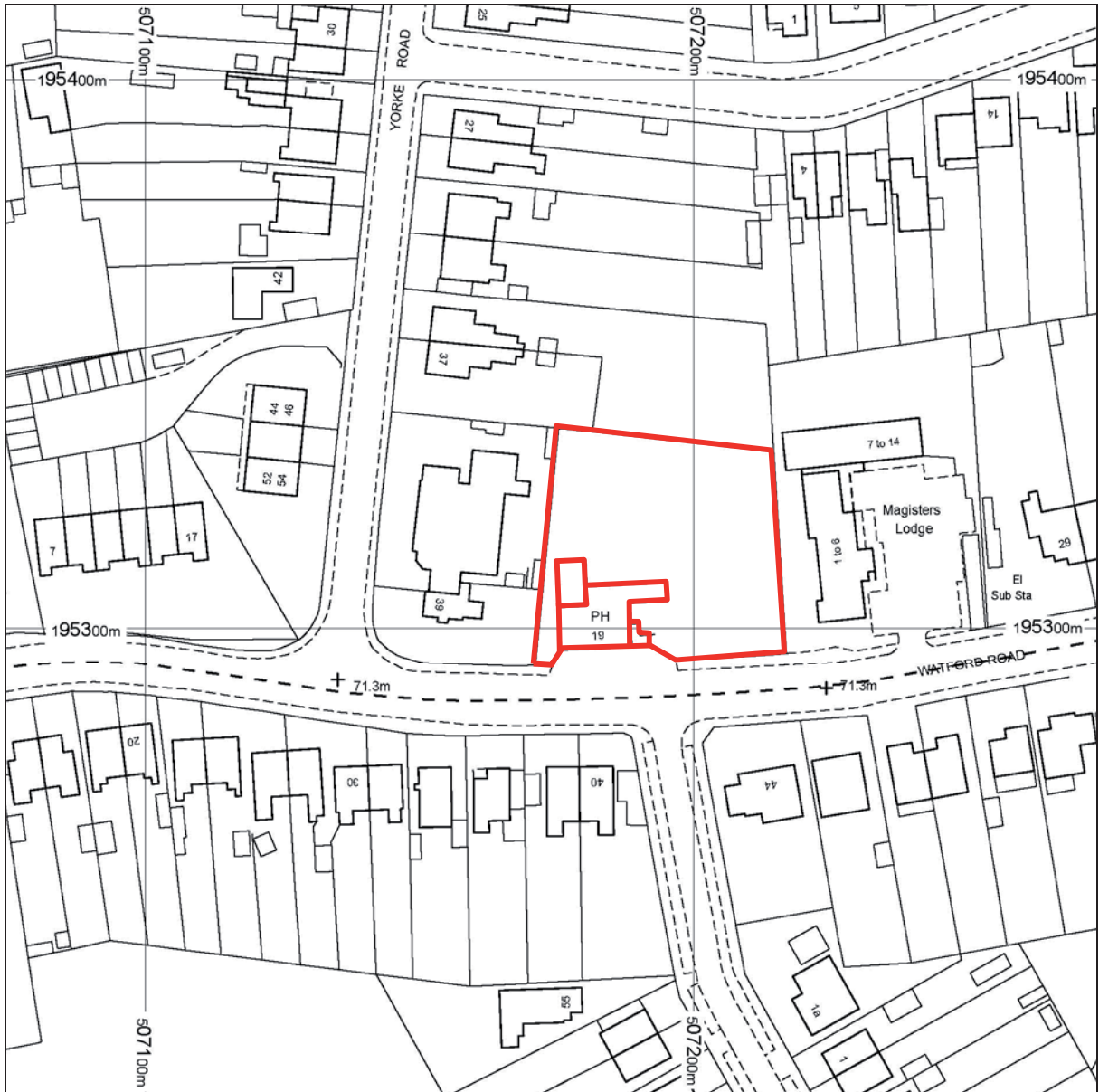


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

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

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

2.2 *Standards*

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

2.3 *Methods*

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

- That the survey follow the standards, conventions and specifications defined by English Heritage (EH 2006) for a Level 3 survey

2.4 *Constraints*

Vandals had broken into the building before the survey was undertaken, and removed some of the floorboards and copper pipes in the first floor rooms. The building had not been cleared when it had closed and general detritus was scattered throughout.

3 Historical Background

3.1 *General*

The name Croxley is thought to have derived from the name of one of King Canute's moneyers, Croc, who owned property on cleared woodland (ley) in the area (Wincote nd, 2).

3.2 The manor of Croxley is said to have been given to St Alban's monastery by King Offa, and the abbey held the manor until the Dissolution, when the manor was leased by William Palmer under a 44 year lease granted in 1538. The manor was granted to John Caius, who refounded Gonville Hall, Cambridge in 1557. He subsequently gave the manor to Gonville and Caius College (VCH 1908).

3.3 The church of All Saints was built in 1872, and paid for by the parishioners. Croxley Green, which had previously been administered by Watford and Rickmansworth, became a parish in its own right in the same year (Wincote, nd. 20). The village school was built on the corner of Watford Road and Garden Road in the following year.

3.4 *Site specific*

The first reference to the Duke of York is dated c. 1869, when the pub was founded as the Gladstone Arms on Garden Road. The road changed its name around 1900 to Yorke Road, in honour of a chairman of the Rickmansworth District Council and the pub also changed name (Jolliffe & Jones 1995, 116).

It originated as a beerhouse, but became fully licensed later. It was part of the Benskins, Healey and Ind Coope breweries (*ibid.*).

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest known cartographic evidence for the building is the 1st edition 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3). There are additional structures to the rear of the main building, which extend eastwards to form an open courtyard. There appears to be little change in the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4), but by 1914 the extension to the west of the building has been added (Fig. 5).

Most of the changes occurred between 1914 and 1961, when the original outbuilding to the rear were demolished and the present extension added to the northeastern corner of the building (Fig. 6). The extension to the southeastern corner of the building also occurred within this time frame. The extension to the northwest was added some time between 1961 and the present (Fig. 2).

