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**QUEEN ADELAIDE PUBLIC HOUSE, LONDON ROAD,
SHENLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL &
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

HER request No. 299/12

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NGR: TL 18860 00740	Report No: 4277
District: Hertsmere MlfA	Site Code: AS 1569
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5159
Signed:	Date: March 2013

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (historic building recording)**
- 6 THE BUILDING (historic building recording)**
- 7 DISCUSSION (historic building recording)**
- 8 METHODOLOGY (evaluation)**
- 9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (evaluation)**
- 10 CONFIDENCE RATING (evaluation)**
- 11 DEPOSIT MODEL (evaluation)**
- 12 DISCUSSION (evaluation)**
- 13 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 SHENLEY TITHE APPORTIONMENT 1840**
- 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In March 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a historic building appraisal and an archaeological evaluation at the former Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 18860 00740). The work was commissioned by Mr. Tony Bryan and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing public house and the construction of three houses with associated parking and timber pergola.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated within the Shenley Conservation Area within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village. It lies adjacent to the Grade II listed lock-up structure of the 18th century date. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>The appraisal confirmed the existing building was constructed in the 1920s or 30s to replace buildings visible on earlier cartographic sources. The architecture is typical of the inter-war period although much of the original appearance and layout is lost through later alterations. The interior has been substantially altered with repeated refurbishment of the public space as well as the private rooms above. Customers were probably served by an external WC block although recent extensions to the building house such facilities as well as a new kitchen and beer store.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a modern soakway and drain. The features probably served the former Queen Adelaide Public House.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>04/03/2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5159</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1569</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within the Shenley Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused public house with car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Three new houses</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>20th century soakway and drain</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Hertsmere</i>	<i>Shenley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>WS7 9BT</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 300 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 18860 00740</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>129.40/130.30m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins, Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Chasara Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T., Pozorski, Z., Henry, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4277</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2013</i>		

QUEEN ADELAIDE PUBLIC HOUSE, LONDON ROAD, SHENLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a historic building appraisal and an archaeological evaluation at the former Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 18860 00740). The work was commissioned by Mr. Tony Bryan of Chasara Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing public house and the construction of three houses with associated parking and timber pergola.

The site is situated within the Shenley Conservation Area within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village. It lies adjacent to the Grade II listed lock-up structure of the 18th century date. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

The appraisal confirmed the existing building was constructed in the 1920s or 30s to replace buildings visible on earlier cartographic sources. The architecture is typical of the inter-war period although much of the original appearance and layout is lost through later alterations.

The evaluation revealed a modern soakway and drain. The features probably served the former Queen Adelaide Public House.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a historic building appraisal and an archaeological evaluation at the former Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 18860 00740; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Mr. Tony Bryan of Chasara Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing public house and the construction of three houses with associated parking and timber pergola (Hertsmere Planning Ref. TP/12/1483).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to an advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 10/01/2013) and approved by HCC HEU. The project (historic building appraisal) adhered to the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) as well as the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and*

Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (rev. 2008). The evaluation conformed to the *IfA Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to appraisal of the existing historic structures to be demolished, with a photographic schedule of features of historic interest. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of the village. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 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.

1.5 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

2.1 The site is located in the centre of Shenley village, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The village lies to the east of Radlett and north of Borehamwood in the

area demarcated by the M25 motorway although the surrounding landscape has retained much of its historic appearance with open fields and farmland which along with small areas of woodland reflect the former country estates in the area. The early focus of the village was a triangular green at the north end, with subsequent development extending to the south, particularly on the eastern side of London Road, while more recent residential development is extensive to the north-west of the village.

2.2 A conservation area was established in 1969, and the site lies at the northern end within the triangle of land originally comprising the village green. It now contains two public houses and other residential properties along with the pond and Grade II listed early 18th century lock-up at the south end, this latter being of round plan. The former public house itself lies to the immediate north of the pond and lock-up, fronting onto the road to the west, and has a small garden area to the north and car parking at the rear given access between the public house and 18th century lock-up and pond.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated within a predominantly rural location, but towards Hertfordshire's boundary with Greater London to the south (Fig. 1). The village stands upon the plateau of a hill known as Shenley Ridge. The site lies at c. 130m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping noticeably down towards the Catharine Bourne, which flows 1.65km to the east. The geology of the Shenley area predominantly tertiary clay overlaid by soils of the Windsor Association, which are described as acidic seasonally waterlogged soils with some brown subsoils (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

4.1.1 The site lies within the historic core of the village and within Shenley's Conservation Area (CA). Relatively little is known of the prehistory of the Shenley area and there are no prehistoric, Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon remains known in the surrounding area. It is likely that the Shenley area formed part of the hinterland surrounding Iron Age Prae Wood and Roman *Verulamium*, which became St Albans 6km to the north-west. Previous archaeological work in the area is also limited, comprising an unspecified watching brief at Shenley JMI School (HER EHT4266) and an evaluation at The Pound House on London Road, which revealed two relatively modern shallow ditches (HER EHT4557).

4.1.2 The manor of Shenley is recorded in Domesday Book as '*Scenlai*' or '*Senlai*' (HER 2686) and extensive manorial records survive, yet almost exclusively relate to the estates within Shenley parish rather than the village itself or its 12th century church (Page 1908). The only other medieval findspot in the area of the site comprises two arms of a moat recorded in the angle

formed by Harris Lane and Mimms Lane by the 1872 Ordnance Survey map (HER 11652). In contrast, post-medieval and later remains are more numerous and include the standing buildings of The Rookery, Shenley Hill Farm, the later St Martin's Church, Shenley Grange and its walled garden, the National School and Wesleyan Methodist chapel (HERs 11654, 16611, 16903, 17146, 17147, 18615, 18616 & 18617).

4.1.3 The site also lies to the immediate north of the Grade II listed Shenley Cage, which is an 18th century village lock-up with unusual domed shape (HER 2930), with the village pond beyond. This area forms the heart of Character Area 1 as defined by the historic centre of the conservation area on the local plan (BEAMS Ltd 2011). Although the former Queen Adelaide Public House located within the site is a 20th century, brick-built structure, the site was previously occupied by an earlier building. Pictorial evidence reveals that an earlier Queen Adelaide Public House stood further back from the London Road, with attached outbuildings abutting the Grade II listed Shenley Cage (Plates 1 & 2).

4.2 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4 - 9)

4.2.1 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail comprises the 1840 Shenley tithe map (Fig. 4), which confirms that the site was occupied by an earlier building occupying the same narrow footprint as that depicted in the pictorial evidence. The accompanying tithe apportionment, however, suggests that in 1840 the site consisted only of a house and garden owned by Samuel Oswald, but standing empty following the death of late Samuel Oswald (Appendix 3, below).

4.2.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 5) confirms the presence of the narrow structure set back from the London Road and adjoined by outbuildings abutting Shenley Cage. However, by 1881, the structure had been enlarged significantly by an extension to the western frontage, which reached as far as the roadside, and a second extension to the rear and immediate east. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping of 1898 and 1914 (Figs. 6 & 7) depict the same building footprint, which stood just short of the proposed location of the trial trenches.

4.3.3 It is not until the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (Fig. 8) that the extant public house building is shown within the site as a single structure accompanied by a single small outbuilding to its north. Its mid 20th century footprint suggests that the former structure and outbuildings were entirely demolished prior to 1935, with none of the earlier fabric retained in the existing building. The final cartographic source of 1970 (Fig. 9) also depicts the same footprint consistent with its mid 20th century date, yet reveals that the present public house has been subject to small scale alteration and extension in the later 20th century.

5 METHODOLOGY (historic building appraisal)

Historical and cartographic sources

5.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Office (HALS).

Secondary sources

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

Site survey

5.3 The site was visited on the 4th March 2013 in order to undertake the analysis and compile descriptions of the building. This was carried out by Tansy Collins and included a photographic survey of the building.

5.4 The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital SLR camera and included general views of the site and external shots of the buildings, with general internal shots of the former public house. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A selection of plates has been included below to illustrate the text as well as a pictorial index of the digital photography together with location plots on Fig. 5.

6 THE BUILDING (historic building appraisal)

Exterior

6.1 The building is brick-built and rises over two storeys to a hipped roof occupying a generally square plan with a short projection on the southern side, the principal public façade fronting south-west onto London Road (Plate 1). The building has been extended with a number of single-storey units in the 1950s and later.

6.2 A fairly orange brick has been used and measure an average of 9" x 4¼" x 2½" (229mm x 108mm x 64mm) laid in stretcher bond. There is little in the way of public house ephemera such as signs and lights, although marks can be seen where these have latterly been removed, and all the windows and doors are boarded and so described from the interior.

6.3 Typical of the interwar period, there is a marked lack of decorative embellishment and the construction is solid and simple, while other features express the style of architecture. For example, the original entrance to the building was recessed and the upper floor supported by a timber corner post. This has now been infilled with horizontal timber boarding and a modern door. To the south-east a large three-cant bay window has a flat roof and above, at

first floor level, two windows are set immediately below the eaves and have slender timber sills. The eaves overhang considerably and the roof over is hipped and covered with grey slate with terracotta coping tiles. Two chimney stacks rise from the roof pitch, one on the south-east and the second to the rear.

