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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOL, KINGS LANGLEY,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Tansy Collins (Site Visit) Kath Henry (Graphics)	
NGR: TL 06572 02586	Report No: 4115
District: Dacorum	Site Code: N/A
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4896
Signed:	Date: July 2012

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Rudolf Steiner School, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Rudolf Steiner School, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06572 02586). The assessment was carried out on behalf of the Rudolf Steiner School, and was conducted as a requirement by English Heritage and Dacorum Council ahead of a planning application to carry out refurbishment and extensions to some of the school buildings.</i>			
<i>Rudolph Steiner School is located within two Scheduled Ancient Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor (HT 84, HHER 96), and a Dominican Priory founded in 1308 (HT 85, HHER 97). The only remains surviving above ground are a 14<sup>th</sup> century building known as "The Priory", and a fragment of the church's south chancel wall which are Grade II* listed buildings (LB 157690). The documentary evidence and excavations that have been carried out on the school premises indicate that substantial and complex medieval to post-medieval building remains and archaeological deposits survive in extensive areas beneath the locations of proposed development.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	-		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	TBC
P. number	P4896	Site code	N/A
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>Scheduled Ancient Monument; Grade II* Listed Buildings</i>		
Current land use	<i>School buildings and grounds</i>		
Planned development	<i>Refurbishment and new constructions</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Kings Langley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>WD4 9HG</i>		
Area of site	<i>6.6 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 06572 02586</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>126-127m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	-		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Peter Thompson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Rudolf Steiner School Kings Langley</i>		
Full title	<i>Rudolf Steiner School, Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire A Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Thompson P., Collins T., &amp; Henry K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4115</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2012</i>		

## **RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOL, KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Rudolf Steiner School, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06572 02586). The assessment was carried out on behalf of the Rudolf Steiner School, and was conducted as a requirement by English Heritage and Dacorum Council ahead of a planning application to carry out refurbishment and extensions to some of the school buildings.*

*Rudolf Steiner School is located within two Scheduled Ancient Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor (HT 84, HHER 96), and a Dominican Priory founded in 1308 (HT 85, HHER 97). The only remains surviving above ground are a 14<sup>th</sup> century building known as “The Priory”, and a fragment of the church’s south chancel wall which are Grade II\* listed buildings (LB 157690). The documentary evidence and excavations that have been carried out on the school premises indicate that substantial and complex medieval to post-medieval building remains and archaeological deposits survive in extensive areas beneath the locations of proposed development.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Rudolf Steiner School, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (centre point NGR TL 06572 02586). The assessment was carried out on behalf of the Rudolph Steiner School. It was conducted as a requirement by English Heritage and Dacorum Council ahead of a planning application to carry out a refurbishment and extension of the Rudolf Steiner School.

##### **1.2 Assessment Aims**

- To determine the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of the site’s historic environment from documentary sources
- To include an appraisal of the context in which the archaeological evidence rests aiming to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site.

- To provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains present and likely to be present on the site, and include an appraisal of their significance.
- To assess any previous impacts on the site and the impact on any potential archaeological remains by any proposed development
- To provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's historic environment in the light of any proposals.

### **Planning policy context**

1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.4 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Kings Langley is located 34km north-west of Central London and 4km south of Hemel Hemstead town centre. The Rudolf Steiner School is located on the west side of Kings Langley 500m east of the A41(T).

2.2 Rudolf Steiner School was established in 1949 when it was also known as “the New School”. The main school block was built between 1955 and 1975, with later additions (rssl.org). The school is bounded to the east by Langley Hill road from where it is accessed and by Chipperfield Road to the north. To the north-east is Kings Langley Common which now mainly contains mature trees along with a cricket pitch. To the west and north-west are residential houses, gardens and allotments with the A41(T) beyond. The southern edge of the school is demarcated by a public footpath with open land to the south.

2.3 The school is situated on the site of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (HT84 & HT85) whose perimeters cover approximately two thirds of the school and its grounds (Fig. 2). There are 18 buildings located within the school boundary and their main layout comprises:

- Building M to the north, actually comprising several interconnecting buildings, is mainly used for accommodation and includes the oldest structure on the site. To the west of Building M is a carpark.
- To the south of Building M is the main building complex comprising the refectory and theatre (Buildings D and A) which form an L-shape.
- Building B, formerly Priory House, adjoins the south wall of Building A, and is joined by a south-west aligned corridor to Building C which comprises classrooms and laboratories.
- To the east of Buildings A and B is the entrance courtyard with Building Q, a lodge, fronting Langley Hill.
- To the north of Buildings A and Q are the elongated, detached classrooms/workshops Buildings E, N and F.
- To the west of Building C and south of Building D is the small Building G and to the west of that, across the basketball court, lies the gymnasium, Building H, with a small workshop, Building I, just beyond it.

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Hertfordshire comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HHER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 1 km radius of the site. Entries within that radius are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1km radius are also discussed where relevant. In the text Rudolf Steiner School is referred to as the assessment site.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Hertfordshire Record Office (HRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figures 4 to 24.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the HHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 The assessment site is located on high ground at c.126-127m AOD on a promontory on the southern edge of the Chiltern Hills. It is also situated on the west bank of the River Gade, which runs parallel with, and sometimes forms part of, the Grand Union Canal.

4.1.2 The local soils are of the Hornbeam association classed as stagnogleic paleo-argillic brown earths, which are loamy or clayey soils with a distinct top soil and reddish or reddish mottled clay-enriched subsoil that reflects pedogenic processes occurring before the last glacial period. They occur widely in lowland Britain, on tills and soft argillaceous rocks (soilsworldwide.net). Beneath the soil, the area alongside and above the river consists of glacial gravels over a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalk.

4.1.3 In 1993 the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, now Archaeological Solutions, carried out a trial trench evaluation to the south of the main building block at Rudolf Steiner School (Walker 1993). An indication of the stratigraphy was seen in Trench 1 where the topsoil comprised dark grey silty loam with small flint stone fragments to a depth of only 0.02m. A sticky orange clay encountered at 0.95m was thought to be natural subsoil, with medieval deposits and levelling layers in between. In Trench 2 the topsoil was at the same depth as Trench 1, with the natural subsoil consisting of light orange clay with flint inclusions encountered at 0.84m. In between were post-medieval and medieval layers and deposits.

## 4.2 Archaeological and historical background

### *Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43*

4.2.1 The valley of the River Gade and its environs have proved conducive for the survival of prehistoric archaeology, however that recorded within 1km of the assessment site is not extensive. Evidence for prehistoric settlement has been identified between 400 and 600m to the south-east of the assessment site in the area of a small dry valley. An archaeological evaluation carried out ahead of the A41 bypass uncovered a ditch, pit and groups of post-holes thought to be prehistoric (HHER 16579), while a hollow containing charcoal and burnt flint may have been a hearth or cremation (HHER 16580). The remaining prehistoric finds recovered from within a 1km radius of the assessment site mainly comprise Neolithic artefacts including two polished axe heads recovered from Kings Langley Common (HER 339, 989, 2252, 2253).

4.2.2 Activity in the region during the Iron Age increased significantly as seen at sites to the north such as Cow Roast and Verulamium, however the only object found within 1km of the assessment site is a chance find of a late Iron Age lynch pin (HHER 808).

### *Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

4.2.3 The assessment site is situated in the rich hinterland surrounding the urban centre of Verulamium (St. Albans), a city with the title of *municipium*, unique in Roman Britain and emphasising its importance. The proximity of Verulamium and the local fertile soils meant that a high number of villa estates were located in the valleys of the Rivers Chess, Bulbourne and Gade, including a 2<sup>nd</sup> century villa at Kings Langley and a settlement at Cow Roast to the north. The Roman villa was located on the east bank of the Gade, 1.3km south-east of the assessment site and was excavated in the 1820s, 1960s and again in 1981 (HHER 510). The villa comprised 5 rooms plus 2 wing rooms and 2 corridors with a possible second bath house outside, while just to the south was a section of minor Roman road (HHER 9539), a gold coin of Claudius (HHER 1440) and some samian pottery sherds (HHER 1246). These appear to confirm that the villa estate was of relatively high status and prosperity. Cremations and pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date were also found c.450m to the north of the villa (HHER 810 & 813).

4.2.4 In 1985 a large and rare Roman coin hoard was discovered by metal detectorists at an undisclosed location to the south or south-east of the assessment site (HHER 16272). The 1550 coins were mainly late Roman, struck between 364 and 378, and were contained in a 4<sup>th</sup> century pot.

### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1065)*

4.2.5 The origins of the manor are obscure but a manor at *Langelai* was granted



to Abbot Leofstan of St Albans by Egelwin the Swart and his wife Aelfleda in the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. It was lost to the church in the turbulent period around the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, and by 1066 was held by two Saxon thanes Saeric and Thorin who served King Harold's brother, Earl Leofwine, who died at the battle of Hastings (Mundby 1963).

*Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)*

### The Manor and Palace

4.2.6 At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey the manor of *Langelai* had passed into the hands of Robert, Count of Mortain who was Lord of Berkhamsted. Robert granted the manor to his sergeant, Ralph, which comprised 1.5 hides with land for 16 ploughs. There were 9 villagers or peasant farmers, one Frenchman and two serfs and their families. There was meadow land and pasture for the cattle, while a fairly large area appears to still have been uncleared or else had regenerated, as there was enough woodland for 240 pigs to forage in. In 1066 the manor had been worth £8, but in 1086 was worth only half of that, suggesting that the lands were ravaged as William the Conqueror's army compelled England's remaining leaders to surrender at Berkhamsted in the aftermath of Hastings. The manor was lost in 1104 when William of Mortain rebelled against Henry I and was subsequently captured at the battle of Tinchebrai, and it passed to the Crown where it remained until 1630 (Neal 1973 & Cussans 1972). Ralph's heirs became the Chenduit family who were lords of the manor; in 1215 Ralph Chenduit briefly lost the property to the mercenary Sorekin de Poperod after he was captured at the battle of Lincoln following rebellion against King John, but he was reinstated in 1217 at the Treaty of Lambeth. In 1255 Stephen Chenduit found himself in financial trouble owing £64 to Abraham the Jew of Berkhamsted. His problems increased as he was forced to sell land to pay off debts, and in 1276 the manor was acquired by Queen Eleanor of Castile who had a penchant for appropriating properties mortgaged to Jews (HHER 96).

4.2.7 The site of the royal manor at Rudolph Steiner School is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HT 84, HHER 96) and is located in the southern part of the grounds (Fig. 2). The main approach to the manor was along Langley Hill which was known as "Le Corte Hill". The associated royal deer park to the west is first recorded in 1276 (HHER 4099). The manor site of Kings Langley is first mentioned in documentary sources in any detail in 1278 when Queen Eleanor (wife of Edward I) had improvements made to the existing property. Between 1279 and 1281 further works were carried out at a cost of £408 which involved infilling of the fosse during enlargement of the site, and improving the chambers of the king and queen, and the king's son Alphonse, besides planting a vineyard and digging a well. In 1282-3 a new gateway was added and diverse works carried out, and during 1291-2 a wine cellar "La Cave" was built. In 1286 the Constable of Windsor Castle was ordered to carry 30 tuns of wine to the cellar at

Langley (Mundby 1963). The year 1296-7 saw a wall enclose the court and repairs and improvements carried out in the hall, chambers and other rooms. In the early 14<sup>th</sup> century manorial accounts show that there was an inner, middle and outer court with one also referred to as the great court, which contained the principal royal apartments including the hall. The outer court was known as the Court Wick which separated the palace from the Priory Church and priory lands to the north (Neal 1977).

4.2.8 Between 1359 and 1377 nearly £3,000 was spent on the manor and priory. This included construction of a bath-house served with hot water and a counting house, while repairs to a long house "*Le longrewe*" is also mentioned. Between 1388 and 1389, £110 was spent on the palace against the arrival of the king (Richard II), with a new timber house constructed over the wine cellar. In 1393 Richard II visited the palace again spending Christmas and New Year there (Mundby 163). Henry V was the next king to stay at Kings Langley Palace, but his step-mother Joan of Navarre (second wife of Henry IV) was the last member of royalty to reside there. In 1431 the premises were seriously damaged by fire but later references to the great hall, chapel and kings chamber show that it was not completely destroyed. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the palace was granted in turn to three of Henry VIII's wives but none chose to stay there, while in 1534 Henry also ordered that the manor should be prepared as a residence for his daughter Elizabeth, but there is no record that anything was done about it. In 1552 a survey describes the manor site as comprising Verney's lodging in the Court Wick, another building called the "Fourteen Bays", and a collection of tenements, rooms stables and barns (HALS D/EX48 Z2-3). Another survey carried out in 1553-4 mentions the site having several old buildings and a long house badly in decay. In 1556 the buildings within the manor are again described as decayed with many pulled down and carried away by farmers. A further survey in 1591 indicated that most of the buildings were gone by then with an empty field to the west of Verney's lodging, and the Court Wick running up to the south park pale indicating that *Le Longrewe* no longer existed (Neal 1977). In 1630 the manor of Kings Langley was sold to settle royal debts.

4.2.9 In 1956 ploughing exposed building remains and a dig was carried out in Field 316 shown on the 1924 OS map immediately west of the site of the Priory Church (Figs. 4 & 5). Traces of two buildings were found which had both been destroyed by fire. One contained remains of a masonry wall re-cycled from the Priory and a flint floor, and was thought to be Verney's lodging. However, this seems a little too far west if Verney's lodging was in the Court Wick, while the 1957 plan places the site of Verney's lodging even further west (Figs. 4 & 5). The second building was a 12<sup>th</sup> century half-timbered structure (HALS D/EX48 Z2-3). The exact location of the royal manor was not fully appreciated until 1962 when B.F. Rawlins conducted a small excavation to the west of the main school buildings on the western edge of what is now the basketball court (Fig. 4 & 7). This identified the undercroft of a building and a north facing gatehouse leading to a courtyard, possibly into the Court Wick (Walker 1993).

4.2.10 In 1970 the first major excavations were carried out by David Neal during construction of school building H (Figs. 4 & 7). At Site D kitchen buildings and a massive six bayed cellar (correlated with “*La Cave*” built in 1291-2) were identified (Figs. 8 & 9, Neal 1977). The cellar formed the west side of a kitchen courtyard and also the western boundary of the palace complex. To the east, across the courtyard, was evidence including hearths and pits for the kitchens and a bakehouse. Traces of a south range to the kitchen courtyard were found indicated by a wall following the school boundary eastward. Traces of a parallel north range were also identified in a massive wall crossing the infilled manorial ditch. Ditches belonging to the pre-palace phase were also identified (Neal 1970).

4.2.11 Neal conducted another large excavation in 1977 (Figs. 4 & 10). Site 1, which partly underlies school building C, contained an early ditch pre-dating *Le Longrewe* which contained Building A, a cob stone foundation that had subsided into the ditch and may have represented a revetment for a later causeway (Fig. 11). Building B contained a hearth and was possibly destroyed by fire. Overlying Buildings A and B was Building C comprising the lodging range *Le Longrewe* which was over 100m in length. It was initially made up of eight rooms and yielded two coins dated 1241-1286 and 1300-1310. The building survived the fire of 1341 and medieval tokens post-dating 1350 may relate to workmen carrying out refurbishment between 1384 and 1388; the longhouse stood until 1554 or a little later (Neal 1977). Site 2 which overlay Rawlins excavation east of school building H, revealed medieval Buildings D, E, F, G, and H (Figs. 4 & 10). The weathering cone of the great well dug between 1279 and 1281 was found and Building F was probably the well house (Fig. 13). Building G contained at least three rooms, and Building H was part of a structure first identified in Neal’s 1970 excavation and may have contained a conduit linking with Rawlin’s site. The manor ditch first located by Rawlins lay to the south, on the same alignment as the school boundary line, and a parallel stone boundary wall probably stood between it and Building G (Neal 1970; Neal 1977).

4.2.12 In 1993 the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust carried out a trial trench evaluation in the area of school building G (Figs. 4 & 14). The excavations showed that the topsoil was only 20cm deep with up to 80cm of stratigraphy beneath before the natural sub-soil was encountered. Three archaeological phases were noted starting with early palace/manorial buildings. Next was the Palace Phase and the third phase was the demolition and robbing of the palace buildings. Trench 1 contained a cobbled yard surface overlying a north-south running ditch which was probably the early manorial ditch backfilled in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Trench 2 contained post-medieval demolition layers with residual medieval finds. Trench 3 contained substantial and complex stratified building remains immediately below the topsoil (Fig. 15). The remains included a wall and a parallel robber trench 5m to the south following the same alignment as *Le Longrewe* lodging range. Partition walls and a floor surface were also present,

and the archaeology suggests that the building continued up to the palace's inner gate as Neal surmised. Earlier deposits were also noted beneath. Trench 4 contained a very deep levelling layer or possibly a massive feature (Walker 1993).

### The Priory

4.2.13 In 1308 Edward II established a Dominican Friary on land adjacent to Kings Langley Palace. The church was consecrated in 1312, and in 1315 the body of the king's murdered favourite, Piers Gaveston, was interred there. In 1343 the income from Kings Langley royal manor was granted to the Friars along with a fishery and licence for a weir. However, it took a long time to complete the the priory, and building records show that in the 1360s and 1370s the church and the cloister were still being built (kingslangley.org). It was not until 1373-4 that the Friars, originally from Oxford, finally moved in from their temporary home at the king's hunting lodge at Little London, between Kings Langley and Hunton Bridge. The priory site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument whose area covers the northern half and most of the western part of the Rudolph Steiner school and grounds (HT 85, HHER 97, Fig. 2). The buildings included a chapter house and infirmary, with the monk's dormitory and refectory located on the first floor above two sides of the cloister. At one time provision was made for a hundred friars at the priory. In 1368 the church roof was leaded and a great bell was brought from London by Edward III to be mounted in the belfry, and six stained glass windows were also installed (kingslangley.org). By the Dissolution, the Priory Church had become one of the largest known Dominican churches in England, and the priory was the richest of the order in the land. It was the original burial site of Richard II, and also of Edmund of Langley, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York and 5<sup>th</sup> son of Edward III, who fought in the Hundred Years War and was born at the neighbouring palace.

4.2.14 The Priory was dissolved in 1538, revived as a Dominican nunnery in 1557, but dissolved again in 1558. In 1540 the priory site was granted to Richard, Bishop Suffragan of Dover and then passed through the hands of various owners. In 1678 William Houlker demolished the house and other buildings, and in 1831 Farmer Betts knocked down what remained of the church bar a fragment of the south chancel wall which survives today in a boundary wall, because it was interfering with the fertility of the land. However, Betts accurately recorded the dimensions of the church allowing a plan of it to be made; the body of the church was approximately 5.8m by 2.1m (Figs. 4, 7 &16). The only other part of the priory that survives above ground is a 14<sup>th</sup> century long rectangular two storey building, located to the north of the church. Its purpose is not known, but may it have been a locutorium (where inhabitants of the monastery were permitted to converse with visitors or each other). The building was divided into two rooms and contains some original windows and doors (Pevsner 1977). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was used as a homestead and is now incorporated into the Rudolph Steiner School and referred to as the "The Priory". The above surviving remains of Kings Langley Priory are Grade II\* listed with attached buildings also included

in the listing (LB 157690) (kingslangley.org & heritagegateway.org).

4.2.15 In 1970 the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works funded an excavation at the Palace and Priory (Figs. 4 & 7). However, most of the work was carried out on Site D (Figs. 4 & 8) relating to the palace, with only a small amount of trial trenching carried out in the area of the priory which has not been published. At Site B the Priory church, consecrated in 1312, was demonstrated to overlie the early manorial enclosure ditch backfilled probably between 1279 and 1281 (Neal 1970).