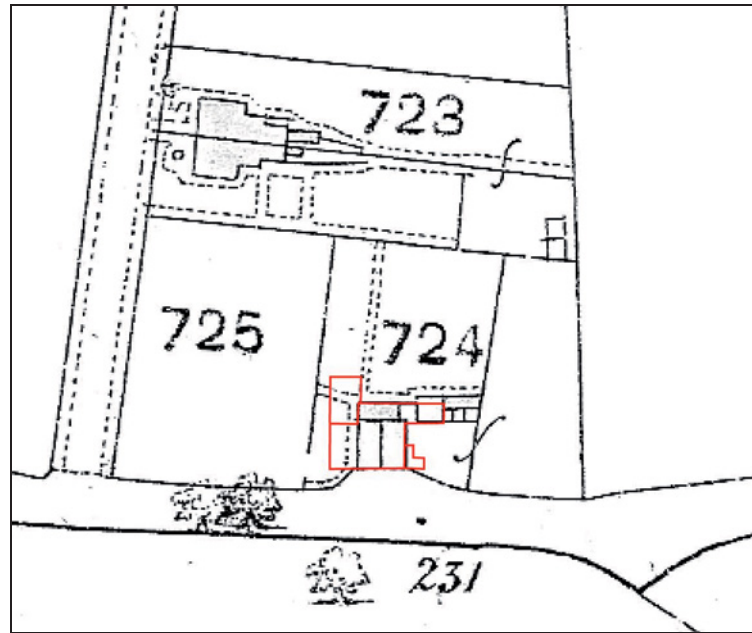


Figure 3: Extract from the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

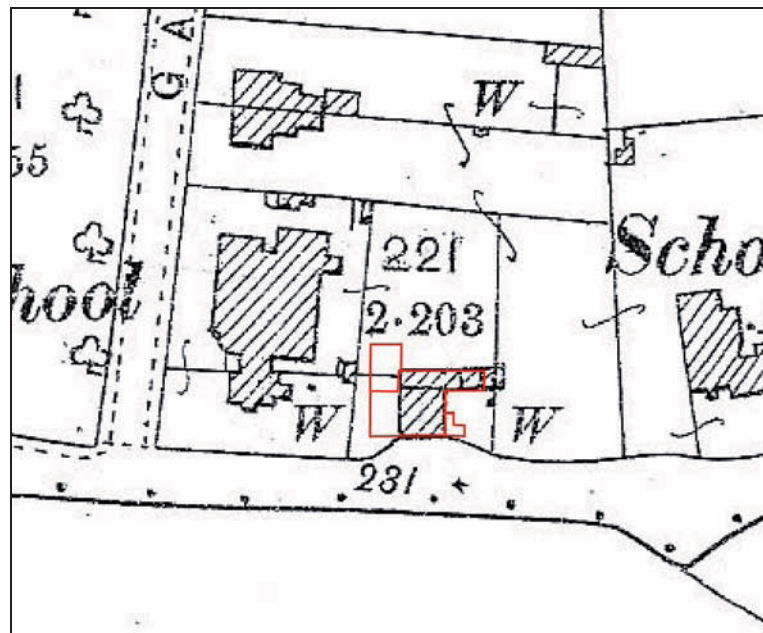


Figure 4: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

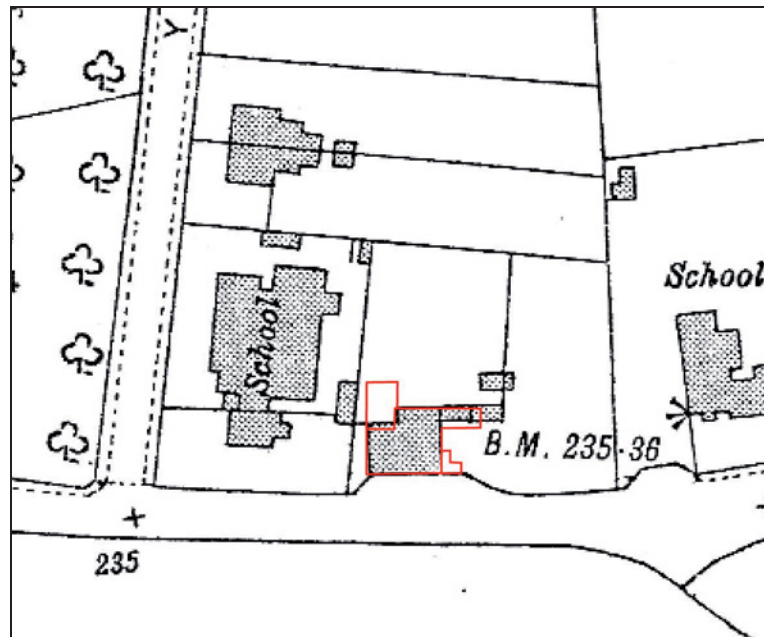


Figure 5: Extract from the 1914 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

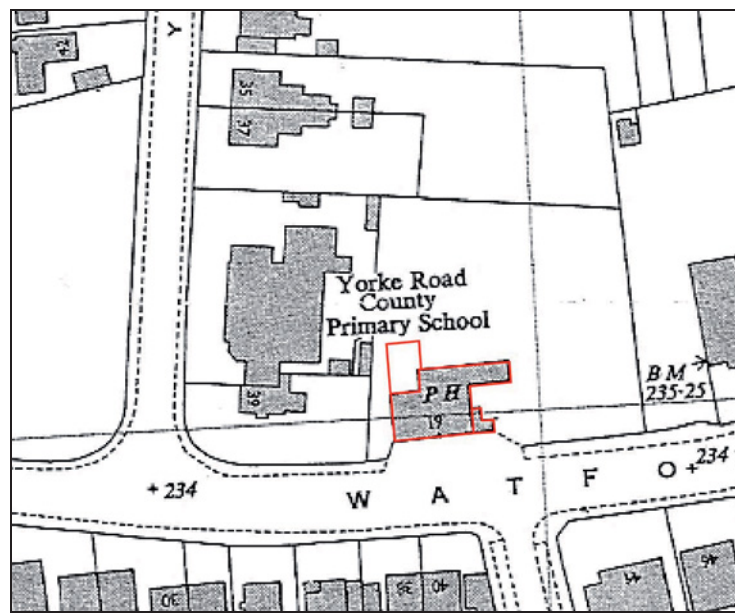


Figure 6: Extract from the 1961 Ordnance Survey Map (*not to scale*)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The building is an amalgam of single storey brick extensions to a 2-storeyed, double fronted Victorian structure.

