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THE FRYTHE Welwyn, Herts.

HN955

STAGE 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

THE FRYTHE, Welwyn, Hertfordshire

Project ref.: HN955
LPA ref.: N6/2011/0602/EI;
N6/2011/2595/MA
HER Consultation: 61/11

Stage 3: Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Building Recording

Prepared on behalf of Lands Improvement Holdings

by

Helen Ashworth BA (HONS), AIFA

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Cover illustration: Building 102 with doors open, looking south east

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones, and David Hillelson. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Helen Ashworth and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to: Kate Turner and Paul Jeal, Lands Improvement Holdings Luxembourg SARL; Andy Instone and Isobel Thompson, Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire County Council; for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	The Frythe, Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, AL6 9AL		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	Welwyn Hatfield
Village/town:	Welwyn	Parish:	Welwyn
Planning references:	N6/2011/0602/EI N6/2011/2595/MA	NGR:	TL 22522 15102
Client name and address:	Lands Improvement Holdings, 2-8 Ave Charles de Gaulle, Luxembourg, L-1653		
Nature of work:	Field evaluation	Current land use:	Industrial
Site Status:	AAS	Reason for investigation:	Residential development
Position in planning process:	Outline permission	Project brief originator:	Local authority
Size of affected area:	c.892m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.892m ²
Site code:	HN955	Other reference	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Monitoring & Historic building recording	Archive Recipient:	Welwyn Hatfield Museums
Start of work:	06/03/13	Finish of work:	28/05/13
Related HER nos:	HER 2807	Periods represented	Modern, WWII
OASIS UID:	heritage1-154635	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	n/a	Physical archive:	n/a
Previous summaries/reports:	The Frythe, Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Herts.: Archaeological & Historic Building Impact Assessment. Heritage Network report no.672 (August 2011) The Frythe, Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Herts.: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Heritage Network report no.705 (March 2012)		

Synopsis:

In response to a standard archaeological condition being placed on planning consent (ref. N6/2011/2595/MA) for the demolition and remediation stages of the redevelopment at The Frythe, Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to carry out archaeological monitoring

and recording on development groundworks and the historic building recording of two WWII magazine buildings.

The present site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance as defined in the District Local Plan, which notes that a number of Iron Age or Roman cremations have been found at the site, and that it has been associated with the Wilshere family since the 14th century. During World War II it housed Station IX, part of the Special Operations Executive.

Previous stages of work included a desk-based assessment and historic building impact assessment, followed by a programme of evaluation trenching. The evaluation produced a solitary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age base sherd, recovered unstratified from the north eastern corner of the site.

The demolition and remediation stage of the development works concentrated on the removal of modern buildings across the site, mostly associated the industrial use of the site since World War II. Close liaison was maintained with the contractors to ensure that any work on previously undisturbed ground was monitored to an appropriate level. The removal and subsequent ground reduction of a spoil mound in the north-eastern corner of the site, close to the findspot of the late prehistoric base sherd, produced no features, deposits or aretfacts of archaeological significance. The works did not breach the overburden and any potential buried remains will remain in situ.

Excavation of a drainage trench in the north-western quadrant of the site encountered the course of a backfilled tunnel or duct, dating to World War II. This lay at a depth of c.0.20m below the present ground level and was constructed of reinforced concrete.

Two magazines of World War II date were recorded prior to their demolition. These were the only surviving standing structures of this period remaining on the site. They are single storey brick buildings, set below ground level in enclosures defined by brick retaining walls to the north-west, and accessed by sloping concrete ramps.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Lands Improvement Holdings, to cover a programme of archaeological monitoring carried out as part of the proposed redevelopment of The Frythe, Digswell Hill, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. This work forms part of Stage 3 of the project.

1.2 Stage 1 of the project comprised an Archaeological and Historic Building Impact Assessment (Ashworth & Hillelson 2011). This was prepared to inform the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement, submitted by the clients to WHDC in support of their planning application (ref: N6/2011/0602/EI).

1.3 The Stage 2 evaluation confirmed the findings of the Impact Assessment, that the site has been subject to significant disturbance since the 19th century. It characterised the disturbance as major landscaping in the form of dumped deposits and make-up layers, construction of buildings in the form of strip footings and concrete hard-standing, and the presence of service ducts and intrusive services (Jones 2012). Limited evidence for activity in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was recovered from the northern end of the site, and evidence of activity dating to the use of the site as a secret research station during World War II was also noted across the whole site.

1.4 The Project Design (PD) for the Stage 2 evaluation was drawn up to provide a strategy for the mitigation of damage and destruction to known and unknown heritage assets on the site as defined in an *Archaeological & Historic Building Impact Assessment* prepared by the Heritage Network in advance of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (Ashworth and Hillelson 2011). Subsequently, upon the grant of planning consent for the demolition and remediation stages of the project (ref. N6/2011/2595/MA), the PD was adopted as the *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation* required by Condition 10 of that consent.

1.5 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the LPA asked for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out on the groundworks associated with the development. This programme forms Stage 3 of the scheme defined in the PD.

1.6 The site is likely to be change ownership before the development proceeds. This present report details the results of the last of the preliminary archaeological works for the present owners. The work entailed the archaeological monitoring of ground reduction in the north eastern corner of the site, the monitoring of the excavation of drainage trenches, and the recording of the two World War II magazines, as defined in the Supplementary Method Statement to the approved Project Design.

1.7 The Frythe lies on the southern edge of Welwyn, on the west side of Digswell Hill, centred on NGR TL 22522 15102. It lies within an *Area of Archaeological Significance* as defined in the District Local Plan. The county Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that a number of Iron Age or Roman cremations (HER 2807) have been found at the site, which has been associated with the Wilshere family since the 14th century. During the Second World War it housed Station IX, part of the Special Operations Executive (Figure 1).

