



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Historic Building Observation and Recording Report

44 High Street  
Kings Langley  
Hertfordshire



**Quality Check**

<i>Author</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCifA	<i>Version</i>	178/KLH/2	<i>Date</i>	04.04.2017
<i>Editor</i>	Ellen Shlasko PhD	<i>Version</i>	178/KLH/2	<i>Date</i>	04.27.2017
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2017 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

7b High Street Mews Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1EA  
Tel: 01525 385443  
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk  
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





## CONTENTS

Summary.....	3
1. Introduction .....	3
2. Aims & Methods .....	9
3. Archaeological & Historical Background .....	10
4. Results.....	12
5. Conclusions .....	21
6. Acknowledgements.....	22
7. Archive .....	23
8. References .....	24

### Appendices:

1. List of Photographs .....	26
2. OASIS and Site Data.....	27
3. Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet.....	28

### Figures:

1. General location .....	5
2. Site location .....	6
3. Proposed ground floor plan .....	7
4. Proposed first & second floor plans .....	8
5. Ground floor photo plan .....	19
6. First floor photo plan .....	20

### Plates:

1. Front elevation.....	14
2. Rear elevation .....	14
3. Bonding beam and exposed brickwork in Room F5 .....	14
4. Joists in Room G2.....	14
5. Joists in the landing (F1).....	14
6. Detail of central tenons.....	14
7. Re-used timber used as a joist in Room F2 .....	15
8. Diagonal bracing and tusk tenon in Room F7.....	15
9. Fully exposed joists in Room F8 from below.....	15
10. Fully exposed joists in Room F8 from above .....	15
11. Lath & plaster ceiling in Room G5 .....	15
12. Rear staircase .....	15
13. Rear staircase from above.....	16
14. View to east in the kitchen (Room G3.....	16
15. Fireplace in Room F3 .....	16
16. View of the stable roof from the southwest .....	16
17. Eastern end of the stable .....	17
18. Western end of the stable .....	17
19. Roof over the main range looking south.....	17
20. Chimney at the northern end of the main range .....	17
21. Roof over northern extensions looking east .....	18
22. Chimney stack for G6/F8.....	18
23. Chimney at southern end of main range .....	18



---

## Summary

Between May and June 2016, KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a Historic Building Watching Brief of 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire following a programme of Historic Building Recording and trial trenching in 2015. The watching brief confirmed the extensive rebuilding of the house from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards but revealed little additional chronological information beyond that known from the documentary material and the historic building survey.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between May and June 2016, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a Historic Building Watching Brief of 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Concept Design, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Bertrand 2015) and approved by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HHET), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application references are 4/01388/15/FUL and 4/01389/15/LBC.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The development site is in the town and civil parish of King's Langley, in the administrative district of Dacorum, on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 07206 02593. It lies on the High Street, which runs through the centre of the town (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The development area lies near the centre of the town. It is bounded to the east by the High Street and to the north and south by adjoining properties. The boundary to the west is formed by a treeline (Fig. 2).

The building is Grade II listed, the description for which is as follows (English Heritage List number: 1100410):

KINGS LANGLEY HIGH STREET TL 0702 (West side) 13/149 No. 44 - (Village House) GV II House. Late C17, renovated, brick cased and extended to N 1838-42 for John Kemp as a house and baker's shop. Altered 1870 to one house. Timber framed S part plastered at rear but red brick cased at front uniform with red brick N part which is of flint and brick at rear. Yellow brick rear wing at NW. Steep old red tile hipped roofs, but gabled SW wing. An irregular, 2 storeys, 4 windows wide house facing E with S part recessed and carriageway with double doors at N end. Recessed sash windows with 8/8 panes and segmental arches to 1st floor. Triple sash with plastered flat arch keystone, and apron to right of door. Canted sashed bay window to S part. Half-glazed panelled door with etched glass panel surrounded by bullions in early C19 surround with panelled pilasters, paterae and full entablature. Timber frame exposed in SW wing with unjowled posts and clasped-purlin roof with angled queen-posts and no collars. Wide panelled framing with brick nogging. Cellar under this wing and external S lateral chimney. Unusual internal sliding shutters to Yorkshire sliding casement in S wall on 1st floor. (KLLHMS report in NMR).



---

*Development*

The development comprised the conversion of the existing property into flats (Figs. 3 -4).