4.2 *South Elevation* (Fig. 7, Plates 1-2)

This is the front elevation of the building. The ground floor of the 19th century core of the building is brick built and the first floor is rendered with decorative timber studs. The brickwork is in a Flemish Bond and there are queen closers to all the openings. There is a 0.45m high plinth painted yellow at the base of the elevation. There are later brick extensions to either side of the 19th century core, and a brick entrance has also been added to the original front door.

The main entrance has a single fixed window on either side with a large pane of glass below 9 smaller panes. There is a bullseye in alternate smaller panes of glass. There are two larger windows with 9 lights at either end of the ground floor. A pub sign is located in front of the ground floor guttering and runs the entire width of the extensions. Behind this is a form of pentice roof.

The extensions are of red brick set in a Flemish Bond in cement mortar, with queen closers marking the window and door openings. The first floor of the Victorian build is rendered, painted white and decorated with black timber studs. There are two dormer windows under gable roofs with the date 1897 divided between the two. The windows are timber casements, similar to those on either side of the front door. The roofs are slated with decorative ridge tiles in red on the main, half-hipped roof as well as those over the dormer windows. There are two sets of 4 chimney pots on brick stacks.

The extension to the west of the Victorian structure has a modern 2-light dormer window with an air vent in the gable above.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plate 3)

The southern end of the west elevation is the earliest (early 20th century) extension to the building. It has an external, brick built chimneystack, with a single door to the south and a window to the north. The door has a cambered red brick relieving arch and the window has a yellow brick surround with a soldier course providing the lintel above, and is clearly a later insertion. The brickwork, which is predominantly yellow, is set in a Flemish Bond with decorative courses in red brick below the eaves and at the southern end of the wall. The roof is half-hipped with a slate covering.

The northern end of the elevation consists of a modern, flat-roofed extension built in a Stretcher Bond. There is a window (now boarded up) at the southern end of the with a plastic sill and no relieving arch.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Plate 4)

The ground floor of the east elevation also consists of later extensions, but the rendered and timbered first floor of the Victorian structure is still visible above. It has a single 9 over 9 light window towards the northern end of the elevation.

The ground floor extensions consist of a gabled single storey structure to either side of a side door into the pub also built within a new extension. The southern extension has a long window with a soldier course above, and two smaller windows with soldier courses light the extension to the north of the door, as does a window in its southern elevation. The extensions differ in that the southern one has red brickwork at the corners incorporating queen closers, whereas the northern extensions remains undecorated. Both extensions are in a Stretcher Bond, but the colour of the bricks as well as that of the mortar is slightly different.

4.5 *North Elevation* (Plates 5-7)

Only the first floor of the Victorian building is not obscured by later extensions. It has a large 4-light window to the east of a small, 6- light window.

The ground floor consists of a number of extensions that incorporate a half glazed rear door to the pub, another, now boarded door into the private area to the rear of the kitchen, a window under a soldier course in the eastern extension, and a further window in the extension to the west of the door.

4.6 *Ground Floor* (Fig. 9)

Room G1 (Plates -11)

Size: 5.90 × 4.67m, height 2.37m

Location: Bar Area 1: NE of Victorian Building

Description: This has four half glazed doors in the north wall opening into the garden, a single panelled door leading into the internal lobby (G6) and is linked to G2 (Bar Area 2) by an opening in the north wall. The walls are half panelled with wallpaper above, some of which is demarcated to give an ashlar stone effect. The ceiling is painted and has large axial beams providing a decorative effect. The floor is carpeted.

Room G2 (Plates 12-18)

Size: 7.70 × 7.40m, height 2.43m

Location: Bar Area 2: North of G1

Description: This is an L-shaped room that has the front door in the south wall and the bar immediately opposite it. The décor is the same as in Bar Area 1 (G1) with the addition of a blackboard in the southeast corner and a shelf opposite the door in the east wall leading to the external lobby (G7). Both doors are half glazed and the front door has a window to the east of it. The windows in the south wall are as described in Section 4.2 above.

Room G3 (Plates 19-21)

Size: 7.73 × 4.77m, height 4.41m

Location: Bar Area 3: Southwest corner of the building

Description: This appears to have been a pool room, with a dormer window and two other windows in the south wall. The windows that were formerly in the west and north walls have been bricked up, as has the fireplace in the west wall. The panelling is shorter here than in Bar Areas 1 & 2, and it has a narrow shelf running above it. The ceiling is painted blue with clouds and there are two axial beams with decorative braces.

The bar doglegs around the northeast corner of the room, which is accessed by an opening in the wall between it and Bar Area 2 (G2).

Room G4

Size: 2.44 × 1.69m, height 2.41m

Location: North of kitchen (G5)

Description: Room G4 is a small scullery with a 3-light window in the north wall over the sink area. The walls are tiled with cupboards along the north and west walls. The ceiling is painted and there is a vinyl covering over the timber floor. The room is accessed by a door in the east wall opening from the internal lobby (G6) and there is an opening in the south wall to the kitchen (G5).

Room G5

Size: 2.88 × 2.32m, height 2.46m

Location: Between the scullery (G4) and Bar Area 2 (G2)

Description: There is an opening in the wall between the kitchen and the scullery to the north of it as well as in the west wall to Bar Area 3 (G3). A door in the northwest corner of the room opens into the cellar area (G10).

The décor is the same as in the scullery (G4). There is a cooking range against the south wall and a small hand basin west of the opening to Room G4 and shelves to the east of it.

Room G6

Size: 1.85 × 0.95m, height not measured

Location: Between Rooms G1 & G6

Description: Small internal lobby with a door in the north wall to the yard, a door in the east wall to Room G1 and a door in the west wall to Room G4. There is a 13-tread staircase leading to the first floor to the south of the lobby.

Room G7

Size: 3.89 × 1.97m, height 2.46m

Location: East of Room G2

Description: This is a lobby providing access to Bar Area 2 (G2), the Ladies (G8) and the Gents WCs (G9) and the car park via a 4-panelled door in the east wall. The walls and ceilings are painted and the floor carpeted. There is a blackboard on the wall to the south of the door in the west wall opening into the bar and a letterbox in the east wall. The room is lit by a 3-light window to the south of the door in the east wall.

