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**FORMER WOODHALL ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE, 17
HIGH ROAD, STAPLEFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE
SG14 3NW**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Level 3

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NGR: TL 3104 1723	Report No: 5462
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS1903
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 7259
Signed:	Date: 4 th October 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Former Woodhall Arms Public House, 17 High Road, Stapleford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the former Woodhall Arms public house, 17 High Road, Stapleford (NGR: TL 3104 1723). The recording was required to fulfil a planning condition (Number 2) attached to approval for the conversion of the restaurant/pub/hotel to three dwellings and the construction of four dwellings, demolition of outbuildings, construction of a new cart-lodge, new vehicular accesses from High Road, associated off-street parking, garden amenity space, landscaping and associated development (EHDC Approval Ref. 3/17/0552/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The building was a purpose-built, mid-Victorian hotel and public house which was constructed by the local estate in a style common to other buildings in the vicinity. Its architecture is consistent with an early to mid-Victorian date. Analysis found the building to have been altered externally with many additions to the rear and the replacement of its original windows throughout. The interior was found to have been extensively reconfigured and sterilised entirely of features of historic interest.</i></p> <p><i>Cartographic sources reveal the hotel was once serviced by an extensive arrangement of outbuildings which included a brew-house, though only the former coach-house and stable survives. This has been converted into a garage and store.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>13th & 15th September 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>7259</i>	Site code	<i>AS1903</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former public house/restaurant</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential and construction of new dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Mid-19th century hotel and public house</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Stapleford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG14 3NW</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3104 1723</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Lennon & Co Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Former Woodhall Arms Public House, 17 High Road, Stapleford, Hertfordshire; Historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L. & Prosser, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5462</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>4th October 2017</i>		

WOODHALL ARMS PH, 17 HIGH ROAD, STAPLEFORD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the former Woodhall Arms public house, 17 High Road, Stapleford (NGR: TL 3104 1723). The recording was required to fulfil a planning condition (Number 2) attached to approval for the conversion of the restaurant/pub/hotel to three dwellings and the construction of four dwellings, demolition of outbuildings, construction of a new cart-lodge, new vehicular accesses from High Road, associated off-street parking, garden amenity space, landscaping and associated development (EHDC Approval Ref. 3/17/0552/FUL).

The building was a purpose-built, mid-Victorian hotel and public house which was constructed by the local estate in a style common to other buildings in the vicinity. Its architecture is consistent with an early to mid-Victorian date. Analysis found the building to have been altered externally with many additions to the rear and the replacement of its original windows throughout. The interior was found to have been extensively reconfigured and sterilised entirely of features of historic interest.

Cartographic sources reveal the hotel was once serviced by an extensive arrangement of outbuildings which included a brew-house, though only the former coach-house and stable survives. This has been converted into a garage and store.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording at the former Woodhall Arms public house, 17 High Road, Stapleford (NGR: TL 3104 1723; Figs. 1 and 2). The recording (and also trial trenching) was required to fulfil the requirements of a planning condition (Number 2) attached to approval for conversion of the restaurant/pub/hotel to provide three dwellings and the construction of four dwellings, demolition of outbuildings, construction of a new cartlodge, new vehicular accesses from High Road, associated off-street parking, garden amenity space, landscaping and associated development (EHDC Approval Ref. 3/17/0552/FUL).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12th July 2017). The programme of historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the Historic England document *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice*,

2006 and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014).

1.3 A trial trench evaluation was also undertaken and is the subject of a separate report (Edwards 2017).

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 Stapleford is a small settlement lying to the north of Hertford, and some 2.2km from the village of Watton-at-Stone. It has evolved from an estate village attached to Woodhall Park, some c.1.75km to the north.

2.2 The former Woodhall Arms public house stands to the east side of the A119 to the north of the village centre. The building once stood in relative isolation, but now adjoins early 20th century and 1960s residential development to the north and south. The land to the east remains open countryside. An archaeological trial trench evaluation was also carried out by AS in September 2017 as part of the condition on planning consent (Edwards & Wilson; AS Report No. 5440).

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Stapleford comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies centre (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 3-7.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 The building

3.4.1 The site was visited on the 13th & 15th September 2017 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lauren Wilson while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 9-14).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 9-11).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 Stapleford lies on the western side of the River Beane valley with the smaller tributary of the Stapleford Marsh forming the eastern border of the site. The surrounding area is gently undulating and the land rises to the west of Stapleford to a height of 100m AOD in 1.3km towards Branfield Woods.

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation is the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, formed in the Cretaceous period. This is overlain with a soil type which is freely draining, slightly acidic and loamy, on the border of a loamy and clayey floodplain soil associated with the Stapleford Marsh to the east.

4.2 Archaeological & historical background

4.2.1 For much of its existence, Stapleford was an estate village to nearby Woodhall Park. Its name means a ford marked by a post or staple, named as such in 1593. The existing bridge maybe the location of the original ford (HHER 5178). The earlier village core is possibly located to the east of the river Beane around the parish church. Woodhall Park originated as a deer park (HHER 4439). The church of St Mary c.450m to the south dates to the 12th century with later medieval alterations and attests to a scattered settlement pattern (HHER 4357), common in Hertfordshire.

4.2.2 By the 18th century Woodhall Park had been formally landscaped, later developed in the 19th century to accord with contemporary fashion (HHER 7344). It has been suggested that the building of the public house might have been part of this modernisation, as an earlier building stood on the site. Throughout the 19th century the estate was owned by the Abel Smith family.

4.2.3 The 1839 tithe map shows the village with very few buildings; the church and two houses (one of them the rectory) on the east bank, with scattered properties along the road (Fig. 3). The Woodhall Arms then stood in isolation from the rest of the village and comprises a large building fronting the main road with two small projections along the frontage, and a large rear extension. Outbuildings to the north, south and east create a yard area to the north of the main building. The plot number #53 was occupied at this time by Joseph Neale. Mrs S. & Charles Neal were listed in the Post Office Directory twenty years later (Kelly & Co. 1855, 1346). Inconsistencies in the cartographic depiction and the architectural style make it unlikely that the building on the tithe map was the existing structure, though it occupies the same footprint.

4.2.4 By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, the existing building shows greater development (Fig. 4: HHER 30329). At the north end of the village on the main road was the Woodhall Arms (HHER 30329) and brewery, and near the south end was Stapleford Place (HHER 15597). The only other

properties in near proximity included estate cottages with gardens, four on the west side of the road and one on the east, to the south of Stapleford Place. Outbuildings were then much more extensive, occupying the northern boundary of the site, returning on the south and comprising a brew-house. Another outbuilding directly behind the building is also depicted. A small garden stood directly to the south, but larger recreation grounds stood on the opposite side of the road and may have been associated with the hotel.

4.2.5 Later tenancy and occupation can be traced in the Post Office Directories for the period. George Ayliffe occupied the hotel between at least 1882 and 1890 (www.pubhistory.com; Kelly & Co. 1890, 946). He appears to have died a short time after 1890 as an 1893 letting agreement notes, with the new agreement being between Abel Smith Esq. and a Thomas Stockbridge of nearby Walkern (HALS ref. DE/AS/3010). This agreement was short lived and another letting agreement of 1897 is between Abel Smith and McMullen & Sons (HALS ref. DE/AS/3012). Both agreements list the Woodhall Arms as a public house with farm, brewery, homestead, garden, orchard and appurtenances.

4.2.6 An inventory accessed from HALS (Ref. DE/AS/3013) dates from the change over in 1893 between Abel Smith and Thomas Stockbridge, and 1897 between McMullen & Sons. This lists the fixtures and fittings included in the new letting agreement in 1893, then amended and updated in 1897. This has been transcribed and included as Appendix 4. To a certain extent the first floor rooms can be ascribed. The writer appears to have followed a clockwise circulation so using the position of chimney stacks, the description of grates/stoves and the ascription of 'front' rooms allows them to be labelled with some confidence. This is shown on Fig. 8. The ground floor however presents more difficulty. The level of rearrangement is such that it is difficult to confidently ascribe room functions. The second floor is not described but it was more than likely utilised as basic landlord/servant accommodation.

4.2.7 The Second edition 1898 map shows little change in the arrangement of buildings from the earlier source (Fig. 5); however the outbuildings to the north appear only to have an open-sided middle section. The gardens to the west are also not depicted.

4.2.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1923 shows very little change in the intervening years (Fig. 6), though some losses had occurred to the outbuilding directly to the rear. During this period Mrs M Wrightson is briefly listed in occupation, before William Henry Batchelder, as manager between 1914 and 1929 (Kelly & Co. 1914, 241; www.pubhistory.com). During this time and until the 1930s, the People's Refreshment House Association is listed as owner.

4.2.9 The People's Refreshment House Association (PRHA) appears to have been a group or chain of public houses bought by trusts. Changing views towards alcohol and society in the late 19th century, not dissimilar to the ideas surrounding prohibition, led to a renewed attempt to promote greater sobriety. One of these ideas was to follow the Swedish city of Gothenburg's policy in 1865 of creating monopolies with no interest in profiteering from the sale of alcohol (Catterall 2014, 12). This led to the creation of trust houses, of which the PRHA was the

most successful, whose disinterested managers focused on the food trade, guaranteed investors 5 percent annual profits, and sought to limit alcohol consumption and obscene language (Blocker, Fahey & Tyrrell 2003, 274). Founded by the Bishop of Chester (Francis John Jayne) in 1896, by 1907 they owned 60 public houses. However the system had its drawbacks and ultimately they failed to eliminate the profit motive.

4.2.10 On the cartographic source from 1973 the gardens to the west of the main road had been developed into housing (Fig. 7). However, even as late as that date, the outbuildings portrayed on the earlier sources remained *in situ*. In its most recent incarnation, it formed le Papillon restaurant with hotel accommodation from 1998, and closed at the end of August 2015.

5 THE BUILDING

5.1 The former Woodhall Arms stands on the east side of the A119 road between Hertford and Watton-at-Stone. Despite nearby residential development, the area remains rural in character, especially to the east, where views across the Beane valley are unimpeded.

5.2 The main building is typically mid-Victorian in the style, with tall gabled wings in the manner of a medieval manor or suburban villa. The building is constructed in yellow stock brick laid in Flemish bond with gauged window arches in a paler yellow brick, though the main façade has been entirely obscured with masonry paint. The brickwork retains minor decorative embellishments such as corbelled-out gable kneelers, a modillion cornice along the eaves and chamfered window reveals. Large and imposing octagonal chimney stacks give greater height, though these have lost their terracotta pots. Much of the original effect has been subsumed beneath successive remodelling and alterations. Besides the paintwork, all of the windows have been replaced with poor quality uPVC. An historic photograph (Appendix 5) shows the earlier arrangement with sashes set between mullioned or transom and mullion windows. The roof is of slate and pierced by dormers, again largely rebuilt in uPVC with plastic fascias. The rear and sides of the building are abutted by accretive buildings or extensions, mostly modern.

5.3 A second building, most probably the original coach house and stabling, lies to the north of the hotel and is contemporary in date. The rest of the plot has been given over to hard-standing for car parking or cement paving.

Exterior

5.4 The main façade faces west and best exemplifies the mid-Victorian form. It has an entrance set slightly off-centre to the north, framed by gabled cross-wings (Plate 1). The main entrance is enclosed by its own gabled porch, decorated with kneelers as the gables. It preserves a door of three lower panels and three upper glazed lights, now filled with 1950s reeded glass. Adjoining the door windows at ground and first floor level have been replaced in uPVC

(Appendix 5). They sit in chamfered reveals with flat gauged voussoirs. A gable dormer pierces the roof above.

5.5 The flanking gables are identical, with bay windows to the ground floor and conventional upper windows. Noticeably these and other windows retain pintles and catches for external shutters, now lost. Originally both upper parts of the gable had blind lancet windows with semi-circular heads, but the south gable has been pierced awkwardly to create an attic window. At a later date, a small, single storey entrance block was added to the south-east corner. This may be of 1930s date as it has a typical octagonal window to the side (Plate 2), and may have been constructed to give separate access to the bar or tea room. It was latterly superseded and both door and window blocked up.

