

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

191, 193 & 195, SPARROWS HERNE,
BUSHEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING &
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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<p>Summary</p> <p><i>In September 2009 AS Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording at 191, 193 and 195 Sparrow's Herne, Bushey, in association with the conversion of the existing frontage buildings to residential use and the construction of new offices to the rear. In June 2010 archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken</i></p> <p><i>The buildings appear to represent a modest early-mid 19th century terrace of four properties, two of which functioned as shops by the late 19th century. In its original form the front elevation would have presented an attractive Victorian assemblage, which survives in essence at No. 191, though much of its early charm has been degraded by unsympathetic modern treatments. Between the production of the tithe map in 1840 and the 1880 Ordnance Survey map, the east end of the building was given a substantial rear wing with some possible amalgamation.</i></p> <p><i>Repeated intervention and modification has left the buildings with little historic integrity. No internal decorative fixtures or fittings survive, apart from one or two isolated examples.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed no archaeological features or finds</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18/09/09; 15/06/10		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	3433	Site code	AS 1247
Type of project	Historic building recording & archaeological monitoring and recording		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Empty, formerly commercial premises		
Planned development	Partial demolition/conversion to residential and commercial use		
Main features (+dates)	Early 19 th century shops		
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Herts.	Hertsmere	Bushey
HER for area	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	894m ² (0.089 Ha)		
NGR	TQ 1448 9440		
Height AOD (max)	c.150m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
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191, 193 & 195, SPARROWS HERNE, BUSHEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September 2009 AS Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording at 191, 193 and 195 Sparrow's Herne, Bushey, in association with the conversion of the existing frontage buildings to residential use and the construction of new offices to the rear. In June 2010 archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken

The buildings appear to represent a modest early-mid 19th century terrace of four properties, two of which functioned as shops by the late 19th century. In its original form the front elevation would have presented an attractive Victorian assemblage, which survives in essence at No. 191, though much of its early charm has been degraded by unsympathetic modern treatments. Between the production of the tithe map in 1840 and the 1880 Ordnance Survey map, the east end of the building was given a substantial rear wing with some possible amalgamation.

Repeated intervention and modification has left the buildings with little historic integrity. No internal decorative fixtures or fittings survive, apart from one or two isolated examples

The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed no archaeological features or finds

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of historic building recording at 191, 193 and 195 Sparrow's Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 1448 9440; Figs.1-2) in association with the conversion of the existing street front buildings to residential use and the construction of new office buildings to the rear of the property. In June 2010 archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken.

1.2 The works were carried out according to a advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, Andy Instone, dated 08/01/09) and a specification for historic building recording and monitoring prepared by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (dated 02/03/09). The works were carried out as part of a planning condition attached to the approval for the works (Hertsmere Planning Ref. 10/08/1900TP and 10/08/0901TP). The condition also requires a programme of monitoring during the development.

1.3 The historic building recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document '*Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) and also conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures and annexes*' (IFA, revised 2001). The recording was to Level 3 as defined in the EH documents.

1.4 The archaeological monitoring & recording was conducted according to the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (also revised 2008). It also adhered to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.5 The overall aims and objectives of the project were as set out in the advice and specification:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structures identified for alteration, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the buildings, adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context, and;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.

1.6 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning Policy Context

1.7 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.8 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 METHODOLOGY (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

2.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within 1km comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), and as the site is adjacent to the county border the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) was also consulted. Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

2.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Library Service (HALS). Relevant documents regarding the study area are listed in Appendix 2 and where relevant reproduced in Figs. 4-13.

2.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (Herts HER), the Hertfordshire Archives and Library Service (HALS) as well as AS's own library. Unpublished sources, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

2.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was

drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1991) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

2.5 Fieldwork (Building Recording)

2.5.1 The site was visited on 18th September 2009 in order to compile the description and analysis of the buildings and undertake the drawing and photographic work. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser carried out the written description and analysis. The drawing work was carried out by Kathren Henry and included the production of floor plans, elevations and a cross-section. These are included as Figs. 14 – 15. All relevant fabric was visible at the time of recording.

2.5.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This was carried out using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured with 35mm black and white film using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was carried out with a Minolta Dynax 40 camera and 35 mm Kodak elite slide film. External lighting 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. 14).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

3.1 Sparrow's Herne is a stretch of road on the south-east side of the town of Bushey in south-west Hertfordshire. It was formerly part of the Sparrow's Herne turnpike. Its position within the London orbital has resulted in much suburban development, although open areas of countryside still surround the town, such as Stanmore Common to the south-east, Carpenders Park to the south-west and an open area to the north that is now bisected by the M1 motorway.

3.2 The major thoroughfare, which bisects Bushey, extends north-west to south-east and divides at its south-east end into Sparrow's Herne and the road to Elstree. The site lies on the south side of Sparrow's Herne and consists of several properties with land to the rear. The 17th century 'Three Crowns' public house lies adjacent to the east, while a synagogue is located to the west.

3.3 The assessment buildings comprise a terrace of three adjoining properties, Nos. 191, 193 and 195, which front onto the street with a central carriageway giving access to the rear. No. 195 was most recently occupied by Herts Equipment Rental Ltd, No. 193 a former estate agent and No. 191 an accountant's office.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site lies at c.150m AOD, close to the summit of the hill on which Bushey is situated, while the surrounding landscape is urban in character for at least c.0.5km. The solid geology of this landscape is of the chalk of the London basin overlain by London Clay and capped by a pebble bed. Soils are of pebble gravel or chalk with gravel and clay.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig.3)

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (c. 700,000BC – c. 750BC)

4.2.1 There is much evidence for settlement in the valley of the river Colne from the prehistoric period although finds from Bushey, on the south side of the river are sparse and limited to a number of flint implements.

4.2.2 Known remains include a Palaeolithic flint implement (HER 944) and a Mesolithic axe head and engraver (HER 938 and 944). Later prehistoric finds are recorded, notably the Bronze Age 'Watford Hoard' of metal work, but distribution is irregular and generally located away from the site.

Iron Age and Romano-British (750BC –AD 410)

4.2.3 In the wider area, evidence for Roman occupation can be seen in the route of Akeman Street which ran north-east from Brockley Hill (*Sulloniacae*), through Watford and up the Bulbourne Valley towards the settlement at Cow Roast, and by projection, may have followed or lain close to the route of the High Street in Bushey (HER 4589). Despite this, evidence for occupation in Bushey is slight and there no firm evidence earlier than the medieval period has been found for the road.

4.2.4 Finds of Roman building materials, tesserae and pottery (HER 773, 911) have suggested the presence of a Roman building or settlement to the north of the site, while an isolated Roman coin was also recorded c.700m to the north-east (HER 943).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.2.5 Evidence of Saxon occupation is meagre, although the manor of Bushey (formerly known as Hartshead) was supposedly granted to the Abbey of St Albans in the 8th century by King Offa (Page 1971). Bushey manor is recorded in Domesday, but by the later Middle Ages had fragmented into at least three smaller manorial units (Bournhall, Bushey and Hartsbourne).

4.2.6 Sparrow's Herne, then a hamlet on the edge of Bushey Heath was originally part of Bournhall manor. Early maps depict the two connected by paths and tracks (Longman 1978, 9). During this period the settlement at Bushey extended along a single street. The few medieval remains recorded

in the vicinity include the possible location of Hartsbourne manor to the south (HER 771), while possible medieval 'ridge and furrow' cultivation marks have also been recorded to the north-west (HER 9192).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – present)

4.2.7 Prior to the Enclosure Act of 1809 Sparrow's Herne lay in open heath land, reflecting the low level of 19th century material found in the immediate area. Manor Lodge, the 17th century gatehouse to Hartsbourne manor is situated to the south-east (HER 11871), while the site of a late 17th century or earlier windmill is known to the east (HER 1538).

4.2.8 The enclosure of the heath and improvements to road and transport links led to population increases in and around Bushey as it became a fashionable area within a short distance of London. Sparrow's Herne was renowned for offering particularly fine views (Page 1971, 186) and therefore became a popular location several substantial new houses. These include The Warren to the rear of the site, of which only the fishponds now remain (HER 12058), and residences including Sparrow's Herne Hall (HER 12586), Reveley Lodge (HER 13248) and 48 Little Bushey Lane (HER 13691). By contrast, the south side of the road was eventually developed as workers cottages and small business premises. These can be traced in more detail in the cartographic sources and trade directories of the period (see 4.3.3).

4.3 Cartographic sources

4.3.1 The earliest printed map, produced by Dury and Andrews, of 1766 (Fig 4.) depicts Sparrow's Herne as a linear settlement. Its small scale makes it difficult to assess the presence of buildings on the site, however. Bryant's map of 1822 (Fig. 5) provides little extra information, but reflects greater development of the surroundings. The first accurate survey of the area dates to the 1830s and '40s, with the production of the tithe map and its apportionment (Fig. 6). Buildings, most probably the assessment cottages appear to have been constructed by this time and are included as one parcel with a small part of a meadow to the south. The Three Crowns public house can also be recognised, with further cottages and houses to the west. The site was then owned by Stuart Marjoribanks, part of the major landowning family of the area. Stuart's son Edward built The Hall 1865 (later the Bushey Hall Hotel) as well as owning Coutt's Bank.

4.3.2 The tenants of the cottages are listed in the award as Strickland Robinson, Edward Smith, George Herne, Gaynes Brown and Joseph Stewart, although none of these names occur in the contemporary Post Office directories (Kelly & Co 1838; 1851), which indicates that they were private residences (though the carriageway also suggests minor industrial use). However, the neighbouring properties were occupied by working people (Kelly & Co 1838, 61), for example John Hill, a brickmaker and John Fletcher, bootmaker (No. 633).

4.3.3 By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 7), substantial development had taken place. The street frontage shows some alteration with a slight step forward at the east end, and a substantial wing had been added on the east, of which there is now no trace. The building was divided at this time into three distinct units, two at the west side and a large property including the rear wing at the east side, which corresponds with the numbering used today. In addition, a small outbuilding appears on the western boundary, and two rear buildings flank the rear wing.

4.3.4 The surrounding area likewise shows substantial development by this time, with the old meadow now occupied by 'The Warren'. The Post Office directories of the period list Edward Hampton as a baker on the site, (Kelly & Co 1859, 321; 1869, 374) followed by Richard Gilbert Hampton, who was a baker and corn dealer (Kelly & Co 1882, 588). The eastern property at No.195 was later occupied by Fanny Hampton.

4.3.5 The second edition OS map of 1898 (Fig. 8) depicts the site as largely unchanged, with minor alterations to the land sub-division on the southern edge with the public house. The surrounding landscape of Sparrow's Herne is largely unchanged with only small numbers of houses added to the north-west along Springfield. Richard Gilbert Hampton remained in occupation.

4.3.6 Little change seems to have occurred into the early 20th century (Figs. 9 - 10). The directories of the time record Fanny Hampton up to 1914, but none of the other properties within the terrace are mentioned, suggesting that they remained private houses. The bakery business was maintained by Richard Hampton at least into the 1930s. Most modern development took place in the post-war period, with in-fill of the remaining empty plots and the demolition of 'The Warren', which had occurred by 1968 (Figs 11 - 12).

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Exterior

5.1.1 Nos. 191-195 Sparrow's Herne form a terrace of 19th century cottages latterly divided into three shops, with extensions added to the rear and access through a carriageway to a large open yard. More recently the buildings have been partly consolidated and comprehensively modernised with large, plastic shop-fronts and paintwork. The delineation of the three properties is retained in the following descriptions and room numbers have been assigned for ease of description and reference.

5.1.2 The main façade fronts the street on the north (Plate 1) and is constructed in brick, possibly yellow brick with red brick dressings originally, though masonry paint now obscures everything. The roof is shallow pitched and slated. A single chimney stack rises off-centre to the east but no pots survive. The shop frontages express four distinct units, divided by the carriageway. The two east frontages, though separate, latterly formed a single shop.

5.1.3 The western shop at No. 191 preserves the most Victorian fabric, though early elements remain on the others. The upper windows have all been replaced, apart from No. 191; that above the carriageway appears to be a more decorative, later Victorian insertion. The east window retains a little ironwork window-box. The carriageway is enclosed by folding doors, of three leafs with the central narrow leaf providing a wicket. It is perhaps mid 19th century in date of flush boarding but modernised with cosmetic scrolled strap hinges. Other elements of interest on this façade include decorative iron work brackets for original shop-signs. Two are mounted on the front elevation, while a third sits on the angle of the south-west corner.

5.1.4 A short foreground is paved in York Stone slabs, concrete and asphalt. The carriageway, which preserves a short approach is cobbled, by contrast with granite and framed by large kerb stones. This does not span the full width of the carriageway, giving a clue to alteration of the building and the widening of the arch.

5.1.5 No. 191 preserves its Victorian bay shop front (Plate 2). The doorway has a 19th century door frame set beneath an elliptical arch. The door itself is a modern replacement. The window is of three-cant bay form, framed by little moulded pilasters extending below the sill and stall-riser. The window contains eight panes, slightly arched at the heads, with narrow glazing bars. There is a single narrow top-hung casement at the head for ventilation. The window above, as noted, is the sole surviving six-over-six sash.

5.1.6 No. 193 adjoins to the east and has been completely modernised, although in outline it probably originally mirrored the layout of No. 191. The ground floor is occupied by a single large uPVC framed shop window with a doorway of the same construction on the east. The window at first floor level is likewise a modern plastic replacement.

