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**CAPEL HOUSE,
Temple Drive, Watford,
Hertfordshire**

HN1427

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING REPORT***

HERITAGE NETWORK

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Managing Director: David Hillelson, BA MCIFA

CAPEL HOUSE Temple Close, Watford, Hertfordshire

Project ref.: HN1427

Planning refs.: 17/01752/FULH & 18/00668/FULH

HER enquiry no: 48/18

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of Mr David Churchman

by

Mark Sycamore, BA ACIFA

&

Daniel Phillips, BA ACIFA

Report no. 1154

December 2018

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The cover photograph shows the site looking north-east.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Mark Sycamore. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Mark Sycamore and Daniel Phillips and edited by Helen Ashworth. The bricks were examined and dated by Tom Doig.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to David Churchman, and to Isobel Thompson and Simon Wood, Historic Environment Team, Hertfordshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Capel House, Temple Close, Watford		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	Watford
Village/town:	Watford	Parish:	Watford
Planning reference:	17/01752/FULH & 18/00668/FULH	NGR:	TQ 09560 97300
Client name and address:	Mr David Churchman, Capel House, Temple Close, Watford, WD17 3DR		
Nature of work:	Extension	Former land use:	Garden
Site status:	None	Reason for investigation:	Direction of Local Planning Authority (NPPF)
Position in planning process:	As a condition (post-determination)	Project brief originator:	Local authority
Size of affected area:	c.600m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.30m ²
Site Code:	HN1427	HER no.	48/18
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Monitoring	Archive recipient:	Watford Museum
Start of work	20/08/2018	Finish of work	24/08/2018
Related HER Nos:	HER 11686	Periods represented:	Post-medieval
Oasis UID	heritage1-316533	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	Walls, drains		
Physical archive:	Brick		
Previous summaries/reports:	Ashworth, Helen, & Hillelson, David, 2010, <i>The Small House, Temple Close, Watford, Herts: archaeological monitoring</i> . Heritage Network Report no. 633. Jones, G. & Hillelson, D. 2010 <i>The Small House, Temple Close, Watford, Herts.: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Heritage Network Report no.594		

Synopsis:

In response to a condition on the planning consent for the construction of an extension at the rear of Capel House, Temple Close, Watford, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring of the groundworks.

The present site lies across part of the service wing to Cassiobury House. Previous investigation immediately to the north had revealed walls and an undercroft relating to the early 19th century rebuilding of the mansion. The present project revealed three wall foundations, which can be approximately matched with walls marked on the 1837 plan of Cassiobury House, and two lengths of brick drain.

Wall [101] is likely to form part of the south-west corner of the Bathroom. It is butted by the undated wall [102] which runs east from the Still Room. No brick was recovered to date this structure. Wall [103] is likely to form part of the eastern wall of the Still Room. Although no bricks were recovered to date the structure it stood above drain [104], which has been approximately dated to the 1830s and therefore the wall may date to a later phase of remodelling of the service wing.

The drain appears to have continued to the south-east as a further length of brick-built drain, running on the same alignment, was uncovered in Trench 3.

No evidence for activity pre-dating the early 19th century was recovered during the course of the present project.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Mr David Churchman*, to cover a programme of archaeological work carried out as part of a development at Capel House, Temple Close, Watford, Hertfordshire.

1.2 Planning permission for the development (refs.: 17/01752/FULH & 18/00668/FULH) has been granted by Watford Borough Council (WBC), subject to a standard archaeological condition issued under the provisions set out in the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated May 2018 (Sycamore 2018).

1.3 Capel House lies on the south-western side of Temple Close, centred on NGR TQ 09560 97300 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north-east by Temple Close and to the north-west and south-east by other residential properties on Temple Close.

1.4 The present site lies within Watford's Character Area no.16, which is located to the north-west of the town centre and to the east of Cassiobury Park (Watford Borough Council 2011). The area was previously occupied by the buildings, gardens and parkland of the former Cassiobury House, which is believed to date from the 16th century and was remodelled and extended in the 19th century. The house was demolished in 1927 to allow for the building of the Cassiobury Housing Estate. Archaeological fieldwork in 2010, ahead of the construction of no.7 Temple Close to the immediate west of the present site, revealed remains relating to the 19th century mansion, including an octagonal kitchen and part of the cellars (Ashworth & Hillelson 2010; Jones & Hillelson 2010).

1.5 The proposed development entails the construction of a part single and part two storey extension to the rear of the existing building, together with associated services.

1.6 The aims of the present investigation have been to establish the location, depth, extent, date, character and condition of any remains that might have been threatened by the development; to consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to current published regional research; and, to ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development was adopted.

1.7 It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of Cassiobury House from the 16th century onwards.

1.8 This report presents the data collected in the course of the archaeological fieldwork, and the conclusions that can be drawn from it. Together with the deposition of the project archive with Watford Museum, it completes the process described in the approved Project Design and will allow Conditions 3 and 4 of planning consent 17/01752/FULH, and Condition 3 of planning consent 18/00668/FULH, to be discharged, subject to the agreement of the LPA.