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)*

4.2.16 Other than the Priory remains there are ten Grade II listed buildings within 1km of the assessment site, of which three are located on Langley Hill close to the Scheduled Monuments. The remains of a manor house built after 1580 by Sir Charles Morrison the manor lord at the time, are located in the garden of 80 Langley Hill to the east of the Palace site (HHER 812). Morrison also acquired the royal park encompassing 667 acres (Cussans 1972), but as a committed Royalist his lands were confiscated after the English Civil War and given to Robert, Earl of Essex and Captain-General of the Parliamentarian army (Hastie & Spain). The other two listed buildings are Hill Cottage a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house (HHER 16431), and The Old Palace a 17<sup>th</sup> century and later timber house (HHER 15353).

4.2.17 In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century “The Priory” was known locally as “King John’s Bakehouse” and housed a labourer and his family with pigs and chickens in the adjoining room (Cussans 1972). In 1908 “The Priory” was extended to provide accommodation for Combe Hill School in the village (later known as The Priory School). Rudolf Steiner School was founded in 1949 following the purchase of Priory House and Friarswood to its west, and had one hundred pupils in attendance. The school is administered collectively by a college of teachers and follows the Waldorf education principle espoused by the philosopher and social reformer Rudolf Steiner. This educational system endeavours to develop the pupil within a perceived structure of the three fold nature of the human being seen in the powers of willing, feeling and thinking (Hastie & Spain 1991). In 1975 the school expanded purchasing “The Priory” which was used to accommodate teachers and the number of pupils was increased to three hundred.

### **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

4.3.1 The Kings Langley Tithe map of c.1840 shows that the only buildings on the assessment site are “The Priory” dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and two adjacent buildings to the north-east and east (Fig. 17). These buildings were occupied by John Betts Senior as were most of the surrounding fields (Appendix 3). Two small cottages front Langley Hill just to the east of where the entrance

gate to the Court Wick is thought to have been.

4.3.2 The 1872 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch OS map marks the site of the Kings Palace too far to the east placing it on the site of the succeeding manor built by Morrison c.1580 (Fig. 18). The 1872 OS map depicts structures in the positions of Buildings M and Q, but otherwise the site comprises open fields, orchards and similar. An orchard is shown between “The Priory” and Langley Hill while the small building shown just to the east of “The Priory” on the Tithe Map is gone. The 1898 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map shows no change except to a field boundary by “The Priory” and the addition of another to the south (Fig. 19).

4.3.3 The 1924 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS map shows that a major phase of development must have taken place between 1898 and 1924 (Fig.20). “The Priory” has been developed with new buildings attached, Priory House has been constructed to the south and another set of buildings is located to its north-east. There are major changes to field boundaries with landscaping and trackways added.

4.3.4 The remainder of the assessments site’s buildings were constructed in a piecemeal fashion from 1924 to the present day. The 1938 six inch OS map shows little change to the assessment site although a small building shown on the 1924 OS map located approximately over the site of the medieval priory church is now gone (Fig. 21). A photograph taken c.1950 shows Priory House when it became the Rudolph Steiner “New School” (Fig. 22). The 1960 six inch OS map shows a rectangular structure to the south-east of Priory Lodge (Fig. 23). The 1970 six inch OS map (Fig. 24) shows that the rectangular structure shown on the 1960 map is now larger and equates to Building C on the site plan (Fig. 2). Building H, the school gymnasium, has also been completed.

## **4.4 Site Visit (DPs 1-101)**

### ***Site access and layout***

4.4.1 A physical walkover of the site was conducted on the 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2012. The site is a large irregular plot of land with an area of 6.6ha, bordered by Langley Hill to the east and Chipperfield Road to the north, though on each side a number of properties front directly onto the road outside the limits of the site. The boundaries of the site largely comprise modern fences or hedges, with the southern side bounded by a steep ditch to the adjoining fields. There are two entrances on the east with the principal entrance in the south-east corner where a lodge house adjoins modern metal gates. Eighteen buildings are depicted within the boundary (Fig.2) and a consideration of these is included below, referencing the photographic index that depicts the principal and relevant views of the site and its buildings.

4.4.2 The main entrance leads to an approximately rectangular carparking area (DP07) surrounded by the principal school buildings on all sides. This is interspersed with mature trees on the west with low raised beds with gravel and flower arrangements. The second entrance lies to the north along Langley Hill and leads to a large rectangular carpark (DP01). This area is set somewhat higher than that to the south, and the buildings between cross the change in ground level, the raising is likely to be the result of made ground layers. The surface here includes mixed areas of modern paving, plastic mesh with gravel, while the area is enclosed on the east and west sides with lines of vegetation such as deciduous trees with occasional conifers, and interspersed with low shrubs and other vegetation. On the north side, set behind the driveway are two sheds, one of which is modern but the other is of cement post and interlocking panel construction with a composite iron roof (DP04).

4.4.3 The area to the south of Building C is grass with trees and planted beds and borders, with the southern boundary of the site marked here by wire trellis fence. The ground is uneven, particularly at the east end where the ground descends to give access to the basement level of the building (DP10 and DP11). The area to the west of Buildings C and G is enclosed on the north by a small road and Buildings B and A, with Building H to the west. This area is largely lawn with occasional built elements including walls, sandpits with adventure playgrounds on the south and west (DP13). In addition a basketball court lies to the west. The road on the north continues to the west where it descends as it crosses a change in ground level past Building H meaning that building is set lower than the area to the east (DP18). Various modern constructions lie along this road including a small bell-tower, a raised brick barbeque and clay oven area.

4.4.4 To the north, those buildings incorporating the priory remains are set within a discrete curtilage. The buildings frame the north-west corner, while the rest is given over to mixed lawn and extensive shrub borders with trees, as well as a rose garden arrangement (DP27 and 29).

4.4.5 To the west, north of Building H is a sub-rectangular playing field of level open grass, enclosed on all sides by lines of trees and shrubs (DP19-21). To the north a set of allotments are interspersed with an orchard of well-established apple trees (DP22), with a final area to the north divided into allotment plots with further trees lining the site boundary (DP23-24).

4.4.6 The final area to the west comprises a substantial open playing field with a cricket pavilion adjoining the western boundary (DP30-34). To the north and east, strips of land are occupied by the remaining buildings. The southern boundary is tree-lined to a deep ditch suggesting this playing field has been substantially built up, supported by the significantly lower level of the fields to the south. The northern area is occupied by a number of buildings with their own discrete established garden areas (DP45 and 49). Finally a driveway gives

access from the north and Chipperfield Road (DP35-36), and leads to Building X4. The driveway is covered with tarmac with grass verged to either side with occasional trees. There is a modern brick boundary wall on the east and a timber fence on the west to the adjoining properties.

4.4.7 The schematic plan of the site (Fig.2) assigned each of the principal buildings a letter code (see 2.3), and for the purposes of this assessment any additional buildings identified during the site walk over have been assigned an alpha-numeric code (i.e. X1; also on Fig.2). The brief descriptions of each building, below, are principally based on the exterior view only. Where possible the interiors have been commented on, and where known the current use of the buildings has been identified..

- **Building M** (DPs 25-29 and 54-60) – Building M includes the remains of the former priory with later buildings and augmentation now comprising an L-shaped complex in the centre of the site. It is currently in use for accommodation with the earliest area in use as a chapel. Both the priory remains, and associated buildings are Grade II\* listed (Appendix 2) with a fairly comprehensive description included. Elements of the 14<sup>th</sup> century walls, constructed of flint with stone dressings, survive within later phases of building. The complex includes an L-shaped group generally of two storeys, with various phases of extension and augmentation.
- **Building Q** (DPs 67-69) – This building forms a lodge-house adjoining the principal entrance from Langley Hill, although it is only partially visible from this vantage. A building is depicted on the 1873 OS map in this position though the existing building is more characteristic of a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, with some features consistent with a phase of alteration in the 1930s or 50s. The brickwork is all exposed and the windows have soldier course arches with metal-framed casements, while a peg-tiled roof with overhanging eaves rises in steep pyramidal form to the apex where a chimney stack rises. A view of the lower area of the wall on the east side shows flintwork at the base. This suggests the presence of an earlier structure in this position, which was either rebuilt or incorporated into the existing building.
- **Building F** (DPs 64-65) – Occupying the north-east corner of the entrance courtyard, Building F is currently used for accommodation with interview and teacher training rooms and was probably built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is a fairly modest building with a gabled west range and lateral, slightly projecting range extending to the east with a hipped roof, while a pent-roofed lean-to means the whole façade is flush at lower level. A single-storey extension lies to the west which has a hipped roof and the walls are all plain rendered and pierced by uPVC windows. Varying materials have been used for architectural effect and include areas of pebble-dash, exposed brickwork and tile-hanging. All windows appear to



- have been replaced and now comprise metal-framed casements. The lean-to unit is clearly a later extension which itself has been partially rebuilt in modern brickwork which extends along the whole façade, although one of the two doors which retains an overlight may be original. The configuration of the lower floor was clearly originally different, perhaps even open-fronted, and this along with the position and modest appearance of the range might suggest it was originally stables or similar.
- **Building X1** – Building X1 is marked on the accompanying plan as lying to the west of Building Q in the entrance courtyard in use as a drama studio. This building was not present at the time of the walkover survey.
  - **Building N** – This building comprises a single-storey range situated immediately to the north of Building E. This is a modern timber range with a pitched roof and is used for maintenance.
  - **Building E** (DPs 61-63, 66) – Two distinct ranges form Building E and comprise the woodworking and art rooms, located on the north side of the entrance courtyard built in the 1960s and later. It is brick-built of two phases. The east range is a two-storey red brick structure given access at upper level on the south side via concrete steps. The roof over is pitched and a pent-roofed lean-to adjoins at the east end with occasional blocking in the main range above. The west section extends as a single-storey range and the brickwork here appears to be slightly later in date. The interiors of both ranges are lit by modern uPVC casements and all the doors are modern.
  - **Building C** (DPs 10, 14 and 70) – Building C was constructed along the southern side of the entrance courtyard in the 1950s. It was built as a series of classrooms and now houses the main school classrooms, laboratories and library. It is built of brick with typically institutional characteristics such as large wide windows on both levels, all with timber frames containing safety glass. Internally the layout is similar on both floors with a corridor along the north side and classrooms to the south with staircases in the centre on the north and at the west end. A corridor was added later linking the north-west corner with Building B. This linking unit is brick-built with a series of top-hung metal-framed casements all with safety glass.
  - **Building B** (DPs 15, 16, 72 and 76-92) – Although now largely overshadowed by the later Building A, this structure is a fine late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century building constructed in the Arts and Crafts style typical of this date, lying on the west side of the entrance courtyard. The principal façade fronts south rising over two storeys with attics, and includes outer gabled elements with a central entrance between. This elevation has also been extended at the south-west corner with a five-sided sunroom which

has been constructed in well-matched fabric. A plinth course extends along the entire façade which at ground floor level includes the sun room at the west end, with a three-cant bay window adjoining, the entrance portico and finally a rectangular bay window at the east end. The first floor has three oriel windows with casements and the gables above each have a three-light casement. Between the gables at roof level an additional unit has been added clad in timber boarding with a metal-framed casement. The gables have plain bargeboards and the roofs are covered with plain peg-tiles.

As with the other buildings of a similar date on the site, typical Arts and Crafts influences can be seen in the use of differing materials and effects. For example a fairly purple stock has been used at lower level with the first floor tile-hung, while the gables above are pebble-dashed. Detailing includes a moulded terracotta capping course to the plinth, each window has an apron of soft moulded red brick and all the window lintels are of limestone with roll-moulded chamfers. The entrance portico, in addition, has red brick decoration and the lintels are carved with roses. Most of the red brick elements here are badly decayed, but otherwise this façade is little changed from the original appearance.

The interior was briefly viewed to determine the level of alteration. In places there has been much reworking, particularly where the building is now contiguous with Building A and also in the north-east corner and at upper level. However, the ground floor principal rooms survive in good condition with good parquet flooring, moulded skirting boards and cornices, original windows and doors, some with fine brass finger plates. No fireplaces were observed and it is unknown if these are lost or simply boarded over. The building held two staircases. The principal staircase was housed in the front entrance vestibule which appears to preserve most of the original panelled walling. The staircase itself has been largely enclosed and extended in modern materials though the wall panelling survives extending to first floor level. The base newel is exposed as well as the handrail. The newel is square with a square moulded cap and the handrail is moulded with a toads back profile. The balusters probably survive but are now boxed in. The lower section of the back stair balustrade has been renewed apart from the panelling below and the balustrade survives at upper level with turned and moulded newels and slender turned balusters.

- **Building A** (DPs 17, 93-97 and 100-101) – Building A is a large L-shaped structure which wraps around the earlier Building B. This was constructed between 1969 and 1971 and includes the kitchens with dining room to the west and a large theatre to the north with offices and administration areas to the east. The construction is largely of Fletton brickwork reinforced with

concrete girders, and all clad in a facing brick, with each range rising to different levels.

- **Building G** (DP 12) – This comprises a small building, all weatherboarded over a modern brick dwarf wall with a pitched roof covered in asphalt. A view through a window revealed modern lined walls and two timber roof trusses. These comprise principal rafters with a raised tie-beam with a king-post to the apex, all square-section and now painted.
- **Building H** (DPs 51-53) – The sports hall lies in the centre along the southern boundary of the site and was built in 1970. It a large double-height range aligned east – west, constructed of a fairly crude stock brick of variable colour ranging from white to orange with overburnt stretchers interspersed. The full length of the upper floors on the north and south are glazed with what appears to be aluminium-framed windows. The roof is pitched and covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The building has been extended on the north side with a single-storey flat-roofed range of similar brick, but here with timber casements.
- **Building I** (DP 50) – A purpose-built pottery workshop was added and opened in 1991. It is sub-octagonal with one curved wall and built of brick with some sections constructed of full-height glass brickwork. The walls are pierced by modern doors and irregular-shaped modern casements. The roof is largely pitched with an overhanging gable above a pent-roofed section adjoining the principal entrance on the north-east. A timber hatch in the ground close to the entrance covers a clay trap.
- **Building O** (DP 47) – The caretaker's cottage lies on the east side of the sports field adjacent to Building J and largely follows the same footprint as a building which appears on the 1924 OS map though may have been rebuilt or extended. It is L-shaped in plan with pebble-dashed walls and a pitched roof covered with corrugated sheet metal with two chimney stacks rising through the apex. The windows are all modern uPVC examples and the door is modern.
- **Building J** (DP 48) – This building is in use as a photography laboratory and comprises a pitched-roofed range with pent- and flat-roofed extensions. The building is entirely modern.
- **Building K** (DP 46) – Constructed in 1966 and now used as a kindergarten, this building is of interest as it includes features which are reminiscent of Rudolf Steiner's expressionist architecture of the 1920s. This is characterised by an absence of right angles in building designs and the use of organic forms with irregular shaped apertures. The building is sub-rectangular in plan, all clad in rough-cast cement render with an overhanging shallow pitched roof which sweeps over the front wall and

frames a central unit which projects flush with the roof and is decorated with a religious scene in mosaic tiles. The recessed elements are pierced by six timber windows, with angular arched heads containing two-light casements with upper panes.

- **Building X2** (DPs 40-42 and 44) – Friarswood is a fine very late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century house constructed in Neo-Georgian style. It is approached along the driveway from Chipperfield Road to the north, but the principal façade fronts onto gardens to the south, which include a terraced patio area which steps down to a lawn. This area has been altered with various modern additions including sandpits, ponds, brick bases for barbeques and similar. It is now in use as a kindergarten on the ground floor with accommodation above.

The south frontage is of nine bays with the entrance slightly offset to the east and housed in a wider bay. The building is characterised by rough-cast rendered walls with nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with horns set beneath flat-gauged red brick arches with fine lime putty joints. The eaves overhang with a simple dentilated cornice which extends round the whole building. On the south side two massive five-bay windows dominate the ground floor but appear to be original with similar sashes and dentilated eaves. There is a hipped peg-tiled roof with five dormer windows, these with little hipped roofs and two-light casements, and two internal chimney stacks rising from the apex with a third at the east end.

The rear north elevation bears similar architectural and decorative elements including the sash windows with fine red brick arches, dentilation to the eaves course though differing here with projecting and recessed ranges rising to hipped roofs with occasional dormer windows. The east side has been extended with a single-storey flat-roofed toilet block, pierced with five single lights on the east and given access on the north through a modern doorway.

- **Building X3** – A building is marked on the site plan to the east of Building 18, although there is no sign of a building in that location.
- **Building X4** (DPs 37-39) – To the north-west of Building X2, a small structure is now used as part of the kindergarten group of buildings, and was constructed in the 1960s. This is brick-built rectangular range with a short projecting element on the south side, the brick all laid in Flemish bond with some sections of vertical timber boarding. The windows are all of timber casement form and a doorway gives access from the north side.

The roof has a shallow east pitch with the apex offset so the west pitch is steep. The east pitch is clad in asphalt, while the west pitch and an additional unit rising

from the east pitch is covered with cement pan-tiles. This probably houses a water tank. A tall brick chimney stack also rises from the centre of the roof.

## 4.5 Constraints

**Scheduled Monuments** – The assessment site contains two Scheduled Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor (HT 84, HHER 96), and Kings Langley Dominican Priory founded in 1308 (HT 85, HHER 97)

**Registered Parks or Gardens** – None

**Areas of Archaeological Potential** – The assessment site is in Hertfordshire Area of Archaeological Significance 46

**Listed Buildings** – The surviving Priory remains together with attached buildings are Grade II\* listed (LB 157690).

**Conservation Areas** – The assessment site is located within a Conservation Area (dacorum.gov.uk)

## 4.6 Previous Ground Disturbance

4.6.1 A large gravel pit is shown on the 1872 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map on Kings Langley Common which still exists as a hollow in the ground (HHER 7171, Fig. 18). More gravel pits are shown on the 1898 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map but these are further away towards the river (HHER 7170). Several ponds are shown on the historic maps to the north of the site around Chipperfield Road (Fig. 19). A possible pond is shown to the east of “The Priory” listed building on the Tithe Map (Fig. 17). The modern buildings on the assessment site and any earlier activity post-dating the medieval period will have disturbed any medieval archaeology within their immediate vicinity. The 1993 trial trenching showed truncation to upper layers in Trench 2, while demolition, levelling layers, and robber trenches show that in places the earlier archaeological layers have been disturbed (Walker 1993).

## 4.7 Impact of Proposed Development

4.7.1 In relation to the proposed works that are to be carried out on the site the following assessments have been made -

- **Buildings to be deconstructed:** Building G is located over the area of Neal’s 1974-76 excavations and HAT’s trial trenching of 1993, where the

medieval longhouse accommodation range *Le Longrewe* is located, and is therefore a highly sensitive archaeological area. The un-lettered structure to the north-east of Building Q no longer exists, although it stood near the documented house of the “Fourteen Bays”.

- **Buildings to be refurbished:** Buildings A and B are located within the Court Wick and so are less likely to be sited over medieval buildings or major archaeological features. The southern end of Building D however, partly overlies the early manor ditch infilled in 1278-9. Most of Building C is located within the Court Wick but the south-western part overlies the site of the medieval *Le Longrewe*. Building N is in an area documented in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as the “40 Foot Way” suggesting a broad path or processional area associated with the Priory Church. Building I lies west of the wine cellar which formed the western extremity of the Royal Palace, and is located outside the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundaries.
- **Buildings marked for new construction:** The south-eastern extension to Building C is located directly over the site of the medieval *Le Longrewe* and is therefore in a highly sensitive area of archaeology. The remaining three extensions are located within the Court Wick. The two easternmost proposed extensions lie close to the eastern boundary of the site, and therefore potentially may encroach on the hypothesised range that included the Entrance Gate. The proposed additions to Building B are likely to be less archaeologically sensitive. The two internal additions to Priory House are in an area that has already been heavily disturbed by modern building works. The extension on the east side is located within the Court Wick which probably comprised a paved area and possibly had paths and lawns or gardens, and therefore is likely to contain less substantial archaeology, although it is possible that some less permanent structures may have been located there.
- **Buildings marked for future construction:** The proposed addition to Building H lies just to the west of the wine cellar and therefore potentially may overly a boundary ditch or wall demarcating the west side of the palace. Proposed Building J, and the proposed extension to Building I, both lie inside the area of the royal deer park beyond the Scheduled Ancient Monument areas, and are therefore not in an area of strong archaeological potential.