5.1.7 No. 195 occupies the two east units. The west unit is entirely of modern construction comprising a uPVC framed bow window over a brick plinth. To the east is a wide projecting square bay with the original doorway adjoining, framed by pilasters. Although somewhat remodelled with the corner posts apparently replaced, the general original outline remains intact.

5.1.8 The west elevation is fairly plain. It is pierced at ground floor level by an eight-pane Crittall type casement. A wide, blocked aperture with a cambered arch adjoins this window. There are two windows at upper level, both replaced, along with a rendered panel, probably for a painted sign.

5.1.9 A short return on the west elevation has single windows at ground floor and first floor level, both of casement form which appear to be modern inserts.

5.1.10 The rear, courtyard face of the main range has a modern doorway adjoining the carriageway and timber casement window between the western rear ranges. At upper level, five windows have all been replaced. The range is flanked by two smaller additions on the west to Nos. 191 and 193 and a

rear wing on the east to No. 195 which appears to have originally returned at the north end, though is now truncated (Plate 3). These extensions are fairly plain, with slate roofs and rendered or painted walls. The larger rear wing has been extended with a pent-roof to the yard on the west but retains weatherboarding at first floor level. Various modern doors and steel-framed Crittall-type windows are present. Three windows at first floor level within the weatherboarded section are all of the same mid-20th century form.

5.1.11 The west side of the courtyard has a small, modern extension to the rear of No. 191. A small pent-roofed outshut to the rear of No. 193 houses WCs and is similarly modern and of little interest.

5.1.12 The carriageway has clearly been altered. The rear faces of the doors are robust, ledged and boarded, but the central leaf is a later insertion. Circular grooves for a locking bar suggests that the outer doors were originally a pair, to a more narrow arch. The interior is under-boarded in modern pine and plywood. A single lateral joists gives support, but this is reused. The flanking walls are crudely rendered.

5.2 Interior

5.2.1 Generally, the interiors have been gutted of any interest. Ephemeral fixtures like skirting boards survive in part, but most other domestic decoration has long since been removed. The original layout is still discernible, and each property seems to have comprised a typical 'two-up, two-down arrangement, with an entrance directly from the street into a living room, and central staircase.

No. 191

5.2.2 In No. 191, the lower two rooms have been consolidated (Room 1), with the dividing wall now supported by a modern post. No internal fixtures survive, resulting in a bland, sterile interior with applied cosmetic timberwork to the ceilings and laminated flooring. Although the front room chimney surround on the east has been crudely replaced in brick, it retains its original basket grate with an ornamental surround of mid-Victorian date. The bay window on the north to the street front appears largely intact, though with piecemeal plaster repairs. The top-hung casement at upper level retains a scrolled stay bar.

5.2.3 The rear area has been completely gutted and the staircase, though surviving as a carcass, has lost its balustrade. A modern WC, kitchenette and sun room of no interest form a modern rear addition.

5.2.4 The upper floor is similarly laid out with modest front and back rooms. No historic features survive, though beneath modern finishes we see the original ceiling of plaster over laths. The doors to both rooms are missing but a latch catch suggests they were flimsy boarded doors. The sole surviving

sash window in the front room retains typically mid-Victorian glazing bars and some old glass (Plate 5).

No. 193

5.2.5 In its original form, No. 193 clearly mirrored the layout seen in No. 191, with front and rear rooms with the staircase on the east. This arrangement has now been lost, and nothing of interest remains (Plate 6). The staircase is now enclosed with no balustrade, although is of similar narrow proportions with a turn at the base suggesting it is in its original location.

5.2.6 At upper level, the building has been completely modernised and no fixtures or fittings survive.

5.2.7 As noted above the building has been extended to the rear with a small WC block of modern date.

No. 195

5.2.8 Two formerly separate properties appear to have been consolidated, but were originally laid out as the adjoining houses noted above. All four ground floor rooms have been amalgamated, now labelled Room 6, with robust pillars providing support for the missing walls, and an isolated chimney stack (Plate 7). The two shop fronts as noted have been heavily remodelled. In the south-west of the room we see a blocked fireplace, with short fragments of a Victorian skirting board.

5.2.9 The rear wing, incorporating the pent-roofed extension has been considerably altered at ground floor level and like the frontage, retains little historic integrity. A single room (Room 7) now acting as a vestibule, gives access to a staircase and the remaining ground floor rooms to the south. To the rear a short section of corridor gives leads to small side rooms and a large open space on the south (Room 8).

5.2.13 Room 7 is now partially open to the vestibule. In the exposed joist arrangement, we see empty mortices for its original stud wall. A further boxed in joist bisecting the room clearly supports the pent-roofed extension. There is a blocked corner fireplace on the south-west, adjoining a Crittall-style window. The south wall contains a heavy glazed door with an arched head, of 1930s date.

5.2.15 To the south, two WCs are located in the pent-roofed extension, where we can see an reinforced steel joist supporting the roof. The large space at the end (Room 8) is plain with a narrow Crittall-type window on the east, now blocked, and breeze block infill on the south. Elsewhere breeze block piers adjoin the supporting walls. The RSJ is visible supporting the pent roof. The ceiling here is underboarded, retaining a hatch for a loading hoist to the attic above as the only feature.

5.2.16 The staircase on the east side of the vestibule is of the same narrow form as seen elsewhere, although having lost its balustrade it is now enclosed with modern materials and lit by a steel framed window on the east. The upper landing is now open, giving access to the main range and rear attic. At this level the newel and handrail of the staircase are possibly original, although no balusters survive (Plate 8).

5.2.17 The original layout of front and rear rooms survives in part, though the eastern side has been consolidated to the rear. Few historic features survive, but we see good quality wide softwood floorboards of Victorian date in most areas.

5.2.18 Room 9 preserves a fireplace, but the grate removed to accommodate a safe. The window to the north retains its moulded architrave, with the fireplace entirely removed and the area opened out to hold a safe. The window on the north, though modern, retains its moulded architrave. The rear room here has been subdivided to form a WC on the west and nothing of interest is visible, although an original stack stood against the wall. This has been removed, leaving the upper masonry unsupported within the roof.

5.2.19 The two rooms overlooking the street (Rooms 10 and 11) retain no features of interest, but have matching canted chimney stacks on their west walls. Room 12 to the rear is now a large open area with nothing of interest visible, except a narrow stack on the west which is blocked.

5.2.20 The rear range is now a single consolidated space (Room 13) but a short section of partition at the north end survives in modern studwork to show that it was formerly divided. The east wall is constructed of brick, now heavily painted, while the west wall is obscured though weatherboarded to the exterior. At the south end we see a short return in brick on the east, with the remainder infilled with breeze block and pierced by a roll shutter. The hatch for the loading hoist is visible in the floor at this point. The building turns to the west at this end forming a small chamber but nothing of interest is visible.

5.2.21 The roof is underboarded so that only a slender purlin and widely spaced collars are exposed in each pitch, all of which are slender and clearly circular sawn (Plate 9).

Roof structure – main range

5.2.22 The roof structure of the main street frontage is of simple softwood construction and typically mid-19th century. Rafter couples are supported by a single purlin in each pitch, scarfed and nailed in places, with slender rafters riding over to a ridgeboard, though no real bay divisions are expressed.

6 DISCUSSION (HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING)

6.1 This group was constructed as a modest terrace of workers' cottages typical of any town, most probably in the 1830s. When built they were fairly

spartan, but clearly formed a contemporary group, and with provision of a carriageway to the rear, may have had some minor industrial or retail purpose from the beginning.

6.2 Between 1840 and 1880, the east end of the building was given a substantial rear wing, and it is perhaps at this point that the two eastern properties were amalgamated. The rear wing was formerly longer and retains clear evidence that it has been truncated. It was probably a store house.

6.3 By modern standards such 19th century cottages are pokey and of poor quality, and it is little wonder that they have been modernised to the degree that we see today. The lower floors have been converted to shops and offices, while the upper areas likewise retain little of reference to their original domestic use. WCs and other extensions to the rear complete the picture.

6.4 As a group the buildings retain little of historic interest, considering the degree of alteration. The few remaining elements, such as the shop-front of No. 191 and its first floor sash window are miraculous survivals, and provide a modest indication of the former appearance of the group.

7 METHODOLOGY (MONITORING & RECORDING)

7.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, the inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

7.2 The monitoring and recording encompassed the ground works associated with the extensive ground reduction and excavation of the foundation trenches for the new office buildings to the rear of the site (Fig.15). Site visits were undertaken to monitor these works on 15th June 2010

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 16 - 17)

8.1 The cement surface of the former garage at the south-western end of the site was removed prior to arrival. The basement of the proposed office suite (c. 18 x 14 metres; Fig.16) was mechanically-excavated to a depth of 1.30 metres. A short trench, c. 5 metres long, was excavated at the north-eastern corner of the proposed office complex for the extension of a fence separating the site from the back garden area of the Three Crowns Public House to the north-east.

Sample Section 1, fence foundation trench (DP 33)

North-east side, south-west facing 0.00m = 150.22m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Loose, dark grey brown silty humic loam with frequent rootlets.
0.58 – 0.90m	L1002	Made ground. Compact, light grey, black and red brown clayey silt with building rubble and gravel.
0.90m+	L1007	Natural geological deposit. Friable, mid orange brown silty sand and gravel.

Sample Section 2, office footprint (DP 34)

North-west side, south-east facing 0.00m = 150.34m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1001	Hard, light grey concrete surface.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.40 – 0.62m	L1003	Made ground. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional brick and gravel.
0.62 – 0.93m	L1004	Made ground. Compact, mid orange/red brown clayey silt and gravel.
0.93 – 1.10m	L1005	Made ground. Friable, dark brown sandy silt with frequent small stones.
1.10 – 1.27m	L1006	Made ground. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium rounded stones.
1.27m+	L1007	Natural geological deposit. As above.

Sample Section 3, office footprint (DP 35)

South-east side, north-west facing 0.00m = 150.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1001	Concrete surface. As above.
0.20 – 0.29m	L1002	Mottled made ground. As above.
0.29 – 0.38m	L1003	Grey brown made ground. As above.
0.38 – 1.10m	L1004	Red brown made ground. As above.
1.10 – 1.27m	L1006	Grey brown made ground and stones. As above
1.27m+	L1007	Natural geological deposit. As above.

Description: No archaeological finds or features were present.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts or ecofacts during the monitoring and recording

10 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 17, DP 33-35)

10.1 The site featured a deep urban stratigraphic sequence comprising several superimposed layers of made ground overlaying the drift geology. It was overlain by a modern surface.

10.2 Most of the site was covered by a hard, light grey cement surface, L1001 (c. 0.20 metres thick) derived from the former garage. Below L1001 were five layers of clayey or sandy silt with gravel and building rubble (made ground). The uppermost made ground layer, L1002 (0.09 – 0.22m), was a mottled grey, black and red clayey silt with building rubble. L1003 (0.14 – 0.22m) below was a dark grey brown sandy silt with CBM.

10.3 Made Ground L1004 was the most substantial layer with a maximum thickness of 0.70 m. It was an orange-red brown clayey silt with gravel and small stones. This layer was slightly thinner on the north-western side of the site (0.30m) and overlay L1005 (0.17m), a thin layer of dark brown sandy silt. L1005 was not visible in the south-east section of the building footprint.

10.4 Layer L1006 (0.18 – 0.25m) was a grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. It was visible across the entire area sealing the natural geological deposit, L1007. The natural geological deposit comprised friable medium orange brown silty sand and gravel.

11 DISCUSSION (MONITORING AND RECORDING)

11.1 The desk based assessment identifies the potential for prehistoric activity. Medieval and post-medieval remains were also anticipated. In the event the site yielded no archaeological finds or features. The only strata present were made ground layers containing modern building materials, above natural deposits.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Conack Homes Ltd for funding the works, and their agents, David Kann Associates Ltd, for their assistance.