Room G8 (Plate 22)

Size: 3.44 × 2.90m, height 2.46m

Location: Within the northeastern extension

Description: This modern extension houses the Ladies WC, which has a door with a single glazed opening in the west wall, a single light window in the north wall and another in the east wall. There are two cubicles along the south wall and two handbasins with mirrors above along the north wall. The walls and ceiling are painted and the floor is covered with vinyl tiles.

Room G9 (Plate 23)

Size: 3.64 × 2.84m, height 2.52m

Location: Within the southeastern extension

Description: This houses the Gents WC, which is accessed by a door in the north wall. There is a large 3-light casement window in the east wall, a cubicle in the northeast corner of the room, urinals below the window, and a handbasin against the west wall. The walls and ceiling are painted and the floor has quarry tiles. There is also a hatch to the roof space.

Room G10 (Plates 24-26)

Size: Not measured

Location: Northwest extension

Description: This is the most recent extension to the building and has been subdivided to form an office, cellar and other service areas. It is breeze block and painted brick with a concrete floor. There are double service doors in the east wall and a 2-light window in the west wall. A window in the north wall of Room G3 has been bricked up, but the wooden lintel is still *in situ*.

4.9 First Floor (Fig. 10)

Room F1 (Plates 27-30)

Size: 3.63 × 3.05m, height 2.57m

Location: Southwest corner of the building

Description: The bedroom is accessed by a modern door in the north wall. There is a timber window in the south wall with 9 small panes over a single large pane in both sides of the casement. The walls are papered with a moulded skirting board and the ceiling is a modern suspended ceiling with polystyrene tiles. The floor boards, joists and the lath and plaster ceiling have been revealed by vandals. The boards run east to west, and all the timbers are machine sawn.

Room F2 (Plates 31-32)

Size: 3.63 × 3.63m, height 2.57m

Location: Southeast corner of the building

Description: The window, door, ceiling and floor are the same as Room F1, and the walls are also papered.

Room F3 (Plate 33)

Size: 3.04 × 2.56m, height 2.57m

Location: Northeast corner of the building

Description: The room is accessed by a modern door in the southwest corner. The window in the east wall is a 12-light sash. The walls are papered, the floor carpeted and the ceiling is the same as in Room F1.

Room F4 (Plate 34)

Size: 3.06 × 2.70m, height 2.57m

Location: Northwest corner of the building

Description: This is a bathroom with a corner bath in the southwest corner of the room, an airing cupboard in the northwest corner and a basin and WC against the north wall. There is a 4-light window in the north wall. The walls are papered and part tiled over the bath, basin and WC. The floor is carpeted over floorboards and the ceiling is the same as in the other rooms on the first floor. The room is accessed by a door in the east wall.

Room Landing (Plates 35-36)

Size: 0.86m wide, height 2.57m

Location: Between Rooms F3 & F4

Description: The landing has a shelf running along the western side of the staircase, which is the base of the east wall of Room F4. There is a 6-light window above the staircase, which is enclosed and has 13 treads. The floor and ceiling are the same as in Room F1.



Plate 1: South elevation



Plate 2: South elevation



Plate 3: West elevation



Plate 4: East elevation



Plate 5: North elevation



Plate 6: North elevation, east end



Plate 7: North elevation, west end



Plate 8: Room G1: north wall



Plate 9: Room G1: east wall

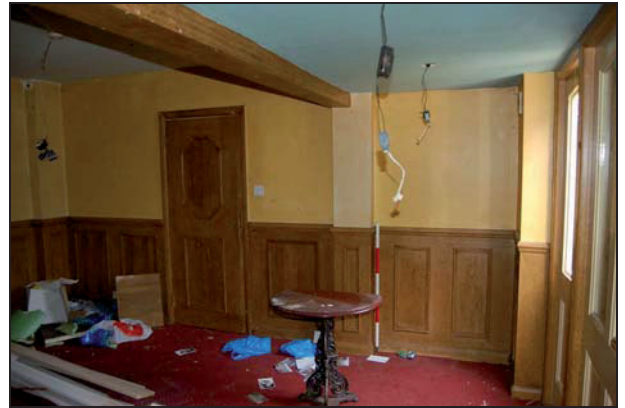


Plate 10: Room G1: west wall



Plate 11: Room G1: opening to Room G2



Plate 12: Room G2: west wall



Plate 13: Room G2: south wall



Plate 14: Room G2: east wall



Plate 15: Room G2: south entrance



Plate 16: Room G2 looking west



Plate 17: Room G2 looking east



Plate 18: Room G2: bar



Plate 19: Room G3: west wall



Plate 20: Room G3: north wall



Plate 21: Room G3: south wall



Plate 22: Room G8: north wall

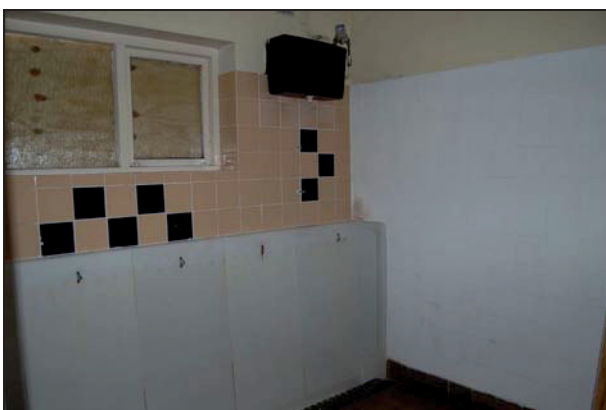


Plate 23: Room G9: east wall



Plate 24: Room G10: looking north



Plate 25: Room G10: cellar area



Plate 26: Room G10: lintel over bricked up window to G3



Plate 27: Room F1: south wall



Plate 28: Room F1: northeast corner



Plate 29: Room F1: floor



Plate 30: Room F1: lath & plaster ceiling below floor



Plate 31: Room F2: south wall



Plate 32: Room F2: northwest corner



Plate 33: Room F3: east wall



Plate 34: Room F4: north wall



Plate 35: Staircase



Plate 36: Window over staircase



Figure 7: South elevation (scale 1:100)