## 5 Archaeological Potential

5.1 The following assessments are based on the archaeological information discussed above.

**Prehistoric – Low.** The closest known prehistoric area of settlement lies over

400m away to the south-east (HHER 16579).

**Romano-British – Low to Moderate.** A Roman villa and other significant finds have been made in the Gade valley at Kings Langley. However, the only major find within the 1km assessment area is a large and rare coin hoard from a not closely recorded location to the south of the Palace site (HHER 16272). No significant Roman finds are recorded from the previous excavations on the site.

**Anglo-Saxon – Moderate to High.** Kings Langley manor has its origins in the 11<sup>th</sup> century or earlier and it is likely that remains of this building complex still exist if the earliest manor was built on the same site.

**Medieval – Very High.** Substantial remains of the early medieval manor including the surrounding ditch and several buildings survive (HHER 96). Substantial remains of the Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument complex begun in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century including the longhouse accommodation range survive below ground. A remnant of the early 14<sup>th</sup> century Priory which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument remains upstanding and is still in use (HHER 97). Significant evidence for the ground plan of the priory is likely to survive below ground, although it is probable that most of the stone foundations have been robbed out.

**Post-medieval – Very High.** Excavations on the assessment site have shown that post-medieval archaeology is present as evidenced by “Verney’s lodging” (HALS D/EX48 P1-3), and post-medieval layers and deposits from the 1993 trial trench evaluation (Walker 1993). Remains of the succeeding early post-medieval manor house are located just to the east of the school precinct (HHER 812).

## 6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Rudolf Steiner School is located on the site of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor (HT 84, HHER 96), and a Dominican Priory founded in 1308 (HT 85, HHER 97). The only remains surviving above ground are a 14<sup>th</sup> century building known as “The Priory”, and a fragment of the church’s south chancel wall which are Grade II\* listed buildings (LB 157690).

6.2 Neal (1973; 1977) has interpreted the layout of the Kings Langley manorial site based on the archaeological evidence from his excavations, and from historical records. The pre-palace manorial ditch ran from the priory church down the west side of modern school building D, turning westwards along the school perimeter boundary before returning north beneath the centre of school building H (Fig. 4). The manor was expanded and developed into a palace from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century with buildings probably added piecemeal as happened at Clarendon Palace, Wiltshire, rather than having structures knocked down and

replaced. By the early 15<sup>th</sup> century the Palace was accessed from Langley Hill via a gatehouse which led into the Court Wick. The gatehouse stood in a roughly south to north aligned range that probably ran from the east end of “*Le Longrewe*” accommodation block northwards to the house of the “Fourteen Bays”. The north-west corner of the Court Wick was dominated by the Priory Church with a buttressed wall and path demarcating the west side.

6.3 In the south-west corner of Court Wick, probably on the same alignment as *Le Longrewe*, was a gateway located just to the south of school building D which lead to the inner court also known as the Great Court. Its position and associated buildings are not known but it is likely to have contained the great hall, chapel and principal chambers. If the great hall was situated on the site of the original manor then it was probably located in the south-east corner approximately in the area of the school basketball court. This is because the kitchen range and *La Cave* were located to the west, and probably would have had an access corridor or doorway into the hall. Medieval building G beneath school building H may also have been a service building owing to its proximity to the well house (Neal 1977). The Priory Church founded in 1308 was located immediately to the north-west of school buildings A & D and overlay the early manorial ditch. The only surviving part of the priory is a 14<sup>th</sup> century rectangular building that forms part of school building M, and a small section of the church’s south chancel wall. A small excavation carried out to the south-west of the church location identified part of a building constructed using stone taken from the church which is suggested as representing Verney’s lodging recorded in a survey made in 1591.

6.4 The documentary evidence and excavations carried out on the assessment site have shown that substantial and complex medieval to post-medieval building remains and archaeological deposits survive in some areas below ground. The proposed development will have a significant impact on specific areas of the site that due to these conditions are highly archaeologically sensitive. The principal points of this impact will be the deconstruction of building G over the known medieval remains of the *Le Longrewe* building, the extension and refurbishment of Building C also over *Le Longrewe* and the hypothesised Entrance Gate, and the refurbishment of Building D over the early manor ditch, although the entire site has a very high potential for medieval to post-medieval archaeological remains, in addition to those confirmed by previous excavations.

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 9 WEB SITES

[www.dacorum.gov.uk](http://www.dacorum.gov.uk)

[www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)  
[www.kingslangley.org.uk](http://www.kingslangley.org.uk)  
[www.rsskl.org.uk](http://www.rsskl.org.uk)  
[www.soilsworldwide.net](http://www.soilsworldwide.net)

**APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION (HER enquiry number 103/12)**

<b>SHER Number</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Details</b>
<i>Prehistoric &lt;500, 000 BC – AD 43</i>		
988	059 029	Flint arrowhead of Wessex type found in 1971 in a field north of Chipperfield Road
16579	06835 02215	Prehistoric ditches, pits and post-holes south of Beechfield, Kings Langley: Evaluation of a field to be used during construction of the A41 bypass recorded the presence of several features at the western edge of the field: a ditch, groups of post holes, and at least one pit. These contained charcoal, flint nodules, fire-cracked flint, a struck flint flake, and 'unfired coarse pot
16580	07058 02182	Prehistoric pit, stakehole and hearth, south of Beechfield, Kings Langley: Evaluation of a field to be used during construction of the A41 bypass uncovered apparently prehistoric features at the eastern end of a dry valley which crosses the centre of the field. A hollow containing charcoal and burnt flint appeared to be 'a hearth or cremation'. More charcoal was found in four stakeholes; there was also a pit. Further evaluation, however, found nothing other than a large modern pit. See also [16579].
<i>Neolithic 4,200-2,200 BC</i>		
339	068 030	Neolithic finds, Kings Langley Common: Part of a polished flint axe (now in Verulamium Museum), partly worked flints, (now in Ashmolean Mus Acc 1927/3984a) and 'worked bones', (Ashmolean Mus Acc 1927/6522); all dated to the Neolithic period and found on Kings Langley Common.
989	067 036	Neolithic flint arrowhead found south of Barnes Lodge, Kings Langley: Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found in 1971
2252	068 030	Worked bones, found with worked flints and part of a polished flint axe on Kings Langley Common. Ashmolean (Acc 1927/6522). All apparently Neolithic.
2253	068 030	Partly worked Neolithic flints found on Kings Langley Common
<i>Iron Age 700 BC –AD 43</i>		

808	06 02	Late Iron Age linch pin found in 1937 at Kings Langley. It measures 5.1 inches with iron shank and bronze head, inlaid with red champeve enamel and a plain bronze foot. Ward Perkins assigned it to his 'Yorkshire' type, with others at Colchester, Bigbury, etc. as well as Yorkshire.
<i>Romano-British – AD 43-410</i>		
814	071 034	Belham Road, Kings Langley: Samian pottery found
991	065 034	Roman tile and pottery found east of Barnes Farm, Kings Langley
16272	070 020	Roman coin hoard. 'Kings Langley': A pot containing 1550 later 4th century coins was acquired by the Romisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz in 1985; the only information with it was that it had been discovered with a metal detector at Kings Langley in 1984. The pot is a 4th century Oxfordshire vessel; the coins are mostly bronzes of the Valentinianic dynasty. Over 90% were struck after AD 364; the latest date is the end of 378. It has been suggested that this hoard is the same as a dispersed hoard with a pot found at 'Amersham', Bucks, in 1986; this was apparently found near a Roman villa at Mantles Green. Its composition is similar, and Valentinianic hoards are not common in eastern Britain. However, the dimensions of the pots are different, and the date of the Amersham hoard's discovery, if correct, rules it out
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
96	0650 0255	Site of the Royal Palace, The New School, Kings Langley: late 13 <sup>th</sup> century Scheduled Monument HT 84. The manor was acquired by Eleanor of Castile in 1276. Extensive alterations including backfilling a moat, construction of royal chambers and large wine cellar were carried out 1279-1297. Seriously damaged by fire in 1431; by 1591 the Palace was reported to be in decay. Excavation in 1970 revealed part of the plan, and subsequent work has made it possible to work out the general layout. Further excavations located a well-documented domestic range called 'de Longgreuve'; and the weathering cone of the Great Well. In 1993 several fragments of walls and associated robber trenches, ditches and floor surfaces were found. There were also a large number of finds including a possible French 15C trading token. Groups of 13C-15C pottery were found during rescue excavations in 1961, 1974 and 1977
97	0650 0286	Site of Dominican Priory, Kings Langley: SAM HT85 (excluding inhabited parts). The priory was founded in 1308 by Edward II next to his palace. Dissolved in

		1538, it was refounded as a Dominican nunnery in 1557, but dissolved again in 1558. The site passed through various owners until in 1678 William Houker demolished the house and buildings. What remained of the church was demolished by Betts in 1831, although a fragment of the south wall of the chancel survives in a boundary wall. Only one part of the Priory survives, a long rectangular building of 14C date and unknown purpose. This was the richest Dominican house in the country at the Dissolution
692	059 029	Medieval pottery found in 1971 in a field north of Chipperfield Road, with [988].
564	0734 0250	Medieval Parish Church: Largely 15th century church, flint-built with stone dressings. However, a 13th century piscina and a Decorated, two-light west window in the north aisle survive, so it is unlikely that the church was entirely rebuilt. The tomb of Edmund of Langley was moved in 1877 from its original position to a different part of the church.
2638	0727 0266	The village of Kings Langley grew up at the gates of the medieval royal palace [96] and Dominican priory
4099	0588 0201	Site of royal deer park, Kings Langley: Late 13th century deer park comprising a great and a little park: sold by Charles I. The manor of Langley was acquired by Eleanor of Castile after Edward I's coronation in 1274, and the park is first documented in November 1276 as the queen's new park; accounts for 1296-7 refer to a great park and a little park, as well as 'parva London', 'Little London', which may be either the little park or a third one, and which had a hall and chamber see [800]. In 1305-6 a water gate was made for the great park, implying that it bordered the river Gade; other gates were made at the same time, and a bridge for Little London; see for further details. In 1626 Charles I leased the park to Sir Charles Morrison of Cassiobury; it was sold to the Cassiobury estate in 1631 and was disparked by the Earl of Essex. Balls Pond and Langley Lodge farms [15355] were built on the land. Surviving earthworks include lynchets marking the park's western boundary near the site of Pingel's Gate [16342], and a possibly early boundary bank. The little park seems to have been SE of the parish church extending to the river

4813	063 031	Jetton found at Love Lane, Kings Langley: A late 14th-early 15th century French jetton, found in the grounds of Kings Langley School in Love Lane. Obv. AVE MARIA GRACIA PL. Rev. Cross fleury in quatrefoil
12533	0690 0263	Waste at Langley Hill and Vicarage Lane, Kings Langley: Remnants of formal avenue to Kings Langley palace. Registered roadside common land, in several parts. NGR = approximate centre. Langley Hill was a wide formal avenue running up from the entrance at the high road to the royal palace [96], the layout still showing well on the 1872-4 25" OS map.
17302	0642 0368	Possible eroded ridge and furrow, Mercey's Wood, Kings Langley: Eroded medieval fields which are preserved as slightly upstanding earthworks
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
812	066 025	Remains of late 16 <sup>th</sup> century house at 80 Langley Hill, Kings Langley: Ruins of manor house built by Charles Morrisson after 1580: Remains of late 16th century house, now in the rear garden of 80 Langley Hill. These ruins were locally known as 'King John's bakehouse', but research into records suggested that 'the ruins are in fact the remains of the house of Sir Charles Morrisson. Sir Charles Morrisson's daughter married Lord Capel who was executed after the second civil war. Most of his property was confiscated and given to the Parliamentary General, the Earl of Essex. Lady Capel, however, was allowed to retain this house at Kings Langley'. The lease of the manor of Kings Langley was assigned to Sir Charles Morrisson in 1580. This manor house 'was built some time before 1591 and lasted at least to the late 17th century, but I can find no record of its end'. 'Ruined walls and fragments of stonework. C16 or earlier. Uncoursed knapped flint walls with red brick angle, plinth offset and internal arched recesses. Limestone dressed stonework from arches and mullioned windows set into later walling attached to old walls. The ruins represent the NW corner of a flint walled building and stand to about 4m. The walls are about 600mm thick and have signs of internal plaster. They extend about 4m to S and 2m to E from corner where a lower wall with stonework fragments is attached, pierced by a stone archway of fragments'
955	071 029	Kings Langley: A 16 <sup>th</sup> century jetton found in Kings Langley
5249	0751 0299	Footbridge: Footbridge over the Grand Union canal with brick abutments, steel girders. Built in 1893 with

		wooden drawbridge. Some of the brickwork has been renewed, otherwise as at Johnson Survey
5291	068 028	Wall box in garden wall, Vicarage Lane, Kings Langley.
5387	073 025	1826 brewery building: Malting converted into church hall in 1904. Chequered red brick and flint, two floors, six bays of 14ft with windows, slate roof. Kiln converted into room. Built in 1826 by John Andrew Groome, whose brewery, which stood between the malting and the A41, was worked until 1898 and then pulled down. There are now additional windows, and the top set have been altered altogether. The building is currently to let as offices
5798	075 030	Site of Kings Langley mill: Former steam corn mill. Old part of mill T-shaped, of yellow brick; top of 'T' four floors, shaft three floors, all with windows, modern slate roof; surrounded by corrugated iron and asbestos. Interior wholly timber, with iron pillars approx. 9in diam., probably mid 19th century. Large additional building on W side. Wheel removed 1916. Owned and operated by Toovey family from 1780-1939. Has since been demolished and a housing estate built (with mock cowls and old slates). 18th-19th century building, ?former mill house, survives on site. There may have been a watermill here at Domesday; mentioned in a lease of 1587; it was sold in 1763 to John Surrey, whose daughter married her cousin Thomas Toovey; run by descendants until 1978. The Grand Union Canal was cut adjacent to the mill in 1797, augmenting the river; in 1846 after a dispute over the water rights, the canal company bought the mill and leased it back to the Toovey family. Steam engine installed in 1894; the mill had its own canal boats. The breast waterwheel was taken out in 1921 and replaced by turbines. Flour milling declined, animal feed production increased; flour milling ended in 1939 and company name changed to Kings Langley Mills Ltd. In 1946 the canal company sold the mill back to the millers and production of animal feed continued until 1978. The machinery was sold and the mill demolished; the mill house retained and houses built around it.
5867	07562 02843	Lock 69A: Water Lane Lock, Grand Union Canal
7170	0712 0315	Site of gravel pit, Hempstead Rd. Kings Langley: Site of a gravel pit, identified from the 1897 OS map. The area has since been landscaped for a garden

7171	0686 0295	Old Gravel pit, Kings Langley Common: Gravel pit, identified from the 1897 OS map. There is still a large hollow in the ground
7172	0707 0295	Kings Langley Fire Station, Common Lane: Brick built fire station. 2 storeys, with a pebble-dashed upper floor and a tiled roof. A plaque is inscribed 'HHRDC 1940'
7173	0742 0296	Corn Mill, Corn Lane, Kings Langley: Former corn mill, identified from the 1897 OS map. The mill building has been demolished, possibly leaving a yellow brick wall now as a garden wall. The mill house remains
13214	07463 02893	The Old Red Lion, Waterside, Kings Lynn: A late 16C timber-framed house facing east and backing onto the river Gade and millstream; two storeys, with rear outshut used as the cellar, the frontage cased in red brick, and steep old red tile roofs. The south bay and the large external south chimney were added in the 17C, and the SE wing c1980 when the building was converted back into a house. It had been the Red Lion inn, possibly from the 17C
13659	07215 02662	The Saracen's Head, High Street: A timber-framed inn standing on a brick sill, with weatherboarding and some brick infill; the north wing is 16C, the front range and NE extension 17C, with a red brick frontage added in the early 18C. Two storeys, with steep old red tile roofs, and a large central chimney at the join of the main range and crosswing. Inside on the upper floor, south of the chimney stack, is a fireplace with a four-centred brick arch, with relief plaster decoration on the chimney breast of a lozenge-shaped vine-scroll border with a large crown over a five-lobed rose within two circles of ornament. This decoration dates to c1600. In the late 18C the adjoining brewhouse was owned by Francis Cromack, and behind the inn was his malthouse. The Cromack family ceased brewing in 1849, but the brewhouse survives.
15353	06628 02615	The Old Palace, 83 Langley Hill, Kings Langley: Built as a timber-framed house in the late 17th century, two storeys with attic under steep old tile roof, and with a winding staircase in the NE corner of the original building; the parallel rear wing was added in the early 19th century. In the mid 19th century the house was encased in plum brick and extended to the west in the same brick, with a cellar. The west gable end of this extension is in uncoursed knapped flint with brick dressings
16341	05970 02500	Balls Pond Farm, Chipperfield Road, Kings Langley: The farmhouse and some of the farm buildings

		<p>shown on survive. The house (now two properties) is a tall two-storey and attics house facing south with internal chimneys. It is mainly mid 18th century, in red brick with tiled roofs, but incorporates a 17th century service wing at the NW corner, and a parallel rear extension added in the early 19th century. The south front is particularly good, with coved eaves and the end bays slightly projecting forwards. The gabled porch dates to the 19th century. The west barn is also 17th century, a tall timber-framed and weatherboarded five-bay structure with projecting gabled porch in the middle bay and a steep red tile roof. It is 'similar to that at Langley Lodge Farm' [15355] to the south; this is presumably because both farms were built by the Earl of Essex when he bought the royal deer park [4099] in 1631 and disparked it. By the 18th century these two farms took up the whole area of the park. Both farms were bought by Hertfordshire County Council in 1919. The pond lies just to the north of the farmstead; it is sub-circular today but much more irregular in shape on the 1st edition OS map. There were then extensive orchards around the farmstead</p>
16431	06598 02616	<p>Hill Cottage, Langley Hill, Kings Langley: An early 16th century timber-framed house, originally a two-storey, two bays house jettied on the east side and with a large internal chimney stack at the south gable. In the 18th century the house was encased in brick, the jetty underbuilt, and a two-storey brick extension added to the north. The bricks are red, with random blue headers. The door into the north extension has a bracketed hood, with a Phoenix fire insurance plaque above. The internal timberwork is of good quality. The house stands at the top of hill by the entrance to the sites of the Palace [96], which was in decline by the late 15th century, and the Priory [97], which was dissolved in 1538. Built just as the population of Kings Langley was beginning to grow, it is one of the oldest surviving houses in the village. Groundworks for a small rear extension in 2010 found only recent building rubble over natural.</p>