5.6 The south façade follows the general architectural style with embellished cornice. The ground floor is obscured by a large modern pent-roof conservatory which latterly provided a restaurant or breakfast room for the hotel (Plate 3). Three conventional windows above are set symmetrically. Attached outbuildings to the rear were later extended and raised, now fronted by a raised patio terrace.

5.7 The north façade has likewise been partially extended at ground floor level to provide attached WCs from the bar, thus obscuring the original form at ground floor level (Plate 4). A single window and door remain exposed at the east end. At upper level two outer windows flank a central lancet window, originally blind but now partially open. The attic is pierced by three dormer windows which mirror the wide-narrow-wide proportions of the fenestration below.

5.8 The rear of the building is now a mass of additions and accretive enlargements, mostly constructed in the recent past, though initially an attempt was made to match the yellow brickwork (Plate 5). A solid stair turret dominates the centre of the building. Changes in the brickwork suggest the central bay was latterly pushed out flush with the gable ends. The gable ends themselves have been largely subsumed by later additions. The north gable originally terminated in an attached stack which is still visible at upper level, but now partly obscured by a two-storey extension. The brickwork suggests that the building was originally abutted by a single-storey block (Plate 6).

5.9 Against the south gable the arrangement is more complex. A large contemporary service range (Plate 7), latterly housing the restaurant kitchen was probably originally attached to the main range by a single-storey connection, but this has been raised, with little attempt to match the historic form of the original brickwork. The earlier block is constructed in yellow brick, in Flemish bond and retains its slate roof. The outer, south face remains blank with pilasters, and is now fronted by the modern patio/terrace noted above (Plate 8). The inner face has been much disturbed by reconfiguring windows and doors. The whole rear area is enclosed in a small yard by modern fencing (Plate 9). Several ephemeral modern sheds and other structures fill the space.

Interior

5.10 Refurbishment in the 1990s appears to have stripped the building back to a basic shell of brick and stud walling before redecoration in modern, functional features. Entirely new plasterwork is much in evidence, while original doors, fire surrounds and other joinery (with the exception of floor boards and skirtings) were removed entirely, if they still survived at this date. Panelling and other features at ground floor level are all modern.

5.11 The layout has been altered extensively, including the removal and repositioning of a new staircase in a purpose-built turret, and the consolidation of the lower floor as a single, interconnected space. The outline of rooms and some measure of the earlier plan can be retrieved by the presence of downstands concealing steel joisting where walls have been removed. The upper floor is better preserved, though most rooms have been sub-divided to provide en-suite facilities.

5.12 In brief, the main entrance porch leads to a lobby/lounge with the bar set to the rear (Plate 10). Conventionally, the original stair would have occupied this position, though no trace now remains. To the north, a formerly separate room with a bay window preserves 20th century parquet flooring (Plate 11). To the rear, the open and mutilated stack survives but the wall has been knocked through to the rear room (Plate 12), from where access is given to the exterior via a surviving doorway. To the south of the reception hall, a large lounge was most likely subdivided into two rooms as it preserves two fireplaces, one now blocked entirely (Plate 13). Along the south wall tall windows originally overlooked the garden were latterly enclosed within the modern conservatory. They retain timber surrounds of 20th century date.

5.13 To the rear the modern staircase is a solid masonry structure, housed in a purpose-built staircase. It has a balustrade of modern design in oak and steel (Plate 14). The rear range, given access through a server and store, is entirely given over to a kitchen for the former restaurant. This is entirely modern.

5.14 At first floor level, a central corridor gives access to guest bedrooms, all now dressed in mediocre hotel-style with plain walls and veneered maple doors (Plate 15). To a certain extent, the proportions of original rooms were maintained by the presence of the chimney stacks. Individual rooms are not described as nothing of historic interest survives, though a few retain plain, 19th century skirting boards, as noted above. In a central room overlooking the front a single linen cupboard survives with its Victorian panelled door (Plate 16).

5.15 The attic floor is similarly laid out with transverse corridor and similarly refurbished, though nothing of historic interest is present or visible (Plate 17).

Outbuilding

5.16 To the north, the original coach-house and stable block is of contemporary date to the main range. This is constructed in like brick and slate (Plate 18). As noted above, historic maps show that it extended further east, but has clearly

been truncated and made good on its east gable. The west gable was most likely originally open-fronted but is now enclosed in 1970s brickwork and double garage doors of timber. It remains divided into two sections, the western half forming two garages divided by a timber and weather-boarded partition. The eastern half is entered via a door on the south, which is flanked by two windows, both with cambered arches.

5.17 The interior is well preserved but plain, with painted brick walls and an intermediate partition of weather-boarding of softwood (Plate 19). The south face preserves brackets for harnesses or saddles. A simple softwood roof sits above with a single purlin in each pitch (Plate 20). The former stable is now occupied by a single room latterly used for storage, with no trace of original fixtures and fittings. It has painted brick walls and a single exposed roof truss of queen-strut form. There is no fenestration on the north outer face.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Externally, the building was extended on several occasions to satisfy immediate functional needs and was given a veneer of modernity and comfort with plastic windows and a coat of masonry paint. However, these served to rob it of much intrinsic historic interest. Internally, the destruction of every Victorian feature was particularly zealous and thorough.

6.2 The underlying architecture remains through these substantial alterations. The building is an interesting example of the debased mid-Victorian Gothic style, which drew inspiration from the medieval manor house, with its tall proportions and sharp gables. Embellishments are present but used with restraint, reflecting the history of the building as part of the general architectural style of the Woodhall Estate. Though an 1839 tithe map depicts a building of similar size and shape on the site, the style of the architecture suggests that it was constructed in the 1850s or '60s in the yellow brick then fashionable.

6.3 Many of the Victorian out-buildings, including the brew-house appear to have survived within living memory. The late 19th century inventory is particularly interesting in populating these lost buildings and suggests their use, demonstrating the range, workings and organisation of a modest late Victorian hotel/public house, built to cater to the passing trade. The early 20th century photograph suggests that teas were offered, presumably to cater for greater occasional tourism in the form of cycling clubs and early motorised traffic.

6.4 The plan-form and layout can be reconstructed to a degree, and suggest the division of the building into distinct higher and lower status, demonstrating careful thought in its planning. The south elevation, benefitting from the best aspect and light, comprised the main reception rooms and better bedrooms above. There were (and remain) no attic dormers on this side, a mark of its status, and suggesting that the roof at this point was originally an unoccupied attic. The north, by contrast contained attic accommodation and overlooked the service yard.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Losses have occurred over the last twenty years, but value remains in the external architecture and appearance of the building. Opportunities exist for enhancement and sensitive treatment of the remaining features. The interior now reflects a flexible space, amenable to conversion and alteration without further loss of intrinsic historic interest.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The long-term deposition of the project archive will be with HALS (building recording) and Hertford Museum (archaeological evaluation). A full project archive will be prepared according to Historic England (MoRPHE) standards.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Lennon & Co Ltd for commissioning and funding the programme of historic building recording, in particular Mr Barry Lennon and Mr David Robins.

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Web resources

www.pubhistory.com

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
7584	TL 31379 18137	Cropmark of a round feature approx. 20m in diameter possibly representing the ploughed-down mound of a round barrow, although it looks more like a macula of unknown function than a ring ditch.
7593	TL 30297 16630	Cropmarks of a sub-circular enclosure approx. 22m in diameter representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow. Also a large circular feature on the east side of the enclosure.
Medieval		
1992	TL 30900 17640	'The earliest record of the manor of PATCHENDEN (Pachyndon, xv cent.) occurs in 1376, when it was held by Sir Walter Lee, kt, lord of the manor of Waterford Hall. It descended with that manor until 1564, when Sir John Boteler, kt, sold the manor of Waterford Hall, but retained Patchenden in his own hands. Sir John was lord also of the manor of Woodhall in Watton, and from this time Patchenden has descended with that manor. The present owner is Mr Abel Henry Smith. The site of the manor-house of Patchenden, and a farmhouse which bears this name, lie north of the church and west of the main road from Hertford to Stevenage shortly before it enters the parish of Watton at Stone'. The name is documented from 1287 as Pachendene, and means 'Paecca's valley'. The site of the manor house falls in a level area of orchard and there is no trace of the house. The present 'Patchendon' is a brick Victorian farmhouse. The 1881 OS map pinpoints what was thought to be the site of the medieval house, with 'Site of Manor House' in lettering denoting an antiquity north of the farm. In 1839 this was a small rectangular field and the house had already disappeared; see [11155] for wholesale changes carried out at the farm in the mid 19th century.
4357	TL 3119 1686	Mid 12th century church with later medieval alterations. Originally a three bay nave with narrower and shorter chancel. Restored and enlarged in 1874 at expense of Abel Smith.
4439	TL 312 170	Stapleford is a small village on the main road between Hertford and Watton-at-Stone, which runs up the west bank of the river Beane. Most of the village is on this road, but Church Lane leads east as a causeway across both the Stapleford Main Ditch and the river itself, to the 12th century parish church [4357] and a cluster of buildings on the east bank. The name means 'ford marked by a post or staple' <4>, evidently marking the river crossing, and is documented from the 12th century. It was always small. The 1839 tithe map shows this arrangement but very few buildings; the church and two houses (one of them the Rectory) on the east bank, and properties at intervals along 530m of the main road. These were surrounded by fields. The 1881 OS map shows little change, but more detail of what was evidently an estate village. At the north end of the village on the main road was the Woodhall Arms [30329] and brewery, and near the south end was Stapleford Place [15597]. Both of these were on the east side of the road. The only other properties were five rows of estate cottages with gardens, four on the west side of the road and one on the east south of Stapleford Place. In one of these at the north end was the post office. On the east side of the river in 1881 was the church, rectory, new village school, and a

		single house. No change is visible on the 1898 map. The land was part of the Abel Smith estate at Woodhall Park, Watton-at-Stone, which underwent major improvements in the mid 19th century. The railway [7281] did not reach Stapleford until 1924.
Post-medieval		
5178	TL 31142 16917	Road bridge, carrying the road to Bengoe over the Beane. Brick with wing walls on north side. Single arch span c1.8m. Stone coping. Width c4.2m. Top courses of brick on south side have been rebuilt, and stone capping has been replaced in parts by tasteful concrete. A modern metal and concrete pedestrian bridge has been added to the north side. This is the latest in a series of bridges, presumably at the original ford; Stapleford means 'ford marked by a post or staple'. 'Stapleford Bridge is so named in 1593' and is shown on the 1839 tithe map as a bridge for wheeled traffic, not just a footbridge at a ford.
7344	TL 3155 1855	18th century landscape park and woodland, c.200ha. and later 20th century garden of 1ha. Woodland along the north, south and east boundaries. Scattered mature trees in parkland and agricultural land. Developed from 16th century deer park [6708] c.1780 and was landscaped by William Malcolm. The river Beane was dammed to form a lake, the Broad Water, with a cascade, weir and sluice. Malcolm also planted boundaries and created a walled garden. In c.1958 a garden of 1ha. was laid out by Brenda Colvin. The park includes Malcolm's walled kitchen garden [18115], and lodges at the three gates. Terraces were added on the SW side of the house c.1862 for Abel Smith, aligned on a stone basin with fountain and the fine views. Essentially the park is in two parts, old and new. The old is the product of the 16th century deer park, and includes 'over 300 pollards established from waste and woodland... an outstanding example - the best thus far recorded in the country - of the 'cultivated grove' system of agriculture'. There are traces of a formal avenue and earthworks which surrounded the post-medieval house, and elements of an informal design begun c.1760 but never finished may also survive (for this earlier layout). The new park is that of William Malcolm, laid out in 1782-3 for the house built in the 1770s. His walled garden [18115] is outstanding, referred to by Loudon in his Encyclopaedia; Joseph Paxton was an apprentice here in 1818-21. The park wall and two lodges date to c.1840; ornamental farm buildings were demolished after 1945. The deer were killed during the war, and part of the park is arable. For Malcolm's bridge and cascade, see [18116]. For The Dell, 130m north of the house; there is no evidence that this was any kind of garden feature, and it is more likely to have been a borrow pit for the construction of drives and avenues in the park.
7591	TL 30299 16834	Cropmarks of a circular feature approx. 15m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down mound of a round barrow. But this mark is on the 1881 OS map as 'Old Chalk Pit', a roughly circular pit which by 1898 had been infilled.
11155	TL 3093 1758	Patchendon Farm is shown on the 1839 tithe map <1> as a post-medieval farmstead with substantial house at the north side of a sprawling irregular yard, with large barns and other buildings on the other three sides. The 1881 OS map shows wholesale alterations in the mid 19th century, with the house demolished and replaced by a new rectangular house to the south, and a compact new farmstead built in a new position to the east. It was not a model farm, but had a planned layout following the principles of late 19th century agricultural practice. Barns and other buildings lined three and a half sides of a compartmented yard. These buildings all survive. The given NGR is for the site of the older

