
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**CROWBURY, CHURCH LANE, WATTON AT STONE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE'
INVESTIGATION & MONITORING & RECORDING**

HER request No. 182/14

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 30117 18815	Report No: 4998
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1801
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5994
Signed:	Date: 2 December 2015

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation and monitoring and recording at Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 30117 18815). The monitoring was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single-storey rear extension to form a pool room and a lean-to passage to the rear yard.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance 126 identified on the Local Plan. The latter encompasses the historic core of Watton at Stone. The medieval parish church of St Andrew & St Mary is nearby, as are the former medieval manorial sites at Bardolphs Farm and Watton Green, and further substantial evidence of prehistoric and later occupation. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology, and features associated with the former 18th century rectory.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The area of the new extension appeared to have been subject to previous ground disturbance.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>05 - 06/11/2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5994</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1801</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 126</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential property</i>		
Planned development	<i>House extension</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG14 3RD</i>		
Area of site	<i>200m2</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 30117 18815</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.75m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Philip Heffer</i>		
Full title	<i>Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire. Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Sample' Investigation and Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4998</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2015</i>		

CROWBURY, CHURCH LANE, WATTON AT STONE, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' INVESTIGATION & MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation and monitoring and recording at Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 30117 18815). The monitoring was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single-storey rear extension to form a pool room and a lean-to passage to the rear yard.

The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance 126 identified on the Local Plan. The latter encompasses the historic core of Watton at Stone. The medieval parish church of St Andrew & St Mary is nearby, as are the former medieval manorial sites at Bardolphs Farm and Watton Green, and further substantial evidence of prehistoric and later occupation. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology, and features associated with the former 18th century rectory.

The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The area of the new extension appeared to have been subject to previous ground disturbance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation & monitoring and recording at Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 30117 18815; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Alp Arikoglu on behalf of Mr Philip Heffer in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new single storey rear extension to form a pool room and a lean-to passage to the rear yard (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1214/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to the requirements of advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 07/08/2014), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 07/10/2014), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching*

Brief (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- Archaeological investigation by a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new development, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed;
- The archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains;
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research;
- The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the

historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in the parish of Watton at Stone, which lies within the district of East Hertfordshire and the county of Hertfordshire. The village of Watton at Stone is located along the course of the Stevenage to Enfield loop railway line. Watton at Stone lies 8km to the south-east of the town of Stevenage and 5.5km north-north-west of the county town of Hertford.

2.2 The site is located on the south-western frontage of Church Lane at the south-eastern extent of the village. It comprises the existing dwelling of Crowbury and its large associated grounds.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village of Watton at Stone is situated on the dip slope of the Chiltern Hills and along the northern edge of the London basin (Sandison 1994). The local topography is characterised by a gently sloping relief dominated by small, but frequent woodland coverts (Fig. 1). The site slopes downwards noticeably to the east and towards the River Beane. The site lies at c.78m AOD.

3.2 The site is underlain by glaciofluvial deposits consisting of chalky sand and gravel, which is underlain by a mixture of chalky, sandy and stony clay till drift geology. Underlying the site is a solid geology of Upper Chalk, as dictated by its location upon the dip slope of the Chiltern Hills and along the northern edge of the London basin (British Geological Survey 1978). The site is also situated upon soils of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils, at slight risk of water erosion (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

3.3 The Watton at Stone area has been subject to extensive previous archaeological investigations, but the majority have been negative or revealed only post-medieval remains. An evaluation of land at Station Road and 600m to the west-north-west of the site recorded an undated ditch (HER EHT1245). An evaluation at the recreation ground on School Lane revealed a post-medieval feature (HER EHT1373, Robertson 2007). An evaluation on Perrywood Lane and to the south also revealed sparse remains (HER EHT4615).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The proximity of the site to the course of the River Beane, which flows 650m to the east of the site, indicates a potential for riverside settlement during the prehistoric periods (Sandison 1994). Neolithic implements including arrowheads, axes (HER 2974) and a flint blade (HER 9489) were found to the east of the site. Ploughed out round barrows are recorded (HERs 7663, 7667, 4125, 4270 & 7583).

