
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORMER WAGGON AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE,
1 HIGH STREET, WATTON AT STONE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
WITH MONITORING AND RECORDING**

HER Request No. 199/11

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NGR: TL 29705 19690	Report No. 3969	
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1450	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2846	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In July 2010, October 2011 and November 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological recording at the former Waggon and Horses public house, Watton at Stone. The historic building recording expanded on an earlier appraisal undertaken by AS (Prosser 2010).</i></p> <p><i>The evidence, though complex supports the supposition that the building originated as a fairly humble open-hall, perhaps of early 16th century date, which was extensively remodelled in the 17th century, with the addition of a rear wing, the raising of the roof and general refurbishment in line with the rise in standards of domestic accommodation at that time. Further intervention in the future and detailed historic research outside the scope of this project may provide clarity and elucidate a fuller picture.</i></p> <p><i>Later small-scale remodelling is evident and a substantial 19th century phase of work which saw the roof raised on the south side in line with the rear wing, lean-tos added to the rear and various internal alterations. The outbuilding was also built in the 19th century to provide stabling and cart sheds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>23/07/2010, 11/10/2011 and 11/11/2011</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future work
P. number		2846	Site code
			AS 1450
Type of project		<i>Historic building monitoring and recording</i>	
Site status		<i>Conservation Area and Grade II listed building</i>	
Current land use		<i>Former public house</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential conversion and development</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Former public house, 16th / 17th century building with later alterations.</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>
		<i>Watton at Stone</i>	
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Herts HER (HER request No. 199/11)</i>	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		<i>c. 2,100m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 29705 19690</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>c. 60.4m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Tansy Collins</i>	
Funded by		<i>Tilehouse Properties Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire: historic building monitoring and recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Collins, T. Prosser, L. Higgs. K.</i>	
Report no.		<i>3969</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>December 2011 (Revised December 2012)</i>	

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SUMMARY

In July 2010, October 2011 and November 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological recording at the former Waggon and Horses public house, Watton at Stone. The historic building recording expanded on an earlier appraisal undertaken by AS (Prosser 2010).

The evidence, though complex supports the supposition that the building originated as a fairly humble open-hall, perhaps of early 16th century date, which was extensively remodelled in the 17th century, with the addition of a rear wing, the raising of the roof and general refurbishment in line with the rise in standards of domestic accommodation at that time. Further intervention in the future and detailed historic research outside the scope of this project may provide clarity and elucidate a fuller picture.

Later small-scale remodelling is evident and a substantial 19th century phase of work which saw the roof raised on the south side in line with the rear wing, lean-tos added to the rear and various internal alterations. The outbuilding was also built in the 19th century to provide stabling and cart sheds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2010, October 2011 and November 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological work at the former Waggon and Horses public house, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 29705 19690; Figs. 1 and 2). Archaeological recording was carried out of the building itself, while an evaluation of below-ground potential was carried out and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Pozorski 2011). The work was undertaken at the request of Tilehouse Properties Ltd. in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent associated with a change of use from a public house to a residential dwelling, and the conversion and extension of the existing outbuilding (East Herts DC approval Ref. 3/10/2010/FP). The development also included the construction of two detached dwellings with associated car parking and access (East Herts DC approval Ref. 3/11/0126/FP).

1.2 The building recording was carried out according to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; revised 10th March 2011). Part of the works were also undertaken according to a specification (written scheme of investigation) issued by AS (dated 3rd October 2011). The work conformed to the procedures outlined in the Institute

for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) as well as English Heritage's *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) and the IfA *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008).

1.3 The principal objectives for the archaeological / building monitoring and recording were:

- to monitor alterations to the fabric and floors of the existing buildings and augment the records during the soft-strip,
- to compile plans and elevations in order to establish an accurate record of each floor of the structure

1.4 The archaeological monitoring and recording of the building followed an initial historic building appraisal carried out by AS in 2008 when the building was occupied with additional work carried out in 2010 (Prosser and Collins 2010). Additional research was carried out to place the building in an historical context. The outbuilding lying to the north was the subject of a separate report (Collins 2011) though the results have been integrated below for completeness.

1.5 A programme of soft-stripping saw much of the modern fabric, including dry-lining, as well as the dado boarding removed at ground floor level, while a number of inspection apertures were created at upper level which also allowed an obscured view into the upper roof area. All historic fabric exposed during this work was described and photographed to augment the existing record. The soft-stripping did not involve the lifting of floors or removal of ceilings so there was nothing to monitor in that respect.

1.6 In the event planned archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a new single storey extension at the rear of the property did not occur due to a breakdown in communications with the client.

Planning Context

1.7 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5: March 2010) provides the planning context. This 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 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Watton at Stone lies in the district of East Hertfordshire (Fig. 1) situated midway between Stevenage and Hertford in the valley of the river Beane. The former Waggon and Horses public house lies to the north-west of the historic core at the junction of High Street and Walkern Road and faces High Street to the south. The site lies within the designated Watton at Stone Conservation Area, and adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance No. 126, as identified in the Local Plan.

2.2 The building occupies a roughly rectangular corner plot of land of approximately 2,100m², and is bounded to the south and east by the roads, with the river Beane lying to the north (Fig. 2). A telephone exchange stands to the west. A range of former stables and cart-sheds stand to the west with the remainder of the southern half of the site used for car parking. An area of grass and scrub occupies the north side of the site sloping down to meet the course of the river.

2.3 The building is Grade II listed building (LB No. 356282; Appendix 3). The outbuildings, though not individually listed, are protected by virtue of curtilage listing.

3 METHOD OF WORK

Historical and cartographic documents

3.1 The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) based in County Hall, Hertford. Material within the scope of this study was consulted and has been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs. 4-9.

Secondary sources

3.2 The principal source for secondary material was the HALS and the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

The buildings

3.3 The initial visit was made in January 2007, followed by a second visit in July 2010. The work was completed on 11th October 2011 by Tansy Collins with drawn records by Kathren Henry. Floor plans and elevations provided by the client were checked for accuracy and a cross-section through the building was produced.

3.4 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. XX). This photographic recording largely duplicates - the earlier digital photographic survey of the building, though those photographs show areas of the building prior to soft-stripping and readers are referred to that report for detail (Archaeological Solutions Report No. 2160).

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The village of Watton at Stone is located within a predominantly rural area of East Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The site lies at approximately 60.4m AOD, sloping to the north to the river Beane.

4.2 The local geology comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk, which is overlain by drift deposits of chalk with flint, as well as clay, sand, gravel and other alluvial deposits in localized conditions determined by the river. Local soils are characteristic of the Ludford Association, which are described as deep well-drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Medieval and later

5.1 The Manor of Watton was held by King Edgar until its gift to Westminster Abbey in the 12th century. A church is also known to have stood in Watton since at least the 13th century, and a late 12th century medieval chapel and hermitage were excavated within Chapel Wood 1.6km to the south-west (Sandison 1984). The village is recorded with its suffix 'at Stone' in around 1300 and may refer to a lump of Hertfordshire Puddingstone, probably used as a marker. The antiquarian Cussans believed that the actual stone lay on the corner of the site and a small lump of stone remains in situ.

5.2 Watton prospered in the post-medieval period as a prominent road-side settlement along the main route north of Hertford. The village retains a large number historic structures, many of which are Grade II listed, including the road bridges of Moor Bridge and Mill bridge, a water corn mill and the Methodist church (HERs 5176, 5177, 5818, 17663 and 17662).

The site

5.3 Both the HER database (HER 17351) and the list description suggest a 16th or 17th century origin.

5.4 Little information regarding the history of the site has been found and the building under the name Waggon and Horses is not mentioned in the Victuallers' Recognizances. It is possible, however, that a name change occurred as there is mention in other sources of a White Lion public house in the village in the 19th century and this avenue may repay further research.

5.5 The earliest cartographic source available dates to 1766 and depicts the building (Dury and Andrews' map, Fig. 4), but little detail is visible on this map nor a subsequent map of Hertfordshire by Bryant dating to 1822 (Fig. 5), but useful information can be obtained from the later Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 6), where the building is depicted in its existing L-shape, with the outbuilding present to the west. At that time, a number of small outbuildings also existed immediately to the north, enclosed within their own curtilage, though nothing survives today. An orchard lay along the river. Also of note is a complex of buildings on the south side of the road marked as a malthouse which may have had close associations.

5.6 The second edition OS map of 1898 (Fig. 7) shows little alteration apart from the loss of one of the outbuildings to the north, though a second long range had appeared along the eastern boundary. A pump is noted on this map in the centre of the site. By 1923 (Fig. 8) a further outbuilding had been constructed to the north and a number of small extensions to the already existing buildings. By 1972 (Fig. 9) the site had assumed its present layout, with all earlier structures demolished.

6 THE BUILDINGS

6.1 Public house

Exterior

6.1.1 The building is orientated north-east to south-west, but for ease of reference is notionally considered as north-south in the description below. It is timber-framed and rendered, of two storeys with a peg-tile roof. In plan the core comprises two bays, with two further bays forming a lateral rear extension to the west. The building had been smothered with conventional pub-type accretions, including signs, hanging baskets and alarm boxes, but by the later visits, these had been removed.

6.1.2 On the principal or south elevation, the (Plate 1) two bays are rendered and lined in fictive ashlar blocks. A multi-form, rendered chimney stack rises from the south roof pitch close to the ridge. Doors to the east and west of centre give access to the former public bars. The eastern door has a slightly moulded inner frame with a modern applied outer frame while the west door

has a more solid inner frame with a modern applied outer frame. The doors themselves are both modern and boarded. To the right of the west door, a pair of double-hung six-over-six sash windows have simple horns and are of later 19th century or early 20th century date. At first floor level two casement windows each have three lights of four panes, now augmented with a secondary internal glazing system. At eaves level, the rafter-ends protrude and cast iron guttering extends along the length of the building. The western end has a 19th century pent-roofed extension rising to the west gable end of the main range. This is lit by a small sash window set in a modern frame. Further to the west a flat-roofed addition has a small single-light casement window.

6.1.3 The east elevation (Plate 2) is timber framed, rendered and ashlar-lined as before. A double-hung sash window without horns lies to the south in an 18th / 19th century frame. To the north 20th century casement windows light the ground and first floors. Each has three lights, with six panes. The building is supported at the northern end with three iron S-braces, at the transition to painted brickwork, thus reflecting an added bay at this end.

6.1.4 The north gable of the rear range comprises painted brick laid in English bond rising to an unpainted chimney stack of probable 19th century date (Plate 3). This is plain, except for a small segment-headed light at first floor level. A rudimentary brace has been fixed to the east corner, where there has been some disturbance and rebuilding of the masonry. The rest of the range is obscured by the slate pent roof of the 19th century outshut. The north elevation of the flat roofed addition to the west has a steel-framed, top-hung casement.

6.1.5 The west elevation of the rear range has been obscured by modern additions but comprises the pent-roofed addition with a two-light casement window with quarter-round moulding to the frame. To the south the return of the outshut includes a low loading door to the north, of probable 19th century date, with blacksmith-made hinges which gives access to the cellar. To the south, a small modern casement window has eight panes. The flat roofed addition has a two-light casement set off-centre and single-light casements at either end of this elevation. These are steel-framed and top-hung.