AS would like to thank staff at the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, notably Alison Tinniswood and Isobel Thompson, and the staff at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies for their kind assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Instone of HCC Historic Environment Unit.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD 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) and the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
938	TQ 1438 9500 (point)	Mesolithic Flint Axehead, 87-89 Chiltern Avenue, Bushey. 'Mesolithic (confirmed by British Museum) flint axe head found by Mr Cole 1947'.
942	TQ 1406 9448 (point)	Palaeolithic Flint Implement, Merry Hill Road, Bushey. 'Late Palaeolithic flint implement found'. The given NGR is in Linnet Close.
944	TQ 1463 9469 (point)	Mesolithic Flint Implement, N Of Heath House, Bushey Mesolithic flint graver, listed in the source with [911].
Late Iron Age to Roman		
773	TQ 1444 9501 (point)	Roman Tesserae And Tile, Chiltern Avenue, Bushey. Three small fragments of coarse paving, the decoration forming a border of rows of square black, white and red tesserae, and indicating an inner section of irregularly shaped tesserae in black, white, red and green; also 'a quantity of Roman concrete' and 'pieces of Roman tile'. Found in 1928, following the construction of Chiltern Avenue on former agricultural land, in a pile of debris from the road construction. The finder, the then owner of 97 Chiltern Avenue, recovered pieces of Roman tile c.7" below the surface in 'virgin' soil in his back garden, and more tile was found in the next-door garden. The finds were taken to the British Museum for identification. Nothing more has been found, but cf [911], 370m uphill to the SE.
911	TQ 1463 9469 (point)	Roman Pottery, Richfield Road, Bushey. Fragments of Roman pottery and of glass (no date provided) have been reported from this position, at the rear of 38 Richfield Road; 'drought suggestions of walls'.
943	TQ 1500 9500 (point)	Roman Coin, Little Bushey. Coin (as) of Caligula. A casual find recorded at BM on 23.1.1957 - R.I.C. 30. NGR is arbitrary; the source of the above reference to the findspot being at Little Bushey is unknown.
4589	TQ 1501 9400 (point)	Supposed Line Of Roman Road, Bushey Heath. Viatores' route 169C (see [4176, 4586]), from NGR TQ 1501 9400 to 1510 9388. The Viatores assumed that the road from Edgware to Watford was Roman in origin; see [4588]. There is no actual evidence that it is any earlier than medieval.
Medieval		
771	TQ 143 936 (point)	Hartsbourne Manor, Bushey Heath (medieval to post-medieval). The 19th century Hartsbourne Manor at the end of Hartsbourne Avenue (the drive to the house) is possibly the site of the medieval manor, recorded in 1330. It is not a Listed building and has been a golf club HQ since 1928 (see [11871], the lodge house). On the mid 18C Dury & Andrews' map it is named 'Theives Hole', and is an isolated group of buildings on Bushey Heath (which in the 18th century was notorious for highwaymen). [11871] is the manor lodge, a 17C building. By the early 19C the property is Hartsbourne Manor Place.
9192	TQ 1421 9496 (point)	Ridge And Furrow Cultivation, King George V Playing Fields, Bushey (medieval to post-medieval). Vestiges of ridge and

		furrow cultivation, medieval or early post-medieval. Present at the south-east end of the recreation ground, where the ground slopes more steeply, contributing to its survival. Clearly discernable on the downslope east of the former swimming pool, it is also present, though poorly defined, at the base of the slope in the south-easternmost section of the recreation ground. The slope above is undulating, possibly slightly terraced, or merely disturbed by some earlier activity, such as clay digging. The nearby deep tree-covered hollow may be an old clay or gravel pit. The boundaries of the recreation ground and some of its internal divisions (paths, etc.) preserve the field boundaries shown on the 1880 OS and on the Tithe Map. They survive as tree or hedgelines and hedge banks, and as ancient watercourses. The land use in the mid 19th century was meadow (for grazing or a hay crop).
13195	TQ 14756 94958 (point)	Oundle, 46 Little Bushey Lane, Bushey (medieval to post-medieval). This is a much older house than it appears to be from the outside. It is timber-framed, two storeys and attics in three bays with cross wing forming an L plan, with lobby entry. It may originally have been a late medieval hall house; the Building Listing gives it a date in the early 17C (without having any data on the interior), while Smith (1993) goes for late 16C on the grounds of the width of the main range and mouldings on the timber lintel of its fireplace. 'This tenuous evidence suggests that within the shell of the late medieval hall a chimney-stack was built, with staircase and lobby-entrance to W'. In the late 17C all the visible timber framing was renewed, the north room was widened to the east, and a cellar beneath the parlour was added. The staircase is mid 18C. In the early 19C pointed Gothick windows were put in; the gabled porch and bargeboards are also 19C. In the early 20C gabled extensions were added in rendered brick with applied timber and weatherboarding. The house has been called 'Oundle' since 1891, but was previously known as Sidney's Farm and Prospect Villa.
Post-medieval		
1538	TQ 1514 9433 (point)	Site Of Windmill, Windmill Street, Bushey Heath. Site of smock mill, pulled down c1910. Has been demolished and replaced by houses and gardens. Shown on Seller's map of 1676. The site is on the top of the ridge, 500m from the county boundary.
4846	TQ 1400 9458 (point)	The Springhole, Sparrows Herne, Bushey. Well formerly known as the 'spring hole', at Clay Hill, Bushey. Rectangular brick and cement lined structure, with inlet aperture, built into bank alongside the road. Source of water to the neighbourhood before 1873. The 'springhole' is on the south side of the High Road east of the police station, a low, three-sided red brick wall surrounding the former spring (now dry). This wall is perhaps mid 19C with some later brick coping, and had until recently a plaque on the rear wall: 'BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLNE VALLEY WATER COMPANY IN 1873 WATER REQUIRED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WAS DRAWN FROM THIS WELL THEN KNOWN AS THE SPRINGHOLE'.
5224	TQ 138 945 (point)	Wall Box, Merry Hill Mount, Bushey. Victorian posting box (1881 or later) in shop wall.
5269	TQ 1450 9444 (point)	Horse Trough, High Road, Bushey Heath. Horse trough in good condition, on triangular green at road junction, at top of steep hill. Inscribed 'Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association'. Dog trough at ground level, and human drinking trough with remains of push-button tap and chain for metal cups. In good condition though no longer working. Knocked off its plinth, and

		reinstated, February 2002.
5742	TQ 151 939 (point)	Coal Duty Marker, Bushey Heath. Coal duty marker. Square cast iron column with bevelled corners, consisting of a cap, a collar a little below, and a base. Stands about 4ft high. Has the coat of arms of the City of London on it. Not located, and it is not listed.
7127	TQ 1510 9390 (point)	County Boundary Marker, High Road, Bushey. Boundary marker inscribed Herts on one side and Middlesex on the other. It is c1m in height, made of stone, is square in plan, and has a pyramidal top. It is no longer on the county boundary, which was moved in the late 20C and now runs 185m to the south-east.
11871	TQ 1472 9383 (point)	Manor Lodge, 2 Hartsbourne Avenue, Bushey Heath. Once the lodge or gatehouse to Hartsbourne Manor [771]; advertised as a 16C timber-framed building with 'many original features', but described by the building listing as probably 17C or earlier, inside 18C brick casing, now whitewashed, with late 19C alterations and additions including sham timber framing. Originally of two bays with a bay added on the left, one storey and attic; central entrance, panelled door in a two-storey late 19C gabled porch (the date plate, reading 1517, is clearly not original). The house has been extended to the rear. Pevsner and Cherry (1977) describe the house as an 'early Victorian lodge with fanciful timber trim', including the date plate.
12058	TQ 1455 9430 (point)	Fish Pond, Warren Road, Bushey. A large pond which on the 1897-99 OS map was an ornamental lake in the grounds of a house called the Warren, which stood 45m to the west. The same pond, with an island at its south east end, is shown on the 1st ed 6" map, where it is named 'Fish Pond'. The second island, approximately in the centre of the modern pond, is not shown on the 1868 map but is on the late 19C map.
12586	TQ 1476 9462 (point)	Sparrow's Herne Hall, Little Bushey Lane, Bushey. Originally called Laurel Lodge, the Hall was probably built in the late 18C or early 19C, and is recorded from 1814. Very little now remains intact, as it was largely remodelled c1870-1910 in 'Wrenaissance' style to make it appear to be a 17C house. Further changes took place after the property was sold to Herts County Council in 1948; a new wing was built and a large ornamental fish pond recorded on maps filled in. At the time of the report the hall was empty and derelict.
13248	TQ 15250 94735 (point)	Reveley Lodge, 88 Elstree Road, Bushey. A small detached house built between 1842 and 1845 by Jotn Titsel Harvey of Caldecote Hill. In 1845 it was bought by Ann Reveley, and was owned by the Reveley family from 1845 until it passed at the end of the 19C to Jocelyn Otway. In 1896 Otway extended the Lodge to the east with new servants quarters, and to the west with an enlarged drawing room and new Billiard Room, which was given Arthur Silver grassweave wallpaper (renewed in the late 20C), and a conservatory. The architect of the extensions was A E Hubert of London. In 1910 the house was leased by one of the Bushey artists, Albert Ranney Chewett (1877-1965), whose widow bequeathed it to Bushey Museum in 2003. The coach house, stables, and Gothic boiler house are all separately Listed.
13270	TQ 14901 94679 (point)	King's Head Public House, 10 Little Bushey Lane, Bushey. The King's Head was built in 1785 by J Terry, as a house. It became a public house c1837 and it may have been then that it was altered. It is a two-storey brick building with central entrance and steep hipped tiled roof, the exterior stuccoed. Side and rear additions are partly weatherboarded.

13271	TQ 14794 94907 (point)	Prospect Cottage & The Hermitage, 40-40a Little Bushey Lane, Bushey. No.40 is The Hermitage, 40A is Prospect Cottage. A red brick building with stone dressings and a stone coped parapet, with a brick dated 1741 at eaves level. It appears to have been originally a single house, with panelled door under moulded architrave and bracketed hood. This is the entrance to Prospect Cottage; the entrance to The Hermitage is in a 19C addition at the rear left, with glazed porch and bargeboarded gable end. The roof is double-span, with tiles on the front roof and slate at the rear.
13415	TQ 14633 94510 (point)	Public Water Pump, Elstree Road, Bushey Heath. A cast iron public water pump with plain cast iron handle at one side; stands right by the road on a bend, the public footpath being beyond a grass verges and down a bank. The pump is now protected by a paving slab. 'This pump is of local historic interest and dates to c1850. It was probably used to bring a water supply to the growing number of properties around the road junction and also along the High Road and Elstree Road. Pre-dates the formation of the Colne Valley Water Company in 1876'.
13688	TQ 14835 94421 (point)	The Iron Chapel, The Rutts, Bushey Heath. A 'tin tabernacle', painted green, erected on the corner of Orchard Close in The Rutts in 1883 as a Methodist chapel. In the 1920s the congregation moved to larger premises in Bushey Heath High Road and gave the chapel to the Girl Guides Association. It was used for local meetings and put on the Local List, but is likely to be demolished in 2008.
13691	TQ 14744 94974 (point)	48 Little Bushey Lane, Bushey. Maps of the hamlet of Little Bushey, along Little Bushey Lane, indicate that a building first appeared on the site of no.48 in 1800. This building was on the street frontage, and may be the same one shown on the 1840 tithe map, or a new one. The plot remained unaltered on the 1872 OS, but by 1898 more buildings had been put up behind the first. The present house may have been built by 1914; it was either rebuilt or much modified in 1958. The much older outbuilding on the street frontage survives. Building recording before demolition found that the four buildings comprised a prefabricated shed and a stable/cart shed, both dating to the period 1898-1914; the 1958 bungalow; and a 1970s lean-to against the stable/cart shed. The original roadside structure had been replaced several times, the latest version being the stable/cart shed. Other buildings had come and gone on the site; all of them were of simple utilitarian character. Evaluation found only comparatively recent land drains.
Modern		
12899	TQ 14012 94276 (point)	Myholme, 170 Merry Hill Road, Bushey. An interesting Arts & Crafts house designed by Voysey and built 1904, extended 1911.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1766	A topographical map of Hertford-shire; Dury & Andrews's map	1 mile : 1.95 inches	AS
1822	The county of Hertford, from actual survey; Bryant's map	7/8 mile : 1 inch	AS
1852	Bushey Tithe Map and Award (DSA4/27/2&1)	2 chains: 1 inch	HALS
1880	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map, Herts Sheet XLIV.II	25"	HALS
1898	Ordnance Survey map, Herts Sheet XLIV.II	25"	HALS
1914	Ordnance Survey map, Herts Sheet XLIV.II	25"	HALS
1934	Ordnance Survey map, Herts Sheet XLIV.II	25"	HALS
1968	Ordnance Survey map, Sheet TQ 19 SW	6"	HALS
1969	Ordnance Survey map: Sheet TQ 1494- TQ 1594	1: 2500	HALS
1976	Ordnance Survey map: sheet TL 19 SW	1: 10000	HALS

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	195, 193 & 191, Sparrow's Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Hertsmere
Village/Town: Sparrow's Herne	Parish: Bushey
Planning application reference:	Hertsmere Planning Ref. 10/08/1900TP and 10/08/0901TP
Client name/address/tel:	Conack Homes Ltd
Nature of application:	Residential and office conversion and demolition
Present land use:	Empty
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TQ 1448 9440
Site Code:	AS 1247
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording/ archaeological monitoring & recording
Date of work:	18/10/09; 15/06/10
Location of finds/Curating museum:	HALs
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In September 2009 AS Ltd conducted a programme of historic building recording at 191, 193 and 195 Sparrow's Herne, Bushey, in association with the conversion of the existing frontage buildings to residential use and the construction of new office buildings to the rear.</p> <p>The buildings appear to represent a modest early-mid 19th century terrace of four properties, two of which certainly functioned as shops by late 19th Century. In its original form the front elevation would have presented an attractive range with well made facades and shop fronts, which we still see in essence at No. 191. Between the production of the tithe map in 1840 and the 1880 OS map, the east end of the building was given a substantial rear wing, and the two properties perhaps amalgamated. It is possible at this point that there was some link between the functioning of what is now No. 195 and the public house to the east.</p> <p>Repeated intervention and modification has left the buildings with little historic integrity. Internal modification means that no domestic fixtures or fittings survive, apart from one or two fragmented traces and in some cases, the internal arrangement has been altered. The original brickwork is now obscured by masonry paint and render, while the roof has clearly been replaced as we see most of the chimney stacks truncated with no external structure visible.</p> <p>Later piecemeal addition is evident. For example the rear wing of No. 195 was extended on the west side which appears to coincide with a general refurbishment in the 1930s or 50s, while the small WC to the rear of No. 193 appears of similar date. No. 191 was not extended until perhaps the 1970s or even later with the addition of the rear unit.</p> <p>The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed no archaeological features or finds</p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: June 2010

**APPENDIX 4
CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE
(HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING)**