2. Fieldwork

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located to the west of Watford in an area of residential housing, on level ground which lies at approximately 70mAOD but drops away to the north. The land was previously in use as a residential garden.

2.2 Locally the soils belong to the Sonning 1 Association (581b), described as:

'Well drained flinty coarse loamy and sandy soils, mainly over gravel. Some coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging' (SSEW 1983).

2.3 The underlying solid geology consists of chalks of the Seaford Chalk Formation And Newhaven Chalk Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas at this period (NERC 2017).

2.4 The chalk is overlain by deposits of Winter Hill Gravel, sands and gravels formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

METHODOLOGY

2.5 The fieldwork involved a series of site visits to monitor the excavation of footings and service trenches for the new development.

2.6 The excavations were undertaken under close archaeological supervision, using a 1.5 tonne tracked 360° mini-digger, fitted with toothed and toothless ditching buckets, as required.

2.7 Spoil from the various stages of the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

2.8 All recording work was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and guidance published by both CIfA and ALGAO.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.9 The groundworks for the present project consisted of the excavation of footings trenches for the new extension at the rear of the property and a service trench within the present ground floor bedroom (Figure 2).

Service trench

2.10 The service trench measured approximately 5.75m in length, 0.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.9m (Plate 1). The stratigraphy exposed in its sections consisted of a layer of rubble, 0.06m in depth, above a layer of concrete, 0.1m in depth (Figure 3, Plate 2). This sat directly above a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay topsoil, 0.25m in depth, which contained brick rubble. A mid brown silty sandy clay subsoil, approximately 0.35m in depth, was encountered below the topsoil. This overlay the natural silty sandy clay, which were encountered at approximately 0.76m below the present ground level.

2.11 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were encountered in the service trench.

Footings trenches

2.12 A 'U' shaped footings trench was excavated at the rear of the property for the new extension. It measured approximately 15m in length, 0.9m in width and was excavated to a depth of between 0.6m and 0.8m. The arms of the trench have been numbered 1 – 3 for ease of reference, with Trench 1 as the north-western arm, Trench 2 as the south-western arm and Trench 3 as the south-eastern arm..

2.13 The stratigraphy exposed in the sections consisted of a friable very dark greyish brown, silty clay topsoil, 0.1m in depth, with frequent rooting and occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions (Figure 3, Plate 3). This overlay a mixed demolition spread, between 0.2 and 0.4m thick, which comprised a mid brown friable silty clay, lumps of re-deposited natural and contained plastic, slate, coal, brick, plaster and mortar inclusions. Below this was the natural compact mid reddish brown silty sandy clay.

2.14 Three wall foundations, [101], [102] and [103], and a drain, [104], were revealed within Trench 1 (Figure 4).

2.15 Wall [101], was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, closest to the house and was orientated north-east to south-west. Its exposed area measured over 2m in length, 0.45m in width and over 0.3m in depth. The wall, which crossed the trench on a 45-degree angle, consisted of a series of cut Totternhoe stone blocks, with a single course of red bricks set on top (Plates 4-6). The bricks were hand-made and have been dated to the early 19th century. It may represent part of the north-western wall to a bathroom, marked on Britton's plan of Cassiobury House in 1837 (Figure 5).

2.16 Wall [102] was set at right angles to and butted the western side of [101]. It appears to run north-west to south-east diagonally across the trench and into the baulk (Plates 4 & 6). Its exposed area measured over 1m in length, 0.3m in width and over 0.3m in depth. The construction of this wall, which may form part of a wall running north-west from the bathroom, was similar to that of [101].

2.17 Wall [103], which was encountered at the south-western end of Trench 1, was aligned north-east to south-west (Plates 7 & 8). Its exposed area measured over 1.5m in length, over 0.5m in width and over 0.3m in depth. This structure was built of red brick, laid in English bond and bonded with lime mortar. It may represent part of the south-eastern wall to the Still Room marked on Britton's plan of Cassiobury House in 1837 (Figure 5). No bricks were recovered to date this wall.

2.18 Drain [104] ran north-west to south-east across the south-western end of Trench 1 and appeared to run beneath [103]. Its exposed area measured approximately 0.69m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.3m in depth. The drain was constructed of handmade red bricks, laid in lime mortar to form an arch. The bricks have been dated to the first half of the 19th century, though they are later than those from wall [101].

2.19 A brick-built drain, [105], possibly representing a south-western continuation of [104], was recorded at the south-western end of Trench 3. Only the top of the feature was revealed, but its exposed area measured 1.05m in length and 0.7m in width (Plate 11). No bricks were recovered to date the structure.

2.20 A number of modern services were recorded crossing the south-western end of the footings trenches.

2.21 No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed during this phase of work.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

Brick by Tom Doig

Context	State	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Date
101	Fragment	1875	L:180; W: 100; D: 55	Pre-1837, possibly 1800 - 1810
101	Almost complete	2225	L: 230; W: 100; D: 55	1800 - 1810
104	Fragment	1835	L: 175; W: 95; D: 63	Between 1810 & 1850
Totals		5935		

2.22 A total of three bricks, weighing 5935g, was recovered from two of the structures on the site. These comprised one almost complete brick and a large piece from a second brick from wall [101], and substantial fragment from drain [104].