6.1.6 An old photograph formerly hanging in the public bar shows a number of notable differences to the building as it now appears. The east door on the south elevation (now a modern boarded door) was formerly of two lower panels with upper glazing of 3x3 panes. The sash window in the pent-roofed addition to the west, now a six-over-six sash, was formerly of three-over-six form. The sash window on the east elevation had external shutters remaining with partial weatherboarding along the length of the wall, none of which now survives.

Interior

Ground floor

6.1.7 The historic core is now sub-divided into three distinct bar rooms while the pent-roofed extension seen from the exterior accommodates back rooms and service areas. The western extension retains its original function as a lavatory block. The majority of the floors were covered with 20th century geometric red and black quarry tiles and carpet, all subsequently stripped out.

6.1.8 The main entrance gives access to Room GF01, a small bar occupying the western bay of the historic core. A chimney stands to the east, but the fireplace has been thoroughly modernised with decorative brick although the interior of the stack remains exposed to reveal brick of some age and the original bressumer. Several York stone slabs from the original hearth are also partly visible. The twin sash windows on the south wall have relatively thin internal glazing bars characteristic of a late 19th / early 20th century date. Fragments of the timber-frame survive on the west although the wall has been pierced to the pent roofed extension, leaving only the original wall plate with redundant soffit mortices. The bar has been modernised, but the north wall, lying to the rear preserves a blocked doorway. The principal diagnostic feature is a low bridging joist which has chamfers on either side and deep lambs' tongue chamfer stops on both east and west ends. At the west end the joist is supported by a roll-moulded bracket, while on the east the transverse beam has its own small decorative moulding with two pegs visible in the soffit above the chimney bressumer. The ceiling is underdrawn although the soffit of the main joist displays peg holes 16" (400mm) apart to indicate the spacing of the common joists.

6.1.9 Removal of the modern bar and most of the dado boarding exposed elements of the timber-framing including a partially preserved sole-plate on the north, west and south. On the south (Plate 4) this rests on a brick dwarf wall, all painted, with six studs above, two of which remain full-height while the remainder has been truncated by the double sash window. A truncated fragment of a downward tension brace also confirms that the doorway is a later insertion. On the west a portion horizontal bead-moulded boarding lies below two surviving studs to the north of the central post, one of which has three peg-holes, probably for a tension brace. The north wall is very disturbed, with the original framing interrupted by the blocked doorway noted above. To the east the studwork has all been removed apart from the bay post and a single stud framing the doorway, though the work appears to be of some age. The earlier configuration can be discerned from the surviving sole-plate which preserves three empty mortices and the stump of a tension brace to the east which has a corresponding mortice in the west stud. A few possible wattle holes are present. Above, little is visible apart from the lower portions of the truncated studs along with some riven lathwork and a buff-coloured mortar with a high straw content.

6.1.10 Room GF02 lies to the west and occupies part of the pent-roofed addition. It is lit by a six-over-six sash window on the south wall. A modern

door in the west wall leads through to the flat roofed addition forming the lavatory block. A number of exposed ceiling joists appear to be cosmetic. Two adjoining doors lie on the east half of the north wall. The west door is 20th century but reuses older hinges and leads to a winder stair. Adjacent to the east a three-board door with bead-moulding and a 19th century latch and handle gives access to the cellar. The cellar was examined (BF01), but is fairly plain with painted brickwork all round and a brick floor. The ceiling is supported by slender waney joists, many being simply halved timbers.

6.1.11 From the main bar (Room GF01), the adjoining room to the east is given access via a small lobby adjoining the chimney breast to the south. This was formerly enclosed by a door, but only a simple frame remains. The timber-work rests on chocks and is very rudimentary, while the chimney shoulder has been in-filled with small 19th century cupboards and shelves, the doors having been removed but preserving the impression of butterfly hinges. Soft stripping has exposed the binding joist over the doorway from Room GF01, revealing a curved notch in the soffit in order to increase headroom (Plate 5). The south side of the doorway is fairly disturbed with a robust post utilised as the jamb of the doorway and the bay post to the rear slightly offset. On the south side of the lobby the sole-plate extends from Room GF01 with a single stud above and a corner post to the east framing the stack, demonstrating that there was never a doorway from the exterior as would have been expected with a typical 17th century lobby-entry building.

6.1.12 In Room GF03 to the east, timber framing is visible on all walls, though now smothered with black paint. The east wall (Plate 6) had a high modern match-boarded dado and shelf which obscures the lower framing, though this was removed during planned works to reveal a mixture of robust and waney studwork, some of which is clearly later and of poor quality, all resting on a solid sole-plate and dwarf wall. A tension brace is notched into the studs though appears to be a replacement. Where render has been removed the fabric of the dwarf wall is visible, comprising an orange red fabric laid in English bond with occasional overburnt headers. Both window sashes on this side have been replaced in the mid 20th century.

6.1.13 At the north end of the room, a tension brace of poor quality timber survives, but it sits in a logical position, as the wall was formerly external. The framing is now exposed as a decorative feature (Plate 7) and lies above a timber sole-plate on a brick dwarf wall, truncated at the east end to allow for a doorway. Some of the studs preserve large holes and grooves for wattle staves, though the presence of other redundant mortices suggests some reuse. To the east of the inserted doorway a small fragment of plasterwork survives within a recess incorporating horse-hair and lime, while the external render is also visible, and comprises a mixture of lath and plaster with later expanded steel mesh and cement. The main mid-rail above is obscured but a fragmentary tension brace survives.

6.1.14 The south wall has been heavily modified with truncated uprights and secondary insertions, although the corner post is probably original. The sole-plate is largely lost, while a redundant mortice for a tension brace indicates

redeployment of timbers. On the west side, the rear of the chimney stack is exposed and has had cosmetic timbering and 'rustic' plasterwork applied. The existing fireplace is not original, as no aperture can be seen from within the stack. The ceiling retains its exposed principal binding joist, chamfered with lamb's tongue chamfer stops at both ends, though resting on secondary uprights.

6.1.15 To the north, in Room GF04 timber-framing is similarly visible on the east and west walls, with a large open fireplace to the north (Plate 8). Two principal binding joists extend east-west across the room: one set centrally and the other immediately adjoining the south stud wall although independent of the structure. Both beams have lambs' tongue chamfer stops; the south beam on its north face and the central beam on both faces at the east end and the south face at the west end. These chamfer stops are relatively small and simple by comparison with those in Room GF03 and no peg-holes are visible in the soffit of the beam. The east wall comprises relatively even studwork with the majority of the sill beam hidden by a modern match-boarded shelf. On removal, poor quality render and a series of simple upright studs was exposed. The central casement window on this wall has a 19th century stay-bar.

6.1.16 The west wall (Plate 9) shows similarly even studwork with a sill beam punctuated by a high two-light casement window which preserves a probable 17th century ovolo moulding and fillet, with a redundant mortice for a saddle bar. Also notable is a second framed aperture, now visible on the west adjoining the blocked original casement window, created by cutting through the original studs and inserting nailed timbers as a lintel and sill with two slightly moulded mullions. This must pre-date the addition of the outshut on the west side in the early 19th century.

6.1.17 The fireplace has been extensively remodelled with a modern applied bressumer and jambs reusing 19th century brick. The interior of the stack is still visible but supported with a steel girder. Recesses on either side follow the original slope of the chimney breast, and during works soft-stripping exposed the sole-plated of the original building which terminate at this point. The external face and the terminus of the sole-plates suggest the additional bay at this end was constructed from the outset.

6.1.18 Room GF05 through to the west comprises the remainder of the pent-roofed addition and was latterly used as a kitchen and back vestibule. A short landing on the upper floor is reached by a steep robust 19th century fixed ladder/stair. A doorway on the west is probably 19th century although with a modern door, while a small upper cupboard on the west wall with a boarded door and strap hinges survives. In addition on the east the rear of two adjoining doors are visible, described at first floor level. The west return wall has a two-light casement window with ovolo moulding to the frame – probably 19th century. The only other historic feature of note is the sealed doorway from the rear of the public bar, which is of boarded and ledged form with bead moulding and strap hinges. Stripping of the kitchen units revealed little additional material of interest.

First floor

6.1.19 The first floor is given access via a staircase in the 19th century west extension rising to the west bay of the historic core. The original two bays flanking the central chimneystack follow the layout of the lower floor although both bays have been subdivided with inserted partitions. A single room occupies the rear wing while the 19th century addition to the north of the stairs latterly housed a bathroom. A small room occupies the roof space to the south as does a second room above Room GF05 to the west of the rear range. During the planned works little soft-stripping or alteration was carried out at this level, apart from the removal of a small section of ceiling to give an obscured view into the roof space.

6.1.20 Within the historic core, elements of the original timber-framing are visible, all liberally painted as elsewhere. However, it is immediately apparent that the whole roof has been raised by inserting a secondary wall-plate approximately one metre above the original structure. The only area where the original line of the roof pitch appears to survive is on the north side of the west bay. However, the only access to the roof structure is given via a small section of removed ceiling on the north side of the principal chimney stack which is of limited use.

6.1.21 The staircase is lined at lower level with bead-moulded boarding, where evidence survives for a lost door in a check for a latch, an iron staple and the impressions of lost hinges. Two cupboards lie the west. The south cupboard has lost its door but retains a simple surround with hinge impressions. Adjoining to the north, a second cupboard formerly housed a hot water boiler and has been created by simply adding a partition with a crude modern door. A small window on the west is shared with the adjoining bathroom. The bathroom (Room FF01) on the north has wide 9½" (241mm) oak floor boards and is given access through a 20th century boarded door. The roof is hipped at this point and has two visible purlins. Elsewhere much is obscured by bead-moulded boarding.

6.1.22 From the landing, the staircase turns in dog-leg form in modern materials, and is now enclosed, but rises to a small landing and Room FF02, room housed in the eaves. This is reached along with the main range to the east through an 18th century boarded door. This is of exposed softwood to the rear, where it is ledged and fixed with small strap hinges, having also a contemporary latch and timber rim-lock. Evidence suggests the door is reused or has been removed and re-hung as the hinges are secured with later screws. The flanking walls are of lath and plaster and the roof-pitch is underdrawn. A single purlin is visible, of waney hedgerow timber, all lime-washed.

6.1.23 The main range is reached though a three-board door with three ledges and simple strap hinges with round finials, possibly not *in-situ* but dating to the later 17th or early 18th century. The tie-beam / wall-plate has been cut to accommodate the doorway, which has a simple moulded frame. Rooms FF03 and FF04 occupy the west bay of the core, divided by a modern inserted

partition. The floor is covered with wide floorboards which continue throughout both rooms. FF03 (Plate 10) has exposed timber-framing on the north and west, with a doorway on the east to a small lobby adjoining the stack. The south wall is modern. On the west, the wall-plate is visible along with the north-west corner post although this is largely obscured by modern wallpaper. The north wall consists of the original wall-plate with outer posts and a central pegged stud, but wallpaper obscures the remaining studwork. This side also retains the original line of the roof pitch and is ceiled at purlin level, which is partially visible. The doorway to the east appears to be of a transitional form, not yet fully framed with panels, but with a timber surround enclosing boarding, and supported by strap hinges with finials, with various fittings such as a latch with a decorative handle to the rear, which are all indicative of an early 18th century date.

