



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report

Units J-M and N-Q  
100 Cecil Street  
Watford  
Hertfordshire



**Quality Check**

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## Summary

Between April and May 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. Two areas, covering the footprint of the new buildings, were excavated and the features exposed during this investigation have been dated to the post – medieval and modern periods.

The features encountered in Area 1 are believed to be contemporary with Callowland Farm, which was situated on the site from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The post-medieval brick-built coal storage and wall exposed in this area are believed to be part of ancillary buildings belonging to the farmstead and the absence of these features on OS maps would imply that they had gone out of use or had been demolished prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several postholes were also uncovered in Area 1 that appeared to form the outline of a post-built structure or fence.

Area 2 contained a series of modern postholes and had been heavily truncated by the installation of services.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between April and May 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Chris Gear, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2017), and approved by Simon Wood, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environmental Team (HHET). The relevant planning application reference is 17/01269/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The site is located in the town and civil parish of Watford, and the administrative district of Watford Borough, at National Grid Reference TQ 10731 98251 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

100 Cecil Street is in a largely residential area, flanked on either side by terraced housing. The site itself consists of a roughly rectangular plot between Judge Street to the north and the rear of properties on Cecil Street to the south. The site contains vehicle access and parking for a number of buildings. The proposed development would impact the northern part of the site, adjacent to Judge Street (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

Watford is situated on two rivers, the Colne and the Gade. The bedrock geology is chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. Above the chalk are sand and gravel deposits of Winter Hill Gravel. The site is located at approximately 80m AOD (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).





*Proposed Development*

The proposed development calls for the demolition of units N-Q and J-M and the construction of seven new houses (four 3-bedroom and three 2-bedroom) with access from Judge Street, and eight new parking spaces (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



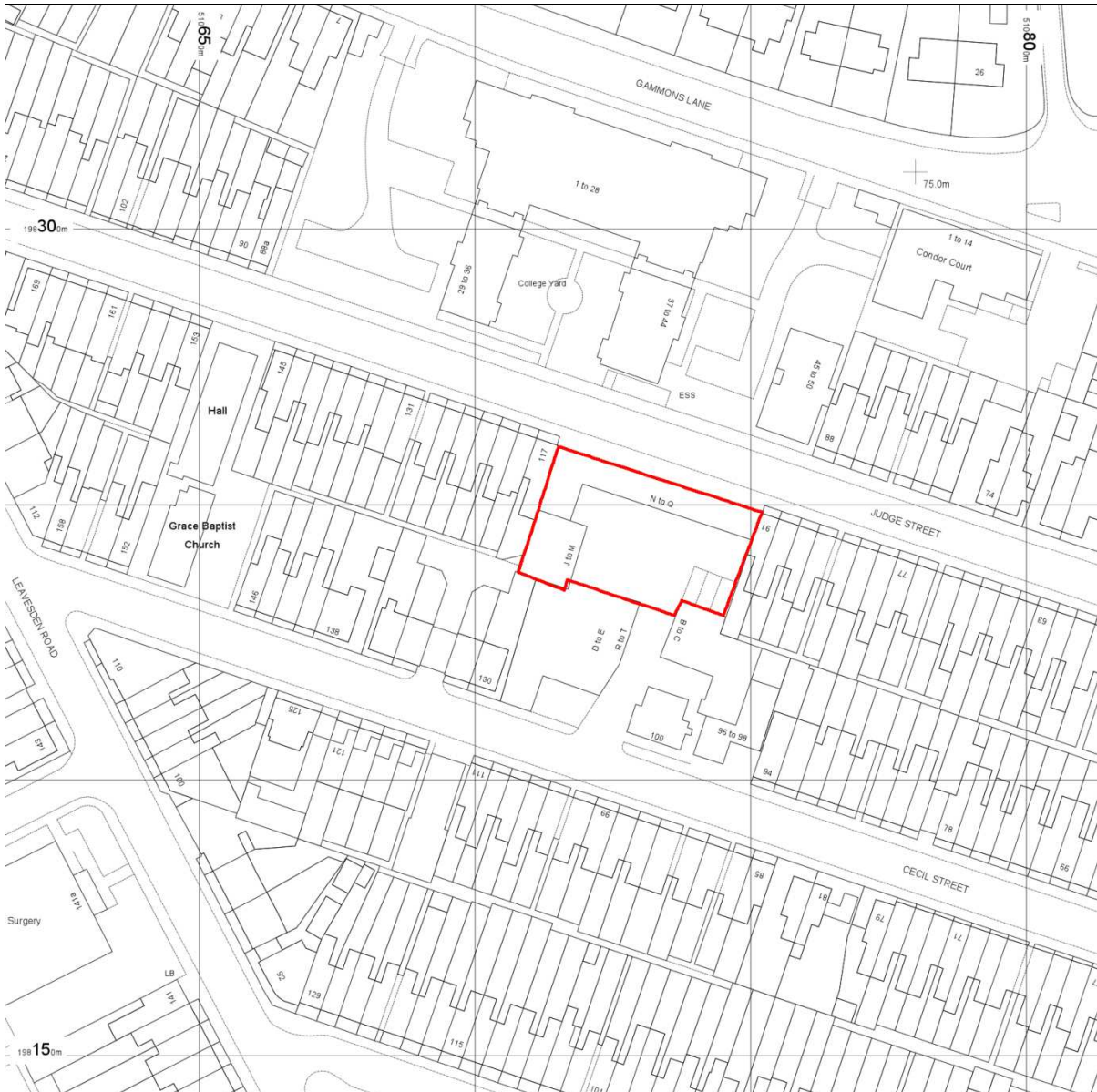


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:500)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Shlasko 2017) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- The archaeological monitoring of the removal of the footings of the buildings being demolished
- The ground reduction of the proposed building footprint to the archaeological horizon or the natural geology, using an excavator fitted with a toothless bucket
- The archaeological monitoring of any other areas which were the subject of significant ground disturbance, e.g. drainage, services, ground reduction/levelling

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 275/17), previous KDK reports (Rouse 2015), the Watford Extensive Urban Survey (Hunns 2000), the Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS), reliable internet sources and KDK's own library.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric-Saxon (before AD1066)

There is some early evidence for occupation in the Watford area, mostly in the form of individual finds, such as the Acheulian hand axe found c70m northwest of the development site (HER 918) or the Mesolithic flint tools found c430m west of the site during the construction of the railway in the 1830s (HER 917). There is more substantial evidence of later occupation (e.g. HER 634, HER 908, or HER 144), but none of these sites are in the vicinity of the proposed development.

The name Watford is assumed to be Anglo-Saxon in origin, but there is no documentary evidence for Watford until the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century, when Eadwine of Caddington gave land there to St Albans Abbey (Hunns 2000: 3).

#### 3.3 Medieval (1066-1500)

Watford itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and it was probably part of the nearby manor of Cassio (*ibid*). Cassio was a valuable manor, worth £30 in 1066 and encompassing 22 ploughs of land, 22 ploughlands of meadow, woods to support 1000 pigs and 4 mills. In addition, it was home to 52 households, including 36 villagers, 11 smallholders, 2 slaves and 3 Frenchmen ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). The manor was held by the Abbot of St Albans Abbey (Williams & Martin 1992: 377).

A market charter was granted to the town by Henry I in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century and by 1290, Watford was being taxed as a borough, suggesting that Watford had become a prosperous town by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Hunns 2000:3-4).

St Mary's Church is thought to be the only surviving medieval building in Watford. However, archaeological investigations along the nearby High Street have revealed the foundations of numerous 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century buildings (*ibid*: 4-6). It is thought that Watford during the medieval period was a linear settlement, with narrow tenements or burgage plots stretching away from the High Street (*ibid*: 7). In the medieval period, the proposed development site was well outside the growing settlement and was part of the manor of Callowland. Callowland was sold to Merton College, Oxford in 1380 and was a farm belonging to the college until the 1880s (HER 13376).

#### 3.4 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

The manor of Watford appears to have been held by St Albans Abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-1541) when it reverted to the Crown (Victoria County History). It stayed in the possession of the Crown until the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when it passed through a number of hands before being purchased in 1770 by William Ann Holles Capell, fourth Earl of Essex. The manor then descended within the Holles Capell family, but the location of the manor house is currently not known (Hunns 2000: 4).

It is not thought that Watford saw much expansion during the early part of the post medieval period, as new properties were being built on existing sites, rather than new areas of the town



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being established (*ibid*: 7). This process continued well into the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when novelist Daniel Defoe described the town as a 'genteel market town,...very long, having but one street,' after a visit in 1778 (Victoria County History), and it was not until the advent of the London and Birmingham Railway in 1837 that the town began to expand outwards (*ibid*).

Until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Callowland Farm, the location of the proposed development, remained a working farm. A building and barn and 100 Cecil Street appear to be remnants of the post-medieval farm, which once comprised a timber framed farm house to the east of a rectangular complex of farm buildings within wooded grounds (HER 13376). Following the arrival of the railway, the area around Callowland began to develop rapidly. The original 1837 rail station was located c640m south of the site (HER 5873). It was replaced by Watford Junction Station in the 1850s (HER 5464). By the beginning of the First World War, the farm was surrounded by terraced houses.

In addition to residential development, the railway encouraged the growth of industry in Watford. Several breweries opened, including the Victoria brewery (HER 10662), c690m south of the site, and the Lion brewery (HER 10663), c475m southeast of the site.

### 3.5 **Modern** (1900-present)

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Watford was established as a world leader in printing technology. The Acme Tone Studios (HER 13375), located c300m west of the site, was part of this industry. Other local industries included the Vi-Cocoa factory (HER 11747), a sawmill (HER 11986) and the First World War munitions works (HER 10685).