		farmhouse, which itself replaced a medieval house [1992].
15597	TL 30990 16960	The farm buildings stand between the road and the river. The oldest part of the farmhouse is the kitchen block, a rebuilt 16th century open hall; the three-bay main range dates to the mid 18th century, two storeys and attics in red brick, possibly with some original timber framing surviving in the early wing. The adjacent farm buildings, recorded in advance of conversion to residential use, have the appearance of a 'model farm', but include two barns which date to the later 16th century. These are presumably contemporary with the house; one barn is slightly earlier than the other. They have both been shortened at the south end, one of a series of changes to the layout. A sales catalogue dated 1834 (when the farm was bought by Abel Smith of Woodhall Park) describe the assets as the 'farm house, farm and rick yards, barns, stabling, waggon lodge, cow-house, granary, suitable agricultural buildings and a garden'. Maps show what in the early 19th century there were other buildings in the farmyard, and the garden wall on the west side of the yard dates to the same period. In the later 19th century alterations were made and new buildings added for dairy farming; other expansion took place in the 20th century.
18817	TL 3183 1724	Southend Farm is shown on the 1839 tithe map as fairly compact post-medieval farmstead with barns and other buildings around the four sides of a broad rectangle, with the house at the NW. To the east was a large pond, and other irregularly shaped ponds lay to the south on either side of a separate barn. The farmstead is named South End on the later 19th century OS maps. By 1881 the barn to the south had been replaced by smaller buildings in different positions, and a pair of open-fronted shelters had been built in the centre of the yard. The 1898 and 1923 maps show little change. By 1973, when this was still 'South End', several large new buildings put up north and south of the farmstead. This broke up the post-medieval pattern and subsequently several of the original farm buildings were demolished. Some remnants and footings survive, as do two of the ponds. The farmstead may have medieval origins, as the hamlet of South End (it lies at the south end of Sacombe parish). A Geoffrey Bysouthe is documented in the parish in 1307, and the maps suggest a triangular area of common land with later encroachment, typical of the many Ends and Greens in the county. It is shown as South End on the 1766 map, but by then with perhaps no more than the farm itself.
30329	TL 31045 17235	The Woodhall Arms is shown on the 1839 tithe map at the north end of the hamlet of Stapleford on the road between Hertford and Watton-at-Stone; the land was part of the Woodhall Park estate at Watton. It was a substantial building between the high road and the Stapleford Main Ditch, with several outbuildings. On the 1881 OS map it is named the Woodhall Arms PH and also 'Brewery', the brewery apparently being within outbuildings on the bank of the stream. No change is shown on the 1898 map. The main building and some of the outbuildings survive.
31338	TL 31434 17753	Buildings shown here on the 1840 tithe map appear to be cottages with small plots. They stood on the east bank of the river Beane in a isolated position, but 150m downstream from a complex of larger buildings [31339] approached via a local lane from the south. By 1881 all the buildings had gone apart from a half-H structure on the riverbank at the given NGR. This is named Mill End on the 1881 map. On the 1898 OS map it is shown within a network of footpaths from all directions, including a path from with Woodhall Park to the north. It survived until after 1923.
31339	TL 31532 17910	One large and two smaller buildings are shown here on the 1840

		tithe map, at the end of a long trackway leading from the south. The buildings stood beside the river Beane, 150m NE of a group of possible cottages [31338]. By 1881 both groups of buildings had disappeared apart from a single structure in each. As this surviving building in the southern group is named Mill End on the 1881 map (a name which presumably applied to all the cottages here) it is possible that the group at the end of the trackway were the remains of a watermill. Its site appears to have been taken into the boundary of Woodhall Park [7344]. The 1881 map shows a weir and sluice here, and one of the smaller buildings. This survived until after 1923.
Modern		
7281	TL 3091 1680	Former railway station. Line from Hertford North opened 1924 with only a light service from Hertford to Langley Junction. Station closed 10/9/39 due to the war, and in 1955 it still consisted of 2 platforms, a goods siding and a signal box.
Undated		
7585	TL 31258 18096	Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches approx. 15m apart and 25-30m long, running more or less north-south.
7413	TL 3112 1636	Cropmark of a discontinuous linear ditch, orientated SW-NE, and approximately 150m long, centred on the given NGR just east of the railway line. See also [7599]. A ring ditch is also visible.
4557	TL 319 176	Cropmarks of linear ditches.
7592	TL 30366 16791	Cropmarks of a large, discontinuous polygonal enclosure approx. 60m by 120m in size. May be the same enclosure as [4542].
7594	TL 30371 16623	Cropmarks of a cluster of seven maculae, centered approximately at the given NGR.
7595	TL 30320 16553	Cropmarks of a linear ditch approx. 30m long, and a cluster of six maculae to the east of the ditch.
7602	TL 31992 16923	Cropmarks of discontinuous parallel linear ditches approx. 40m in length <1>. Probably represent the remains of a trackway.
7605	TL 31978 17038	Cropmarks of two perpendicular linear ditches and a single linear ditch, probably representing former field boundaries. These may be those shown on the tithe maps as extant field boundaries behind the rear boundary of a plot containing a pair of cottages. By c.1880 the cottages had been rebuilt and the two linear field boundaries behind their plot removed. But the cropmarks do not correspond entirely with this layout.
16937	TL 3125 1733	Cropmarks on the west bank of the river Beane appear to show a small enclosure, ditches, and possible drains or other water management.
18419	TL 3035 1706	Fragmentary cropmarks of buried pits and ditches west of the trackway leading into Kitchencroft and Valentine Springs.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1839	Stapleford tithe map	3	-	HALS
1880	First Ed. Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.2	4	25": 1 mile	HALS
1898	Second Ed. Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.2	5	25": 1 mile	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.2	6	25": 1 mile	HALS
1973	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL 3017-3117	7	1:2500	HALS

Documents consulted:

(all accessed 19th September 2017)

DE/AS/3010- 1893 agreement for letting between Abel Smith of Woodhall Park and Thomas Stockbridge of Walkern

DE/AS/3011- 1893 memorandum of agreement between Abel Smith of Woodhall Park and Thomas Stockbridge of Walkern

DE/AS/3012- 1897 memorandum of agreement between Abel Smith of Woodhall Park and McMullen & Sons

DE/AS/3013- 1893/7 inventory of the Woodhall Arms

DE/L/4150- agreement of sale between Colonel Abel Henry Smith and The County of Hertford land to the north of the Woodhall Arms

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity (A.R.P)
31	Abel Smith Esq.	Henry Pallett	Lower broom field	Arable	3. 3. 11
32	Abel Smith Esq.	Henry Pallett	Gravel pit field	Arable	8. 1. 6
41	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Jackson	Meadow adjoining	Pasture	10. 2. 3
42	Abel Smith Esq.	Henry Pallett	Mill stone field	Arable	6. 0. 39
43	Abel Smith Esq.	Henry Pallett	Lower broom field	Arable	2. 0. 10
44	Abel Smith Esq.	In Hand	Broom field wood	Wood	3. 0. 36
50	Abel Smith Esq.	Charles Wood	Middle kitchen croft	Arable	4. 2. 31
51	Abel Smith Esq.	Charles Wood	Lower kitchen croft	Arable	5. 3. 4
52	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Neale	Open close	Arable	7. 2. 28
53	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Neale	Garden	Arable	" . 3. 22
54	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Neale	Jackson mead	Meadow	3. 2. 24
55	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Neale	Home close	Meadow	1. 0. 39
56	Abel Smith Esq.	Joseph Neale	Mitchel mead	Meadow	3. 1. 39
57	Abel Smith Esq.	Mrs Barr & others	Cottage & garden	-	1. 0. 22
58	Abel Smith Esq.	Charles Wood	Garden	Arable	" . 1. 25
59	Abel Smith Esq.	Charles Wood	Home mead	Meadow	" . 3. 11
60	Abel Smith Esq.	Charles Wood	Mead	Meadow	4. 1. 22

APPENDIX 4 INVENTORY OF 1893/7

The following is the transcript of an inventory for the Woodhall Arms accessed from HALS (Ref. DE/AS/3013), which was originally written in 1893 and amended in 1897 when passing onto new tenants. **BLACK** text is the original and **GREY** text was removed during the 1897 re-survey.

Inventory of:
Fixed Brewery Plant, Rolling Stock, Fixtures & Fittings at The "Woodhall Arms"
Stapleford sold to Abel Smith Esq. MP
8th November 1893

R & A. G. Thorowgood
Auctioneers, Valuers & Ware
4 Fore Street, Hertford

No. 1 Bedroom on Landing

4ft Deal painted shelf over door on bracket.
Deal chimney board

Right Hand Front Bedroom No. 2

Romford stove as fixed with reeded coverings & extra cheeks
Crank, wire & full to bell
2. Brass hooks on doors
2. Roller blinds with racks & pulleys

Bedroom No. 3

22" Romford stove as fixed with reeded iron coverings
Iron cloak pin
Roller blind racks & pulley
Crank, wire & pull to bell

Further Front Bedroom No. 4

Cottage grate as fixed
2. Roller blinds, racks & pulley
Cranks, wires & pull to bell
2. Brass pins on door

Small Bedroom No. 5 (adjoining)

Blind racks & pulley
3. Hooks on door

Further Bedroom No. 6

Roller blind, racks & pulley
The Romford stove as fixed
Hook on door
Cranks & wires to bell

W. C.

Brass hook

Pull to water tank

Dining Room

2. Roller blinds, racks & pulleys
Cottage grate with reeded sides
Lower bell pull with cranks & wires

Front Parlour

4. Roller blinds, racks & pulleys
4. Perforated window blinds
Cottage grate as fixed with reeded sides and plates
Lower bell pull

Passage

6ft 2" Grained hat rail with 6 pegs
Panelled door as hung
7 Spring bells on carriages

Taproom

4ft range with oven, fall bar & trivet
3 Roller blinds, racks & pulleys
4. Wire window blinds

Pantry

8ft 6" Deal shelf on brackets
The guard wire to window & 4 iron guard bars

Dairy

Deal shelf as fixed on wood brackets

Scullery

Grate as fixed

Smoke Room

Cottage grate with reeded side
Lower bell pull cranks & wires
3ft Grained & varnished hat rail with 5 iron pegs
Roller blind racks & pulley
2. Perforated wire blinds

Bar Parlour

4ft Oven & boiler range with trivet, cistern & pipe to supply boiler
7ft Deal painted dresser with 3 drawers & 2 enclosures under fitted with 3
plate shelves
4 motion beer engine with brass & china pulley, metal sink & cupboard
under with surface pipes
Metal drainer
Metal drip dish
The fitting up of painted, grained & glass cupboard with serving counter &
3 drawer enclosure under

The shelving as fixed round as above
The rails & hooks for measures

Front of house:

The painted in-occupation board, lettered
Stout painted deal water trough on 9" buck picks
The iron scroll frame & sign post