1.8 The proposed redevelopment of the site involves the demolition of existing modern industrial structures, the demolition of two magazines of Second World War date, the conversion of the country house to residential purposes, and the development of the site for residential use, with associated access, services and landscaping.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area is located on the southern edge of Welwyn, on an east facing slope above a shallow dry valley which feeds into the valley of the River Mimram to the north-east.

2.2 Locally the soils belong to the Hornbeam 3 Association (582d) described as *Deep fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal water logging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. Calcareous subsoils in places* (SSEW 1983).

2.3 The solid geology across most of the study area comprises clay, silt and sands of the Lambeth Group, overlain by chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Society website). This is characterised by its chalk and flint content. At the northern edge of the site the solid geology changes to Chalk of the Lewes Nodular Formation and Seaford Formation, overlain by sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup which were deposited by the pre-diversionary Thames (ibid).

METHODOLOGY

2.4 Close liaison was maintained with the demolition contractors to ensure that any groundworks undertaken as part of the demolition and remediation process that were considered likely to impact on undisturbed archaeological features and deposits, were undertaken under close archaeological supervision.

2.5 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design (including its Supplementary Method Statements), current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IFA and ALGAO guidance documents.

Archaeological Monitoring

2.6 All relevant ground reduction was carried out under direct archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator.

2.7 Where potential archaeological features or deposits were encountered, sufficient cleaning by hand was undertaken to define them and clarify their potential, and each were assigned a unique context number. All potential features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.8 Spoil was scanned visually and using a metal detector in order to retrieve artefactual material from the overburden

2.9 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:20.

Historic Building recording

2.10 Recording followed the principles set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and included measured drawings, photography and a written description to Level 3, as defined in the guidance.

2.11 Measured sketches were made on site and these were subsequently transferred to CAD.

2.12 The photographic record was made on monochrome film using high quality medium format equipment, and on digital media using high quality DSLR equipment, bracketed and post-processed to enhance definition.

2.13 The written account was based on observation carried out on site in the course of the fieldwork.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.14 The monitoring and recording works included monitoring of ground reduction in the north-eastern corner of the study area, and monitoring of the excavation of drainage trenches in an area of known archaeological interest in the northern half of the site.

Ground Reduction

2.15 A complete unstratified complete base from a pottery vessel of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was recovered during the Stage 2 evaluation from the overburden of Trench 2, situated in the north-eastern corner of the site (Jones 2012). The trench was located to the west of a large mound centred on TL 2259 1525. The mound's origins are uncertain, but it was considered likely that it derived from the construction of the adjacent Building 18 in the 1980s.

2.16 The mound was located in the north-eastern corner of the study area (Figure 2; Plate 1). It measured 25m long and 20m wide and over 1m in height. The mound was removed by machine and was found to be composed of mixed soil and building rubble.

2.17 After the mound had been removed the underlying ground level was reduced in depth by approximately 0.60m. The removed material comprised a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay/silt with sand, containing frequent gravel and modern concrete and brick fragments (Plate 2). Evidence for diesel contamination was also noted, particularly in the centre of the area covered by the mound.

2.18 No archaeological features, deposits or other artefacts were observed during the ground reduction. The underlying natural clay was not exposed during these works.

2.19 The reduced area was partially backfilled with spoil and hardcore to form a garden and hard standing.

Drainage Trenches

2.20 A series of drainage trenches were excavated in the northern half of the site (Figure 2).

2.21 Trench 1 ran north-east to south-west for approximately 36m from an existing road. It measured approximately 0.50m in width and approximately 1m in depth (Plate 3). The exposed sections revealed a layer of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay/silt with sand and frequent stones, approximately 0.30m in depth (Plate 4). Above this was a layer of tarmac, 0.10m thick, below a deposit of light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) sandy silt containing frequent stones, brick and concrete fragments, approximately 0.60m in depth. Lenses of modern brick rubble were also present. The underlying natural was not reached in the trench.

2.22 No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered in the trench.

2.23 Trench 2 was located to the west of Trench 1 and ran north-west to south-east, following the line of an existing road, the surface of which had been removed prior to the monitoring visit. The trench measured approximately 51m in length and over 1m in depth. It varied between 0.50m and 4.5m in width. The stratigraphy in the sections comprised a layer of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay/silt with sand containing frequent stones and brick and concrete fragments, 0.20m in depth, above the reddish brown natural clay (Plate 5).

2.24 A buried tunnel or duct, of probable World War II date, was encountered in the trench at 18.06m from the south-western end of the trench, at a depth of approximately 0.20m below the present ground surface (Figure 3). It was constructed of reinforced concrete, approximately 0.20m thick, and measured approximately 1.20m in width (Plate 6). Cables and a possible air vent pipe were observed on the south-western side. The full height of the feature was not exposed in the trench.

2.25 The cut for the construction trench for the tunnel was visible at approximately 1m to either side. It sloped steeply inwards and had been backfilled with brick rubble at the lower level, with redeposited natural clay above (Plate 6). The tunnel had apparently been backfilled with stony dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay/silt with sand. The course of the tunnel, which was previously known, continues to the north-west, before turning to run south-west.

2.26 No other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered in the trench.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

2.27 Two brick-built magazine buildings (Buildings 101/7a & 102/8A), located on the eastern boundary of the site, were identified during the Historic Impact Assessment (Ashworth & Hillelson, 2011). These appear to be the only standing structures relating to the site's use as Station IX during the Second World War.