16432	0650 0288	<p>Hill Farm, Love Lane, Kings Langley: The farmhouse at Hill Farm is a two-storeys, attics and cellar house built in the late 16th century. It is timber-framed on a brick sill, with steep red tile roofs, a long rear wing giving an L plan, and a large internal chimney at the junction of the wings. The south range was cased in brick in 1772 (the date is on a brick in the south gable range); a straight joint in the brickwork left of the porch suggests the casing was not all done at the same time. The porch was built and minor alterations made in the 19th century. The documentary history can be traced from the 18th century. By the 1790s the farm was part of the property of Peter Thellusson (d.1797) and it was let by the Thellusson trustees for much of the 19th century. Ranges of farm buildings survive around a yard west of the house, in not quite the same format as is shown on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Recording was carried out as part of their conversion to residential use in 2009. The north and west sides of the yard are enclosed by a continuous range of four brick buildings, which functioned as stables, pigsties and animal shelters. Standing on its own to the west is the milling barn, a square building with three gables. This was built in the first half of the 19th century (see below), the lowest 2m of the walls in purple stock brick (possibly Luton greys) framing panels of roughly dressed flint cobbles (identical to the surviving farmyard boundary walls). It had a timber-framed superstructure, replaced in pink Fletton brick in the earlier 20th century. This may have been done at the same time as the main ranges of brick barns were built, in pink Fletton brick, c.1920. These continuous brick ranges replaced the buildings shown on the historic mapping in the same position, but do not incorporate any earlier fabric apart from some older bricks reused in their foundations. Apart from these bricks, no sign of the earlier buildings was found during monitoring. At the SW corner of the yard are two surviving older timber-framed and weatherboarded buildings, a barn and adjoining granary. The four-bay barn, on a brick sill, is probably contemporary with the milling barn; they may both have been built soon after the tithe award in the 1830s. The barn was a livestock shed, with hayloft above. The granary is slightly earlier (possibly 1820s-1830s). It stands on 12 circular staddles built of Luton grey bricks, capped with sandstone slabs; the structure itself is of Baltic pine, with pyramidal roof covered in slate</p>
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17036	07481 02843	Zion Chapel, Waterside, Kings Langley. The 'Zion Chapel (Independent)' is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map at the north end of an orchard between the road and the Grand Union Canal. In the 1870s this area was a hamlet of humble cottages called Langley Waterside, separated from Kings Langley village by fields. It had not altered much by 1898; by 1924 the orchard was covered with housing. The chapel survives, still protruding slightly into the roadway. It now has a rear extension
17622	07194 02634	36 High Street, Kings Langley: No.36, now divided into 36 and 36A, on the west side of the High Street, is in origin a two-storey timber-framed house built c.1600. This part is now the long rear wing. In the 18th century an L-plan front range with short NW wing were built in red brick, with a large chimney at the junction with the older part. The shop front is 19th century. Groundworks for new housing in the rear yard revealed, as well as the boundary walls, a brick-built feature terraced into the hill slope. This was presumably a wash house or coal store, but was built of unfrosted pre-19th century bricks. Two pits were seen but remain undisturbed. The only earlier find was a single medieval sherd
17649	07192 02813	7-13 High Street: The building, now used as offices, is a tall structure with two storeys and basement set back at the rear of a yard (now occupied by a modern building). It is built on a slope, falling away at the rear. The main part is a symmetrical red brick house three bays wide, with central door approached up two steps, with Doric doorcase. On the front is a Sun Fire Insurance plaque, no.47130. This part dates to c.1700, with large rear chimney, but at the south end is a one and a half storey late 17th century range, of weatherboarded timber framing. A one-bay north extension was built in plum brick in the early 18th century. At the SW corner is a 20th century extension. The arrangement of the house set back from the High Street is shown on later 19th century OS maps, when outbuildings lined the north and south sides of the yard and trees lined the street frontage. In the yard, 5m from the NW corner of the house, was a well marked D.W. (Drinking Water). This well, rediscovered during building works in October 2011, is lined with clunch (hence the water quality) and so may be medieval in origin
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		

12997	06826 02454	Westmeon, Langley Hill, Kings Langley: One of the first private houses to be built in the area of the Great Park at Kings Langley, Westmeon was built in 1908 by Matthew Arnold, a Watford solicitor and probable descendant of Dr Thomas Arnold of Rugby School. It stands in a prime position with extensive views. The money and inspiration appear to have come from Mrs Arnold, a novelist (Margot Arnold). The design is essentially a large Arts & Crafts version of farmhouses, but with up to date features including the first electric lighting in Kings Langley (as well as gas pipes) and a garage with inspection pit (but with a hayloft above, and a conventional stable). During the Second World War the house was divided into two halves; the Arnolds left in 1947. In the garden are 'several hundred' stones from old London Bridge; see [12998}
<i>Undated</i>		
10354	0717 0222	Kings Langley: Indistinct soilmark, apparently rectangular and measuring, very approximately, 75m x 75m
10355	0720 0188	Circular Soilmark, Kings Langley: Soilmark of an apparently circular feature measuring approximately 50m in diameter
12497	0729 0248	Village garden, Kings Langley: commonland of uncertain date but historic
12532	0680 0300	Kings Langley Common, north of Vicarage Lane: Registered common land, undated but historic
12998	06850 02540	Stores from Old London Bridge, Westmeon, Langley Hill, Kings Langley: In the garden of Westmeon [12997] are 'several hundred of the massive granite cobblestones from the roadway of old London Bridge (the medieval one with the houses built on it). When that bridge was demolished in 1832, the stones were taken to Watford to build a garden wall around a Georgian house in the lower High Street, roughly where the gasworks later stood. When that wall was taken down in the early 20C, to extend the gasworks, Matthew Arnold {owner of Westmeon} had a carter from Toms Lane bring several loads of them here by horse and cart, some being used to build the well-head'
17327	0670 0229	Cropmarks. Kings Langley: Cropmarks in the large field south of the royal palace [96] at Kings Langley appear to represent pits and linear features.

## APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

HER No	National Grid Reference (TL)	Listing	Details
157690	0650 0268	II*	Site of Dominican Priory: listing includes Priory remains and attached buildings
157688	066 025	II	Ruins of Langley palace in the garden of No. 80 (York Ridge)
157699	07463 02893	II	The Old Red Lion, 16 <sup>th</sup> century house
157666	07215 02662	II	The Saracen's Head 16C and later inn, and site of Cromack's brew house
157686	06628 02615	II	The Old Palace, 83 Langley Hill 17th century timber house, given brick casing in 19th century and turned into a pub
157648	05970 02500	II	Balls Pond Farmhouse. Post-medieval farmstead laid out in the 17th century in the former royal deer park
157649	05970 02500	II	West Barn at Balls Pond Farm
157689	06598 02616	II	Hill Cottage. Early 16th century house by the entrance to the Palace; updated with brick casing in the 18th century
157692	0650 0288	II	Hill Farmhouse. Post-medieval farmstead, once called Langley Hill Farm, with late 16th century farmhouse, and 19th and 20th century farm buildings
157677	07194 02634	II	36 High Street: Post-medieval timber house with 18th century brick front range and 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front
17649	07192 02813	II	7-13 High Street: Late 17th century town house set back from the street

## APPENDIX 3: CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig. No.	Map	Date	Scale	Reference	Source
1	Site Location	Modern	1:25,000	-	OS Explorer
2	Detailed Site Location	Modern	1:1000	-	Client
3	HER Information	-		-	AS
4	Schematic map of the showing the known location of Palace and Priory buildings			D/EX48 P1-3 Neal 1970 Neal 1977 Client	AS
5	Plan of the Priory and Manor area showing places identified during 16 <sup>th</sup> century surveys, and site of 1956-8 excavations in Field 316	1957	1:25,000	D/EX48 P1-3	HALS

6	1956 Excavation trenches at Verney's Lodging in Field 316	1957-8		D/EX48 P1-3	HALS
7	Location of Rawlins excavation in 1962 and Neal's excavations in 1970	1970		Neal 1970	Neal 1970
8	Plan of Site D excavated in 1970 showing kitchen courtyard and wine cellar	1970		Neal 1970	Neal 1970
9	Plan of wine cellar floor, site D	1970		Neal 1970	Neal 1970
10	Plan of Kings Langley Palace excavated by Neal in 1974-6	1974-76		Neal 1977	Neal 1977
11	Plan of Building C "Le Longrewe", Site 1	1974-76		Neal 1977	Neal 1977
12	Floor plan of Room 9, Building C, Site 1	1974-76		Neal 1977	Neal 1977
13	Plan of the Great Well area and manorial ditch, Site 2	1974-76		Neal 1977	Neal 1977
14	Location of HAT's trial trenches 1993	1993		Walker 1993	AS
15	Plan of Trench 3 showing part of Le Longrewe and the manor ditch	1993		Walker 1993	AS
16	Plan of the Priory Church based on Betts 1831 plan and modern trial trenching	1957		D/EX48 P1-3	HALS
17	Kings Langley Tithe Map	c.1840		DSA4/64/1	HALS
18	1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map	1872	1:25,000	XXXVIII.4	HALS
19	2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map	1898	1:25,000	XXXVIII.4	HALS
20	3 <sup>rd</sup> edition OS map	1924	1:25,000	XXXVIII.4	HALS
21	OS map	1938	1:10,560	XXXVIII.N.E	HALS
22	Photograph of Priory House	1950		Hasties & Spain 1991	HALS
23	OS map	1960	1:10,560	TL 00 SE	HALS
24	OS map	1970	1:10,560	TL 0602 0702	HALS
25	Location of Digital Photographs from Site Visit	Modern	1:1000	Client	AS

**APPENDIX 4 TITHE MAP APPORTIONMENT (DSA4/64/1)**

<b>Plot</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Occupier</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>A.R.P.</b>
356	Bishop of Ely	John Betts Senior	Yard buildings, backyard and gardens	gardens	1, 1, 8
383	Francis Warren	William ?Seear and Margaret Baldwin	2 cottages and gardens		-, -, 11
384	William Welwin	John Betts Senior	Further Field	arable	1, 3, 26
385	William Welwin	John Betts Senior	Orchard	Meadow	
387	William Welwin	John Betts Senior	Home Field	arable	1, -, 35
388	William Welwin	John Betts Senior	House, yard, garden		-, -, 30
389	John Hearn	John Betts Senoir	Ivy House, barn and garden		-, -, 20
389a	William Welwin	John Betts Senior	Reddings Field	arable	4, -, 10
439	Frances Dogitt	Henry Johnson	Further Meadow	meadow	-, 3, 35

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*View of the car park, taken from the south-west*



2  
*North-east entrance, taken from the east*



3  
*View of the car park, taken from the north-east*



4  
*Pre-fabricated garage on the north side of the car park, taken from the south*



5  
*Paved pathway leaving from the car park down to the southern buildings, taken from the north*



6  
*View of the entrance courtyard with Building C, taken from the north-west*



7  
*View of the entrance courtyard, taken from the west*



8  
*View of the entrance courtyard with Building A and E, taken from the east*



9  
*Area to the south of Building C adjoining the boundary of the site, taken from the west*



10  
*South elevation of Building C at the east end, taken from the south*



11  
*Area to the south of Building C at the west end, taken from the west*



12  
*View of Building G, taken from the east*





13  
*Paved area to the south of Buildings B and A with grass and basket ball court to the rear, taken from the north-east*



14  
*West elevation of Building C, taken from the west*



15  
*View of Building B with Building A on the left, taken from the south*



16  
*South elevation of Building B, taken from the south*



17  
*West elevation of Building A, taken from the south-west*



18  
*Road from Buildings C,B,A leading west to the sports field, taken from the east*



19  
*Priory field, taken from the south*



20  
*Priory field, taken from the south-east*



21  
*Priory field, taken from the north-east*



22  
*Allotment areas and orchards in the school gardens, taken from the south-west*



23  
*Allotment areas in the school gardens, taken from the south-west*



24  
*Allotment areas in the school gardens, taken from the south*



25  
*North side of Building M (north range), taken from the north*



26  
*South side of Building M (north range) with lawn area, taken from the south*



27  
*East side of Building M (west range, south end) and lawn area, taken from the north-east*



28  
*East side of Building M (west range, north end), taken from the south-east*



29  
*South side of Building M (west range) and gardens to the south, taken from the south*



30  
*Sports field, taken from the east*



31  
*Sports field, taken from the south*



32  
*Sports field, taken from the north*



33  
*Cricket pavilion on the western boundary of the sports field, taken from the east*



34  
*Sports field with Building X2 to the rear, taken from the west*



35  
*Northern entrance to the site, taken from the south*



36  
*Northern entrance to the site leading to Building X2, taken from the north*



37  
*South side of Building X4, taken from the south*



38  
*North and west sides of Building X4, taken from the north-west*



39  
*East side of Building X4, taken from the east*



40  
*North elevation of Building X2, taken from the north-west*



41  
*East elevation of Building X2, taken from the east*



42  
*South elevation of Building X2, taken from the south-east*



43  
Statue in the garden of Building X2, taken from the north



44  
South elevation of Building X2, taken from the south



45  
Garden to the south of Building X2, taken from the north



46  
View of Building K, taken from the south



47  
West side of Building O, taken from the south-west



48  
South side of Building J, taken from the south



49  
*Pond in the gardens of Building K, taken from the north*



50  
*North-east side of Building I, taken from the north-east*



51  
*South side of Building H, taken from the west*



52  
*Northern side of Building H, taken from the north-west*



53  
*Northern side of Building H, taken from the north-east*



54  
*Eastern side of Building M (west range, centre), taken from the east*



55  
*East side of Building M (west range, south end),  
taken from the north-east*



56  
*East side of Building M (west range, north end),  
taken from the south-east*



57  
*View of the crown-post roof within Building M (west  
range, centre)*



58  
*View of the crown-post roof within Building M (west  
range, centre)*



59  
*West elevation of Building M, taken from the west*



60  
*West elevation of Building M, taken from the west*





61  
*North side of Building E, taken from the north-west*



62  
*West side of Buildings N and E, taken from the west*



63  
*South side of Building E, taken from the south-west*



64  
*South side of Building F, taken from the south*



65  
*South side of Building F, taken from the south-east*



66  
*East end of Building E, taken from the east*



67  
*South side of Building Q, taken from the south*



68  
*East side of Building Q, taken from the east*



69  
*View of principal east entrance to the site with Building Q, taken from the east*



70  
*North side of Building C, taken from the north-west*



71  
*East side of Building B with linking corridor, taken from the east*



72  
*East side of Building B, taken from the east*



73  
*Classroom in Building C, taken from the north*



74  
*Ground floor corridor space in Building C, taken from the west*



75  
*First floor corridor in Building C, taken from the west*



76  
*West side of Building B, taken from the south*



77  
*Principal entrance hall in Building B, taken from the north*



78  
*Example of brass finger-plate on a door in Building B, taken from the east*



79  
Example of brass finger-plate on a door in Building B, taken from the east



80  
South-west room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the west



81  
South-west room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the east



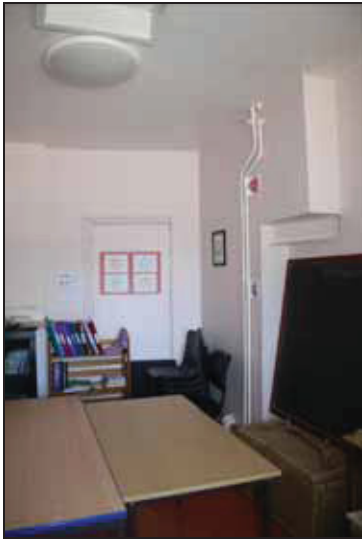
82  
View of the sunroom added to the south-west room in Building B, taken from the north



83  
South-east room in Building B, taken from the west



84  
North-west room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the west



85  
*North-east room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the east*



86  
*Window in the north-east room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the west*



87  
*Detail of the window in the north-east room in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the west*



88  
*Example of a window at first floor level in Building B*



89  
*Detail of the secondary staircase in Building B, taken from the west*



90  
*View of the secondary staircase in Building B at upper level, taken from the west*



91  
View of the corridor in Building B at second floor level



92  
Boxed-in principal staircase in Building B at ground floor level, taken from the south-west



93  
View of the dining hall in Building A, taken from the north-west



94  
Exposed brick construction of Building A at basement level



95  
North side of Building A, taken from the west



96  
Exposed construction detail on the north side of Building A, taken from the north



97  
*East side of Building A, taken from the east*



98  
*Roof structure of Building E, taken from the west*



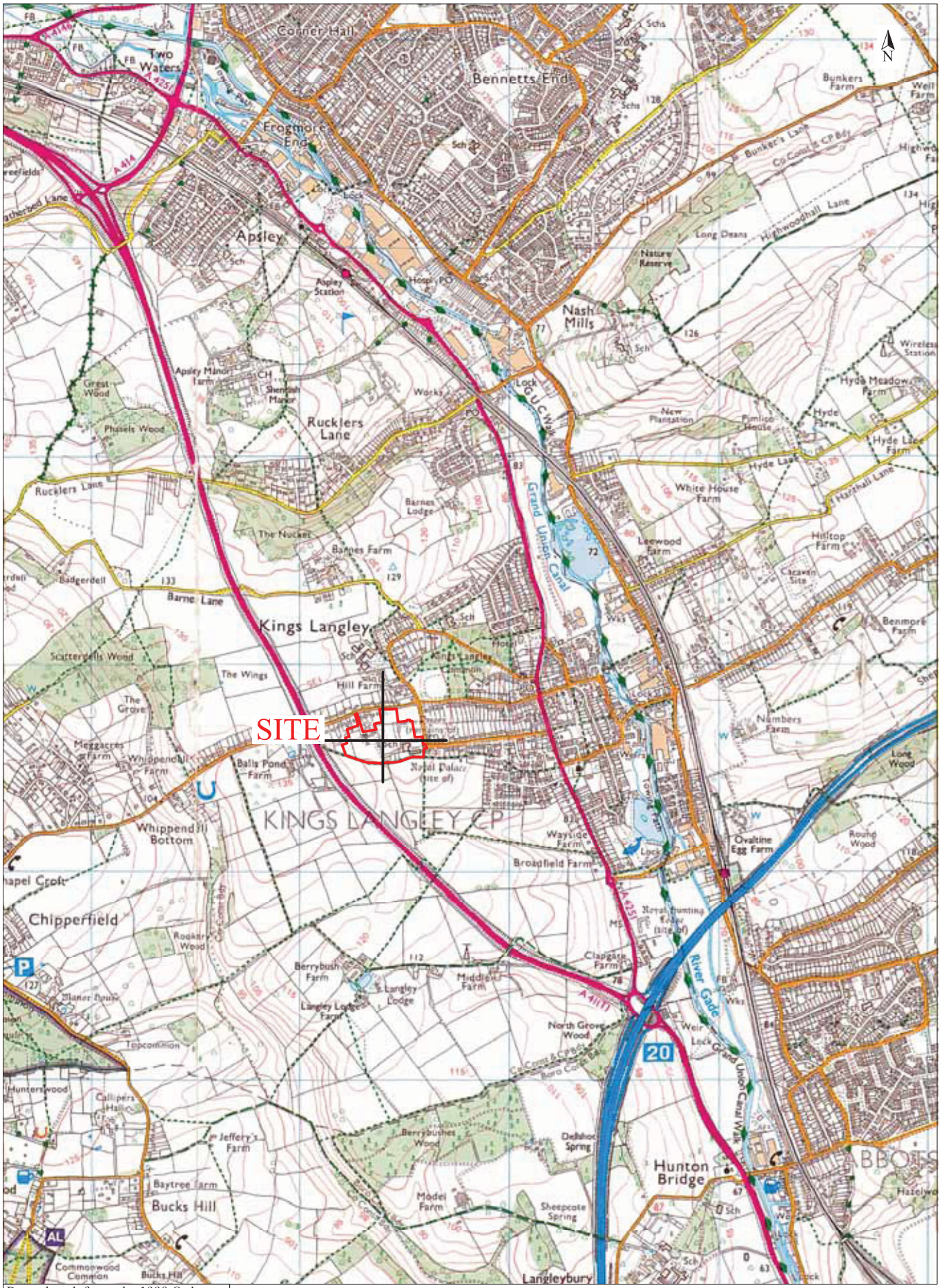
99  
*Interior of Building E, taken from the east*



100  
*Corridor on the ground floor of Building A, taken from the east*



101  
*Reception area of Building A, taken from the west*



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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25000 at A4