4.2 Evidence of Romano-British activity and occupation in the Watton at Stone area is well-documented and includes the Romano-British Aston mirror found on the outskirts of the parish (Sandison 1994). The course of a Roman road which linked Verulamium and Colchester (via Welwyn and Braughing) runs from Datchworth to Watton at Stone. It follows the course of Station Road, the northern boundary of the site (HER 4615). The HER database records that the course of the Roman road is visible on air photographs on the south-western side of Watton at Stone. Archaeological trenches across its course in the grounds of Watton Primary School, to the immediate east of the site, revealed the roadside ditches (HERs 10000 & 15573).

4.3 It is possible that the road led towards the Vicarage where the presence of a Roman building is suggested by the abundance of Romano-British pottery sherds and building materials (HER 1552). There is also substantial evidence of Romano-British occupation to the south-east of the site near the parish church, comprising Roman pottery and tiles (HER 1551), coins (HER 1553), a 'corn-drier' (HER 6554) and Samian ware (HER 9982). Two fragments of Roman *tegula* were also found in the topsoil at St Mary and St Andrew's church further suggesting the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity (HER 4360; McDonald 2001).

4.4 It is known that the manor of 'Wattun' was held by King Edgar between 959 – 975, and that it later passed to the Abbey of Westminster. No remains of Anglo-Saxon date have been found in the area (Sandison 1994). By the time of Domesday Book, Watton at Stone was recorded as 'Watone' or 'Wodtone' and consisted of 10 hides of land (HER 2679; Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938, 142; Morris 1976). The historic core of the village is identified as an Area of Archaeological Significance and Conservation Area. The church of St Andrew and St Mary lies at the south-eastern extent of Watton at Stone (HER 4360; Page 1971, 163). A rectangular moat is present at Watton Green (HERs 1989 & 1990) and also Watton Place (HER 17664). Cropmark evidence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing has also been found (HER 7660).

4.5 The HER database includes a large number of post-medieval and later structures indicative of the post 1750 expansion of Watton at Stone (Appendix 1). Although plans existed as early as 1890, it was not until 1906 that work started on the Stevenage to Enfield loop railway line (Sandison 1994). The first scheduled passenger service did not stop at Watton at Stone until 1924.

The station was closed at the outbreak of WWII and only re-opened in 1982 (*ibid.*).

4.6 The site is listed on the HER database as an early 18th century rectory known as Crowbury (HER 30498). The dwelling was built in the early 18th century serving as the rectory, following an exchange of land by the Boteler family in 1702 (Watton-at-Stone Conservation Society 2002). It served as the village rectory until 1898, when it was sold to Mrs. Abel Smith, who named it Crowbury in honour of the old manor house, which used to exist nearby at the moated site at Watton Green (Watton-at-Stone Conservation Society 2002). The present dwelling of Crowbury is believed to have been built c.1850 replacing the earlier rectory of the 18th century, and it is this former building (on the same footprint) that is shown on the tithe map. A farmstead to the south east is also shown on the tithe map, demolished when the grounds were landscaped in the 19th century (HER 30499).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 It was proposed to construct a new single storey rear extension to the house to form a pool room and a single storey lean-to passage to the rear yard. The elements of the development subject to archaeological investigation comprised the rear extension to the southern wing of the house which was subject to 'strip, map & sample' exercise (Fig. 2). The lean-to passage to the north-west of the wing was proposed to be monitored but had been constructed prior to the monitoring taking place (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the observation of all groundworks associated with the new rear extension, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Removal of the modern part of the existing building, located within the footprint of the new extension, exposed modern concrete foundations built directly over natural clay (DP 2-3). The ground reduction area to the south-east of the foundations contained mainly modern made ground (L1003) over the clay. The southern end of the excavation area contained less disturbed deposits and those located within this area were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5)</i>		
<i>New extension area, south corner, facing north-west</i>		
<i>0.00 = 75.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt with frequent roots.

0.24 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. Light to mid greenish brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.52 – 1.00m+	L1002	Natural, mid to dark bluish grey, compact, clay with frequent flints and stones.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6)</i> <i>New extension area, north-east side, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 75.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26 – 0.55m	L1003	Made ground. Light to mid brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small stones.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the limits of the archaeological investigation no factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The southern part of the new extension area was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, soft, sandy silt with frequent roots (0.15 – 0.25m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a light to mid greenish brown, compact, clayey silt (0.25 – 0.30m thick). It also overlay modern Made Ground L1003, a light to mid brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small stones (0.20 – 0.40m thick). The latter was present close to the existing building.