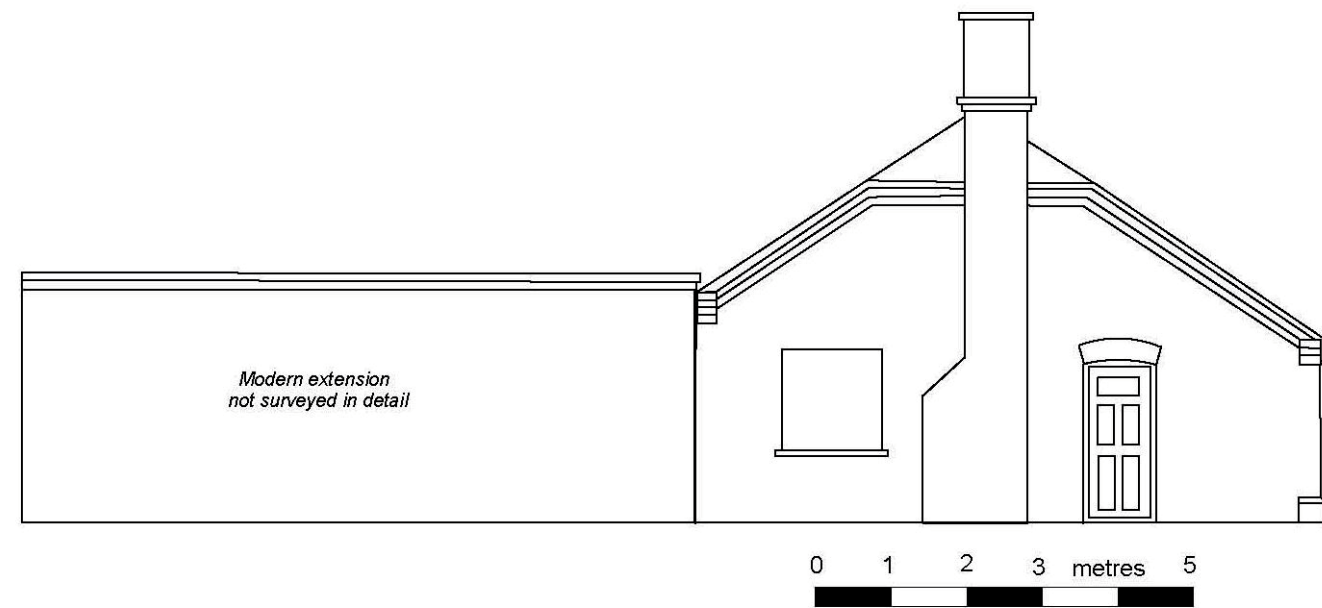


Figure 8: West elevation (scale 1:100)

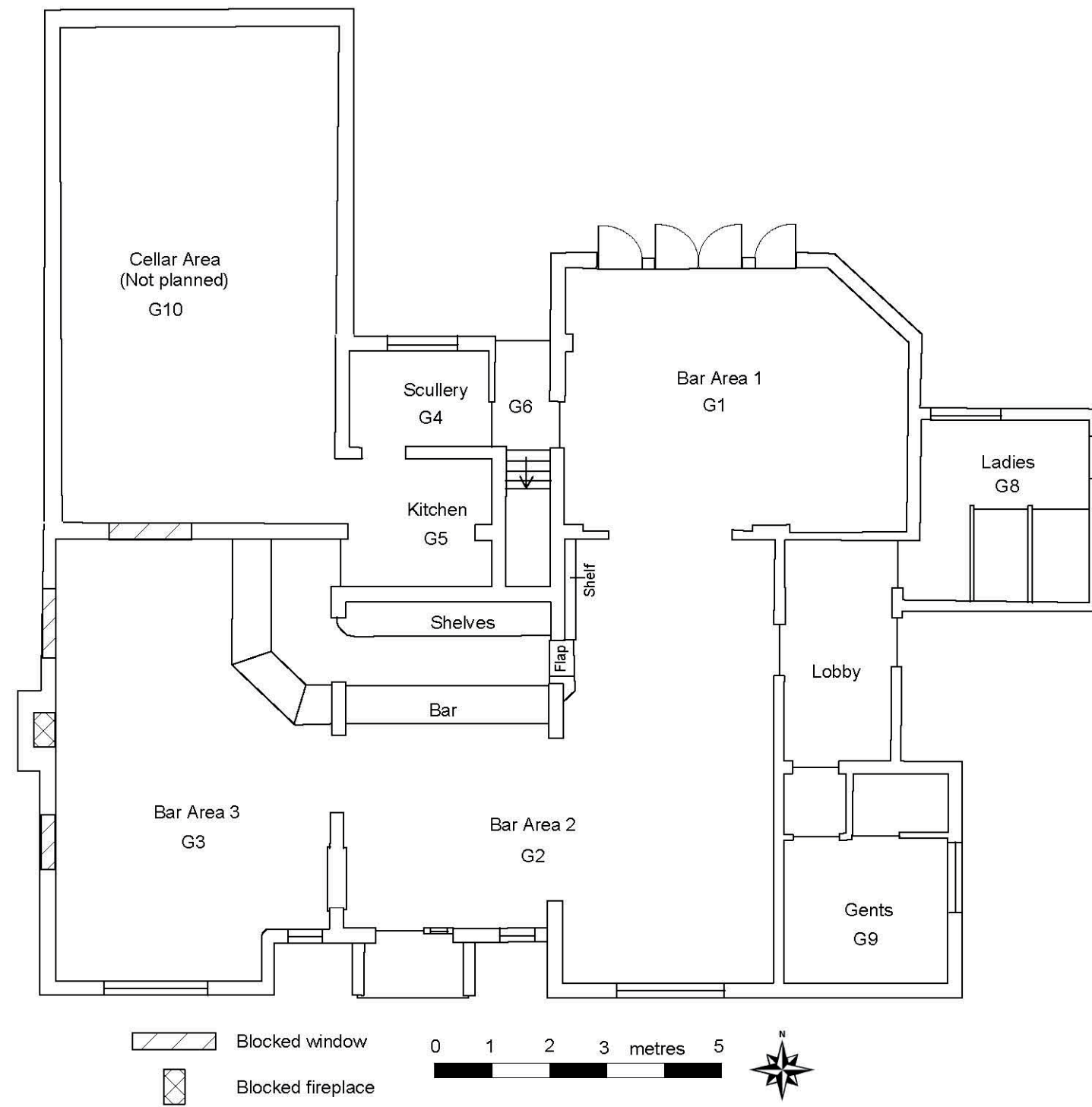


Figure 9: Ground floor plan (scale 1:100)

