
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**KINGS LANGLEY DELIVERY OFFICE,
32 HIGH STREET, KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER request No. 274/13

Authors:	Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
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NGR: TL 0716 0269		Report No: 4905
District: Dacorum		Site Code: AS 1760
Approved: Claire Halpin		Project No: 5617
Signed:		Date: 27 July 2015 Revised 05/12/2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the former Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0716 0269). The evaluation was commissioned by B&M Care and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a 36-bedroom residential care home with parking, tree protection and gardens.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was subject to extensive modern groundworks related to the construction of the delivery office which had caused substantial truncation and removal of earlier deposits. Associated ground works in the western part of the site also resulted in the occurrence of only modern (20th century remains) directly overlying the natural clay.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>24/06/2015, 07/07/2015 and 17/07/2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5617</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1760</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No 35</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former delivery office</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of residential care home</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Kings Langley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>WD4 8AA</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2700m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 0716 0269</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>91/92m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>B&M Care</i>		
Full title	<i>Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4905</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>27 July 2015 (Revised 05/12/2016)</i>		

KINGS LANGLEY DELIVERY OFFICE, 32 HIGH STREET, KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the former Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0716 0269). The evaluation was commissioned by B&M Care and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a 36-bedroom residential care home with parking, tree protection and gardens.

The site lies within the historic core of the town of Kings Langley, within an area identified as Area of Archaeological Significance No.35 on the Local Plan. Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor, and a Dominican Priory founded in 1308, are located c.400m to the west at Langley Hill. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was subject to extensive modern groundworks related to construction of the delivery office which had caused substantial truncation and removal of earlier deposits. Associated ground works in the western part of the site also resulted in the occurrence of only modern (20th century remains) directly overlying the natural clay.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the former Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0716 0269; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by B&M Care and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and construction of a 36-bedroom residential care home with parking, tree protection and gardens (Dacorum Borough Council Planning Ref. 4/01800/12/MFA).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/02/2014) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The archaeological 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 remains relating to the area of medieval priory and burial ground located to the north and east of the site. If significant remains were present and the development received planning permission, HCC HEU would require further archaeological mitigation.

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 within the town of Kings Langley, which lies within the district of Dacorum and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The modern town centre of Hemel Hempstead lies 4km to the north of the site, whilst the village of Abbots Langley lies 2km to the south-east. The village of Chipperfield is also situated 3km to the west-south-west. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, which is identified as Area of Archaeological Significance No. 35 on the Local Plan.

2.2 The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 2700m² (Fig. 2). It is bounded to the east by the High Street, and to the south by the course of Langley Hill. To the west of the site lies Langley Hill Close and associated properties, whilst the site's northern boundary is demarcated by Nos. 1 & 2 Manor Cottages and the Red House at No. 28 High Street. The site until recently was occupied by the single, structure of the Sorting Office, with

vehicular access via Langley Hill and hardstanding car parking at the rear of the site, with a steep slope down to the High Street to the east.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The town of Kings Langley is situated within the valley of the River Gade, which flows on a roughly north to south alignment 500m to the east of the site (Fig. 1). The course of the river is now joined by the Grand Union Canal, which was constructed through the town in 1804 (Hunns 2000). The character of the site and its surrounding area is thus dominated by its location within the Gade valley, as much as its prominent location within the historic core of Kings Langley. It lies upon a sloping relief at 91-92m AOD, with the surround area sloping downwards to the east and the course of the River Gade. The area of the site to the rear has been partially terraced into the slope rising to the west.

3.2 Kings Langley also lies on a spur of the Chiltern Hills and thus has a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalk comprising structureless, off-white chalk with localised yellow-brown staining and slightly silty gravel (British Geological Survey 1978). It is overlain by a drift geology of plateau and glaciofluvial drift, as well as alluvial close to the course of the river. Soils of the area comprise those of the Hornbeam 1 Association, which are described as deep fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

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 500m to the north-west of the site (HERs 339 & 2252). Partly worked flints dated to the Neolithic were also found on Kings Langley Common (HER 2253).