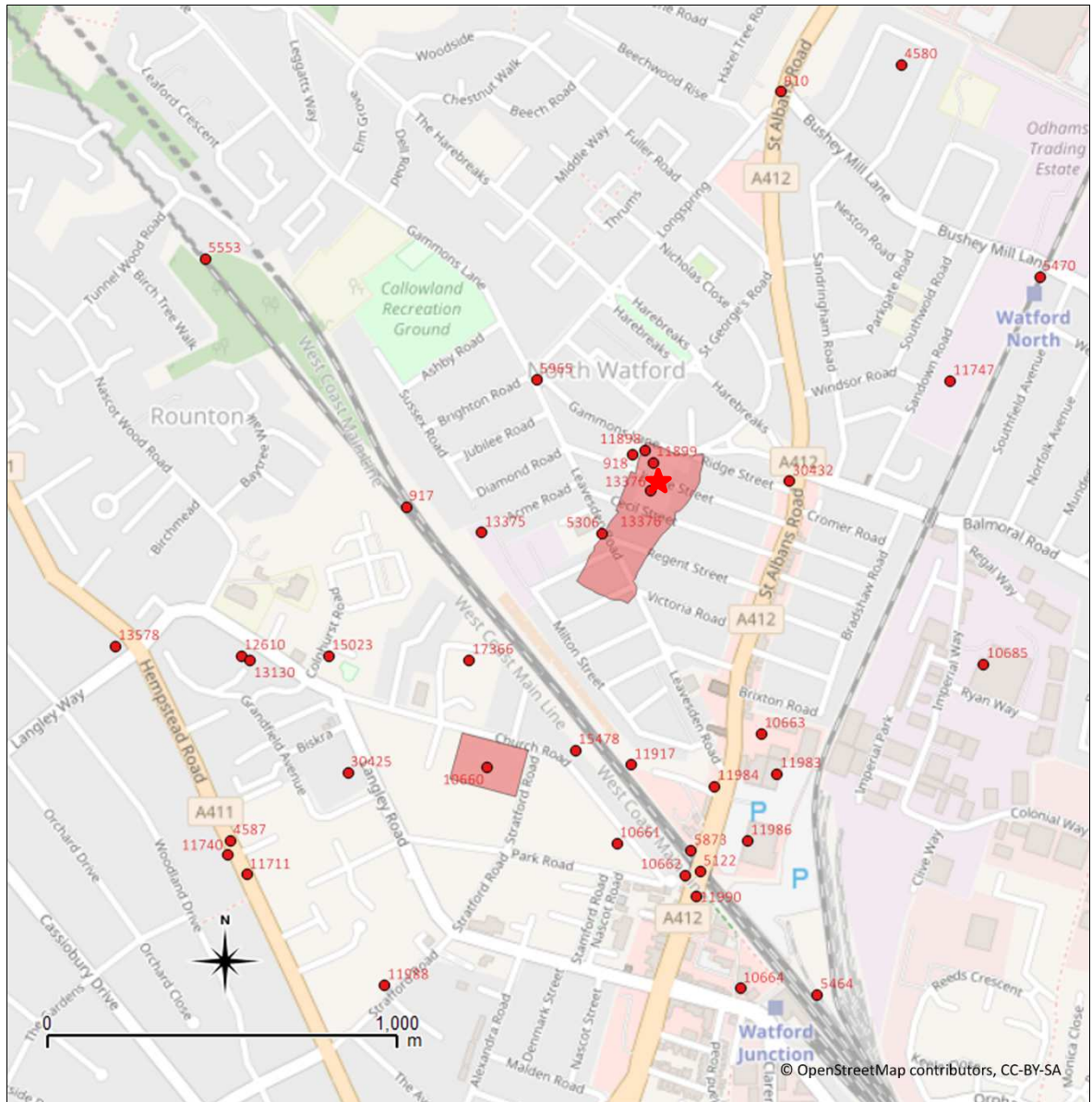


Figure 4: HER data plan, site marked with star (scale as shown)





## 4 Results

### 4.1 *Site Stripping*

An area of 278.69 sq m (Fig. 7; Plate 1-3) was mechanically stripped of overburden under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The site was covered in a modern rubble layer, which was the result of the demolition of the previous building. The stratigraphy encountered comprised:

#### Area 1

- Buried tarmac below the modern demolition layer 0.06m in depth.
- Made ground (100). Found in the northern part of Area 1 and throughout Area 2. Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Slightly compact. Contained sub-angular flint, rounded and sub-rounded stones, tile, metal, plastic and brick. Also contained chalk pieces. This layer reached a depth of 0.40m.
- Chalk (102). Dense compact chalk found to the south of Area 1 that appears in two layers. The upper chalk measured 0.20m in depth and contained occasional stone inclusions. The lower chalk was cleaner and measured 0.10m in depth. The chalk also appeared within the stratigraphy of Area 2. It is likely that this layer formed part of a chalk floor
- Subsoil (101). Mid orangey brown slightly clayey silt. Fairly soft with occasional sub angular flint, sub-rounded and rounded stones. Contained occasional debris from upper layers, such as brick. Located to the north of Area 1 and intermittently beneath the chalk layer. It reached a depth of 0.14m.

#### Area 2

- Buried tarmac below the modern demolition layer 0.06m in depth
- Made ground (202). Found throughout Area 2. Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Slightly compact. Contained sub-angular flint, rounded and sub-rounded stones, tile, metal, plastic and brick. Also contained chalk pieces. This layer of made ground measured 0.57m in depth.
- Chalk floor (203) identical to the one observed in Area 1. Perhaps part of a chalk floor or a ménage. This surface was 0.11m deep.
- Subsoil (204). A light grey clay subsoil, with chalky inclusions that had seeped down from (203) flooring layer above. Contained inclusions of sub-angular flint ranging in size between 30mm and 70mm, as well as sub rounded small stones of varying sizes. Measured up to 0.16m in depth.

The underlying natural strata (103) and (205) comprised a dark yellowish orange soft, slightly clayey silt that was quite gravelly in places.



