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**GREEN SHADOWS, 82 LANGLEY HILL, KINGS LANGLEY,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER request No. 190/15

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NGR: TL 06617 02574		Report No: 5080
District: Dacorum		Site Code: AS 1795
Approved: Claire Halpin		Project No: 5656
Signed:		Date: 31 March 2016 Revised: 01/11/2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire	
<p><i>In October and November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06617 02574). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Kevin Kelly in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a replacement dwelling.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated within an area of significant archaeological potential near to the sites of Royal Palace and Dominican Priory both which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is known from the wider vicinity. Earlier investigation on the site revealed features of possible post-medieval date. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed a backfilled ?basement of post-medieval/ modern date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		21/10 – 10/11/2015	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future work (Y/N/?) N
P. number		5656	Site code AS 1795
Type of project		Archaeological Monitoring & Recording	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Detached dwelling	
Planned development		Construction of replacement dwelling	
Main features (+dates)		-	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Hertfordshire	Dacorum Kings Langley
HER/ SMR for area		Hertfordshire HER	
Post code (if known)		WD4 9HE	
Area of site		c.600m ²	
NGR		TL 06617 02574	
Height AOD (min/max)		c.91m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		HCC HEU	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Zbigniew Pozorski, Andrew Newton	
Funded by		Mr Kevin Kelly	
Full title		Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording	
Authors		Pozorski, Z.	
Report no.		5080	
Date (of report)		31 March 2016 (01/11/2016)	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October and November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06617 02574). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Kevin Kelly in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a replacement dwelling.

The site is situated within an area of significant archaeological potential near to the sites of Royal Palace and Dominican Priory both which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is known from the wider vicinity. Earlier investigation on the site revealed features of possible post-medieval date. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology.

In the event the monitoring revealed a backfilled ?basement of post-medieval/modern date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October and November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06617 02574; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Kevin Kelly in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a replacement dwelling (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/02194/12/FUL).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to requirements of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 21/02/2014), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and

- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

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 Kings Langley is located 34km north-west of Central London and 4km south of Hemel Hempstead town centre. The site is located to the immediate east of the Rudolf Steiner School on the south side of Langley Hill. It comprises a rectangular plot of land bounded by the Langley Hill, No. 80 to the east and public footpaths to the south and west. Until recently the site was occupied by a detached dwelling which was demolished prior to the monitoring.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located on high ground at c.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.

3.2 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 (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Beneath the soils the area alongside and above the river consists of glacial gravels over a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalk (British Geological Survey 1978). During the 1993 AS works on the Rudolf Steiner School site a natural sticky orange clay has been encountered at 00.84 - 0.95m below existing ground level (Walker 1993).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The Gade valley was a favourable area for prehistoric settlement and activity and thus there is significant evidence for any early human occupation surrounding the site. Part of a polished flint axe, along with worked flints and animal bone, all dated to the Neolithic period, and were found on Kings Langley Common and c.350m to the north of the site (HER 339 & 2252). Partly worked flints dated to the Neolithic were also found on Kings Langley Common (HER 2252, 2253). 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).

Romano-British

4.2 The site is situated in the hinterland of the major Roman city of *Verulamium* (St. Albans), and a number of villas have been identified along the surrounding river valleys including the Gade. The closest Roman villa dates from the 2nd century (HER 510) and was located on the river's east bank c.1.2km south-east of the site. 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 2nd century date were also found c.450m to the north of the villa (HHER 810 & 813), and remains of other Roman urns were found at the Ovaltine Factory (HHER 954). In 1985 a large late Roman coin hoard was discovered by metal detectorists at an undisclosed location to the south of the site (HHER 16272). A 'beaker' was unearthed in 1945 while digging a grave for a dog (HER 813) within 500m radius of the site.

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 The origins of the manor at Kings Langley 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 11th century. It was lost to the church in the turbulent period around the mid 11th century, and by 1066 was held by two Saxon

thanes Saeric and Thorin (Mundby 1963). No Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from within 500m of the site.

Medieval

4.4 At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the manor of *Langelai* had passed into the hands of Robert, Count of Mortain. The site of the royal manor at Rudolph Steiner School to the immediate west of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HT 84, HHER 96) and is located in the southern part of the grounds. 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). In 1276 the manor was acquired by Queen Eleanor of Castile and it was subsequently enlarged into the royal palace of Kings Langley (HER 96). In the early 14th 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.

