Nos 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge
Church Street
Welwyn
Hertfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

May 2012

Client: Netherdown

OA East Report No: 1365
OASIS No: oxfordar3-125687
NGR: TL 23333 16419
Nos 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn, Hertfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Rob Atkins BSocSc DipArch MIfA

With contributions by Carole Fletcher BA IfA and Chris Faine MA MSc BABAO IfA

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MIfA

Illustrator: Stuart Ladd MA PIfA

Report Date: May 2012
Report Number: 1365
Site Name: Nos 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge
HER Event No: N/A
Date of Works: 25th April 2012
Client Name: Netherdown
Client Ref: 14246
Planning Ref: N6/2010/0939/FP
Grid Ref: TL 23333 16419
Site Code: XHTCHS 12
Finance Code: XHTCHS 12
Receiving Body: Mill Green Museum, Hertfordshire
Accession No: WEWHM:2012/53

Prepared by: Rob Atkins
Position: Project Officer
Date: May 2012

Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: May 2012
Signed: 

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Summary

On 25th April 2012 OA East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Nos 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn, Hertfordshire in advance of a small residential development (TL 23333 16419).

Three evaluation trenches totalling just over 30m in length were excavated within both plots; these revealed modern remains dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Nos 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (TL 23333 16419).

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by the Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) dated 13th March 2012, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East dated 21st March 2011 (Macaulay 2012). Work at 10 Wendover Lodge was carried out as part of planning application H6/2010/0939/FP whilst work at 11 Wendover Lodge took place pre-planning application.

1.1.3 The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings at Nos 10 and 11, with the construction of five new dwellings in the plot of No 10 and as yet undetermined number of houses at No 11.

1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by HCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East. The evaluation paper archive will be sent to Mill Green Museum and Mill, Mill Green, Hatfield, Herts AL9 5PD. After discussion with curator, Jenny Oxley, it was decided that OA East would dispose of the modern artefacts from the site.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The development area is situated on sloping ground falling towards the River Mimram located c.0.5km to the south-east. This slope can be seen within the site - the extreme north-eastern corner of No 11 lies at 19.45mOD, falling to 16.04mOD at its south-eastern corner. The north-western corner of No. 10 is at 20.24mOD falling to 16.51mOD at its south-western corner. The eastern half of plot No.10 has been terraced to create a fairly flat grassed area evidenced by a drop of almost one metre beyond its eastern boundary wall.

1.2.2 The Drift geology below the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (1978) as being at the junction of Glacial Gravel (with Bunter Pebbles) and Boulder Clay. The Solid geology below the Drift comprises Upper Chalk. In all three evaluation trenches there was only natural Glacial Gravel uncovered - presumably the clay was located on higher ground to the north of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 This archaeological and historical background is based on Design Brief (HCC 2012), the Specification (Macaulay 2012), supplemented by a 250m radius search around the site by Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The Design Brief records
that the site lies in an area of Welwyn which is recorded in the Local Plan as an Area of Archaeological Significance No. 7 (HCC 2012, section 2.1). This relates to a substantial Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and associated burial area at Welwyn as well as the later medieval settlement.

1.3.2 The HER records a number of known Roman archaeological sites and find spots close to the application area (Fig. 1). The course of a Roman road aligned north-east to south-west is shown on several Ordnance Survey, modern and the HER's own map as possibly running directly to the north of the site. There is a significant Iron Age/ Roman settlement c.0.4km to the south-west straddling this road (not illustrated; Thompson 2000, fig. 2). There is probably an extended cemetery between this settlement and the site (MHT nos 1554, 6522, 9615 and 6185). The extent of this burial ground is uncertain with the nearest known burials in relation to the site being located c.100m to the south-west (MHT nos 6522 (Roman mausoleum and sarcophagus) and 9615 (cemetery)). The Extensive Urban Survey for Welwyn records that this burial ground probably extends closer to the site but possibly stops c.100m to the south (not illustrated; Thompson 2000, fig. 2). There are Roman industrial remains including a corn-drier recorded 200m and 250m to the south-east (MHT nos 1786 and 1581) and Roman pottery 250m to the south (MHT 4964).