2.23 The bricks from wall [101] have been dated to the early 19th century, probably between 1800 and 1810. They are likely to have been made locally for the rebuilding of the mansion in the early 19th century.

2.24 Both bricks are poorly puddled and poorly made. The top surface of the complete brick shows weathering, indicating that it was not properly dried. A piece is missing from the corner of this brick, suggesting that it was made and laid as a corner brick. A fingerprint is visible in the mortar attached to the brick. The smaller fragment sank in the mould because it was very hot.

2.25 The fragment from drain [104] was again made specifically for the purpose. It dates to the first half of the 19th century, possibly the 1830s, and is likely to have been one of the bricks from the arch, with the short edge laid as the top. The drain, which was made by cut and cover, may have taken waste water from the Still Room.

3. Discussion

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 The site lies within Watford's Historic Character Zone no.16, which is located to the north-west of the town centre and to the east of Cassiobury Park. The area was previously occupied by the buildings, gardens and parkland of the former Cassiobury House (Watford Character Area Study 2011).

3.2 In order to establish the archaeological and historical context for the site, the overview set out below has been drawn from the Hertfordshire *Historic Environment Record* (HER), the Heritage Network's own records and other sources. The study area covers a 300m radius around the site.

- Watford lies in the valley of the River Colne, which attracted prehistoric activity. A number of flint handaxes of Palaeolithic date have been recorded from the north of the town (Hunns 2000, 2). Scattered finds of Mesolithic flint implements have also been recorded, including a single flint scraper of Mesolithic date which was found above an undated gully during excavations at 198-204 High Street (HER 6166).
- Approximately 200m to the south-west of current site is an earth mound (HER 9455) which may be a round barrow, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date.
- Prior to the medieval period there is little evidence of activity beyond these early flint scatters and possible round barrow. However, the modern High Street is thought to be to follow the line of a Roman road which branched off Watling Street to the south of St Albans and ran on a south-east to north-west alignment to Aylesbury and the Midlands.
- The name Watford probably comes from the Old English *Waedford* (place for wading) or *Wadford* (ford used by hunters) (Gover et al 1938, 103-4). It has been suggested that this may indicate an early medieval settlement located at the point where Lower High Street crosses the Colne, though no evidence for this has yet been discovered (Hunns 2000, 3).
- Watford is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, but formed part of the large manor of Cassio, which was held by the abbey of St Albans. The centre of the medieval town was located along High Street. The archaeological evidence demonstrates that the line of High Street, which formed part of an important route linking London and the Midlands via Aylesbury, was established by the late 12th / early 13th century (Hunns 2000, 7). It has been estimated that the medieval town extended for approximately 1.5km along the road, from the river north-west to the present Town Hall, with narrow burgage plots running back from the properties fronting the road (Hunns 2000, Figures 2 & 3).
- Following the Dissolution in the mid-16th century, the manor of Watford reverted to the Crown. The manor then passed through various hands until the mid-18th century, when it was bought by William Ann Holles Capell, fourth earl of Essex. It remained with the earls of Essex until the 20th century.
- There was little expansion in the town during in the early post-medieval period, with buildings being erected on existing plots within the core of the medieval town (Hunns 2000, 7). Watford remained as a linear settlement until the second half of the 18th century, when the town developed as a market centre on the route from London to Tring and Aylesbury.