4.5 In 1308 Edward II established a Dominican Friary on land immediately to the north of Kings Langley Palace. The establishment was not fully operational until 1373 - 74 but became the richest Dominican site in England, and the burial place of Richard II (HER 97). The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument which includes a surviving rectangular building incorporated as part of the school, and a fragment of boundary wall (HT 85) located just to the east of the site.

4.6 The archaeological works in 1950s and 1960s in the area west of the Priory Church revealed remains of buildings including the 12th century half-timbered structure, remains of a masonry wall re-cycled from the Priory and a flint floor, the undercroft of a building and a north facing gatehouse leading to a courtyard, possibly into the Court Wick (Walker 1993).

4.7 Excavations in 1970s by D Neal revealed the extent of the palace complex. In summary (Thompson *et al.* 2012):

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. The manor was expanded and developed into a palace from the late 13th century with buildings probably added piecemeal as happened at Clarendon Palace, Wiltshire, rather than having structures knocked down and replaced. By the early 15th 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.

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 14th 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.

4.8 In 1993 the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (now AS) carried out a trial trench evaluation in the area of school building G (Walker 1993). This revealed three archaeological phases of the palace development commencing with early palace/manorial buildings. Thereafter the Palace was constructed and the final phase was the demolition and robbing of the palace buildings. The remains of the palace 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.

4.9 In 2012 AS carried out a trial trench evaluation to the rear of Building C of the school (Pozorski 2012). The aim of the project was to undertake a detailed comparison of the current ground levels with the levels of the archaeological deposits identified during the 1970s excavations prior to the construction of an extension. The evaluation confirmed that the new extension would fall within the area of 1970s excavations and that the existing archaeological deposits and remains of 'Le Longrewe' building were completely excavated. The test pit contained backfill material and the remnants of linear features identified during the previous excavations.

4.10 The medieval village of Kings Langley developed at the gates of the royal palace and priory (HER 2638). All Saints Parish Church to the south-east of the site mainly dates from the 15th century, but contains 13th century fabric and the tomb of Edmund of Langley which was moved from its original resting place at the Dissolution of the Dominican Priory (HER 564). Medieval remains from Kings Langley are otherwise relatively sparse, although a remnant of the formal avenue to Kings Langley Palace is recorded to the south-west of the site (HER 12533).

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.11 The remains of a manor house, built after 1580 by Sir Charles Morrison the lord at the time, are located in the garden of No.80 Langley Hill, the site adjacent to No 82 (HHER 812). The remaining fragment of a wall is located just to the north-east of the site. The other two listed buildings closeby are Hill Cottage, a 16th century timber-framed house (HHER 16431), and The Old Palace, a 17th century and later

timber house (HHER 15353).

4.12 Kings Langley centre contains large number of post-medieval and later findspots ranging from a 16th century jetton to footbridges over Grand Union Canal. Along the course of the High Street is the Grade II listed Saracen's Head public house (HER 13659), the late 16th century timber-framed Old Red Lion (HER 13214), and a post-medieval timber house located at No. 36 High Street and to the south-east of the site (HER 17622). The modern period is represented by the 1908 Arts & Crafts house of Westmeon and the town's 1940 fire station (HERs 12997 & 7172).

4.13 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on the current site in 2008 (Hunn 2008). It revealed a ditch and the remains of a probable bank, possibly of post-medieval date. A possible pit or other feature with closely-packed flints at the base, was recorded, and was of possible medieval or post-medieval date.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal elements monitored consisted of the removal of the existing concrete floors (slabs), topsoil removal and ground reduction within the rear of the site and the excavation of foundation trenches for the new dwelling (Fig. 3).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections, presented below:

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 6)</i> <i>North-east foundation trench, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 127.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Modern made ground. Light grey, loose, clayey silt with CBM rubble.
0.22 – 0.36m	L2001	Modern made ground. Dark grey and black, loose, sandy silt with frequent small stones.
0.36 – 0.58m	L2002	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, friable, silty sand with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments.
0.58m+	L2003	Natural dark orangey yellow, compact, clay with frequent flints.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 8)</i> <i>North foundation trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 127.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2007	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt with frequent roots.
0.20 – 0.31m	L2002	Made ground. As above, S.S.1.
0.31m+	L2003	Natural clay. As above, S.S.1.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 10)</i> <i>South/central foundation trench, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 127.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2002	Made ground. As above, S.S.1.
0.40m+	L2003	Natural clay. As above, S.S.1.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 13)</i> <i>South-west foundation trench, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 127.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2001	Made ground. As above, S.S.1.
0.21m+	L2003	Natural clay. As above, S.S.1.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 14)</i> <i>South-east foundation trench, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 127.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2001	Made ground. As above, S.S.1.
0.26 – 0.53m	L2002	Made ground. As above, S.S.1.
0.53m+	L2003	Natural clay. As above, S.S.1.

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 15)</i> <i>South foundation trench, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 127.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L2007	Topsoil. As above, S.S.2.
0.11m+	L2003	Natural clay. As above, S.S.1.

Description: Apart from modern intrusions related to the demolished building i.e. remnants of foundations and services, the only archaeological feature revealed was ?Basement F2004.

F2004 (6.00+ x 4.50+ x 1.70m; DP 11; Fig. 3) was present in the western part of excavation area. It appeared to be a rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained two backfills. The upper fill, L2005, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with gravel and frequent CBM fragments. The lower deposit, L2006, was a light grey, loose, sand with mortar and CBM rubble. The rubble contained modern (19th – 20th century) debris.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Within the footprint of the demolished house only deposits of modern made ground (0.20 – 0.60m thick in total) were present above the natural clay. Within the area beyond the footprint the site was overlain by Topsoil L2007, a dark grey, soft, sandy silt with frequent roots (0.20 – 0.42m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L2003, was present at 0.20 – 0.60m below the existing ground level and comprised a dark orange yellow, compact, clay with frequent flints.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, particularly of medieval and post-medieval date. It is located near to the sites of the Royal Palace and Dominican Priory both of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is known from the wider area. An archaeological trial trench evaluation (Hunn 2008) revealed features of possible post-medieval date.

9.2 In the event the only recorded archaeological feature was a large ?basement (F2004) of probable post-medieval/ modern date. The ?basement was located beneath the western end of the former dwelling (Fig. 3), although appeared (in plan) to extend slightly further to the west. Any possible association between F2004 and an earlier building on the site is speculative, however. No buildings appear on the tithe map of 1835 or on the first three editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map (dated 1873-4, 1898 and 1924; Tinniswood *pers. comm.*). Also, no buildings other than the former house and garage are shown on the 1973 OS map (*ibid.*). Modern intrusions relating to the recently demolished building (i.e. remnants of foundations and services) were also encountered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Kevin Kelly for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mrs Kate Batt, formerly of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), and Ms Alison Tinniswood of HCC HEU.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER Number	NGR	Details
Prehistoric <500, 000 BC – AD 43		
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].
Neolithic 4,200-2,200 BC		
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
Iron Age 700 BC –AD 43		
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 champleve enamel and a plain bronze foot. Ward Perkins assigned it to his 'Yorkshire' type, with others at Colchester, Bigbury, etc. as well as Yorkshire.
Romano-British – AD 43-410		
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
Medieval 1066-1539		
96	0650 0255	Site of the Royal Palace, The New School, Kings Langley: late 13 th 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
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
812	066 025	Remains of late 16 th 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 th 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 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
16431	06598 02616	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.

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 1st 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>
17036	07481 02843	<p>Zion Chapel, Waterside, Kings Langley. The 'Zion Chapel (Independent)' is shown on the 1st 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</p>
17622	07194 02634	<p>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</p>

		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 unfrogged 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
Modern 1900+		
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]
Undated		
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 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	9
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	33

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Dacorum
Village/Town:	Parish: Kings Langley
Planning application reference:	Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/02194/12/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Kevin Kelly
Nature of application:	Construction of a single dwelling
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c.600m ²	Size of area investigated c.100m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 06617 02574
Site Code:	AS 1795
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	21/10 – 10/11/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Dacorum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	Hunn, JR, 2008, <i>Archaeological Evaluation, 82 Langley Hill, King's Langley, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire</i> , Archaeological Services & Consultancy Report 862/KLL/02r
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In October and November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Green Shadows, 82 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 06617 02574).</p> <p>The site is situated within an area of significant archaeological potential near to the sites of Royal Palace and Dominican Priory both which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is known from the wider vicinity. Earlier investigation on the site revealed features of possible post-medieval date. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed the backfilled, possible basement of a building (of post-medieval/ modern date).</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: March 2016 (Revised 01/11/2016)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site during clearance works.
Looking east-south-east.