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.40 – 0.55m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark bluish grey, compact, clay with frequent flints and stones.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains in particular for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later archaeology. Evidence of prehistoric and later occupation is known from the area. The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance which includes the historic core of Watton at Stone, the medieval church and manorial sites. The site has a potential for

features associated with the former 18th century rectory and subsequent 19th century reorganisation of the site.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. The archaeological work recorded modern deposits related to the construction and alterations to the house. Much of the area of the new extension had been a subject to previous ground reduction in modern times leaving only natural clay below modern made ground and topsoil.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Alp Arikoglu for commissioning the project and for his assistance, and the client Mr Philip Heffer for funding the work.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
2974	30 19	Highly polished Neolithic arrowheads and axes found at Watton
4125	3023 1966	Cropmark of a small single-ditched circular enclosure or plough-raised barrow located near Mill Lane and probably of Bronze Age date
4270	3021 1958	Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure interpreted as a plough-raised barrow and probably of Bronze Age date
7583	30869 18809	Cropmarks of a sub-circular enclosure representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age
7663	29740 18715	Cropmarks of a double circular comprising the ploughed down remains of a round barrow dated to the early Neolithic
7667	29542 19099	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure interpreted as the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow with a central grave pit and dated to the early Neolithic
9489	3026 1902	A Neolithic flint blade found in the church allotments
Romano-British		
1551	3046 1895	Roman pottery and tiles collected from Stevenage Sewer included parts of storage jars, mortaria, bowls and imitation Samian ware all of 4 th century date
1552	301 190	Site of a Roman building at the Vicarage indicated by finds of Samian and Castor ware, tile, box tiles, bronze and glass fragments, part of a knife handle, and late Roman coins

1553	30 19	Unidentified coins, probably Roman, were found at Watton-at-Stone in the 18 th century
4360	3025 1889	Early - mid 15 th century church of St Andrew and St Mary built on an earlier foundation, from which two fragments of Roman tegula were found
4615	2577 1459	Roman road from the basilica at Verulamium, north-east to Welwyn and then east to join Ermine Street south of Braughing
6554	306 192	Roman features found below topsoil at Rye Field comprised a 'corn-drier', a flint platform and chalk floors with possible beam slots all lying parallel to the Roman road
7664	29543 18949	Cropmarks of parallel linear ditches, which followed the line of Roman road and almost certainly represent the remains of the road
7665	29916 19011	Cropmarks of parallel linear ditches, which followed the line of Roman road and almost certainly represent the remains of the road
9982	3035 1924	Roman pottery and coins dating from the 1 st - 4 th century AD were found in gardens in 'Rivershill', whilst Samian pottery was also found in a paddock behind the garden
10000	3000 1903	The line of the road from Welwyn is visible on air photographs on the south-western side of Watton and trenches across its line in the grounds of Watton Primary School revealed the roadside ditches but no evidence of metalling
15573	30185 19059	Possibly the Roman road ditch found in an evaluation trench at the recreation ground on School Lane
Anglo-Saxon		
2679	304 190	Village of Watton at Stone may have developed from a later Saxon 'woad farm'
Medieval		
1989	3032 1866	A previously rectangular moat at Watton Green, now largely destroyed by development, leaving only the south-western arm as a pond
1990	3030 1853	Moat, probably originally a double moat, and possible fishpond at Watton Green includes one arm that was altered for watering cattle
2679	304 190	Watton at Stone was listed in the Domesday Book as 'Watone' and 'Wodtone'
4360	3025 1889	Early to mid 15th century church of St Andrew and St Mary built on an earlier foundation, with later 15th century N chapel
7660	29909 18853	Cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing
17664	29987 19425	Watton Place is a large building that was originally a timber-framed house built in the late 15th century, as a two-bay open hall with two-bay solar cross wing
Post-medieval & later		
4840	30 19	Post-medieval trade token found in a garden and inscribed 'Katherine.Alleyn = K.A in Watton 1668 = K.A.'
5063	3038 1910	Milestone with incised 18 th century mileage, but has been repainted with incorrect mileage