6.4 The north-west elevation is only visible at first floor level where two windows are of the same form as those on the front. At ground floor level, the building has been extended on two occasions, though the roof is continuous and so replaced with the later phase. Initially a unit was added to extend the public bar area and provided another entrance through French doors to the garden area. Flanking single lights have been infilled with brick. The second unit houses has double doors on the north-west.

6.5 The north-east rear façade was formerly flush across the whole building although later extension means that only the boarded up rear doorway is visible beneath a cambered brick arch and above a single window lights the interior. Both the chimney stacks are internal on this side and rise through the roof pitch. A lean-to has been added on this side to house a kitchen and the ladies WCs and is of recent date, but constructed in sympathetic fabric including orange brick laid in stretcher bond. Boarded windows lie on the north-east side, while a doorway on the southern side is blocked with brick. The south-east side of the original projecting element rises to a gable and has wide windows at ground and first floor level, both set beneath cambered brick arches topped with a tile course. They have timber sills. A small pitched-roofed extension occupies the angle with the main block and extends to the south-east. This now houses a second entrance to the building as well as the gents WCs.

Interior

6.6 The public bar occupies the majority of the ground floor which is all open-plan (Room GF01), the north-west area having been pushed out to provide further space (Plate 2). The bar lies centrally and the staircase and service rooms are housed to the rear.

6.7 The public area is floored throughout in fairly narrow softwood floorboards of no particular age. The bar itself is similarly of fairly recent date and consists of mixed timber, hard and softwood. Local knowledge indicates the bar was formerly divided with the public bar to the north-west and a saloon bar to the south-east. A fireplace at the south-east end has been refaced in modern brick, but the iron fender may be early but repositioned. Adjoining this is a modern doorway to the modern entrance lobby. The bay window lies on the south-west side with seating extending around the apron, while the window itself is of fairly robust transom and mullion form (Plate 3). It may be original although the furniture is 1970s or later and includes aluminium catches and stays.

6.8 The entrance from the main frontage has a modern multi-paned glazed door and the area is framed by an independent boxed in pier and a

short stretch of wall, confirming the presence of an original recessed element housing the entrance. The walls all round have modern vertical dado boarding. The north-west extension has a 1970s or later two-light casement on the south-west and glazed French doors on the north-west.

6.9 In the south-east corner a distinct space (Room GF02) is nevertheless open-plan with the bar area. This room latterly held a pool table and gives access to the rear service area as well as the ladies WCs. A transom and mullion window on the south-east has aluminium catches, while the chimney stack projects into the room on the north-east but the dado boarding extends around and it is not evident if there was originally a fireplace here. In addition, a single glazed internal window to the entrance lobby lies in the position of a former doorway, presumably the original entrance to the saloon bar. The rear service rooms include a small lobby from the back door where the staircase rises as well as a rear kitchen, also given access directly from the bar. This is plain with a concrete floor and modern fixtures and fittings though the chimney stack on the north-east is expressed. To the north-west the extension is constructed from modern blockwork and latterly formed a store. A boarded double door leads to the exterior.

6.10 The staircase is largely original, though has been reconfigured at lower level to rise from the rear lobby, although originally appears to have risen from the south-west. The original element rises in dog-leg form with softwood risers and nosed treads around square newels. The lower portion is enclosed with vertical boarding but above the balustrade rises on a closed string with stick balusters and a moulded handrail (Plate 4). The landing at first floor level is irregular in shape and has a single four-pane light in the ceiling from the roof. It is unknown if this was intended to provide light although the roof structure appears original and so may instead be a later insertion. A full-height cupboard on the landing has had the doors removed but inspection within reveals it to be a later addition. Three good-sized bedrooms are given access from the landing as well as a bathroom and further smaller room. All door surrounds at this level are modern and the doors removed. The rooms are laid out with common features including slender softwood floorboards, plain skirting boards and pictures rails, with the two larger rooms having full-height cupboards to either side of the chimney stack. The windows follow a pattern of two or three-light casements, with one or two apparently retaining the original catches and stay bars with scalloped ends. The bathroom is mostly stripped out but metal brackets on one side may have supported the original sink. Otherwise two out of three fire surrounds survive in the larger bedrooms (Plates 5-6). They are cast-iron and modest in appearance but with delicate mouldings and simple timber shelves.

6.11 An obscured view of the roof was gained via a hatch on the landing. It is all of slender softwood construction, hipped on all sides so that slender rafters rise over a single purlin in each pitch to a short ridge piece at the apex. The roof form of the gabled element is not visible.

7 DISCUSSION (historic building appraisal)

7.1 Historic building appraisal revealed that the former Queen Adelaide public house was constructed to replace earlier buildings visible on cartographic sources. These earlier buildings were also employed as a public house or beer house through the latter half of the 19th century.

7.2 The architecture of the building is typical of the interwar period of the 1920s and 30s with simple yet distinctive elements including the mixed use of hipped and gabled roof forms, the use of bay and casement windows and the offset recessed entrance. As is often the case, the interior has been substantially altered with repeated refurbishment of the public space as well as the private rooms above. Evidence suggests the ground floor was formerly divided, presumably into a saloon and public bar from the outset, with the staircase rising from the south-west, this later reconfigured with the opening up of the ground floor. OS maps depict a discrete building adjacent to the structure which likely comprised a purpose-built WC block to serve customers, although this has long gone, and instead small units on three sides of the building house ladies and gents WCs, a kitchen, beer store as well as one on the north side which saw the extension of the public space. The latter was added prior to 1970s although the remainder have been added more recently and in a piecemeal fashion.

7.3 At upper level the original layout survives with three bedrooms, a bathroom and a further smaller room. Good original features survive such as the cast-iron fireplaces, a bracket for the original sink as well as window furniture in one or two places, although the level of refurbishment means that almost all other features are modern replacements.

8 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)

8.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches measured 13 x 1.80m.

8.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (evaluation)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 5): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 129.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.73m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.73 +	L1001	Natural mid yellow and greenish yellow, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 6): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 129.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1006	Basal layer for pavement stones (removed). Mid yellow, loose, sand.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.60 – 0.82m	L1001	Natural clay. As above.

Description: A modern (20th century) soakway and drain (M1002 and F1004, respectively) were present in the trench.

M1002 was a circular feature (1.40m in diameter; DP 4) located in the west/central part of the trench. It was constructed of red frogged bricks (0.230 x 0.110 x 0.065m) bonded with white mortar. The wall of the feature was one course of bricks wide and it was in bad state of preservation. The interior of the feature was filled with L1003, a mid to dark grey, loose, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments. M1002 may have been a soakway connected on its south-eastern side to F1004.

F1004 was a linear feature (4+ x 0.65m; DP 4). It appeared to lead from the former public house to the soakway. The fill of the feature was L1005, a light grey, compact, silty clay with frequent CBM fragments and roots. F1004 may have been a drain probably containing ceramic pipe in its lower part.

Both features were modern (20th century).

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 7-8)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 9): north end, west-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 130.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1007	Surface of car park. Dark grey, compact, tarmac.
0.09 – 0.26m	L1008	Made ground. Mid to dark grey, compact, clayey silt with yellow clay.
0.26 – 0.86m	L1010	Made ground. Mid to dark, compact, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.86m +	L1001	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 10): south end, west-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 130.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1007	Tarmac. As above.
0.08 – 0.20m	L1008	Made ground. As above.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1009	Layer of mixed grey, red and light brown, very compacted, bricks and concrete with sand.
0.60 – 0.70m	L1010	Made ground. As above.
0.70m +	L1001	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present. Layer L1009 initially appeared as remains of building foundations but as the excavation of the trench continued it proved to be a layer of highly-compacted building materials. It may have been accumulated during the clearance and landscaping of the area after the construction and/or demolition works.

10 CONFIDENCE RATING (Evaluation)

10.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation.

11 DEPOSIT MODEL (Evaluation)

11.1 The north-western part of the site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments (0.20 – 0.75m thick). It was partially buried beneath modern pavement and layer of sand L1006 (0.20m thick). The natural clay, L1001, was present directly below the topsoil and it comprised a mid yellow and greenish yellow, compact, clay.

11.2 The eastern part of the site was overlain by Tarmac L1007 as the area used to be a car park. Below layers of made ground and construction materials were present. Those were 0.60 – 0.75m thick. The natural clay was present at 0.70 – 0.86m below existing ground level.

12 DISCUSSION (evaluation)

12.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is situated within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village. The Grade II listed Cage (lock-up structure) of the 18th century date is located near the site.

12.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed with the exception of the modern (20th century) soakway and drain. The features probably served the former public house. No indication of remains of the earlier buildings which stood on the site was found. Trench 1 was likely located outside of the area of purported layout of the buildings whilst the eastern part of the site with Trench 2 seemed to be a subject of modern

truncation. The latter may have been related to the construction of the public house.

13 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

13.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Borehamwood Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Chasara Ltd for funding the project, in particular Mr Tony Bryan for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Oakbridge Homes Ltd.