1.3.3 The proposed development site lies just over 250m to the north-east of the present 12th century medieval parish church of St Mary The Virgin. It is probable that this church site has far older origins as four Middle Saxon burials, one of which has been carbon dated (C14) to the mid 7th century (MHT 10902), have been found in its grounds. Thompson has suggested that there may have been a Middle Saxon minster church here (ibid, 7). A settlement would presumably have revolved around this church and the manor of Welwyn, although some of the parish population would have been scattered around all its other four manors recorded in 1086 – Lockleys, Mardley, Frythe and Welches. It is uncertain in which of the manors the development site was located. Welwyn village is recorded as being valued at 1 hide and as the site is more than 250m from the church, it is possible it falls beyond Welwyn's boundaries. The only medieval remains recorded by the HER search were located c.240m to the south, where building materials and pottery have been found (MHT 1792).

1.3.4 The site is adjacent to an old road called the Great North Road which emerged in the 16th century, from using existing local roads, to provide a reasonable mail route from London to York (Thompson 2000, 10). A milestone (MHT 5068) dated 1835 lies adjacent to the west of the road less than 100m to the south-west of the site. The pre-1850 post-medieval buildings along this road only extended from the town centre as far as the former 18th century Wendover Lodge (MHT 12806), more than 150m to the south of the site. In the 19th century the site lay adjacent to the east of the Lockleys Estate with the Danesbury Estate directly to the north (not illustrated; ibid, fig. 7).

1.3.5 The 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the site as an area with only trees within it and was more than 100m beyond the nearest house of Welwyn. The Great North road is now called North Street in this map but was later to be renamed Church Street in the 20th century. Field boundaries are aligned perpendicular to North Street to the south and north of the site on this 1st Edition Map. The 2nd Edition (1898) and the 3rd Edition (1923) Ordnance Survey maps still show the site within this large field. The large scale sheet 95 map published in 1932 seems to show that the site was still not built on. The present houses are shown on the 1937 Ordnance Survey Map.
1.4  Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Netherdown who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and the report was edited by Rachel Clarke. The project was monitored by Andy Instone, Hertfordshire County Planning Archaeologist. Isobel Thompson kindly supplied a copy of her 2000 report on Welwyn and provided a 250m HER search of sites around the site. I am grateful for specialist advice from Carole Fletcher and Chris Faine. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and Helen Stocks-Morgan. Illustrations were drawn by Stuart Ladd.
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims
2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology
2.2.1 The Brief required that the trial trenches should be located within the footprint of the proposed new houses and within any other areas that may be affected by their construction, or by the new introduction of services etc. (HCC 2012, section 3.1). Three trenches were proposed within the site (30m in all) and their location was agreed with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Unit. The location of all three trenches were moved by up to c.3m to avoid features within the development area - a pond (Trench 1), trees etc. (Trench 2) and a modern wall (Trench 3).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360°-type excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. No environmental samples were taken as all features proved to be modern.

2.2.4 The evaluation took place during extremely wet conditions.
3 RESULTS

3.1 Trench 1
3.1.1 Trench 1 was located within the grass lawn on the eastern half of the plot No 10. It was 13.3m long and aligned roughly north-east to south-west on flat land at 17.43m OD (Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 1).

3.1.2 Ditch 3 was within the middle of the trench, aligned roughly perpendicular to Church Street, which lay c.20m to the north-west of the trench. The ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. The lower deposit (2) comprised a 0.3m-thick, sterile mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel. The upper deposit (1) was 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel. Within the fill was a machine-made metal object, a post-medieval floor brick fragment, a sheep metatarsal and a cattle mandible.

3.1.3 Two metres to the north-east of ditch 3 was an oval pit or tree bowl 5, which measured 2.4m by 1.2m in area and was 0.15m deep. It was filled with a dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel (4). Modern artefacts from its fill comprised a 20th century plant pot fragment, two refined white earthenware sherds, a transfer print sherd, a late post-medieval redware sherd (AD 1800+) and a piece of Welsh slate roof tile.

3.2 Trench 2
3.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the north-east of Trench 1, near the eastern plot boundary of No 10 Wendover Lodge at c.17.3mOD (Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 2). It was 7.2m long and aligned roughly north-west to south-east. In the southern half of the trench there was a layer (6) sealing the natural gravel. The layer sloped gradually down to the south where it was 0.5m thick. It was a sterile light to mid brown sandy gravel with only a single iron nail was recovered. On the north side of the trench, the topsoil (11) was 0.3m thick sealing natural gravel whilst the topsoil was 0.44m thick at the southern side where it sealed layer 6. It is likely that the northern half of the trench has been truncated whilst the southern side was built up to achieve a relatively flat grassed back garden, which probably occurred in the 1930s when the existing house had been built.

