

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF:  
ROSE & CROWN COTTAGE  
STATION ROAD  
LONG MARSTON  
TRING  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: SP 8956 1572

*on behalf of Mr and Mrs McMunn*



Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA

September 2008

ASC: 1024/LMS/2

Letchworth House  
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,  
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE  
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700  
Email: [office@archaeological-services.co.uk](mailto:office@archaeological-services.co.uk)  
Website: [www.archaeological-services.co.uk](http://www.archaeological-services.co.uk)



## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	LMS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1024
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Long Marston		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Tring Rural		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8956 1572		
<i>Present use:</i>	Store		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of a porch, replacement of roof tiles and weatherboard cladding and internal alterations.		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	4/00659/07/LBC		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2008 – 27th June 2008		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Cannon Morgan & Rheinberg Partnership 38 Holywell Hill St Albans Herts AL1 1BU		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs McMunn Rose & Crown Cottage Station Road Long Marston, Tring HP23 4QS		
<i>Contact name:</i>	L Cannon		

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	8 <sup>th</sup> September 2008
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

## CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction .....	4
2. Aims & Methods .....	7
3. Historical Background .....	8
4. Description .....	12
5. Watching Brief .....	21
6. Conclusions .....	21
7. Acknowledgements .....	23
8. Archive .....	24
9. References .....	24

### Appendices:

List of Photographs.....	26
ASC OASIS Form .....	29

### Figures:

1. General location .....	3
2. Site location .....	6
3. 1799 Tithe map .....	9
4. 1877 Ordnance Survey Map .....	9
5. 1899 Ordnance Survey Map .....	10
6. 1924 Ordnance Survey Map .....	10
7. Groundplan .....	18
8. North, south & west elevations .....	19
9. Section .....	20

### Plates:

#### Cover:

1. South elevation .....	14
2. View of the house & barn from the west.....	14
3. North elevation .....	14
4. South wall of former stable .....	15
5. East wall of former stable.....	15
6. North wall of former stable .....	15
7. South wall of western end of barn.....	16
8. Southwest corner of western end of barn .....	16
9. Northwest corner of western end of barn .....	16
10. Truss 1 looking north.....	17
11. Truss 1 looking south .....	17
12. Northern end of roof truss at barn junction .....	17
13. Roof truss junction looking southeast .....	18
14. Northeast corner of the barn during ground reduction .....	22
15. Ground reduction looking north .....	22
16. Ground reduction looking east .....	22