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AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr. Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit, and the Hertfordshire HER for providing information.

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Web resources

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

www.pubsgalore.co.uk

www.historicaldirectories.org

**APPENDIX 1
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**

HER	NGR TL	Description
<i>Medieval</i>		
2686	188 005	The manor of Shenley is recorded in Domesday Book as 'Scenlai' or 'Senlai'
11652	1930 0074	The 1872 OS map shows two arms of a moat in the angle formed by Harris Lane and Mimms Lane
<i>Post-medieval & later</i>		
2930	1887 0073	Shenley Cage is an 18 th century village lock-up with unusual domed shape
7047	18935 00843	Late 19 th century Colne Valley Water Works tank
11654	1923 0079	The Rookery on Harris Lane includes a complex of several buildings, several ponds, and two wells
16611	19325 00812	The farmhouse at Shenley Hill Farm was built as two identical cottages, in the early to mid 18 th century
16903	19024 00399	St Martin's Church was built in 1841 as a chapel of ease, now the parish church
17146	18894 00433	Shenley Grange is a post-medieval gentleman's residence, with surviving farmstead
17147	18715 00340	Site of a post-medieval walled garden at Shenley Grange
18614	18895 00833	Post-medieval livestock pound along Pound Lane
18615	18936 00624	19 th century hall built as a National School
18616	18994 00417	19 th century National School on London Road, superseded by Shenley Primary in the 20th century
18617	18956 00561	1840 Wesleyan Methodist chapel on London Road
<i>Undated</i>		
9708	1898 0042	Monitoring of development at Shenley Grange JMI School identified one feature, possibly a pit, that predated the present buildings on the site but contained no finds
12398	1920 0060	Registered common land along Harris Lane
12399	1915 0084	Registered common land along Rectory Lane

APPENDIX 2
CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig.	Date	Title	Scale	Location
4	1840	Shenley tithe map	-	HALS
5	1881	1 st edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XL.9	25"	HALS
6	1898	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XL.9	25"	HALS
7	1914	3 rd edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XL.9	25"	HALS
8	1935	4 th edition Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet XL.9	25"	HALS
9	1970	Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet TL1800	1:2,500	HALS

APPENDIX 3
SHENLEY TITHE APPORTIONMENT, 1840

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Area (a.r.p)
281	George Smith	Henry Smith	House & Garden	3 roods 15 perches
282	William Boorne	The Receiver & Others	Cottage & Garden	1 rood 24 perches
415	George Palmer	George Palmer	Meadow	1 acre 3 roods 38 perches
416	Samuel Oswald	Empty; late Samuel Oswald	House & Garden	35 perches

APPENDIX 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	5 (Context, Drawing Sheet, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	11
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	7
Site photographs colour slides	7
Digital Photographs	11

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Hertsmere
Village/Town:	Parish: Shenley
Planning application reference:	Hertsmere Planning Ref. TP/12/1483
Client name/address/tel:	Chasara Ltd
Nature of application:	Construction of three new houses
Present land use:	Disused public house with car park
Size of application area: c. 300m ²	Size of area investigated 47m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 18860 00740
Site Code:	AS 1569
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building appraisal and trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	04/03/2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Borehamwood
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In March 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a historic building appraisal and an archaeological evaluation at the former Queen Adelaide Public House, London Road, Shenley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 18860 00740). The work was commissioned by Mr. Tony Bryan and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing public house and the construction of three houses with associated parking and timber pergola.</p> <p>The site is situated within the Shenley Conservation Area within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village. It lies adjacent to the Grade II listed lock-up structure of the 18th century date. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>The appraisal confirmed the existing building was constructed in the 1920s or 30s to replace buildings visible on earlier cartographic sources. The architecture is typical of the inter-war period although much of the original appearance and layout is lost through later alterations. The interior has been substantially altered with repeated refurbishment of the public space as well as the private rooms above. Customers were probably served by an external WC block although recent extensions to the building house such facilities as well as a new kitchen and beer store.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed a modern (20th century) soakway and drain. The features probably served the former Queen Adelaide Public House.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: March 2013

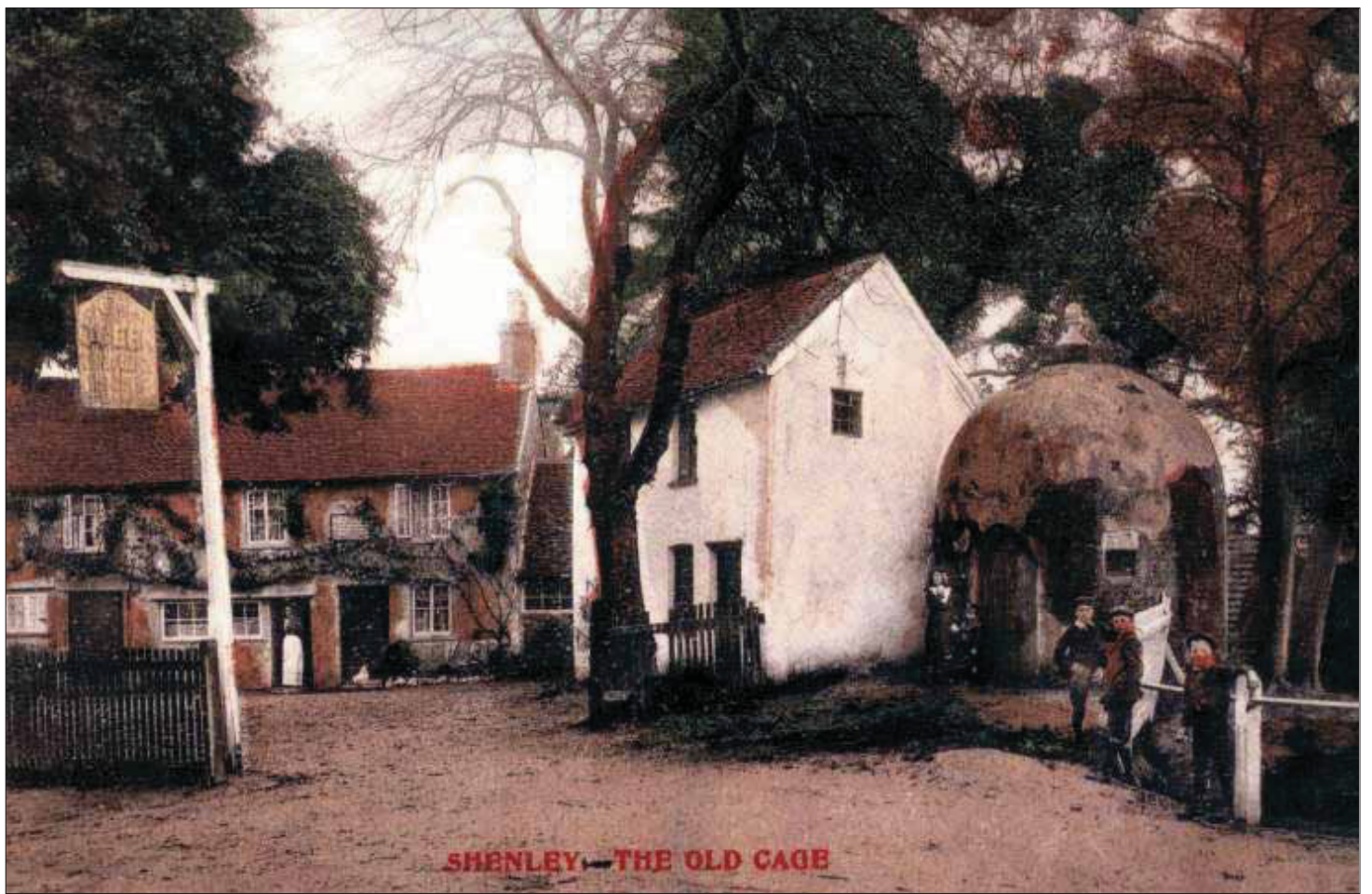


Plate 1 c. 1890's



Plate 2 1910

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 South-west elevation of the public house, taken from the south-west (DP 01)



Plate 2 Main public bar area (GF01), taken from the west (DP 07)



Plate 3 Main public bar area (GF01) with fireplace and bay window, taken from the north (DP 08)



Plate 4 View of the staircase at first floor level (FF01), taken from the south (DP 15)



Plate 5-6 Fire surrounds at first floor level in Rooms FF02 and FF06 (DPs 19 and 24)

HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South-west elevation of the public house, taken from the south-west



DP 2

South-east elevation, taken from the south



DP 3

View of the site with the public house on the left and cage, pond and war memorial, taken from the south-east