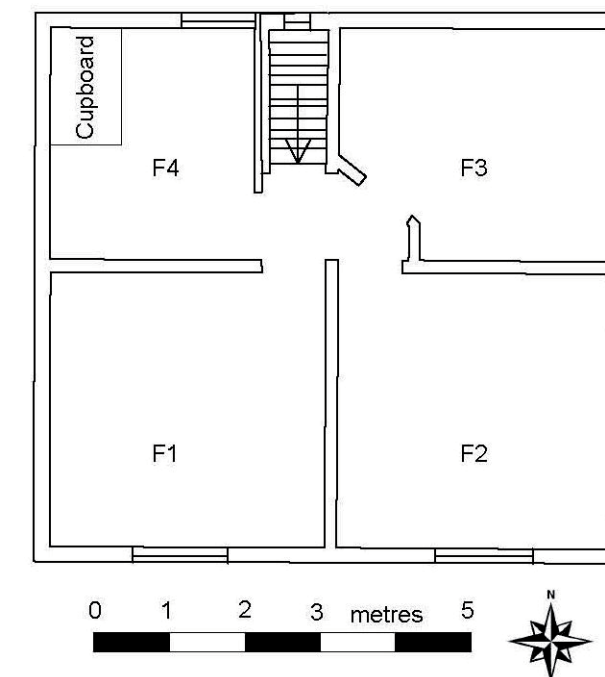


Figure 10: First floor plan (scale 1:100)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1** The Duke of York has undergone the same process as most public houses in the country; radical alteration and extension to the detriment of the architectural integrity of the building. The first floor windows, lath and plasterwork associated with the ground floor ceilings and the timberwork in the upper floors are all that appears to survive from the original structure.
- 5.2** The building appears to have been initially constructed as a pub (Phase 1) and had a series of outbuildings to the rear that were replaced between 1914 and 1961. An extension was added to the west in the early 20th century, when the frontage was rebuilt and the smaller windows to either side of the front door installed (Phase 2). The extension in the southeast corner comprises Phase 3. The northern end of Bar Area 1 (Phase 4) appears to be a more recent amendment to the earlier extensions to the rear of the building and the northern part of the western extension, containing the service and cellar areas, is clearly of late 20th century date (Phase 5). The small brick extension to the front door is also of late 20th century date and has been assigned to Phase 6. Phases 4-6 are not closely dated and may be interchangeable. There is also a degree of survival of an earlier building within Phase 4 in that the staircase and kitchen extend into this. There is no architectural evidence for this other than the plan analysis.
- 5.3** Little can be said of the interior, which has been modernised in line with the brewery's needs. There is little of architectural interest from the present point of view, although undoubtedly future local historians will find this record to be of some value.
- 5.4** The cartographic evidence suggests that the date 1897 that adorns the first floor dormers is not the date that the building was constructed. It is possible that this relates to the renaming, and possible redecoration/refurbishment from the Gladstone Arms in honour of the local councillor.