5177	3004 1947	Road bridge, over the Beane, possibly dated to 1830 when the mill was built
5181	3047 1897	Road bridge, over the Beane, has a single arch span and rendered parapet
5689	300 194	Wellhead gear of the handle type erected in 1895 with a leaf design on the base of the column and protected by a shingle canopy. Erected in 1895
5818	30043 19485	Post-medieval watermill, demolished in 1968
6333	3013 1935	Early 19 th century former lock-up, converted into a workshop/shed and comprising a small rectangular chamber with a smaller room added later in 19 th century to accommodate a constable's office at the front and two cells
12714	3016 1925	Evaluation of land behind 90 - 94 High Street, running to Old School Orchard, recorded three linear ditches, probably boundaries across the rear plots, and a sub-rectangular pit
13556	30322 19165	The Old Post Office at No. 130 High Street is an early 16th century hall house, with later additions
15970	30166 19337	Nos. 93 – 95 High Street are a late medieval hall house
16151	30372 19104	Post-medieval house and grounds of Watton House on the High Street, as shown on the 1839 tithe map
16857	30190 19322	The White House at 99 High Street is a 16th century timber-framed house, extended in the 17th century and refronted in fashionable brick in the 18th century; in the 19th century the White Horse public house
17351	29709 19690	The Waggon & Horse at No. 1 High Street is a Post-medieval public house, apparently in origin a modest 16th century open hall house, and its 19th century stable
17662	29709 19653	18th-19th century malthouse at the western edge of the village
17663	29907 19473	Late 19th century Wesleyan Methodist chapel
30498	30140 18840	Crowbury is an early 18th century rectory said to have been rebuilt in the mid 19th century and sold in 1898
30499	30199 18835	House and barns on Church Lane possibly associated with the Rectory; demolished in the mid 19th century
30535	30409 18891	Watton Cottage is an apparently early 19th century house on the Woodhall Park estate
30603	30114 19504	Possible mill workers' cottages around a yard on Mill Lane, demolished in the mid 20th century
Undated		
7662	29910 18600	Cropmarks of maculae
7666	29571 19012	Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches probably representing the remains of field boundaries
7668	29401 19283	Cropmarks of a straight double-ditched feature, which represents the remains of a former trackway
7669	29201 19201	Cropmarks of a curving linear ditch and a scatter of seven maculae at the south east end of the ditch
7672	29165 19060	Cropmarks of a cluster of three linear covering an area of approx. 0.3 hectares
10293	300 197	Large soilmark feature located to the north of Mill Lane and comprising either a partially visible rectangular feature with rounded corners or a former field boundary
12504	3021 1863	Registered common land at Watton Green

12505	2996 1970	Registered common land at Lammas Field
12507	2994 1923	Registered common land on the Green at Rectory Lane
13419	30518 19144	Building work at Watton House revealed two large features in the foundation trenches of a pair of new houses immediately SE of Watton House itself. These may both have been large pits
15265	29809 19028	A short length of ditch seen in an evaluation trench was close to the probable line of the Roman road through Watton
18407	2977 1848	Cropmarks of pits and ditches, in the same field as a large area of cut features (maculae) and a possible ring ditch
18408	2973 1874	Cropmarks of pits and ditches, in the same field as a ring ditch
18409	2965 1805	Cropmarks of buried pits in the field east of Perrywood Spring
18421	3089 1840	Curvilinear features, which may or may not be natural

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	2 (Context, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	4
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	14

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Watton at Stone
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1214/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Philip Heffer
Nature of application:	Single storey rear extension and lean-to passage to the rear yard.
Present land use:	Rear yard/garden
Size of application area: c.200m ²	Size of area investigated 80m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 30117 18815
Site Code:	AS 1801
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Sample' Investigation and Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	05-06/11/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In November 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation and monitoring and recording at Crowbury, Church Lane, Watton at Stone, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 30117 18815). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Alp Arikoglu in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single-storey rear extension to form a pool room and a lean-to passage to the rear yard.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The area of the new extension appeared to have been subject to previous groundworks</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: December 2015

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Crowbury House with new extension area. Looking north.



DP 2. New extension area. Looking south-east.



DP 3. New extension area. Removal of existing foundations. Looking west-north-west.



DP 4. New extension area. Looking south.



DP 5. New extension area. Sample section 1. Looking south-east.