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 and was located on the river's east bank (HER 510) and had a section of minor Roman road to its south (HER 9539). 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. In 1276 the manor was acquired by Queen Eleanor of Castile and it was subsequently enlarged and became the royal palace of Kings Langley (HER 96). There are no surviving remains above ground but the site, which is located at the Rudolph Steiner School, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HT 84). 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).

4.5 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 features 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 formal avenue to Kings Langley Palace is recorded to the site's south-west (HER 12533).

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.6 The site lies within the historic core of Kings Langley and in a prominent location along the western frontage of the High Street. The area surrounding the site thus incorporates a large number of post-medieval and later findspots ranging from a 16th century jetton to footbridges over Grand Union Canal (Appendix 1 below). Along the course of the High Street stands 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 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).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 No groundworks had been undertaken by the time of the first site visit (dated 24/06/2015). The initial phase of fieldwork (07/07/2015) comprised monitoring of groundworks during the removal of existing floors and foundations associated with the former delivery office. This was followed by a trial trench evaluation (dated

17/07/2015) within the potentially less truncated area to the west and south of the demolished building. Excavation of Trench 2 was not undertaken as it was located within an area that had been significantly truncated by building foundations. Two trenches (labelled 1 and 3) were excavated within the accessible area using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was shortened as the groundworks were extended into the northern part of the site. Trench 1 measured 16 x 1.80m and Trench 3 measured 14 x 1.80m

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was 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 using a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The monitoring of the removal of foundations and floors of the former delivery office did not reveal archaeological remains (DPs 1-5). The building's footprint and adjacent areas were significantly truncated and contained concrete foundations existing into natural clay (up to 1.5m below existing surface level). Any earlier deposits had been destroyed by the modern development.

6.2 The two excavated trenches also lacked archaeological features or finds. A summary of the encountered strata is presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 4, DPs 7-8)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 9): north end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 91.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Modern made ground. Mixed white, red and grey, compact, CBM rubble with sand.
0.17 – 0.30m	L1001	Modern made ground. Dark grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural clay. Mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent sub-angular flints.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 10): south end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 91.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.26 – 0.35m	L1001	Modern made ground. As above.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Trench 2

Excavation of Trench 2 was not undertaken as it was located within an area that had been significantly truncated by building foundations.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 4, DPs 11-12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): west end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 92.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1003	Modern tarmac.
0.25 – 0.49m	L1004	Modern made ground. Light grey, compact, concrete rubble and sand.
0.49m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): east end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 92.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1003	Modern tarmac. As above.
0.24 – 0.54m	L1004	Modern made ground. As above.
0.54m +	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the area to the west and south of the former delivery office it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds. The ground reduction within the area to the north-west did not allow Trench 1 to be excavated to its full length although only modern tarmac and relatively thin modern made ground was present in that part of the site due to earlier (modern) groundworks.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The area of investigation was commonly overlain by Tarmac L1000 (0.10 – 0.30m thick), constituting the surface of the former delivery office yard. Below L1000 were deposits of modern (20th century) made ground.

8.2 The natural clay (L1002) was present at 0.30 – 0.60m below the existing surface level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site lies within the historic core of the town of Kings Langley. Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments comprising Kings Langley Royal Palace established in 1278 on the site of an existing medieval manor, and a Dominican Priory founded in 1308, are located c. 400m to the west at Langley Hill.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed, and no residual finds were recovered. The site had undergone significant modern truncation associated with the 1970s construction of the delivery office and likely earlier modern (20th century) development. As the result the majority of the site contained large and deep foundations alongside backfill within former basements/ lower ground

levels. The remainder of the site, to the west and south of the building, contained only modern deposits below a yard surface.