6.1.24 FF04 (Plate 11) occupies the remainder of the bay, with wall-plates visible on the west and south. The south-west corner post is also present, with a gently swelling jowl, while a central stud is pegged at its head. A section of the west wall-plate has a 25" (64mm) wide notch; this wall was formerly external and perhaps indicates the position of an original aperture. Some peg-holes are visible for lower and upper studs but these are mostly obscured by the heavy paintwork. The south wall reflects the raising of the roof where the wall above the original wall-plate is pierced by a 19th century three-light window, each light of four panes. The east wall is occupied by the central chimney stack and a recess to the south over the lobby forms a cupboard enclosed by a partition with two full-height studs forming the jambs to the doorway. A flimsy door has three plain boards with three ledges to the rear, the central ledge being particularly wide. The upper hinge is a so-called 'garnet hinge' with a butterfly-style base-plate while the lower hinge is forked, and more akin to the 17th century cocks'-head type, though here very crude. An early rim-lock survives to the rear. Within the cupboard, narrow softwood floorboards and the painted brickwork of the chimney stack are visible. The brickwork is difficult to appreciate, but the bricks appear to measure approximately 8¾"-9" x 2"-2¼" (222 - 229mm x 51mm - 57mm). The partition enclosing the cupboard from this side has been painted but where this has fallen away a buff-coloured mortar is visible with frequent chalk inclusions and a high straw content. Timber-framing is visible on the east, comprising a jowled bay post with two adjoining lower studs, while to the south the raising of the roof is clearly visible. The original robust wall-plate is visible, chamfered with a run-out stop at the east end, with two lower studs. Above the wall-plate there are three slender studs to the later inserted wall-plate, to which they are secured with iron nails.

6.1.25 The area immediately adjoining the stack to the north has been much altered with the addition of the rear wing, while the end bay to the east is reached by a corridor contrived on the north side and partitioned from the remainder of the bay (FF05). The two remaining areas of the building are given access through the truncated tie-beam on the east, indicated by the survival in the north wall-plate of the lapped dove-tail mortice, and the cutting through of the wall-plate on the north. The original rafters on this side appear to have been removed and the wall now rises to a later wall-plate.

6.1.26 The formerly external north wall now survives as a wall-plate with a bay division post, this presumably formerly jowled as elsewhere but later hacked back to accommodate the existing aperture. The remainder comprises five studs to the gently-jowled north-east corner post (Plate 12). A downward tension-brace descends from this corner post, notched over the first stud. The short return of the end wall to the partition with FF06 is visible with the original wall-plate and below, a further downward tension-brace crosses a single stud. A horizontal cross-piece is partially visible obscured by the later partition but is not pegged to the stud, and an associated notch in the wall-plate perhaps indicates the position of an earlier window. However, there is also a redundant mortice visible in the corner post for a triangulating brace with the wall-plate. Nothing further was exposed during stripping out, and inspection of the remaining corner posts reveals little further evidence as most are obscured, although traces of a truncated brace and peg may be visible in the opposite south-east post. Above the wall-plate, bead-moulded boarding rises to the later inserted wall-plate. At this point the east wall-plate of the rear range is visible, crudely scarfed to the secondary wall-plate of the main range, which suggests the wall-plate of the rear range formerly abutted a principal rafter here, which was removed with the raising of the main range.

6.1.27 The partition between FF05 appears to be a mixture of reused timber with modern additions such as the central double doors which pierce the earlier fabric, indicated by the presence of redundant mortices for studwork. The surrounding walling is plain plastered, with a doorway at the west end which is boarded with three ledges to the rear. This door is clearly of some age but is reused here as the hinges are late 19th / early 20th century in date. It retains a decorative handle with leaf-shaped heads and a chain on the jamb, along with latch, rim-lock and restraining loop, most probably of 17th or early 18th century date.

6.1.28 FF06 occupies the remainder of the east bay of the historic building. The west wall is painted although the outline of the tie-beam and a stud is visible. The south-east corner post has a gently swelling jowl below the original wall-plate, although the lower half of this and the area below are obscured by modern dry-lining. The wall-plate on the south wall is visible and is also chamfered with a run-out stop to the west corner-post and with a crude stepped stop to the east end. A section of modern plasterwork was removed in this area to reveal two common studs, both pegged, which measure 7" (178mm). The upper wall-plate is visible with some metal strapping in the centre.

6.1.29 The rear range lies to the north and is occupied by FF07 at this level. As noted at ground floor level, the south wall abuts, but is constructed independently of the principal range and this area is given access through a truncated wall-plate. Timber-framing is visible on all sides with its construction characterised by gently jowled corner posts rising to robust tie-beams, with the room ceiled at collar level. The wall-plates are all chamfered with elegant lambs-tongue chamfer stops. The flanking walls comprise evenly-spaced studwork with original notch-lapped downward braces at the corners. An original window survives on the west, only visible from within the roof of the

adjoining outshut, see below, which was probably mirrored on the east side. The north wall is dominated by the fireplace and two flanking cupboards.

6.1.30 The floor preserves 10½" (267mm) wide oak boards and a simple skirting board. The south doorway has a simple surround, chamfered on the outer face, with jambs pegged at the head to the tie-beam, while the door itself comprises three boards with applied fillets of shallow triangular profile and strap hinges, with round finials, hung on pintles. The handle has leaf-shaped heads and a crude latch to the rear with similar applied fillets with four ledges.

6.1.31 The west wall (Plate 13) is of even studwork, the studs measuring an average of 4" (102mm) and spaced 13" (330mm) apart. They all appear to be pegged at the head although the heavy paintwork makes this difficult to determine. The position of the original window is defined by two studs with a pegged horizontal member. To the south, the wall has been substantially reworked and now contains two doors divided by a single original stud which preserves a fragment of a notch-lapped downward brace, which has been truncated to either side for the two doorways. This stud also displays wattle grooves. Of the two doors the north example is a narrow modern boarded door while its companion is a reused early door of three boards with wide vertical fillets. Strap hinges with circular finials are original although secured to the jamb with modern screws. There are three ledges to the rear with an upright handle with round heads and a rim-lock. The east wall mirrors the west with evenly-spaced studwork but here the downward tension brace survives at the south end. It is likely an original central window on this side was lost with the insertion of a three-light window, each of six panes with moulded central glazing bars with plain, chamfered outer bars.

6.1.32 The north wall frames a central fireplace with a four-centred arch which is now heavily painted. It appears to be constructed of brick and plastered although little else is discernable. This is no longer in use and has been converted to a recessed seat. Two cupboard doors flank the fireplace. The west door is of two boards with four ledges to the rear secured with nails visible on the face. Long strap hinges secure the door to the frame with a butterfly-hinge type base-plate and a similar plain expanded head. Within the cupboard the flank of the chimney stack is visible, but the area is otherwise plain, later converted to a small kitchenette and latterly lined with modern ceramic tiles with a single pane on the north to admit light. To the east of the fireplace, a second cupboard has an almost identical door, though this is slightly narrower with four ledges to the rear, again secured with nails. The strap hinges vary slightly; retaining the butterfly-hinge style base-plates but with fairly round finials. There is a rim-lock to the rear, although the face is heavily painted and no sign remains for a key-hole. The interior of the cupboard has plain plastered walls with a single stud visible on the east secured with two forelock bolts. Also noteworthy is a downward brace on the south to the room descending from the wall-post.

6.1.33 From this position, the roof space over the pent-roofed addition is accessible on the west (Room FF08) and is floored with 6½ (165mm)

floorboards. The outer roof pitch is underdrawn except for a single exposed purlin with two raking struts coggled over the purlin and rising from the mid-rail of the rear wing on the east. Here the framing of the rear wing is visible with the mid-rail double-pegged to the east principal post and six common studs above, also pegged. The surviving original 17th century two-light casement is also exposed (Plate 14), of the same form as the window below, with typical ovolo and fillet mouldings and diamond mortices for saddle bars. The subsequent infill is all heavily painted.

Roof

6.1.34 At upper level a small area of the ceiling was removed to the north of the stack allowing a very limited view of the roof structure. The historic core is spanned by a single roof with the roof of the rear wing set at a higher level. The timber is all of oak and comprises rafter-couples riding over a single robust purlin in each pitch. There is no ridgeboard. The south purlin is set somewhat higher than the north example, the result of the raising of the roof on the north side. The area around the chimney stack is much disturbed but a single truss is preserved to the east of the stack, complete with tie-beam, principal rafters and a collar above ceiling level which clasps the purlin. A second partial truss frames the chimney stack on the west with robust rafters rising from the wall-plate but no tie-beam is present and these members simply rest on the wall-plate. There is a collar as before, but the north end is much disturbed and an earlier collar has apparently been chopped off and replaced by the existing member. Several of the timbers exhibit smoke-blackening, but without a discernible pattern, suggesting reuse of earlier fabric.

6.1.35 The roof of the rear wing (Plate 15) is also of oak though is only visible at the junction with the main range. As before, rafter couples are pegged at the apex and ride over a single robust purlin in each pitch. A collar is visible at the junction of the two ranges with even studwork below and lath and plaster for the room below to the rear. Several members similarly display smoke-blackening but are second-hand in this position.

6.2 The outbuilding

Exterior

6.2.1 The out-building occupies the south-west corner of the site and comprises a narrow, partly open-fronted range, orientated north-east to south-west with the principal elevation fronting the yard on the south-east side (Plate 16). The general construction is of typical 19th century sandy orange brick laid in Flemish bond with some reconstruction at the southern end in industrial stocks.

6.2.2 The roof is hipped and covered in corrugated sheet metal, which probably replaced original pan-tiles, though the hips and apex retain ceramic coping tiles (many missing). The north and west walls are characterised by

blind panels, four on the west and one on the north side, all below dentilated eaves. On the west side in the second bay immediately below the eaves, a small narrow casement, is set in a timber surround, infilled with circular iron security bars. The building is divided into three units, all partially open-fronted, marked on Fig. 2.

6.2.3 Unit 1 is given access through modern hardboard double doors. The aperture has been widened where the north jamb has been hacked back, probably replacing a smaller stable door. Adjoining to the south, an early, possibly original, unglazed casement is now in poor condition, and infilled with iron security bars of diamond profile. Units 2 and 3 appear to have always been open-fronted, though Unit 2 has been enclosed with modern hardboard pierced by a modern doorway. Unit 3 has been enclosed by a chicken-wire frame.

Interior

Unit 1

6.2.4 Unit 1 originally comprised a single space though the wall on the north side has been partially removed consolidating it with the adjoining space. It has subsequently been infilled.

6.2.5 The floor is concrete, though markings remain in the floor to delineate feeding troughs on the west wall, all latterly demolished. Where these have been removed the earlier cobbled floor surface is visible below the concrete. The south wall has been entirely rebuilt in pink Fletton bricks, but the remaining walls are all of original English bond brickwork, latterly painted or limewashed though most of this has worn away. Around the small casement on the west a dislodged brick reveals a shallow frog. The east wall is fairly disturbed

6.2.6 The north wall has brickwork to the west with the aperture to the east infilled with modern sheeting and fibreboard, but also using a ledged and braced door as blocking material. Above tie-beam level this partition is weatherboarded to the apex.