Plate 1: Area 1 looking southeast



Plate 2: Area 1 looking northwest

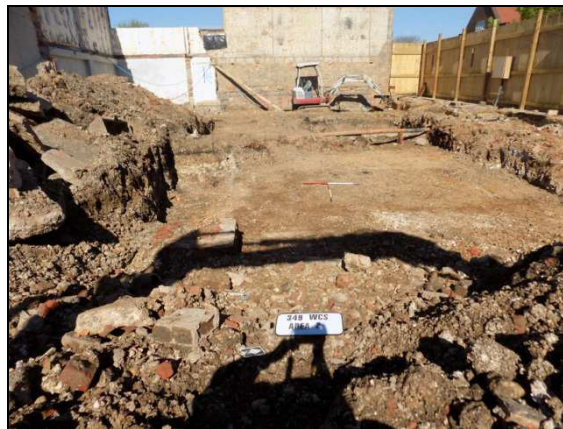


Plate 3: Area 2 looking northwest



Plate 4: Area 1 south stratigraphy

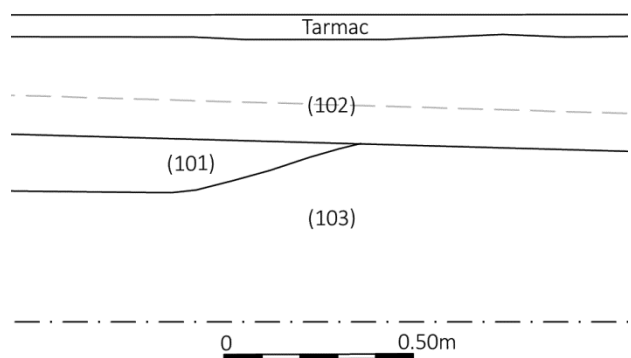


Figure 5: Representative stratigraphy Area 1 south



Plate 5: Area 2 north stratigraphy

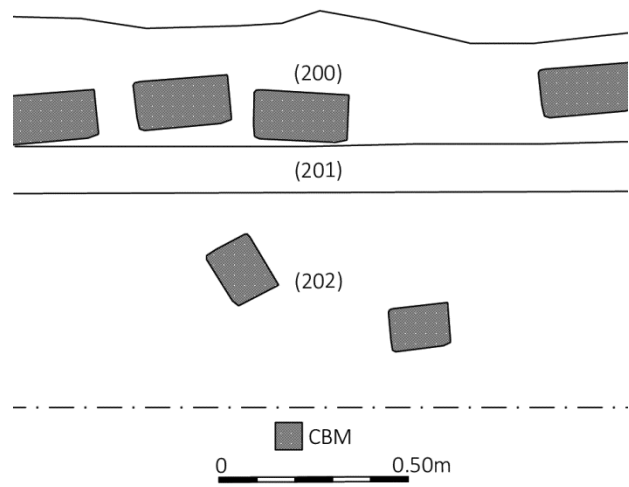


Figure 6: Representative stratigraphy Area 2 north

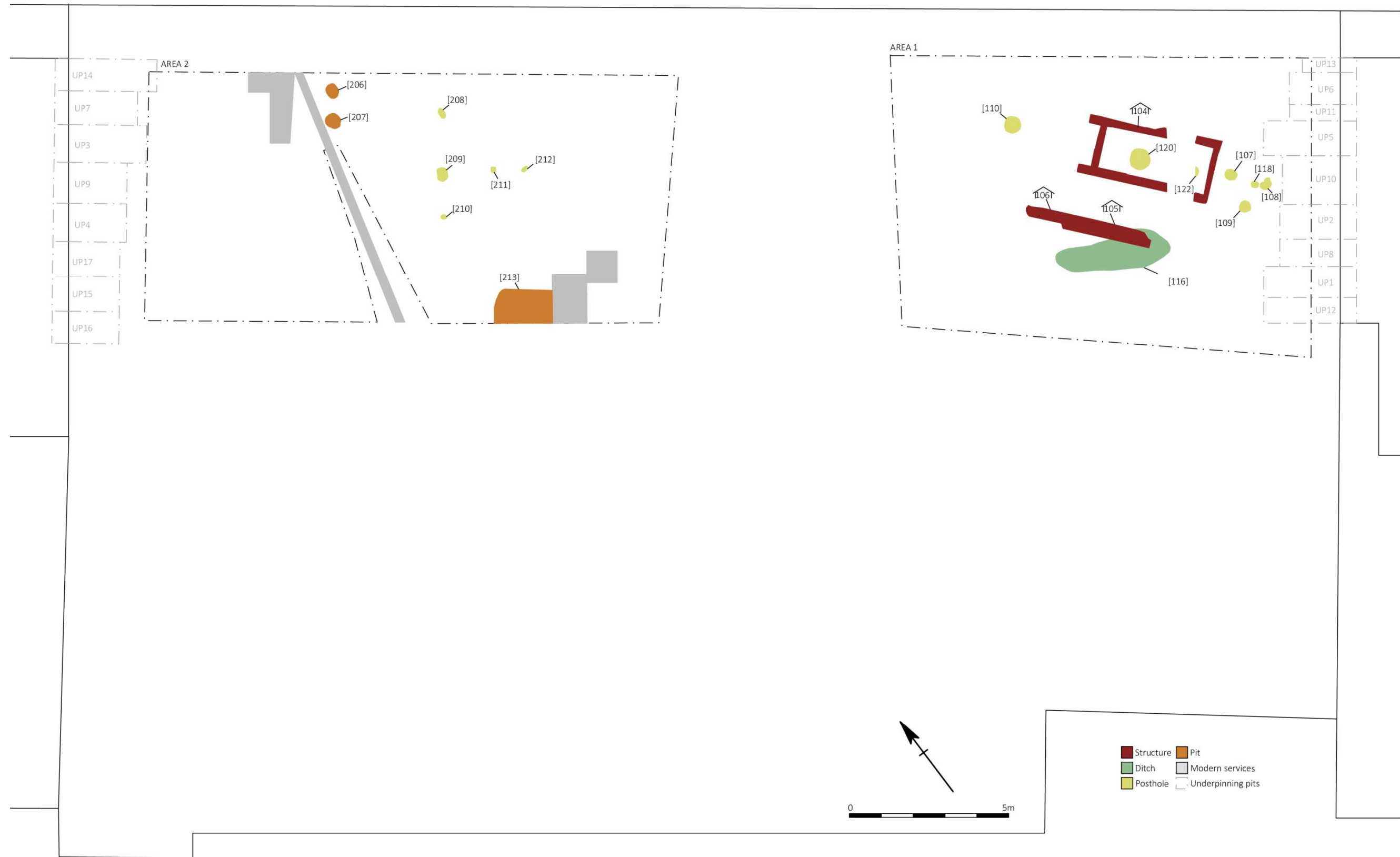


Figure 7: Plan of excavated areas and archaeological features (scale 1:125)



#### 4.2 **Sampling Strategy**

On completion of the site strip, archaeological features comprising building [104], wall [105] and [106], ditch [116], postholes [108], [109], [110], [118], [120], [122] and [208]-[212] and pits [206], [207] and [213] were revealed. Following consultation with the AA, it was agreed that subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the brief.

#### 4.3 **Area 1**

Area 1 was located to the northeast of the site and covered an area of approximately 121.28sq m. A number of post-medieval features were observed, including the remains of a brick-built building, a wall, postholes and a ditch. Chalk floor (102) was located within the southwest half of Area 1 and reached as far as, and covered, wall [105] and [106] near to the centre of the trench.

Structure [104] (Figs. 7-9; Plates 6-16)

The structure was a rectangular building that measured 4.15 x 1.80m. The building was constructed using red unfrogged, well puddled bricks, which had some spanish and fairly large rounded stone inclusions. The majority of the bricks measured 23.5 x 10.5 x 6.5cm ( $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "); however, the bricks' size and coursing pattern was not uniform throughout the feature.

The northwest wall was three courses high. It sloped to the northwest and was constructed using bricks between 12 and 23cm ( $4\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$  ") in length and between 10 and 12cm ( $3\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  ") in width.

The northeast wall displayed three different coursing patterns. In the northwest section the bricks were laid in a single header course on top of a row of tile. Towards the centre of the wall it comprised a row of longer header course bricks set on edge, which measured 26.5 x 10 x 6.5cm ( $10\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "), perhaps indicating the presence of an entranceway. These longer bricks were set in lime mortar and were laid in a single course. These bricks showed signs of some wear and were fairly fragmented in places.

To the southeast of the northeast wall a single header course was set directly on top of the natural geology. Construction cut [127] was present to the southeast end of the building, where the natural was visible, but was not visible elsewhere. The southeast wall comprised a single course of stretcher bricks and the southwest wall consisted of two courses.

Inside the structure was a layer of soil with a high concentration of heavily degraded mortar 0.13 m deep, which was above a 0.03m deep compacted layer of charcoal (126). Beneath the charcoal was a layer of subsoil (130), which also compacted. In the southeast corner, two seemingly *in situ* tiles were exposed, which may indicate the presence of a demolished tiled floor within the structure.

Within the structure there were 2 postholes. The larger of the two, [120], cut through the layer of mortar and therefore was most likely not associated with building [104] (Fig 7, 8 & 10; Plates 17-18). It measured 0.81 x 0.61m in size and reached a depth of 0.30m. The wooden post (129), although heavily degraded, was still observable within the fill. The fill surrounding the post (121) contained small pieces of brick and CBM that had been used as packing material.





The second posthole [122] was located to the southeast end of [104] (Fig 7, 8 & 11; Plate 19). It had been heavily truncated, which obscured the true dimensions of the cut. What could be observed was a small semi-circle, with an outer ring of heavily degraded silty charcoal (123) and an inner layer of friable silt. It is unclear whether or not this feature is related to structure [104].



**Plate 6:** Building [104] and wall [105] and [106] looking southeast



**Plate 7:** Building [104] looking southeast



Plate 8: Building [104] looking northwest



Plate 9: Building [104] northeast wall looking southeast



Plate 10: Building [104] southwest wall looking southeast



Plate 11: Northwest wall of [104] looking northwest



Plate 12: Northwest wall of [104] looking southeast





**Plate 13:** Southwest facing section of [104] northeast wall



**Plate 14:** Layers within [104] northwest facing section



**Plate 15:** West corner of [104] showing the presence of *in situ* quarry tiles, looking northwest. Corner of building removed.



**Plate 16:** West corner of [104] southwest facing section showing the presence of *in situ* quarry tiles



**Plate 17:** Posthole [120] looking northeast



**Plate 18:** Southwest facing section of [120]





**Plate 19:** Posthole [122] looking northeast

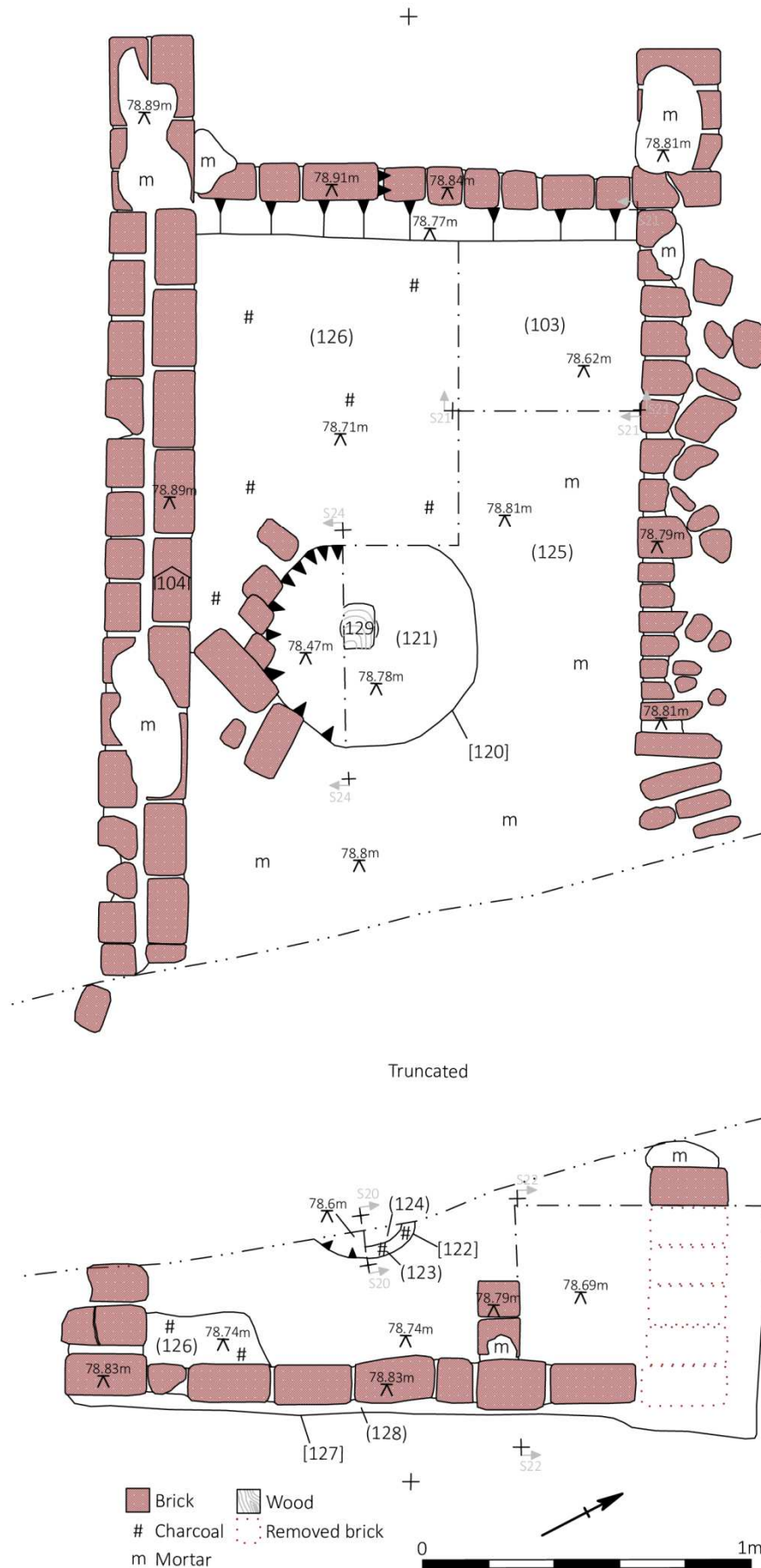


Figure 8: Plan of [104] and its associated layers and features (scale 1:20)