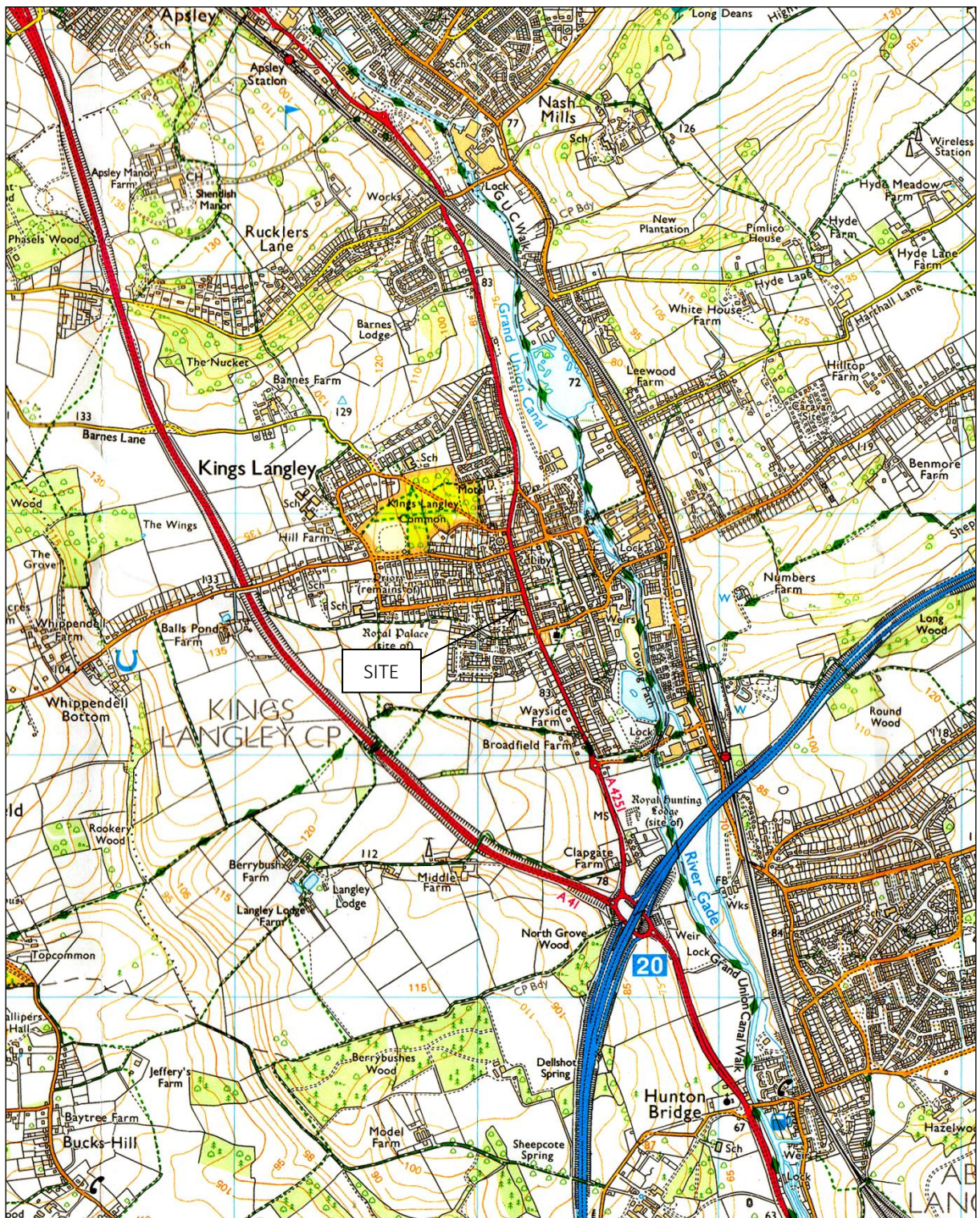


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

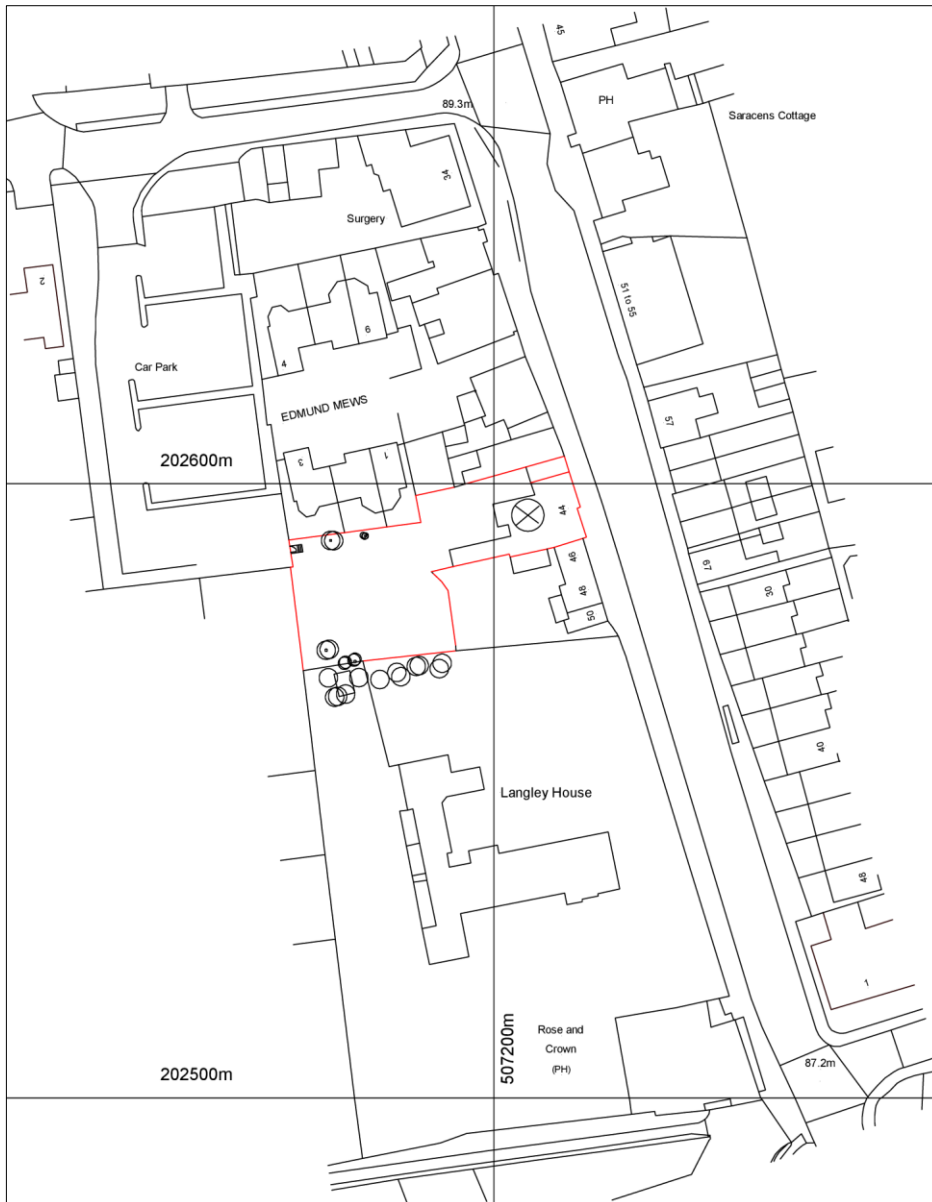


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1250)