Outside

Bricks, burrs & roots to form fernery
4 Rose trees side of house
About 3 dog laurel bushes
Brick dog kennel

Coach house

Stove as fixed & piping
The packing round Coach house
11 Harness pegs

Stable No. 1

The partition to form horse box with gate enclosure to separate partition to
form two stalls
2 Harness pegs

Further stable

Painted & lettered sign brand

Field

The fencing from garden to other side of stream

Back yard

The erection of pig sty
The fencing round, rick yard with barbed wire

Brewhouse

Pair of pulleys
34" Copper as fixed with iron brickwork & wood cover
The boarded enclosure round W.C & lean-to with galvanized roof
Slate grain cistern 4' x 3' 3"
Nearly new 160 gallon brewing copper on stout brickwork, with iron
furnace, soot doors, brass cock & cover
Work pump with 12ft piping
The plank stage to copper on iron brackets & supports
10 Tread ladders
Furness rake, hoe shovel
Cooper's hammers
The boarded stage to brewery on girders, joists, and supports
Deal hop square with shoot from copper
Cooler 11' 6" x 5' 8" on supports (new)
Cooler 14' x 5' 8" on supports

Cooler 11' x 5' 8" nearly new

3 Quarter iron bound mask tab with false iron bottom, unions, tap & wood cover

Two mask rods

Thermometer

Quantity of index rubber hose with junctions

The stout of barrel working square on support

3" lift pump & 50ft of lead piping to well

The copper refrigerator as fixed complete

14ft of 2" lead piping pump to refrigerator with stop cock

40ft of 1½" lead supply piping from working square to cellar opposite with brass tap

12 Tread ladder

19 Tread ladder

2 long deal beer & hooks

2 Tin filling cans

Beer stallion

Hoop driver & hammer

2 Bung augers

4 Iron brands

Pulley chain & ropes

Liquor measure

Galvanized pail

2 iron bound funnels

Yeast hoe & spoon

Iron furnace

Beer stand

3 Tread steps

4 Tin cans

Refrigerator cane

Syphon

Thermometer

4 Stencil plates

2 Iron bound open tubs

12 Iron bound hogshead beer casks

12 Barrels

19 Kilderkins

32 Firkins

3 Gauges

Saccharometer in case

2 Saccharometer in case

Wood Shed

Nest of sitting boxes

2 Bundles of 1½" barrel hooping

Cellar

12 Iron bound butts

Iron bound tub

10 Stout deal cask stands

Pair of pulleys
Coopers hammer
6-Tread ladder
Mallet
7 Brass taps
Spanner
2 Gimlets
About 12yds of indixrubber piping with connection
Bundle of galvanized wire
2 Paraffin filling cans
1 Funnel & 2 oil cans

Garden

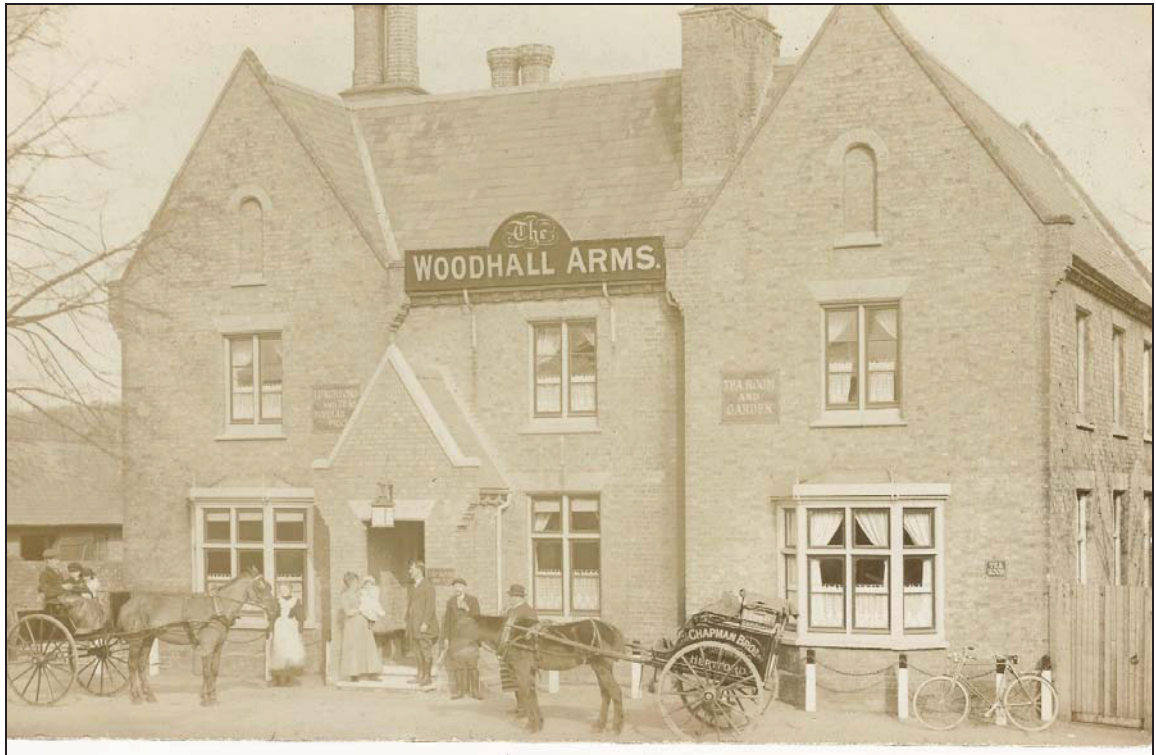
Deal painted erection of arbour with seat
Strawberry bed
Asparagus bed
Currant trees
Gooseberry trees
Raspberry canes
Burrs to form fernery
Rose trees
Quantity of winter stuff as planted

Examined by Thomas Stockbridge 28th Nov. 1893

Received of Abel Smith Esq. MP

The sum of Two Hundred Pounds being the agreed amount for the value of The
Fixtures, Brewery Plat & commentated in The Foregoing Inventory

APPENDIX 5 HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Above: Postcard, private collection, of the public house c. early 20th century, the two plaques on the gable ends read: 'Luncheons and Teas, Popular Prices' (left) and 'Tea Room and Garden' (right).



Above: Photograph probably dating from the late 20th century, showing the original form of the windows before the construction of the conservatory.

APPENDIX 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Woodhall Arms PH, 17 High Road, Stapleford					NGR: TL 3104 1723		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: AS1903				Project Number: 7259			
Date of Work: 13 th & 15 th September 2017				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
13 th April 2017	Yes			12 th July 2017	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (7 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 6 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings		Printouts of Data			Digital Data		
In report					Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos		
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5462		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	5-10	Yes	Yes	1	10 -18	Yes
2	120mm	1- 8	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

APPENDIX 7 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Woodhall Arms PH, 17 High Road, Stapleford, Herts
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Stapleford	Parish: Stapleford
Planning application reference:	EHDC Approval Ref. 3/17/0552/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Lennon & Co Ltd
Nature of application:	Conversion to residential and construction of new dwellings
Present land use:	Former public house
Size of application area: c.2500m ²	Size of area investigated c.360m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3104 1723
Site Code:	AS 1903
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic Building Recording
Date of work:	September 2017
Location of finds/Curating museum:	HALS
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the former Woodhall Arms public house, 17 High Road, Stapleford (NGR: TL 3104 1723). The recording was required to fulfil a planning condition (Number 2) attached to approval for the conversion of the restaurant/pub/hotel to three dwellings and the construction of four dwellings, demolition of outbuildings, construction of a new cart-lodge, new vehicular accesses from High Road, associated off-street parking, garden amenity space, landscaping and associated development (EHDC Approval Ref. 3/17/0552/FUL).</p> <p>The building was a purpose-built, mid-Victorian hotel and public house which was constructed by the local estate in a style common to other buildings in the vicinity. Its architecture is consistent with an early to mid-Victorian date. Analysis found the building to have been altered externally with many additions to the rear and the replacement of its original windows throughout. The interior was found to have been extensively reconfigured and sterilised entirely of features of historic interest.</p> <p>Cartographic sources reveal the hotel was once serviced by an extensive arrangement of outbuildings which included a brew-house, though only the former coach-house and stable survives. This has been converted into a garage and store.</p>
Author of summary: Wilson, L.	Date of Summary: October 2017

PLATES



Plate 1 West elevation of the hotel, taken from the south-west (DP 001)



Plate 2 Hotel's secondary entrance porch, taken from the west (DP 032)



Plate 3 South elevation of the hotel, taken from the south (DP 008)



Plate 4 North elevation of the hotel, taken from the north-east (DP 004)



Plate 5 East elevation of the hotel, taken from the east (DP 006)



Plate 6 Detail of brickwork to the rear of the hotel, showing the raising of this previously single-storey extension, taken from the west (DP 024)



Plate 7 View of kitchen block from a first floor window in the hotel, taken from the north-west (DP 104)



Plate 8 Partial view of the hotel's south elevation, taken from the south (DP 027)



Plate 9 View of kitchen yard from a first floor window in the hotel, taken from the west (DP 105)



Plate 10 Internal view of the hotel bar, taken from the west (DP 050)



Plate 11 Internal view of the hotel front lounge, taken from the south-east (DP 052)



Plate 12 Internal view of the hotel's rear lounge, taken from the south-west (DP 054)



Plate 13 Internal view of the hotel's restaurant, taken from the north-west (DP 037)



Plate 14 Staircase in the hotel, taken from the south-west (DP_068)



Plate 15 Room 5 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the east (DP 084)



Plate 16 Cupboard in room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north (DP 079)



Plate 17 Room 10 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the north-east (DP 093)



Plate 18 External view of the outbuilding, taken from the south-west (DP 003)



Plate 19 Weather-boarding in the interior of the outbuilding, taken from the south-west (DP 101)



Plate 20 Internal view of the outbuilding, taken from the west (DP 100)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

West elevation of the hotel, taken from the south-west.



DP 2

West elevation of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 3

External view of the outbuilding, taken from the south-west.



DP 4

North elevation of the hotel, taken from the north-east.



DP 5

External view of the outbuilding, taken from the south-east.



DP 6

East elevation of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 7

South elevation of the hotel, taken from the south-east.



DP 8

South elevation of the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 9

Gable end of the hotel's south cross-wing, taken from the west.



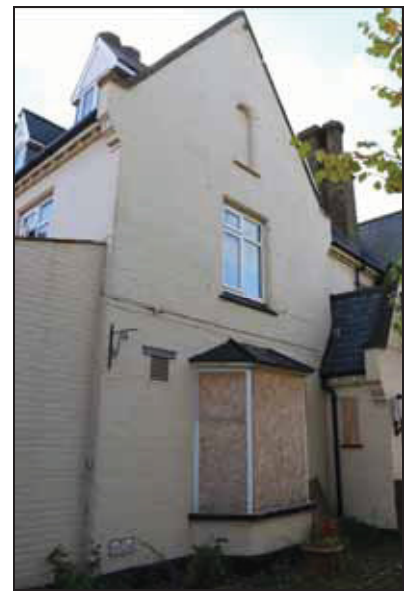
DP 10

Entrance porch to the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 11

View of one of the hotel's chimney stacks, taken from the north-west.



DP 12

Gable end of the hotel's north cross-wing, taken from the west.



DP 13

Detail of brickwork finishes on the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 14

Detail of brickwork to the west elevation of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 15

Detail of brickwork to the WC outshut of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 16

West face of WC push-out to the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 17

West elevation of the outbuilding, taken from the west.



DP 18

Detail of brickwork to the west gable end of the outbuilding, taken from the west.



DP 19

External view of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 20

Detail of brickwork to the north face of the WC outshut, taken from the north.



DP 21

Detail of brickwork to the side of the outbuilding, taken from the south.



DP 22

East gable end of the outbuilding, taken from the south-east.



DP 23

Detail of brickwork to the rear of the WC outshut, taken from the west.



DP 24

Detail of brickwork to the rear of the hotel, showing the raising of this previously single-storey extension, taken from the west.