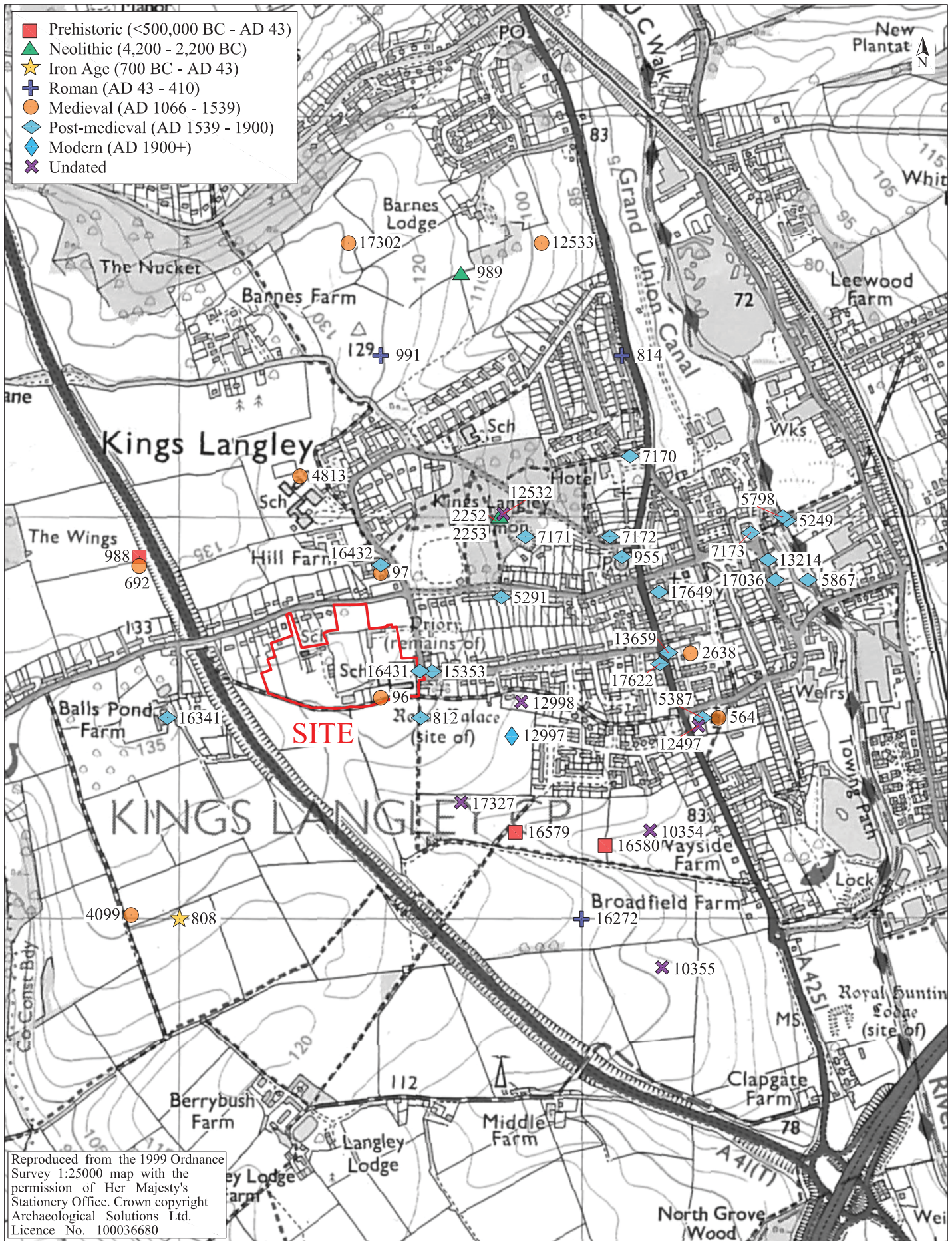




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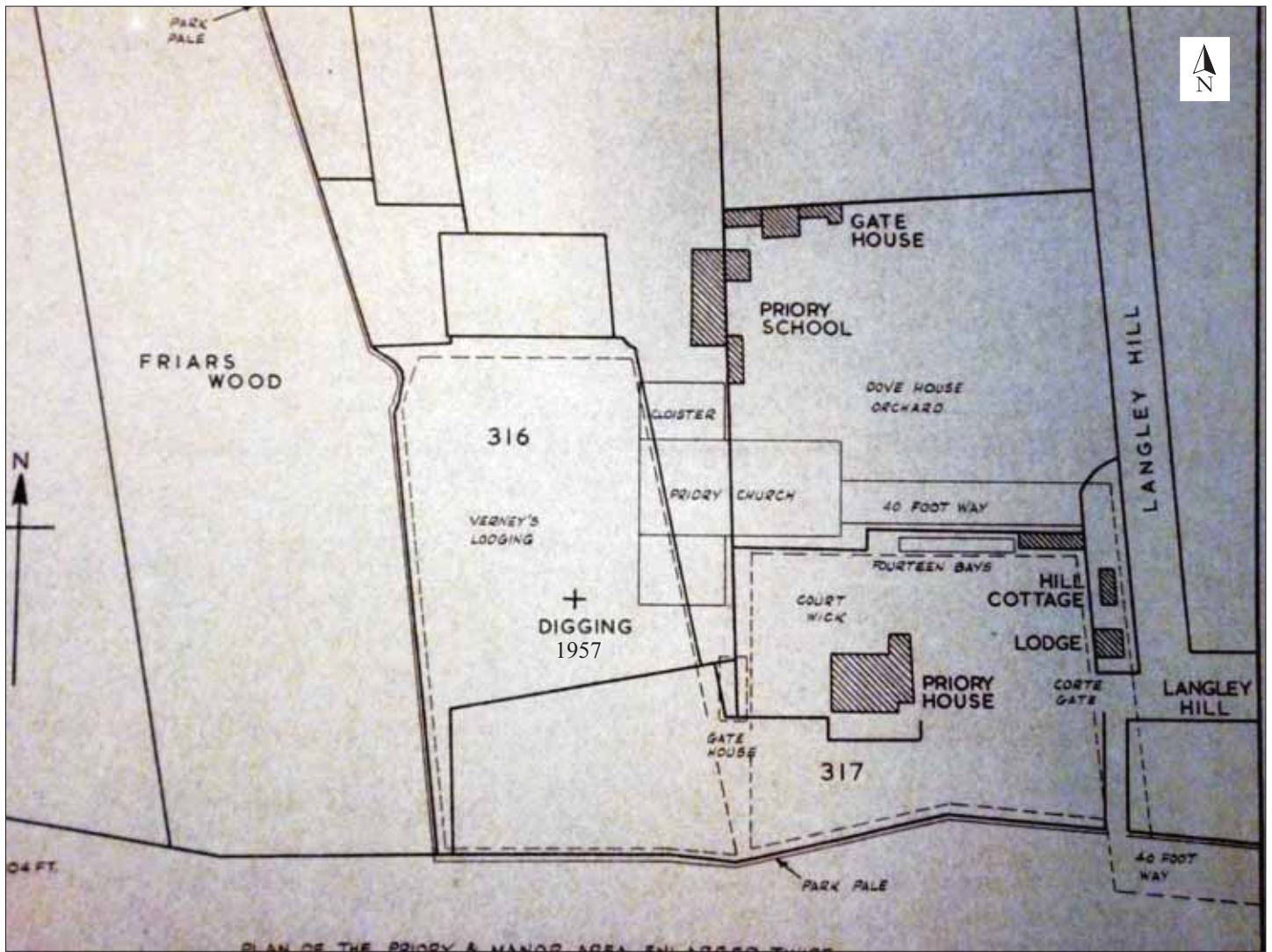
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

Scale 1:2000 at A4



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**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

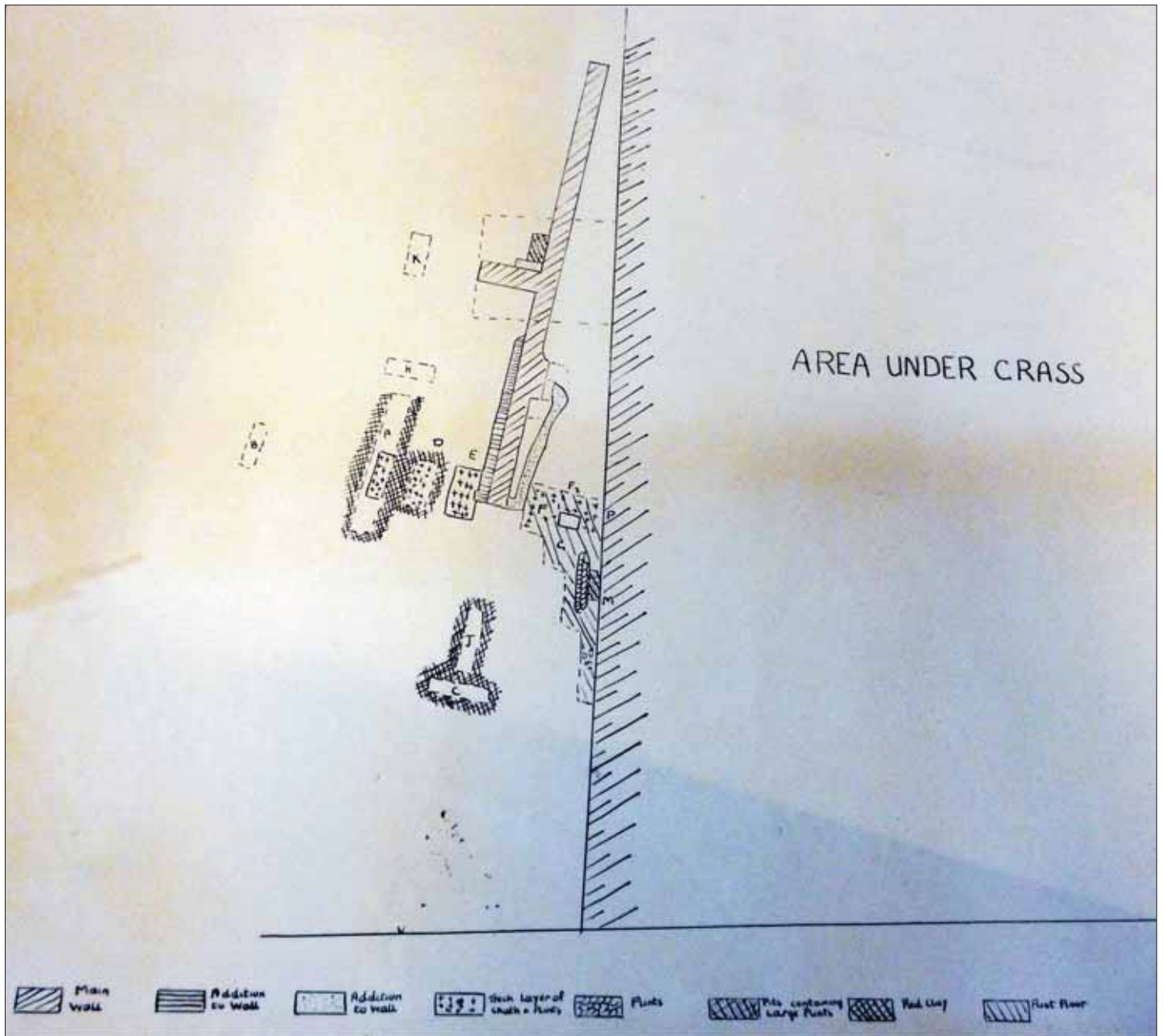




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Fig. 5 Place names from 16th century surveys  
& site of 1957 excavations

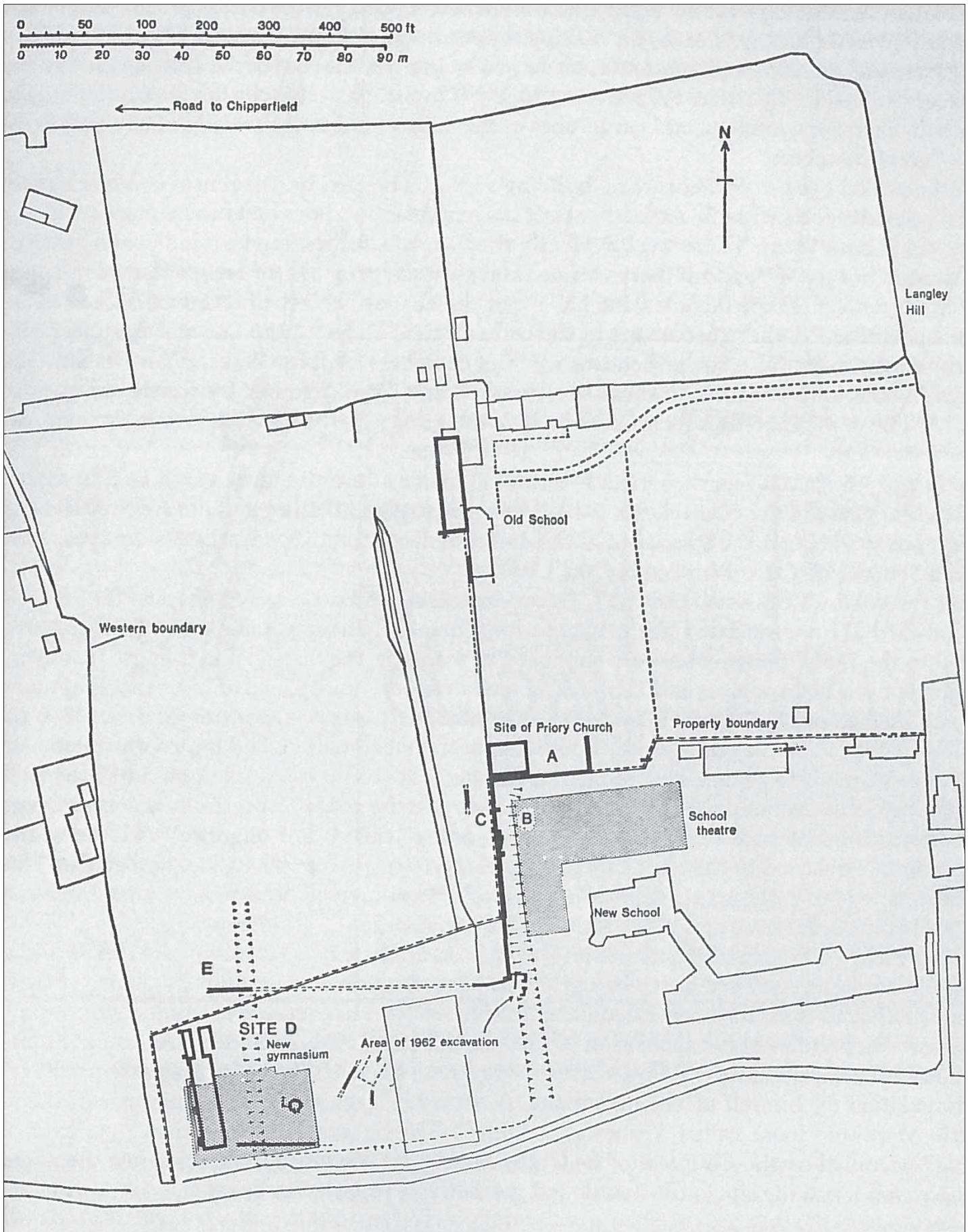
Not to scale



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Fig. 6 Excavation at "Verney's Lodging", 1957-8 (D/Ex48 P1-3)

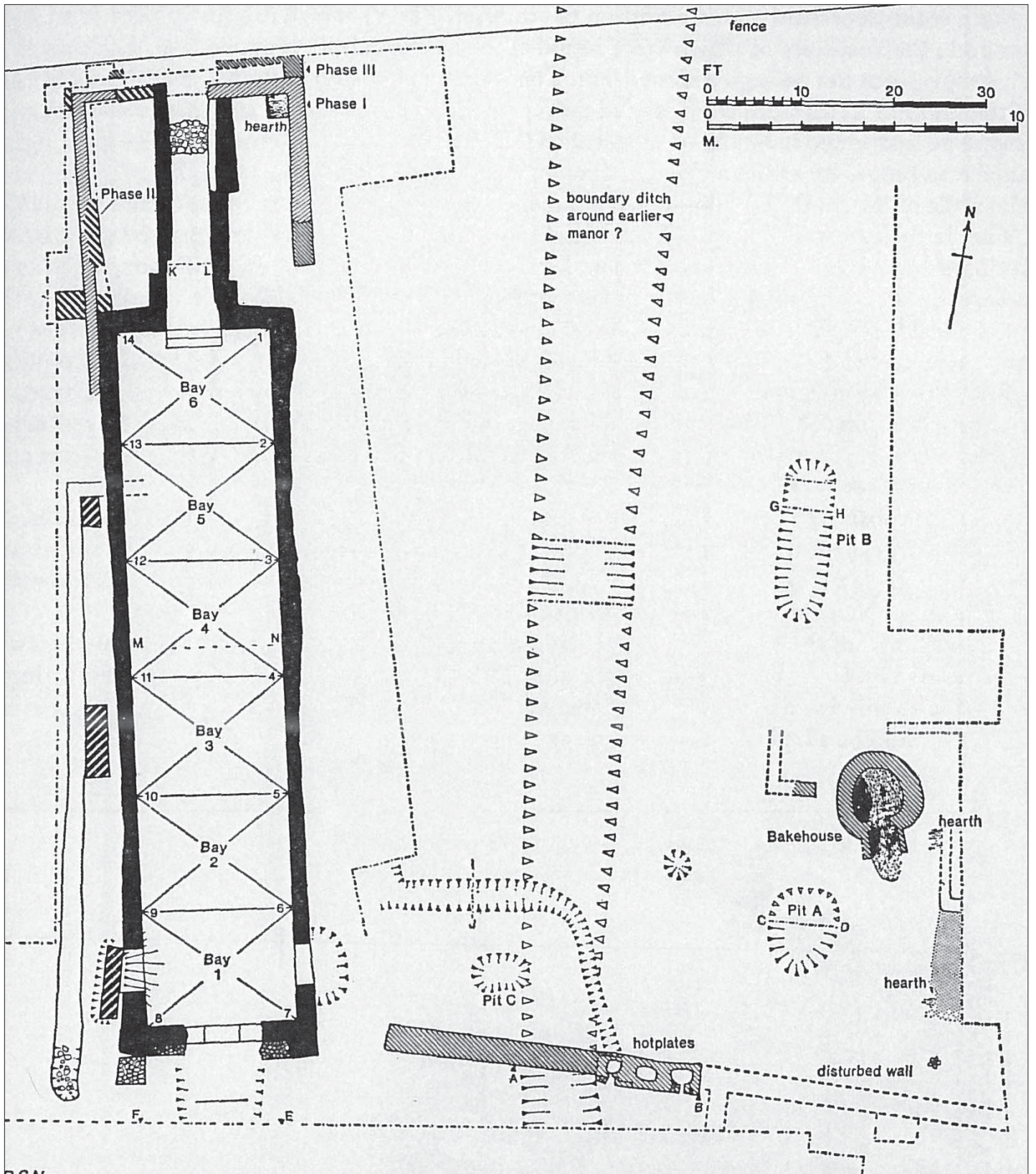
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**Fig. 7** Locations of excavations by Rawlins in 1962 & Neal in 1970

Scale as shown



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**Fig. 8 Site D showing kitchen courtyard & wine cellar (Neal 1970)**  
 Not to scale