- The present site is located on the former manor of Cassio (HER 11686) which is recorded in the Domesday Survey as belonging to the Abbey of St Albans (Morris 1976), and Matthew Paris, the 13th century chronicler and monk at St Albans, suggests that it was granted to the abbey by King Offa (Page 1908). It remained in the hands of the abbey until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1545, it was granted to Sir Richard Morrison, a diplomat under Henry VIII, who started to build ‘a fair and large house, situated upon a dry hill, not far from a pleasant river in a fair park’ (Chauncy 1700). The house was completed by his son, Sir Charles Morrison.
- It is not clear whether this house was built on a green field site, or whether it incorporated earlier, possibly manorial buildings. A comment in the VCH suggests that the Old North Wing predated the grant to Sir Richard Morrison (Page 1908), and this may be based on an interpretation of Edridge’s painting of the west wing in c.1800, included in John Britton’s 1837 *History of Cassiobury*.
- Arthur Capel, first earl of Essex, is said to have rebuilt the house after 1677, to a design by Hugh May, with the exception of the north-west (or west) wing (Britton 1837). This suggestion is supported by the paintings of Edridge and Pugin included in Britton’s account. A drawing by Leonard Knyff shows the house c.1680, as if it had been completed, though it appears that only one wing and the cross-wing had been built by the time the earl was arrested for complicity in the Rye House Plot to assassinate Charles II in 1683. The earl died in the Tower of London and works recommenced in 1690 under his son, the second earl, but were never finished. Britton suggests that some parts of the original mansion, not rebuilt by the first earl, were restored (Britton 1837). This is likely to have included the west wing.
- The house appears to have survived unaltered until the turn of the 19th century, when it was largely rebuilt to the designs of James Wyatt, in gothic style, with gardens laid out by Humphrey Repton. According to the VCH, ‘some portions of one or other of the previous mansions are said to be incorporated with the existing one, and a few years ago some remains of brick cellars were discovered in front of the house’ (Page 1908). From the illustrations in Britton’s history, the north range of the May house appears to have been retained as the south range of the new house.
- The house and park were sold in the 1920s and the house demolished in 1927 to make way for the Cassiobury housing estate.
- Significant evidence for the early 19th century mansion has been identified in recent years. The present project identified a number of early 19th century walls and a drain, probably relating to a still room and a bathroom marked on Britton’s plan of 1837.
- Archaeological evaluation in 2010, on the site of the Small House immediately to the north, revealed a number of brick walls relating to the service wing of the house (Jones & Hillelson 2010). A survey of the Undercroft at the southern end of the West Range was also carried out at the same time.
- Slight evidence for medieval activity on the site, in the form of a pottery sherd (HER 16576) was also found during the course of the evaluation (Jones & Hillelson 2010). A sondage to find the depth of the 19th century service wing foundations produced a single unstratified sherd of medieval pottery dating to the 12th /13th century.
- The footings of the octagonal kitchen (HER 17182) built by James Wyatt for Cassiobury House at the beginning of the 19th century, were revealed during redevelopment of the

adjacent site to the north (Ashworth & Hillelson 2010). The complete circumference of the kitchen was exposed and recorded, together with walls which form part of the 19th century service buildings, and a backfilled cellar with storerooms.

- The post-medieval garden gate and part of the walls of Cassiobury Park (HER 11738) survive 75m to the north-east and are Grade II listed (listing 1348119).
- The early 19th century stables (HER 11737) lie approximately 120m north-west of the site and are also Grade II listed (listing 1101108).
- Other surviving structures relating to the Cassiobury estate include an icehouse (HER 5875), 110m to the north-west, and a glasshouse and cistern (HER 17470), 235m to the north-east.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.3 The aims of the present investigation have been to establish the location, depth, extent, date, character and condition of any remains that might have been threatened by the development; to consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to current published regional research; and, to ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development was adopted.

3.4 It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the development and layout of Cassiobury House and, more generally, of the origins and development of Watford from the prehistoric period onwards.

3.5 No evidence for activity pre-dating the early 19th century was recovered during the course of the present project; however, further evidence for the layout of the early 19th century mansion was recorded. Three brick walls were uncovered in Trench 1, the northern arm of the footings trenches, and these may be related to walls marked on John Britton's plan of 1837. These do not line up precisely with the contemporary mapping, which has been tied into the Ordnance Survey national grid (Figures 4-5), but a certain amount of inconsistency between different generations of mapping must be expected, and only a very small window was provided by the footings trenches.

3.6 Two short lengths of brick drain were also recorded in Trenches 1 and 3. These are likely to be part of the same feature.

3.7 At least two phases of activity could be identified, with wall [101] probably dating to James Wyatt's rebuilding of the mansion in the early 19th century and drain [104]/[105] possibly relating to subsequent remodelling or refurbishment of the service wing. Although no bricks were recovered to date wall [103], given that it stood above drain [104] this could also date to the later phase.

CONCLUSIONS

3.8 The present site lies across part of the service wing to Cassiobury House. Previous investigation immediately to the north had revealed walls and an undercroft relating to the early 19th century rebuilding of the mansion. The present project revealed three wall foundations, which can be approximately matched with walls marked on the 1837 plan of Cassiobury House, and two lengths of brick drain (Figure 5).

3.9 Wall [101] is likely to form part of the south-west corner of the Bathroom. It is butted by the undated wall [102] which runs east from the Still Room. No brick was recovered to date this

structure. Wall [103] is likely to form part of the eastern wall of the Still Room. Although no bricks were recovered to date the structure it stood above drain [104], which has been approximately dated to the 1830s and therefore the wall may date to a later phase of remodelling of the service wing.

3.10 The drain appears to have continued to the south-east as a further length of brick-built drain, running on the same alignment, was uncovered in Trench 3.