DP 25

Detail of brickwork to the rear of the hotel, showing infill between the stair turret and the kitchen block, taken from the north.



DP 26

Deck area along the south elevation of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 27

Partial view of the hotel's south elevation, taken from the south.



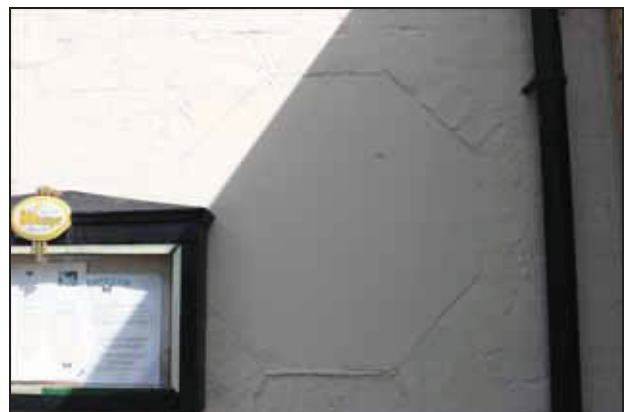
DP 28

Detail of brickwork along the south elevation of the hotel, taken from the south.



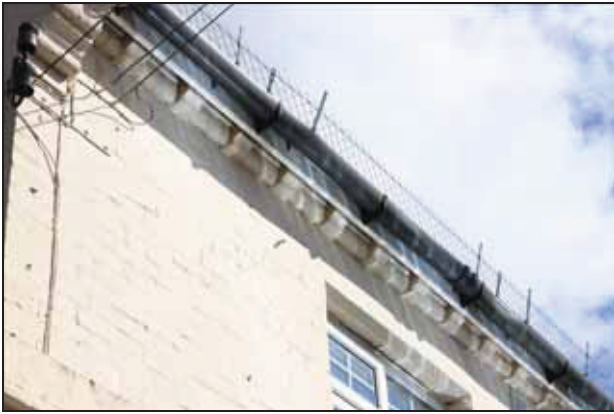
DP 29

Partial view of the hotel's south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 30

Blocked octagonal window to the hotel's secondary entrance porch, taken from the south.



DP 31

Detail of brickwork cornice to the hotel, taken from the south-west.



DP 32

Hotel's secondary entrance porch, taken from the west.



DP 33

Internal view of the hotel's conservatory, taken from the north-west.



DP 34

Internal view of the hotel's conservatory, taken from the south-east.



DP 35

Formerly external, now internal, window in the hotel's conservatory, taken from the south.



DP 36

Internal view of the hotel's restaurant, taken from the south-east.



DP 37

Internal view of the hotel's restaurant, taken from the north-west.



DP 38

Fireplace in the hotel's restaurant, taken from the south.



DP 39

Lower panelling in the hotel's restaurant, taken from the north.



DP 40

Internal view of the hotel's secondary entrance porch, taken from the north-east.



DP 41

Internal view of the hotel's secondary entrance porch, taken from the north.



DP 42

Corridor in the hotel connecting the restaurant with the preparation area, taken from the west.



DP 43

Store cupboard in the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 44

Female staff WC in the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 45

Male staff WC in the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 46

Food preparation area in the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 47

Internal view of the food preparation area in the hotel, taken from the south-east.



DP 48

Internal view of the hotel's kitchen, taken from the south-west.



DP 49

External door in the corridor to the rear of the hotel restaurant, taken from the north.



DP 50

Internal view of the hotel bar, taken from the west.



DP 51

Internal view of the hotel front bar area, taken from the east.



DP 52

Internal view of the hotel front lounge, taken from the south-east.



DP 53

Fireplace in the hotel's front lounge, taken from the south-west.



DP 54

Internal view of the hotel's rear lounge, taken from the south-west.



DP 55

Fireplace in the hotel's rear lounge, taken from the south-west.



DP 56

View of the hotel's rear bar area, taken from the north-west.



DP 57

View of the hotel's rear bar area, taken from the north.



DP 58

Internal window in the hotel's rear bar area, taken from the south-west.



DP 59

View of the hotel's rear bar area, taken from the north-east.



DP 60

View of the interior of the hotel's WC outshut, taken from the south.



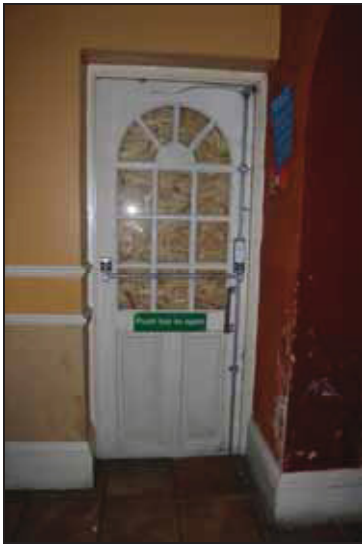
DP 61

View of the interior of the hotel's WC outshut, taken from the south.



DP 62

View of the interior of the hotel's WC outshut, taken from the south.



DP 63

External door in the hotel's rear lounge, taken from the south.



DP 64

Fireplace in the hotel's rear lounge, taken from the west.



DP 65

External door in the hotel's ground floor office area, taken from the west.



DP 66

External door from the stair turret in the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 67

Corridor from the stair turret to the hotel's first floor, taken from the east.



DP 68

Staircase in the hotel, taken from the south-west.



DP 69

Office on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 70

Kitchen block from a first floor window in the hotel, taken from the south-west.



DP 71

Room 2 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 72

Room 2 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 73

Exposed floorboards in room 2 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 74

Room 3 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 75

Interior of cupboard in room 3 of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 76

Room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 77

Room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 78

Latch on cupboard in room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 79

Cupboard in room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



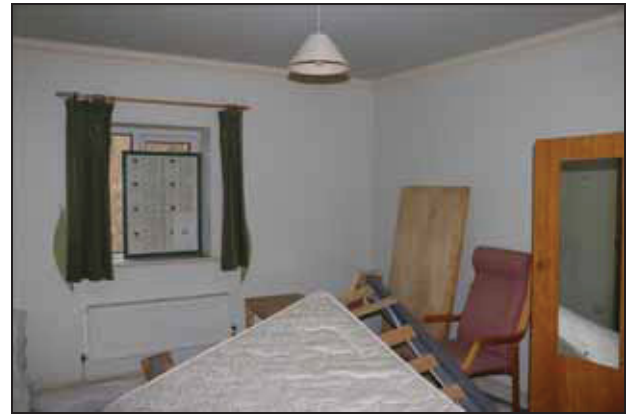
DP 80

Cupboard in room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 81

Interior of cupboard in room 4 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 82

Room 8 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 83

Interior of cupboard in the first floor corridor of the hotel, taken from the south-west.



DP 84

Room 5 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 85

Room 8 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 86

Exposed floor joists in room 8 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 87

Room 6 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the south-west.



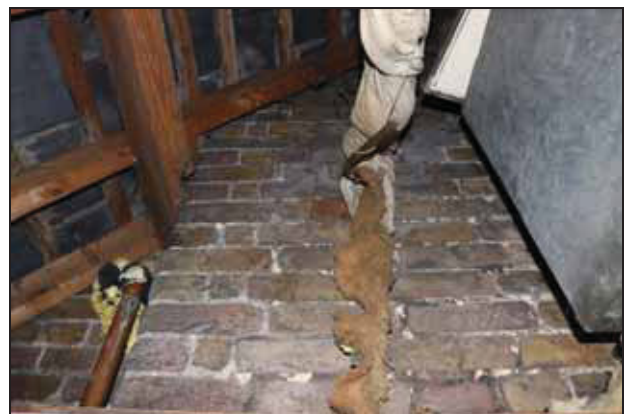
DP 88

Room 6 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the east.



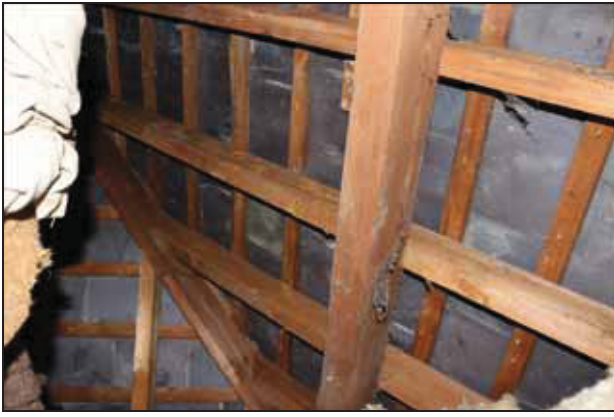
DP 89

Room 7 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 90

View into roof hatch in room 7 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 91

View into roof hatch in room 7 on the first floor of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 92

Room 9 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the north-west.



DP 93

Room 10 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the north-east.



DP 94

Room 11 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the east.



DP 95

Bathroom to room 11 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the north.



DP 96

Room 14 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the west.



DP 97

Room 12 on the second floor of the hotel, taken from the south-east.



DP 98

View of Woodhall Park from a second floor window in the hotel, taken from the south.



DP 99

Panelling in the hotel's main entrance porch, taken from the north-west.



DP 100

Internal view of the outbuilding, taken from the west.



DP 101

Weather-boarding in the interior of the outbuilding, taken from the south-west.



DP 102

Baltic timber mark on the wall-plate and rafter of the outbuilding's roof, taken from the north.



DP 103

Internal view of the outbuilding, taken from the west.



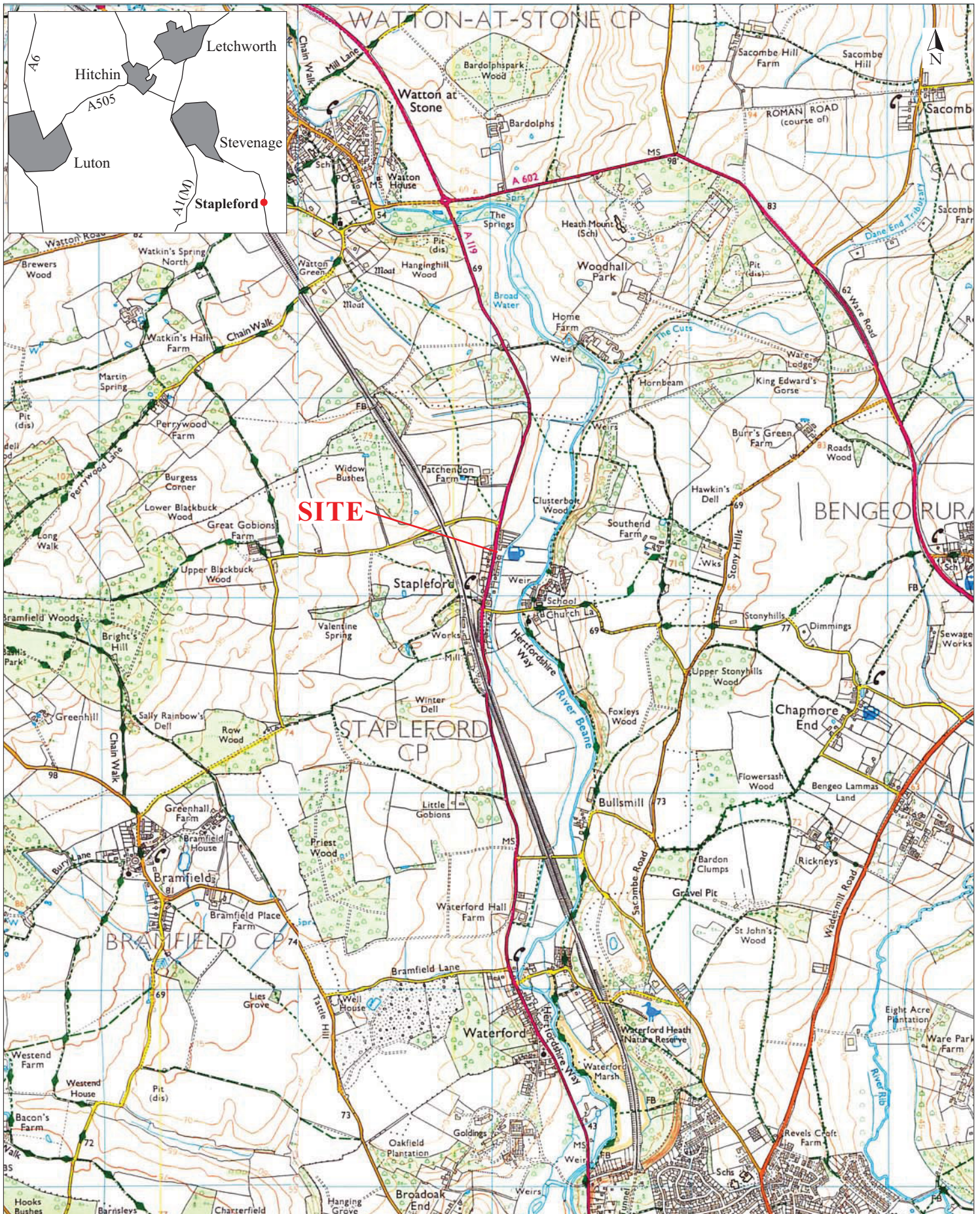
DP 104

View of kitchen block from a first floor window in the hotel, taken from the north-west.