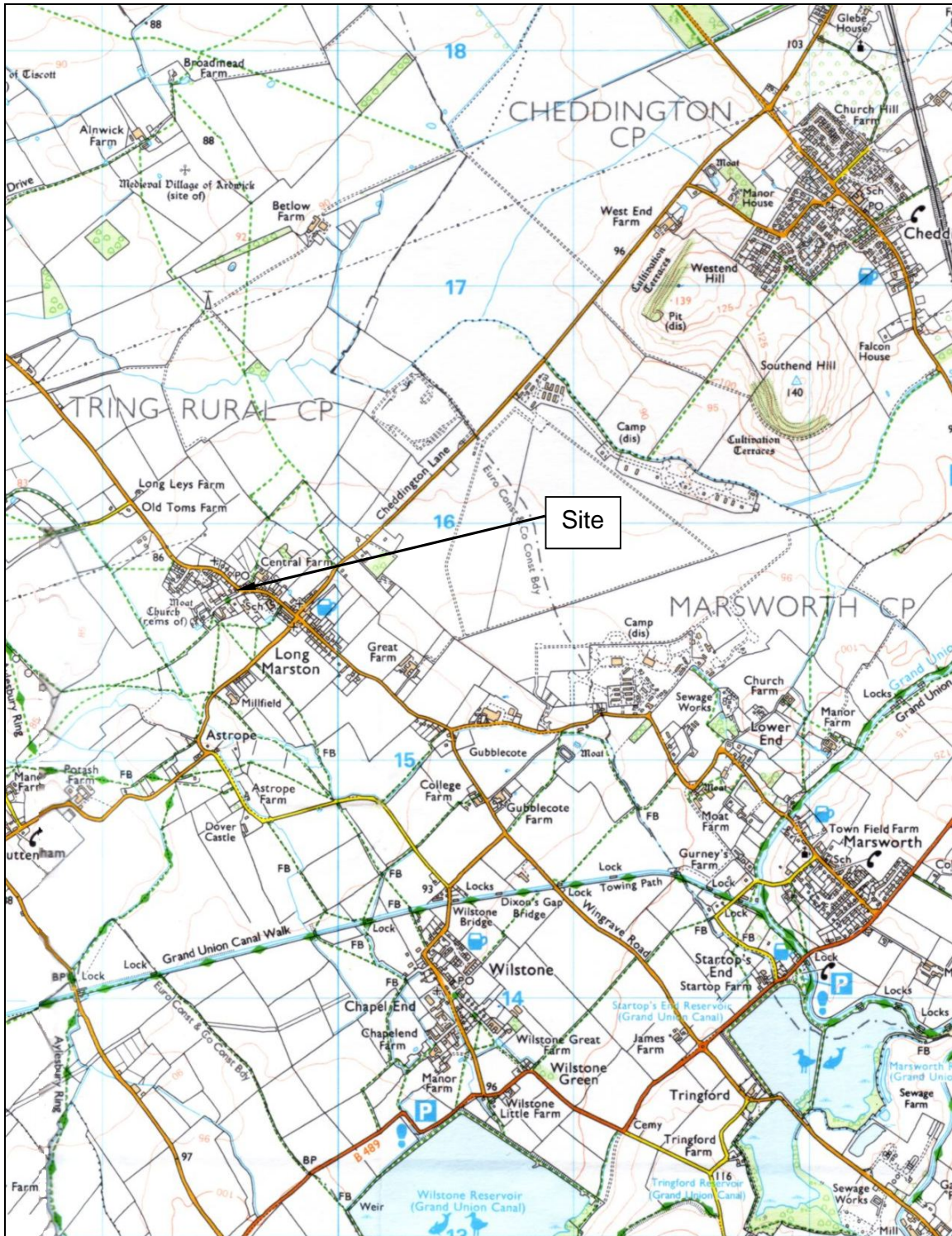


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording and watching brief of the barn at Rose & Crown Cottage, Station Road, Long Marston, Tring, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the building. The building is Grade II listed.*

*Rose and Crown Cottage dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is known to have functioned as an inn until at least 1918, when Kelly's Directory records Arthur Weatherhogg as being the owner or occupier. The barn is all that remains of the courtyard to the rear of the former public house and is a timber framed structure under a tiled roof. The eastern end of the barn, which was once a stable, now has a bathroom at first floor level, which obscures some of the possible 17<sup>th</sup> century timberwork. The western end of the barn appears to have been rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording and watching brief of the barn at Rose & Crown Cottage, Station Road, Long Marston, Tring, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Cannon, Morgan and Rheinberg on behalf of Mr & Mrs McMunn, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat, 2007) and approved by Kate Batt (HCC Historic Environment Unit). The relevant planning application reference is 4/00659/07/LBC.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording and watching brief project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15 and 16)*, as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

*Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

### 1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

## 1.5 *The Site*

### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the village of Long Marston, in the administrative district of Dacorum, in the civil parish of Tring (Fig. 1). The site occupies an L-shaped area of *c.*800 square metres at the junction of Station Road and Chapel Lane (Fig. 2). Rose and Crown Cottage is located at the east end of the property, adjacent to the road junction, at NGR SP 8956 1572. To the north and west are gardens of adjoining properties.

Rose and Crown Cottage was listed Grade II in 1986: the listing description appears in Section 3.6 below. Access to the building is from Station Road.

### 1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development consists of the construction of a porch, the replacement of roof tiles and weatherboard cladding, and internal alterations.