6.2.7 The roof construction is largely obscured by polythene sheeting. What is visible comprises softwood in a single truss spanning the building. The tie-beam rests on the wall-plate, with raking struts bird-mouthed to a single purlin in each pitch. Rafters of slender section ride over the purlins to a ridgeboard at the apex. All is supported by a central iron king-rod. All the timber has been limewashed. A single assembly mark, a III, is visible on the west raking strut.

Unit 2

6.2.8 This unit is a single open space, and has been pierced through the south wall. The walls are of exposed brickwork laid in a mixture of Flemish and English bond, though all apparently of the same date and lime-washed.

On the south wall above tie-beam level the rear face of the weatherboarded studwork is visible, all painted or lime-washed (Plate 17). Some weatherboarding appears original but there has been replacement in modern materials. The west wall is plain, relieved only by a central pilaster, though this does not support a roof truss. The east wall was originally open-fronted though now contains modern studwork of no interest, though original short diagonal ties survive in both corners from the tie-beams to the wall-plate. The wall-plate also retains a Baltic bracking mark (Plate 4).

6.2.9 The roof is exposed and all timber lime-washed, with trusses aligned on the internal partitions. Lateral supporting pieces have been inserted from the tie-beams to the purlins.

Unit 3

6.2.10 This unit remains open-fronted on the east. The remaining three walls are of lime-washed brickwork as elsewhere laid in a mix of English and Flemish bond, relieved by a pilaster on the west as in Unit 2. Wall-plates survive on all three sides with a tie-beam on the south over the internal partition. The roof is as elsewhere expressing the hip at the north end where diagonal braces span the corners (Plate 5) with secondary pieces butted in for support as in the adjoining area.

7 DISCUSSION (Fig. 14)

7.1 The physical evidence largely bears out the list description, which suggests that the building originated in the early to mid-17th century with possible earlier origins. Recent access to the roof and exposure of the original frame behind modern dry-lining has answered some outstanding questions from the first survey, but the full sequence is by no means clear. The historic core has a complex phasing which is unlikely to be resolved without further investigation or a programme of tree-ring analysis.

7.2 The two bays of the ancient core are particularly interesting, having been raised with an additional wall-plate to create, or increase available height in the upper storey. This is characteristic of the flooring of open halls and it at first appeared a compelling scenario. There is, for example no visible means of communication between the two bays at upper level across the tie-beam, and smoke-blackening is present on some rafters. Run-out stops on wall-plates, and a flooring system embellished with characteristically 17th century lambs'-tongue chamfer-stops lent weight to the theory. However, some caution is necessary in the light of new evidence, as in transitional buildings, floors could be added separately during construction. Furthermore, the blackened timbers have no coherent disposition and have clearly been reused from elsewhere.

7.3 Earlier characteristics remain, however. The presence of upward braces, and wattle and daub notches in the studwork are characteristically medieval in Hertfordshire; the former being identified on a number of 16th

century buildings. The presence of an original central chimney is supported by the plan form, though the level of disturbance in the area possibly suggests that the existing stack is a rebuild of a timber example of which no evidence survives. Originally there was no direct access given between the two bays at upper level, though it is not unknown for buildings of this type to be given two staircases for independent access to upper chambers.

7.4 The rear range, with its higher roof pitch, is much more homogenous in form and construction, and more identifiable as an early-mid 17th century building. There are notable diagnostic differences between the chamfer-stops of timbers in the two elements, while the presence of recycled smoke-blackened timbers of smoke-blackened timbers in both structures suggests a contemporary remodelling.

7.5 The range was also given an additional short bay at the north end to accommodate the chimney stack, suggesting that the wing was heated from the outset. Additionally, many early fixtures and fittings confirm the general date, including two two-light casement windows in the west wall at ground and first floor levels, which both preserve typical 17th century mouldings. Other elements include a boarded door *in-situ* with fillets consistent with an earlier 17th century date as the technique of applying fillets to doors went out of fashion in the second half of the 17th century.

7.6 Some later remodelling is also in evidence. A late 18th or early 19th century window frame in the east wall of Room GF03 and a 19th century stay-bar to a modern replacement window in Room GF04 indicates alteration at various times. A 19th century casement window is present in the pent-roofed extension and the 20th century replacement seen in the south wall of Room GF02 reuses a 19th century catch. Evidence at upper level suggest that in the 19th century the original two bay building was raised on the south side, now in line with the rear wing, with new, relatively slender wall-plates inserted along with 19th century windows above the original wall-plates. The west and northern lean-tos may also have been constructed at this time. Two doors within the historic range are likely part of this refurbishment with decorative handles, while it appears that a number of early doors were repositioned during this time. The insertion of the two lateral doorways on the south reflecting the use of the building as a public bar may date from this time. The outbuilding to the west was also built in the 19th century and was likely part of this phase of reworking and expansion to provide stabling and cart-sheds.

7.7 The flat-roofed addition to the west of the 19th century extension was constructed in the 20th century, as were those to the north of the rear pent-roofed addition, obscuring the view of the rear of the structure at this point. This is typically 1930s to '50s in form.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) and RCHME standards. The archive

records will be deposited at Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Tilehouse Properties Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Mr. Mark Shadbolt. AS would also be grateful to Mr. Robert Downing at Pentangle Design Group.

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Websites (consulted 2nd November 2011)

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The National Heritage List for England (<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>)

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)

HER	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
7654	29570 19991	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx. 24m in diameter, representing the ploughed-down remains of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age round barrow to the south of Blue Hill
<i>Medieval</i>		
17664	29987 19425	Watton Place is a large building that was originally a timber-framed house built in the late 15th century
<i>Post-medieval and later</i>		
5176	2972 1976	Moor Bridge road bridge, over the Beane, behind the Waggon and Horses. Brick, mostly Hitch patent brick
5177	3003 1945	Mill Bridge road bridge, over the Beane. Brick, possibly dated to 1830 when the mill was built
5689	30040 19389	Village pump on the High Street with classical style well head and housing, built in 1894
5818	30043 19485	Site of water corn mill with date stone of 1830 and from which milling ceased c1930, and in 1965 it was a warehouse
6558	295 201	Lead seal with coat of arms of Elizabeth I found by metal detector in 1983-4, comprising 2 discs soldered together and originally attached by a wire or tape between the discs probably to a bale of goods, probably for export to the German market
17351	29710 19690	The Waggon and Horses is a timber-framed building of two principal elements; the oldest part is the two-bay, two-storey range fronting the High Street, dating to the late 16th or early 17th century
17662	29709 19653	The 1880 OS map shows a 'Malthouse' on the south side of the road, opposite the Waggon and Horses
17663	29907 19473	The Methodist church in Watton High Street was built between 1881 and 1898
<i>Undated</i>		
7655	29577 20018	Cropmarks of a linear ditch approx. 100m long, partly superimposed on ring ditch to the south of Blue Hill
7656	29700 19994	Cropmarks of a curvilinear ditch, approx. 60m long
10293	300 197	Large soilmark feature north of Mill Lane; either a partially visible rectangular feature with rounded corners or a former field boundary
10294	2940 1980	Vaguely rectangular enclosure seemingly aligned next the main road out of the village to the west
12505	2996 1970	Registered common land of Lamma field

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1766	Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	4	AS
1822	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	-	5	AS
1881	Hertfordshire sheet XX.I.10; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	6	HALS
1898	Hertfordshire sheet XX.I.10; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	7	HALS
1923	Hertfordshire sheet XX.I.10; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	8	HALS
1972	Plan TL 2819 - 2919; Ordnance Survey map	1:2,500	9	HALS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer sheet 182; site location	1:25,000	1, 3	AS

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING

Name: WAGGON AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE

List entry Number: 1089063

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Watton at Stone

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy system information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Details

WATTON AT STONE HIGH STREET TL 21 NE (Northeast side) Watton at Stone 3/172 No. 1 (Waggon and - Horses Public House) - II

Public house. Early to mid C17 with earlier origins probable, altered C19. Timber frame, rendered. Red brick stack. Tiled roof, some slates to rear. L on plan, 2 x 2 bays. All 2 storeys. Facing High Street is lower and probably earlier range, raised to front. Ground floor: 2 recessed plank doors with moulded frames at ends. To left of centre a dual glazing bar sash in a flush moulded frame, 2 first floor 3 light small pane flush frame casements. Multiform rendered stack in front of ridge to right of centre. Hip to right return to taller and probably later range. Glazing bar sash to ground floor left, to right on both storeys are 3 light small pane casements, all flush frame. To rear gable end is an early brick stack addition, largely English bond, slightly buttressed to front, rebuilt stock brick shaft, blocked segmental headed opening. To rear of this wing is a catslide roof over a C19 lean-to outshut. High Street range has a steeper pitch to rear. Hipped slate roofed lean-to outshut with a small flush frame sash to front extends to left and to rear. Interior: shaped jowled posts, tension brace, stop chamfered binding beams. First floor not inspected.

Listing NGR: TL2971319694

National Grid Reference: TL 29713 19694

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire. Archaeological/building monitoring and recording
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Watton at Stone	Parish: Watton at Stone
Planning application reference:	Ref. 3/10/2010/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Tilehouse Properties Ltd
Nature of application:	Change of use from public house to residence, conversion and extension of existing outbuildings to form garaging, modifications to existing vehicular crossover, and construction of two detached dwellings with associated car parking and vehicular access
Present land use:	Former public house
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: 2,100m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 29705 19690
Site Code:	AS 1450
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological building recording and building/ archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	23/07/2010; 11/10/2011; 11/11/2011
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: 16 th century to present
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	<p>Collins, T. 2011, <i>Outbuilding at the Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording</i>. Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report no. 3934</p> <p>Pozorski Z., 2011, <i>Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation</i>, Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report no. 3962</p> <p>Prosser, L. and Collins, T. 2010, <i>Waggon and Horses, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Appraisal</i>, Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report no. 3627.</p>
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2010, October 2011 and November 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological recording at the former Waggon and Horses public house, Watton at Stone. The historic building recording expanded on an earlier appraisal undertaken by AS.</i></p> <p><i>The evidence, though complex supports the supposition that the building originated as a fairly humble open-hall, perhaps of early 16th century date, which was extensively remodelled in the 17th century, with the addition of a rear wing, the raising of the roof and general refurbishment in line with the rise in standards of domestic accommodation at that time. Further intervention in the future and detailed historic research outside the scope of this project may provide clarity and elucidate a fuller picture.</i></p> <p><i>Later small-scale remodelling is evident and a substantial 19th century phase of work which saw the roof raised on the south side in line with the rear wing, lean-tos added to the rear and various internal alterations. The outbuilding was also built in the 19th century to provide stabling and cart sheds.</i></p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: November 2011 (Revised December 2012)

APPENDIX 5 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Former Waggon and Horses Public House, 1 High Street, Watton at Stone</i>						NGR: TL 29705 19690	
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>				Museum Collecting Area: HALs			
Site Code: AS1450				Project Number: 2846			
Date of Work: 23/07/2010, 11/10/2011 & 11/11/2011				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
March 2011		Yes		October 2011		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
6 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats and Size)							
1 sheet A3 drawing film							
Architect's Drawings:							
3 sheets A3 drawings (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	
3969		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black and White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	3-15	Yes	Yes	1	16-24	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-11	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.							