Site Details							
Site Name: 195, 193 & 191, Sparrow's Herne, Bushey					NGR: TQ 1448 9440		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Hertford			
Site Code: AS 1247				Project Number: 3433			
Date of Work: October 2009				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
08.01.09		Yes		02.03.09		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes (10 sheets A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Drawn Plans & Sections: 2 sheets A4 drawing film 4 sheets A3 drawing film							
Architect's Drawings:							
3 sheets A3 – annotated 1 sheets A4 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3574		Historic building recording & archaeological monitoring & 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	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	12-21	Yes
2	120mm	1-13	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

**APPENDIX 5
CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE
(ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING)**

RECORDS	NUMBER
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	Y
Context Sheets	Y
Site Drawings A1	-
Site Drawings A3	-
Site Drawings A4	1
Site Photographs B/W	-
Site Photographs Colour Slide	-
Site Photographs Digital	12

PLATES



Plate 1 North elevation of the assessment buildings, taken from north (DP 02)



Plate 2 North elevation of No. 191 at ground floor level, taken from the north-east (DP 04)



Plate 3 View of the rear range of No. 195, taken from the south-west (DP 08)



Plate 4 East side of Room 1 (No. 191), taken from the south-west (DP 12)



Plate 5 Sash window on the north wall of Room 2, taken from the south-west (DP 15)



Plate 6 Room 4, ground floor (No. 193), taken from the south (DP 17)



Plate 7 East side of Room 6 showing free-standing chimneystack (No. 195), taken from the south (DP 21)



Plate 8 Stair vestibule, first floor (No. 195), taken from the north-west (DP 27)



Plate 9 Room 13, first floor (No. 195), taken from the north (DP 28)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

North and east elevation of the assessment buildings, taken from north-east



DP 2

North elevation of the assessment buildings, taken from north



DP 3

North and west elevation of the assessment buildings, taken from north-west



DP 4

North elevation of No. 191 at ground floor level, taken from the north-east



DP 5

View of carriage door on north elevation, taken from the north-east



DP 6

North elevation of No. 195 at ground floor level, taken from the north-east



DP 7

East elevation of No. 195, taken from the east



DP 8

View of the rear range of No. 195, taken from the south-west



DP 9

Rear south elevation of Nos. 193 and 195, taken from the south-east



DP 10

Rear south elevation of Nos. 193 and 195, taken from the south



DP 11

Room 1, ground floor (No. 191), taken from the south



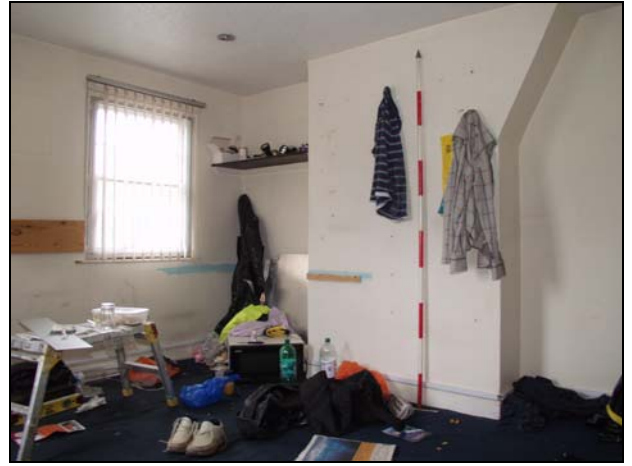
DP 12

East side of Room 1 (No. 191), taken from the south-west



DP 13

Rear of Room 1 (No. 191), taken from the north



DP 14

Room 2, first floor (No. 191), taken from the south-west



DP 15

Sash window on the north wall of Room 2, taken from the south-west



DP 16

Room 3, first floor (No. 191), taken from the west



DP 17

Room 4, ground floor (No. 193), taken from the south



DP 18

East side of Room 5, first floor (No. 193), taken from the west



DP 19

North-west area of Room 6, ground floor (No. 195), taken from the south



DP 20

Rear area of Room 6 (No. 195), taken from the east



DP 21

East side of Room 6 showing free-standing chimneystack (No. 195), taken from the south



DP 22

Room 7 containing staircase, ground floor (No. 195), taken from the west



DP 23

Room 8, ground floor (No. 195), taken from the north-east



DP 24

Room 11, first floor (No. 195), taken from the south-east



DP 25

Room 12, first floor (No. 195), taken from the east



DP 26

Room 9, first floor (No. 195), taken from the north-west



DP 27

Stair vestibule, first floor (No. 195), taken from the north-west



DP 28

Room 13, first floor (No. 195), taken from the north



DP 29

Room 13 (No. 195), taken from the south

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



30 Footprint of proposed office suite with cement surface in foreground. Looking S



31 Development area. Looking NE



32 Fence foundation trench. Looking SE



33 Sample Section 1. Looking SW



34 Sample Section 2. Looking NW

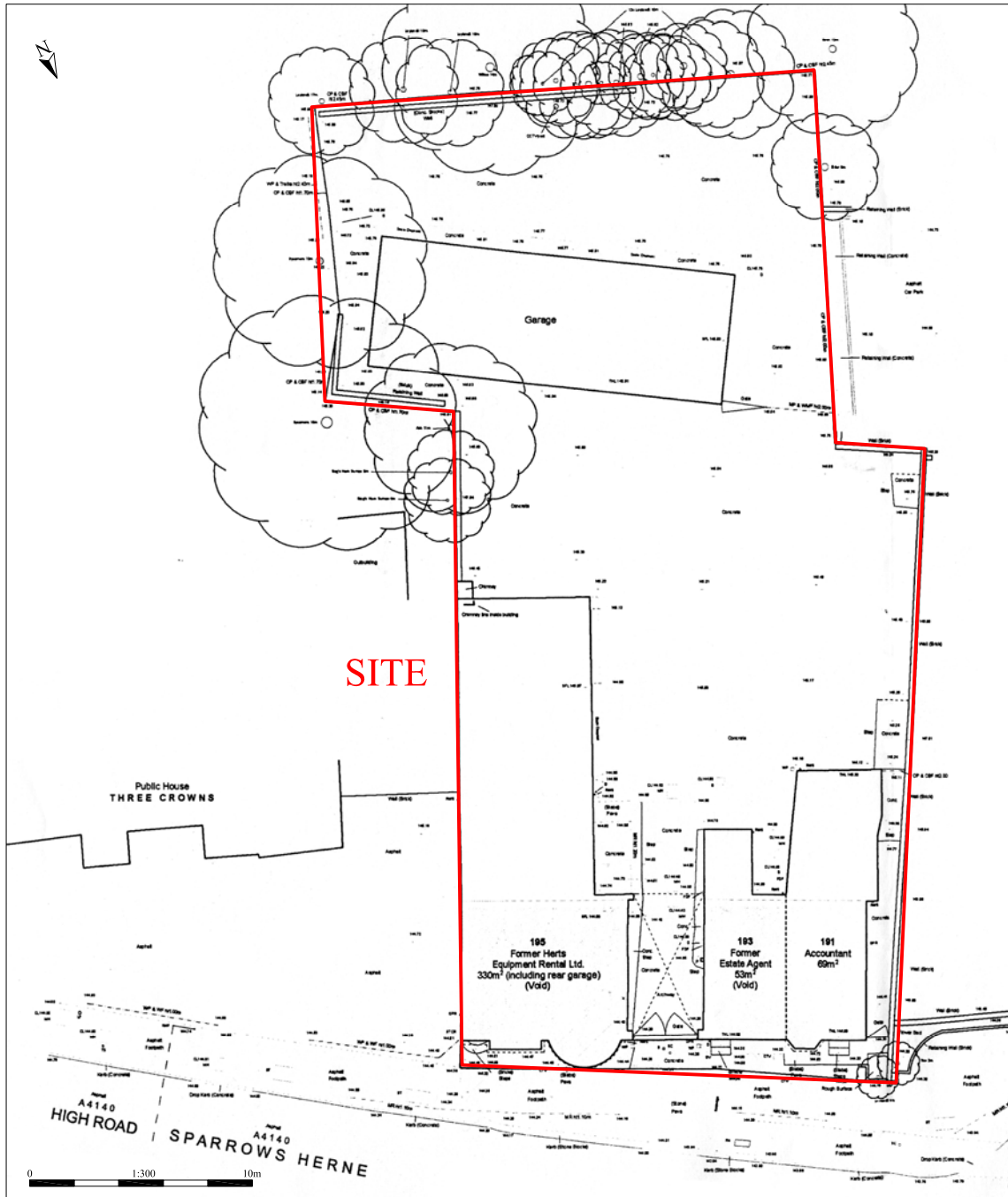


35 Sample Section 3. Looking SE

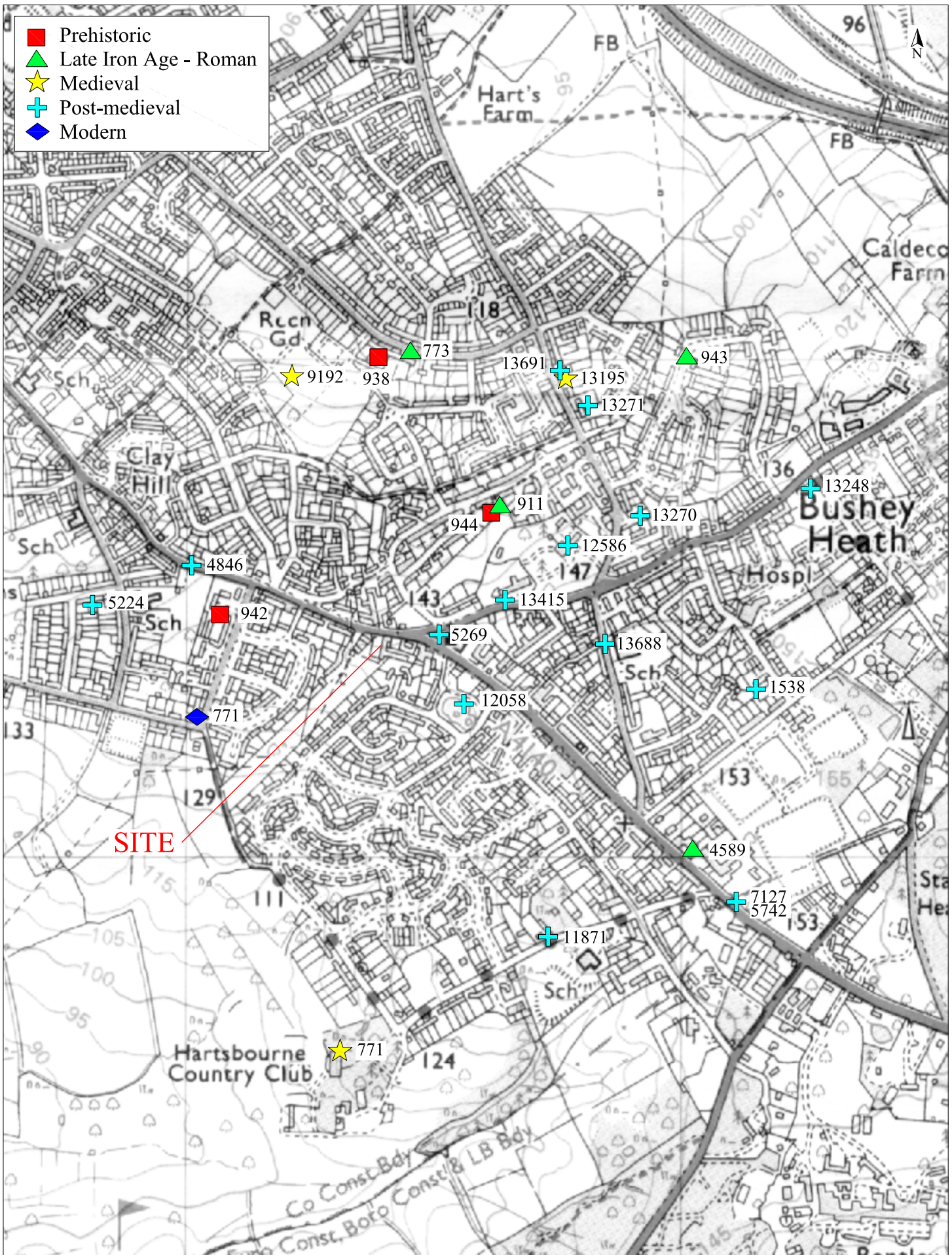


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:300 & 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