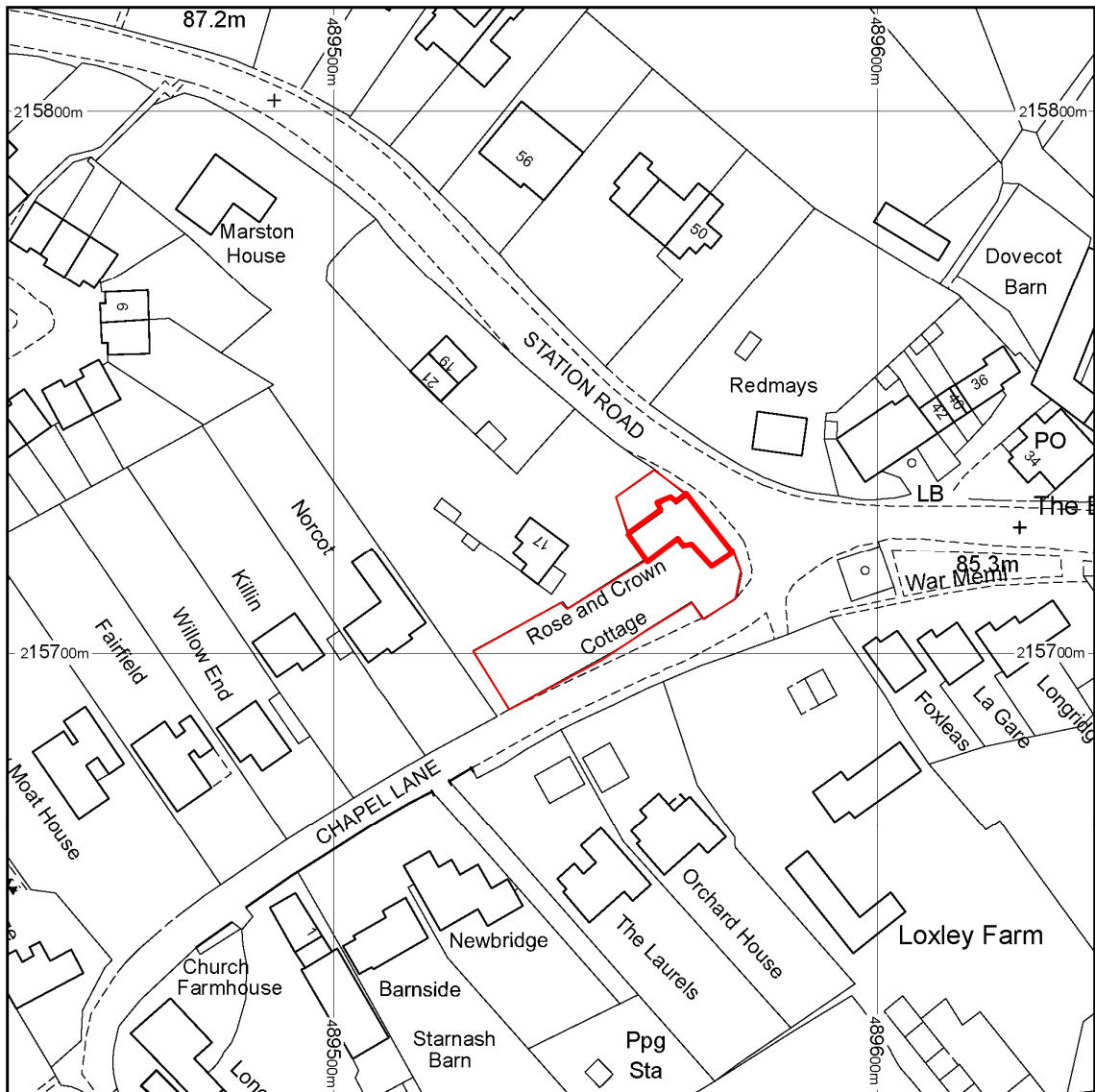


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

## **2 Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the Project Design, the aims of the building recording and watching brief were:

#### **2.1.1 Building Recording**

- To create a comprehensive and high quality record of the structures in advance of demolition and development. Subsequent additions to the record should be made of the interventions and alterations to the fabric caused by the above development proposals.
- The project report will provide a comprehensive view of the local and regional historical context of the structure recorded by the project. This should be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in their context and to be able to inform conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure.
- The project will produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by record’ the buildings in their current form prior to alteration and demolition.

#### **2.1.2 Watching Brief**

- To consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, which are liable to be threatened by the development.
- To produce an accurate and full record of the archaeology present, such that a permanent record will be made and the results presented in such a way that they may be re-examined and interpreted in the future.

### **2.2 Standards**

The work conforms to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists’ *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC’s own *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 Methods**

The work was carried out according to the Project Design, which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).
- A watching brief on building works involving significant disturbance to the historic fabric of the buildings.
- A watching brief on any associated groundworks



### 3 Historical Background

- 3.1 Although Long Marston is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it is known that the manor of Long Marston, which consisted of half a knight's fee, was held of the honour of Berkhamsted until 1428 when it passed to the honour of Leicester before finally being held of the manor of Tring in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (VCH online). The remains of the manor house consist of rectangular moat at the end of Church lane.
- 3.2 The original church stood next to the manor house until all but the tower was demolished in 1883. It appears to have been a 12<sup>th</sup> century building, probably founded as a manorial church. It was a small building with an aisleless nave and chancel, a south porch and a 15<sup>th</sup> century tower (*ibid.*). The new church, which is built of flint with stone dressings, was built in 1883 on land donated by Lord Rothschild (Kelly's Directory 1933). It has a chancel, nave, north aisle and tower, and was heavily resored due to structural problems in 1910. A vestry and porch were also added at this time (*ibid.*). It contains various items from the earlier church in Long Marston as well as the 15<sup>th</sup> century clustered columns and high moulded bases from the nave of Tring church, which now make up part of the arcade between the nave and aisle. The advowson belongs to the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford (VCH online).
- 3.3 Long Marston lay in the parish of Tring until 1867 when the ecclesiastical parish of Long Marston was created out of portions of Marsworth, Drayton Beauchamp and Tring. In 1894 Long Marston and Wilstone were united to form the civil parish of Tring Rural (*ibid.*).
- 3.4 Rose and Crown Cottage dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is known to have functioned as an inn until at least 1918, when Kelly's Directory records Arthur Weatherhogg as being the owner or occupier. The earliest known record dates from 1806, when Benjamin Waring and John Hall paid £10 apiece for The Crown in Long Marston (Victuallers Recognizances HALS QS). Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a John Hall is again recorded as having rented The Crown, followed by Mary Montague Major Lucas, who paid 3d per annum for it (HALS D/Evy/M66). In 1895 Edward Munday Major Lucas was granted moiety of The Crown (*ibid.*).