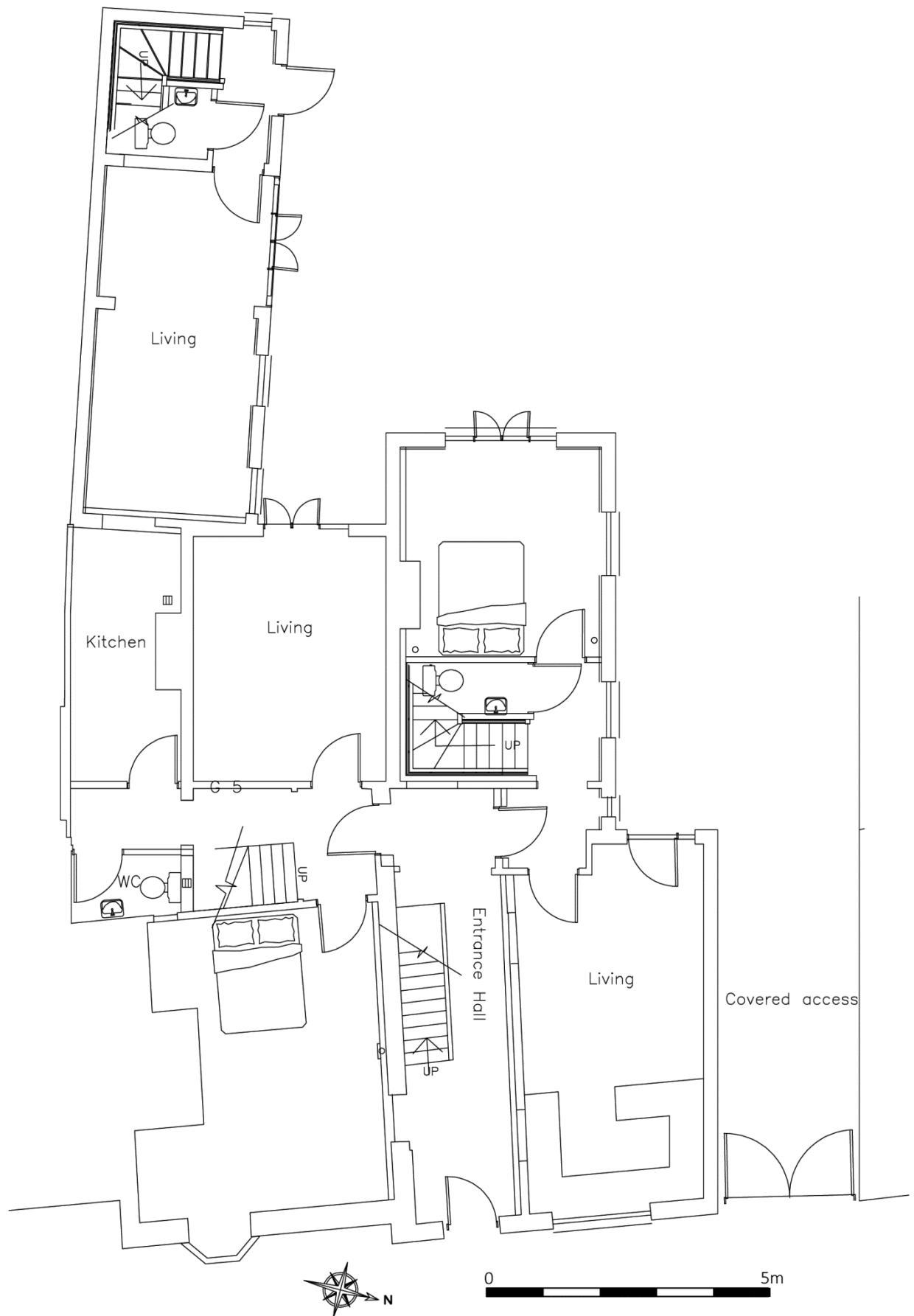
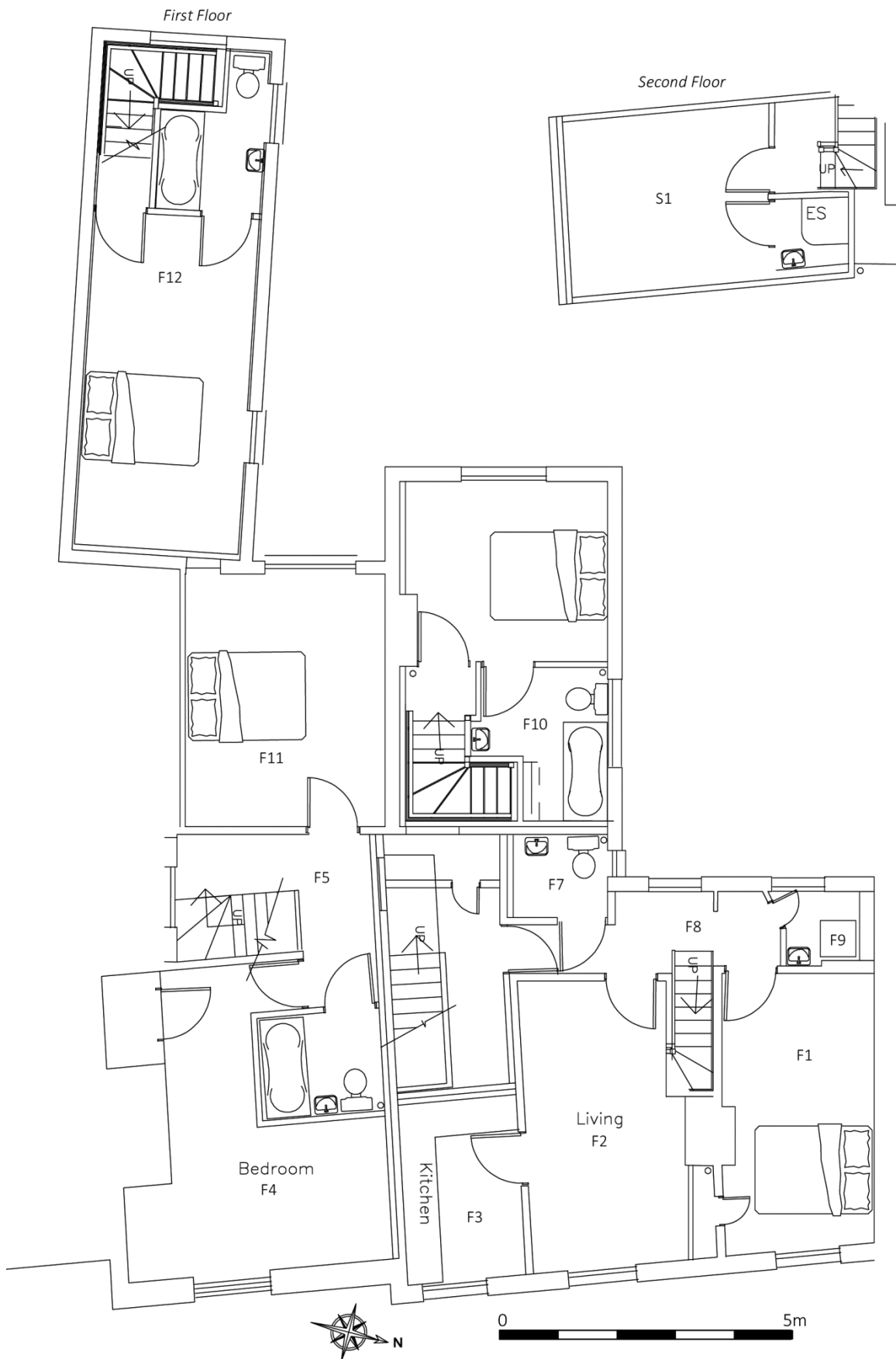