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation, taken from the south (1)



Plate 2 East elevation, taken from the east (2)



Plate 3 North elevation of building, taken from the north (5)



Plate 4 South side of Room GF01, taken from the north (14)



Plate 5 *Junction between Room GF01 and the lobby on the south side of the chimney stack with curved notch in the soffit (indicated), taken from the north-west (15)*



Plate 6 *East side of Room GF03, taken from the south-west (19)*



Plate 7 North side of Room GF03, taken from the south (21)



Plate 8 North side of Room GF04, taken from the south (24)



Plate 9 West side of Room GF04, taken from the east (25)



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Plate 11 South and east side of Room FF04, taken from the north-west (36)



Plate 12 East end of Room FF05 showing original wall-plates with lower studwork and later inserted wall-plates above, taken from the west (42)



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Plate 14 Blocked 17th century window of the rear wing from within Room FF08, taken from the west (44)



Plate 15 Roof over the rear wing, taken from the south-west (49)



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2

East elevation, taken from the east



3

West and south elevation, taken from the south-west



4

West elevation, taken from the west



5

North elevation, taken from the north



6

Casement lighting the cellar in the 19th century addition, taken from the north



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West elevation of outbuilding showing blind panels and southern reconstruction, taken from the south-west



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East elevation of outbuilding, taken from the south-east



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North elevation of outbuilding, taken from the north-east



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North side of Room BF01, taken from the south-east



11

South side of Room BF01, taken from the north



12

Room GF02, taken from the south-east



13

Room GF02, taken from the north-east



14

South side of Room GF01, taken from the north



15

North-west side of Room GF01, taken from the south-east



16

East side of Room GF01, taken from the west



17

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South side of Room GF03, taken from the north



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East side of Room GF03, taken from the south-west



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West side of Room GF03, taken from the south-east



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North side of Room GF03, taken from the south



22

South side of Room GF04, taken from the north



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East side of Room GF04, taken from the west



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West side of Room GF04, taken from the east



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Detail showing 17th century window on the west wall of Room GF04, taken from the south-east



27

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North end of Room GF05, taken from the south



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32
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37

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Cupboard on the east side of Room FF04 on the south side, taken from the north-west



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Cupboard on the east side of Room FF04 on the south side, taken from the north-east



41

View of Room FF05 showing the original north wall, taken from the south-west



42

East end of Room FF05 showing original wall-plates with lower studwork and later inserted wall-plates above, taken from the west



43
South side of Room FF06, taken from the north



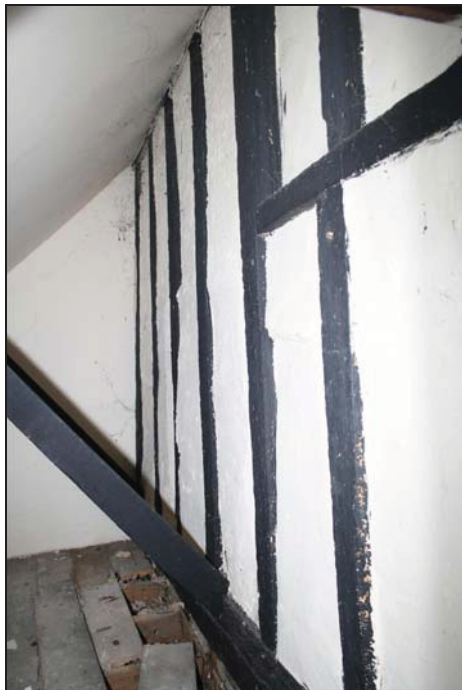
44
West side of Room FF07, taken from the east



45
East side of Room FF07, taken from the west



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North side of Room FF07, taken from the south



47
Roof of the pent-roofed outshut (Room FF08) showing former external wall of the rear wing, taken from the south-west



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49
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50
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54
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55
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56
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the north-east



57
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Unit 2 (outbuilding), taken from the south-east



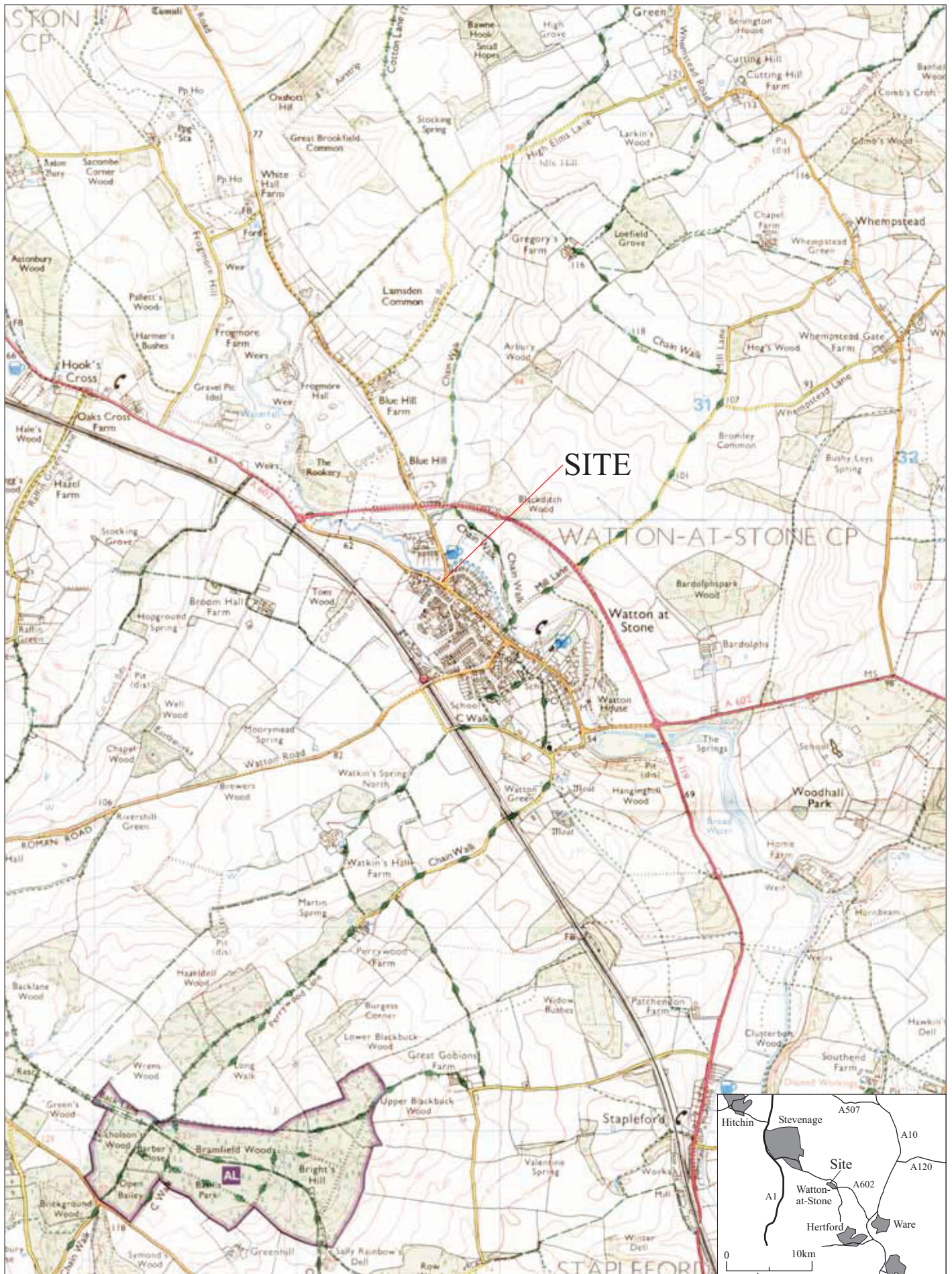
58
North side of Unit 3 (outbuilding), taken from the
south



59
Exposed roof form in Unit 3 (outbuilding), taken
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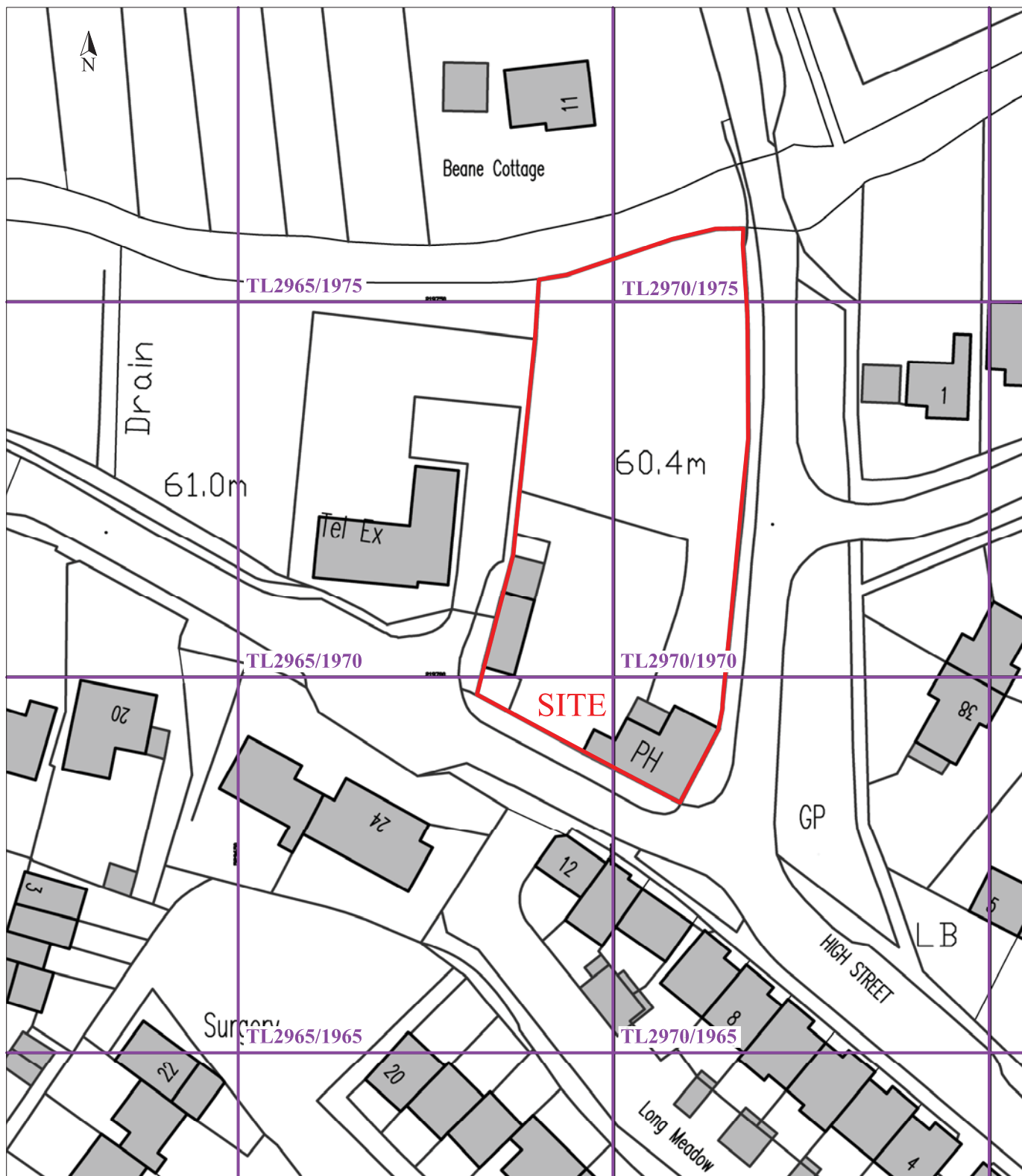