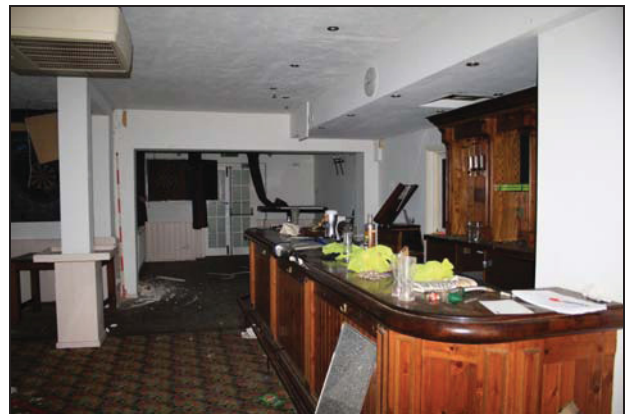
DP 4

South-east elevation, taken from the east



DP 5

North-east elevation, taken from the north-east



DP 6

Main public bar area (GF01), taken from the south-east



DP 7

Main public bar area (GF01), taken from the west



DP 8

Main public bar area (GF01) with fireplace and bay window, taken from the north



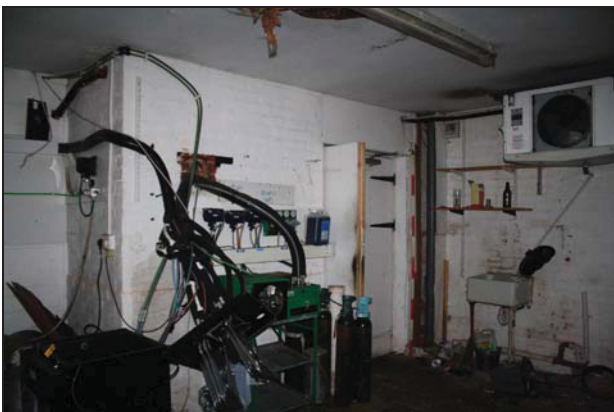
DP 9

Former pool room at the rear (GF02), taken from the east



DP 10

Former pool room at the rear (GF02), taken from the west



DP 11

Beer store (GF05), taken from the north



DP 12

Beer store (GF05), taken from the south-east



DP 13

Rear service room (GF04), taken from the west



DP 14

Kitchen (GF06), taken from the west



DP 15

View of the staircase at first floor level (FF01), taken from the south



DP 16

Four-pane light in the ceiling of the stair hall (FF01), taken from the south-west



DP 17

View of Room FF02, taken from the west



DP 18

View of Room FF02, taken from the north-west



DP 19
Fireplace in Room FF02, taken from the west



DP 20
View of Room FF04, taken from the east



DP 21
View of the bathroom at first floor level (FF05),
taken from the south



DP 22
View of the roof structure, taken from the north-west



DP 23
View of Room FF06 taken from the south



DP 24
Fireplace in Room FF06 taken from the south



DP 25

Window catch in Room FF06 taken from the east



DP 26

Window stay bar in Room FF06 taken from the south-east



DP 27

North-west elevation, taken from the north-west



DP 28

View of the north extension, taken from the north-east



DP 29

View of the lower replaced section of the staircase, taken from the west



DP 30

Room GF02 showing former doorway and later internal window, taken from the north

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Queen Adelaide PH, Shenley, Hertfordshire. Looking north-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking east-south-east.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-east.



DP 4. Trench 1. Soakway M1002 and Drain M1004. Looking north-west.



DP 5. Trench 1, north-west end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-east.



DP 6. Trench 1, south-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-east.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking south-west.



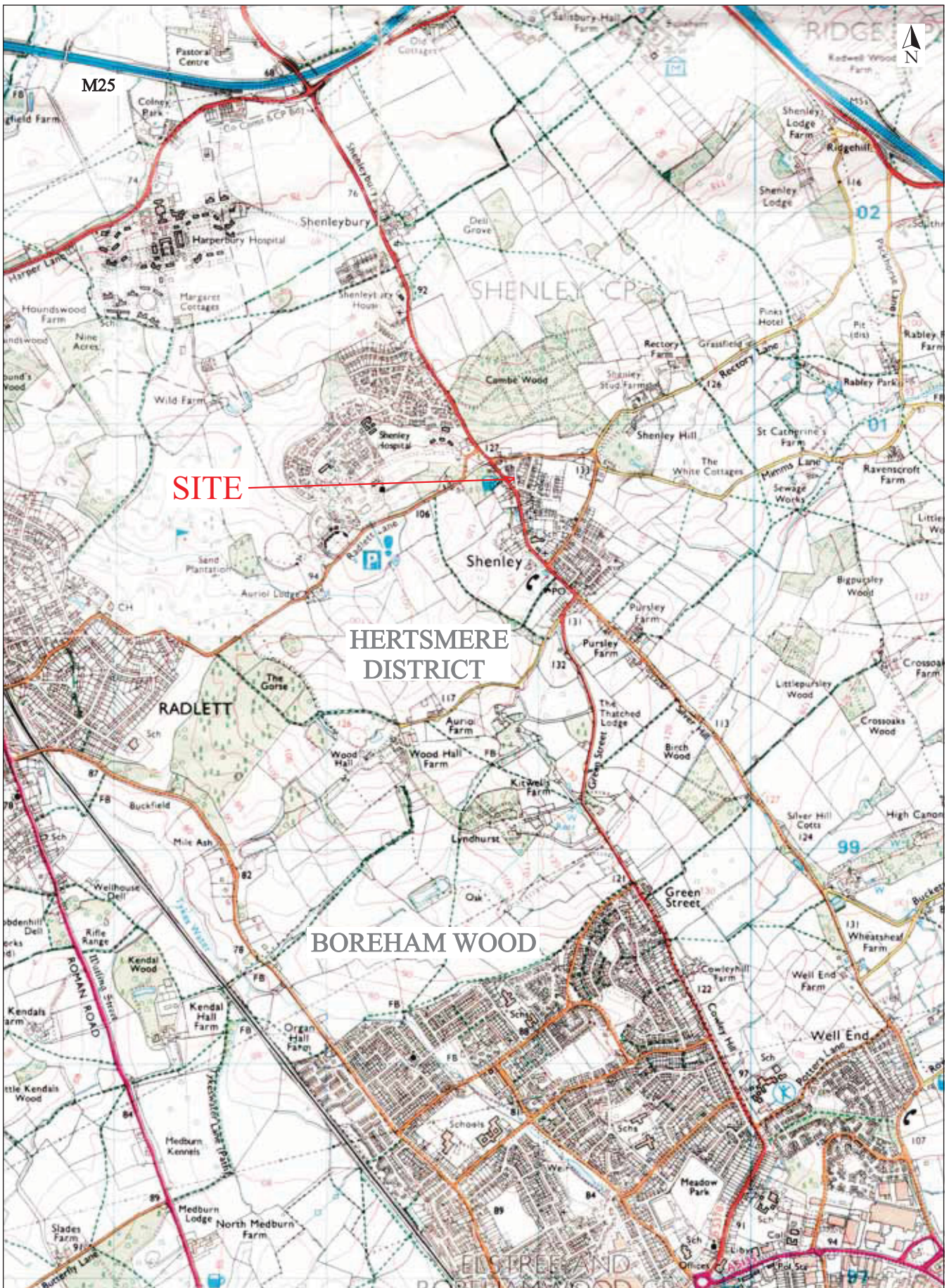
DP 8. Trench 2. Looking north-north-east.



DP 9. Trench 2, north end. Sample section 2A. Looking east-south-east.