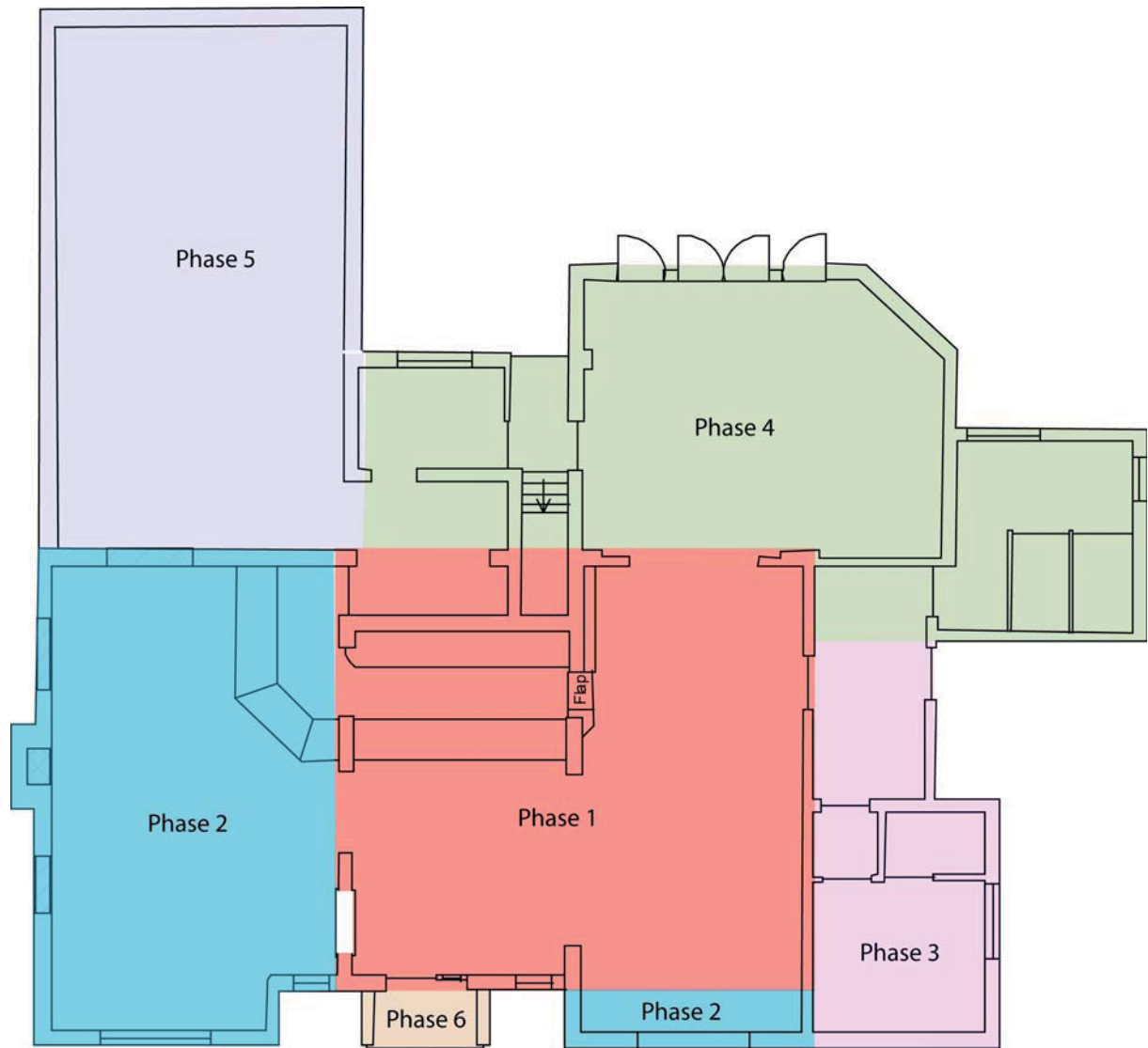


Figure 13: Phase plan (*not to scale*)

6 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Patrick McHugh of Simpson McHugh for commissioning this project; Linda Morgan of Simpson McHugh for facilitating the survey; Andy Instone for monitoring the project and the staff at HALS for the help in the background research.

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

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

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

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

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

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

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

Books and Historical Sources:

Jolliffe, G. & Jones, A. 1995 *Hertfordshire Inns and Public Houses* Hertfordshire Publications (Hertford)

'Parishes: Rickmansworth', *A History of the County of Hertford: volume 2* (1908), pp. 371-86.
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=43298&strquery=rickmansworth>.
Date accessed: 21 June 2007.

Wincote. n.d. *An outline of Croxley Green 130BC-1934*

Maps

1878 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.8
1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.8
1914 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	LXIII.8
1961 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500	TQ 0695 to TQ 0795

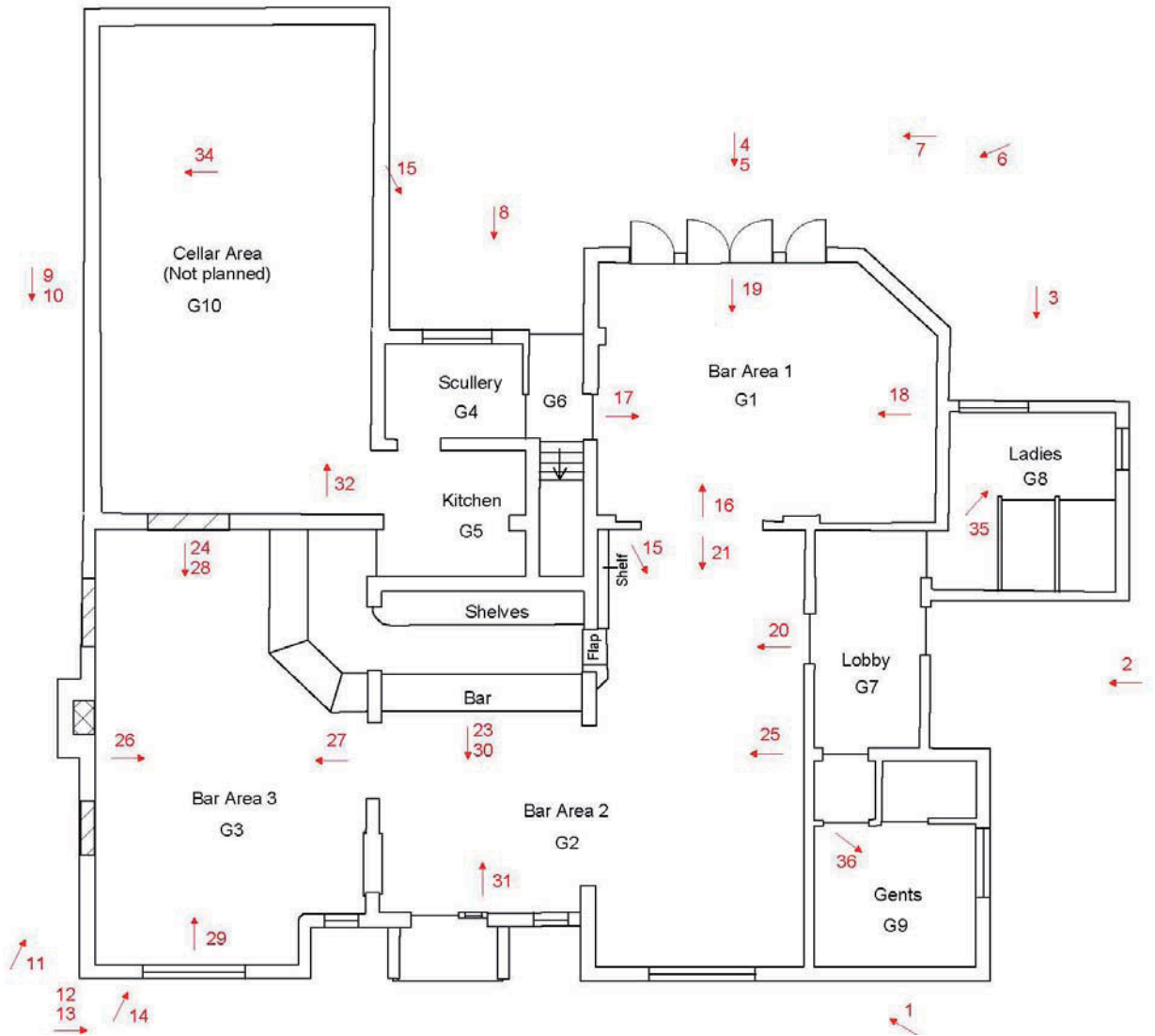


Figure 11: Ground floor digital photo plan (*not to scale*)