60
Roof form in Unit 3 (outbuilding), taken from the
south-east



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Fig. 1 Site Location Plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



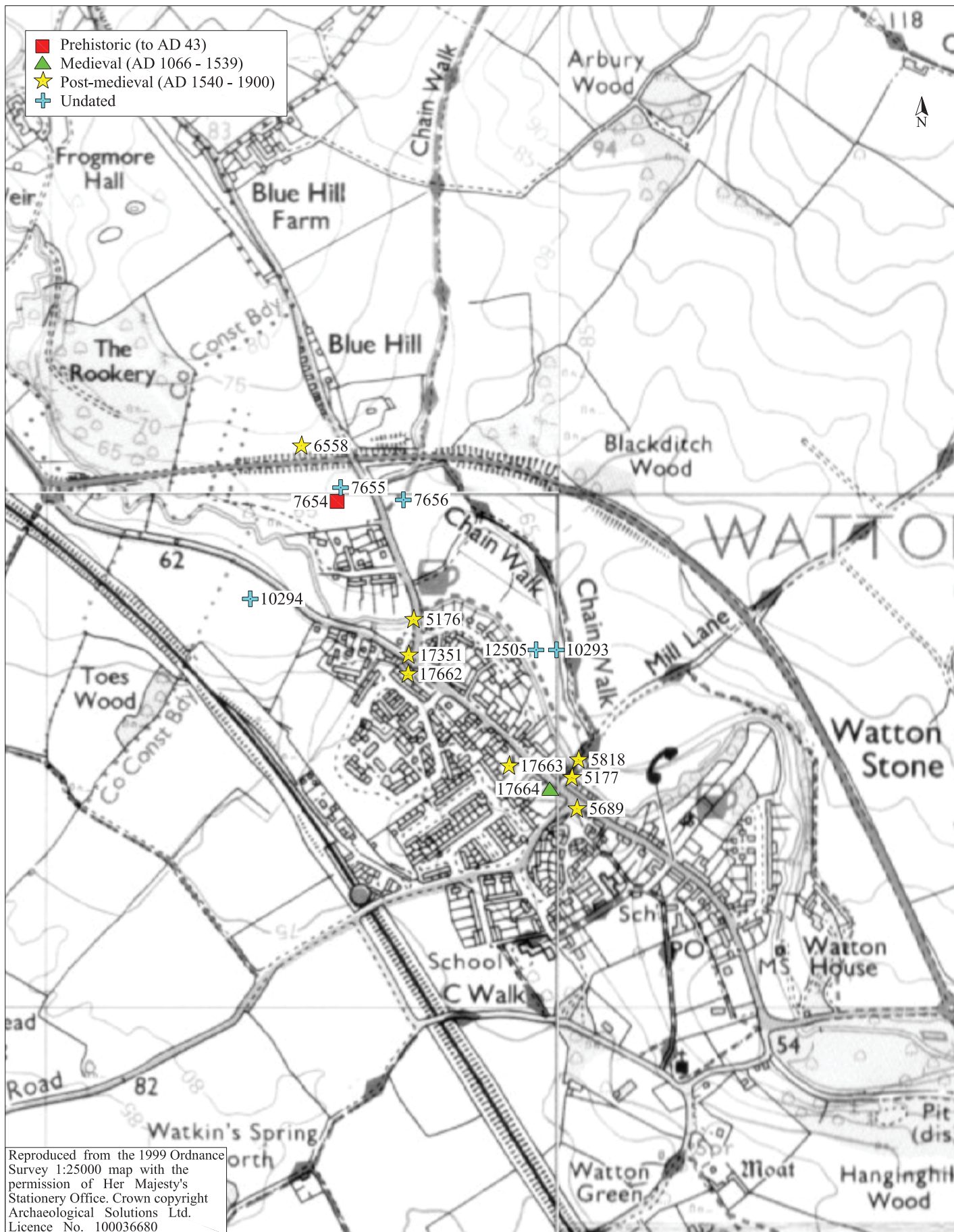
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0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4



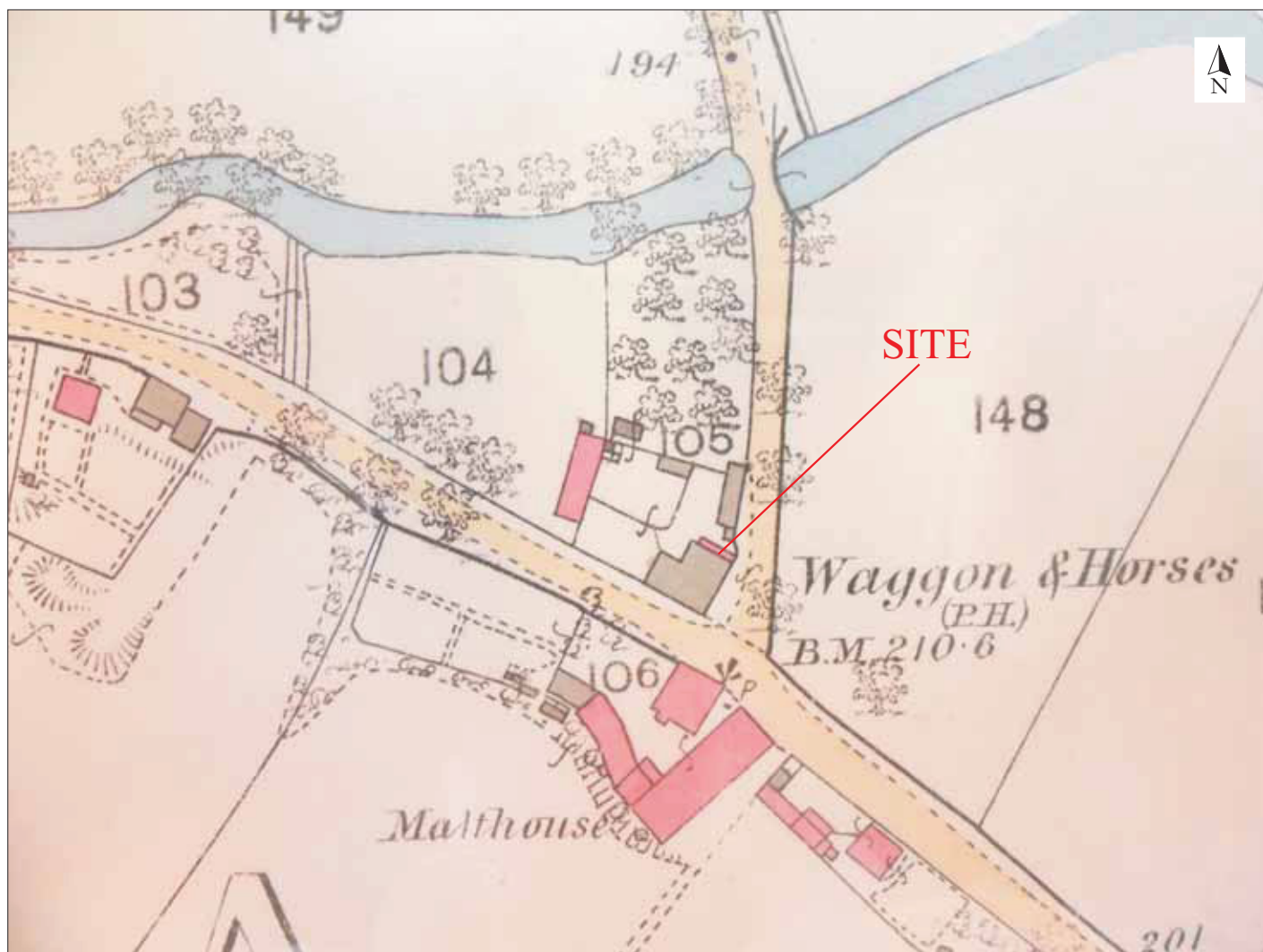
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Fig. 3 HER Data
Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Dury and Andrew's map of Hertfordshire, 1766