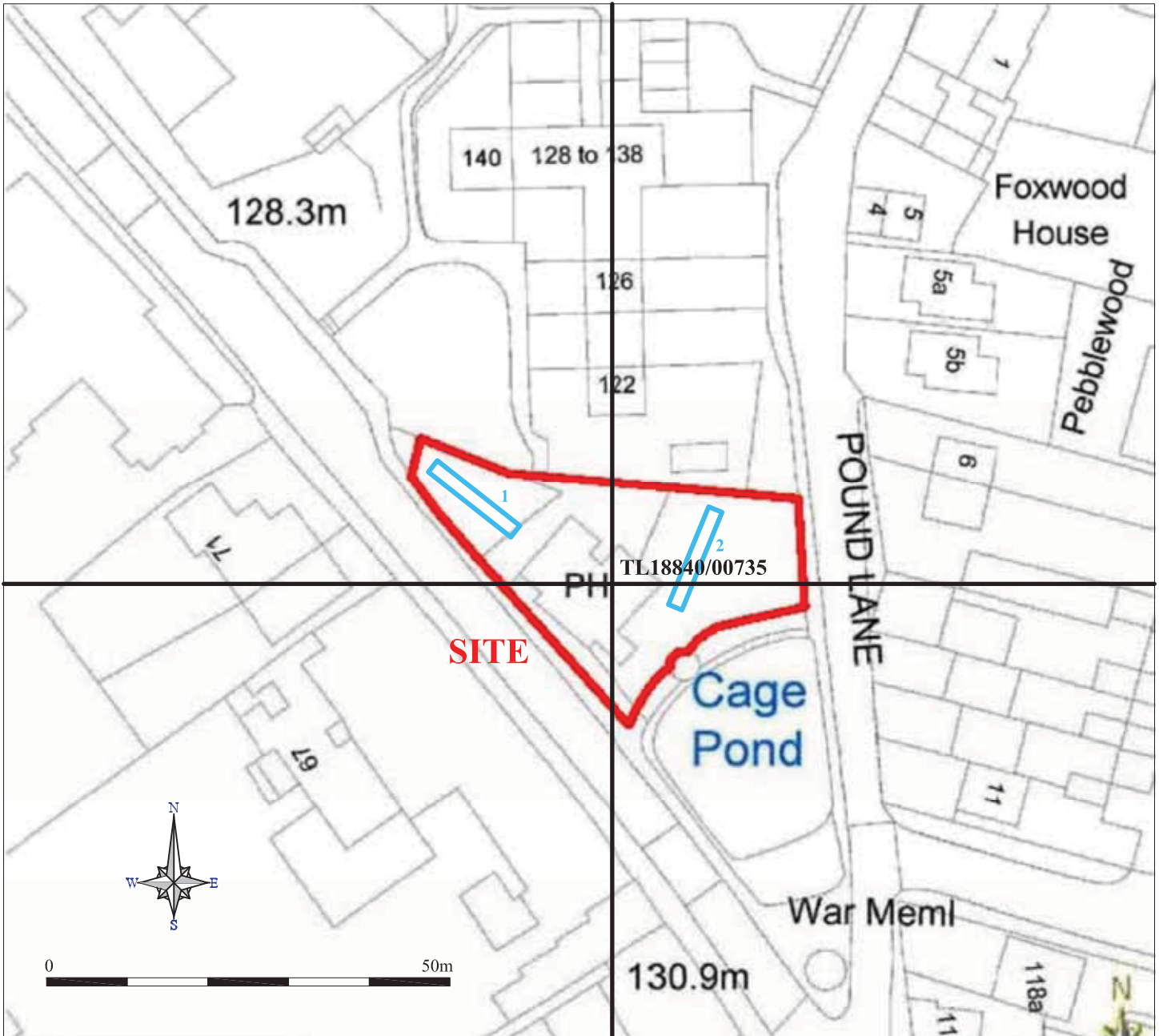


DP 10. Trench 2, south end. Sample section 2B. Looking east-south-east.



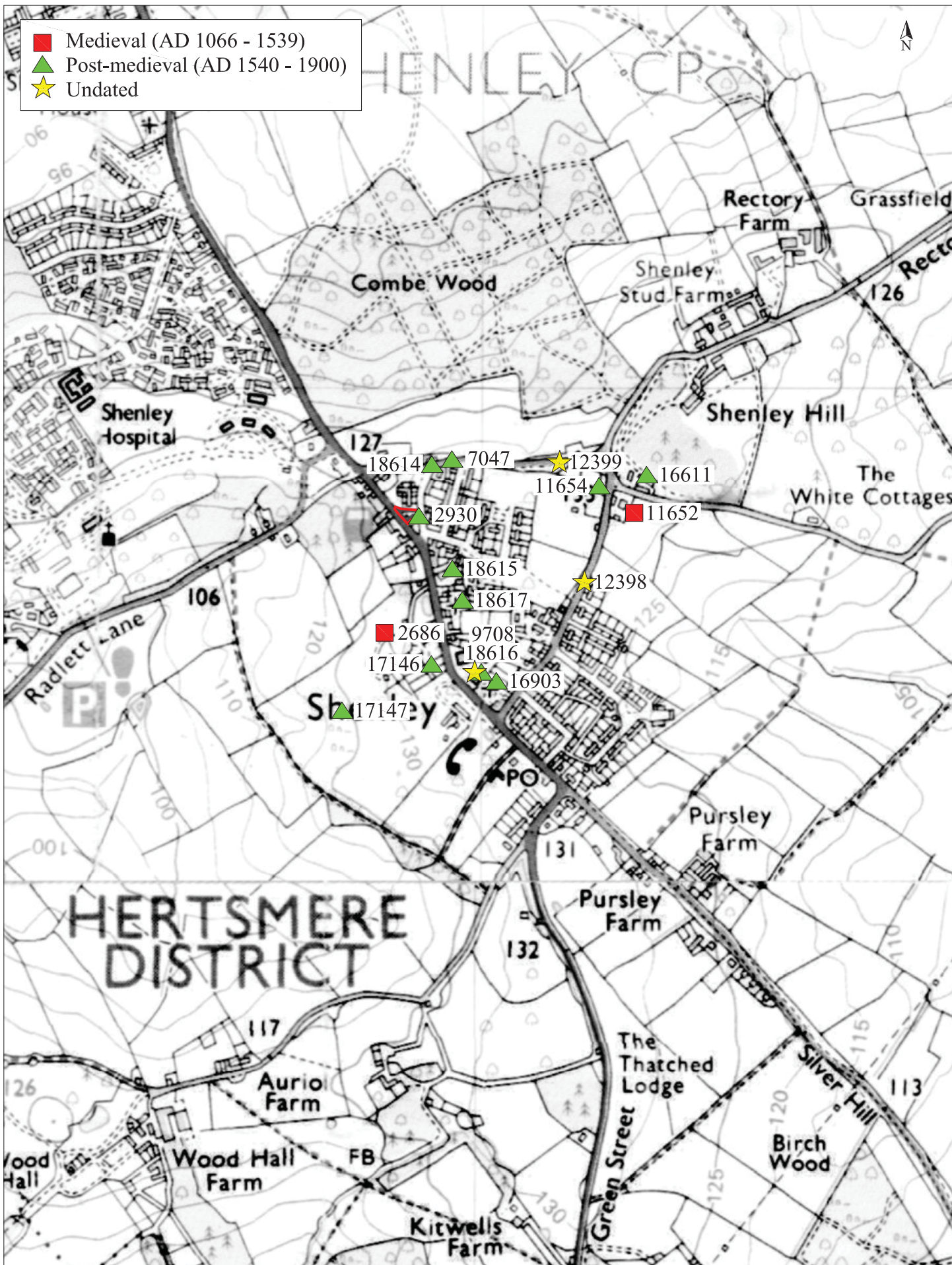
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