#### 3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest detailed cartographic evidence for the cottage is the Enclosure Map of 1799, (Fig. 3), which shows the barn making up part of a courtyard to the rear of the public house. This courtyard remained unchanged until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century when the southern end of the west wing and the south range were demolished (Figs 4-6).



**Figure 3:** 1799 Tithe map (not to scale)



**Figure 4:** 1877 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:12½inches)

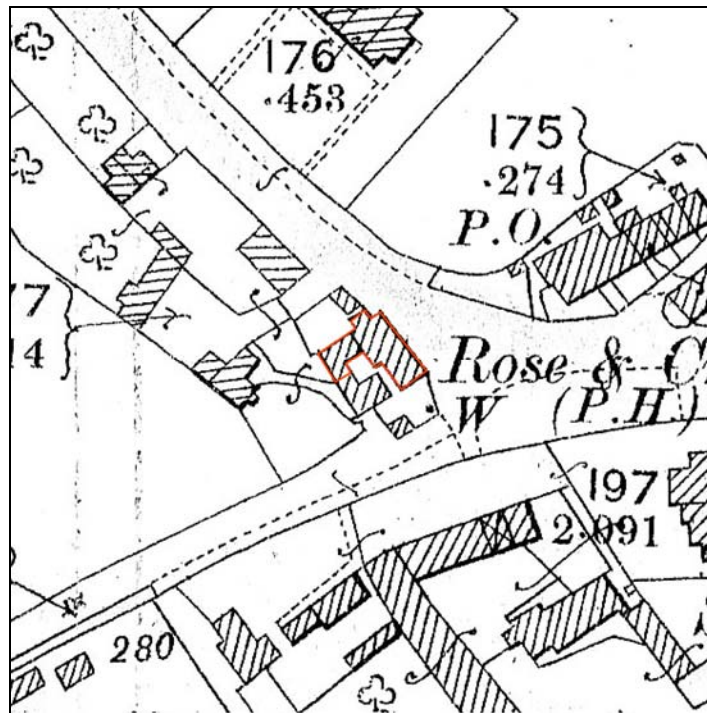


Figure 5: 1899 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:12½inches)

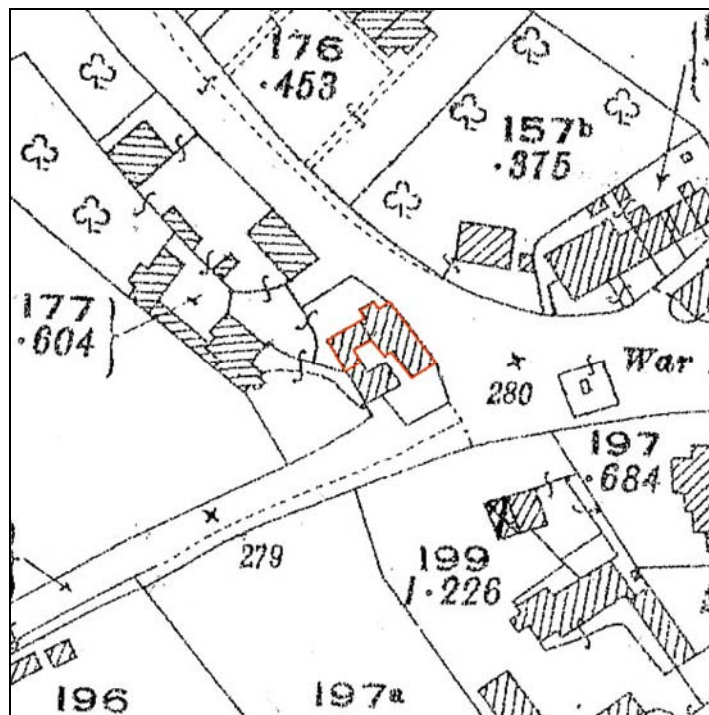


Figure 6: 1924 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:12½inches)