Confidence Rating

3.11 Conditions on site were generally acceptable for the identification and recording of any potential archaeological remains, and as such there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
20/08/18	MS	6	Monitoring of footings for extension and service trench
24/08/18	MS	3	Monitoring of footings for extension

5. Sources Consulted

Printed sources

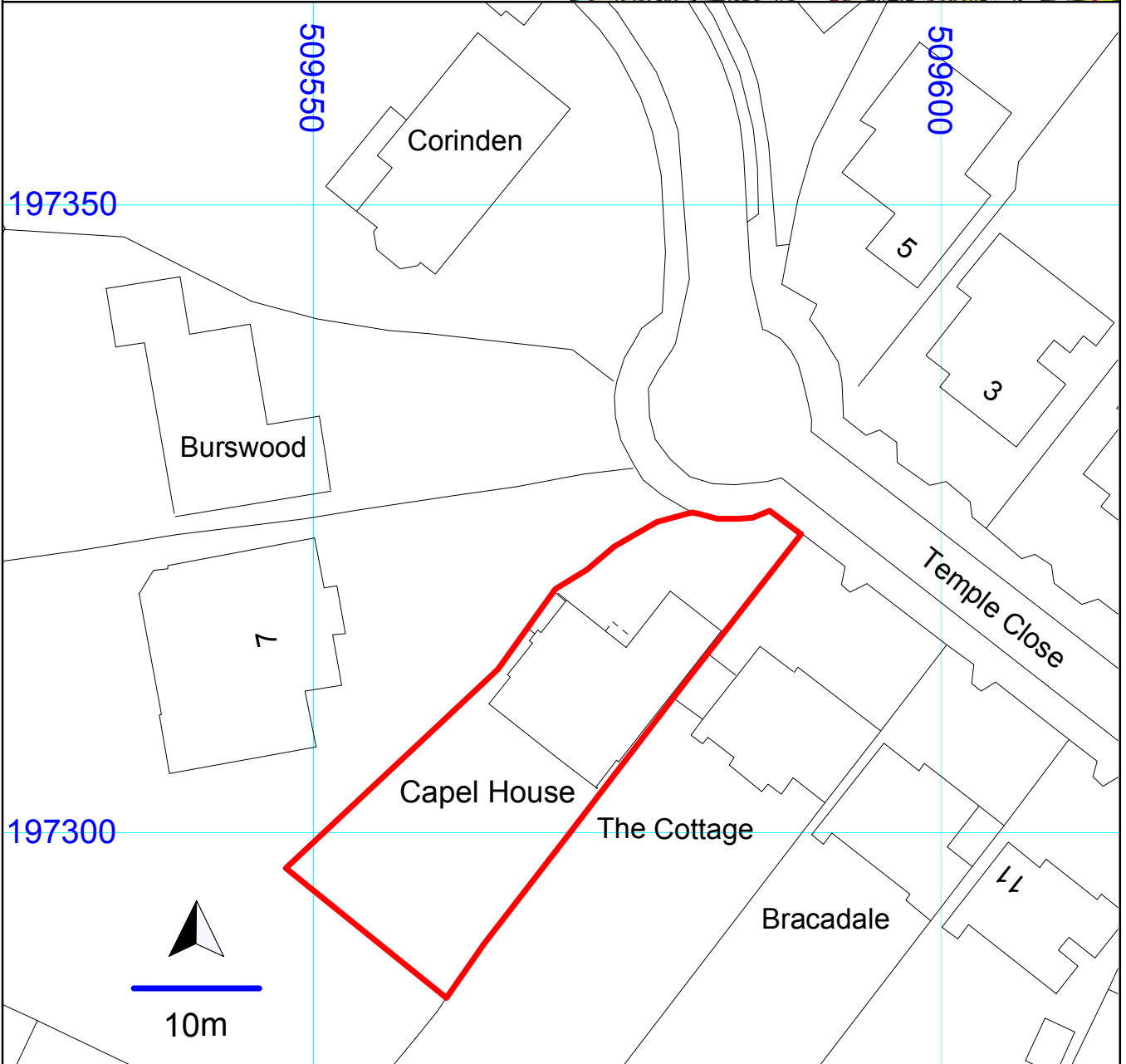
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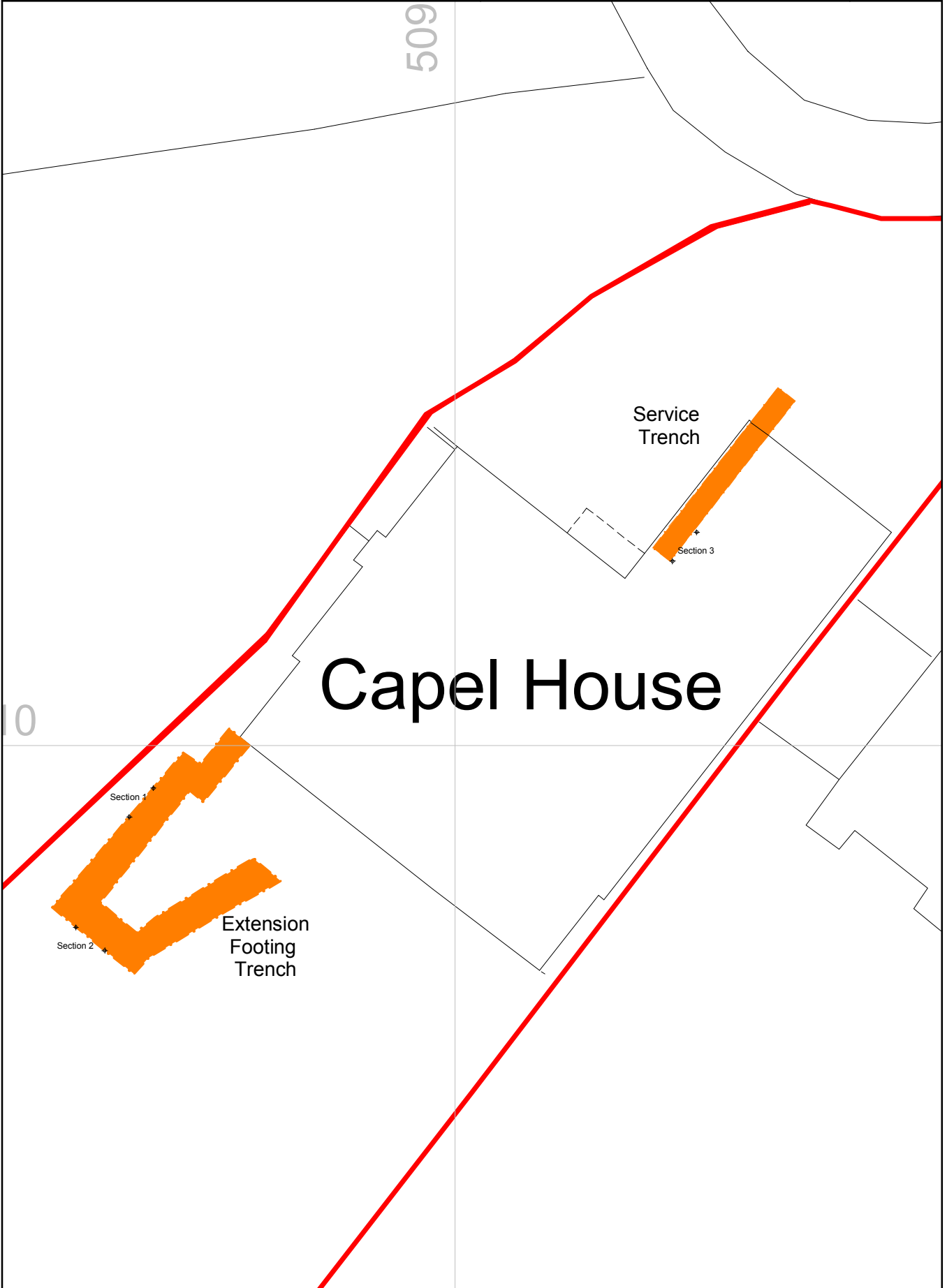
6. Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site layout
Figure 3	Sections
Figure 4	Plan of footings trenches
Figure 5	Plan relating structures found overlaid on Britton's plan, 1837
Plate 1	Area of extension at the rear of the property, looking N
Plate 2	Service trench, looking S
Plate 3	Indicative section within extension, looking SW
Plate 4	Walls [101] & [102], looking S
Plate 5	Wall [101], looking E
Plate 6	Wall [102], butting Wall [101], looking NE
Plate 7	Wall [103], overlying drain [104], looking S
Plate 8	Wall [103] in section, looking W
Plate 9	Brick drain [104], looking S
Plate 10	Brick drain [104] in section, looking W
Plate 11	Brick drain [105], looking N