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 B&M Care for funding the project and Mr Bruce Smith for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kate Batt and Mr Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

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	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
339	068 030	Part of a polished flint axe (now in Verulamium Museum, St Albans), partly worked flints, 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
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 flints dated to the Neolithic
Romano-British		
813	0761 0268	Roman 'beaker' found c.1945 while 'digging a grave for a dog'
Medieval		
564	0734 0250	Largely 15th century church of All Saints', flint-built with stone dressings. However, a 13th century piscina and a Decorated, two-light west window in the north aisle survive <1>, so it is unlikely that the church was entirely rebuilt
2638	0727 0266	The village of Kings Langley grew up at the gates of the medieval royal palace [96] and Dominican priory [97], the sites of which lie 700m west of the High Street at the far end of Langley Hill (the approach road uphill to the palace). The 1835 tithe map <2> shows the village still only occupying about 400m of the High Street north and south of Langley Hill, although there was also some settlement downhill to the east on the river and the Grand Junction Canal. It was only in the early 20th century that the village began to expand
12533	0690 0263	Remnant of formal avenue to Kings Langley Palace
Post-medieval & later		
955	071 029	A 16th century jetton found in Kings Langley
5249	0751 0299	1893 footbridge over Grand Union Canal
5250	07600 02700	1893 road bridge over Grand Union Canal
5291	06818 02827	Wall box in garden wall, Vicarage Lane
5387	07331 02545	Church House was built in 1826 as a malthouse. It was put up by John Andrew Groome, whose brewery [18132], which stood between the malting and the A41, was worked until 1898 and then pulled down
5798	0746 0297	Post-medieval watermill with possible medieval origins, closed in 1978; the c.1700 miller's house survives
5867	07562 02843	Canal lock. Although the S gate has no date on it, and the N one has 1879, both are modern
7170	0712 0315	Site of a gravel pit, identified from the 1897 OS map. The area has since been landscaped for a garden
7171	0686 0295	Post-medieval gravel pit on Kings Langley Common
7172	0707 0295	1940 fire station
12997	06826 02545	Westmeon is an 1908 Arts & Crafts house
13214	07463 02893	The Old Red Lion comprises a late 16th century timber-framed house facing east and backing onto the river Gade and millstream
13659	07215 02662	The Saracen's Head on the High Street is a 16th century and later inn, and site of Cromack's brewhouse
17036	07481 02843	The 'Zion Chapel' at Waterside is an 1835 Independent Calvinistic chapel
17622	07194 02634	Post-medieval timber house with 18th century brick front range and 19th century shop front at No. 36 High Street
17649	07192 02813	Nos. 7 – 13 High Street are Late 17th century town houses set back