Building 101/7A

2.28 Building 101 is located along the eastern boundary of the site, centred on TL 2270 1490 (Figure 2). It is set below ground level, with a retaining wall, formed of Fletton bricks, 1.63m to its north-west.

2.29 The building is accessed via a sloping concrete ramp on its northern side, with retaining walls formed of Fletton bricks (Plate 7). The ramp bends to the east at the bottom, possibly as a precaution against blast.

2.30 Building 101 is a rectangular single storey structure, built of Fletton bricks, with a braced and ledged wooden door in the centre of the north-west elevation and a flat reinforced concrete roof which extends beyond the walls of the building (Plate 8). The building is numbered '7A' on the north-west elevation. A sign on the same wall carries a warning about petroleum spirit.

2.31 The other elevations have no openings, apart from vents at eaves and ground level (Plate 9).

2.32 The interior consists of one room, measuring 6.07m in length, 2.40m in width and 2.59m in height, with whitewashed walls (Figure 4). A timber batten, with wooden pegs, runs along the east elevation at door top height. Vents are set in the walls at ground and ceiling level. An original light fitting survives in the centre of the ceiling (Plate 11).

2.33 This building is thought to have been used for the storage of explosive material during the 1940s (Friend 2010).

Building 102/8A

2.34 Building 102, which is numbered 8A on the north-west elevation, is located along the eastern boundary of the site to the north of Building 101/7A, centred on TL 2272 1496. It is accessed via a sloping concrete ramp on the northern side, with retaining walls in Fletton brick (Plate 12). As with Building 101/7A the ramp bends eastwards at the bottom.

2.35 The building is a rectangular single storey structure, built of Fletton bricks, set below ground level within an enclosure protected by retaining walls, 2m in height and 0.10m in width, formed of Fletton bricks (Plate 13). The roof is flat and of reinforced concrete.

2.36 The north-west elevation has four doorways, the northern three are at regular intervals, with a larger gap to the southern doorway (Plate 14). The door jambs are of wood, with concrete lintels above. The doors are of wood and are ledged and braced on the interior (Plate 15). Small vents, measuring 0.22m by 0.26m are located above each doorway, just below the roof overhang. Similar vents have been inserted into the three other elevations, but there are no other openings in the building (Plate 16).

2.37 Internally the building is divided into four bays, numbered 1-4 from the north-east, each with a door in the north-west elevation (Figure 5). The three northern bays measure 2.40m x 1.35m and 2.56m floor to ceiling. Two shelves run around each side of these bays (Plate 17).

2.38 The southern bay is sub-divided into three small compartments, 1.35m in width, with a narrow passage, 0.88m in width, on the north-western side. The dividing walls measure 1.53m in length and 0.25m in width and support shelves in each compartment (Plate 18).

2.39 A notice on the north-west elevation indicates that the building was used as an acid store at some point, but it is likely to have been constructed in World War II as a magazine. It is marked as 'Radioactive Stores' on plans supplied by the client.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

2.40 No significant artefacts or ecofacts were recorded during this stage of the project.

3. Discussion

3.1 The present site, which is undergoing complete redevelopment, is located within an *Area of Archaeological Significance* to the south of Welwyn. It lies on a ridge of higher ground above the valley of the River Mimram.

Previous work

3.2 An archaeological and historic buildings impact assessment, undertaken by the Heritage Network in August 2011, established that the study area encompasses the core of the medieval manor known as The Frythe. The country house, which lies at the centre of the estate and is to be retained, dates from at least the mid-19th century, but may incorporate an earlier structure. Documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic research demonstrated that the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, with evidence of activity from the prehistoric period onwards in the immediate vicinity. From the medieval period until the mid-19th century it lay in open fields. From the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century it formed part of a landscaped park and arboretum surrounding the country house. During World War II the site was used as a secret research station and two small magazines from this period survive. The site later became a research site for the chemical and food industries.

3.3 Since the mid-20th century the study area has been subject to significant disturbance from the construction and demolition of buildings and access routes across the site, which was considered likely to have removed potential earlier archaeological remains. The research, supported by data gained in the course of the client's geotechnical investigation of the site, concluded that large areas of the site had been significantly disturbed by such groundworks and that, while the site as a whole might retain evidence of activity associated with the secret wartime operations, only small pockets of undisturbed ground were likely to exist, at the northern, eastern and south-western edges of the site, where earlier remains might survive. In these places, the probability of encountering features, deposits and finds during the proposed development was classified as *Low* for the prehistoric and Saxon periods; *Moderate* for the Iron Age and Roman periods, and *High* for the medieval and post-medieval periods.

3.4 The evaluation of the site by trial trenching clearly demonstrated the level of modern disturbance that had taken place across the site from the 19th century onwards, with evidence for major landscaping in the form of dumped deposits and make-up layers, construction of buildings in the form of strip footings and concrete hard-standing, and the presence service ducts and intrusive services. This supports the cartographic and documentary evidence, and the evidence from the geotechnical test-pitting programme, illustrated in the earlier Archaeological Impact Assessment.

3.5 A single unstratified base sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the overburden in Trench 2.

Discussion

3.6 The discovery of the base sherd in the overburden in Trench 2 indicated the potential for disturbing archaeological remains of late prehistoric date during the removal of an adjacent spoil mound and subsequent ground reduction. The mound is thought to have been created during the construction of the nearby Building 18 in the 1980s.

3.7 The ground level below the mound was reduced by 0.60m. The adjacent evaluation trenches had demonstrated that the overburden was over 0.8m thick in this area. Monitoring

of the ground reduction revealed no archaeological features or deposits. The mixed soil contained a range of modern building waste, including brick and concrete fragments. Diesel contamination was also present within the underlying soil. The nature of the mound indicated that it was formed of modern construction spoil. The natural clay was not exposed in this area.