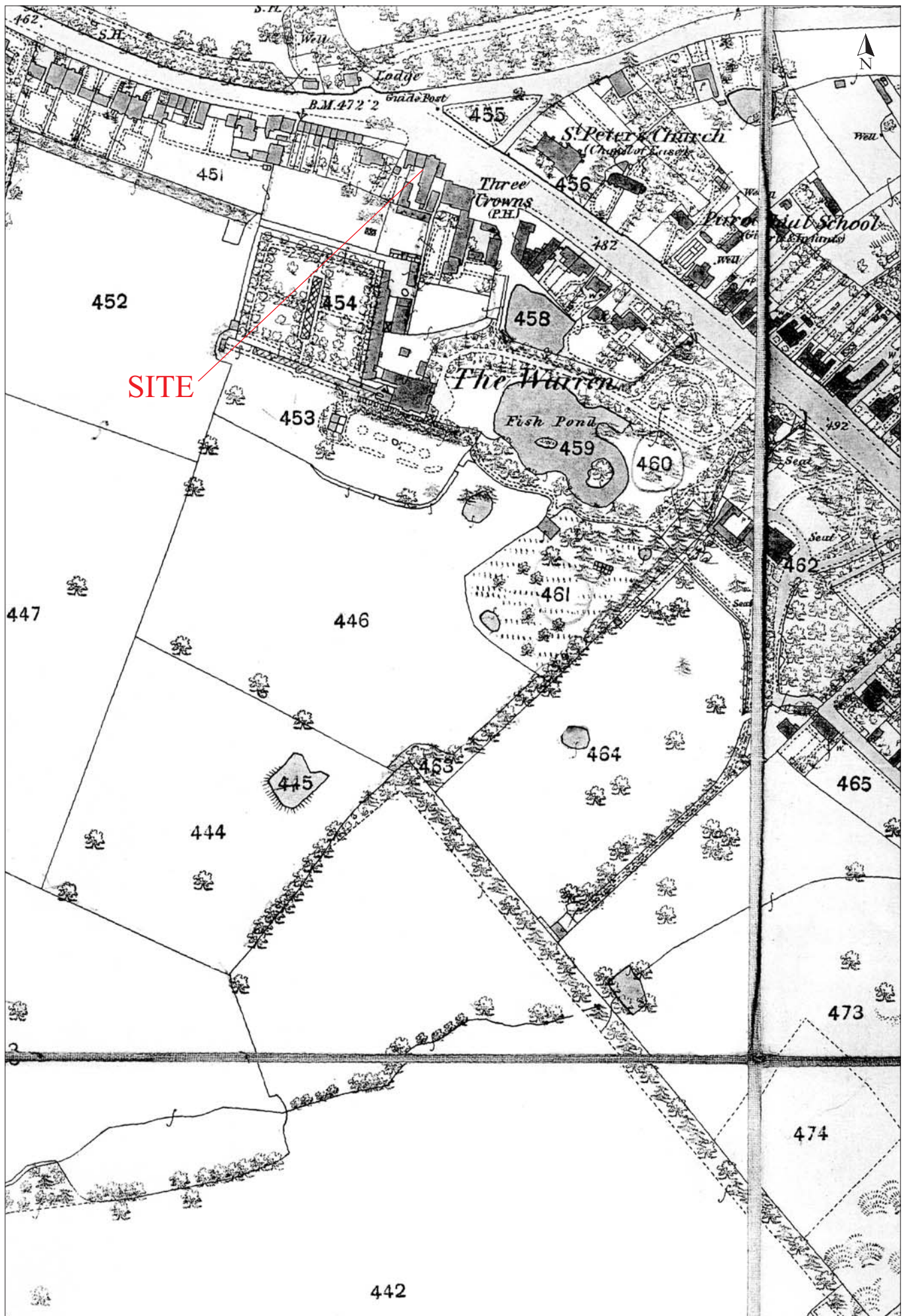


SITE (approx)

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Fig. 4 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766
Scale unknown

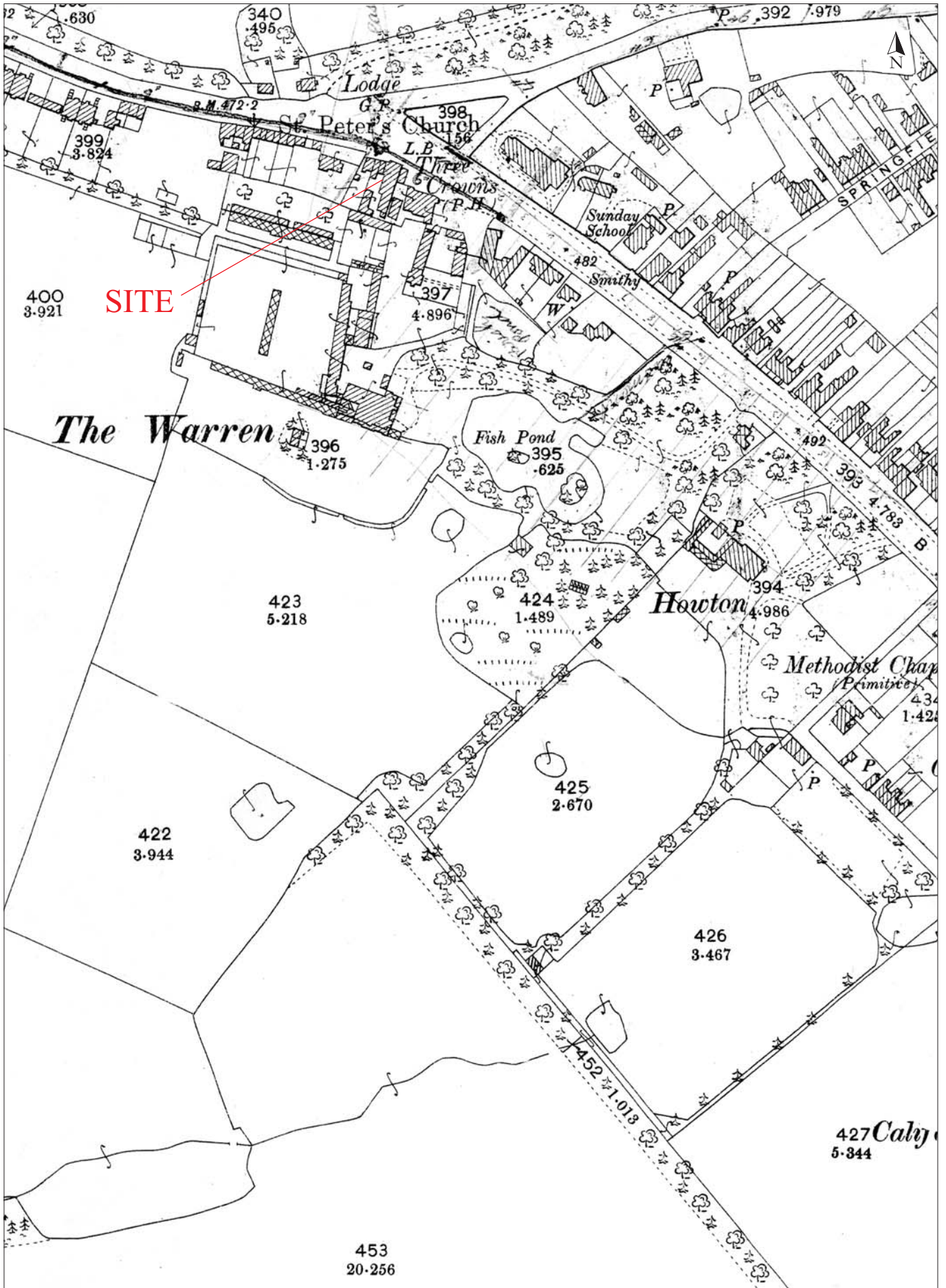


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Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale



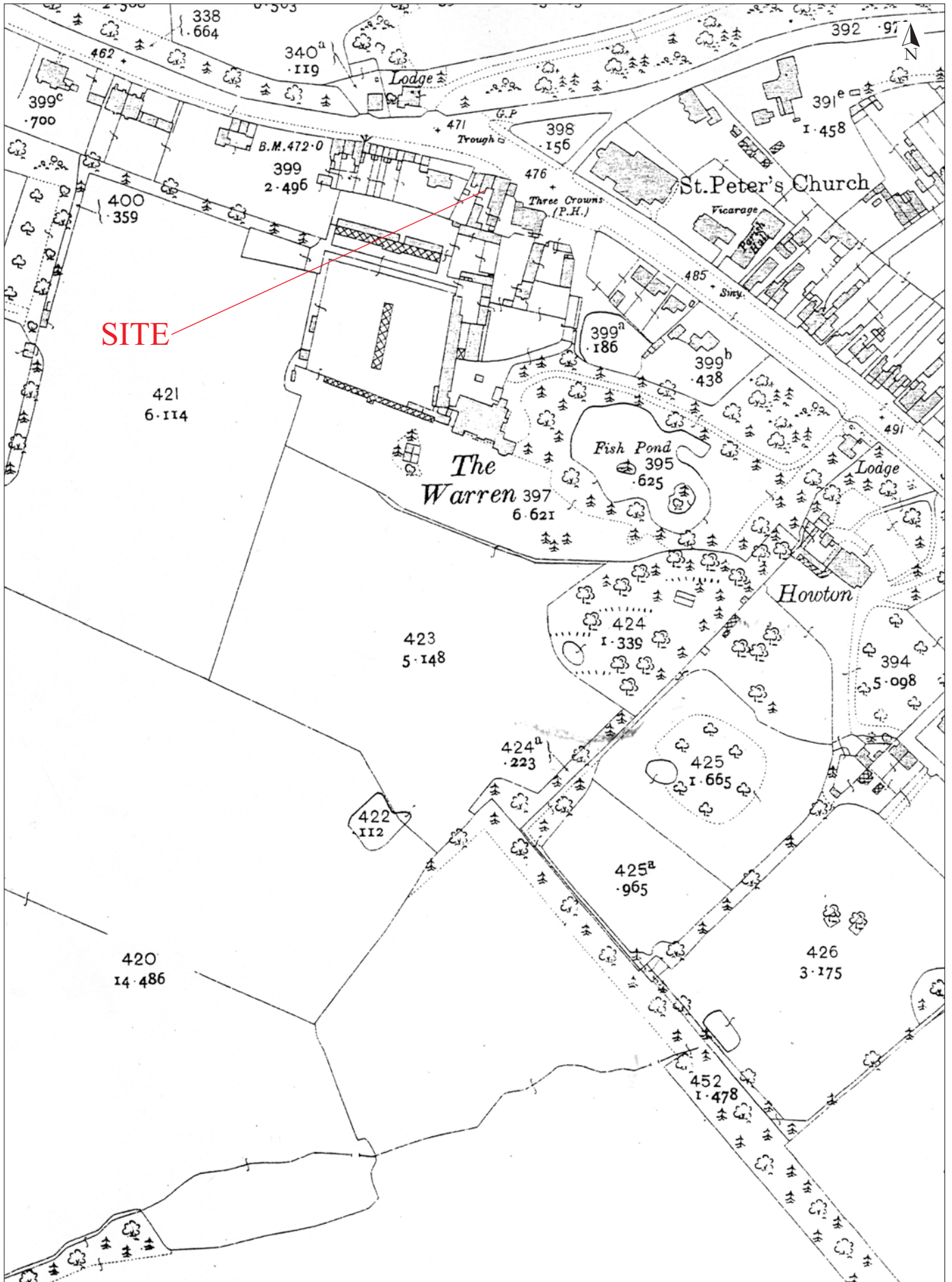
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1880
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



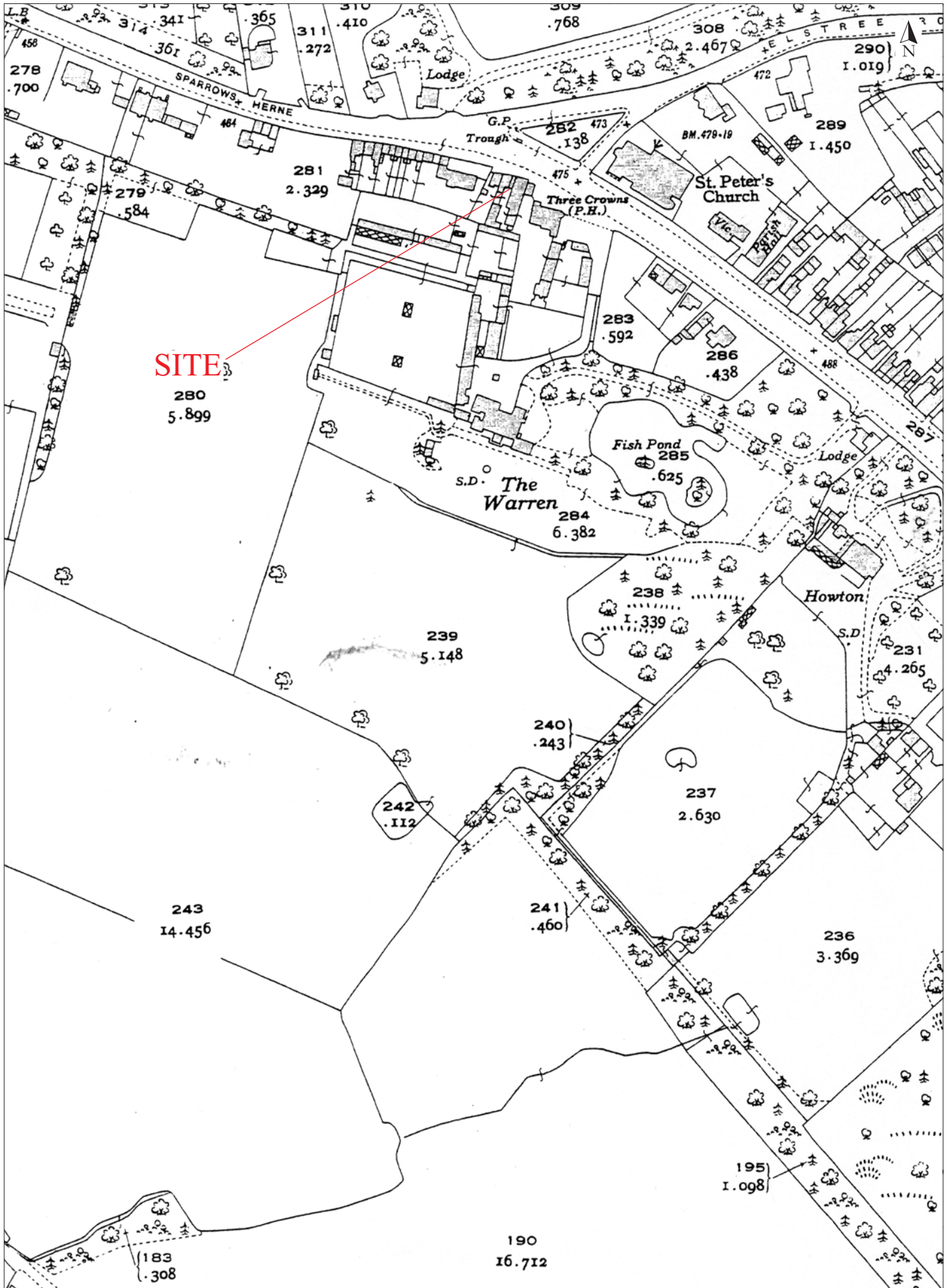
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1898
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