3.3 Trench 3
3.3.1 Trench 3 was within the front garden of No 11 Wendover Lodge. The trench was 10.7m long and aligned roughly north-east to south-west (Fig. 2; Fig. 3, Plate 3). Two modern features (8 and 10) were found, cutting the natural gravel. Water service pipe trench 8 was in the south-western half of the trench, heading to a stopcock located in the pathway, next to Church Street to the the north-west. The pipe trench was aligned north to south, it was 0.5m wide, more than 0.6m deep and was vertically sided. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt (7) which contained three 20th century plant pot fragments and a fragment of modern machine made ceramic roof tile.

3.3.2 At the extreme north-eastern side of the trench was a large pit or tree bowl (10). It was sub-rounded with a c.2.5m diameter and was 0.2m deep. It had gradual sides and a slightly concave base and was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt with some gravel (9). Artefacts recovered include a machine-made metal object and a machine-made modern frogged brick.
4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Overview
4.1.1 The evaluation revealed only modern features containing finds dating from 19th and 20th centuries. The earliest feature on site was a probable field boundary ditch aligned perpendicular to Church Street. The present houses at Nos 10 and 11 date to the 1930s. Terracing of the southern garden of No 10 is likely to have occurred in this period.

4.2 Significance
4.2.1 The evaluation did not find significant archaeological remains.

4.3 Recommendations
4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Hertfordshire County Archaeology Office.
### APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY


Hertfordshire County Council, 2012 Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: 10 Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn Historic Environment Unit Report dated 13th March 2012 (unpublished)


Thompson, I., 2000 Welwyn, Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report Hertfordshire County Council (unpublished)
### APPENDIX C. HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

#### SUMMARY SHEET

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<td>Type of work: Three Evaluation trenches</td>
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#### Summary of fieldwork results:

> Three evaluation trenches totalling just over 30m in length were excavated within the gardens of the two 1930s houses and found modern remains dating from c. AD 1800 onwards.

| Author of summary: Rob Atkins | Date of summary: May 10th 2012 |
APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

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### Type of Project/Techniques Used

- **Prompt**: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
- **Development Type**: Urban Residential

### Please select all techniques used:

- [ ] Aerial Photography - interpretation
- [ ] Aerial Photography - new
- [ ] Annotated Sketch
- [ ] Augering
- [ ] Dendrochronological Survey
- [ ] Documentary Search
- [ ] Environmental Sampling
- [ ] Fieldwalking
- [ ] Geophysical Survey
- [ ] Grab-Sampling
- [ ] Gravity-Core
- [ ] Laser Scanning
- [ ] Measured Survey
- [ ] Metal Detectors
- [ ] Photogrammetric Survey
- [ ] Photographic Survey
- [ ] Rectified Photography
- [x] Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
- [ ] Sample Trenches
- [ ] Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
- [ ] Targeted Trenches
- [ ] Test Pits
- [ ] Topographic Survey
- [ ] Vibro-core
- [ ] Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state “none”.

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### Project Location

- **County**: Hertfordshire
- **District**: Welwyn Hatfield
- **Parish**: Welwyn
- **HER**: Hertfordshire
- **Study Area**: 2395m squared
- **Site Address (including postcode if possible)**:
  - 10 and 11 Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn, Hertfordshire
- **National Grid Reference**: TL 23333 16419

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### Project Originators

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<th>OA EAST</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Brief Originator</td>
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<td>Project Design Originator</td>
<td>Stephen Macaulay, OA East</td>
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<td>Project Manager</td>
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### Digital Media

- Database
- GIS
- Geophysics
- Images
- Illustrations
- Moving Image
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality

### Paper Media

- Aerial Photos
- Context Sheet
- Correspondence
- Diary
- Drawing
- Manuscript
- Map
- Matrices
- Microfilm
- Misc.
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

**Notes:**

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Figure 1: Site location, development area and trenches (red) with HER data (MHT) records.
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