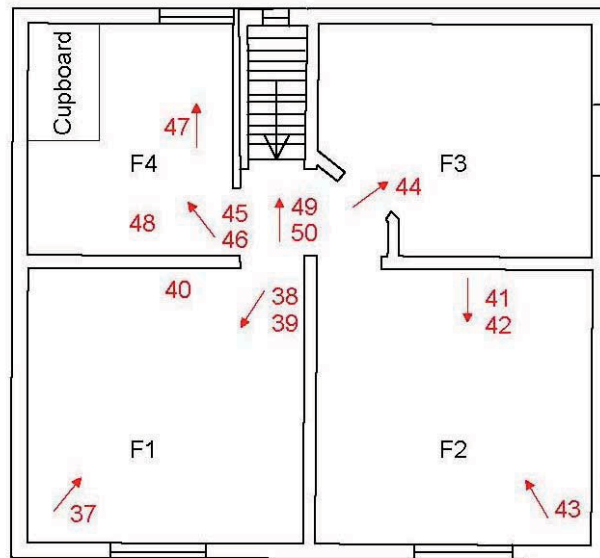


Figure 12: First floor digital photo plan (*scale 1:100*)

Appendix 1: List of Digital Photographs

SITE NAME: Duke of York, Croxley Green		SITE NO/CODE: 927/CGW
Shot	Subject	
1	South elevation	
2	East elevation	
3	North elevation, east end	
4	North elevation, general	
5	North elevation, detail 19 th century core	
6	Area to the north of the pub	
7	Barbeque & former school	
8	North elevation, west end	
9	West elevation looking southeast	
10	West elevation, southern end	
11	West elevation looking northeast	
12	South elevation looking east	
13	South elevation looking east	
14	South elevation first floor window detail	
15	North elevation detail	
16	Room G1: north wall	
17	Room G1: east wall	
18	Room G1: west wall	
19	Room G1: archway to G2	
20	Room G2: west wall	
21	Room G2: south wall	
22	Room G2: east wall	
23	Room G2: front door	
24	Room G3: south wall	
25	Room G2: looking west	
26	Room G3: looking east	
27	Room G3: west wall	
28	Room G3: south wall	
29	Room G3: north wall	
30	Room G2: front door	
31	Room G2: bar	
32	Room G10: looking north	
33	Room G10: lintel over blocked window in north wall of Room G3	
34	Room G10: cellar area	
35	Room G8: north wall	
36	Room G0: east wall	
37	Room F1: northeast corner	
38	Room F1: south wall	
39	Room F1: floor	
40	Room F1: lath & plaster ceiling below the floor	
41	Room F2: floor	
42	Room F2: south wall	
43	Room F2: northwest corner	
44	Room F3: east wall	
45	Room F4: northwest corner	
46	Room F4: northwest corner	

47	Room F4: window detail
48	Room F4: roof as viewed through the hatch
49	Window over the staircase
50	Staircase looking north

Appendix 2: List of Black & White Photographs

SITE NAME: Duke of York, Croxley Green		SITE NO/CODE: 927/CGW
Shot	Subject	
1	South elevation	
2	East elevation	
3	North elevation, east end	
4	North elevation, general	
5	North elevation, detail 19 th century core	
6	Area to the north of the pub	
7	Barbeque & former school	
8	North elevation, west end	
9	West elevation looking southeast	
10	West elevation, southern end	
11	West elevation looking northeast	
12	South elevation looking east	
13	South elevation looking east	
14	South elevation first floor window detail	
15	Room G1: north wall	
16	Room G1: archway to G2	
17	Room G1: east wall	
18	Room G2: front door	
19	Room G2: bar	
20	Room G3: south wall	
21	Room G3: south wall detail	
22	Room G3: north wall	
23	Room F1: northeast corner	
24	Room F1: southeast corner	
25	Room F2: northwest corner	
26	Room F2: southeast corner	
27	Room F3: east wall	
28	Room F4: northwest corner	
29	Room F4: window detail	
30	Room G2: south wall	



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

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Duke of York Public House, Croxley Green					
Short Description:	<p>In June 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Duke of York Public House, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the demolition of buildings on the site and the erection of 7 dwellings with associated access and parking.</p> <p>The earliest reference to the pub is in 1869, when it was known as the Gladstone Arms. It was renamed in honour of a local councillor at the end of the 19th century. The present building is an amalgam of the 19th century core, an early 20th century frontage and extension to the west, and later 20th century extensions to the east, northwest and the north, replacing the earlier outbuildings to the rear. The interior retains very few early features other than the first floor windows, having been modernised as necessary in recent years.</p>					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		None	
Current land use:	Public house		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		Unknown	
Monument type:	Building		Monument period:		19 th century/modern	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Hertfordshire		OS reference: (8 figs min)		TQ 07187 95303	
District:	Three Rivers District Council		Parish:		Croxley Green	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Duke of York, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, WD3 3DP					
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:		Calli Rouse (ASC Ltd)	
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:		Karin Semmelmann	
Sponsor / funding body:	Simpson McHugh					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	11.06.07		End date:		04.07.07	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	N/A		N/A			
Paper:	HALS		1 box			
Digital:	HALS		1 CD			

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Duke of York Public House, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green , Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann		
Page nos	39	Date:	4 th July 2007

Appendix 4: SMR Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Duke of York PH 19 Watford Road Croxley Green Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Three Rivers
Village/Town: Croxley Green		Parish: Croxley Green
Planning application reference: 8/07/0288		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Simpson McHugh Studio 4 Warmair House Green Lane Northwood Middlesex		
Nature of application: Demolition of pub and construction 7 new houses and associated access and parking		
Present land use: Public house		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): TQ 07187 95303		Site code: 927/CGW
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building survey		
Date of work:	Start: 11 th June 2007	Finish: 4 th July 2007
Curating museum: HALS		
Related SMR nos: N/A		Periods represented: 19 th century/modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
Summary of fieldwork results: In June 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Duke of York Public House, 19 Watford Road, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire in response to proposals for the demolition of buildings on the site and the erection of 7 dwellings with associated access and parking. The earliest reference to the pub is in 1869, when it was known as the Gladstone Arms. It was renamed in honour of a local councillor at the end of the 19 th century. The present building is an amalgam of the 19 th century core, an early 20 th century frontage and extension to the west, and later 20 th century extensions to the east, northwest and the north, replacing the earlier outbuildings to the rear. The interior retains very few early features other than the first floor windows, having been modernised as necessary in recent years.		
Author: Karin Semmelmann		Date: 4 th July 2007