3.8 The excavation of a drainage trench in the north-western quadrant of the site cut through one of the underlying Second World War tunnels known to exist within the estate. The tunnel, which was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.20m below the present ground level, was constructed of reinforced concrete. It had been backfilled at some point in the recent past.

3.9 Buildings 101/7A and 102/8A are the only surviving buildings relating to the site's use as Station IX in World War II. They were small magazines located on the eastern boundary of the estate, away from other buildings. Their location, together with the fact that both were set below ground level, suggest that they could have been used to store explosive or reactive material. Notices on the front of both buildings suggest that they continued to be used to store hazardous material in the post-war period.

Conclusions

3.10 The current work concludes the archaeological work under the present outline planning consent. Further stages of work will be required if detailed consent is given, in particular relating to any alterations to the Frythe mansion.

3.11 No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered during the removal and subsequent reduction of a spoil mound in the north-eastern corner of the site. The works did not breach the overburden and any potential buried remains will remain in situ.

3.12 Excavation of a drainage trench in the north-western quadrant of the site encountered the course of a backfilled tunnel or duct, dating to the World War II. The tunnel, at a depth of c.0.20m below the existing ground level, was constructed of reinforced concrete.

3.13 Two magazines of World War II date were recorded. These were the only surviving standing structures of this period remaining on the site. They were single storey brick buildings, set below ground level in enclosures defined by brick retaining walls to the north-west, and accessed by sloping concrete ramps.

Confidence Rating

3.14 There were no conditions or circumstances during this stage of archaeological work which could have affected the results. On this basis, the confidence rating for the present project may be considered to be *High*.

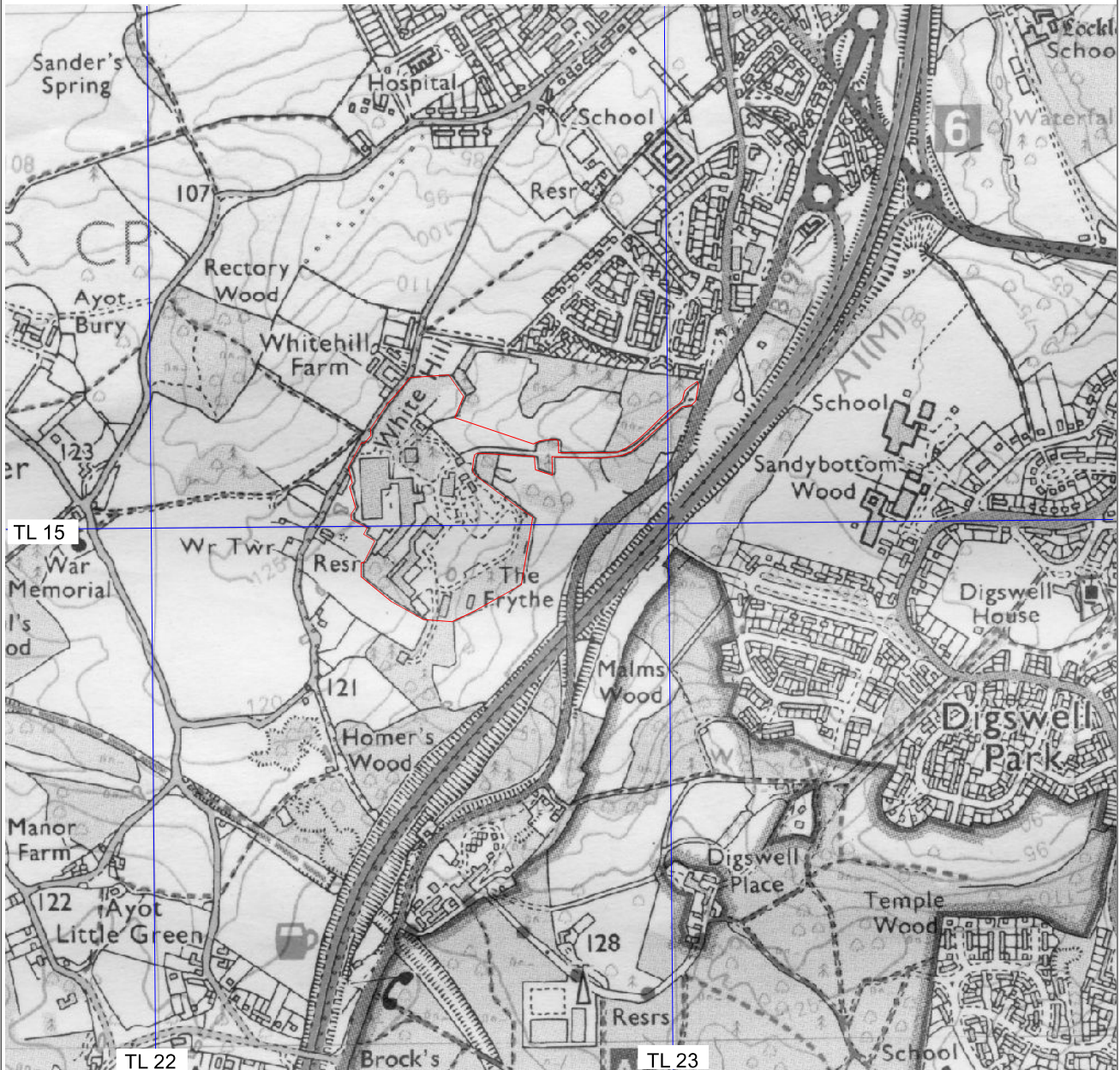
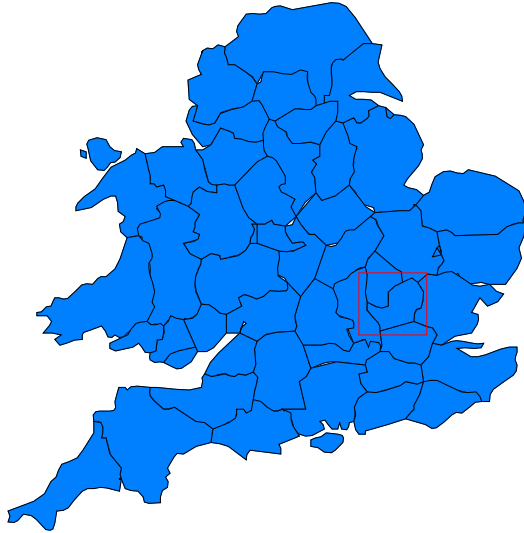
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5. Illustrations