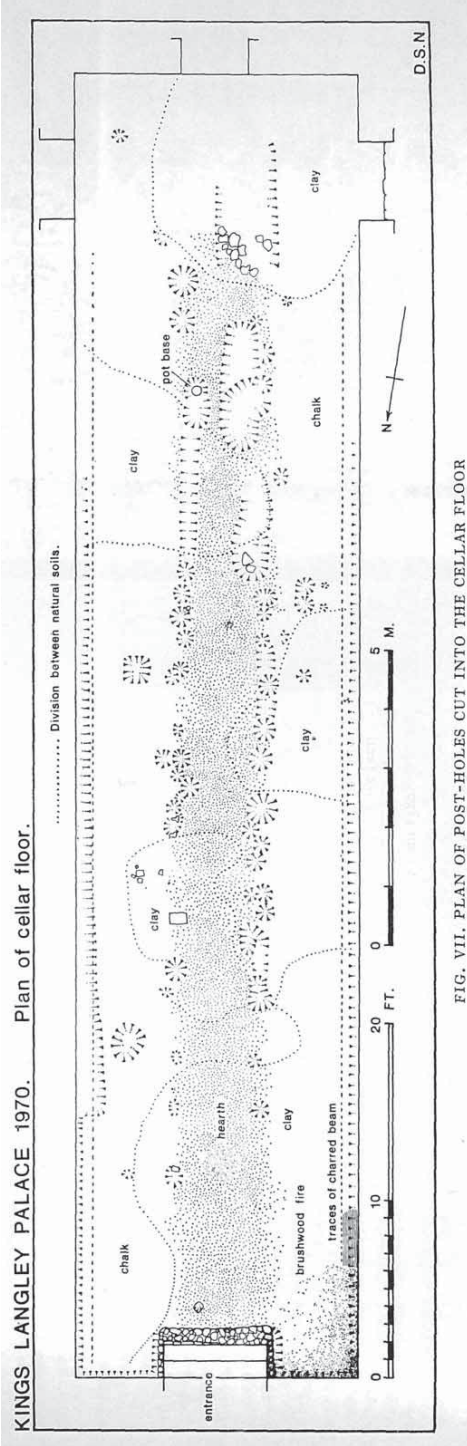


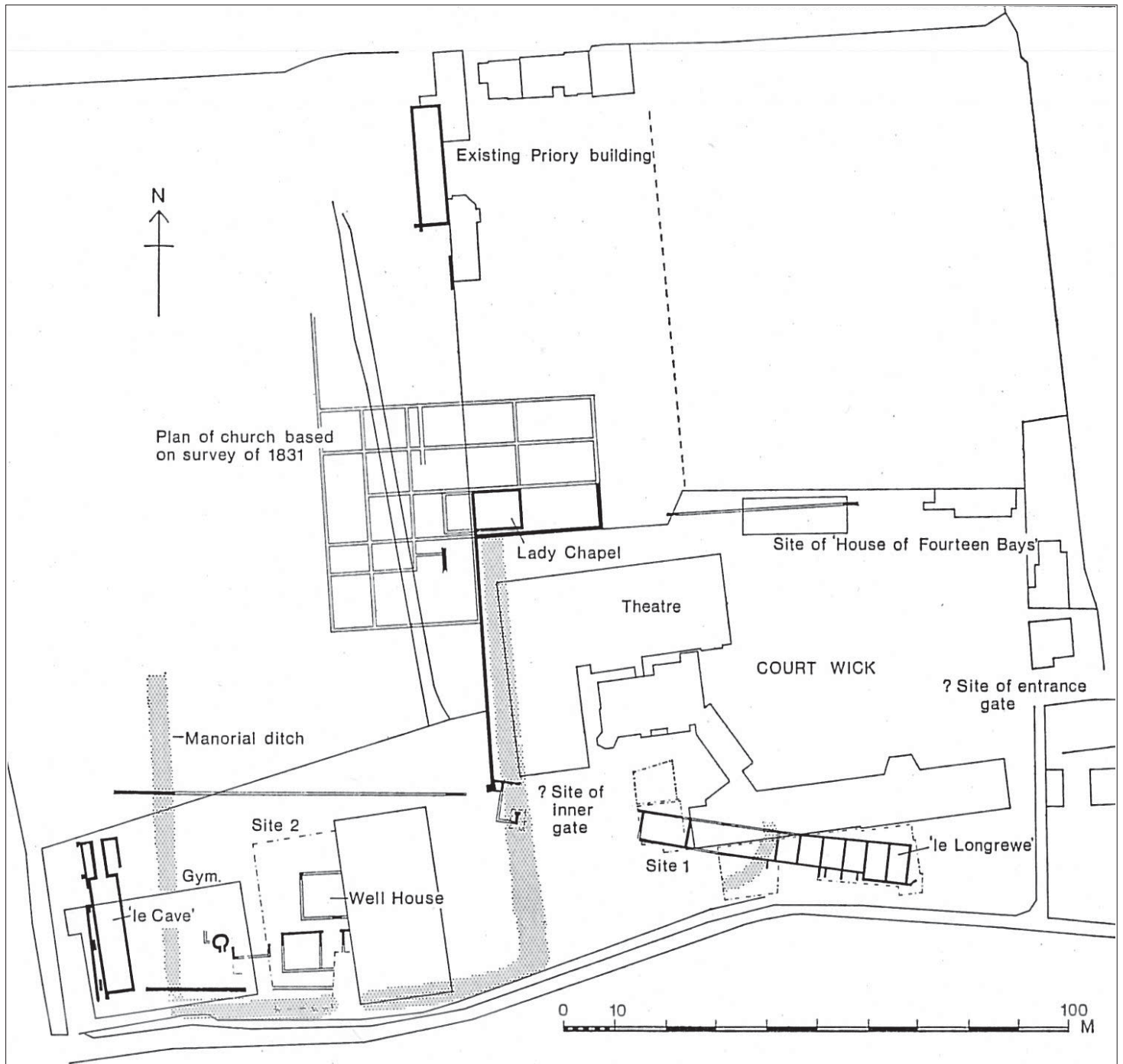
FIG. VII. PLAN OF POST-HOLES CUT INTO THE CELLAR FLOOR

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**Fig. 9 Site D showing wine cellar floor (Neal 1970)**

Not to scale





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**Fig. 10** Kings Langley palace excavated by Neal in 1974-6  
 Not to scale

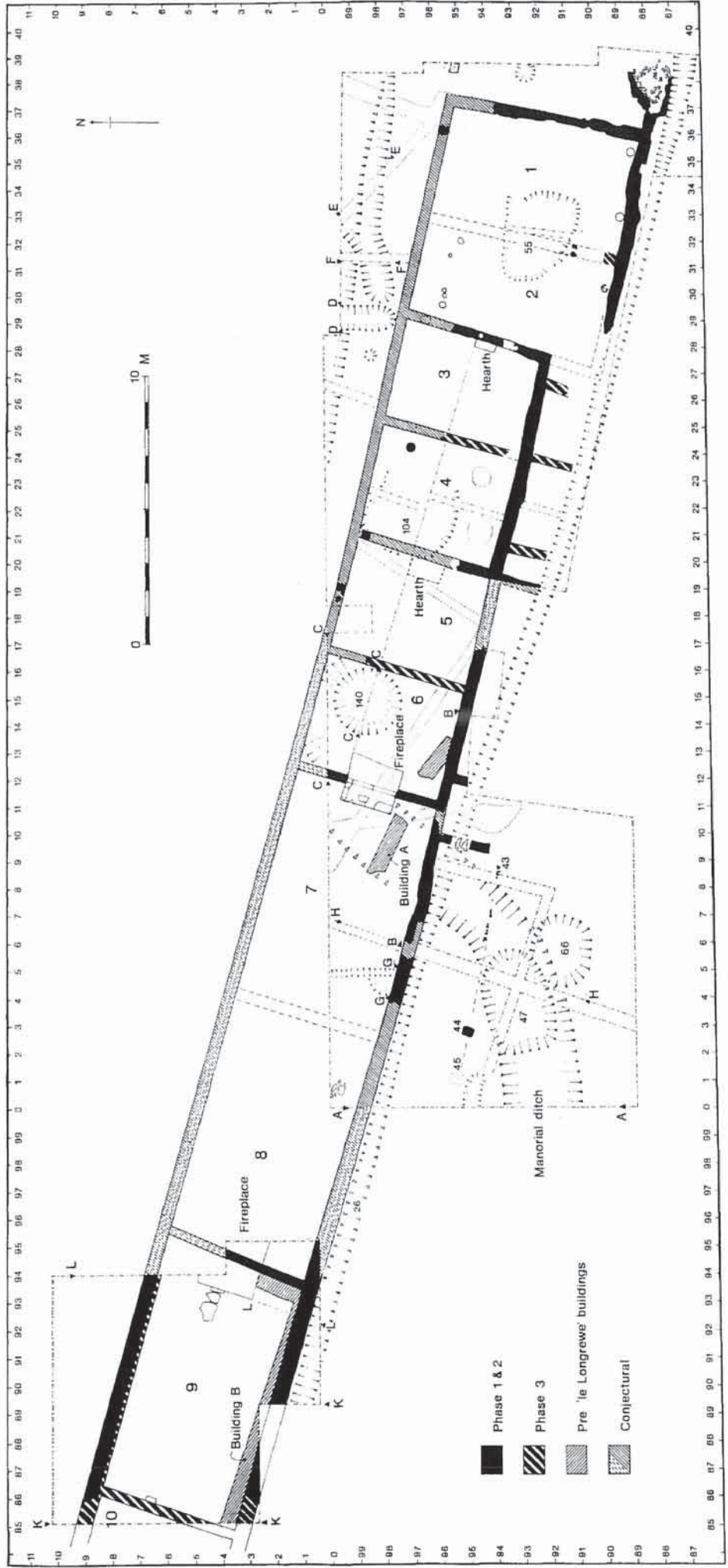


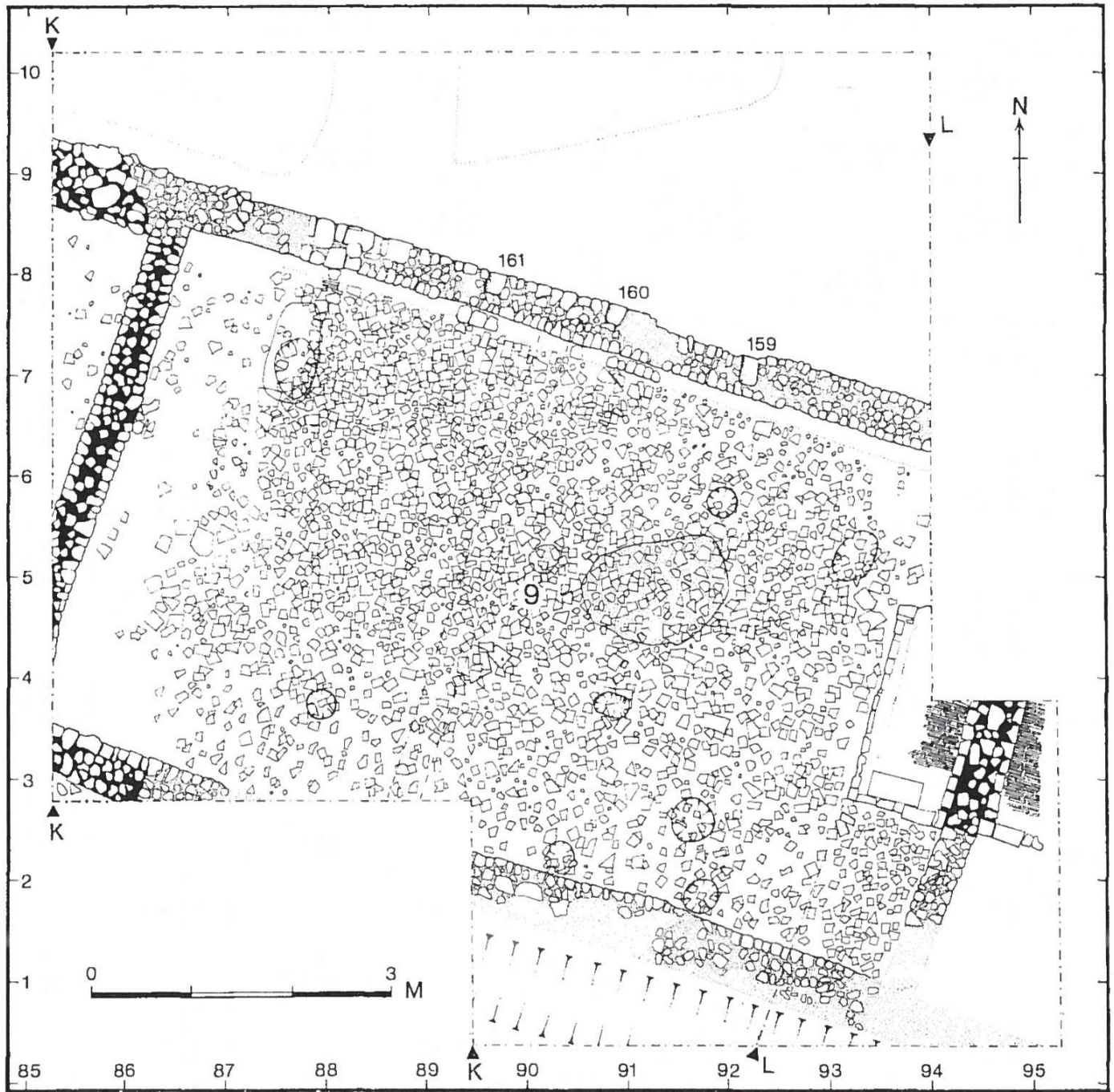
FIG. 46  
KINGS LANGLEY PALACE, LE LONGREWE  
Building C, Site 1

facing page 149

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Fig. 11 Building C, 'Le Longrewe', Site 1, excavated by Neal 1974-6

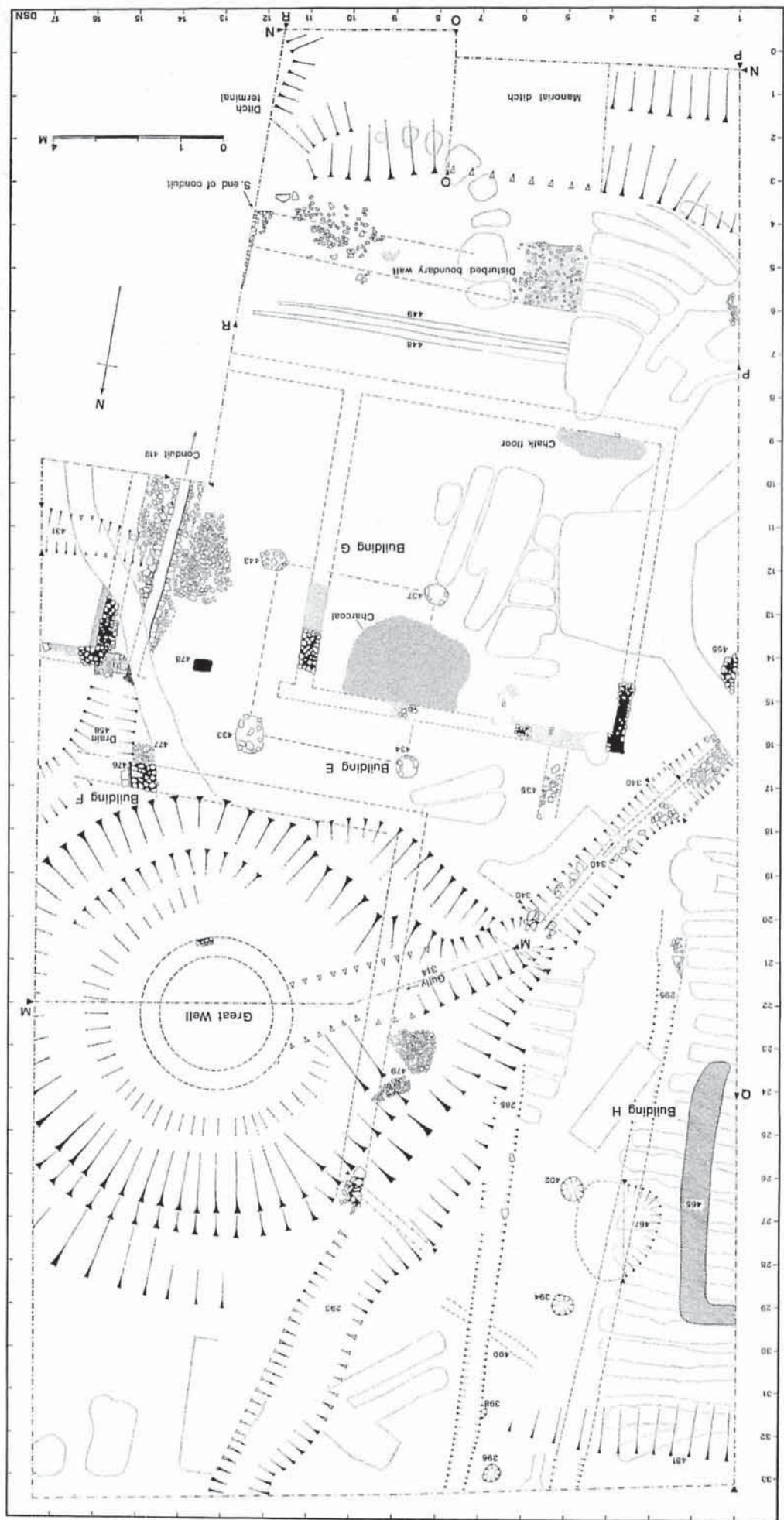
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**Fig. 12 Room 9, Building C, Site 1 (Neal 1974-6)**

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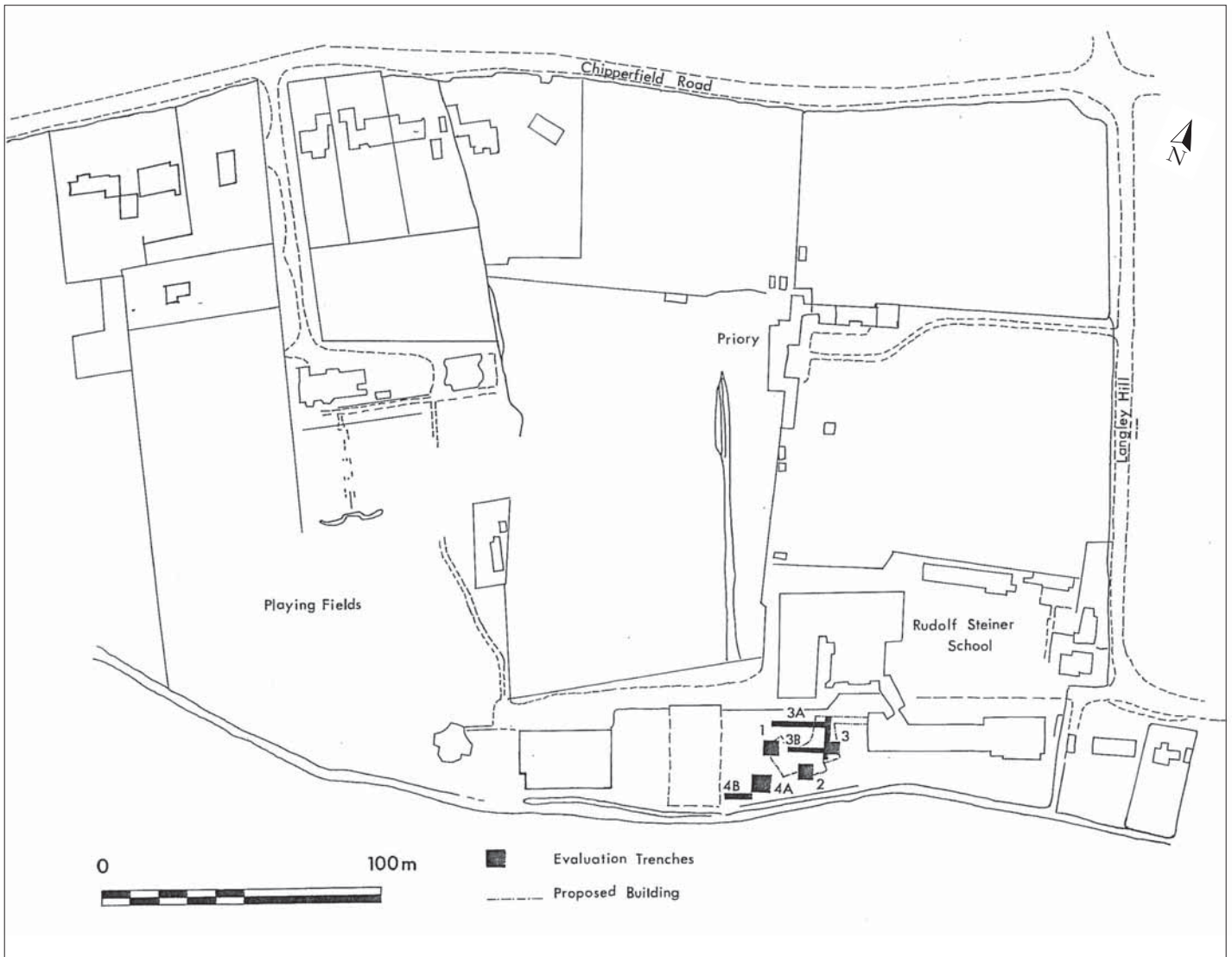
Joining page 134