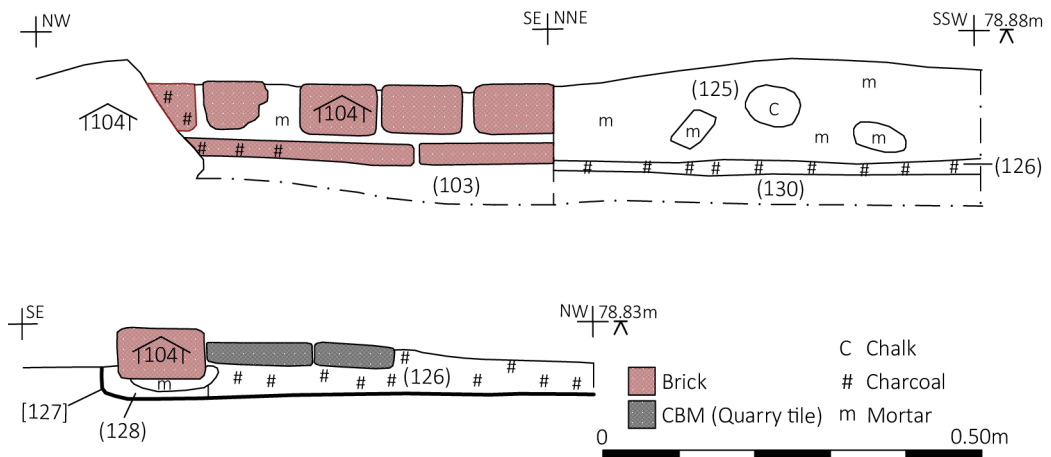


Figure 9: Running section of [104] and its associated layers (above) and construction cut [127] (below) (scale 1:10)



Figure 10: Southwest facing section of posthole [120] (scale 1:10)

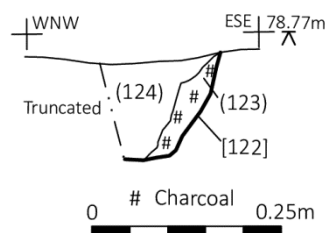


Figure 11: South southwest facing section of [122] (scale 1:10)

Walls [105] and [106] (Figs. 7 & 12-14; Plates 21-23)

Approximately 1.30m to the southwest of [104] was a wall constructed of red brick. There were two distinct phases in the wall's construction, indicated by the presence of different brickwork and mortar. However, like [104], the older part of the wall had two separate coursing patterns. To the southwest, full sized bricks were laid in a header bond and smaller bricks were placed on either side. To the northeast, the bricks were laid in a rowlock course. The bricks used were identical to those used in building [104], indicating that these features were contemporary. To the southwest, extension [106] was added to wall [105]. This extension comprised more modern looking bricks, which were still unfrogged but free of



spanish. They measured approximately 21 x 10 x 14cm ( $8 \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \frac{7}{8} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$ "), but there were larger bricks present that measured <45cm (<17  $\frac{1}{4}$ "") in length. The mortar used within this construction differed from that of [105]. Instead of the friable yellowish lime mortar, a harder white stony material was used. Much of this wall was damaged during stripping, as concrete had been laid directly on top of the brickwork, which inevitably was damaged by the digger.

Beneath wall [105] was a small, wide, sub-rectangular ditch [116] that was orientated east-west (Figs. 7 & 14; Plates 24-26). It measured 3.56 x 0.98 x 0.33m and contained a single stony fill that produced fragments of CBM and some post-medieval glazed pottery.



Plate 21: Wall [105] and [106] looking northwest



Plate 22: Wall [105] and [106] looking northeast



Plate 23: Northeast facing section of where [105] and [106] meet



Plate 24: Ditch [116] looking north northeast





**Plate 25:** East southeast facing section of [116]



**Plate 26:** North facing profile of [116]

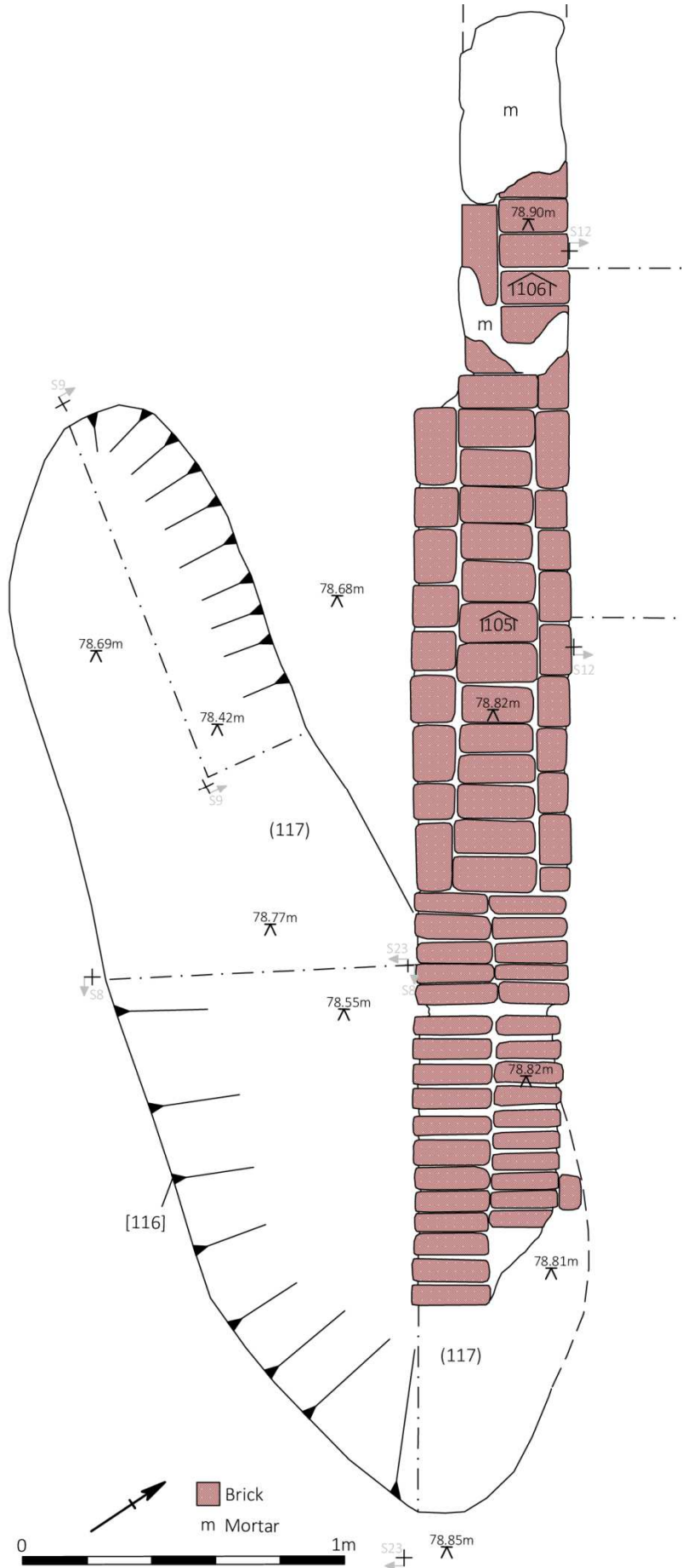


Figure 12: Walls [105], [106] and ditch [116] (scale 1:10)

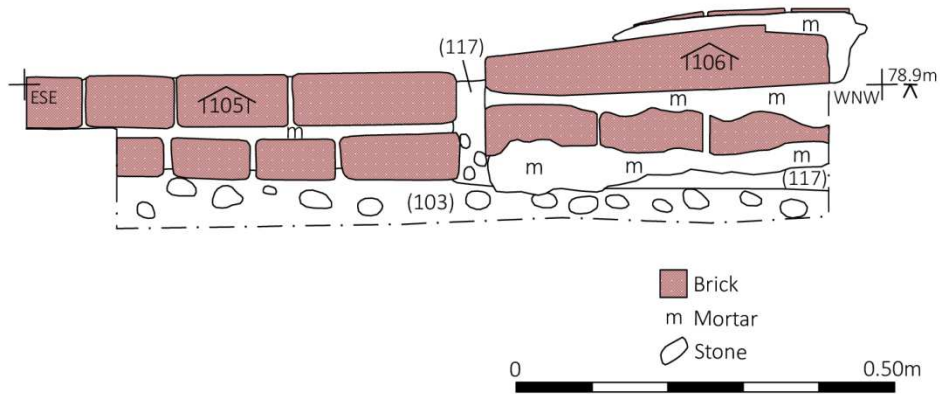


Figure 13: Northeast facing section of where [105] and [106] meet (scale 1:10)

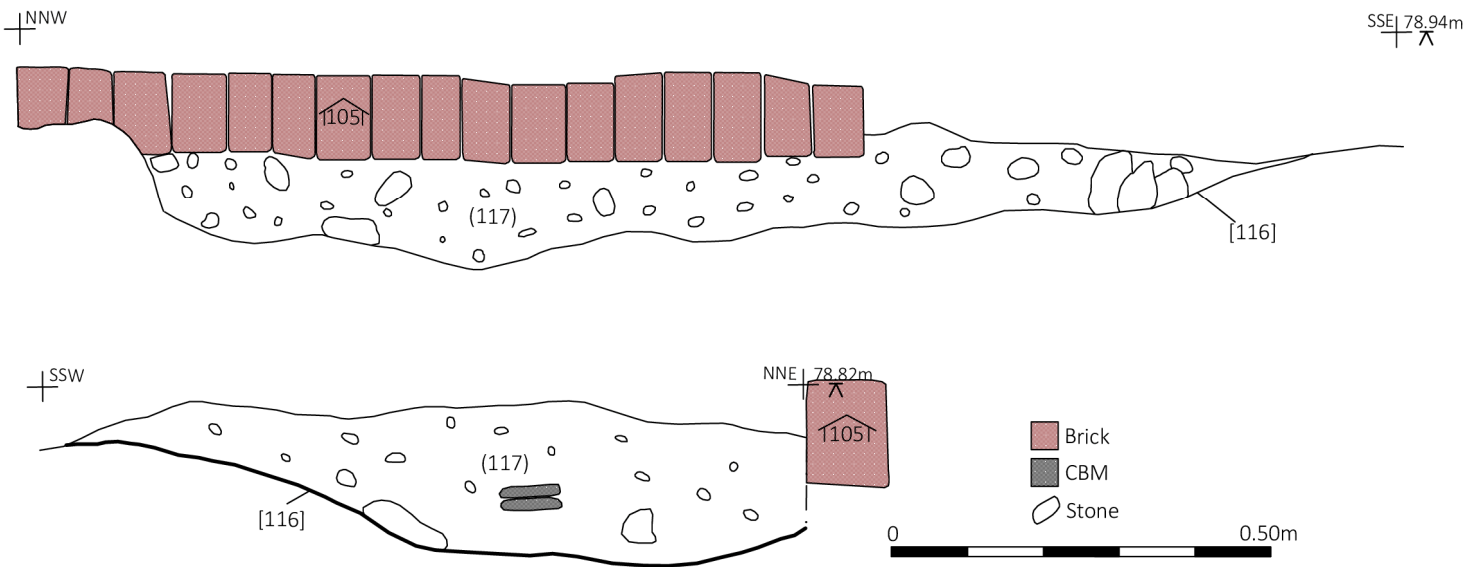


Figure 14: West southwest profile (above) and east southeast facing section (below) of [116] (scale 1:10)