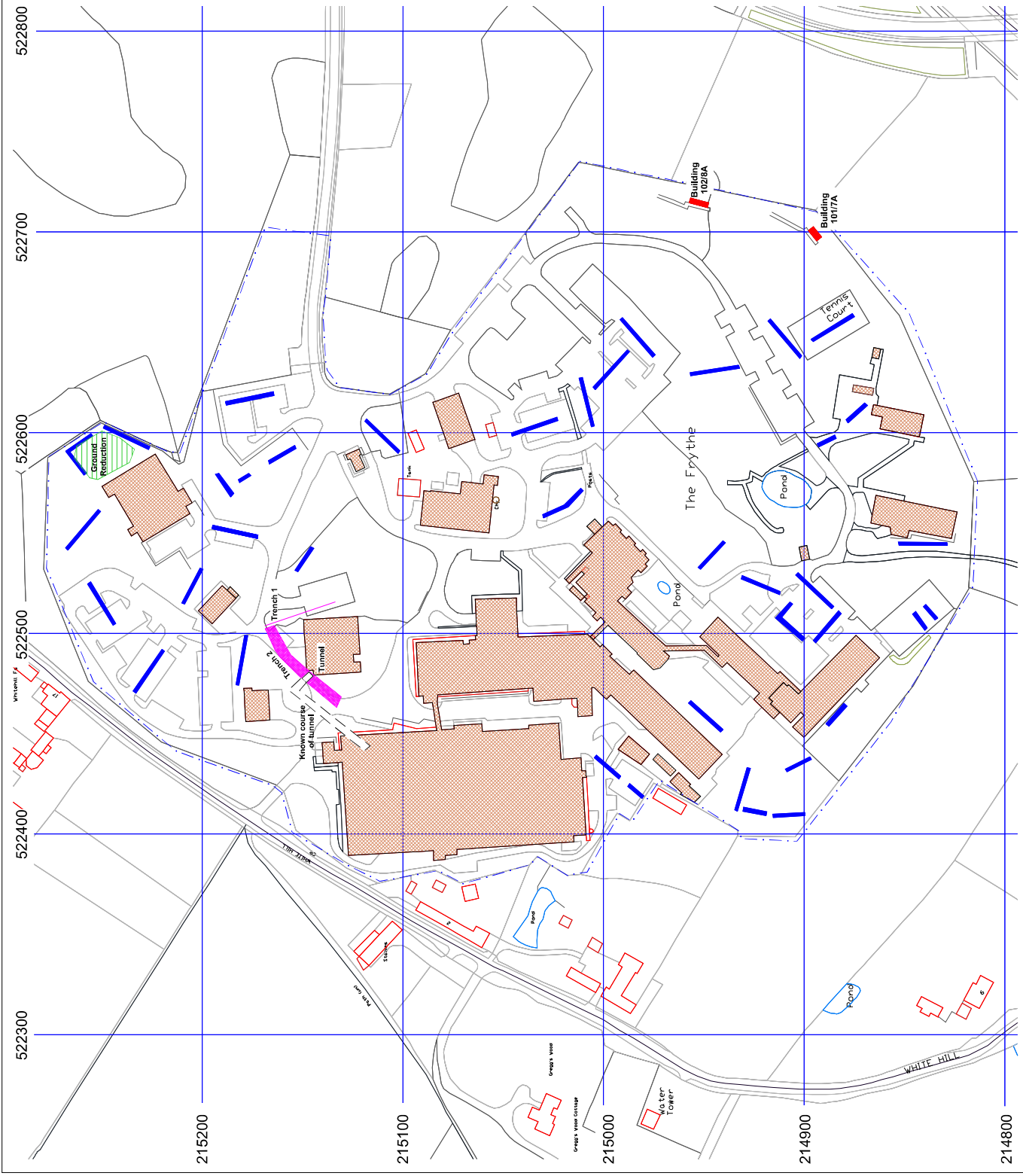
Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site Layout
Figure 3	Trench 2, schematic section showing tunnel
Figure 4	Plan of building 101
Figure 5	Plan of building 102
Plate 1	Area of ground reduction prior to start, looking NE
Plate 2	Area of ground reduction after the works, looking NE
Plate 3	Trench 1, looking NE
Plate 4	Tr.1, detail of section, looking E
Plate 5	Trench 2, looking NW
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Plate 7	Concrete ramp to Building 101/7A, looking SE
Plate 8	Building 101/7a, NW elevation
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Plate 14	Building 102/8A, NW elevation, doors closed, looking SSW
Plate 15	Building 102/8A, doors open, looking SSW
Plate 16	Building 102/8A, NE & SE elevations, looking SSW
Plate 17	Building 102/8A, looking into Bay 1
Plate 18	Building 102/8A, Bay 4 interior