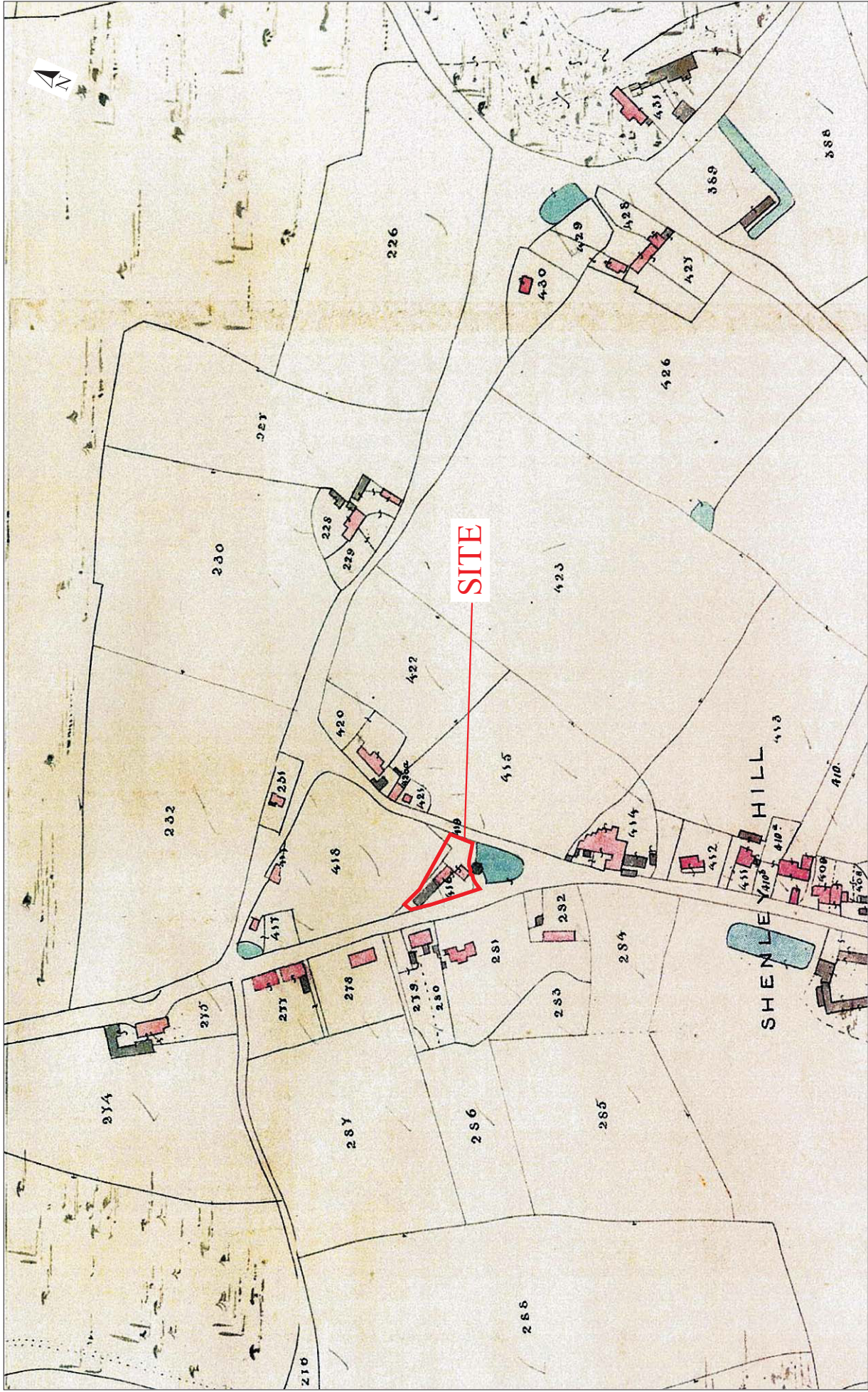
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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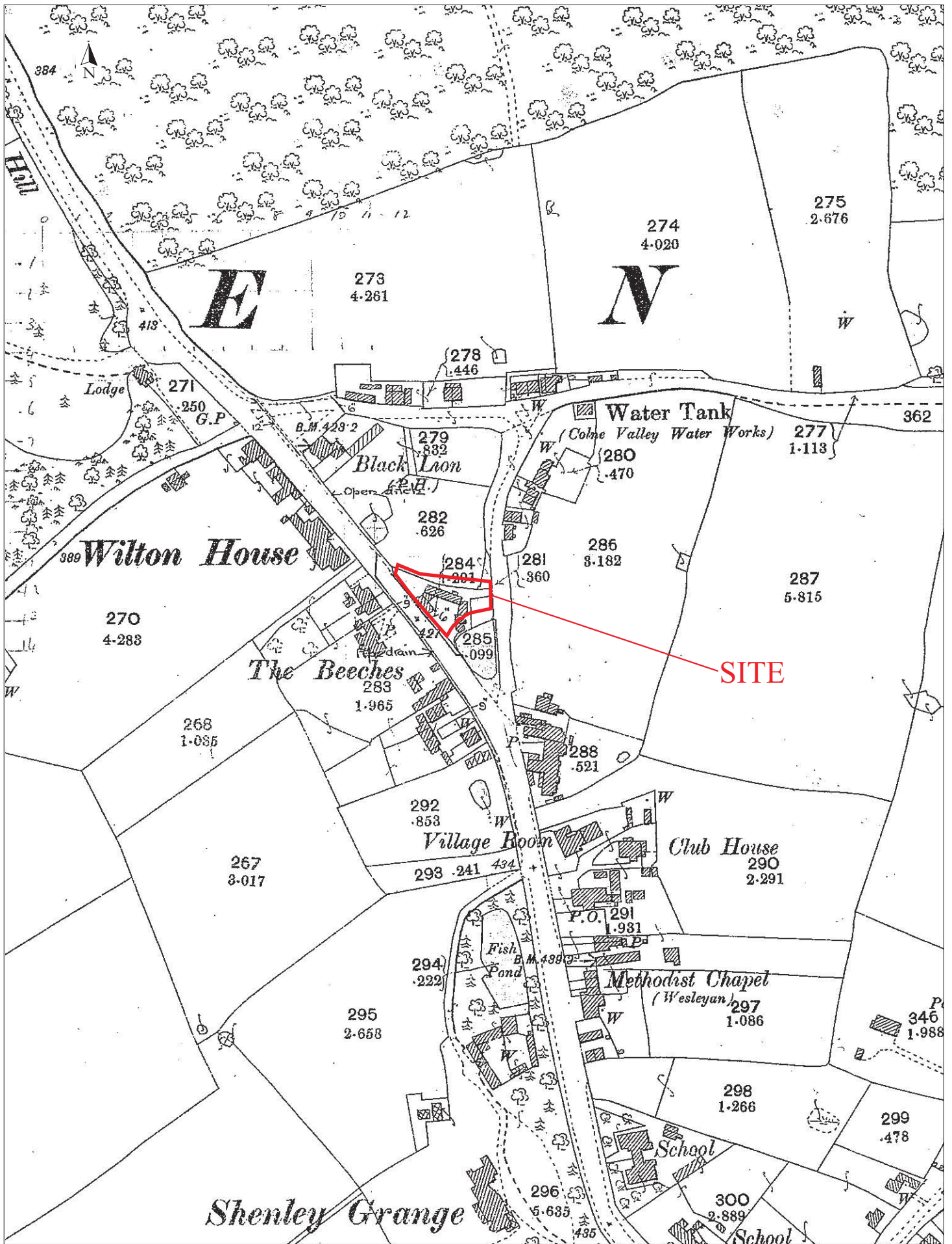
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840

Not to scale



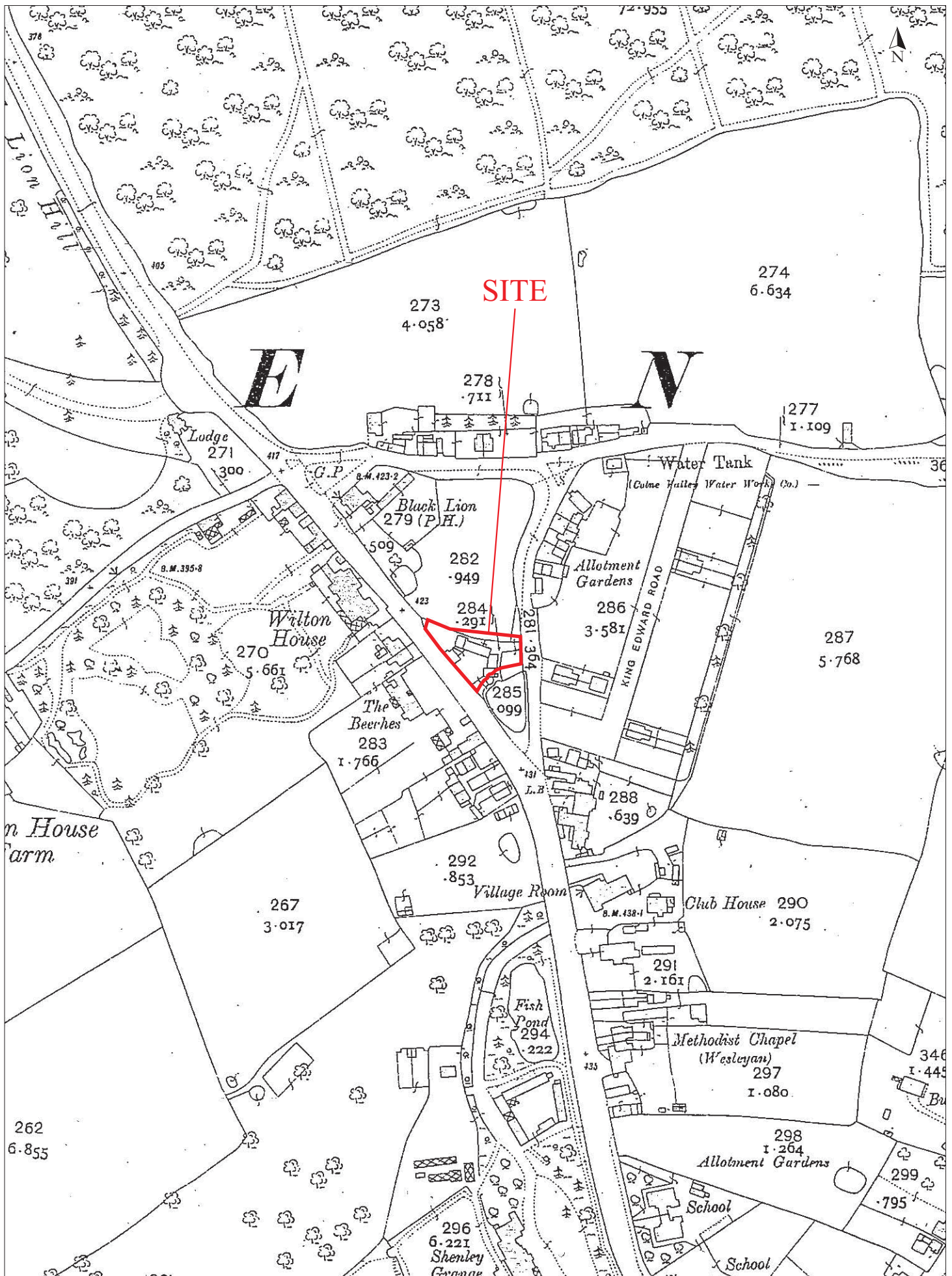
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1881
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