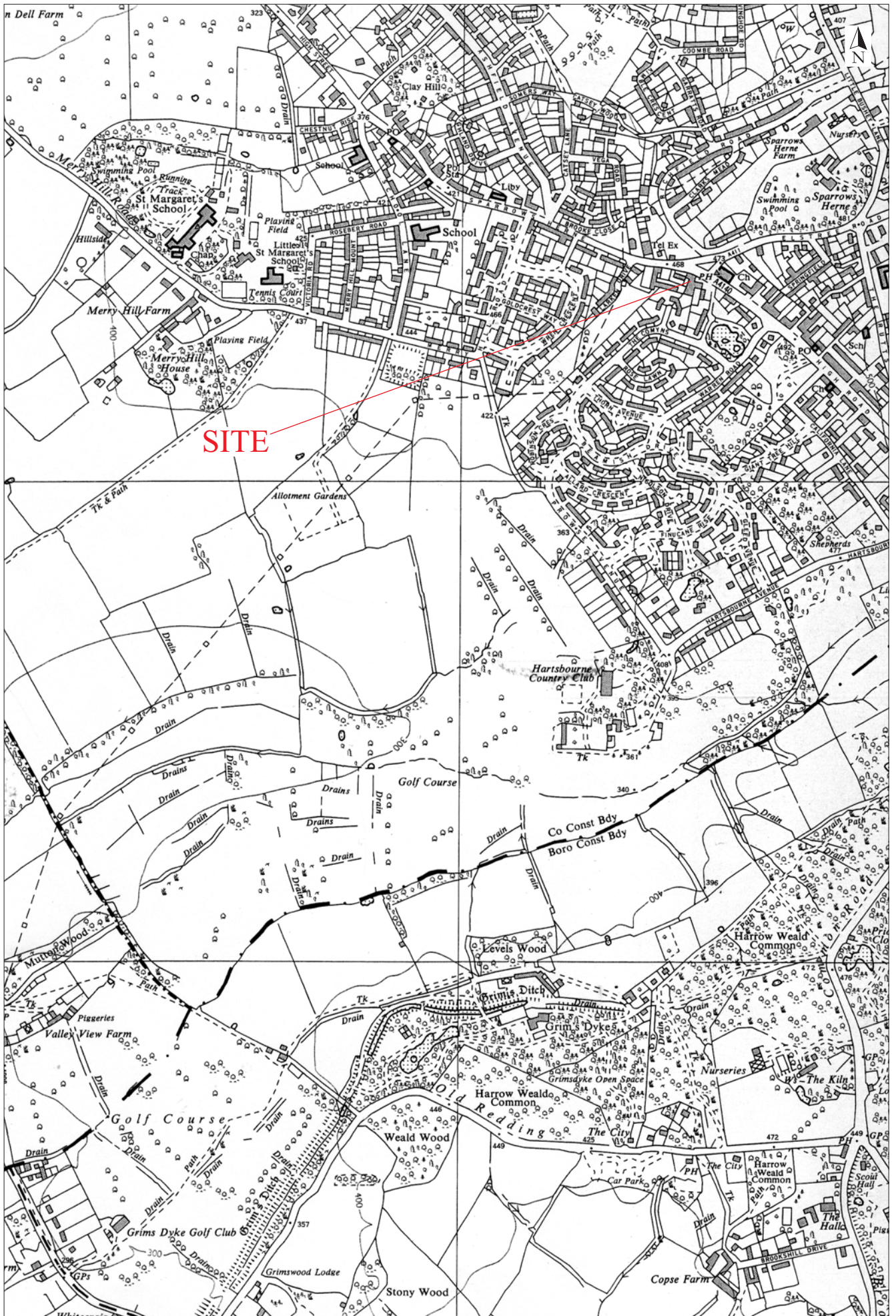
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Fig. 9 OS map, 1914
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



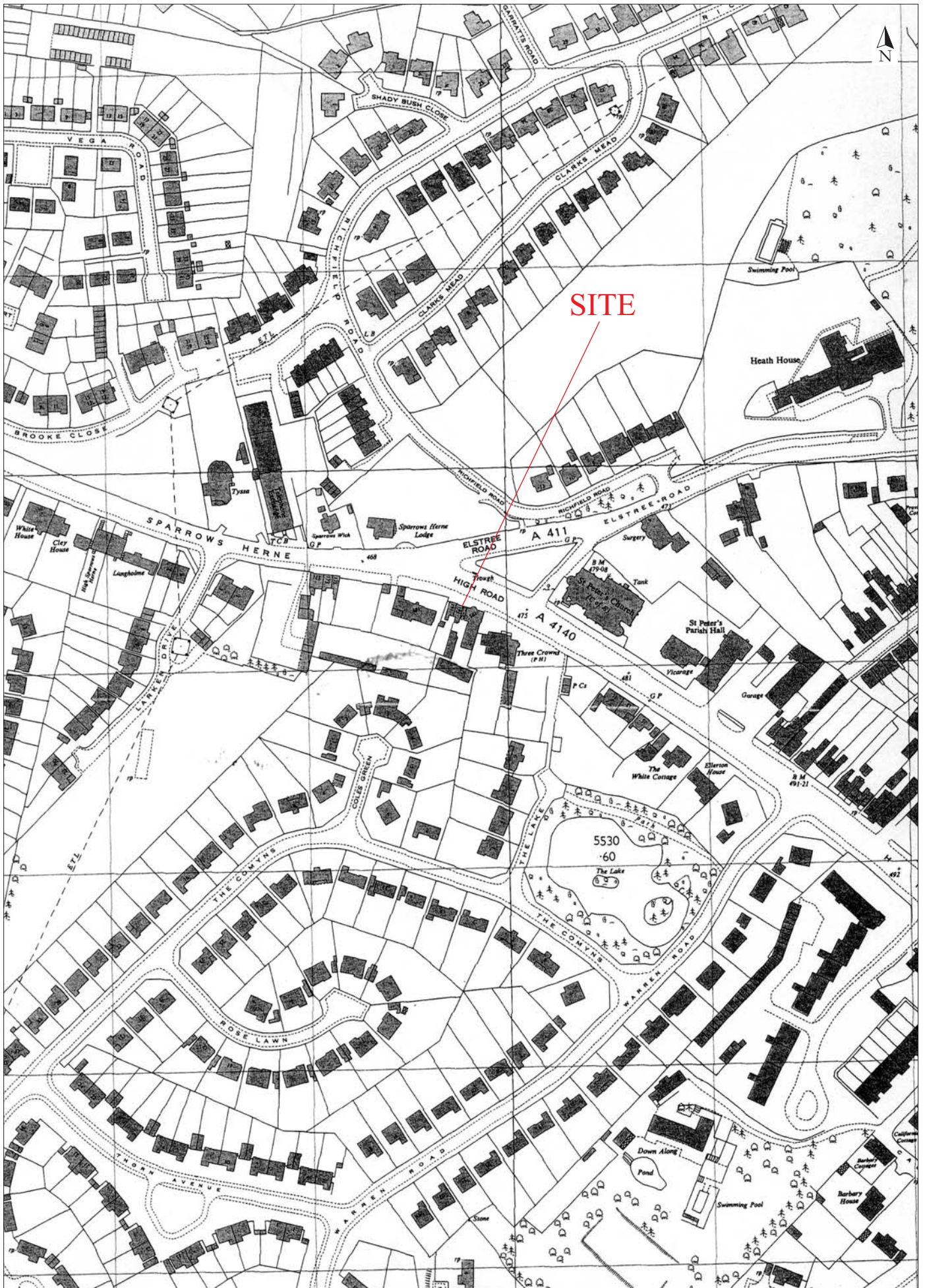
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1934
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



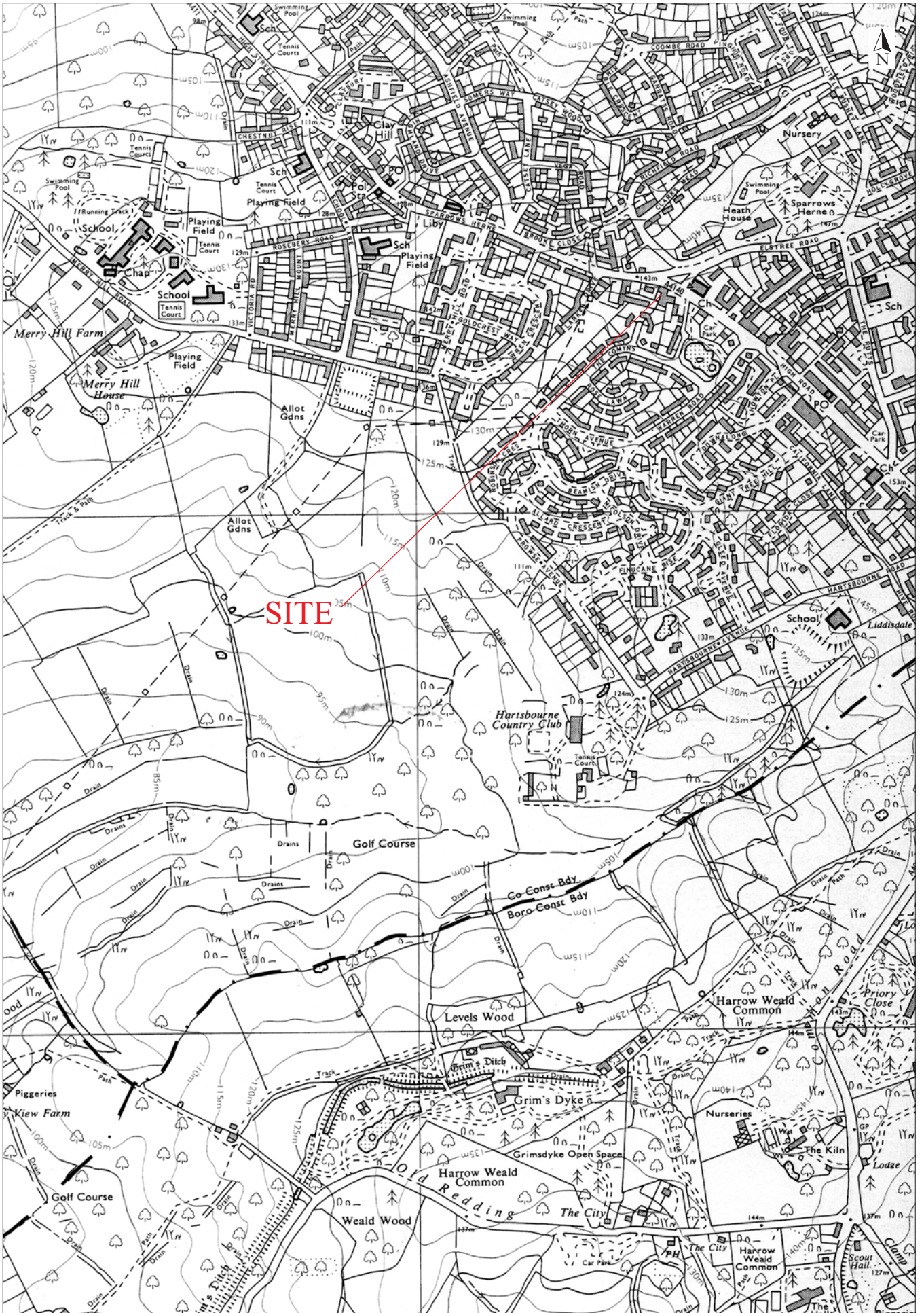
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Fig. 11 OS map, 1968
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