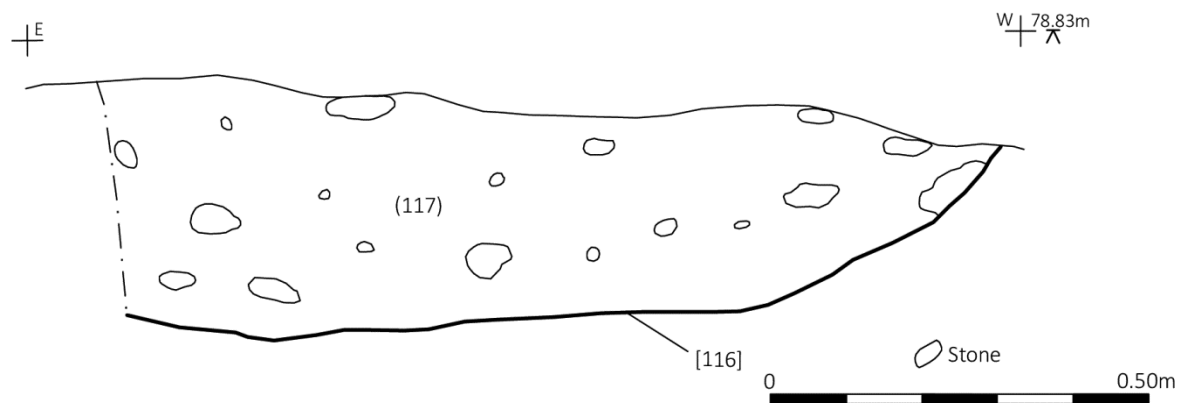


Figure 15: North facing profile of [116] (scale 1:10)





A number of postholes were exposed within Area 1. The majority of these, including the aforementioned [120] and [121], appeared to align in a northwest southeast direction before turning southwest. Approximately 2.4m to the northwest of building [104] was a large chalk filled posthole, which still contained a remnant of the original post (Figs. 7 & 16; Plates 27-28). The feature measured 0.54 x 0.51 x 0.10m and was the only posthole on the site to be filled entirely with chalk. To the southeast of building [104], 0.35m away was another posthole [107] which measured 0.37 x 0.27 x 0.06m (Figs. 7 & 17; Plates 29-30). A smaller posthole [118] which measured 0.23 x 0.19 x 0.07 m was located 0.49m to the southeast of [107] next to a larger, irregular shaped feature [108] (Figs. 7& 18; Plates 29-32). The final posthole in this area, [109] was to the southwest of [118] (Figs. 7 & 19; Plate 33-34). Due to their alignment, these features appear to indicate the presence of a post structure or fence.



**Plate 27:** Posthole [110] looking southwest



**Plate 28:** Southeast facing section of [110]



**Plate 29:** Posthole [107] looking southwest



**Plate 30:** Northeast facing section of [107]





**Plate 31:** Postholes [108] and [118] looking southwest



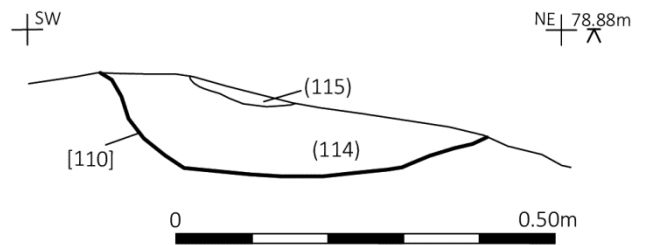
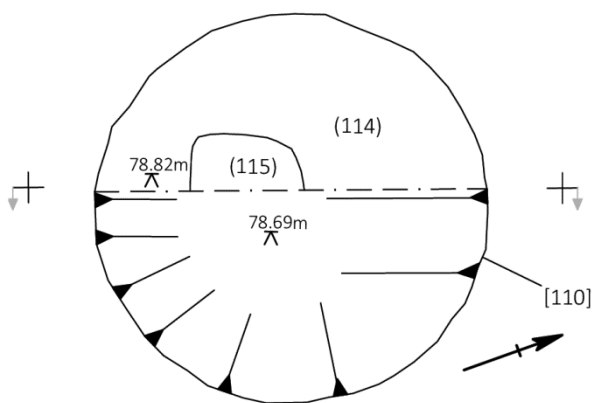
**Plate 32:** Northeast facing section of [108]



**Plate 33:** Northeast facing section of [118]



**Plate 34:** Posthole [109] looking northwest



**Figure 16:** Plan and northeast facing section of [110] (scale 1:10)

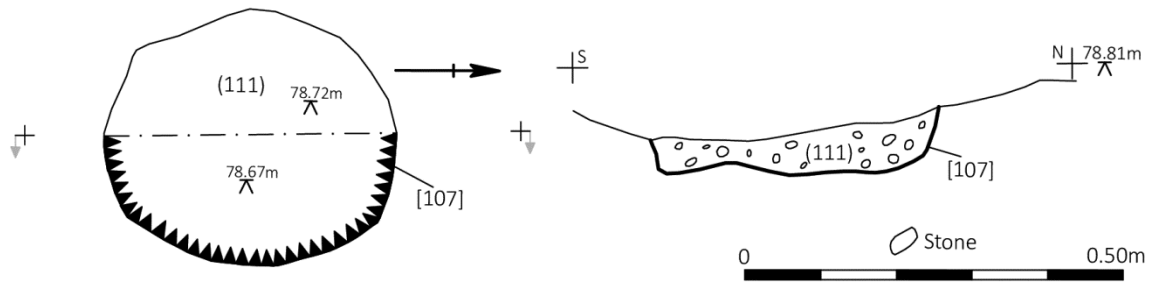


Figure 17: Plan and east facing section of [107] (scale 1:10)

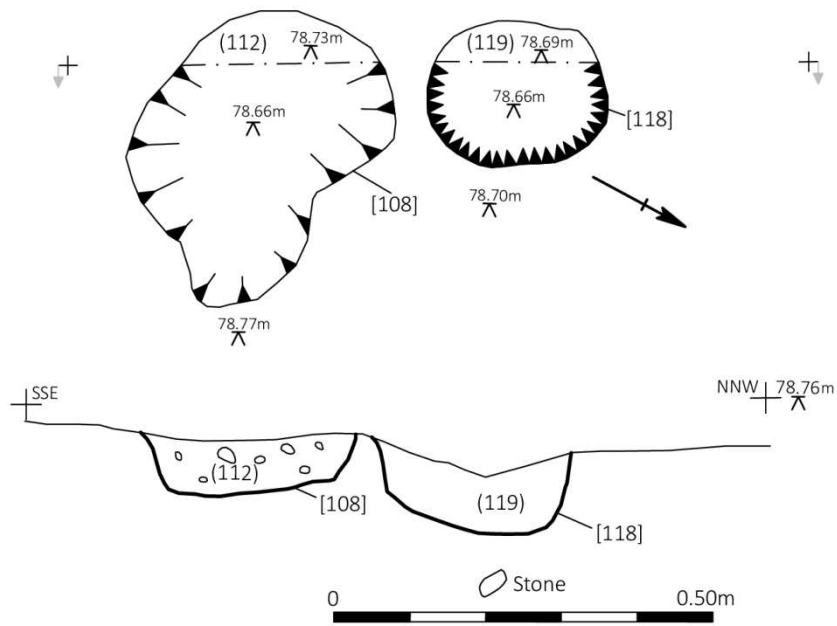


Figure 18: Plan and west southwest facing section of [108] and [118] (scale 1:10)

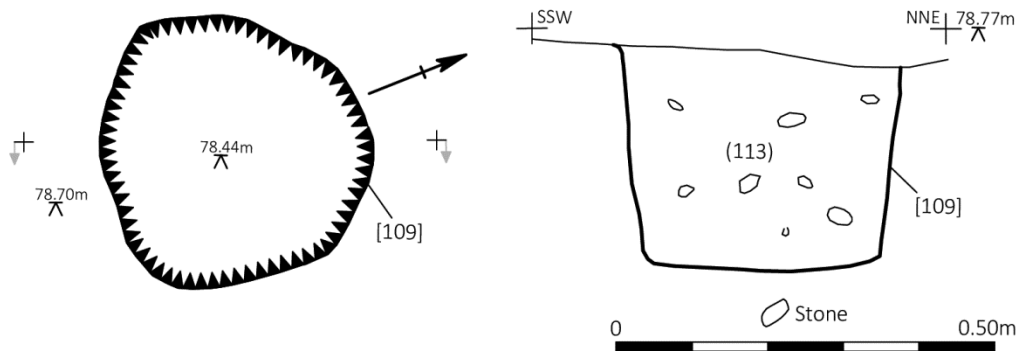
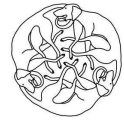


Figure 19: Plan and east southeast facing section of [109] (scale 1:10)





#### 4.4 Area 2

Area 2 was located to the northwest of the site and covered an area of approximately 157.41sq m. Several postholes, three pits and a number of services were observed in this area, all of which proved to be modern in date.

##### Postholes

Five postholes [208], [209], [210], [211] and [212], forming two intercepting lines were observed towards the centre and southeast end of Area 2 (Fig 7 & 20-21; Plates 35-39). They varied in sizes between 0.44 x 0.33m and 0.18 x 0.14m and the majority of them still contained their wooden post. Two of the five postholes, [208] and [209] were excavated, both of which were very deep and had sheer sides, indicating the posts were driven into the holes.

##### Pit

Two pits [206] and [207] were small pits in close proximity to one another (Figs. 7 & 20-21; Plate 40-41). They produced a large number of metal materials, such as nails from [206] and three large disks from [207]. The large disks appeared to have machine drilled holes. A third pit [213] was observed to the south of Area 2. It was a large shallow feature that contained a number of modern artefacts, including a steel bar, glass and CBM (Fig. 7; Plate 42).