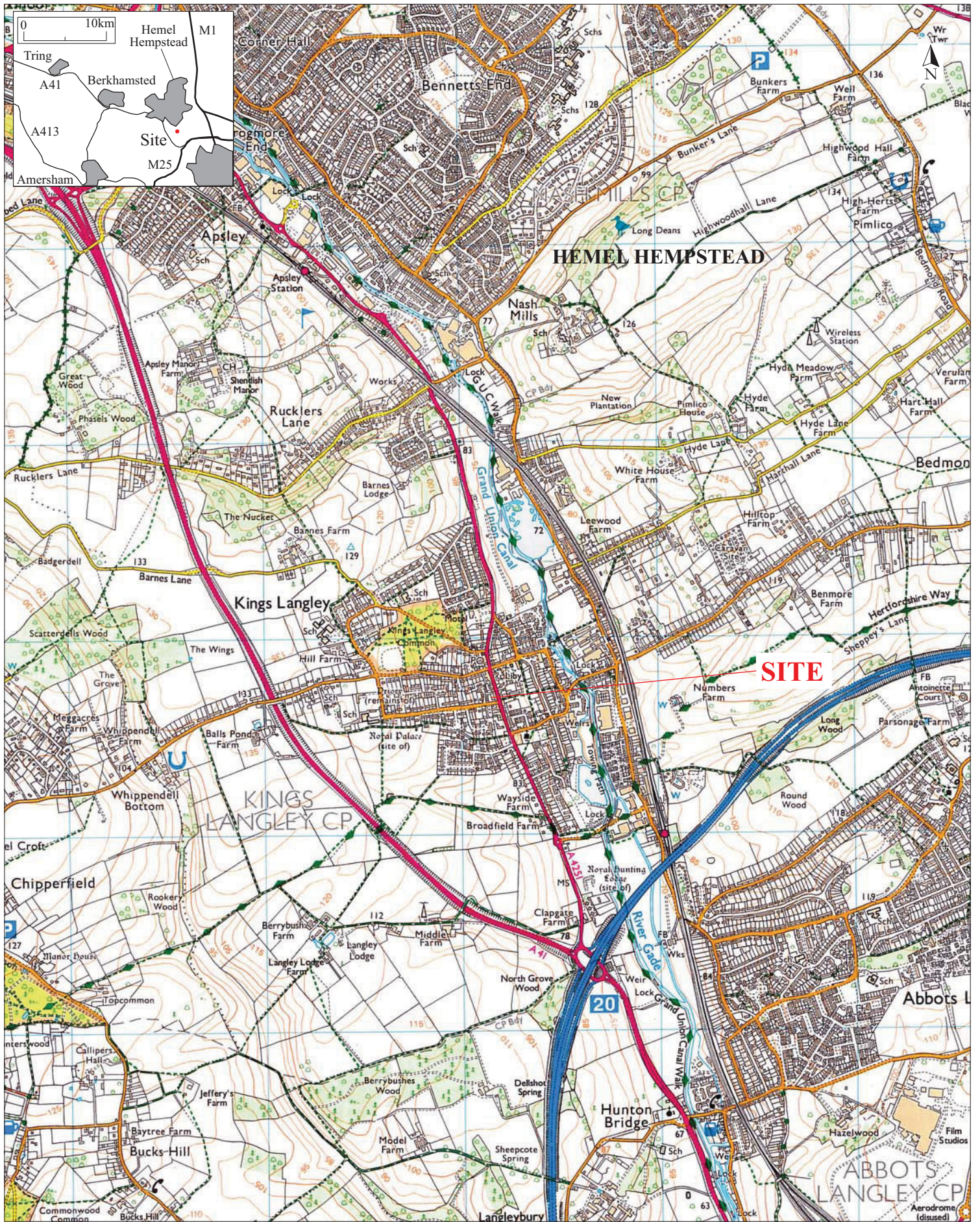
		from the street
18132	07265 02550	Early 19th century brewery on the High Street, closed in 1898
18133	07235 02503	The Rose & Crown was built as a house in the late 17th or early 18th century, a two-storey and attics house with cellar in red brick chequered with black headers
18199	07178 02782	Nos. 15 – 19 High Street comprises 16th century or earlier timber-framed house with cellar, given a brick front in 1781 and divided into shops
18200	07026 02936	Animal pound at the edge of Kings Langley common
18201	07500 02577	Small 19th century gas works, gone by 1898
18202	07401 02532	Kings Langley National School is shown on the 1881 OS map
30284	07161 02696	Manor Lodge was a mid 19th century villa which replaced an older town house on the corner of Langley Hill, and was itself demolished in the mid 20th century
30285	07216 02701	Small outbuilding documented on 19th century maps at No. 37 High Street and used to house the town fire engine until after 1924
Undated		
10354	0717 0222	Indistinct soilmark, apparently rectangular at Kings Langley
12497	0729 0248	Registered common land at Village Garden
12532	0680 0300	Registered common land at Kings Langley Common
12998	06850 02540	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 had a carter from Toms Lane bring several loads of them here by horse and cart, some being used to build the well-head'