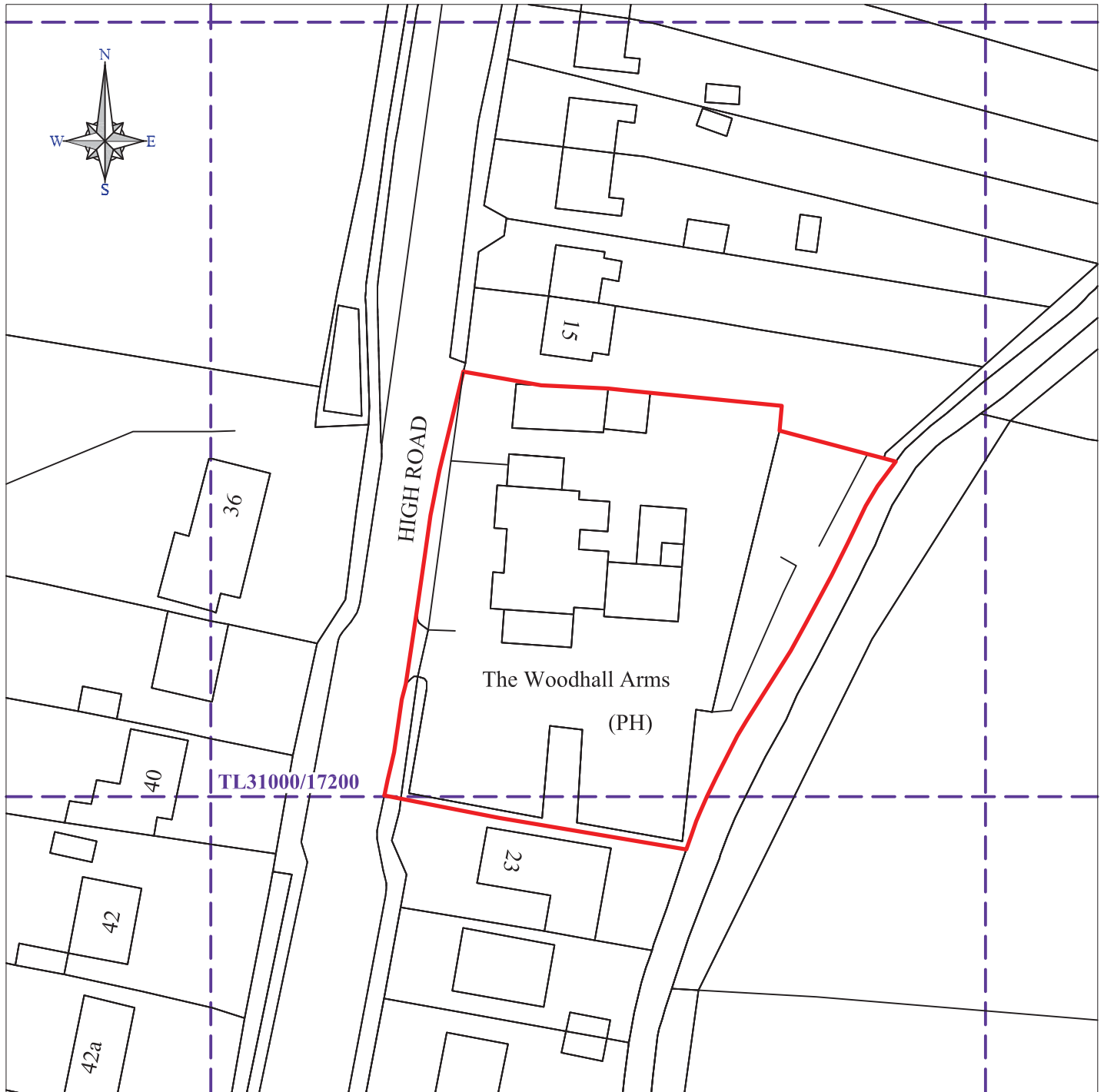
DP 105

View of kitchen yard from a first floor window in the hotel, taken from the west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



0 50m

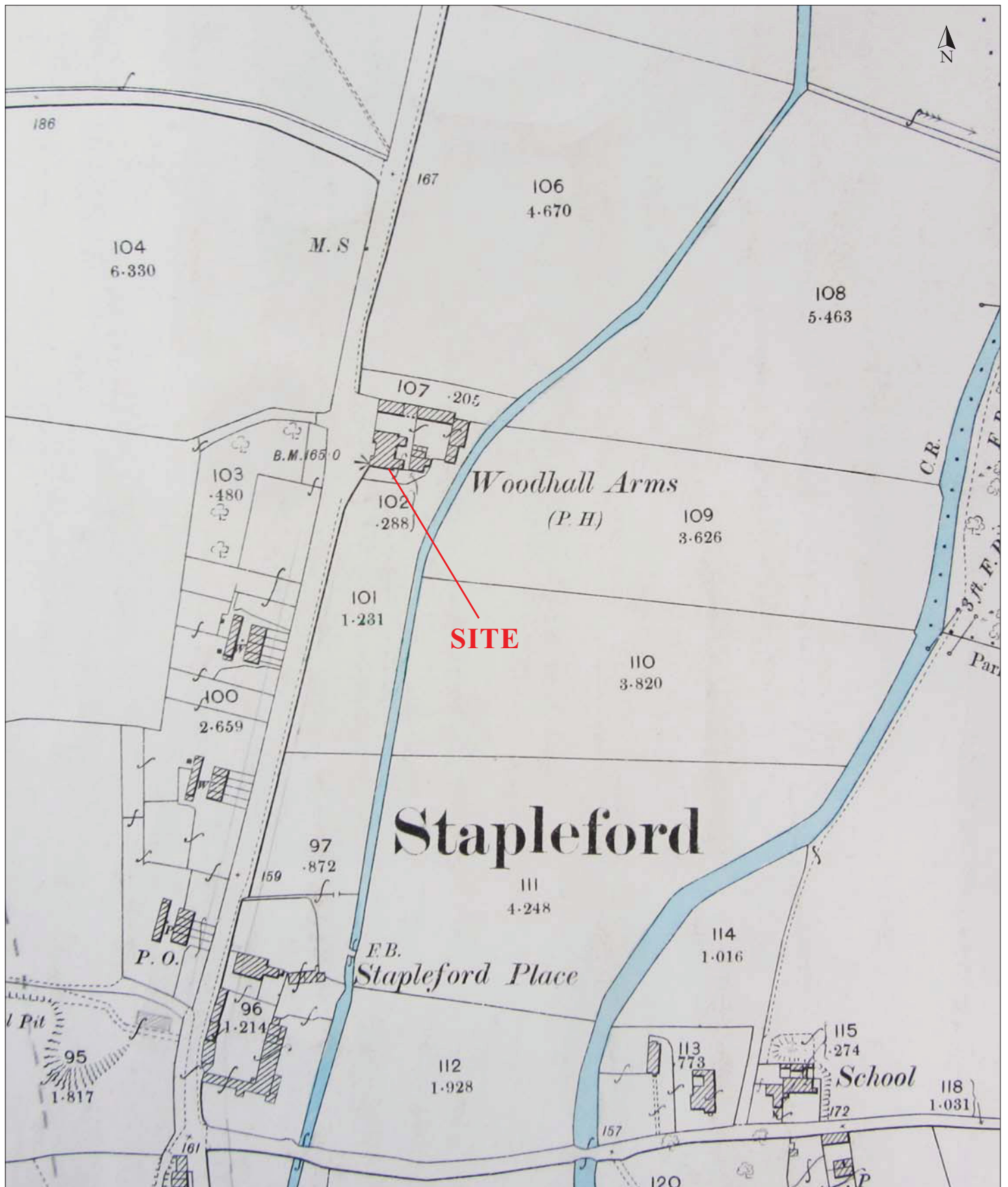
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



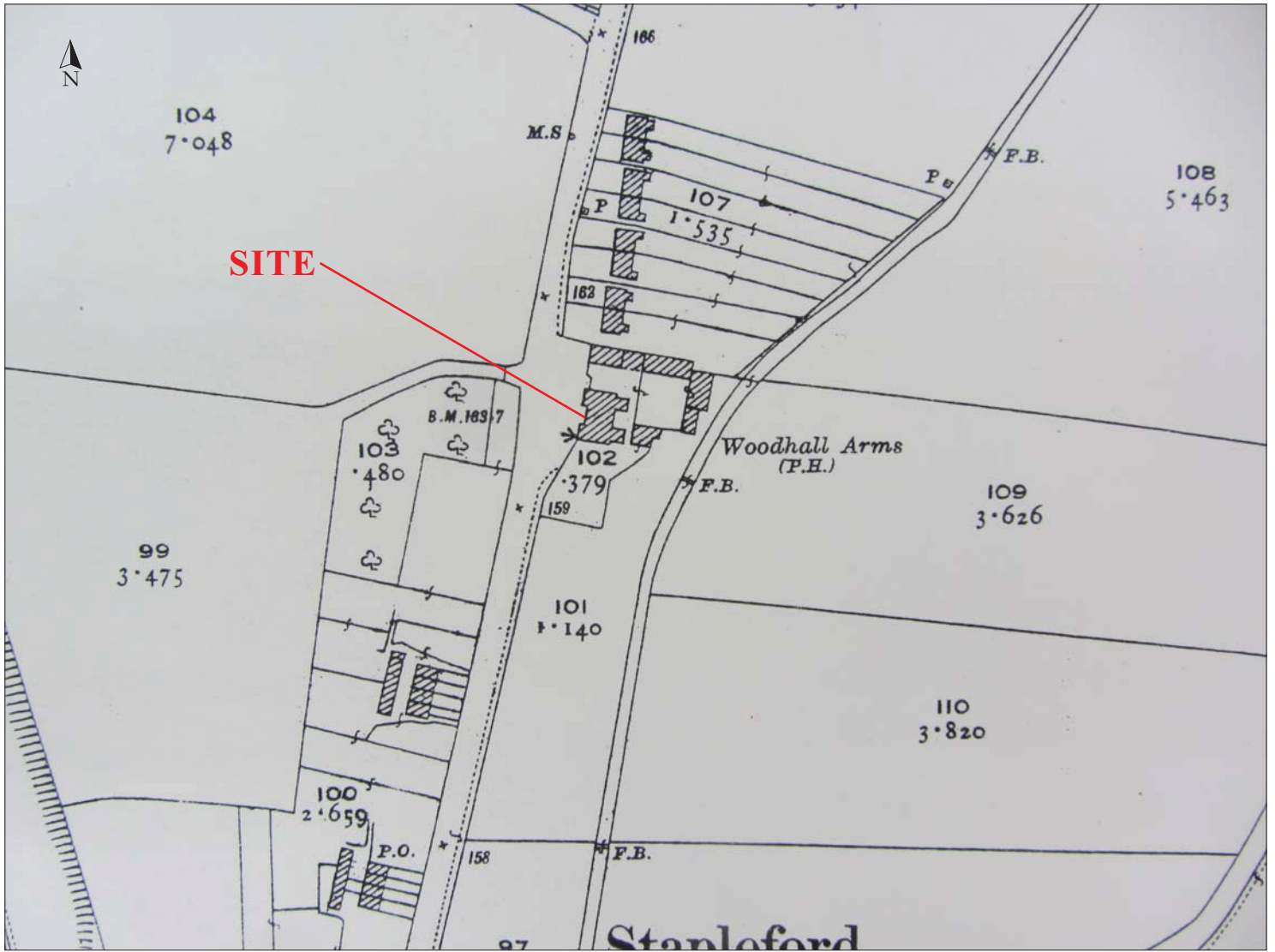
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Tithe map, 1839
Not to scale
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