Plate 35: Posthole [208] looking north



Plate 36: Posthole [209] looking northwest



Plate 37: Pre-ex posthole [210] looking southeast



Plate 38: Pre-ex posthole [211] looking southeast





Plate 39: Pre-ex posthole [212] looking southeast



Plate 40: Small pit [206] looking northeast



Plate 41: Small pit [207] looking northwest



Plate 42: Pit [213] looking south southwest

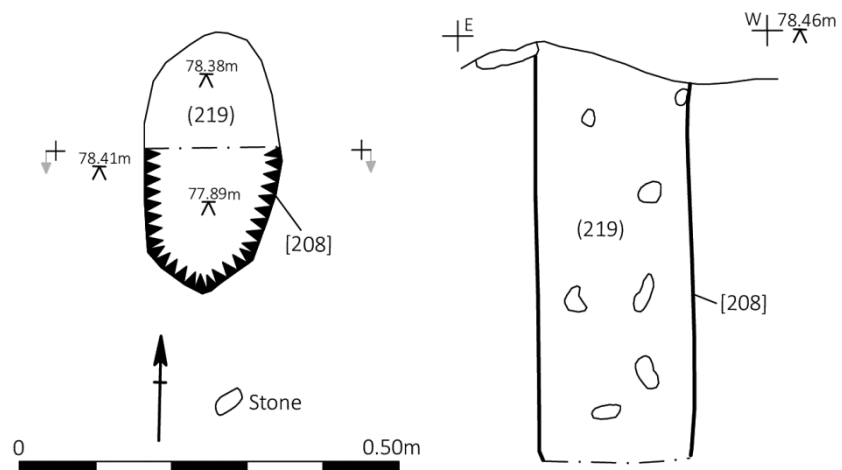


Figure 20: Plan and north facing section of [208] (scale 1:10)

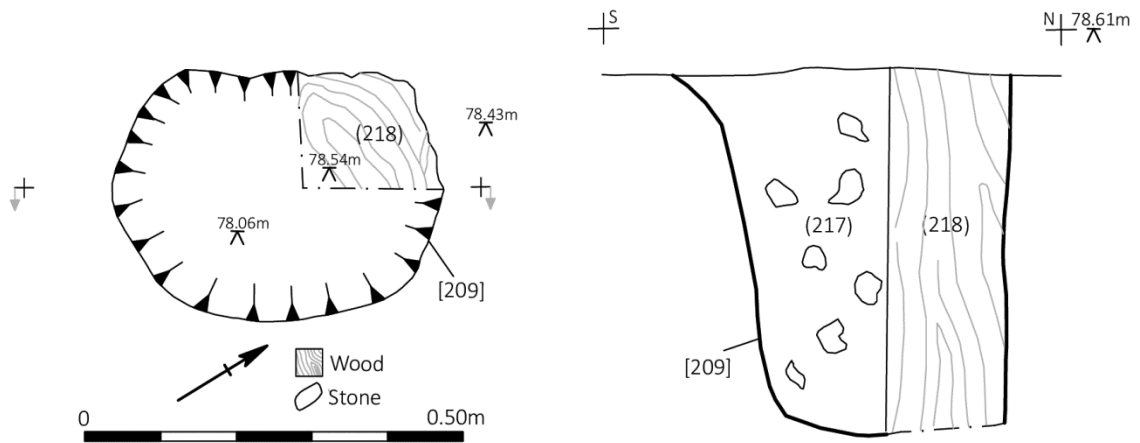


Figure 21: Plan and east facing section of [209] (scale 1:10)

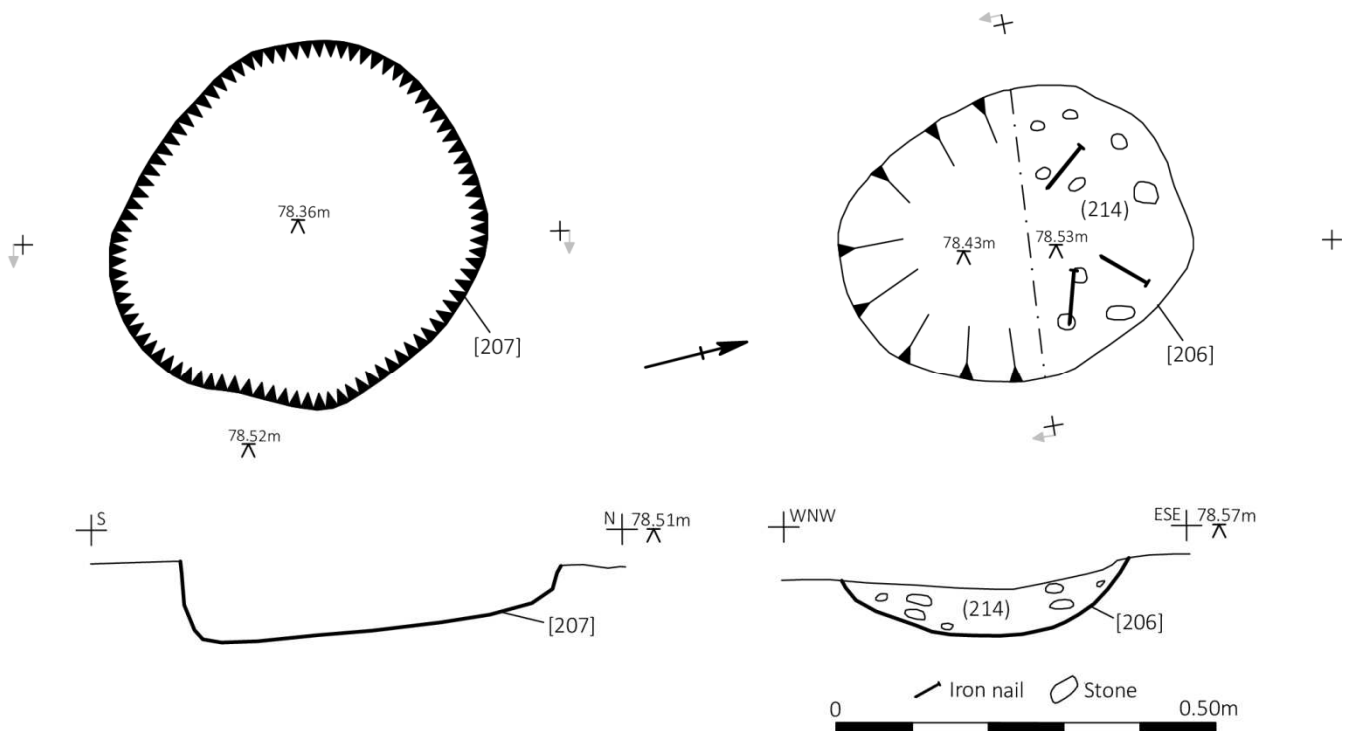


Figure 22: Plan and section of [206] and [207] (scale 1:10)

#### 4.5 Underpinning pits

Upon investigating the foundations of the existing buildings located to the northwest and southeast of the excavated area, it was deemed necessary to install underpinning pits to support the pre-existing buildings (Fig. 7; Plate 43-44). A total of 17 pits were dug to a depth of 0.90m below the current ground level. Underpinning was only undertaken from the exterior wall and extended 0.50m beneath the current foundations. No archaeological finds, features or material were observed during this exercise.



**Plate 43:** Underpinning pit 2 looking east southeast



**Plate 44:** Underpinning pits 16 and 17 looking west northwest



## 5 Conclusions

This investigation produced a number of features, the majority of which are probably contemporary with Callowland Farm, which was situated on the site during the post-medieval period. A farmstead is noted on the site from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although the name Callowland, which means 'bare land', dates from at least 1379. In 1779 Callowland Farm was described as being "part college hold, and part free, consisting of a good farmhouse, with requisite conveniences and about 205 acres of rich land" (cited in Waterson 2008:1).

In 1891 the farm was owned by Joseph Bird, a milk dairy man, who had a 17-year-old male servant employed as a dairyman's assistant, offering evidence that dairy cattle were kept on the site towards the end of the Victorian period. The chalk surface observed below the tarmac may represent this stage in the farmstead's history, as chalk flooring is usually associated with the keeping of cattle (<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/>).

The earliest feature on the site is the possible pit [116], which was found beneath wall [105]. This produced a small amount of post-medieval pottery and tile. The brick structures exposed on the site are not shown on any Ordnance Survey maps, implying that they were either not present during the post-medieval period or had gone out of use and been demolished. The 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead is noted as having tiled offices, and it is likely that structure [104], [105] and [106] are part of these ancillary buildings (Waterson 2008:1). The brick wall in the centre of Area 1 was below and therefore predates this chalk surface, further implying that the brick structures were demolished prior to the installation of the chalk surface. Structure [104] appears to be similar in date to wall [105]. There was a thin but consistent layer of compacted charcoal within this structure and the presence of the *in situ* quarry tiles within this structure may suggest that the building changed use from a tiled office to a coal storage shed.

The latest features exposed within Area 1 were a series of postholes that appeared to form the outline of a post-built structure or fence.

Area 2 contained a lot of modern services and no features predating the modern period were observed. The chalk surface was observable in places, but had been heavily truncated by more recent, intrusive works.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Chris Gear for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Simon Wood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HHET) for monitoring the project.

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The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, Barney King and Becca Bradford BA. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by Ellen Shlasko PhD.





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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Watford Museum.



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## Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

### Context Register

Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
100	Layer	-	-	0.40	Dark Brownish Grey	Slightly Compact	Fairly Sandy silty clay	-	-	Made ground found to the north of area 1 below modern demolition layer. Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Slightly compact. Contained sub-angular flint, rounded and sub-rounded stones, tile, metal, plastic and brick. Also contained chalk pieces
101	Layer	-	-	0.14	Mid orangey brown	Fairly soft	Slightly clayey silt	-	-	Subsoil Mid orangey brown slightly clayey silt. Fairly soft with occasional sub angular flint, sub-rounded and rounded stones. Contained occasional debris from upper layer such as brick. Located to the north of area 1 and sporadically elsewhere
102	Layer	-	-	0.30	Light white	Firm	Chalk	-	-	Chalk appears in 2 layers. Upper which contained occasional stone inclusions. Lower chalk cleaner 0.10m in depth. Dense compact layer of chalk found to the south of Area 1 and also appears in area 2
103	Layer	-	-	-	Dark yellowish orange	Fairly soft	Slightly clayey silt	-	-	Natural. Gravelly to the northwest of the area
104	Structure	1.80	4.15	>0.16	Red brick	-	-	-	-	Rectangular foundations of a brick building. Constructed using well puddled bricks with spanish and large inclusions. Bricks vary in sizes. Construction cut [127] observable to the SE end of the site where the natural is visible. NW wall either toppled or built at a slant. Surviving bricks 2 courses deep. The northeast wall is one course deep and sits on a layer of tile. Coursing pattern changes throughout. Rowlock course on the northeast wall may indicate the presence of an entrance way.



Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
105	Structure	1.80	0.48	0.15	Red brick	-	-	-	NW-SE	Wall situated to the southwest of [104]. Linear wall with 2 different coursing patterns. Extension [106] added to the northwest end which used different mortar and bricks. No construction cut visible. Ditch [117] below the wall.
106	Structure	0.33	>1.20	0.24	Red brick	-	-	-	NW-SE	Extension 106 added to the northwest end of 105 which used different mortar and bricks. No construction cut visible. Found beneath layer of concrete which pulled up a section of the wall to the northwest.
107	Cut	0.27	0.37	0.06	Sub-circular	Straight	Flat	-	111	Possible posthole in line with second posthole [118] to the south and close to third posthole [109] to the southwest. The posthole is large, oval in shape and has sheer sides
108	Cut	0.29	0.38	0.11	Circular	<45 degrees	Flat	-	112	Possible posthole adjacent to a posthole [118]. Contained fill (112)
109	Cut	0.34	0.35	0.27	Circular	Straight	Flat	-	113	Large posthole located to the southwest of a cluster of postholes. Sheer sides. Contained fill (113)
110	Cut	0.51	0.54	0.10	Circular	<45 degrees	Flat	-	114 115	Posthole to the north of building 104. Filled by chalk
111	Fill	0.27	0.37	0.06	Mid greyish brown	Fairly firm	Fairly silty clay	-	107	Fill of possible posthole. Mid greyish brown fairly firm silty clay containing moderate piece of stone and occasional fragments of charcoal. Contained brick and pottery.
112	Fill	0.29	0.38	0.11	Mid greyish brown	Fairly firm	Slightly silty clay	-	108	Fill of pit [108] containing many fragments of brick and tile also two fragments of clay pipe. The fill contained occasional angular stones, fragments of charcoal and a moderate number of angular stones
113	Fill	0.34	0.35	0.27	Mixed brownish grey	Fairly firm	Fairly silty clay	-	109	Possible posthole containing fragment of CBM. Close to two other postholes [107] & [118]. Contained occasional fragments of charcoal and a moderate number of rounded chalk and angular stone





Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
114	Fill	0.51	0.54	0.10	Mottled brown white	Fairly compact	Chalk	-	110	Primary of posthole made up of compacted chalk which becomes friable when disturbed. Contained fragments of brick
115	Fill	0.12	0.15	0.03	Dark Brownish grey	Fairly loose	Fairly silty clay	-	110	Secondary shallower fill of posthole [110] on top of (114). Did not contain any datable material
116	Cut	0.98	3.56	0.33	Sub-rectangular	Convex	Flat	E-W	117	Sub rectangular ditch orientated east, west. Gently sloping sides which were concave in section with a flat base. Contained a single fill (117). Wall [105] on top of ditch.
117	Fill	0.98	3.56	0.33	Light brownish grey	Slightly loose	Very silty gravelly clay	-	116	Fill of ditch. Light brownish grey silty clay with frequent rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions as well as gravel. Contained glazed pottery (possible 17th century) and CBM.
118	Cut	0.23	0.19	0.07	Circular	Straight	Flat	-	119	Possible posthole adjacent to pit [108] also in line with posthole [107] and close to posthole [109]. Very shallow, may also be a result of bioturbation
119	Fill	0.23	0.19	0.07	Black	Fairly soft	Very silty clay	-	118	Fill of possible posthole. Very shallow in section
120	Cut	0.61	0.81	0.36	Semi-circular	Sheer	Flat	-	121 129	Small pit with bricks lining west edge within [104]. Cuts through the mortar (125) and charcoal (126) layers found throughout the interior of the building.
121	Fill	0.61	0.81	0.30	Mid greyish brown	Fairly friable	Fairly silty clay	-	120	Primary fill of small pit [120] containing a number of brick and tile fragments. Also contained a moderate number of sub-rounded stones and occasional flint
122	Cut	>0.08	0.31	0.12	Circular	>45 degrees	Flat	-	123 124	Cut of a small circular feature. Heavily truncated to the west northwest during site stripping. Contained 2 fills (123) and (124).
123	Fill	0.04	0.31	0.12	Black	Slightly soft	Fairly silty charcoal	-	122	Primary fill of posthole. Contained heavily degraded silty charcoal which coats the edge of the feature entirely.
124	Fill	0.04	0.31	0.12	Mid greyish brown	Slightly soft	Fairly silty	-	122	Secondary fill of small posthole type feature [122].



Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
125	Fill	1.37	3.40	0.13	Light pinkish yellow	Very friable	Slightly silty Mortar	-	-	Disturbed mortar covering internal area of [104]. Light pinkish yellow mortar. Very friable. Contained frequent CBM and occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones and sub-angular flint. Above charcoal layer (126)
126	Fill	1.37	3.40	0.03	Black	Compact	Charcoal	-	-	Layer of compacted charcoal which appears to be heat affected. Black compacted charcoal with patches of mortar which have been pressed in from the above context. Firm. Thin layer of subsoil below which appears to have been heat affected too.
127	Cut	0.70	2.10	0.04	Sub-rectangular	Sheer	Flat	-	128	Construction cut of building [104]. Not present throughout the building. Only visible to the east and southeast. Filled by (128)
128	Cut	0.70	2.10	0.04	Mid greyish brown	Very friable	Slightly clayey silty	-	127	Fill of construction cut. Contained occasional small sub-angular stones
129	Fill	0.09	0.11	0.13	Dark brownish grey	Fairly soft	Fairly silty clay	-	120	Secondary fill of [120] wooden post. Post was heavily degraded but still in tact
130	Layer	Unknown		0.04	Mid orangey brown	Fairly compact and flaky	Slightly clayey silt	-	-	Thin layer of heat affected subsoil beneath (126). Mid orangey brown slightly clayey silt. Fairly compact and flaky through heat from above. Occasional sub angular flint, sub-rounded and rounded stones.
200	Layer	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	Demolition layer made up of mostly broken brick and rubble, builders sand and concrete from previous building
201	Layer	-	-	0.06	Black	-	-	-	-	Layer of modern tarmac
202	Layer	-	-	0.54	Mid orangey brown	Fairly compact	Fairly gravelly sand	-	-	This is a made ground layer, consisting of broken orangey modern brick, builders sand to level the ground for (201) tarmac layer to be put down
203	Layer	-	-	0.11	Mid yellowish white	Fairly firm	Chalk	-	-	Chalk floor from when the land was used to keep animals. It appears in several places throughout the site



Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
204	Layer	-	-	0.16	Light brownish grey	Fairly firm	Slightly chalky silty clay	-	-	Light grey clay subsoil, with chalky inclusions that have seeped down from (203) flooring layer above. There are inclusions of sub-angular flint ranging in sizes between 30mm and 70mm, as well as sub rounded small stones of varying sizes
205	Layer	-	-	-	Dark Orangey	Fairly soft	Slightly clayey silt	-	-	Natural
206	Cut	0.37	0.36	0.08	Circular	<45 degrees	Flat	-	214	Small pit located near to a number of services. Contained fill (214). Close to another pit [207] which also produced modern material.
207	Cut	0.48	0.47	0.10	Circular	Sheer	Flat	-	215	Small pit becomes shallower to the north. Contained fill (215) which produced a number of modern metal objects. Close to [206] which also contained modern metal finds
208		0.20	0.34	>0.54	Sub-circular	Sheer	unreached	-	219	Narrow deep posthole. One of a number forming an L-shape in Area 2. The base of the feature was not reached. Assigned a modern date as neighbouring features still contain original posts.
209	Cut	0.44	0.32	0.46	Sub-circular	Sheer	V-shaped	-	217 218	Cut of a modern posthole, it starts wider at the top and tapers to the width of (218) the post that is still in the hole. It appears to be a modern post hole as it has a small amount of packing space around the post and the post itself has been driven in the hole, it wasn't possible to bottom as it was such a deep and narrow space.
210	Cut	0.13	0.18	unknown	Sub-circular	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	-	220	Posthole located approximate 1m to the south of [209]. Oval shaped feature. Not excavated.
211	Cut	0.14	0.17	unknown	Square	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	-	221	Posthole located to the east of [209]. Not excavated.
212	Cut	0.12	0.22	unknown	Sub-rectangular	Unexcavated	Unexcavated	-	222	Posthole located to the east of [221]. Not excavated.



Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Filled of/by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/Shape	Texture/Sides	Consistency/Base			
213	Cut	0.63	1.10	0.08	Linear	<45 degrees	Flat	ENE-WSW	216	Possible pit containing modern metal bar, CBM and glass
214	Fill	0.37	0.36	0.08	Dark brownish grey	Very loose	Slightly silty clay	-	206	Fill of small pit [206] containing numerous nails which appear modern in date. Fill contaminated from a leaky sewage pipe located directly above
215	Fill	0.48	0.47	0.10	Dark brownish grey	Fairly loose	Fairly silty clay	-	207	Fill of pit containing two metal discs and fragments of metal. Contained moderated fragments of flint and occasional sub-rounded stones.
216	Fill	0.63	1.10	0.08	Mid greyish brown	Fairly loose	Fairly silty sand	-	213	Fill of possible pit containing a steel metal bar, CBM and glass. Full extent obscured by the baulk.
217	Fill	0.28	0.32	0.46	Light greyish brown	Fairly compact	Fairly silty clay	-	209	Fill of modern posthole, small amount of packing space around the post. Contained occasional small sub-rounded stones
218	Fill	0.15	0.15	>0.46	Dark brown	Very friable	Wood	-	209	Wooden post in [209]. Surrounded by packing layer (217). Post poorly preserved.
219	Fill	0.48	0.47	0.10	Dark orangey brown	Fairly compact	Fairly silty clay	-	208	Fill of modern posthole [208]. Contained small sub-rounded stones and sub-angular flint
220	Fill	0.13	0.18	unknown	Dark orangey brown	Fairly compact	Fairly silty clay	-	210	Fill of posthole [210]. Not excavated
221	Fill	0.48	0.47	0.10	Dark orangey brown	Fairly compact	Fairly silty clay	-	211	Fill of modern posthole [211]. Contained heavily degraded wood post
222	Fill	0.12	0.23	unknown	Dark orangey brown	Fairly compact	Fairly silty clay	-	212	Fill of modern posthole [212]. Contained heavily degraded wood post





## Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	3	1:10	Plan of [206][207]
1	5	1:10	Plan of [209]
1	7	1:10	Plan of posthole 1 [208]
2	10	1:20	Plan of [105][106][116]
1	14	1:10	Plan of 108 and 118
1	16	1:10	Posthole 109
1	18	1:10	Plan of 107
2	19	1:10	Plan of 104

## Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	Profile of small pit [207]
1	2	1:10	SSW facing section [206]
1	4	1:10	Section of [209]
1	6	1:10	Section of posthole 1 [208]
1	8	1:10	Section of [116]
1	9	1:10	Profile of [116]
1	11	1:10	Section of posthole [110]
2	12	1:10	NNE facing section [105][106] walls
1	13	1:10	108 and 118 NNE facing section
1	15	1:10	Posthole 109 section facing SSE
1	17	1:10	107 section facing E
1	20	1:10	West facing Section of 122
2	21	1:10	Ne facing section of 104
2	22	1:10	Section 120
3	23	1:10	Wall 105



## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron Objects		Pipe		Wood	
	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
111			1	40						
112			8	1542			2	2		
113			1	26						
114			1	28						
117	1	3	14	410						
121	1	2	7	1831					8	113
125			7	3207						
126			1	2000						
214					13	115				
215			2	63	27	6910			1	6
216			3	643	2	1861				
Total	2	5	45	9790	42	8886	2	2	9	119



### Appendix 3: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	DSLR	Subject
1	x	x	Underpinning pit 1 looking ESE
2	x	x	Underpinning pit 2 looking ESE
3	x	x	Underpinning pit 3 looking WNW
4		x	Underpinning pit 3 stratigraphy looking NE
5	x	x	Underpinning pit 4 looking NW
6		x	Underpinning pit 4 stratigraphy looking NW
7	x	x	Underpinning pit 5 looking SE
8		x	Underpinning pit 5 stratigraphy looking SE
9	x	x	Underpinning pit 6 looking ESE
10	x	x	Underpinning pit 7 looking WNW
11	x	x	Underpinning pit 8 looking SE
12	x	x	Underpinning pit 9 looking NW
13	x	x	Underpinning pit 10 looking SE
14	x	x	Underpinning pit 11 looking WNW
15	x	x	Underpinning pit 12 looking SE
16	x	x	Underpinning pit 13 looking WNW
17	x	x	Underpinning pit 14 looking NW
18	x	x	Underpinning pit 15 looking NW
19	x	x	Underpinning pit 16 and 17 looking NW
20	x	x	Area 1 looking SE
21		x	Area 1 looking NW
22	x	x	Pre ex 104 and 105 looking SE
23	x	x	Pre ex 104 looking SE
24	x	x	Pre ex 106 and 105 looking NE
25	x	x	Pre ex 106 and 105 looking WNW
26	x	x	Pre ex 108 and 107 looking SW
27	x	x	Pre ex 109 looking NNE
28		x	Area 1 Stratigraphy to the S
29	x	x	Pre ex 110 looking SE
30	x	x	Area 2 looking NE
31	x	x	Area 2 looking E
32	x	x	Area 2 stratigraphy
33	x	x	pre ex 206 looking NNE
34	x	x	pre ex 207 looking W
35	x	x	Pre ex 208 looking ESE
36	x	x	Pre ex 209 looking SE
37	x	x	Pre ex 210 looking SE
38	x	x	Pre ex 211 looking SE
39	x	x	Pre ex 212 looking SE
40	x	x	Part ex 206 looking NW
41	x	x	SW facing section 206
42	x	x	Full ex 207 looking NW
43	x	x	Pre ex 213 looking SW
44	x	x	Part ex 213 looking SW
45	x	x	E facing section 213
46		x	Part ex 104 SW corner
47		x	NE facing section 104
48	x	x	Part ex 104 NE corner
49		x	W facing section 104



Shot	B&W	DSLR	Subject
50	x	x	Full ex 109 looking NW
51	x	x	SW facing section 107
52	x	x	Part ex 107 looking SW
53	x	x	Chalk filled posthole 110 looking SW
54	x	x	110
55		x	Ditch 116 looking NE
56		x	Ditch 116 looking SE
57		x	Ditch 116 looking NW
58	x	x	Ditch 116 SE facing section
59	x	x	Ditch 116 NNE facing profile
60	x	x	108 and 118 looking SW
61	x	x	NE facing section 108
62	x	x	NE facing section 118
63	x	x	NE facing section of walls 105 and 106
64	x	x	Posthole [209] southeast facing section
65		x	[209] looking NE
66	x	x	Posthole [120] looking NE
67	x	x	Southwest facing section of [120]
68	x	x	South facing section of posthole [208]
69		x	Posthole [208] looking N
70	x	x	Posthole [122] looking NE
71	x	x	Southwest facing section of [122]
72	x	x	Building [104] looking SE
73		x	Building [104] looking NW
74	x	x	building [104] looking NW
75		x	Building [104] northwest end looking SW
76		x	Building [104] northwest end looking NW
77		x	Building [104] southwest wall looking SW
78		x	Building [104] northeast wall looking NE
79	x	x	[104] internal layers looking SE
80		x	[104] internal layers looking SE
81		x	[104] northeast wall looking SSE
82		x	[104] southwest wall looking SSE
83		x	[104] southeast area looking NW





## Appendix 4: Specialist Reports

### Pottery and CBM from Cecil St, Watford, Herts (Site 349/WCS)

Paul Blinkhorn

#### Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 2 sherds with a total weight of 5g. The following fabric types were noted:

**GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware**, 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century (Brears 1969). 1 sherd, 3g.

**MOD: Miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wares**. 1 sherd, 2g.

Both fabrics are common finds in the region. The sherd of GRE occurred in context 117, with that of MOD coming from 121.

#### CBM

A total of 29 fragments of brick and tile weighing 2561g were noted. Their occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. It all appears to be late medieval or early post-medieval, although some of the roof-tiles and a possible floor tile show evidence that they were re-used.

All the fragments of flat roof tile were between 11-14mm thick, with some having round peg-holes. None survived to a full width of length. Many had traces of mortar, including one example where the peg-hole was filled with it, suggesting that they may have been re-used. They were all in a hard, red, sandy fabric with no trace of glaze. The ridge-tile, which was 17mm thick, was in a very similar fabric and was also not glazed.

A complete and rather unusual triangular floor tile occurred in context 125. It is 45mm thick, with two sides 115mm long and the other 105mm. It is unglazed. It seems most likely to be a floor tile but has mortar on both faces, suggesting that, if it is a tile, it was re-used, or a late floor was laid over it.

The group of material from context 117 consists entirely of small fragments, many of which are quite worn, suggesting it is all residual.

The fragment of brick from context 121 is 65mm thick and is vitrified on one long face and at least one end. Both these faces have traces of mortar on them, so either the vitrification was accidental, or the brick was also re-used.

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context by type*

Cntxt	Flat Roof		Ridge		Brick		Floor Tile	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
111					1	40		
112	1	42			3	157		
113	1	26						
114					1	27		
117	6	169			8	210		
121	3	495	1	213			1	459
125	3	723						
Total	14	1455	1	213	13	434	1	459



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## Bibliography

Brears, P C D 1969 *The English country pottery: its history and techniques*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles



## Appendix 5: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	349/WCS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-304977	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TQ 10731 98251	Study area size	278.69 sq m
Project Type	Strip, Map and Sample	Height (mAOD)	c.80
Short Description	<p>Between April and May 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. Two areas, covering the footprint of the new buildings, were excavated and the features exposed during this investigation have been dated to the post-medieval and modern periods.</p> <p>The features encountered in Area 1 are believed to be contemporary with Callowland Farm, which was situated on the site from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The post-medieval brick built coal storage and wall exposed in this area are believed to be part of ancillary buildings belonging to the farmstead and the absence of these features on OS maps would imply that they had gone out of use or had been demolished prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several postholes were also uncovered in Area 1 that appeared to form the outline of a post-built structure or fence.</p> <p>Area 2 contained a series of modern postholes and had been heavily truncated by the installation of services</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Demolition of existing structure and erection of 7 new houses	Current land use	Industrial Units
Local Planning Authority	Watford Borough Council	Planning application ref.	17/01269/FUL
Monument type	Brick structure, wall, postholes, pits, ditches	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Bracey & Clark Properties Limited 100 Cecil Street Watford		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	09.04.2018	End date	07.05.18
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Watford Museum	Pottery, CBM, Iron objects, clay pipe	
Paper		WSI, report, site drawings, physical site sheets, B&W photos and negatives	
Digital		CD Rom containing all digital fieldwork sheets, digital photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report: Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	349/WCS/2.1		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc ACIFA		
Page nos	49	Date	18.07.2018



## Appendix 6: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire	
County: Hertfordshire	District: Watford Borough
Village/Town: Watford	Parish: Watford
Planning application reference: 17/01269/FUL	
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Bracey & Clark Properties Limited 100 Cecil Street Watford	
Nature of application: Demolition of existing structure and erection of 7 new houses	
Present land use: Industrial units	
Size of application area: 278.69 sq m	Size of area investigated: 278.69 sq m
NGR (to 8 figures): TQ 10731 98251	Site code: 349/WCS
Site director: Laura Dodd	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample	
Date of Work: Start: 09.04.2018	Finish: 07.05.2018
Curating museum: Watford Museum	
Related HER nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Between April and May 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Units J-M and N-Q, 100 Cecil Street, Watford, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. Two areas, covering the footprint of the new buildings, were excavated and the features exposed during this investigation have been dated to the post-medieval and modern periods.</p> <p>The features encountered in Area 1 are believed to be contemporary with Callowland Farm, which was situated on the site from at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The post-medieval brick built coal storage and wall exposed in this area are believed to be part of ancillary buildings belonging to the farmstead and the absence of these features on OS maps would imply that they had gone out of use or had been demolished prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several postholes were also uncovered in Area 1 that appeared to form the outline of a post-built structure or fence.</p> <p>Area 2 contained a series of modern postholes and had been heavily truncated by the installation of services.</p>	
Author: Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA	Date: 18.07.2018