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	23

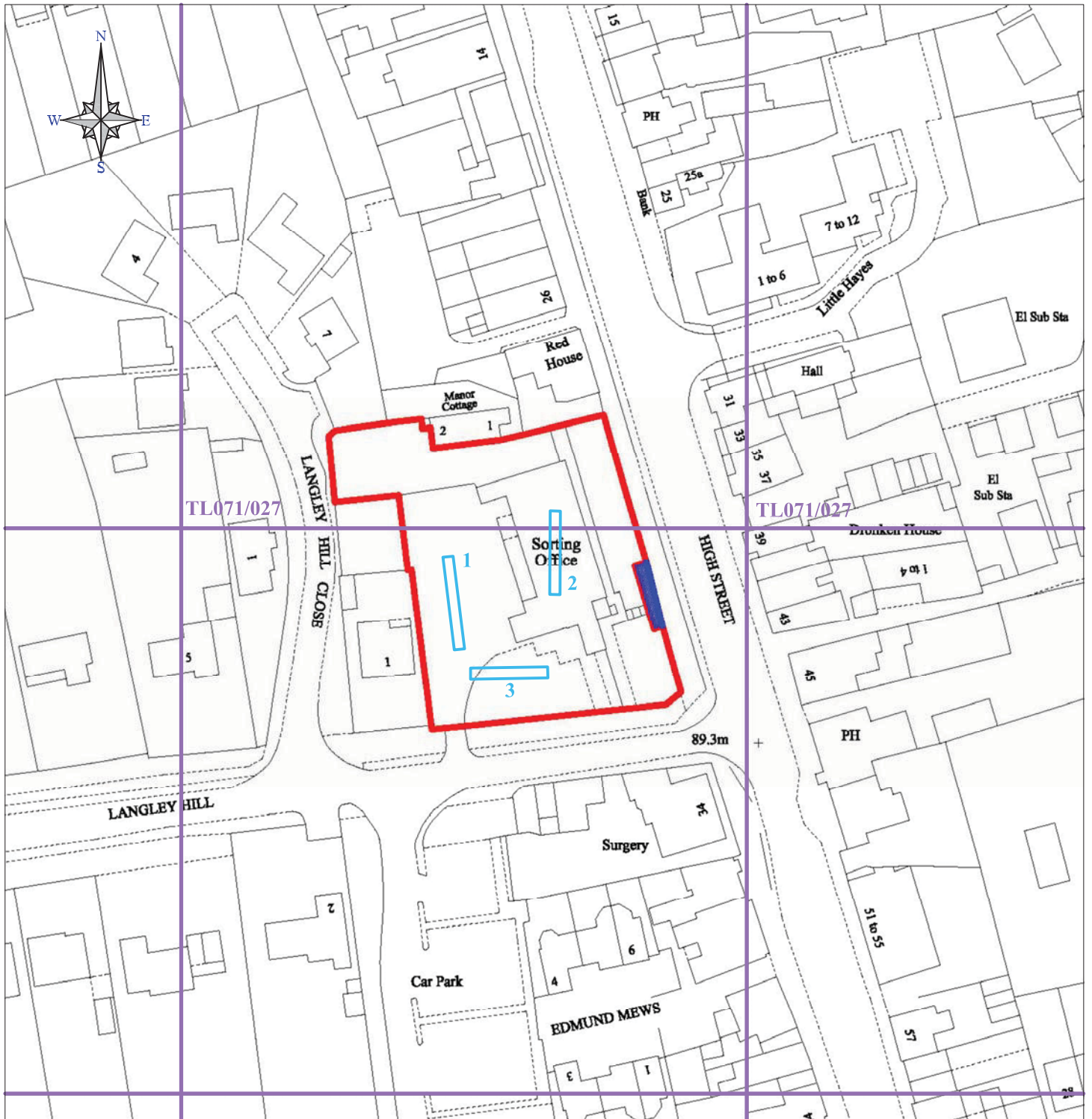
APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Dacorum
Village/Town:	Parish: Kings Langley
Planning application reference:	Dacorum Borough Council Planning Ref. 4/01800/12/MFA
Client name/address/tel:	B&M Care
Nature of application:	Construction of residential care home
Present land use:	Former delivery office
Size of application area: c.2700m ²	Size of area investigated c. 1400m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 0716 0269
Site Code:	AS 1760
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	24/06, 07/07 and 17/05/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Dacorum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>Between the 24/06/2015 and 17/07/2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at the former Kings Langley Delivery Office, 32 High Street, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0716 0269). Archaeological monitoring of groundworks was also undertaken. The project was commissioned by B&M Care.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the project encountered no archaeological features or finds. The site had been subject to extensive modern groundworks related to construction of the former delivery office, which had resulted in substantial truncation and the removal of any earlier deposits. Only modern (20th century) deposits overlay the natural clay geology in the western part of the site</i></p>
Author of summary: Z. Pozorski (A.R.R. Mustchin (Editor))	Date of Summary: 27 July 2015 (Revised 05/12/2016)