DP 2. The site during demolition works.
Looking south-south-east.



DP 3. North part of the site. Looking east.



DP 4. The site. Looking south-west.



DP 5. North-east foundation trench. Looking
north-east.



DP 6. North-east foundation trench. Sample
section 1. Looking east.



DP 7. North foundation trench. Looking east-north-east.



DP 8. North foundation trench. Sample section 2. Looking north.



DP 9. South/central foundation trench. Looking east-south-east.



DP 10. South/central foundation trench. Sample section 3. Looking south.



DP 11. Backfill of possible basement F2004. Looking south.



DP 12. South foundation trenches. Looking north.



DP 13. South-west foundation trench.
Sample section 4. Looking east.



DP 14. South-east foundation trench.
Sample section 5. Looking east.



DP 15. South foundation trench. Sample
section 6. Looking south.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (P5656)

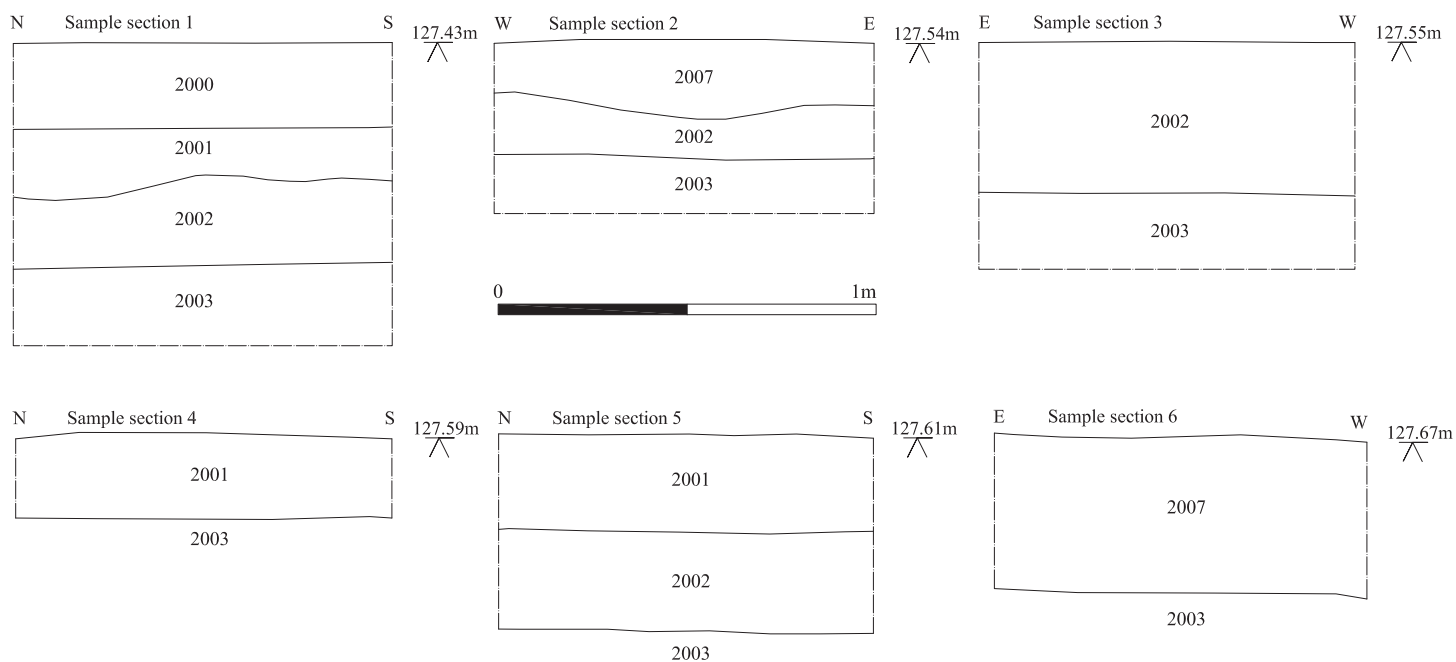
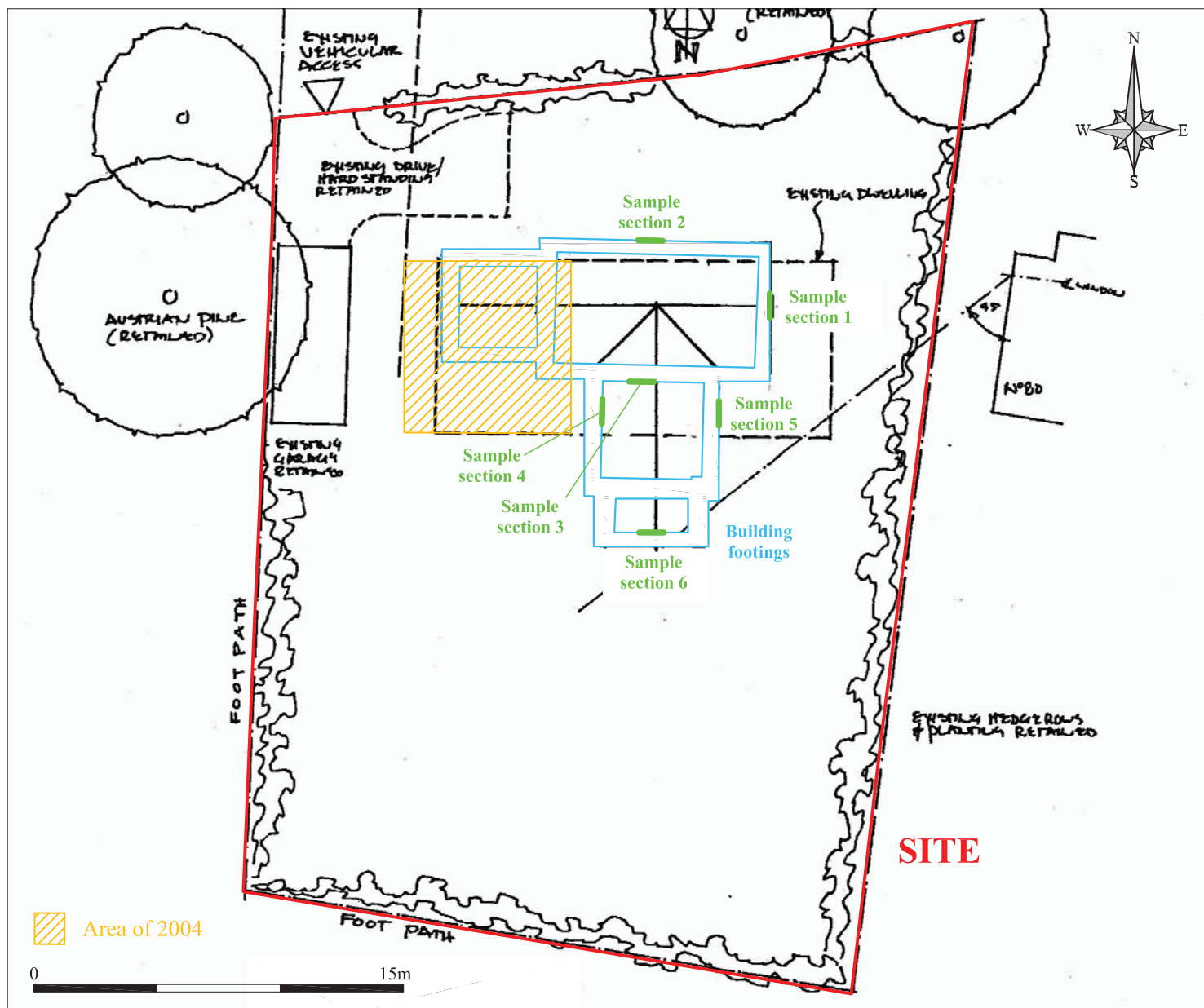


A41

0 300m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4
Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (P5656)



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Fig. 3 Sample sections and location plan
 Scale 1:250 and 1:20 at A4
 Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (P5656)