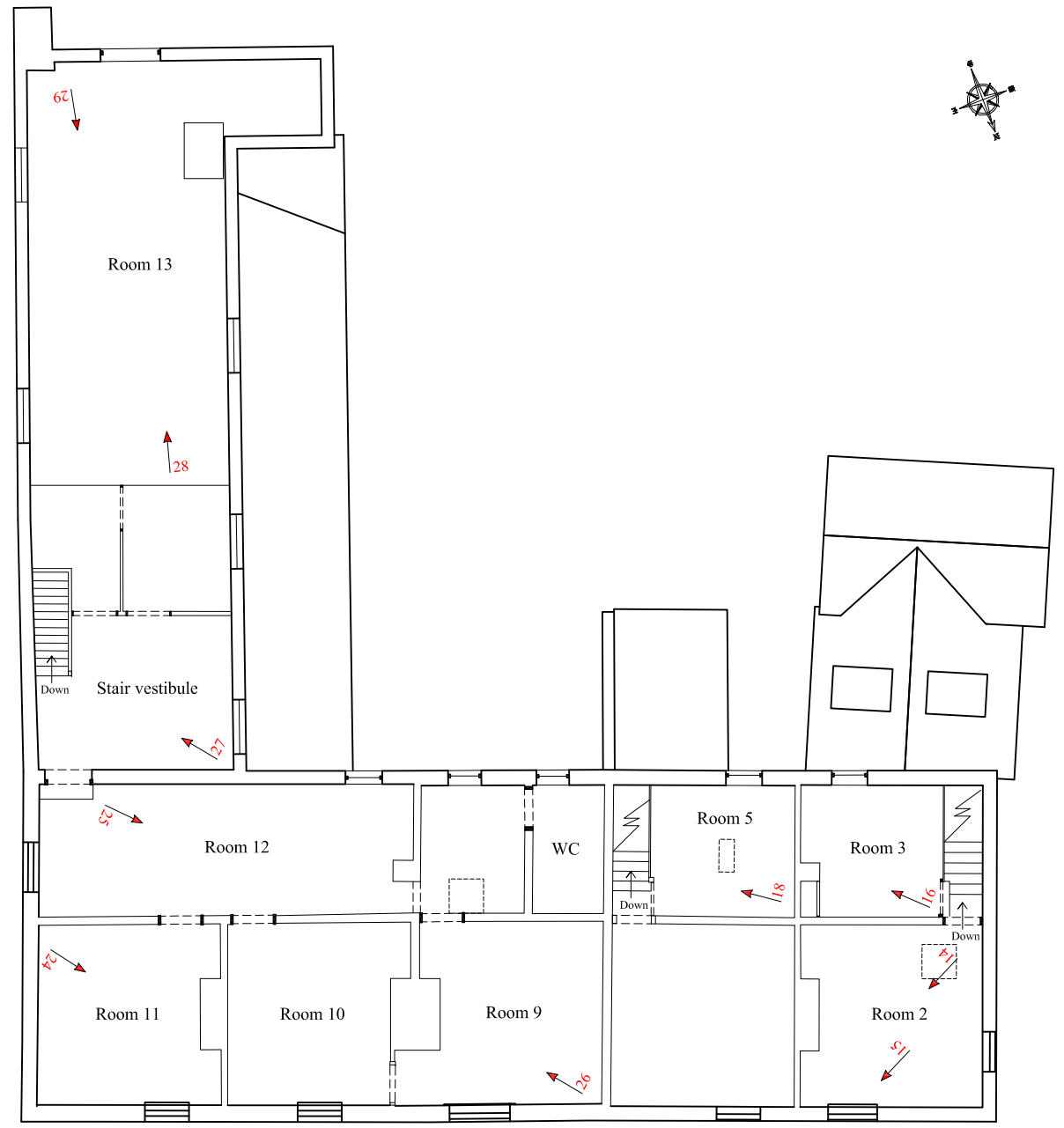
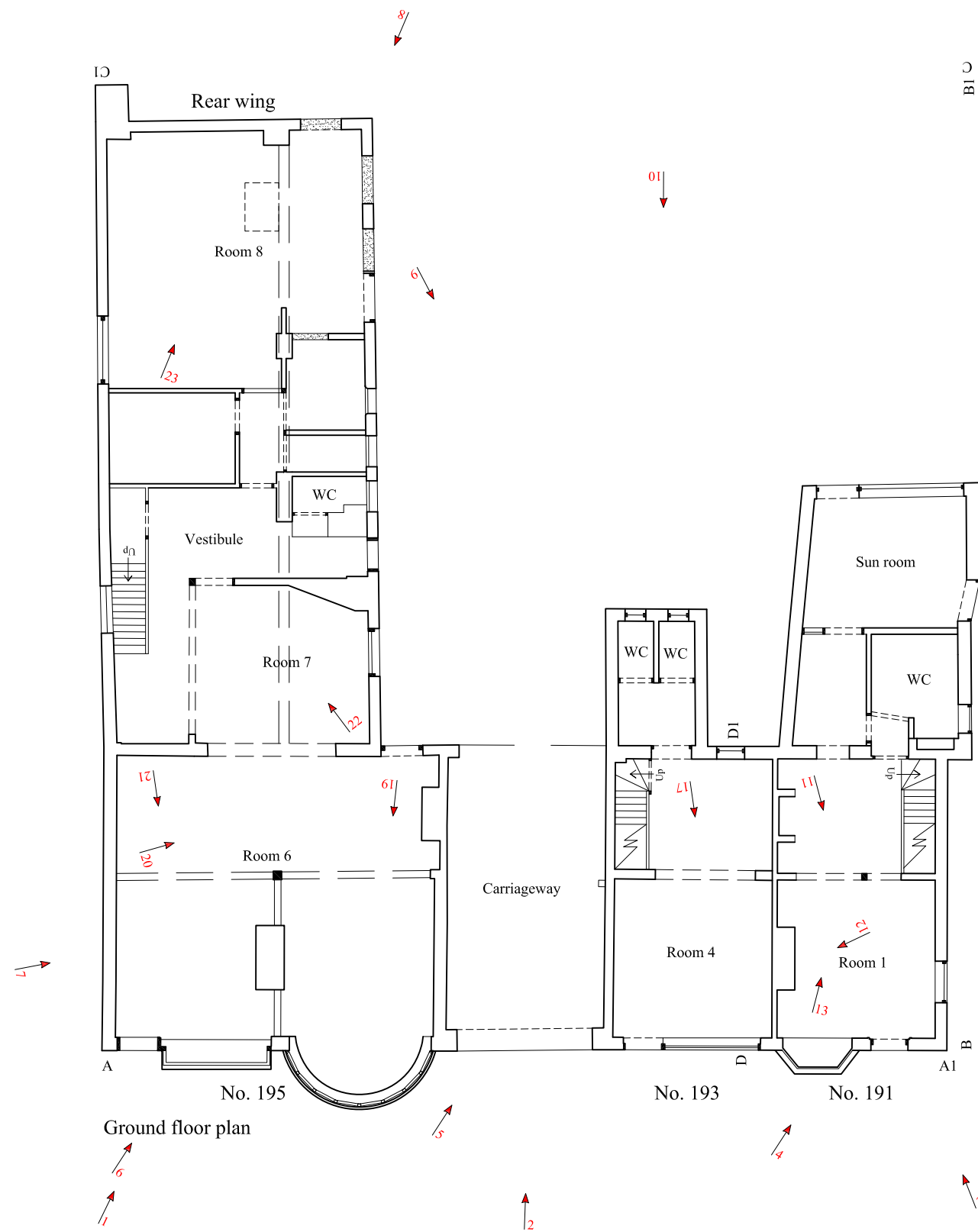
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Fig. 12 OS map, 1969
 Scale 1:2500 at A4



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Fig. 13 OS map, 1976
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

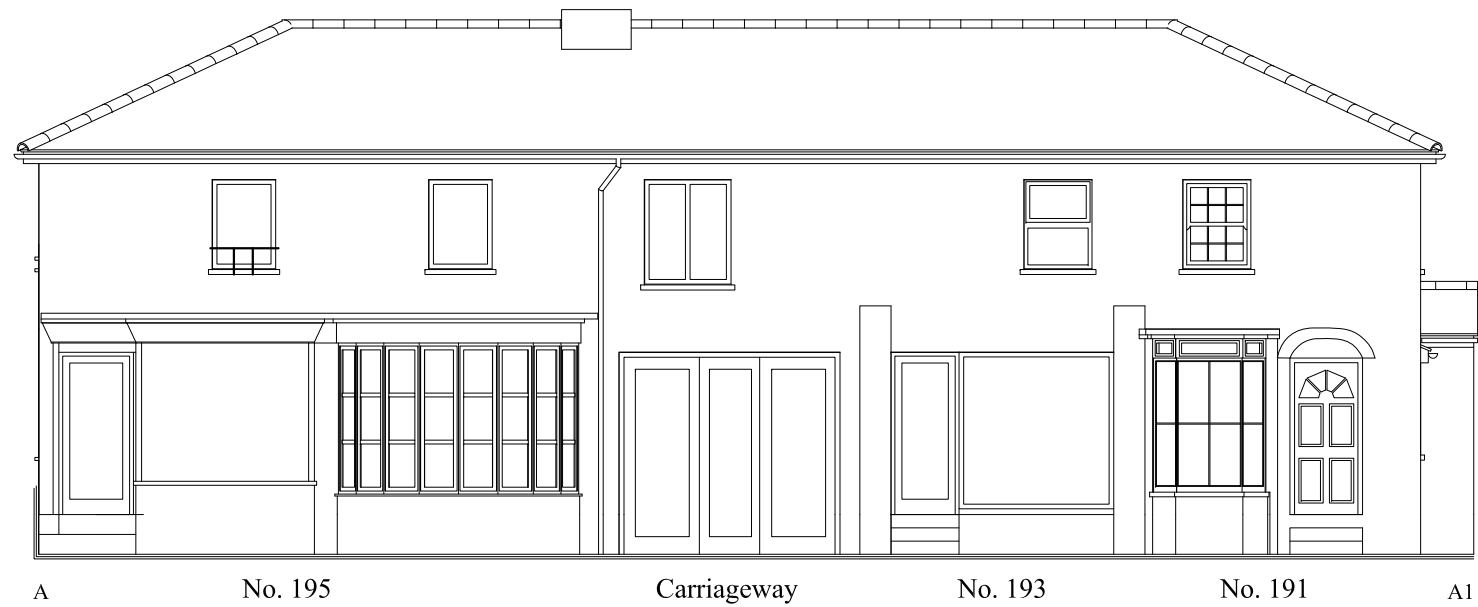


First floor plan

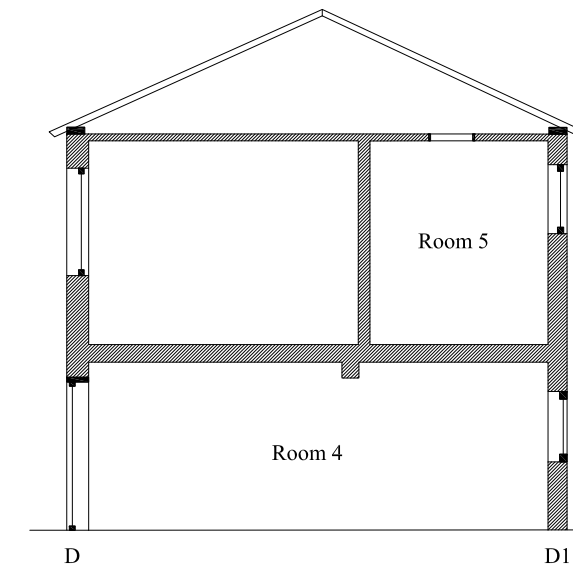
→ Photographic location



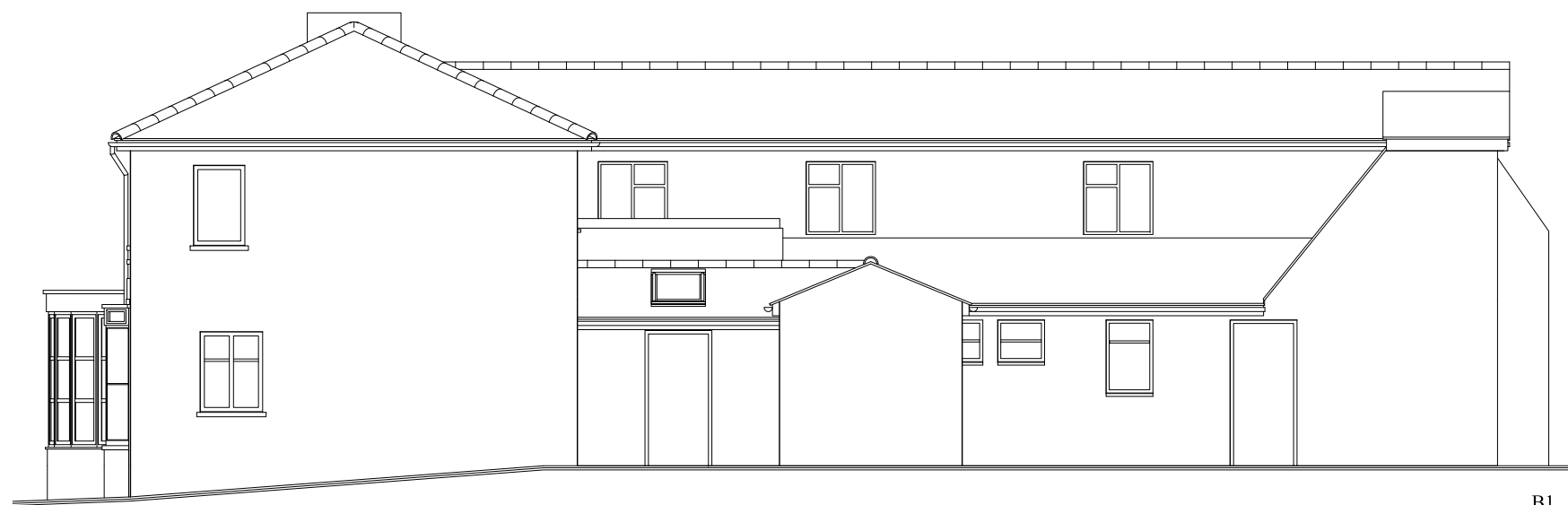
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Fig. 14 Floor plans
 Scale 1:125 at A3