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Site Location

Scale 1:12500



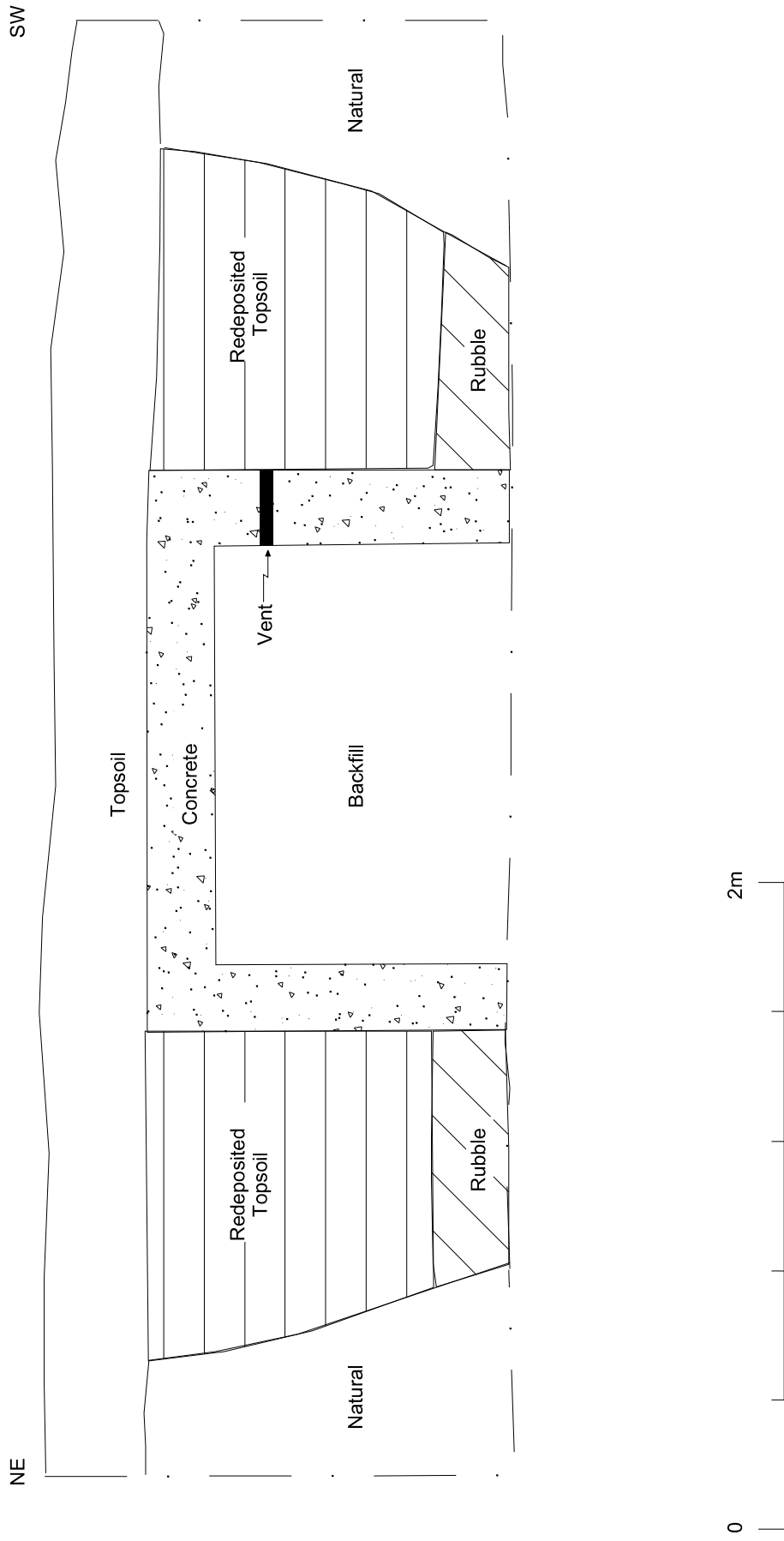
The Frythe, Welwyn, Herts.