### 3.6 **Listed Building Description**

*TRING RURAL STATION ROAD SP 8915 (West side) Long Marston 8/144 Rose and Crown Cottage - GV II House. C16 N crosswing. C17 taller hall range, later C17 S service wing. A public house up to 1917. Timber frame plastered and lined as ashlar. Rear part of crosswing dark weatherboarding, and E front stuccoed brick on ground floor. Red tilehung S gable. Steep old red tile roofs. An L-plan house with long 3-bays 1 1/2-storeys N crosswing, short higher 2-storeys hall range of a single bay and 1 1/2 storeys S service wing of 2 unequal bays. Lobby entry into service wing - probably originally into a cross-passage behind hall fireplace. Stair in rear outshut, behind chimney. Service end chimney and fireplace a later insertion backing onto old stack and blocking passage. Irregular E front with 2 linked 3-light casement windows to LH part with gabled dormer at eaves and gabled tiled open porch to plank door. 2 storeys central part has projecting stuccoed plinth and 3-light casement over twin flush sash windows to hall with 6/6 panes. 2-light window in gable of lower W crosswing and 3-light casement off centre on ground floor. Lean-to C19 painted brick beer-store against N side under a catslide tiled roof. Side wall chimney to N wing C20 replacing diagonal fireplace and chimney at NE corner. Interior has chamfered cross-beams with ogee stops to wing and chamfered and stopped timber lintel to open fire in hall. Wing has clasped purlin roof with collar trusses cut through as if floor inserted in C17, when hall range presumably rebuilt in place of an older open hall. Straight braces to cambered tie-beams. Straight wind braces to single purlin in each slope. Rear part of wing a floored stable and still weatherboarded, as is one remaining bay of outbuilding formerly enclosing a yard to W of house.*

## 4 Description

### 4.1 *Layout* (Fig. 8)

The L-shaped barn is located in the garden to the rear of the property. It is attached to the western end of the house and is a weather boarded, timber framed structure. The western elevation lies in the neighbour's garden and was not accessible during the survey.

### 4.2 *Description* (Figs. 8-11, Plates 1-9)

The barn comprises two elements; the former stables in the eastern end and the foreshortened western end, which was formerly part of the south range of the rear courtyard of the public house. The eastern part of the barn has retained the stable setts in the floor, but the western end has a concrete floor. There is primary bracing in the north and west walls and in the return wall to the south. The south and west walls rest on a brick dwarf wall. The east wall is brick built and consists of red bricks in a stretcher bond set in a lime mortar with modern Ketton repair work at the northern end.

The former stable has been altered in recent years to allow a bathroom to be installed next to the master bedroom at first floor level. The floor for this is supported by a series of brick pillars measuring between 33 x 33cm and 33 x 43cm. They are all of modern Fletton brick and lie within the footprint of the original barn. The timber walls have therefore been left undisturbed by the floor insertion, but both the north and south walls have some additional modern struts. The initials WP survive in one of the posts in the north wall, which contains a number of waney edged timbers.

The supporting dwarf wall in the west elevation has been concreted and the only remaining section of sill beam is in the first bay to the south. The primary bracing is in a most rudimentary form and appears to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

No scarf joints or other distinguishing characteristics were apparent during the survey.

### 4.3 *Doors, Windows, etc*

There is a set of ledged and braced double doors in the western end of the south elevation with a 6-light casement window above. There is also a small timber shutter at the east end of the same elevation that is obscured internally by the new ceiling and a single ledged and braced door to the east of the shutter. The strap hinges on the double doors rest on pintles and have spearhead shaped ends which could be indicative of a 17<sup>th</sup> century date.

There is a shutter at the western end of the north elevation and a single ledged and braced door at the eastern end. The shutter also has spearhead ends to strap hinges on pintles, but the strap hinges on the door to the west have straight ends and are likely to be of a more recent date.

### 4.4 *Roof trusses*

There are two trusses in the western end of the barn, numbered from south to north. The tiebeam in Truss 1 is clearly re-used as the south face is chamfered with pegs and peg holes within the chamfer. The initials FH are carved into the north face of this truss. The western queen post supporting the purlin has been modified to also support the timber that has been added to the purlin. The post on the eastern end of the truss is supporting a truss running diagonally between the two parts of the barn. The braces, which are thin and straight, are attached to the outside of the tiebeam and are structurally useless.

The tiebeam in Truss 2 is a modern timber resting on a post in the west wall and a diagonally placed beam to the east.

The rafters are modern but the tiles are largely original clay peg tiles.