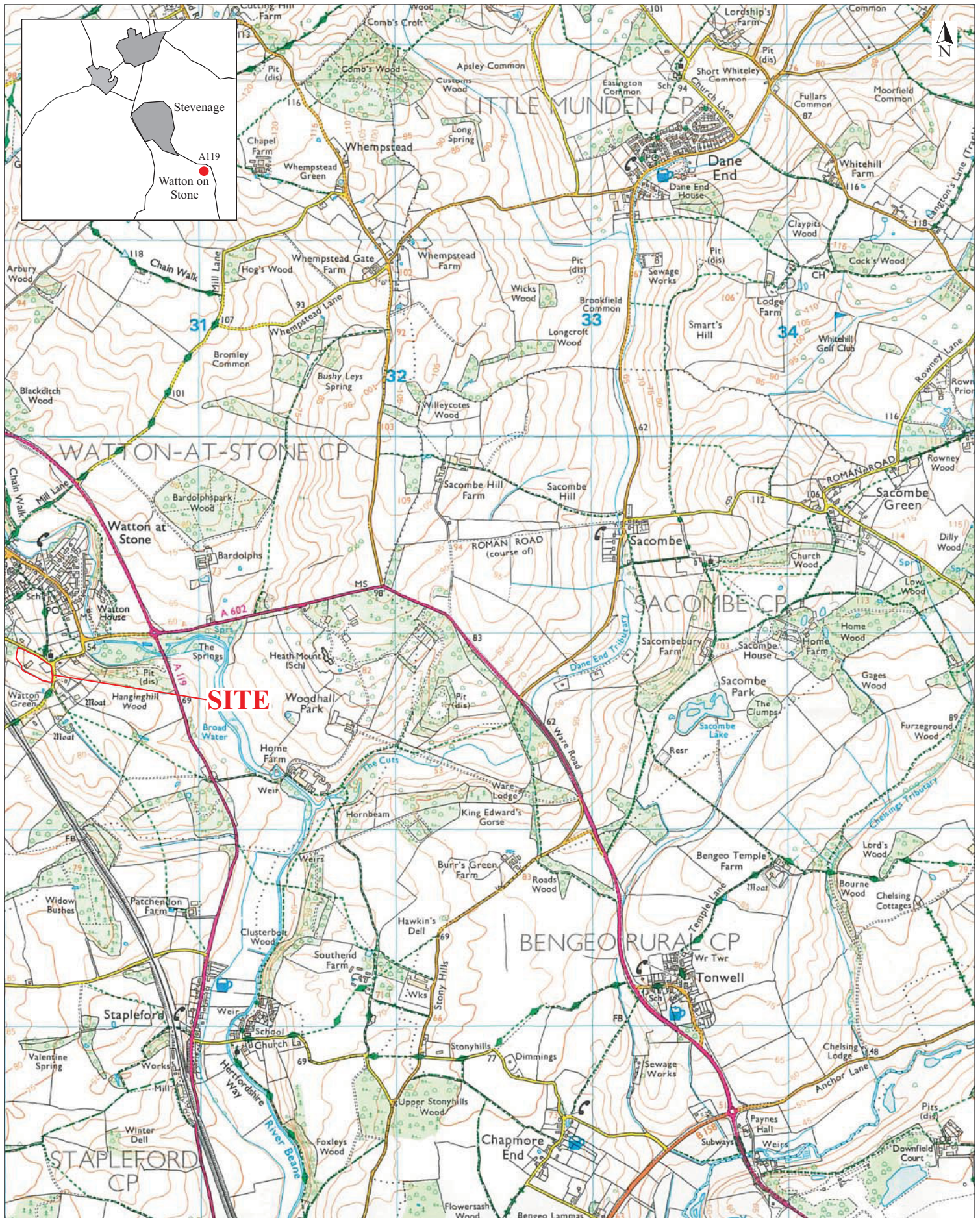
DP 6. New extension area. Sample section 2. Looking north-east.



DP 7. New passage. Looking east-north-east.