Site location and layout

Scale 1:500

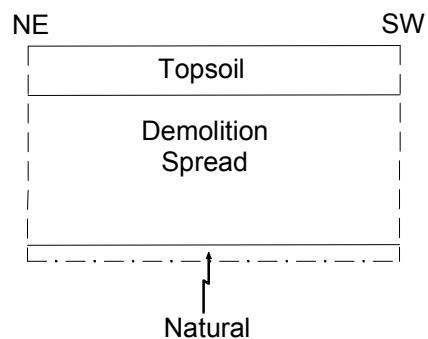


Site Layout

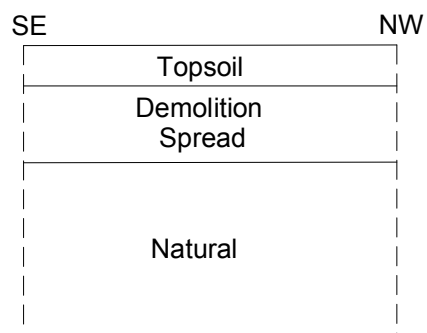
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Figure 2

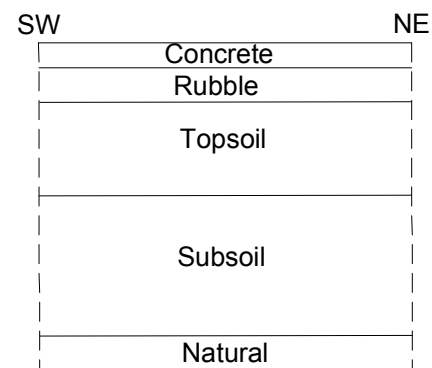
Section 1



Section 2

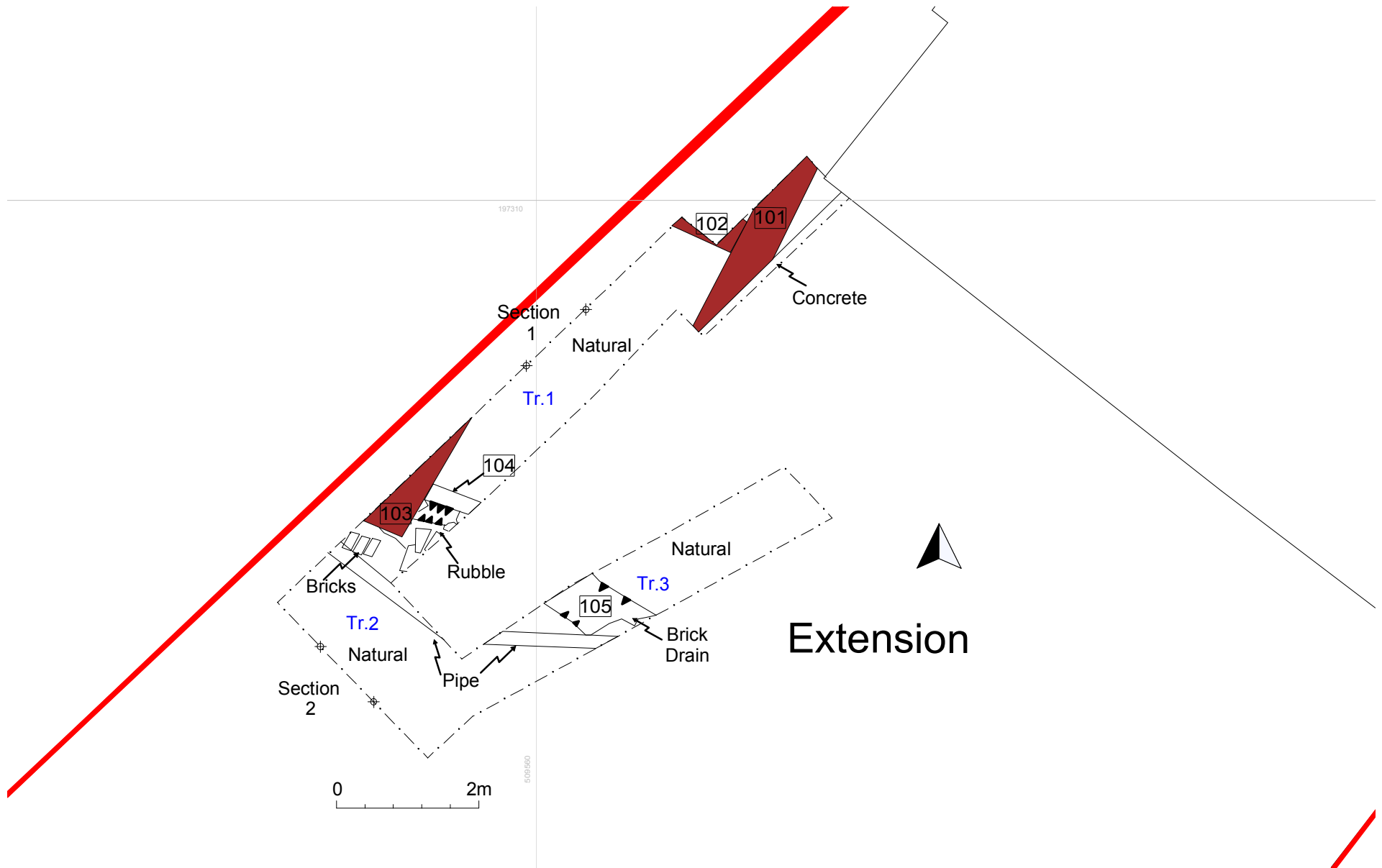


Section 3



Sections 1 and 2 are from the extension
Section 3 is from the service trench

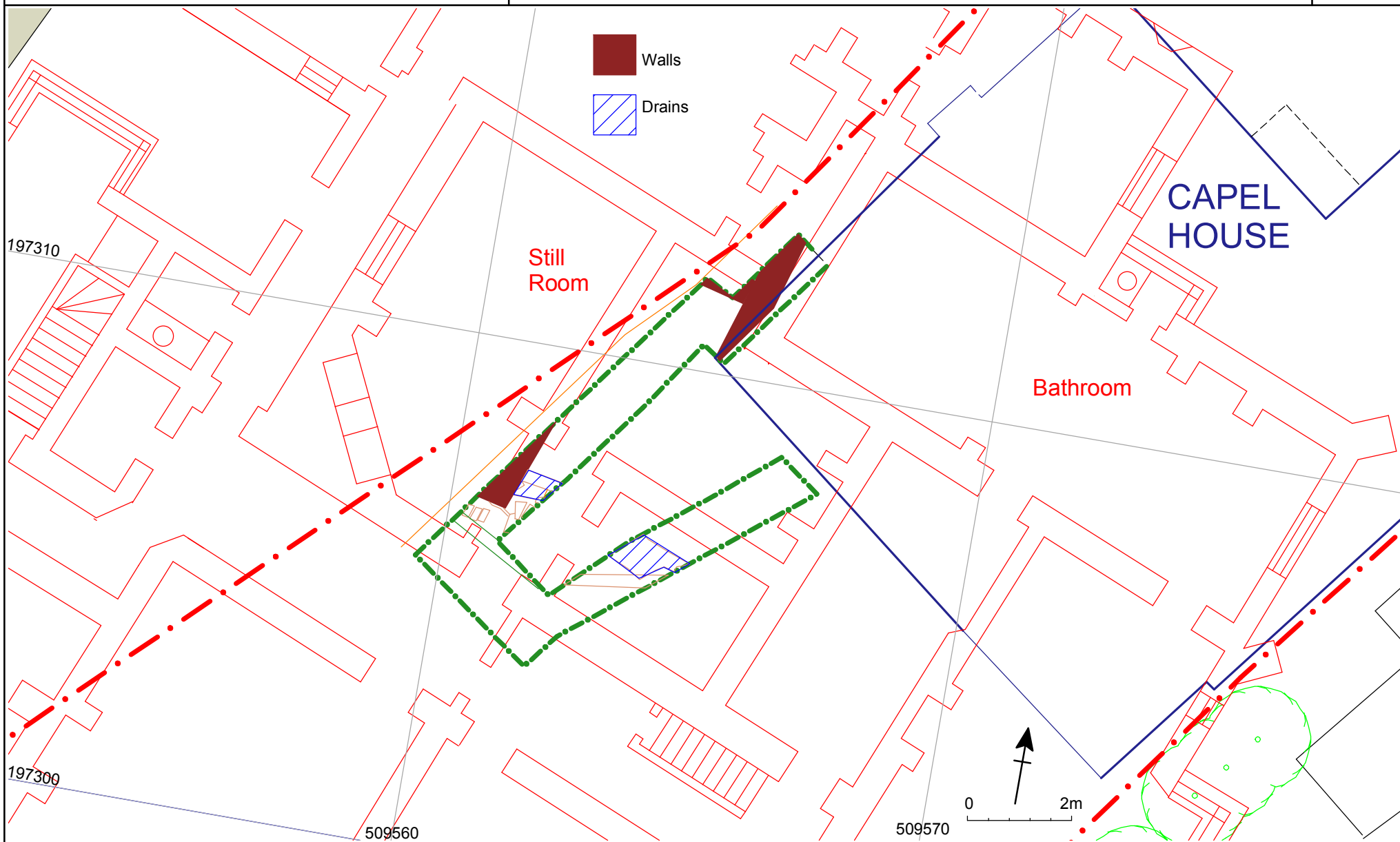




Plan of footings trenches

Scale 1:75

Figure 4



Plan relating the structures found overlaid on Britton's plan, 1837

Scale 1:100

Figure 5



Plate 01 - Service trench, looking S



Plate 02 - Service trench, indicative section, looking SE



Plate 03 - Footings trench, indicative section, looking SW



Plate 04 - Walls [101] & [102], looking S



Plate 05 - Wall [101] showing Tottenhoe Stone foundation, looking E



Plate 06 - Wall [102], showing Tottenhoe Stone foundation, butting Wall [101], looking NE



Plate 07 - Wall [103], overlying drain [104], looking S



Plate 08 - Wall [103] in section, looking W



Plate 09 - Brick drain [104], looking S



Plate 10 - Brick drain [104] in section, looking W



Plate 11 - Brick drain [105], looking N

Appendix

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: heritage1-316533	
Project details	
Project name	Capel House, Temple Close, Watford
Short description of the project	In response to a condition on the planning consent for the construction of an extension at the rear of Capel House, Temple Close, Watford, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. The present site lies across part of the service wing to Cassiobury House. Previous investigation immediately to the north had revealed walls and an undercroft relating to the early 19th century rebuilding of the mansion. The present project revealed three wall foundations, which can be approximately matched with walls marked on the 1837 plan of Cassiobury House, and two lengths of brick drain. Wall [101] is likely to form part of the south-west corner of the Bathroom. It is butted by the undated wall [102] which runs east from the Still Room. No brick was recovered to date this structure. Wall [103] is likely to form part of the eastern wall of the Still Room. Although no bricks were recovered to date the structure it stood above drain [104], which has been approximately dated to the 1830s and therefore the wall may date to a later phase of remodelling of the service wing. The drain appears to have continued to the south-east as a further length of brick-built drain, running on the same alignment, was uncovered in Trench 3. No evidence for activity pre-dating the early 19th century was recovered during the course of the present project.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 24-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN1427 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE WATFORD WATFORD Capel House, Temple Close
Postcode	WD17 3DR
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 09560 97300 51.663314457874 -0.415748330542 51 39 47 N 000 24 56 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network

Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Mark Sycamore
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Watford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Watford Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Watford Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Capel House, Temple Close, Watford, Hertfordshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sycamore, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Phillips, D.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.1154
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth Garden City
Description	A4 booklet, Green cover, Comb bound, 12 text pages, 5 figures, 11 plates