**Plate 1:** South elevation



**Plate 2:** View of the house & barn from the west



**Plate 3:** North elevation



**Plate 4:** South wall of former stable



**Plate 5:** East wall of former stable



**Plate 6:** North wall of former stable





**Plate 7:** South wall of western end of barn



**Plate 8:** Southwest corner of western end of barn



**Plate 9:** Northwest corner of western end of barn



**Plate 10:** Truss 1 looking north



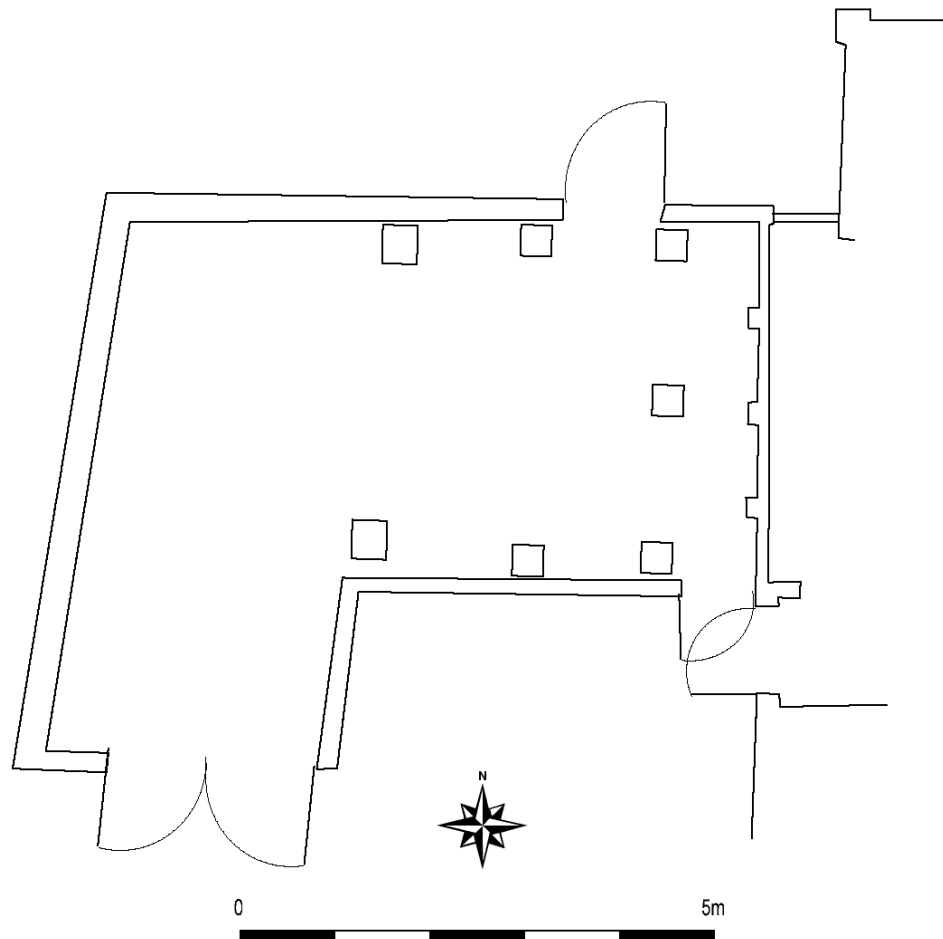
**Plate 11:** Truss 1 looking south



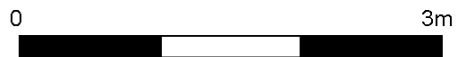
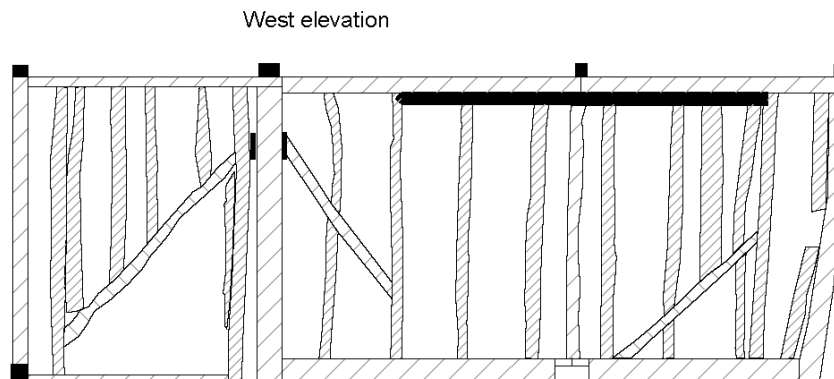
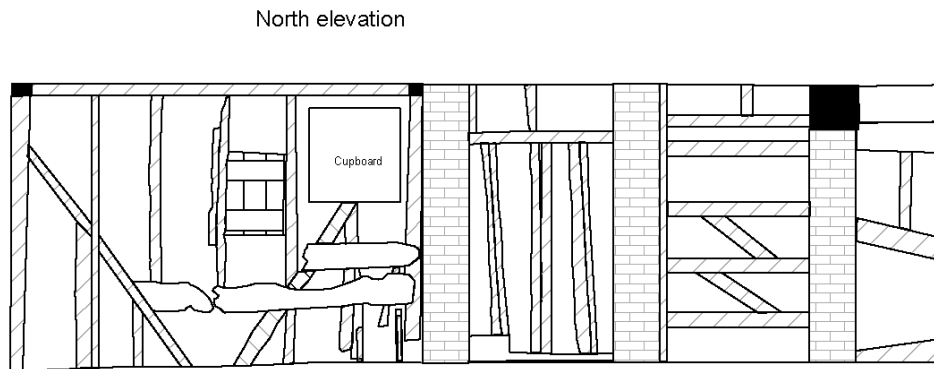
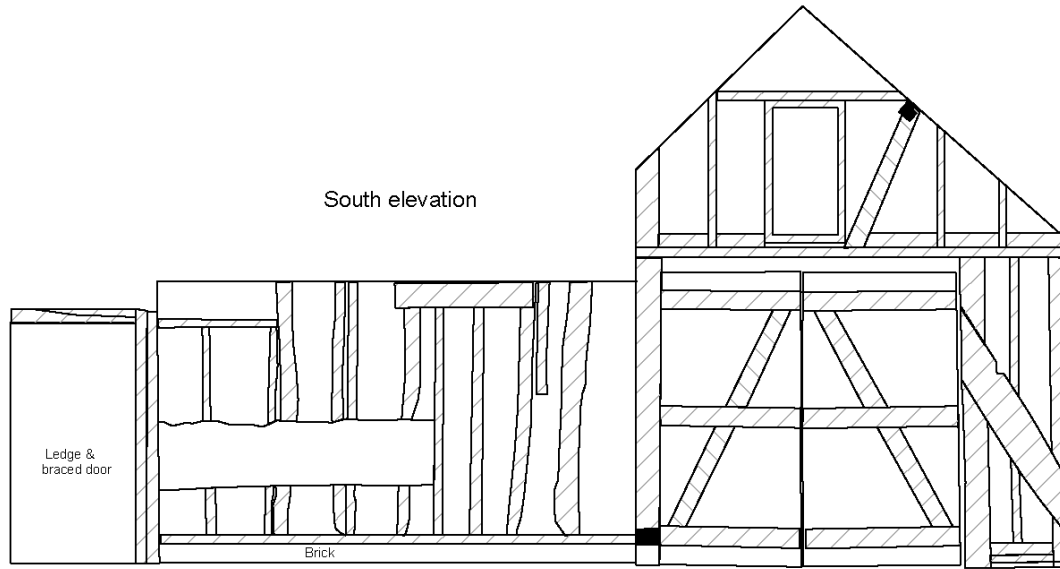
**Plate 12:** Northern end of roof truss at barn junction