Not to scale

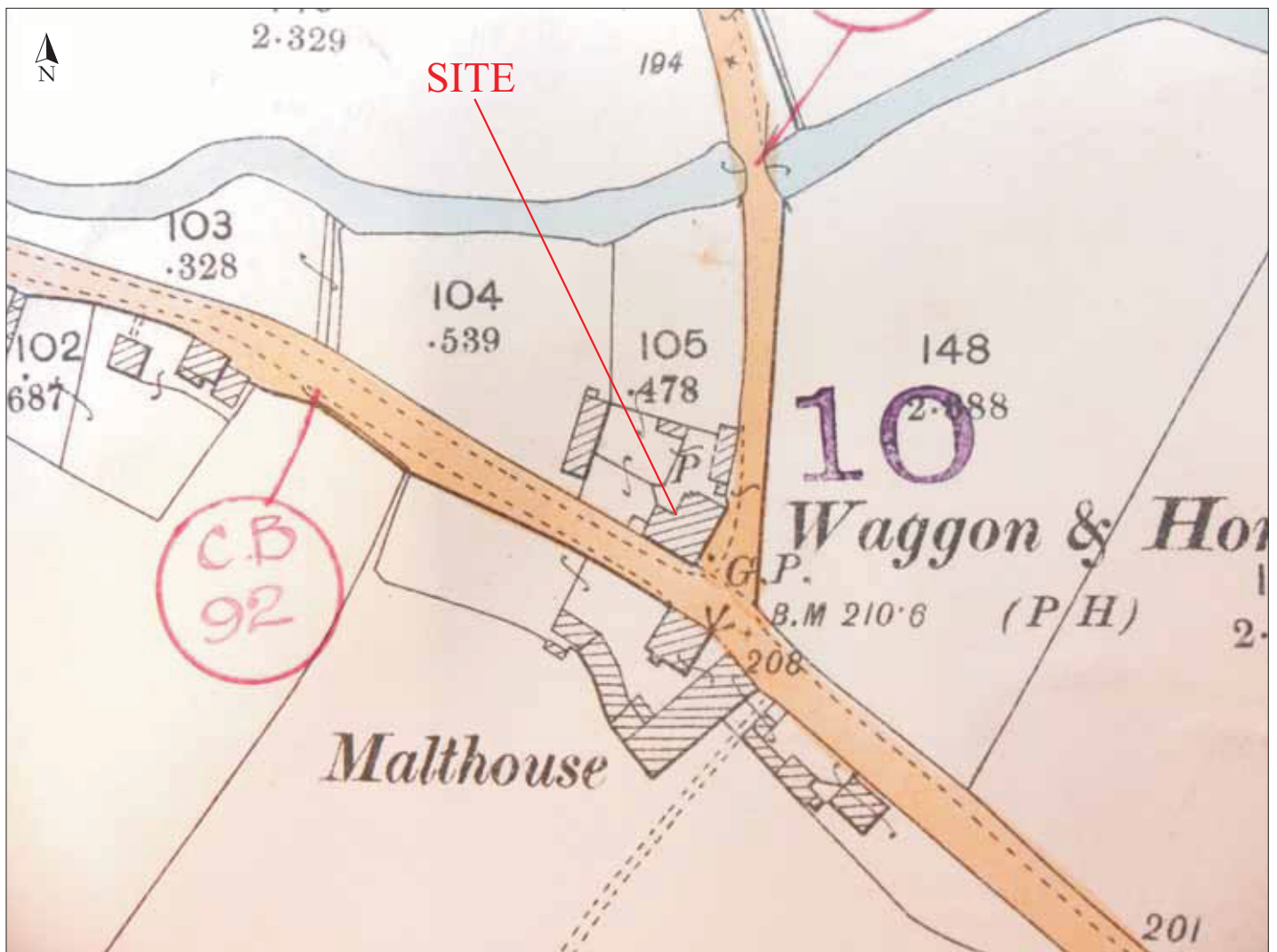


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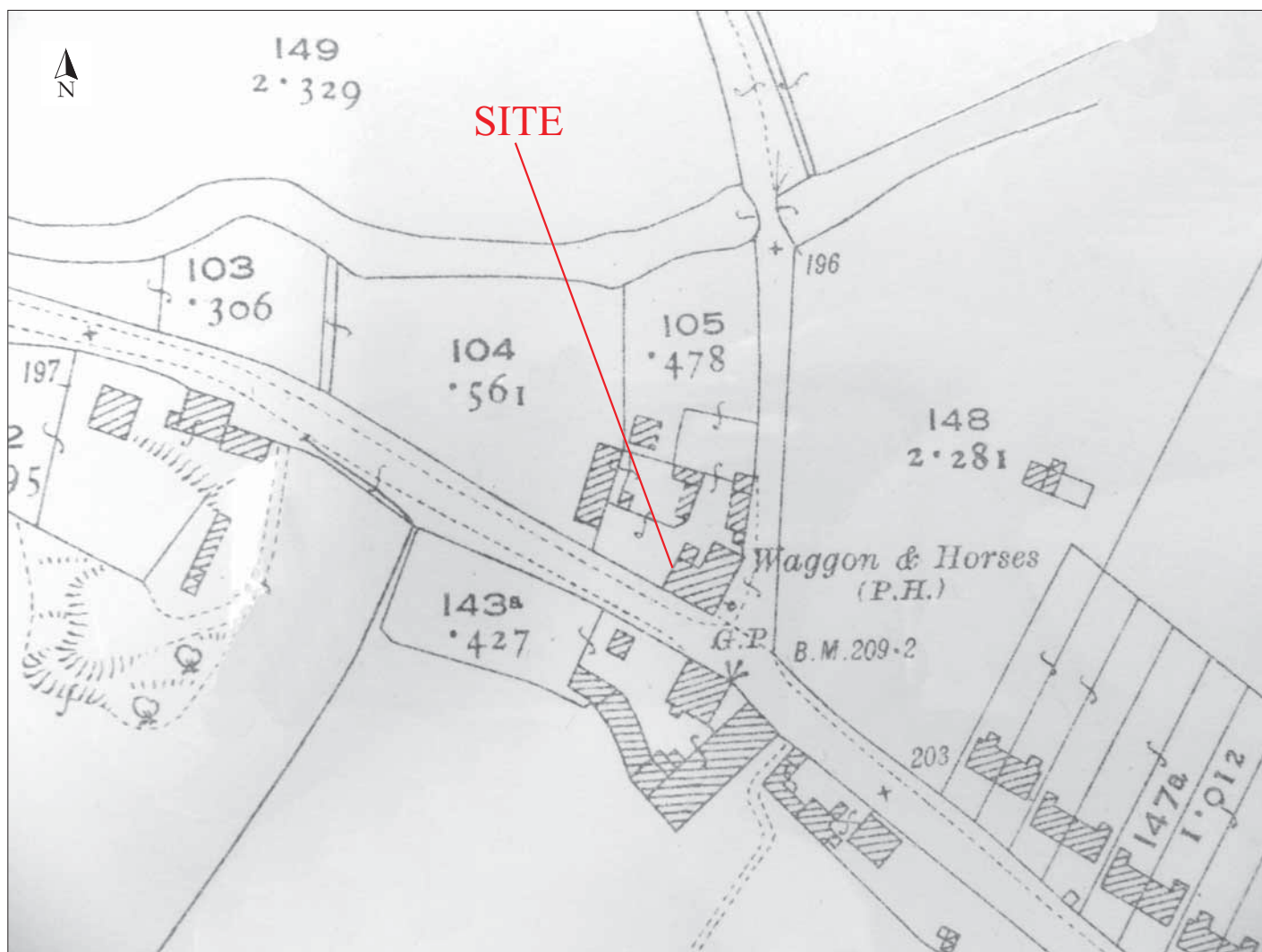
Fig. 6 OS map, 1881

Not to scale



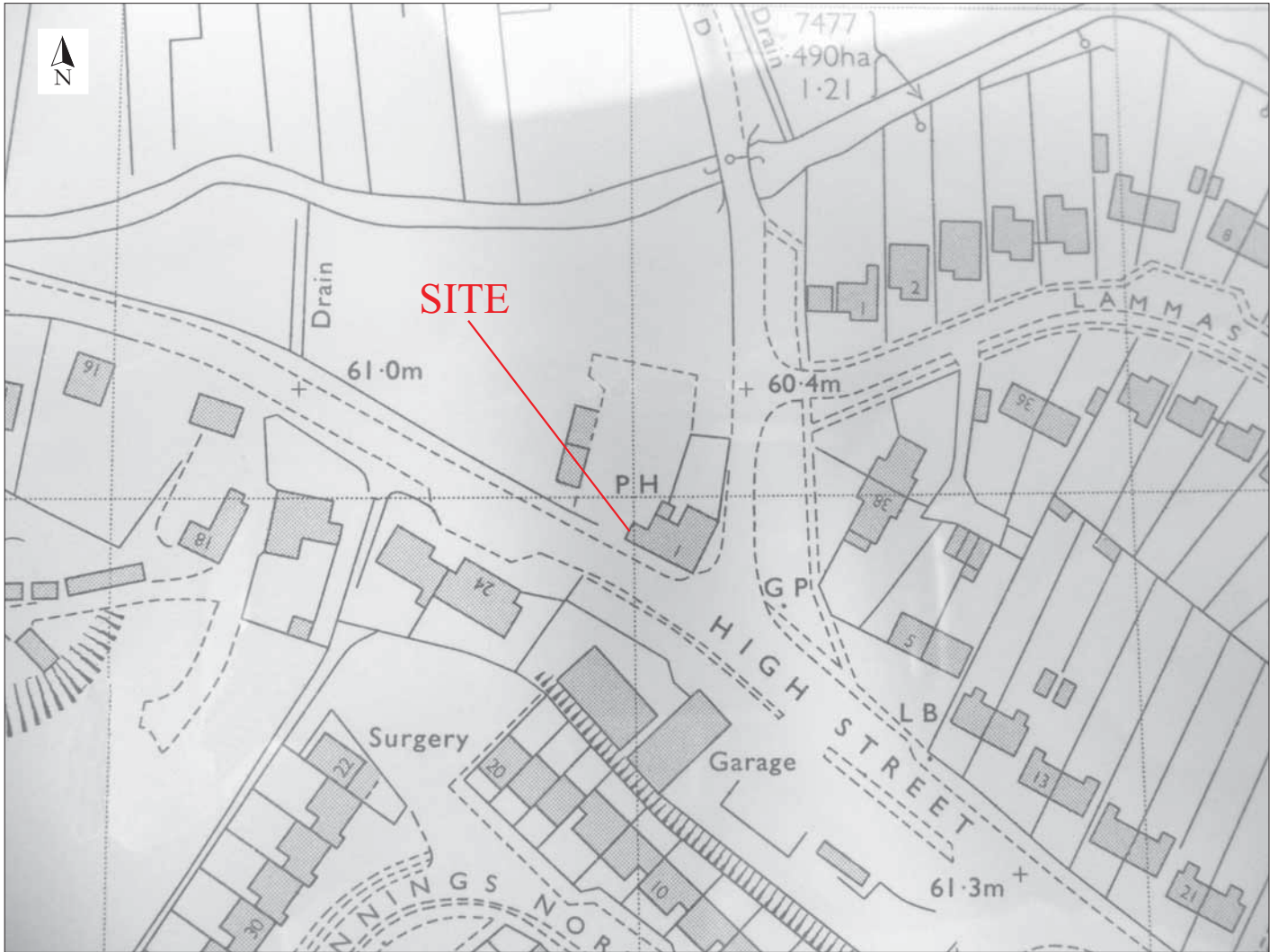
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1898
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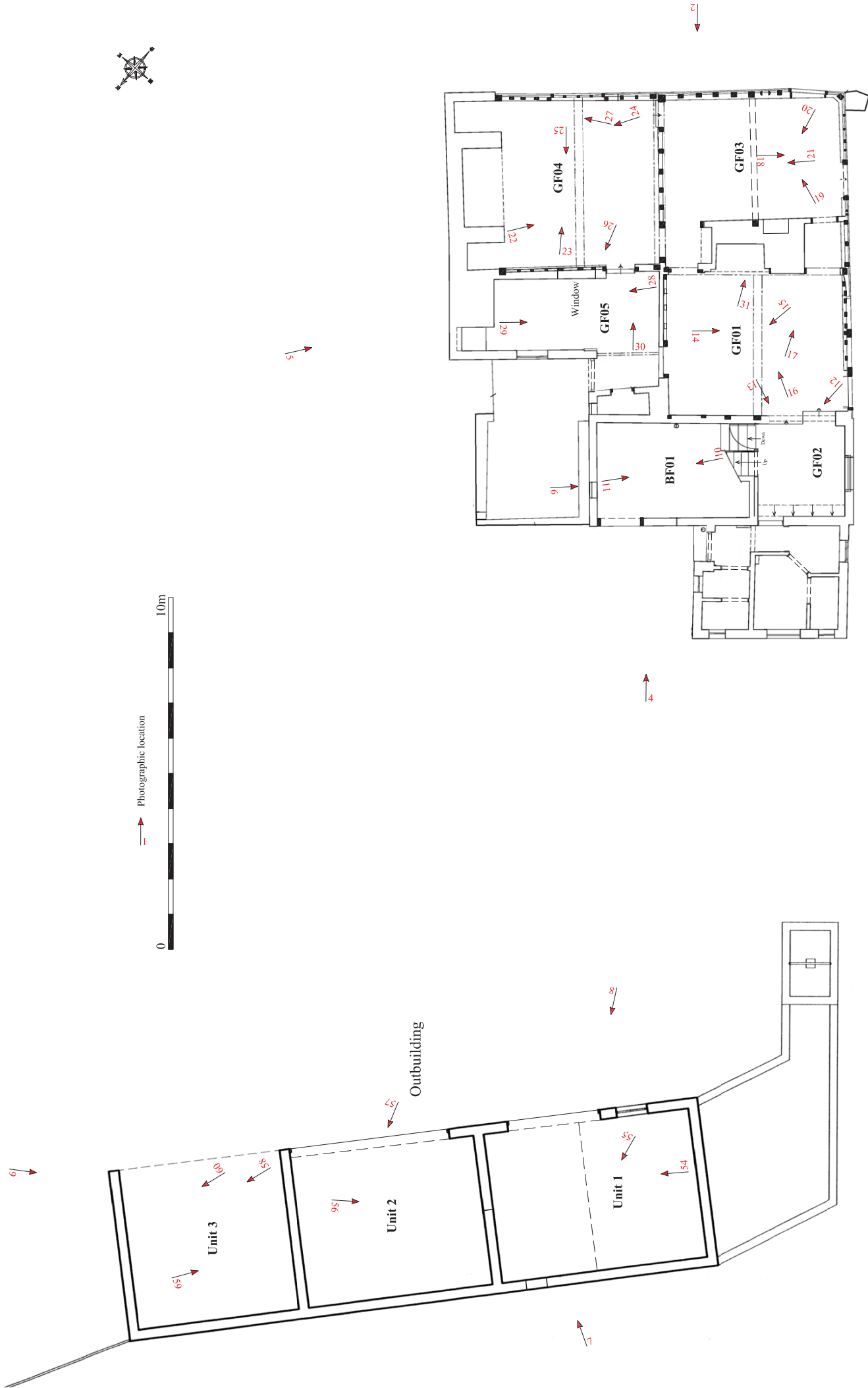
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1923
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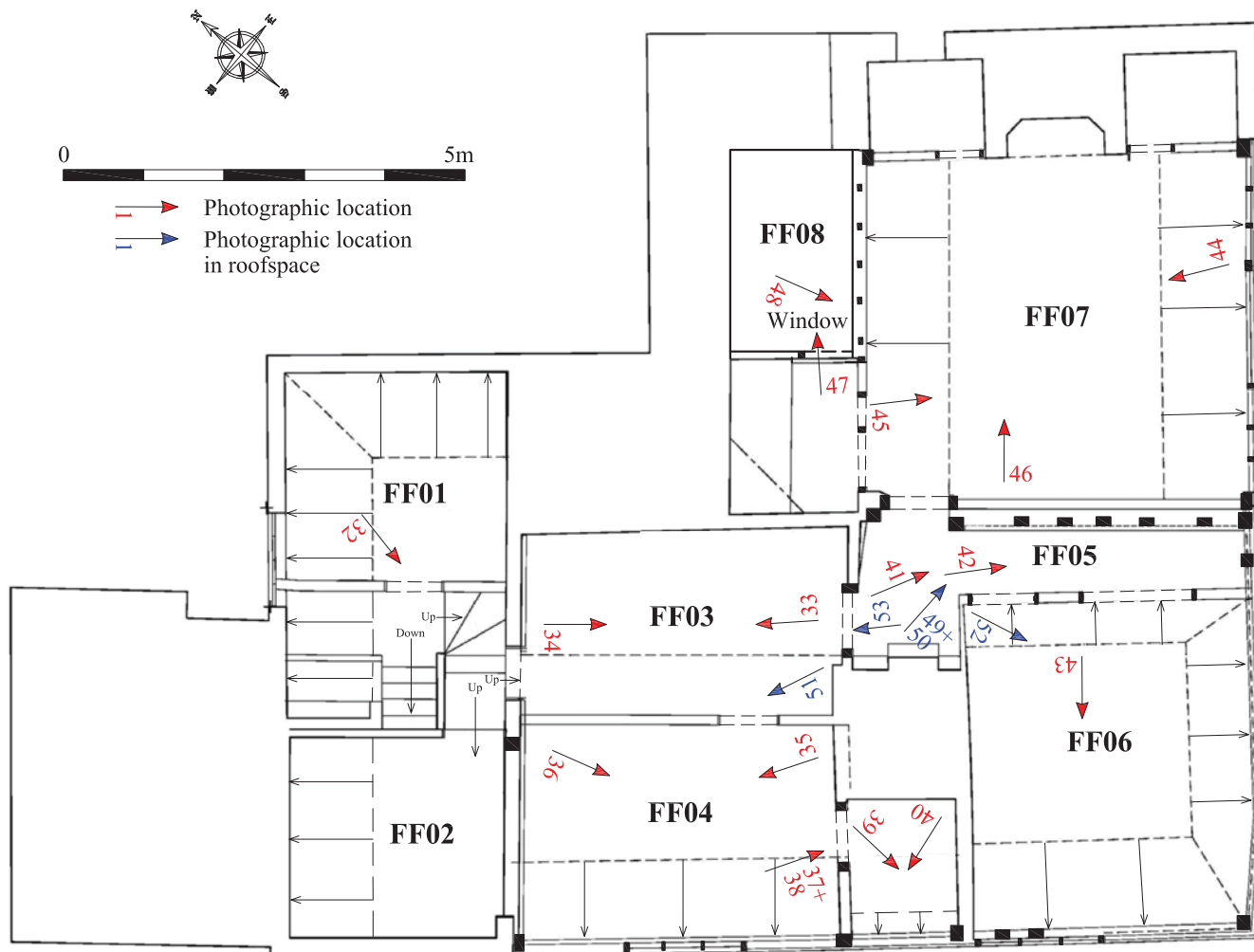