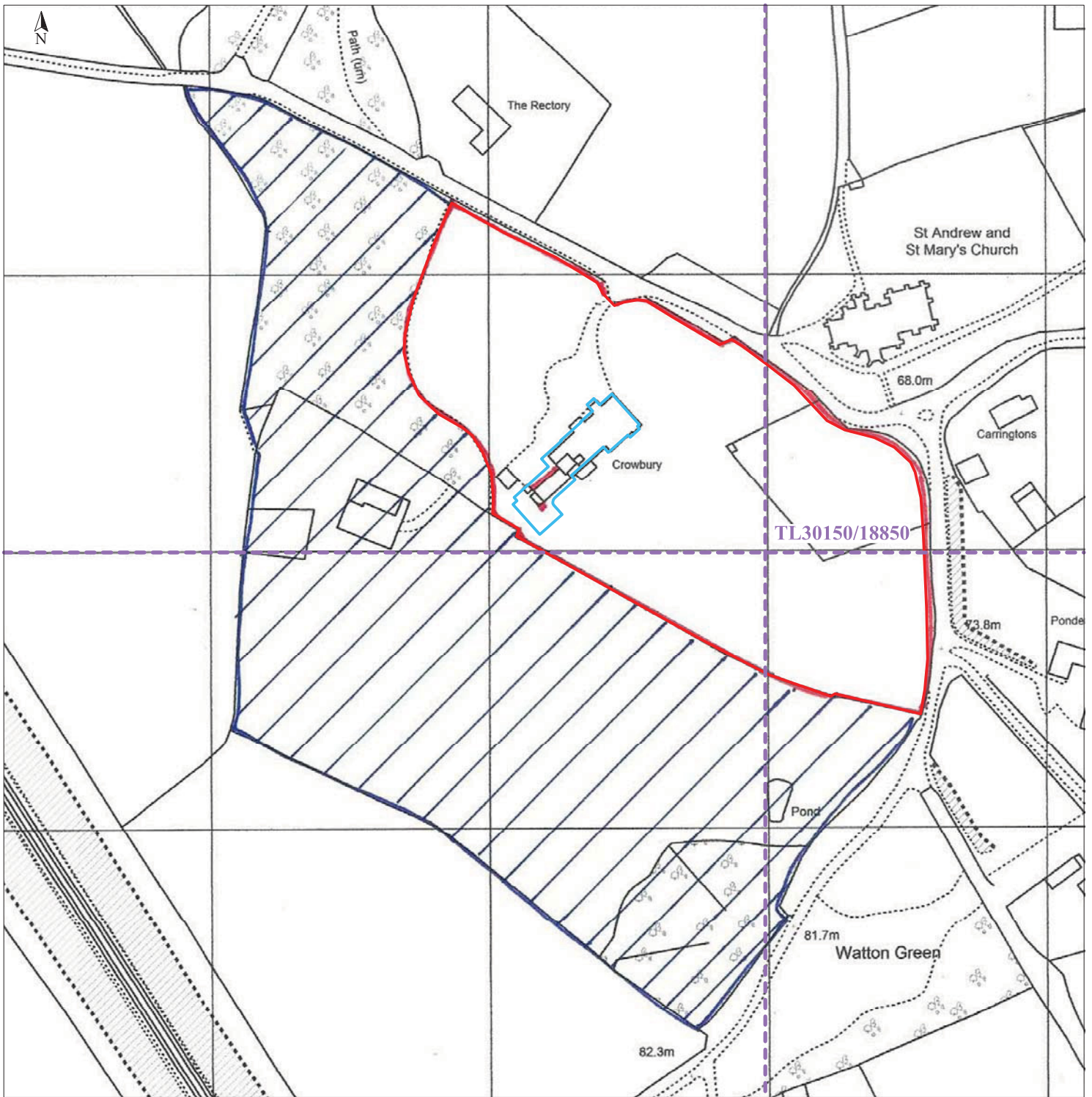


DP 8. New passage. Looking east.