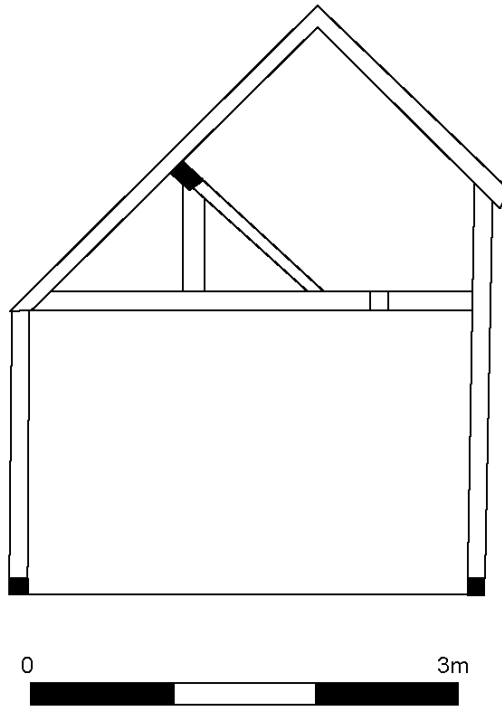
**Plate 13:** Roof truss junction looking southeast



**Figure 7:** Groundplan (scale 1:75)



**Figure 8:** North, south & west elevations (scale 1:50)



**Figure 9:** Section (*scale 1:50*)

## **5 Watching Brief**

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during the reduction of the floor level within the barn. The floor level was reduced by c.0.45m across the entire barn. The soil that was removed comprised a mid yellow/cream sandy loam with frequent inclusions of modern pot and glass. Below this was a mid orange grey sandy clay. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the watching brief.



**Plate 14:** Northeast corner of the barn during ground reduction



**Plate 15:** Ground reduction looking north



**Plate 16:** Ground reduction looking east

## **6 Conclusions**

- 6.1 The barn is all that is left of the courtyard ranges to the rear of the former public house. These ranges would generally have housed the stabling, brewery, guest and servant accommodation and storage. The setts in the eastern barn indicate that this has been used as a stable, but the function of the remaining western end remains unknown.
- 6.2 Rose and Crown Cottage itself is listed as dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century with a 17<sup>th</sup> century hall range and service wing to the south. However, the timberwork in the barns does not appear to be as old as this. Although the north and west elevations have primary bracing, which was a more common timber framing technique from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, the scantling of the timbers is largely consistent with 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century timber framing. In some instances it is clear that the timbers have been converted mechanically and are therefore 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.
- 6.3 Despite the possibility of an earlier date for the western end of the barn, the size and spacing of the timbers in the western end of the barn, as well as the saw marks on some of the timbers suggest that this part of the building may have been largely rebuilt no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.4 The north and south walls of the eastern end of the barn contain a number of waney edged timbers as well as some additional modern studs. However, as the upper part of the walls and the roof trusses could not be inspected due to the inserted floor, it is not possible to confirm whether the waney edged timbers are actually the remnants of early post-medieval timberwork.
- 6.5 The watching brief revealed modern debris within the fill, which undoubtedly derives from recent building works to the barn. The roof tiles were removed allowing the trusses and rafters to be seen in better light, but no additional information was revealed.
- 6.6 The present evidence suggests that the eastern end of the barn is likely to be earlier than the western end, which seems to have been largely rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The hinge ends and spacing between the studs could suggest a 17<sup>th</sup> century date for the former stables, but there has certainly been a degree of rebuilding before the installation of the bathroom.