HN955

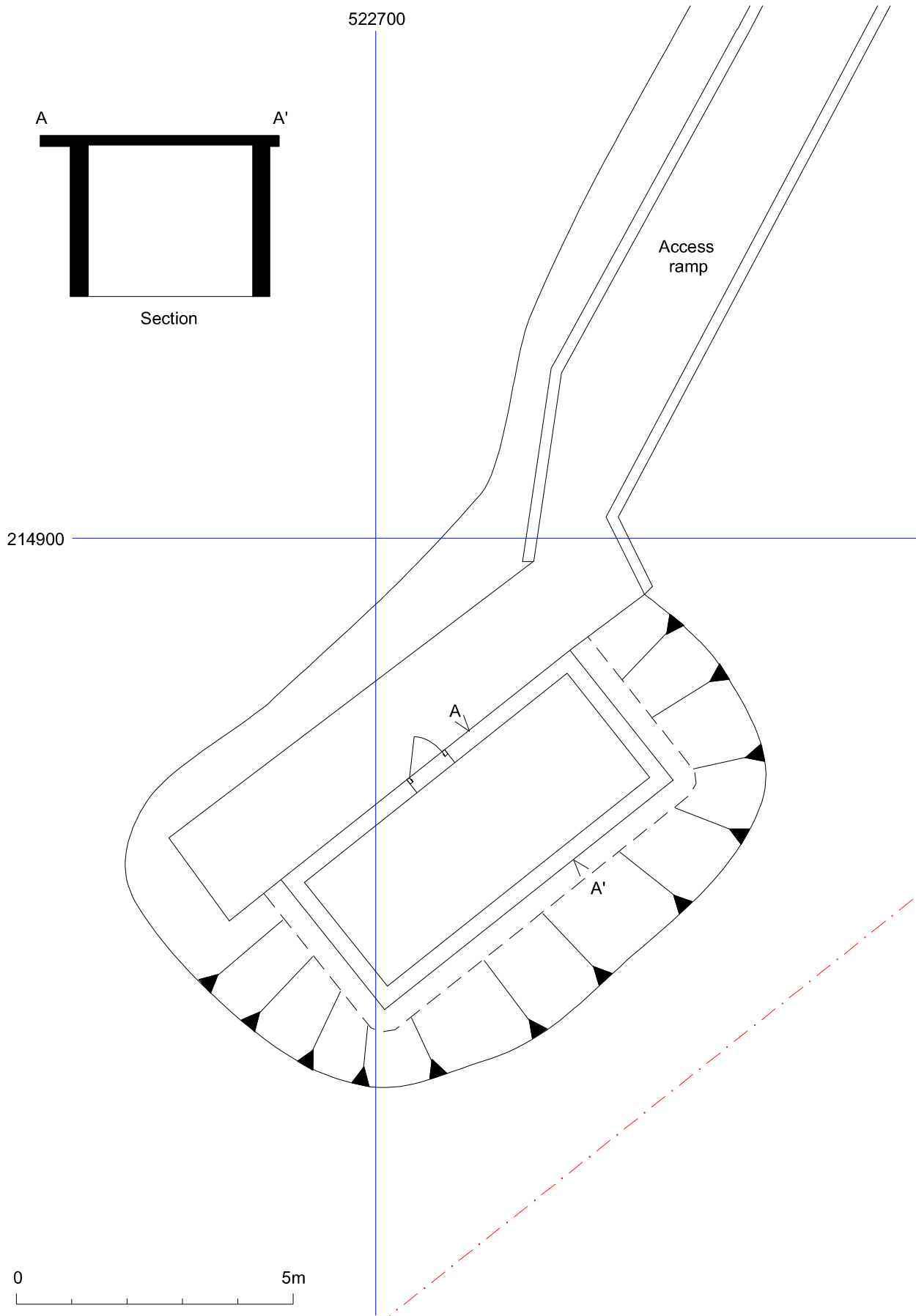
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Figure 2

Site layout



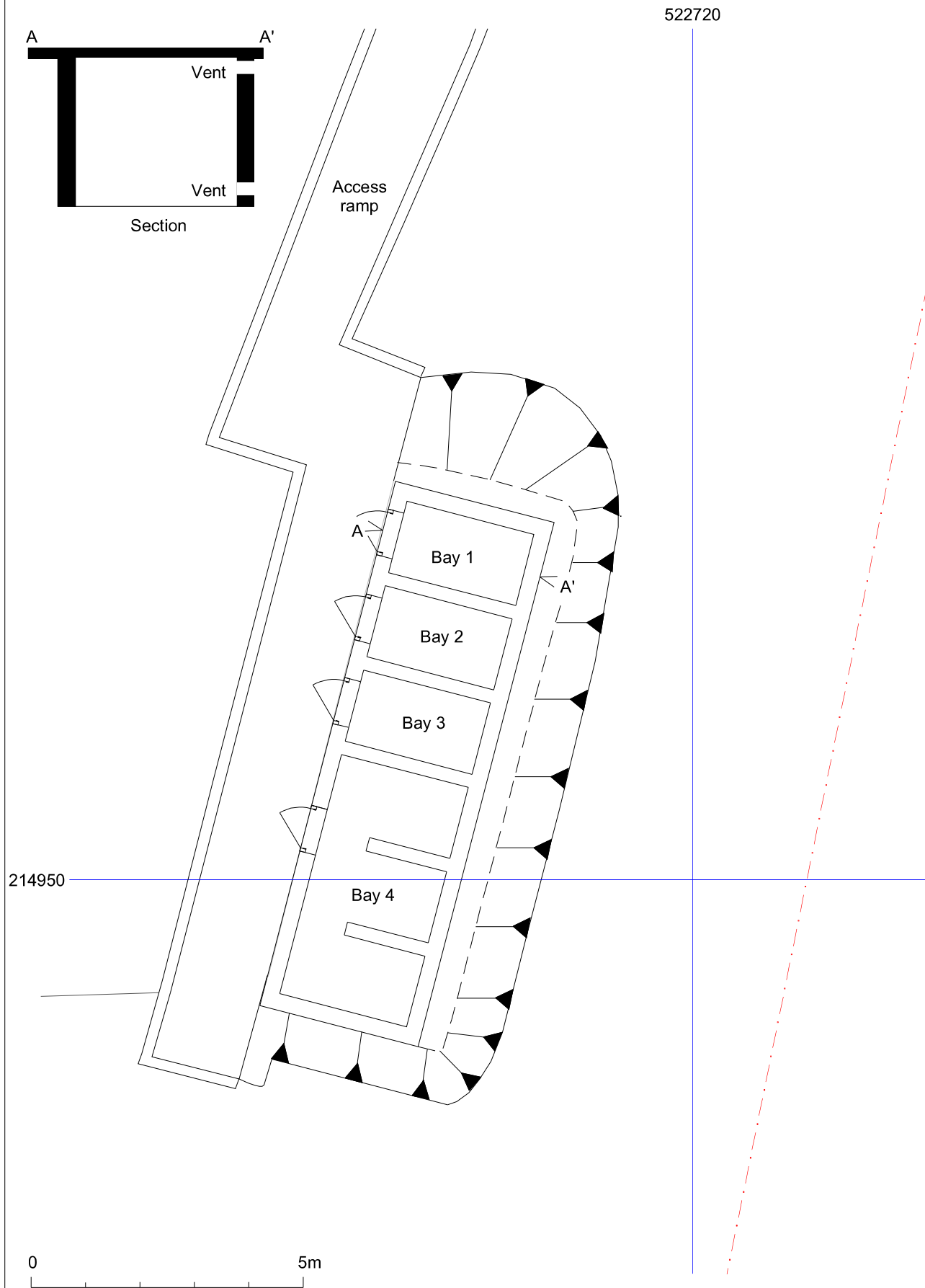
Trench 2, schematic section showing the tunnel