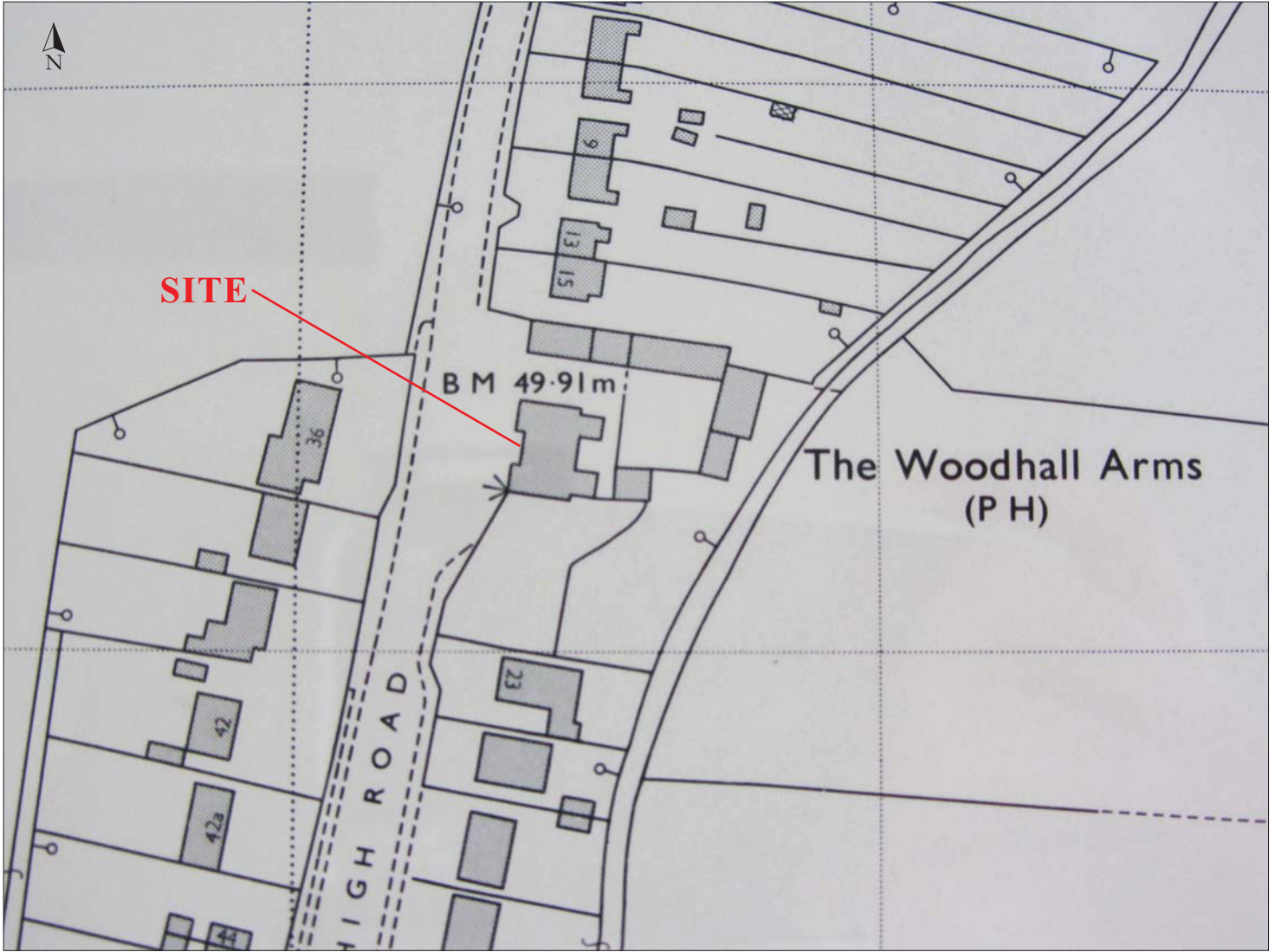
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1880
Not to scale
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



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Fig. 5 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)

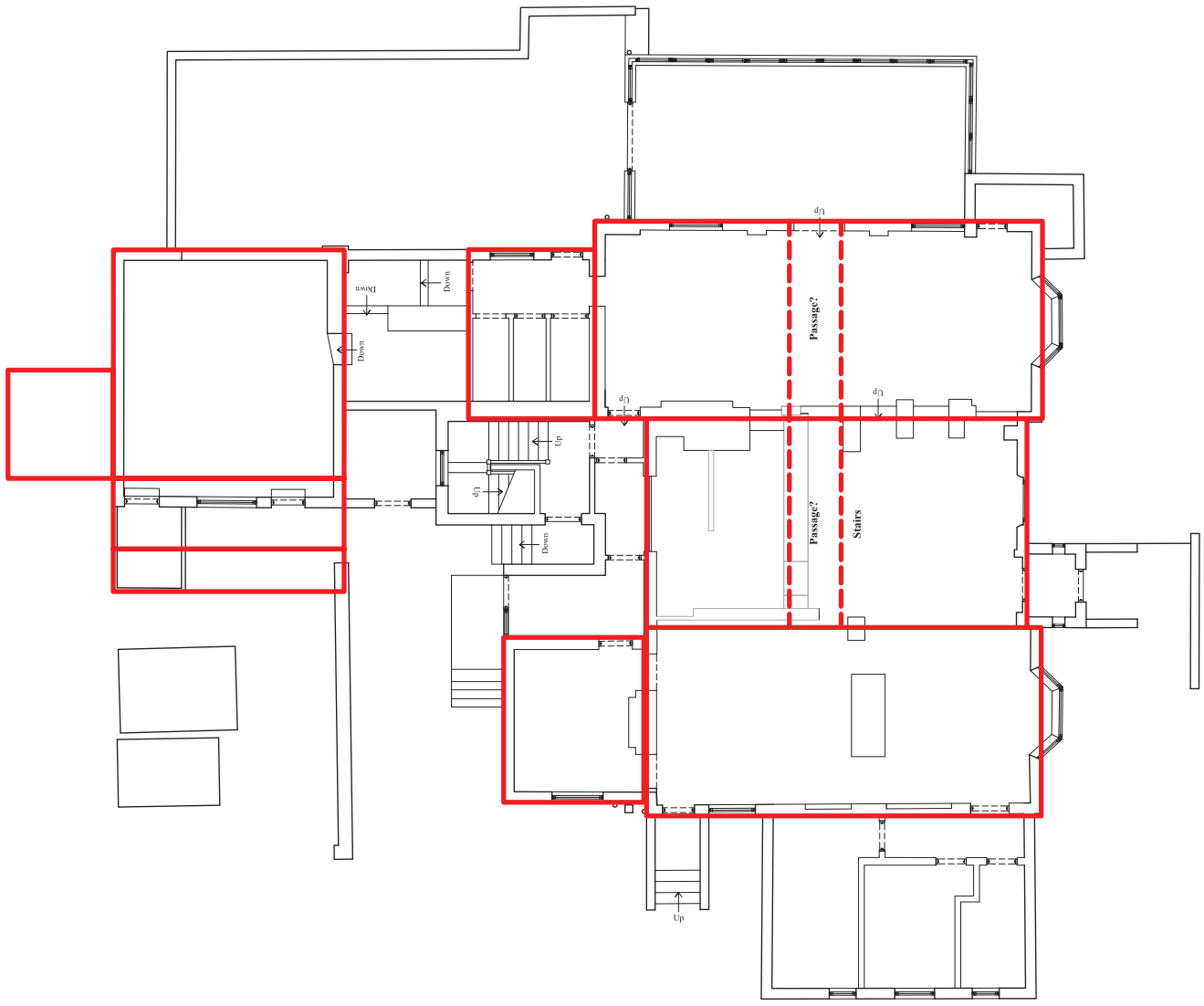


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Fig. 6 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1973
Not to scale
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



- Likely room divisions
- - - Possible room divisions







- Photographic location
- Photographic location in roof space

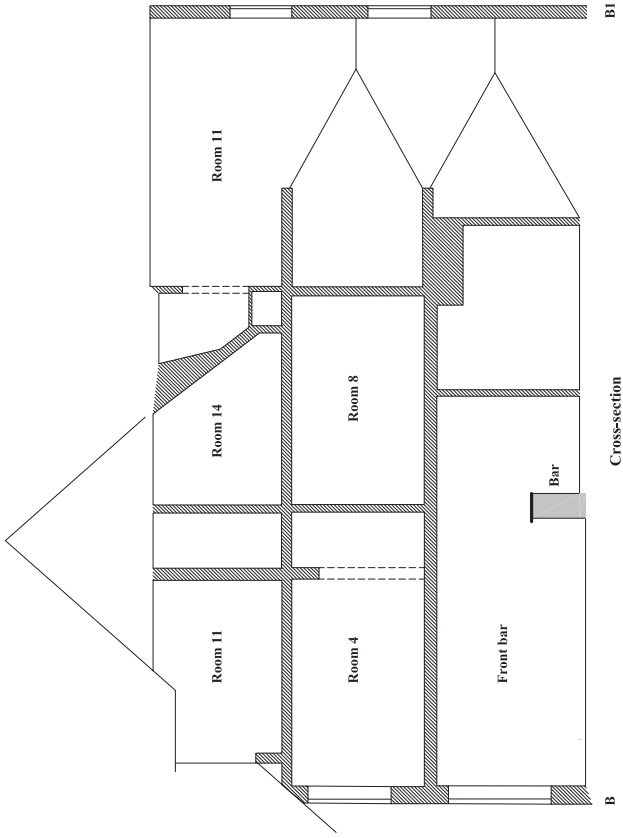
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 First floor plan
Scale 1:100 at A4
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