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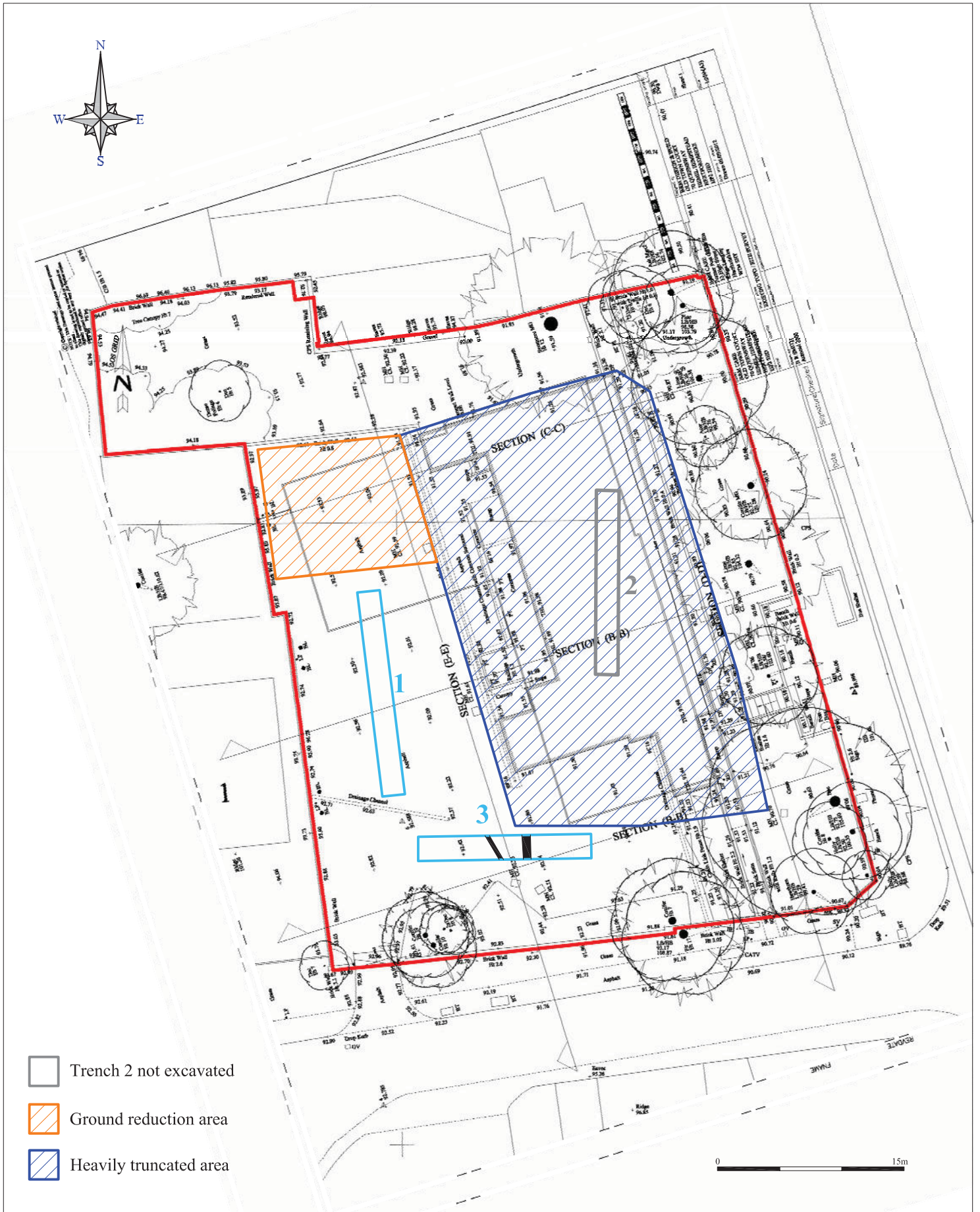
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Former Post Office, Kings Langley, Herts (P5617)