Building 101/7A floorplan

Scale 1:100

Figure 4



Building 102/8A floorplan

Scale 1:100

Figure 5



Plate 1: Area of ground reduction prior to start of work, looking NE



Plate 2: Area of ground reduction after the works, looking NE



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking NE



Plate 4: Trench 1, detail of section, looking E



Plate 5: Trench 2, looking NW



Plate 6: Trench 2, tunnel or duct exposed in the trench, looking SE



Plate 7: Concrete ramp to Building 101 / 7A, looking SE



Plate 8: Building 101/7A, NW elevation



Plate 9: Building 101/7A, SW & SE elevations, looking N



Plate 10: Building 101/7A interior, looking NE



Plate 11: Building 101/7A, detail of light fitting



Plate 12: Access ramp to Building 102/8A, looking SE



Plate 13: Building 102/8A, detail of retaining wall, looking S



Plate 14: Building 102/8A, NW elevation, looking SSW



Plate 15: Building 102/8A, detail of the doors, looking SSW



Plate 16: Building 102/8A NE & SE elevations, looking SSW



Plate 17: Building 102/8A, looking into Bay 1



Plate 18: Building 102/8A, Bay 4 interior, looking E

Appendix 1

Historic Building Photolog

Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	By	Date
HN955 001	Building 102, access ramp	-	SW	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 002	Building 102, exterior	NE & SE	SSW	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 003	Building 102, exterior	SW & SE	NNE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 004	Building 102, exterior	NW	NE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 005	Building 102, retaining walls at SW end of access	-	S	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 006	Building 102, exterior, doors closed	NW	SSE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 007	Building 102, exterior, doors open	NW	SSE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 008	Building 102, Bay 1	-	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 009	Building 102, Bay 4	-	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0010	Building 102, Bay 4 interior	-	S	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0011	Building 102, Bay 4 interior	-	N	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0012	Building 101, access ramp	-	SW	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0013	Building 101, exterior	NE & NW	S	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0014	Building 101, exterior	NE & SE	W	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0015	Building 101, exterior	SE & SW	N	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0016	Building 101, exterior	NW & SW	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0017	Building 101, exterior	NW	SE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0018	Building 101, exterior, door closed	NE & NW	S	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0019	Building 101, exterior, door open	NE & NW	S	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0020	Building 101, interior	-	NE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0021	Building 101, interior	-	SW	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0022	Building 101, interior, lower air vent detail	E	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0023	Building 101, interior, upper air vent & pipe	E	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0024	Building 101, interior, upper air vent & pipe	W	W	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0025	Building 101, ceiling light (detail)	-	-	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0026	Building 101, door (detail)	-	-	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0027	Building 101, door (detail)	-	-	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0028	Building 102, Bay 4, pipework	-	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0029	Building 102, Bay 4, pipework (detail)	-	SE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0030	Building 102, Bay 4, exterior pipework (detail)	S	E	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0031	Building 102, exterior electrics	NE	SE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0032	Building 101, exterior signage	NW	SE	DJH	09/05/2012
HN955 0033	Building 101, interior hanging pegs	NW	NW	DJH	09/05/2012

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Appendix 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: heritage1-154635	
Project details	
Project name	The Frythe, Welwyn, Stage 3
Short description of the project	The present site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance, which notes that a number of Iron Age or Roman cremations have been found at the site. During WWII it housed Station IX, part of the Special Operations Executive. Previous stages of work included a desk-based assessment and historic building impact assessment, followed by an evaluation. This produced a solitary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age base sherd, recovered unstratified from the north-eastern corner of the site. The demolition and remediation stage of the development works concentrated on the removal of modern buildings across the site, mostly associated the industrial use of the site since WWII. The removal and subsequent ground reduction of a spoil mound in the north-eastern corner of the site, close to the findspot of the late prehistoric sherd, produced no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The works did not breach the overburden and any potential buried remains remain in situ. Excavation of a drainage trench in the north-western quadrant of the site encountered the course of a backfilled tunnel or duct, dating to WWII. This lay at a depth of c.0.20m below the present ground level and was constructed of reinforced concrete. Two magazines of WWII date were recorded prior to their demolition. These were the only surviving standing structures of this period remaining on the site. They were single storey brick buildings, set below ground level in enclosures defined by brick retaining walls to the north-west, and accessed by sloping concrete ramps.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2013 End: 28-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN955 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Monument type	TUNNEL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE WELWYN HATFIELD WELWYN The Frythe
Postcode	AL6 9AL
Study area	892.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 22522 15102 51 0 51 49 14 N 000 13 19 W Point
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Welwyn Hatfield Museums
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Welwyn Hatfield Museums
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Drawing","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Frythe, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Stage 3: Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.795
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 5 figures, 18 plates