Figure 3: Proposed ground floor plan (scale 1:100)





**Figure 4:** Proposed first & second floor plans (scale 1:100)



---

## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Bertrand 2015) were:

- To ensure the archaeological recording of previously unexposed historic building fabric
- To ensure the archaeological recording of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the building before and during the works and
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas.

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

The alterations to the building that impacted on the historic fabric or exposed previously hidden structural and/or architectural material were inspected and recorded by an experienced archaeologist.

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The WSI
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2016)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

This section has been compiled with information from KDK's own library, reliable internet sources, and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER licence ref: 305/14).

#### 3.1 *General Background*

Kings Langley is a good example of the development of a settlement from a large Anglo-Saxon estate to a predominantly linear row settlement. The original foci of Kings Langley were probably the mill and the church, close to the (now vanished) manor house. Its choice as the location of a late 13<sup>th</sup> century royal palace meant that Kings Langley had an importance far exceeding that relating to its actual size and significance; when the plague was ravaging London in 1349, for example, the king held court at Langley Palace ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)). The development of the palace on the plateau above Kings Langley encouraged it to become the focus of secondary settlement, which outlasted the palace itself. However, the present layout of the town may owe more to the foundation of a market, possibly in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, along what became the High Street (Hunn & Semmelmann 2009: 2).

#### 3.2 *Historical Background*

44 High Street (HER 30761) is a Grade II listed 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house. The earliest documentary reference to the house is a deed dating to 1812, which records the site as one cottage or tenement with appurtenances, belonging to William Sutton, baker, who inherited the property on the death of his father, John Sutton, who in turn had inherited the property from his own father, Joseph Sutton, in 1782 (KLLHMS 1977: 6, in Padfield 2013). In 1838, the property was sold as a messuage cottage or tenement and baker's shop by William Sutton (the son of the above William) for £320, to John Kemp, a Victualler of nearby Chipperfield (*ibid*). However, the Suttons did not fully relinquish the property, as the Tithe Award, which dates to the following year, records that the property was indeed owned by John Kemp, but was occupied by Henry Sutton, presumably the son of the second William. The Tithe Award records the property as a bakehouse, yard, barn and premises. The gardens were recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map as being under the ownership of Langley House (HER30761): they were recorded as a residence, gardens, pleasure grounds and buildings, owned and occupied by Dorcas Squire. Langley House is a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house that is reputed to have been built on the site of the earlier manor house.

In 1842, John Kemp sold the property to Reverend Edward Hodgson for £400 (*ibid.*). It appears that in the four years that he had owned the property, John Kemp had carried out substantial upgrades, as it was described in 1842 as "*that newly erected brick built messuage or tenement or Baker's shop...now in the occupation of George Kemp, and also that newly erected cottage or tenement near or adjoining to the said messuage or tenement and now in the occupation of Henry Sutton. And also all those newly erected out offices and buildings to the said messuage or tenement and Bakery shop belonging and appertaining and all other premises to which John Kemp was admitted in 1838*". This suggests that John Kemp had carried out works to create two separate dwellings on the site – the specific mention of brick as the building material for the messuage (generally a dwelling with outbuildings and land attached) suggests that the original property here was built in timber.