PP. 30 RINGS LANGLEY PALACE, SITE 2 Overall plan

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**Fig. 13 Great Well area and manorial ditch, Site 2, excavated by Neal 1974-6**

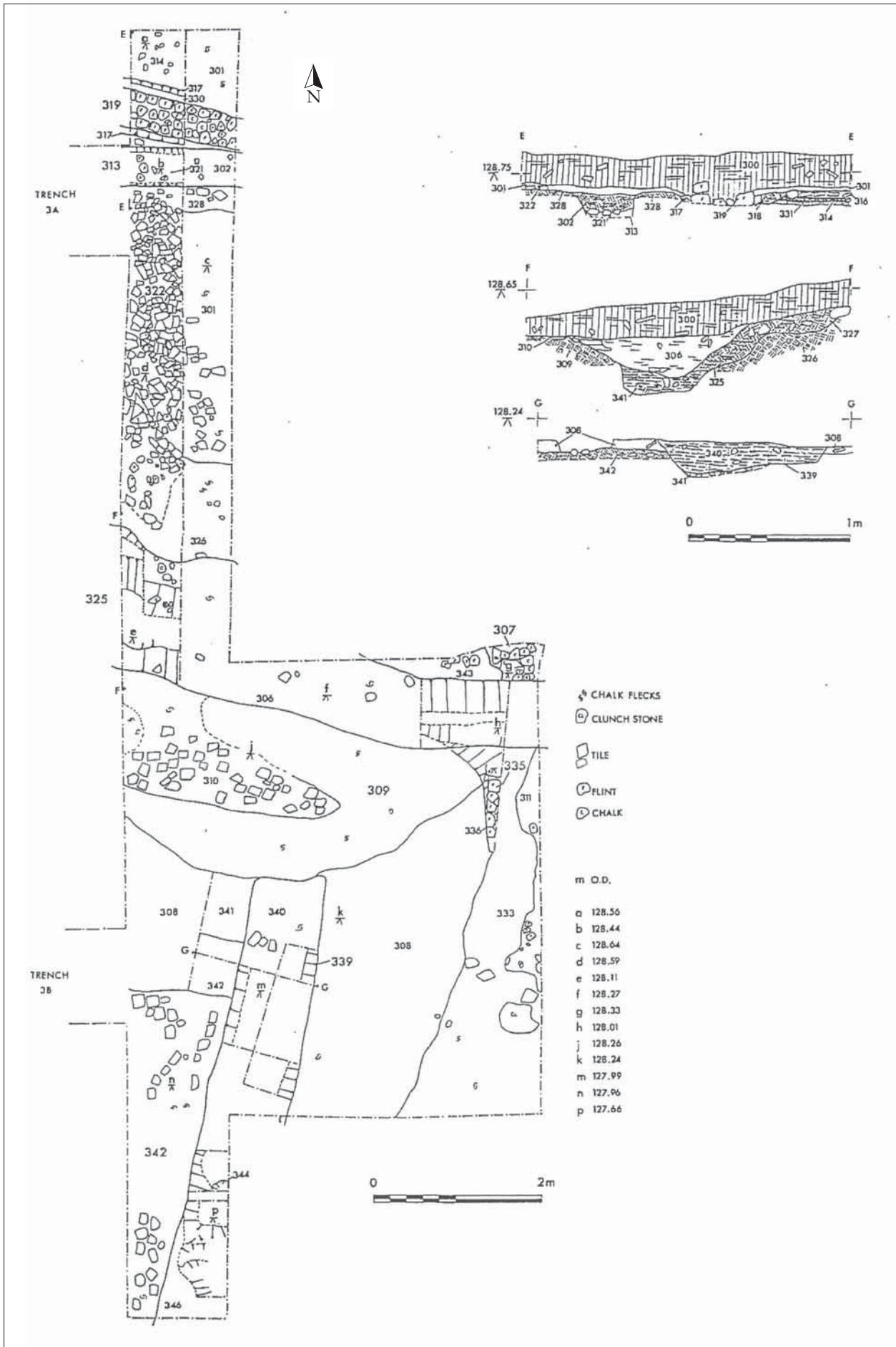
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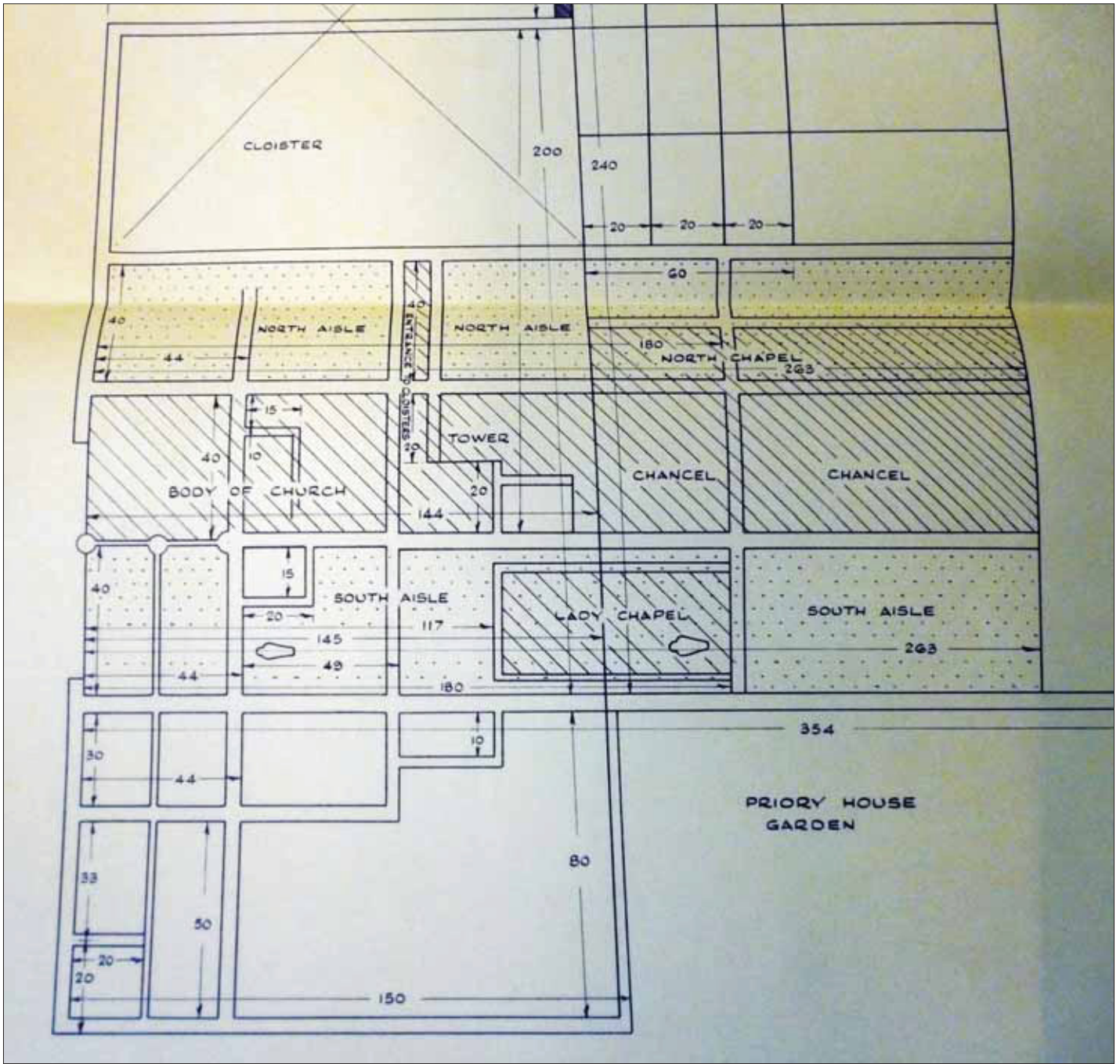
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**Fig. 14** Location of HAT's trial trenches, 1993

Not to scale



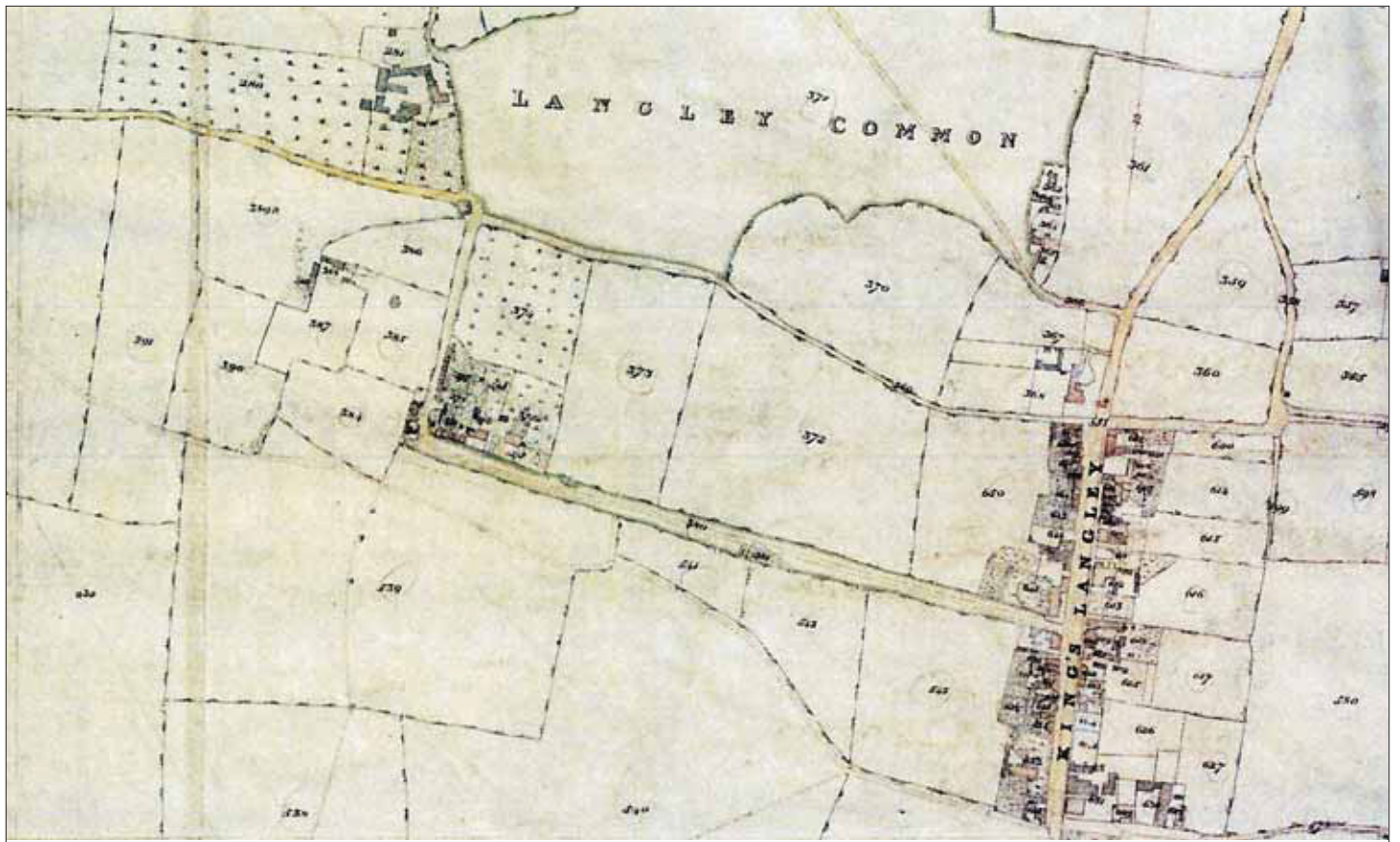
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**Fig. 15 Plan of trench 3, 1993**  
 Not to scale



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Fig. 16 Priory church, from Betts' 1881 plan & modern trenching

Not to scale

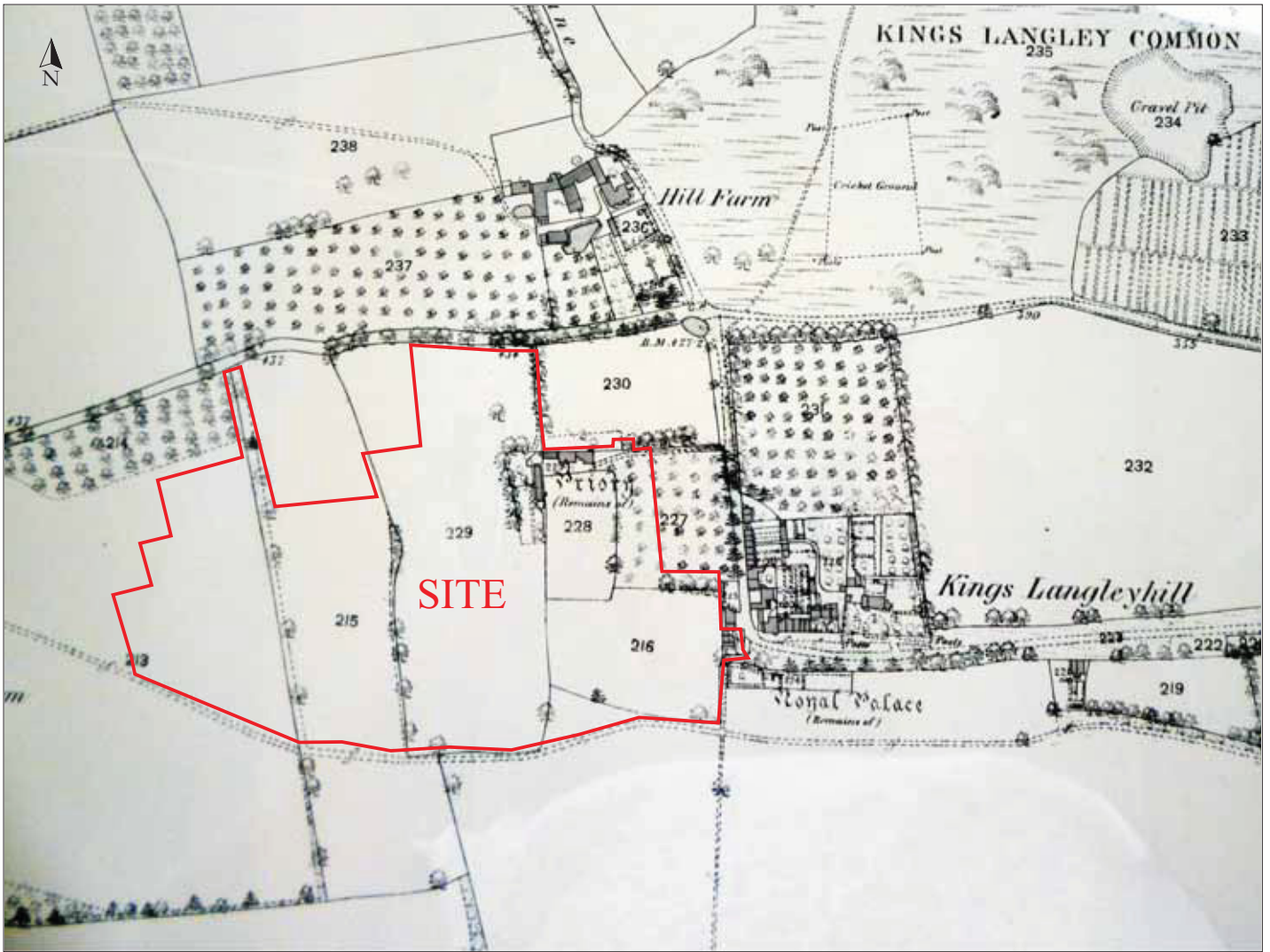


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**Fig. 17** Kings Langley tithe map, c.1840