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Fig. 9 OS map, 1972
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Fig. 10 Ground floor plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3



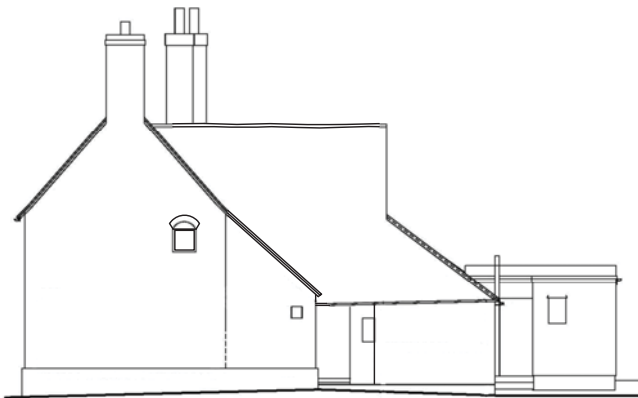
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Fig. 11 First floor plan
Scale 1:100 at A4



South west elevation



South east elevation

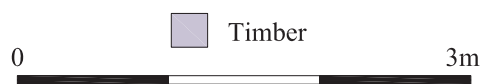
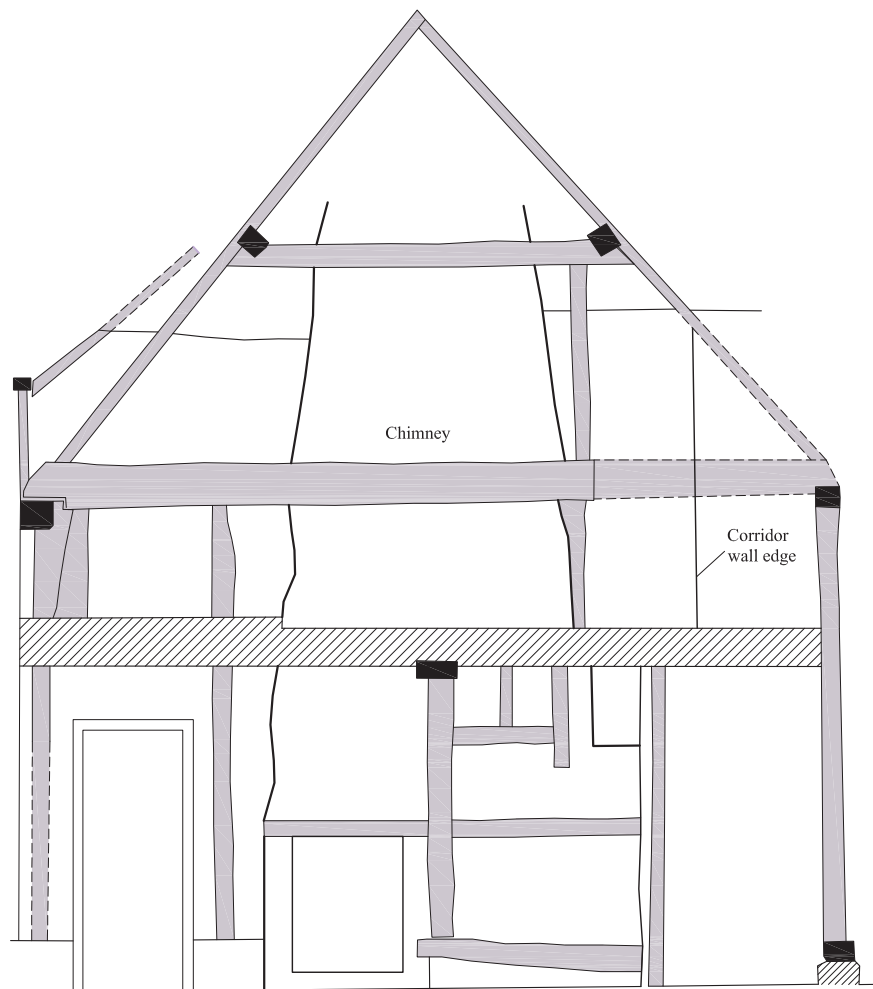


North east elevation







North west elevation





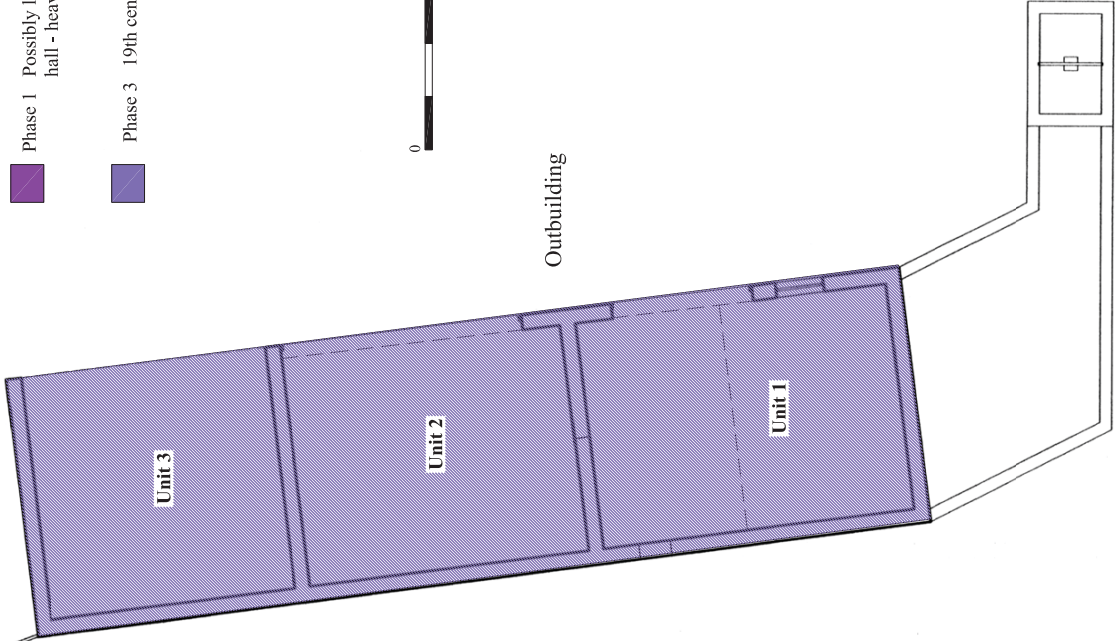
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Fig. 13 Cross-section
Scale 1:50 at A4



- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
|  | Phase 1 | Possibly late 16th century open hall - heavily remodelled |
|  | Phase 2 | Early to mid 17th century |
|  | Phase 3 | 19th century |
|  | Phase 4 | 20th century |



Outbuilding



Ground floor plan