That sale must have fallen through, because in an indenture of 1843, John Kemp let the part of the house that contained the bakers shop and oven, formerly occupied by George Kemp, to George Dyer, a local baker. The document also records that Henry Sutton was still living in the cottage on the site, but implies that Dyer was also given his part of the building in the let



agreement: *“John Kemp...to George Dyer...all that brick built messuage or tenement and Bakers shop with the oven...and also all that cottage or tenement in the occupation of Henry Sutton all for 14 years at £30 per year”* (*ibid.*). Just four years later, John Kemp was declared bankrupt and the property was sold at auction the following year. A notice of sale appeared in the Hertfordshire Mercury in November 1847, and recorded the property as: *“...a dwelling house, with five bedrooms, sitting room, baker’s shop, bake-house, wash house and capital dry cellar; also a messuage adjoining, containing four rooms and wash-house, and at the back a three stall stable and loft, large wood barn, cart shed and spacious loft, abundance of hard and soft water, and good yard with side entrance, enclosed by large folding doors. The whole is let...to Mr George Dyer...”* (*ibid.*). There does not appear to be a record of who bought the property at the auction in 1848, but in 1852 the property was owned by James Fellows, and the tenant *“to north and south”* was recorded as George Dyer. The reference to north and south suggests that the property was still divided into two at this time. In 1861, Fellows surrendered the property to Abraham Thomas Balderson, with Dyer still in occupation. Balderson subsequently let the property to Joseph Warren, another baker, in 1868, and then sold him the property in 1870, when it was recorded that part of the property was in the occupation of Alexandrina Payne, suggesting that it was still divided (*ibid.*). Warren must have undertaken work on the property during his relatively short tenancy, as when he mortgaged it in 1871, it had reverted to one dwelling, described in the mortgage schedule as *“...substantially repaired and altered and now form one messuage or tenement and premises with Coach-house and stables”*. There is no mention of the bake-house or shop, and other documentary sources list only one baker, located elsewhere in the village, in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Kellys 1869). The property was sold at auction as a private dwelling in 1879 to John Edward Groome (KLLHMS 1977: 7, in Padfield 2013).

### 3.3 **Structural Chronology**

Village House (44 High Street) was probably initially constructed in the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Elements of this building still survive in the core of the house, including the cellar, and a possible baker’s oven which has since been turned into an inglenook fireplace. The house was updated and extended c.1840; the current High Street frontage was built, the whole property was probably re-roofed, and the building was separated into a large house with a bakers shop and a smaller cottage. It was at this time that the current Regency front door was added, as was the distinctive moulding with the circular motif that can also be seen on the first floor of the building. Distinctive spring latches that can be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century can also be found on two doors at first floor level, and the current kitchen contains a fitted dresser that was also probably installed during this phase of renovation.

The building continued as two dwellings, the larger of which included the baker’s shop, until c.1870, when it was returned to a single, private dwelling. At this point, the building was extended to the rear, a number of outbuildings were demolished, and what had formerly been an open piece of yard space between the main building and the stable block was roofed over to create the current lean-to.

In the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was again converted to multiple occupancy, this time as an indeterminate number of flats. This conversion involved the installation of a number of modern bathrooms and kitchens, and has probably served to obscure much of the historical layout of the property.



## 4 Results

### *Introduction*

44 High Street is a 2-storey brick encased building set directly onto the street frontage (Plate 1). A covered access to the north of the front elevation leads to the garden, where two new houses are under construction as part of the overall development of the site. At the southern end of Number 44 is a 19<sup>th</sup> century coach house/stable (Plate 2), the upper floor of which has been incorporated into the living space of the house.

### *Description*

#### *Structural Material*

The internal walls were breached in Rooms G3, G5 and F5, revealing the brickwork beneath the plaster. The bricks were fairly uniform in appearance, although only a few were evident in each opening. They appeared to be handmade with some Spanish and probably dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The bricks in the west wall of G3 could be measured and were found to be c. 22 x 10 x 6cm (8 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 x 2 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches). These were set in lime mortar, whereas the bricks in the east wall of G5 and the west wall of F5 were set in cement based mortar. What may have been a bonding beam was also exposed in F5 (Plate 3).

#### *Joists*

A selection of floorboards was removed in Rooms G2, F1, F3, F7 and F12 in order to assess the condition of the underlying joists. The joists in Room G2 to the south of the main entrance were aligned east-west and were 5.5-6cm wide, 12cm high and 36-43cm apart (centred measurement). The saw cuts were well spaced but even, and likely to have been made by machine. The floor below appeared to be cement (Plates 4-5).

The floor joists on the first floor, which were all aligned north-south, were fairly uniform throughout, measuring between 4.5 and 8cm, 19-20cm high and c. 30cm apart. Only in the landing (F1) was it possible to see how the joists were tenoned into a major timber (Plates 5-6). A central tenon of equal length to the shoulders on either side was used.

A re-used timber was exposed in Room F2, closely set between two other joists (Plate 7). Redundant mortices were apparent on the upper face, but not entirely exposed, as a copper pipe had been set alongside the timber. Both in this room and in Room F7, where there were two closely spaced joists, a timber was aligned at 45 degrees to the joists that terminated with a tusk tenon. The joists in Room F7 also had diagonal bracing in the exposed area, which was to the east of the tusk tenon (Plate 8). It was not possible to see whether this bracing extended beyond the tusk tenon.

The floorboards were 21-23cm wide and machine milled. Those in the landing (F1) and Room F3 appeared to be of elm.

The beam and floor joists in Room F8 were completely exposed (Plates 9 & 10), revealing the date 1981 carved into the upper face of the beam. Machine made tool marks were observed on the eastern end of the beam, although the western end appeared to have been more crudely handled. Both beam and joists are later insertions; machine made tool marks were also evident on their untreated surfaces.

Where exposed, the ceilings in the building were lath and plaster (Plate 11).

**Rear staircase**

The rear staircase, which was an enclosed timber structure of 10 treads, was opened up for re-use (Plates 12-13).

**Kitchen**

The cork tiles were removed in the kitchen (Room G2) revealing c.22-23cm wide timber boards, aligned east to west. No other architectural or structural details of note were observed (Plate 14).

**Room F3**

The timber surround to the fireplace, which had a cast iron grate with acanthus leaf motif and a stone hearth, was removed (Plate 15).