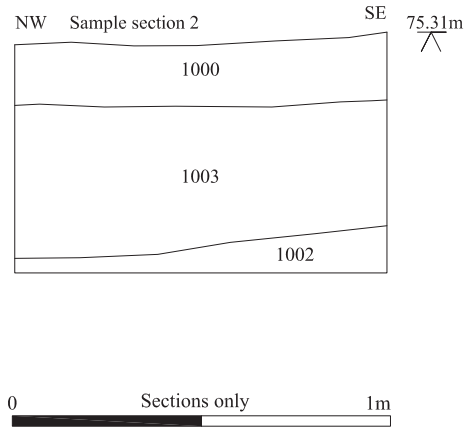
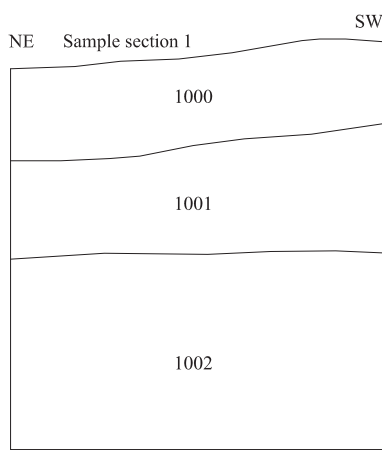
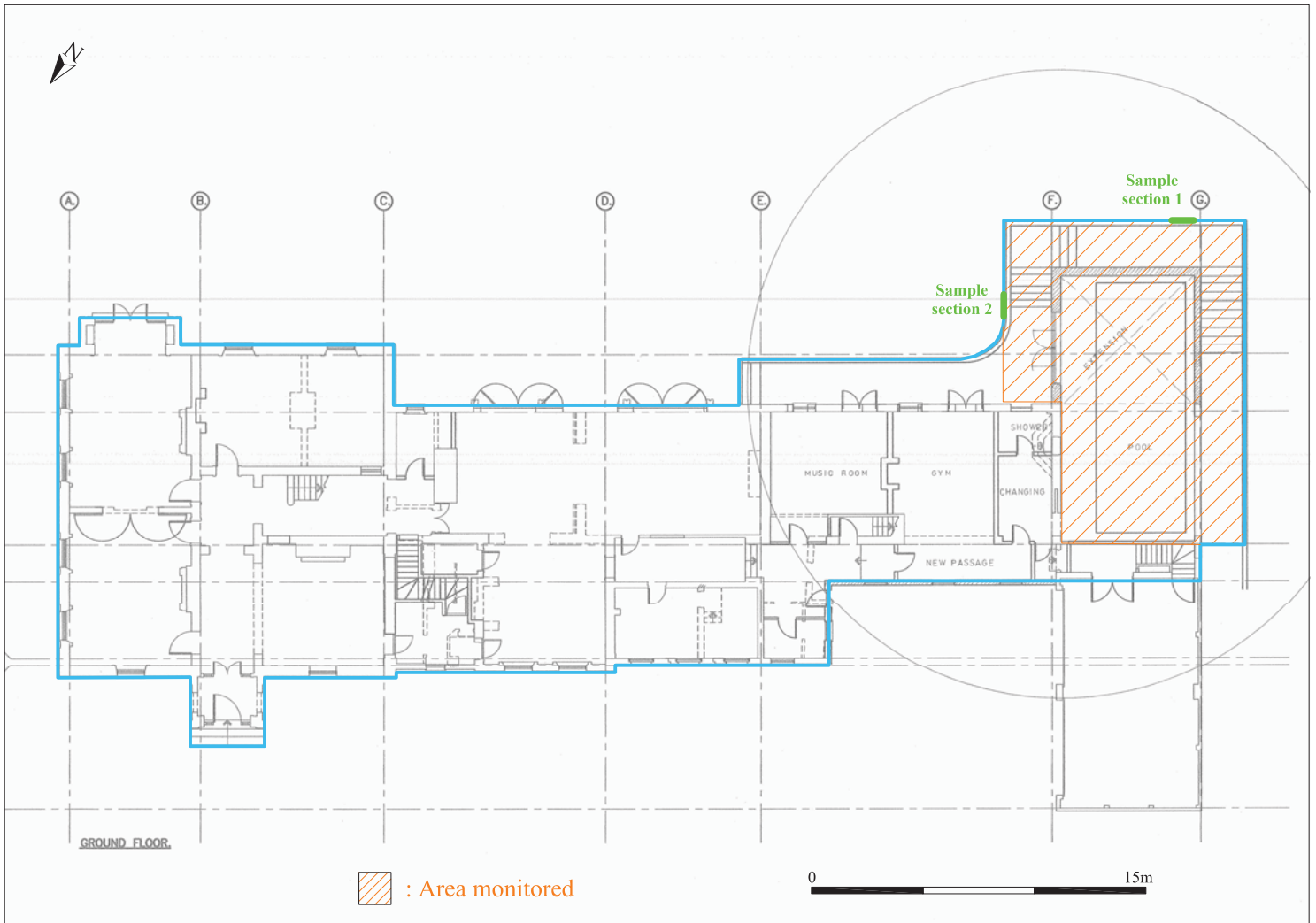


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire (P5994)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:2000 at A4
Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire (P5994)



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Fig. 3 Site plan and sample sections

Scale 1:300 and 1:20 at A4

Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire (P5994)