## **7 Acknowledgements**

ASC would like to thank Cannon Morgan and Rheinberg for commissioning this project on behalf of Mr & Mrs McMunn, and Mrs McMunn in particular for her help and assistance during the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Kate Batt for monitoring the project on behalf of the local planning authority and the staff at Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) for their assistance in the background research.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA, Calli Rouse BA PIFA and Janice McLeish. MA (Hons). The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann and Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

## **8 Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS).

## 9 References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Zeepvat, B. 2007 *Project Design for Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief at Rose and Crown Cottage, Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire* (ASC)

### *Books and Historical Sources:*

- Hertfordshire Directory 1833
- Joliffe, G. & Jones, A. 1995 *Hertfordshire Inns and Public Houses* Hertfordshire Publications
- Kelly's Directories 1918, 1922 and 1933
- Victoria County History 1908 'Parishes: Tring with Long Marston', *A History of the County of Hertford: volume 2*, pp. 281-294. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

1895 Stewards Papers	HALS D/Evy/M66
Victuallers Recognizances 1806-1828	HALS QS 219-322

### *Maps and Plans*

1799 Enclosure Map	HALS D/P111/26/2
1877 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	XXXV.1
1899 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	XXXV.1
1924 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	XXXV.1

## Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1024/ LMS			Site Name: Rose & Crown Cottage, Long MARston
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	South wall
2	X	X	South wall
3	X	X	West wall
4	X	X	West wall
5	X	X	North wall: east end
6	X	X	West end of barn: east wall
7	X	X	West end of barn: south wall
8	X	X	West end of barn: south wall
9	X	X	West end of barn: north wall
10	X	X	Southwest corner
11	X	X	Northwest corner
12	X	X	East wall: north end
13	X	X	East wall: centre
14	X	X	East wall: south end
15	X	X	South elevation
16	X	X	Barn & house from the west
17	X	X	Barn & house from the northeast
18	X	X	North elevation from northeast
19	X	X	North elevation from northeast
20	X	X	North elevation detail
21	X	X	Roof timbers at western end, looking north
22	X	X	Roof timbers at western end, looking north
23	X	X	Roof timbers at junction of barns looking east
24	X	X	Roof timbers at junction of barns looking east
25	X	X	Roof timbers at junction of barns looking east
26	X	X	Roof timbers at western end, looking south

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report



**Shot 1**



**Shot 2**



**Shot 3**



**Shot 4**



**Shot 5**



**Shot 6**



**Shot 7**



**Shot 8**



**Shot 9**



**Shot 10**



**Shot 11**



**Shot 12**



**Shot 13**



**Shot 14**



**Shot 15**



**Shot 16**



**Shot 17**



**Shot 18**



**Shot 19**



**Shot 20**



**Shot 21**



**Shot 22**



**Shot 23**



**Shot 24**

Rose & Crown Cottage, Long Marston, Herts  
1024/LMS



**Shot 25**



**Shot 26**

## Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Rose & Crown Cottage, Long Marston		
Short Description:	<p>In 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording and watching brief of the barn at Rose &amp; Crown Cottage, Station Road, Long Marston, Tring, Hertfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the building. The building is Grade II listed.</p> <p>Rose and Crown Cottage dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is known to have functioned as an inn until at least 1918, when Kelly's Directory records Arthur Weatherhogg as being the owner or occupier. The barn is all the remains of the courtyard to the rear of the former public house and is a timber framed structure under a tiled roof. The eastern end of the barn, which was once a stable, now has a bathroom at first floor level, which obscures some of the possible 17<sup>th</sup> century timberwork. The western end of the barn appears to have been rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Historic building recording & watching brief		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II Listed	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Late medieval-post medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8956 1572
District:	Dacorum	Parish:	Tring Rural
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Mrs McMunn Rose & Crown Cottage Station Road Long Marston Tring, Herts HP23 4QS		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	N/A
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/A	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs McMunn		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2008	End date:	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	None	
Paper:	HALS	Photos, survey notes, architects drawings report, etc	

Digital:	HALS	Report, photos	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: Rose & Crown Cottage, Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1034/LMS/2		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA		
Page nos	30	Date:	8 <sup>th</sup> September 2008