**Stable block**

The roof was a simple A-frame without a ridge post or board (Plate 16). The rafters, of which one or two were waney edged, were between 4 and 7cm wide and roughly 30cm apart. A few collars had survived at the western end as well as a section of purlin on the west end of the north side of the roof. Some lath and plaster was also evident at the base of the roof. The eastern gable end was covered with lath and plaster (Plate 17) whereas that to the west was of brick (Plate 18). These and the tiebeams were all that remained of the original roof. The new trusses were to be visually tied into the older fabric by means of king posts on the original tie beams.

The ground below the stable floor was seen to be clay with flint and stone. No archaeological features were evident.

**Roof over the main range**

The roof over the main range consisted of a king post truss at the southern end, to the north of which was a queen post truss. Elsewhere raking braces with birds mouth joints supported the purlins (Plate 19). At the northern end of the roof space was a chimney breast built of a mixture of brick types, possibly dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 20). Twentieth century work on the three roofs over the main house was evident in the battens and roofing felt. Some of the roof tiles were also modern (R. Cain pers. comm.).

The scaffolding allowed detailed photographs to be taken of the chimney stacks, which were all built of different brick types and in different styles. The chimney stack over Room F7 was 19<sup>th</sup> century and built of gault bricks (Plate 21). The red brick stack serving rooms G6 and F8 appears to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks and that serving rooms G2/F12 of earlier, Tudor sized bricks (Plates 22 & 23).



**Plate 1:** Front elevation



**Plate 2:** Rear elevation



**Plate 3:** Bonding beam and exposed brickwork in Room F5



**Plate 4:** Joists in Room G2



**Plate 5:** Joists in the landing (F1)



**Plate 6:** Detail of central tenons



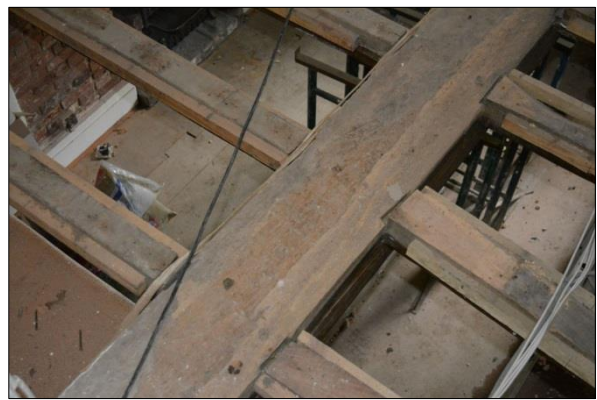
**Plate 7:** Re-used timber used as a joist in Room F2