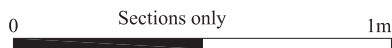
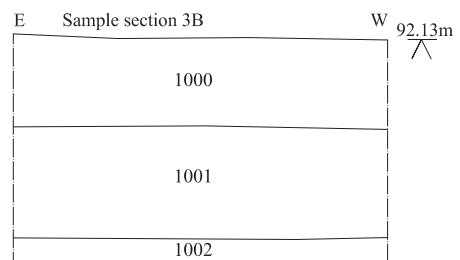
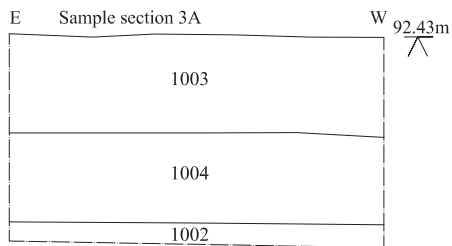
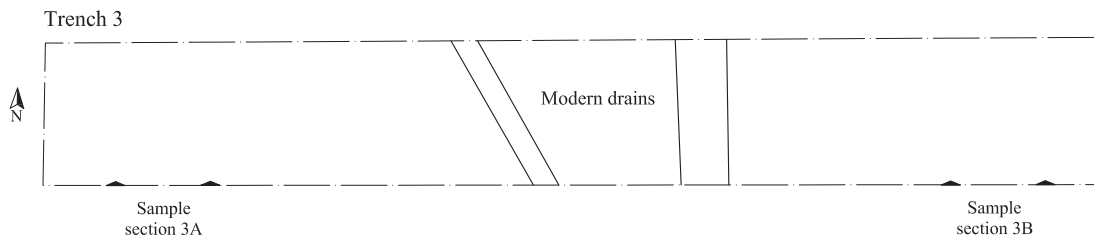
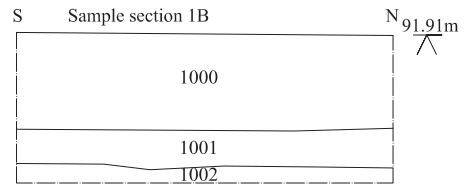
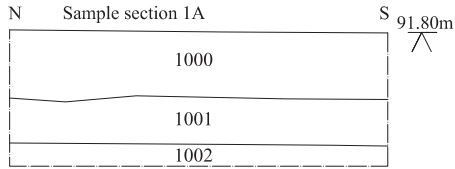
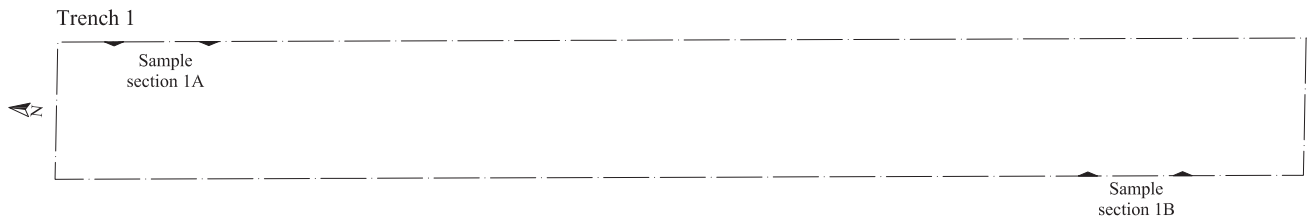
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 Former Post Office, Kings Langley, Herts (P5617)



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4
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Fig. 4 Trench plans & sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

Former Post Office, Kings Langley, Herts (P5617)