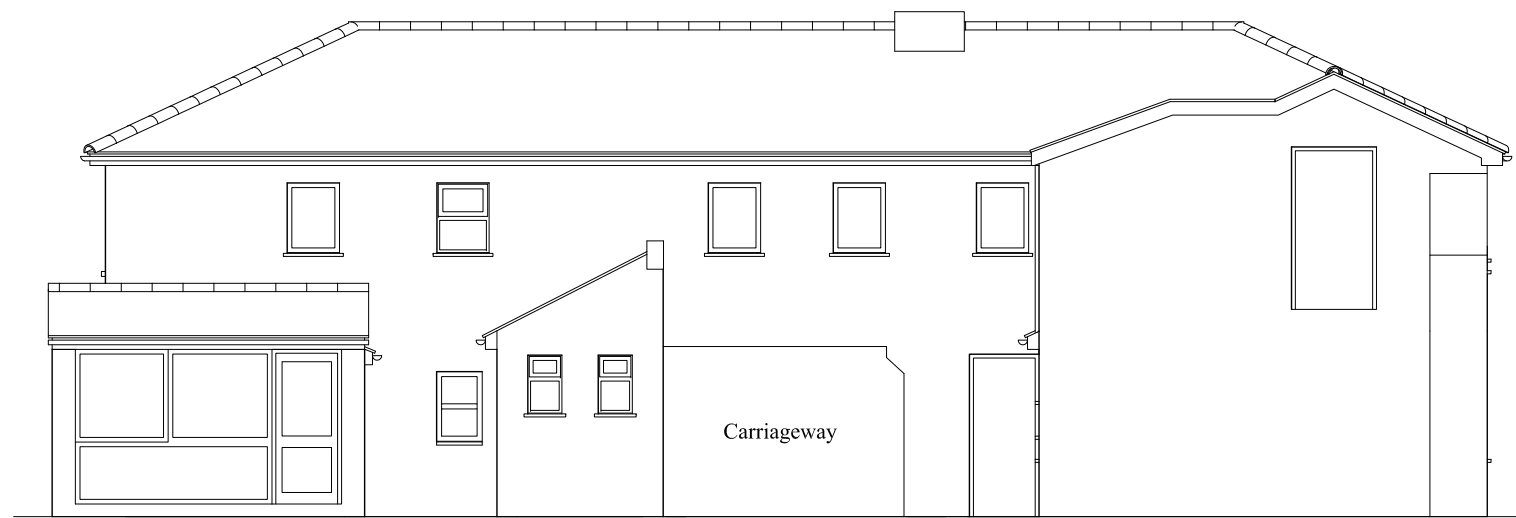
A No. 195 Carriageway No. 193 No. 191 A1
North elevation



D D1
Cross-section through No. 193

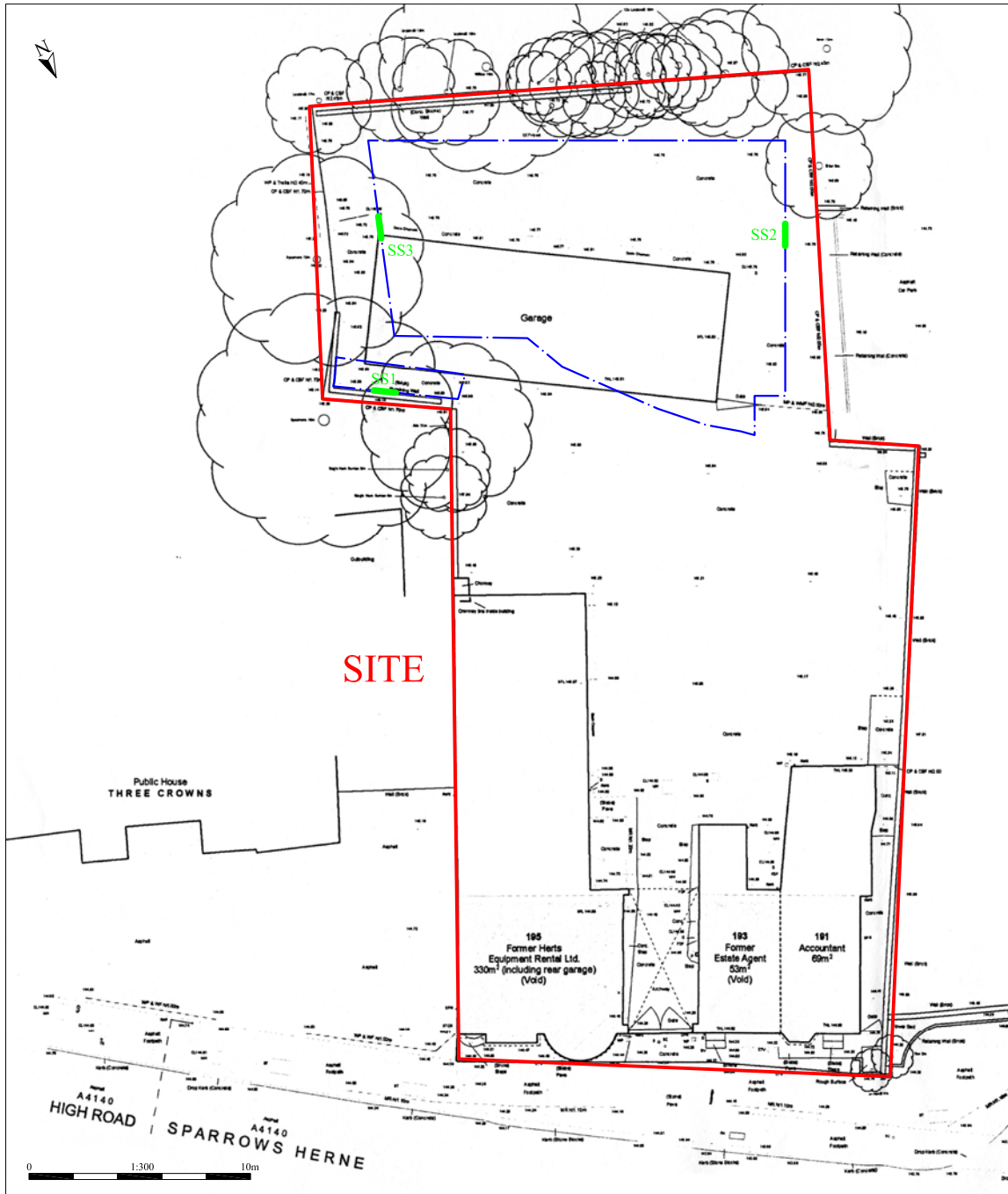


B B1
West elevation



C C1
South elevation

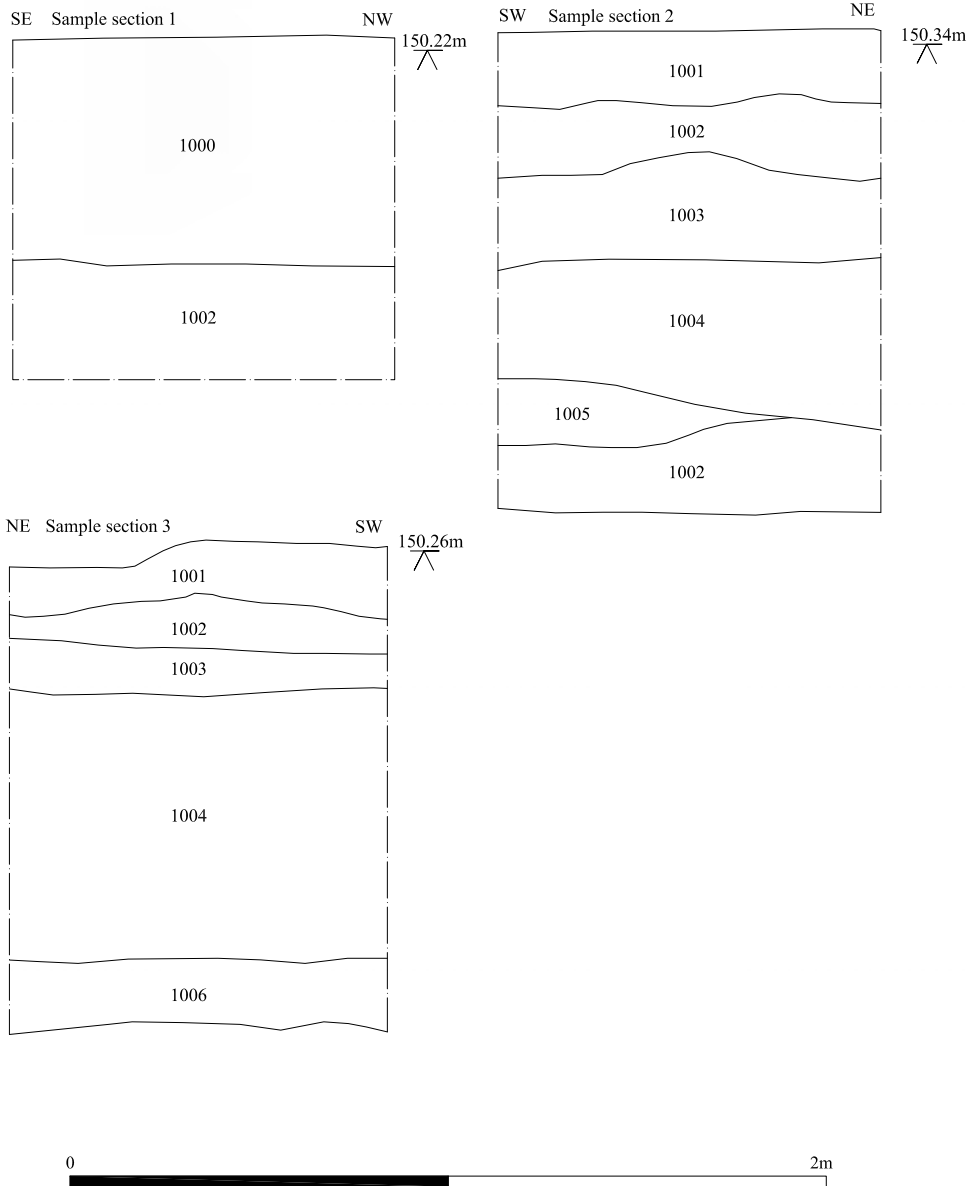




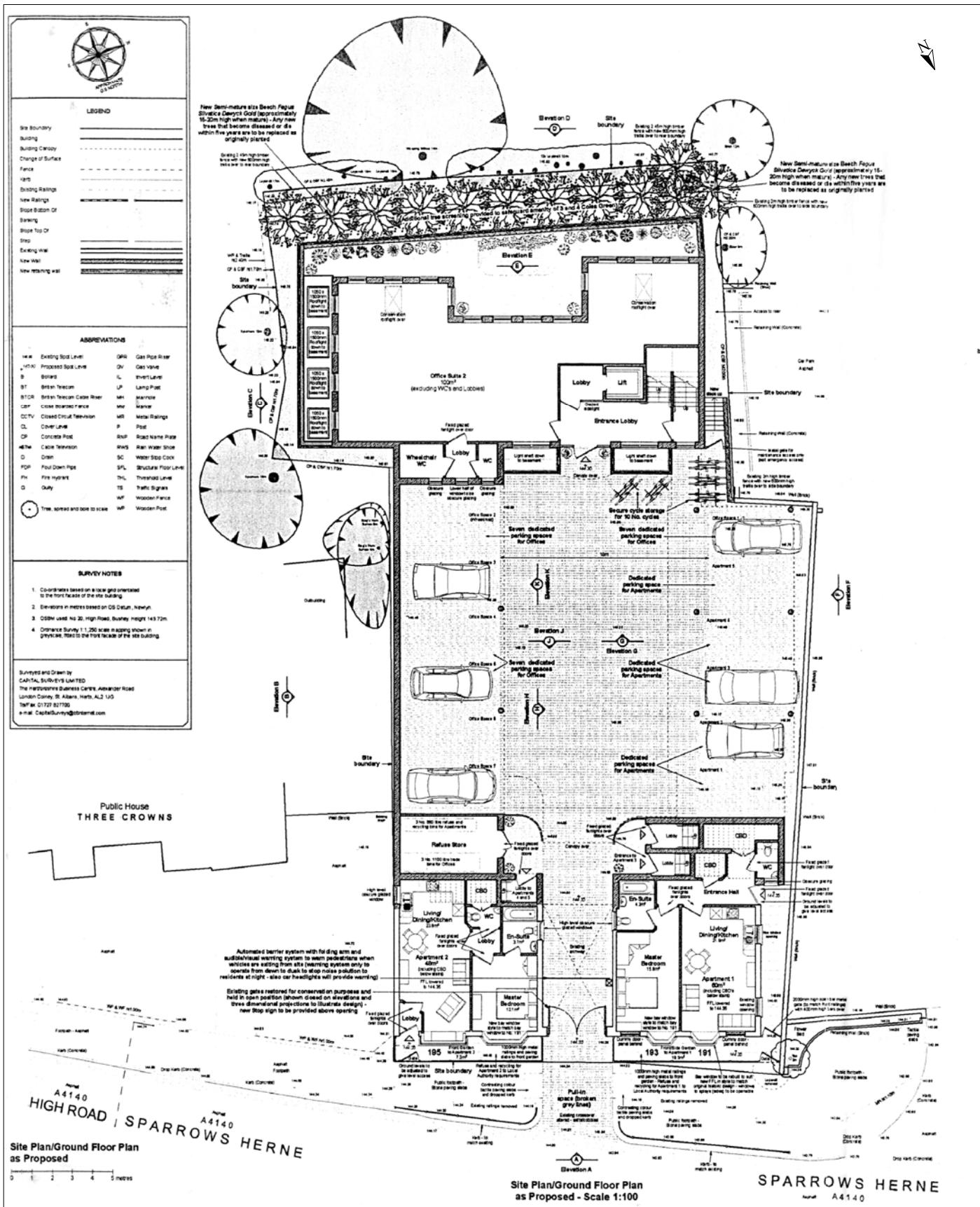
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Fig. 16 Area of watching brief

Scale 1:300 at A4



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Fig. 17 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 18 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4