**Plate 8:** Diagonal bracing and tusk tenon in Room F7



**Plate 9:** Fully exposed joists in Room F8 from below



**Plate 10:** Fully exposed joists in Room F8 from above



**Plate 11:** Lath & plaster ceiling in Room G5



**Plate 12:** Rear staircase





**Plate 13:** Rear staircase from above



**Plate 14:** View to east in the kitchen (Room G3)



**Plate 15:** Fireplace in Room F3



**Plate 16:** View of the stable roof from the southwest



**Plate 17:** Eastern end of the stable



**Plate 18:** Western end of the stable



**Plate 19:** Roof over the main range looking south



**Plate 20:** Chimney at the northern end of the main range



**Plate 21:** Roof over northern extensions looking east



**Plate 22:** Chimney stack for G6/F8



**Plate 23:** Chimney at southern end of main range

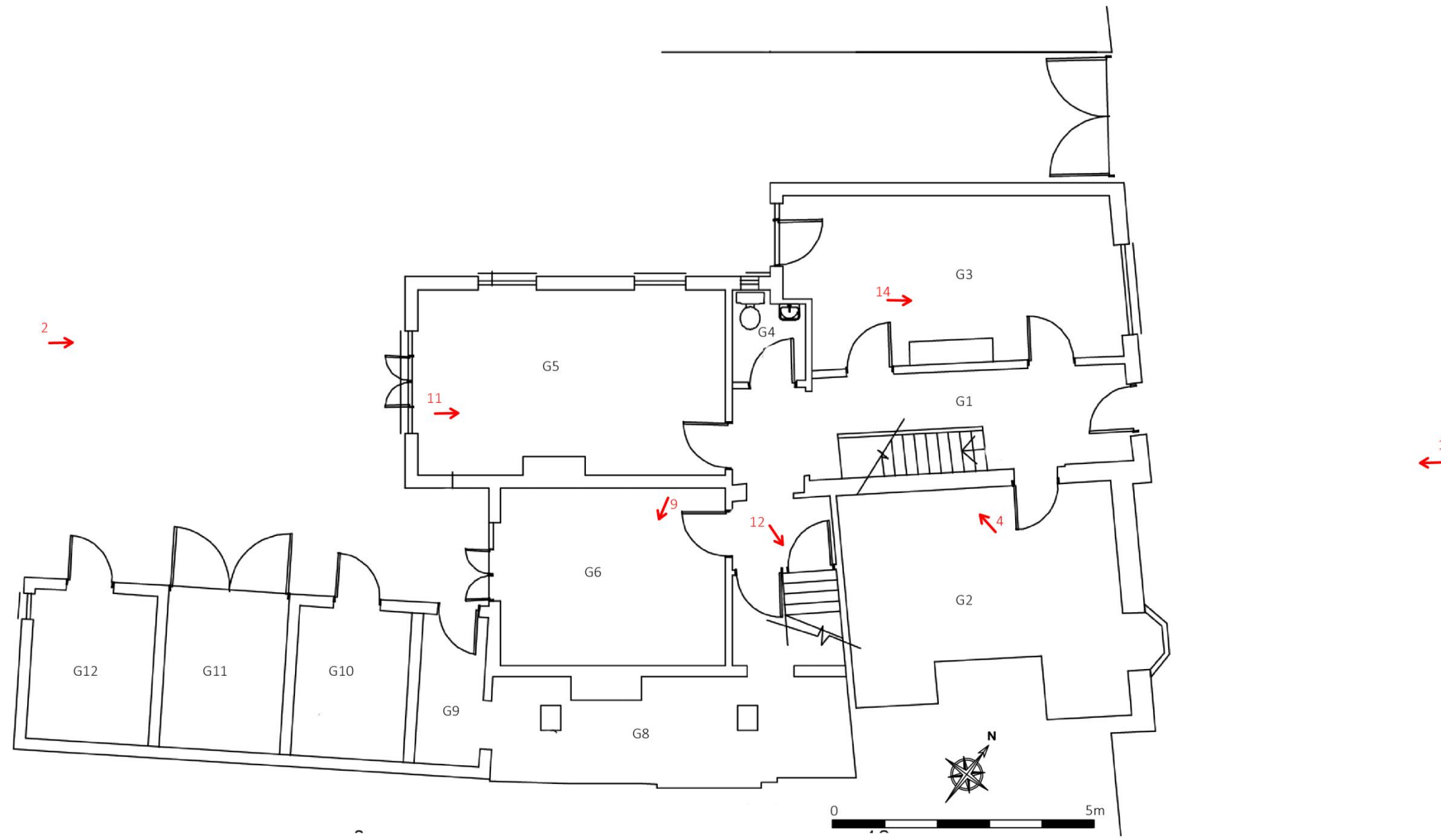


Figure 5: Ground floor plan showing photo views (scale 1:100)

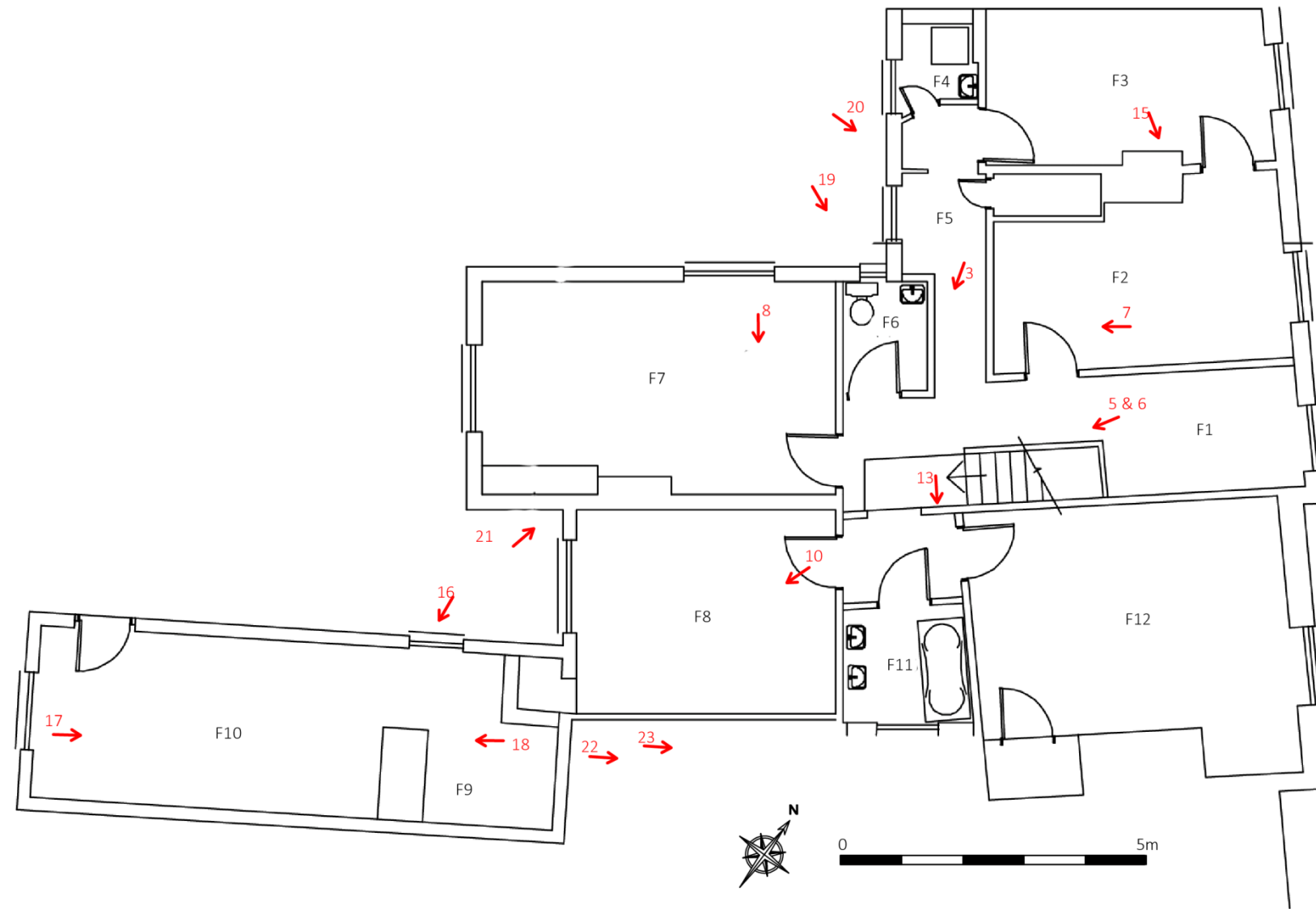


Figure 6: First floor plan showing photo views (scale 1:100)



---

## 5 Conclusions

The watching brief confirmed the extent of the rebuilding of the house from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The exposed floor joists and boards were largely machine milled and of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Similarly the gault brick chimney stack serving Rooms G5 and F7 was of this date. The use of bonding beams, like spanish (clinker incorporated into the clay to help fire bricks evenly), went out of favour in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the use of both here suggests a conservative approach in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (re)building of Number 44.