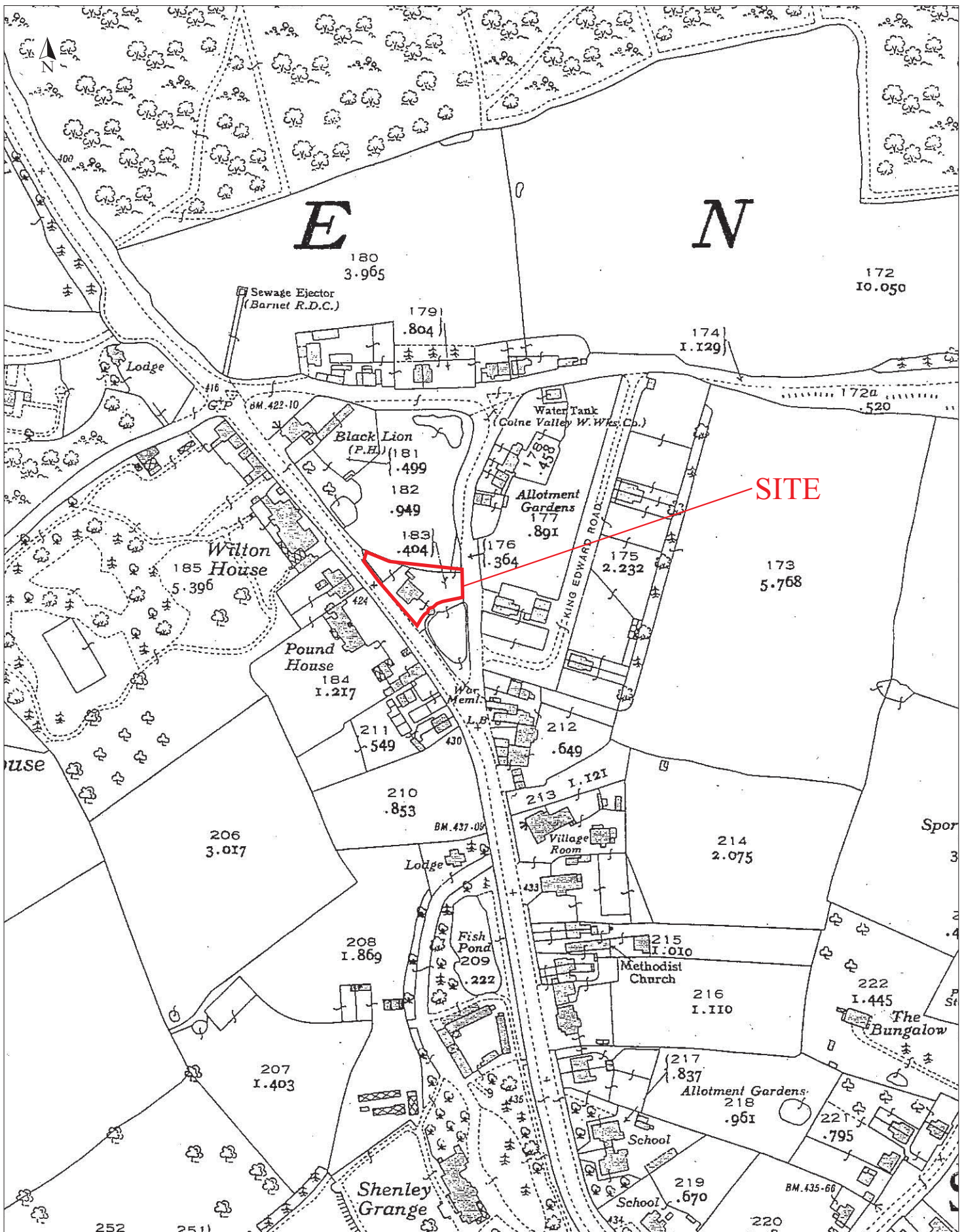
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



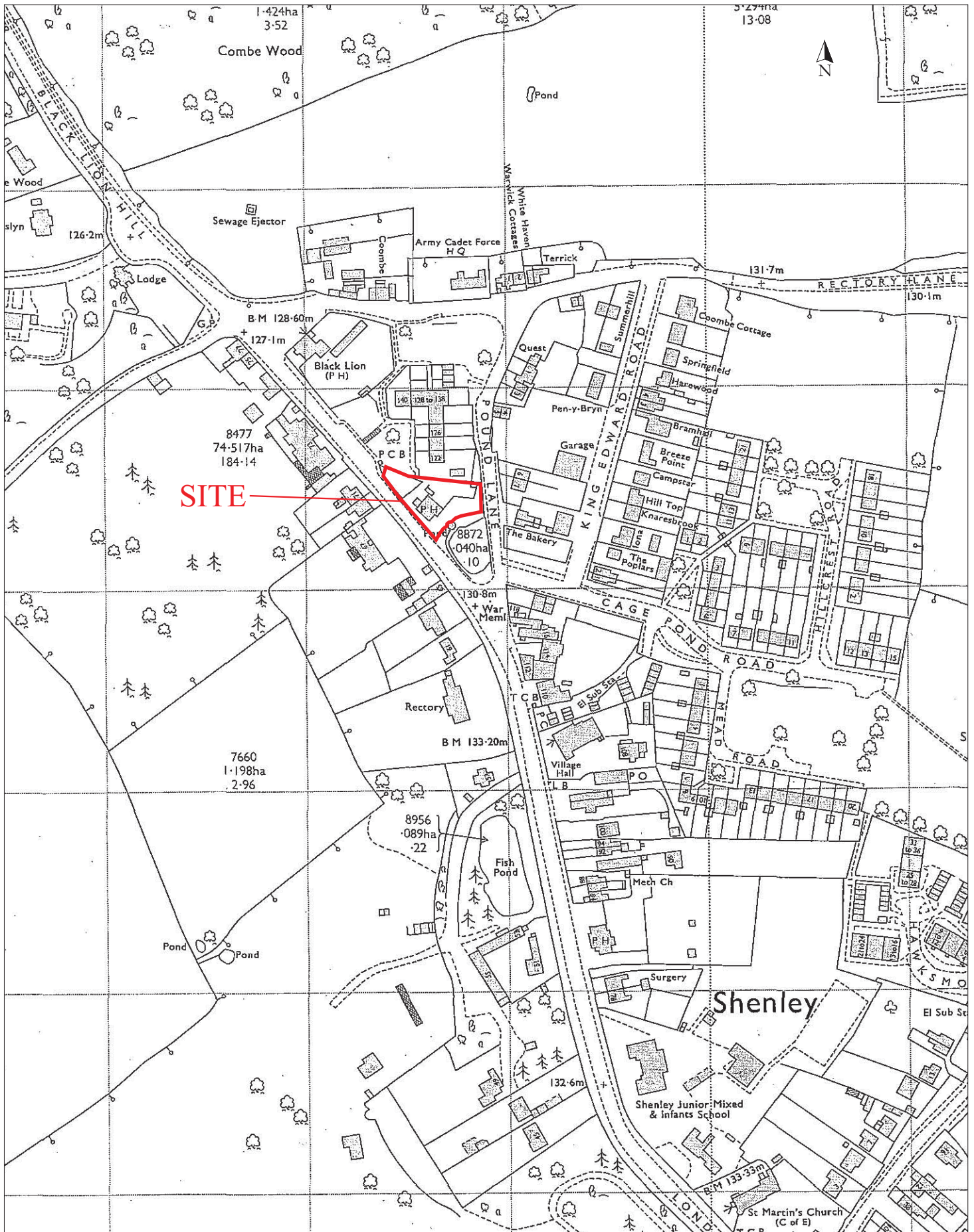
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1914
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



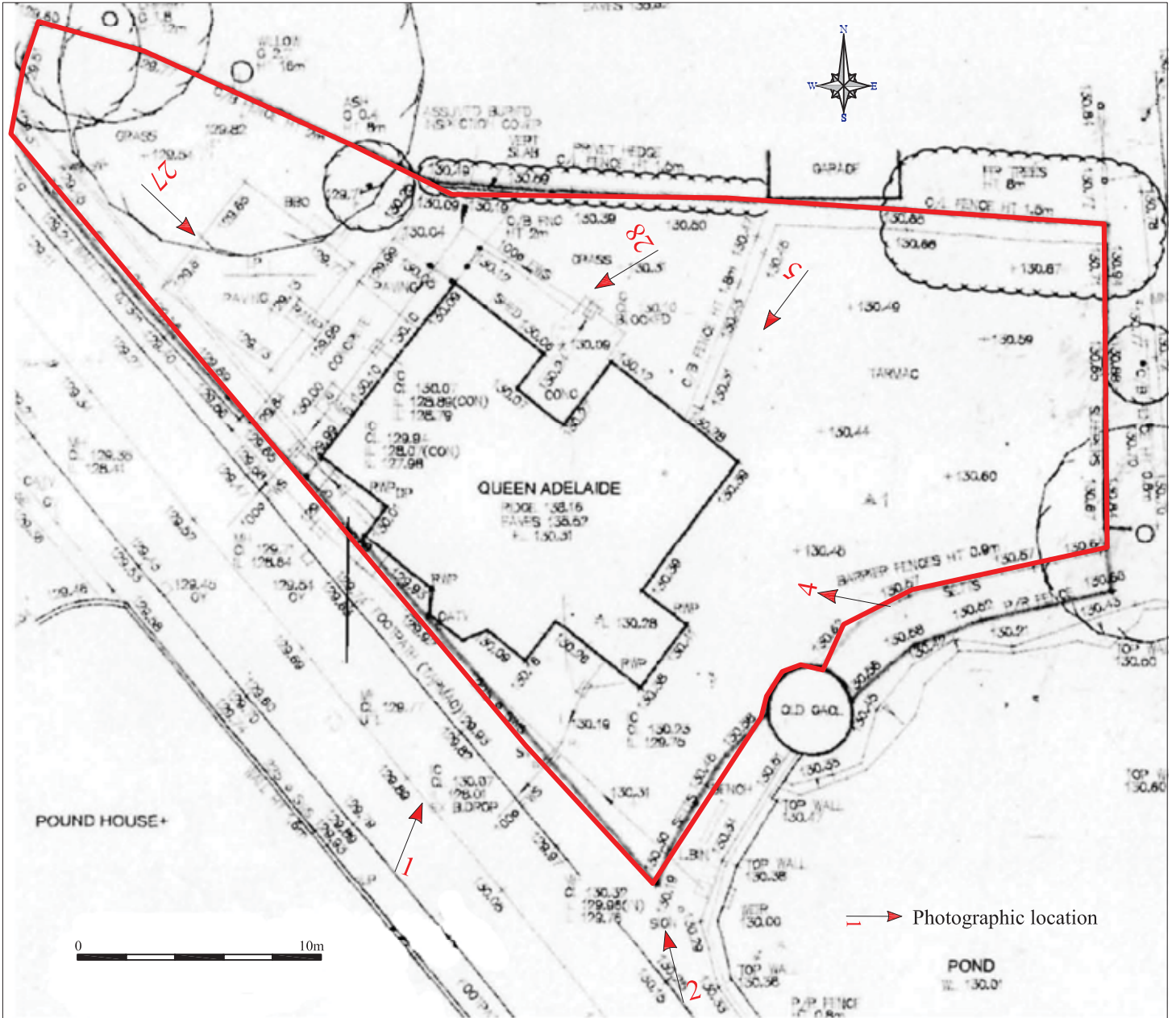
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1935
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4