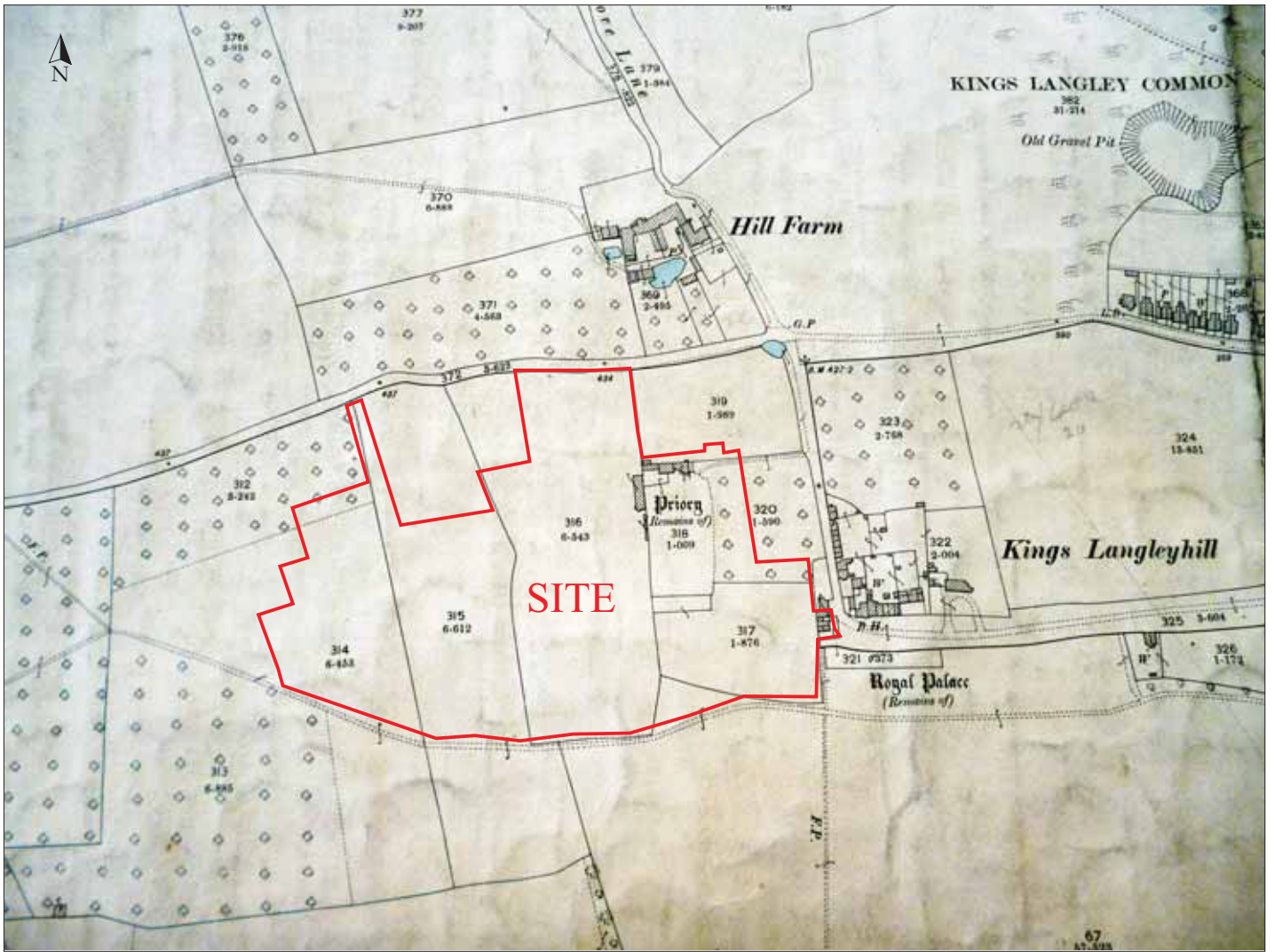
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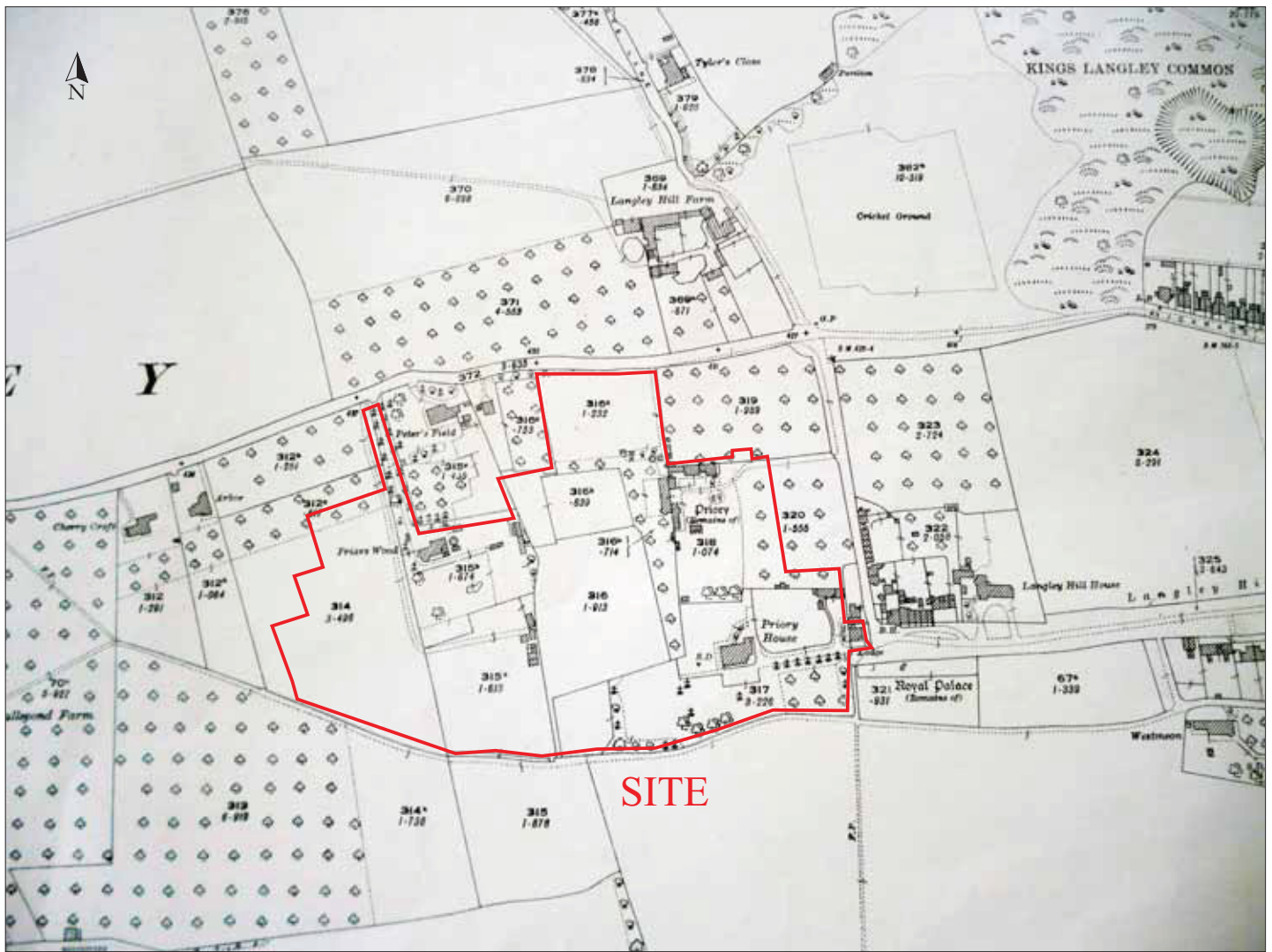
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<b>Fig. 18 OS map, 1872</b>
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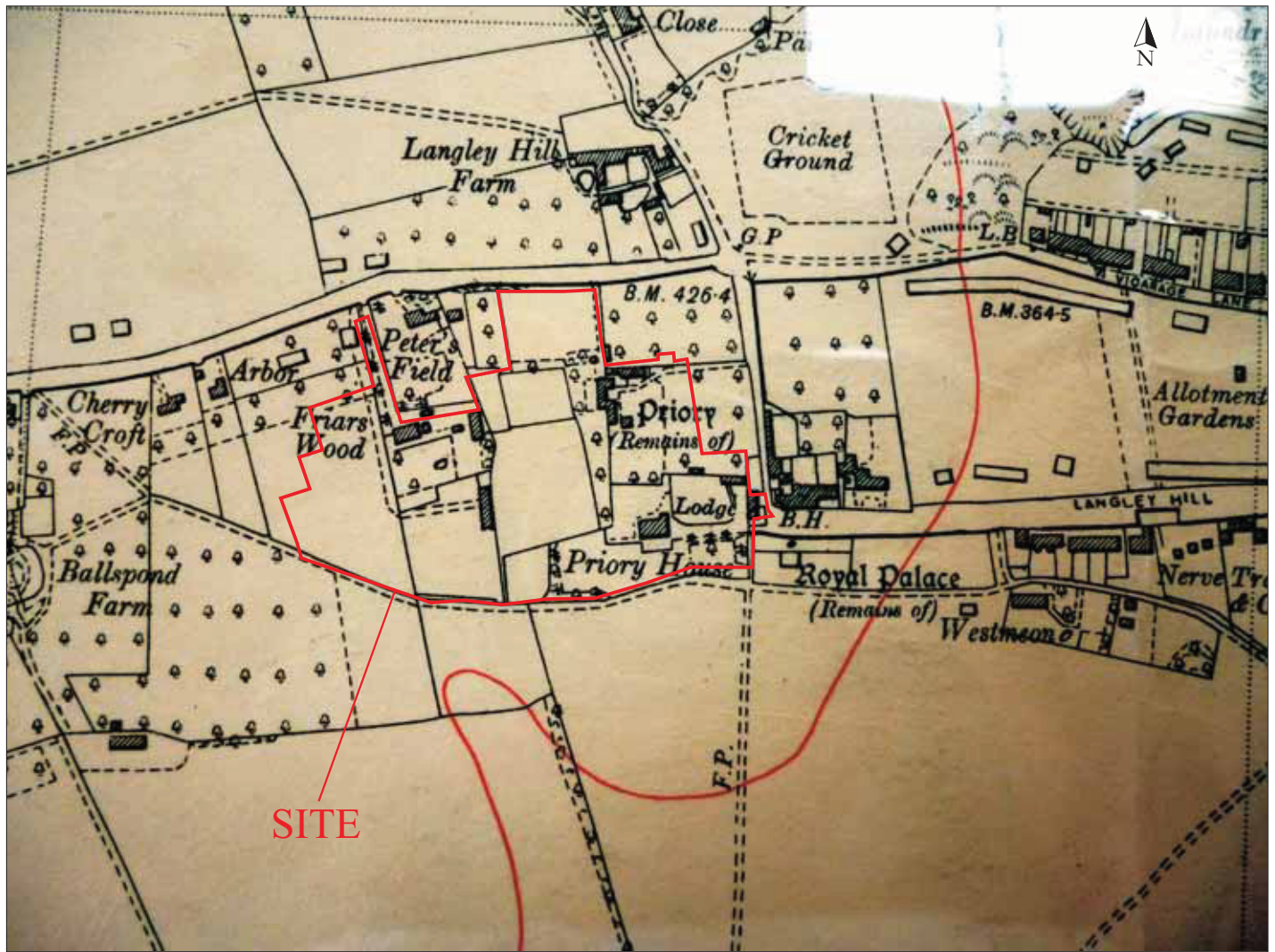
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 Fig. 19 OS map, 1898  
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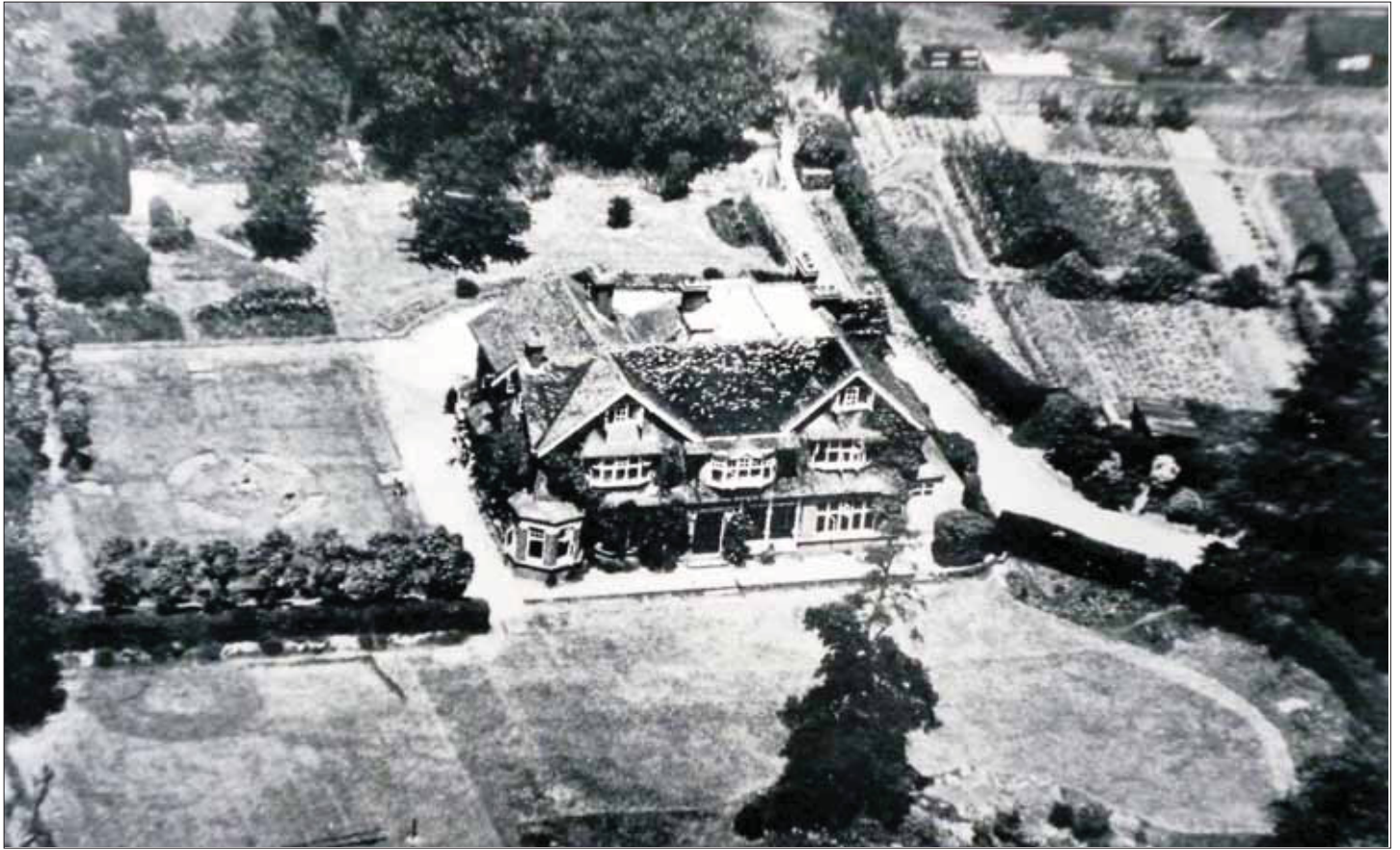
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Fig. 20 OS map, 1924  
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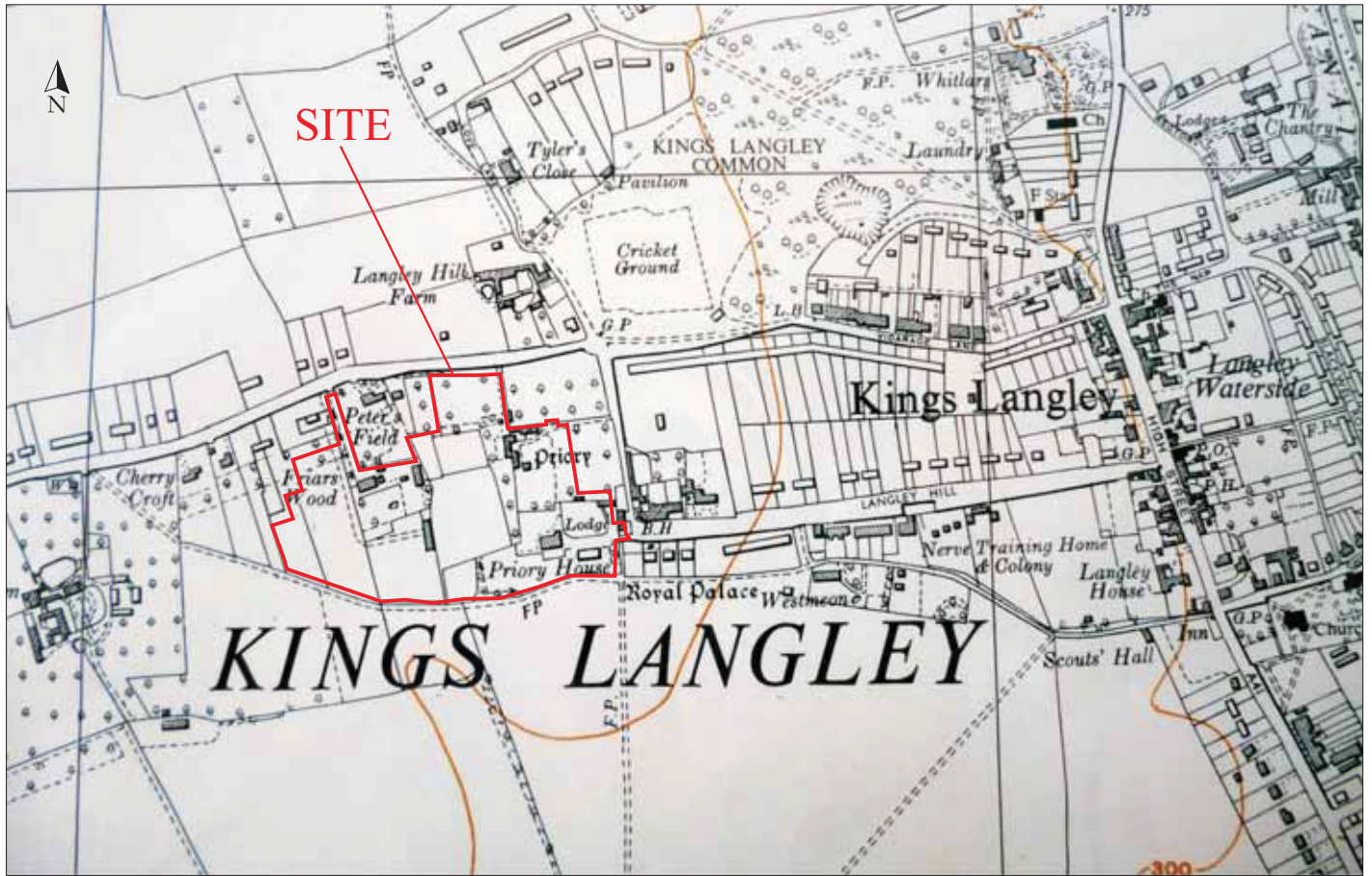
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Fig. 21 OS map, 1938  
Not to scale



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**Fig. 22** Photograph of Priory House, 1950

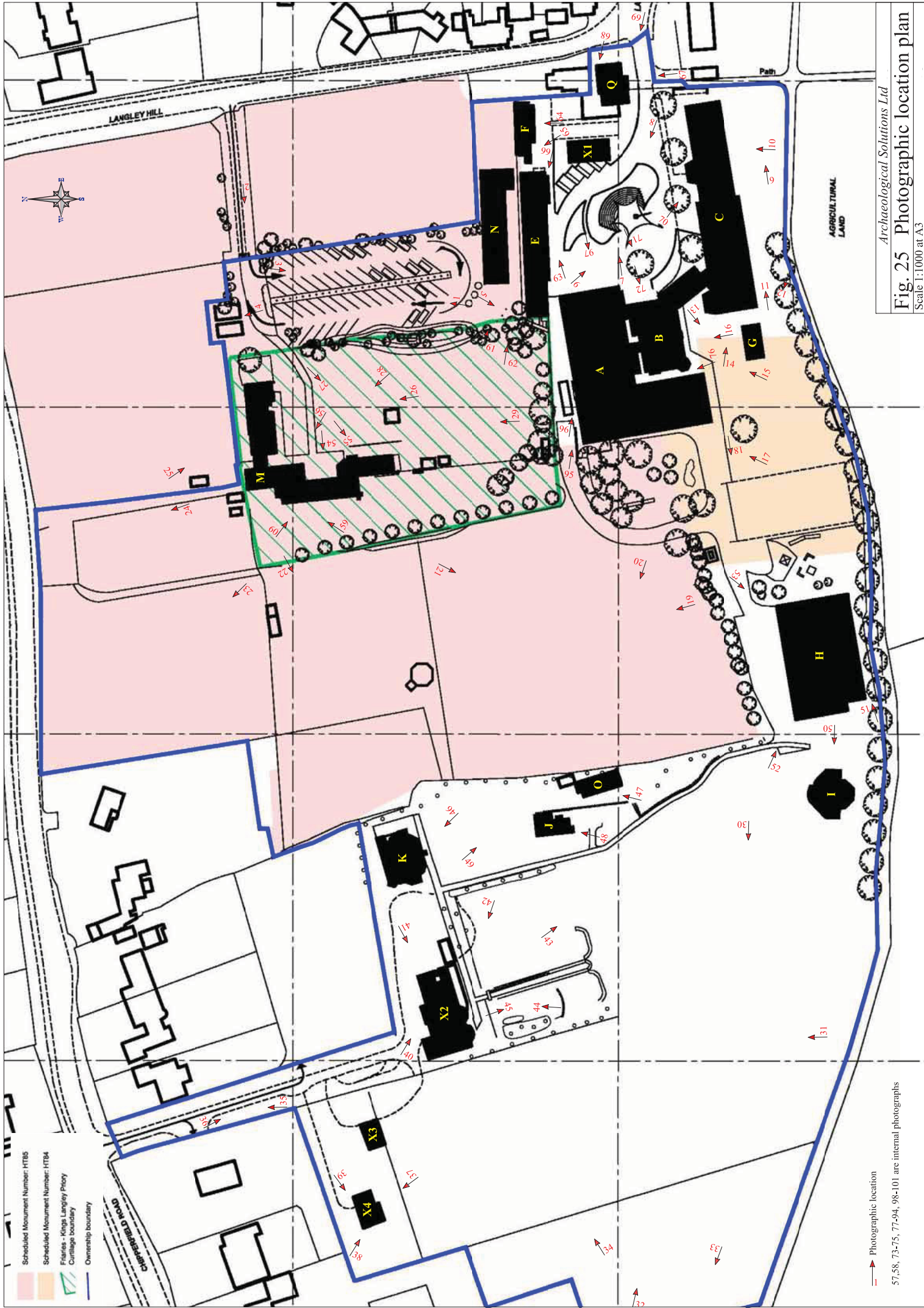
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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> <b>Fig. 23 OS map, 1960</b> Not to scale</p>
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**Fig. 25 Photographic location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A3

Photographic location  
 57, 58, 73-75, 77-94, 98-101 are internal photographs