Earlier building fabric is clearly evident in the 18<sup>th</sup> century chimney stacks serving Rooms G3 and G6 and the re-used timber in the floor of Room F2. More recent work on the building is also clear in the roofs, where modern battens and felting overlies earlier trusses. The mixture of truss forms in the main range, like the use of Spanish and bonding beams, also suggests a conservative philosophy, although in this instance it is in terms of financial outlay. Instead of rebuilding the roof with a uniform set of trusses, one king post truss was incorporated alongside a queen post truss and simple raking trusses.

Later work undertaken in the house includes the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room G6. It is likely that this occurred in 1981, as suggested by the inscription of that date in the upper face of the bonding beam, which otherwise appears to be 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The roof over the stable block is fairly typical of a 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding in both form and the use of lesser quality timbers.



---

## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Concept Design for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Philip Pryse of PCA Architects for providing the drawings and to Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



---

## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust.





## 8 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

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

Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers

Bertrand, J. 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Watching Brief: 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire* KDK Archaeology 178/KLH/1

CIfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Ferguson L. M. & Murray D. M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1

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

HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. London: Historic England

SMA 1995 *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists

Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).

Watkinson D. & Neal V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford & London: Rescue

### ***Books and Historical Sources***

Brown, N & Glazebrooke J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8

Gover, J. E. B. Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. 1970 *The place-names of Hertfordshire*, English Place Name Society 15

Hunn, J & Semmelmann, K. 2009 *Hertfordshire Settlement Assessments: Kings Langley* ASC unpublished report

Kings Langley Local History and Museums Society 1977 'Village House, 44 High Street, Kings Langley' in Padfield, A 2013 *Village House, 44 High Street, Kings Langley: Historic Building Survey*

Medlycott, M (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Re-visited: revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Padfield, A 2013 *Village House, 44 High Street, Kings Langley: Historic Building Survey*

Page W. (ed) 1908-14 *The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire*; London: Dawsons of Pall Mall

Rouse, C. 2015 *Archaeological Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation: 44 High Street Kings Langley Hertfordshire* KDK Archaeology Report 112/KLH/2



---

Williams, A & Martin GH 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin

**Online Sources**

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

British History Online: 'Parishes: King's Langley', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 234-245 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp234-245> [accessed 19 February 2015].

Kings Langley: <http://www.kingslangley.org.uk>; accessed 20<sup>th</sup> February 2015



## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE:				Site Name:
Shot	Plate	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	1	X	X	Floor joists in G2
2	2	X	X	Detail of floor joists in G2
3	5	X	X	Floor joists in F1
4	6	X	X	Detail of floor joists in F1
5		X	X	Floor joists in F2
6	7	X	X	Re-used timber in floor of F2
7	15	X	X	Fireplace in F3
8	8	X	X	Diagonal bracing to floor joists in F7
9	16	X	X	Roof over stable block
10	12	X	X	Rear staircase from the ground floor
11	13	X	X	Rear staircase from the first floor
12	9	X	X	Bridging beam and joists in G6 from below
13	11	X	X	Lath and plaster ceiling in G5
14	14	X	X	View to east in kitchen (G3)
15		X	X	Stable wall, southwest corner
16		X	X	Bridging beam and joists in G6 from above
17	10	X	X	Detail of bridging beam, showing date (1981)
18		X	X	Detail of bridging beam,
19	3	X	X	Brickwork and bonding beam in F5
20	17	X	X	East end of upper floor of stable
21	18	X	X	West end of upper floor of stable
22	21	X	X	Roof over the northern extension
23	22	X	X	Chimney stack serving G6
24	23	X	X	Southern chimney stack over the main range
25	19	X	X	Main range roofspace looking southwest
26	20	X	X	Chimney at northern end of the roofspace



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	178/KLH
OASIS reference		Event/Accession no	
OS reference	TL 07206 02593	Study area size	N/A
Project Type	Historic Building Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	N/A
Short Description	Between May and June 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a Historic Building Watching Brief of 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire following a programme of Historic Building Recording and trial trenching in 2015. The watching brief confirmed the extensive rebuilding of the house from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards but revealed little additional chronological information to that known from the documentary material and the historic building survey.		
Previous work	Calli Rouse BA ACIfA & Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA; <i>Archaeological Historic Building Recording and Evaluation: 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire</i> KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 112/KLH/2	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Conversion of existing property into 4 flats	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/01388/15/FUL
Monument type	House	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Concept Design		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	9 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	End date	24 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trist	None	
Paper		None	
Digital		WSI Report, photos, fieldwork sheets,	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Historic Building Watching Brief: 44 High Street Kings Langley Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology Report 178/KLH/2		
Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA		
Page no's	28	Date	4 <sup>th</sup> April 2017



### Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum	
Village/Town: Kings Langley	Parish: Kings Langley	
Planning application reference: 4/01388/15/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Concept Design, 8 Wander Wharf, Kings Langley, Herts. WD4 8SL		
Nature of application: Conversion of existing property into 4 flats		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: N/A	Size of area investigated: N/A	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 07206 02593	Site code:178/KLH	
Site director: Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Historic Building Watching Brief		
Date of Work:	Start: 9 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	Finish: 26 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER no's: HER 30761	Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: Calli Rouse BA ACifA & Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACifA; <i>Archaeological Historic Building Recording and Evaluation: 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire</i> KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 112/KLH/2		
Summary of fieldwork results: Between May and June 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a Historic Building Watching Brief of 44 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire following a programme of Historic Building Recording and trial trenching in 2015. The watching brief confirmed the extensive rebuilding of the house from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards but revealed little additional chronological information to that known from the documentary material and the historic building survey.		
Author: Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Date: 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	