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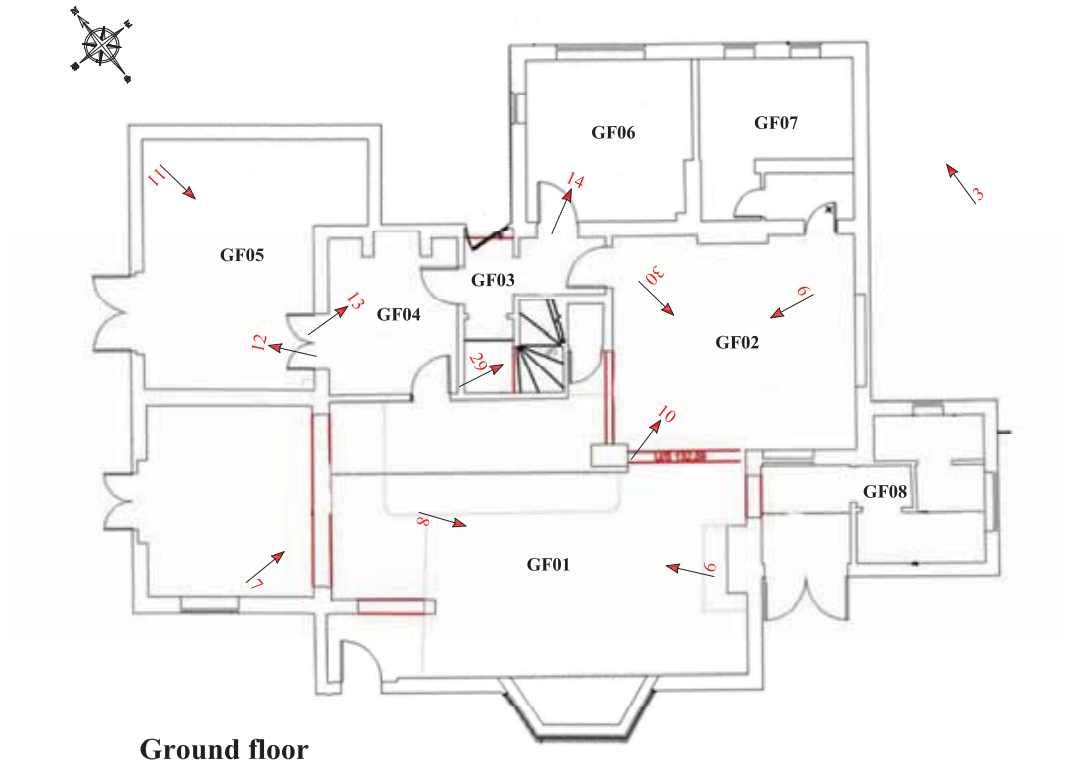
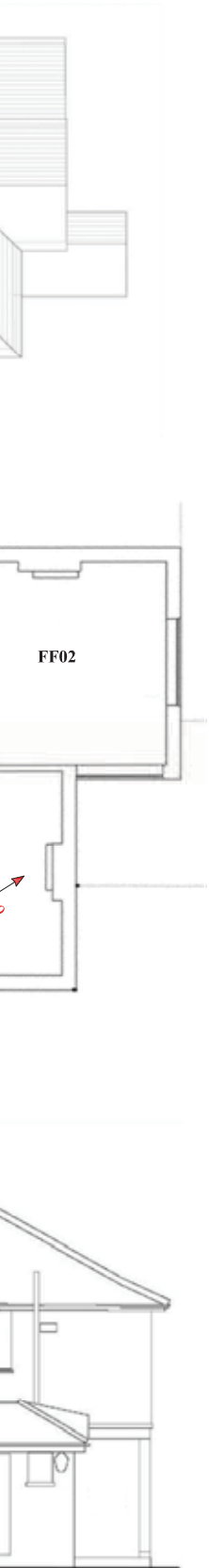
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Fig. 9 OS map, 1970
 Scale 1:2500 at A4





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Fig. 10 External photographs for HBR

Scale 1:250 at A4

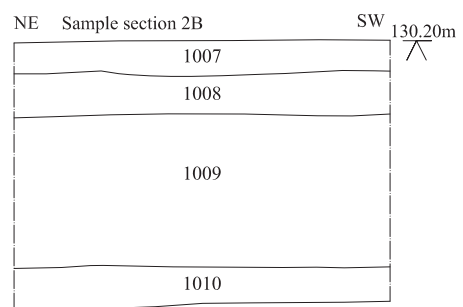
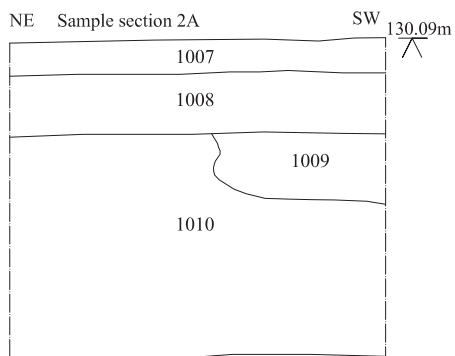
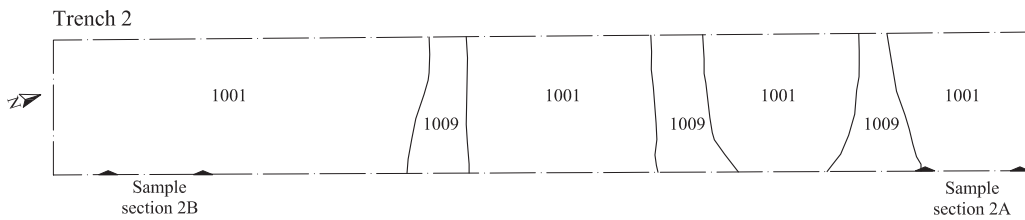
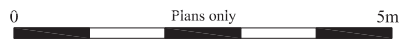
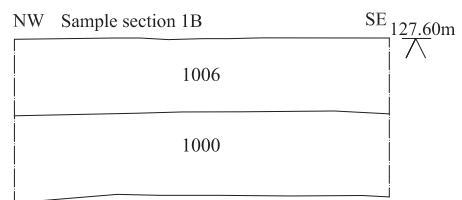
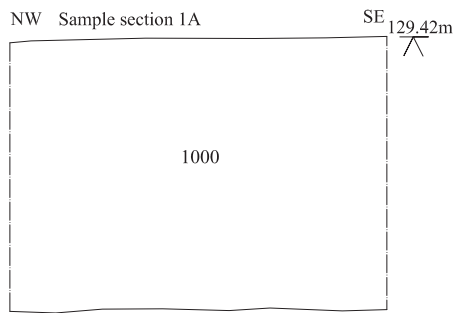
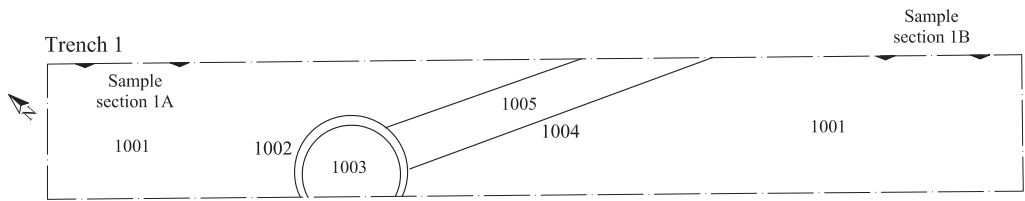


Ground floor

-  Photographic location
-  Photographic location in roof



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Fig. 11 Floor plans and elevations
Scale 1:150 at A3



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Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