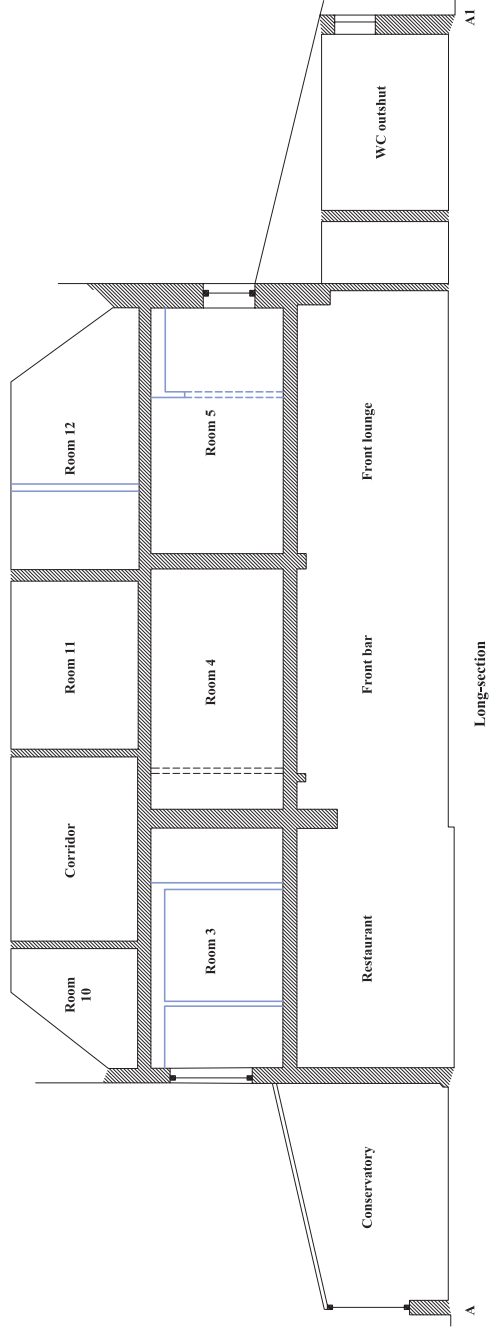
—▶ Photographic location



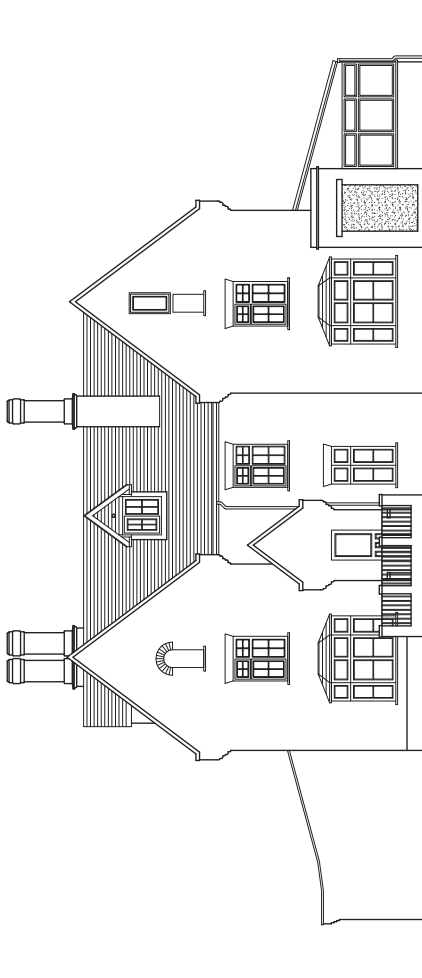
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 11 Second floor plan
Scale 1:100 at A4
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



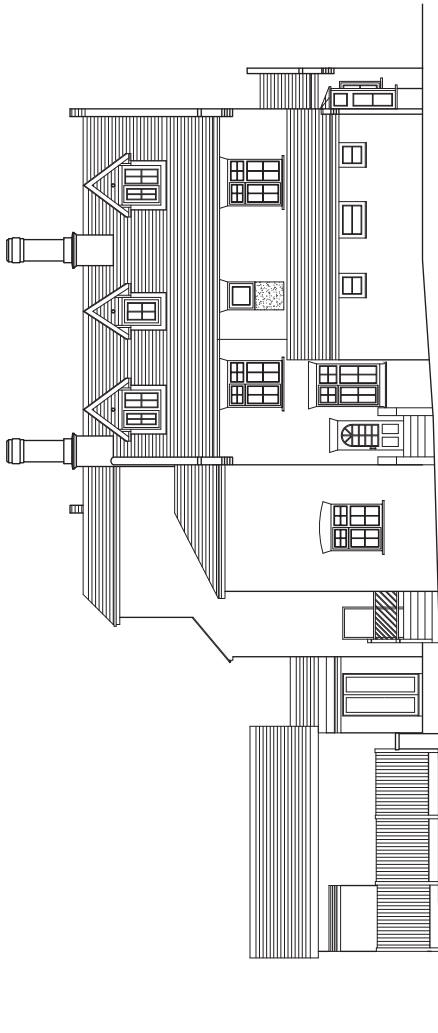
Modern partition walls for
en suite bathrooms



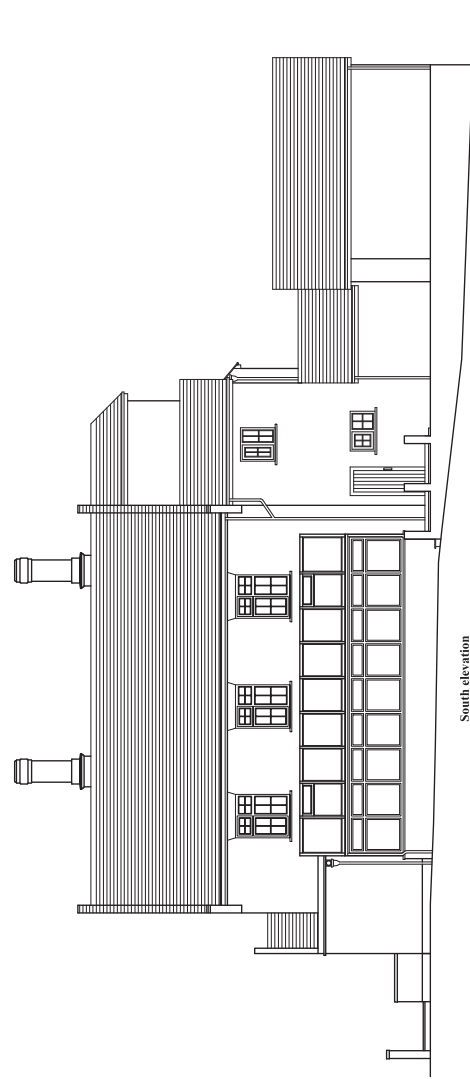
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Sections
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



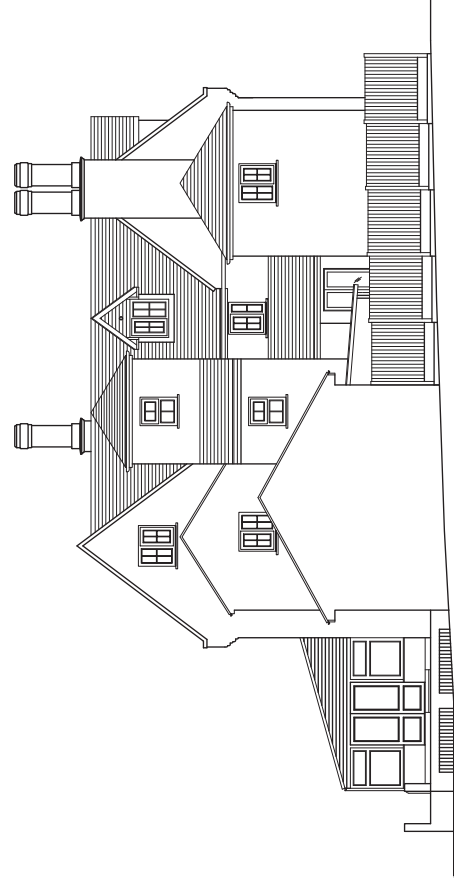
West elevation



North elevation



South elevation

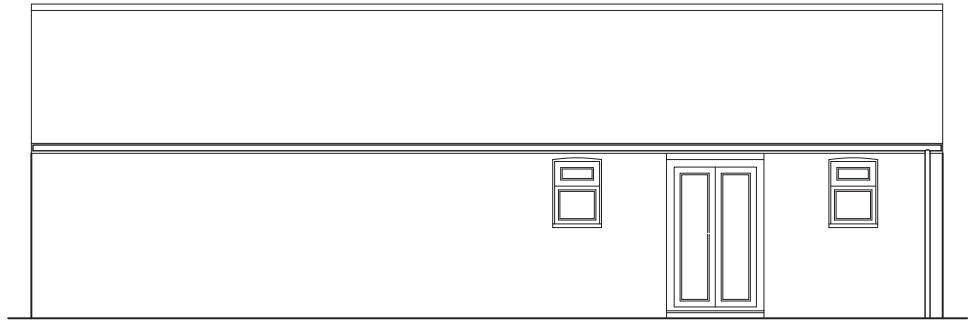
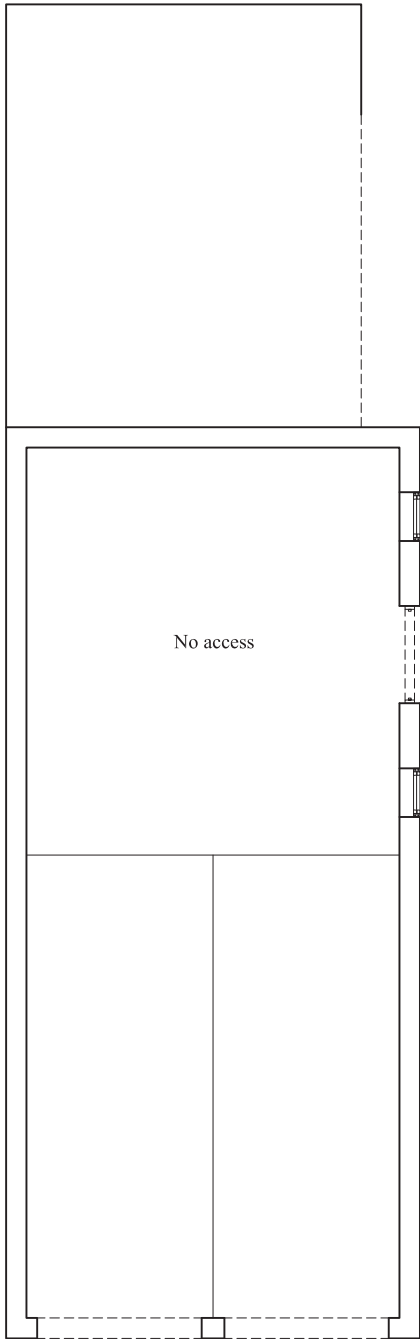


East elevation

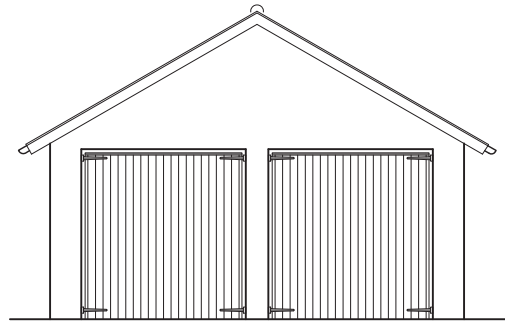


Blocked aperture

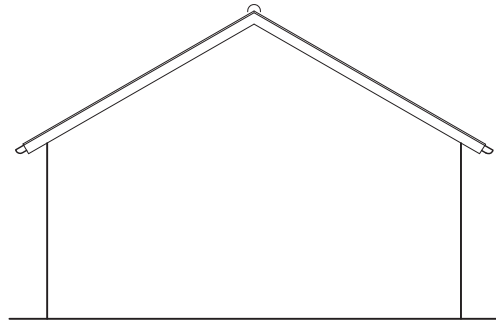
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Fig. 13 External elevations
 Scale 1:150 at A3
 The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)



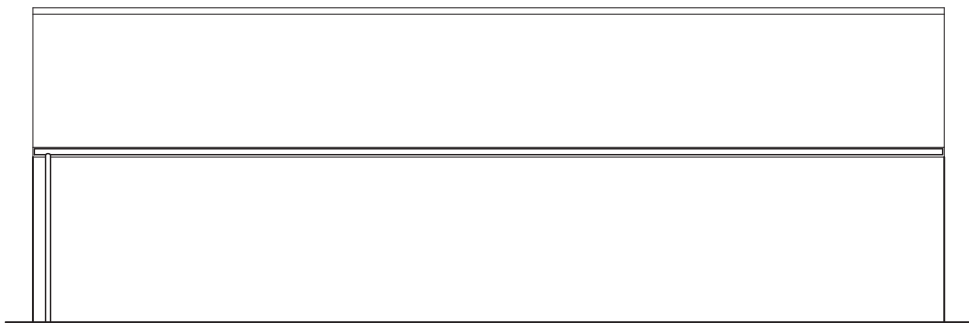
South elevation



West elevation



East elevation



North elevation

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Fig. 14 Outbuilding
Scale 1:100 at A4
The Woodhall Arms, Stapleford, Hertfordshire (P7259)