

**THE OUTER WALLED GARDEN, DANESBURY PARK,
DANESBURY PARK ROAD, WELWYN,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (field work & report)	
NGR: TL 2342 1725	Report No. xx
District: Welwyn Hatfield	Site Code: AS 1369
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4154
Signed:	Date: December 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Bob Capsey and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the of a single storey dwelling and change of use of an existing outbuilding to a garage.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within the Outer Walled Garden of Danesbury Park, to the north of Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Danesbury Park comprises Grade II Listed 18th century house and gardens. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed remains of the greenhouse, most likely the early 20th century melon house.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15/12/2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	4154	Site code	AS 1369
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Construction of a single dwelling		
Main features (+dates)	Early 20 th century greenhouse		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	Welwyn Hatfield	Welwyn
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c. 5600m ²		
NGR	TL 23106 16333		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 112m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Mr Bob Capsey		
Full title	The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	xx		
Date (of report)	December 2010		

THE OUTER WALLED GARDEN, DANESBURY PARK, DANESBURY PARK ROAD, WELWYN, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Bob Capsey and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the of a single storey dwelling and change of use of an existing outbuilding to a garage.

The site is located within the Outer Walled Garden of Danesbury Park, to the north of Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Danesbury Park comprises Grade II Listed 18th century house and gardens. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed remains of the greenhouse, most likely the early 20th century melon house.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Bob Capsey and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the of a single storey dwelling and change of use of an existing outbuilding to a garage (Welwyn Hatfield District Planning Ref. N6/2007/1353/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 02/06/2010) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 03/11/2010) and approved by HCC HEU. The project comprised: historic building recording, archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring & recording. This report adheres to the evaluation part of the project. It conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the post-medieval gardens of Danesbury, or any earlier activity on the site. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it would be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of the Outer Walled Garden lies within Danesbury Park, which is located within the district of Welwyn Hatfield and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The village of Welwyn is situated 1km to the south-south-west of the site, whilst the larger settlement of Welwyn Garden City lies 4km to the south-south-east. The village of Codicote is also located 2km to the west-north-west and the hamlet of Pottersheath 1.2km to the north-north-east. The A1(M) motorway lies only 400m to the east of the site, with its Junction 6 situated 1.5km to the south. Access to the site is via the B656 Codicote Road running south-eastwards to north-westwards between Welwyn and Codicote, and the south-west to north-east aligned Danesbury Park Road.

2.2 The site comprises the Outer Walled Garden of Danesbury Park and lies 140m to the north-east of the main house (Fig. 2). Danesbury Park is a Grade II listed building built between 1775 - 1778 (LB 158626; HER 10854),

yet the site does not fall within its listed curtilage. The north-western boundary of the site is demarcated by the south-west to north-east aligned Danesbury Park Road, whilst a second drive forms the site's south-western boundary. To the immediate north-east and south-east of the site lies further grounds and parkland associated with Danesbury Park. The site is rectangular in plan and covers an area of approximately 5,600m². As noted previously, it is currently occupied by the Outer Walled Garden in its northern section, a brick outbuilding towards its north-eastern corner and an area of woodland covert towards its south-easternmost extent.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated within a rural parkland location, yet close to the densely populated and developed area of Hertfordshire encompassing the A1(M) corridor and Welwyn Garden City (Fig. 1). The site lies at c. 112m AOD on a prominent spur of land on the eastern side of the River Mimram, which is situated c. 800m to the south-west, with the river valley rising at a notable gradient between the two. The presence of the River Mimram has resulted in minor deposition of Thames alluvium, but the river has been fordable for most of its recorded history and there is little evidence of a substantial flood plain. Both the site and the settlement at Welwyn are located on glacial river gravels (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils of the area are predominantly of the Hornbeam 3 Association, which are described as deep fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The alluvial soils along the margins of the River Mimram have provided evidence for early human activity in the form of Palaeolithic stone tools (Thompson 2002), although none have been found in immediate proximity to the site. Although early prehistoric occupation is generally poorly represented in the Welwyn area, Neolithic flint arrowheads have reputedly been found somewhere on the Danesbury Park estate and approximately 240m to the south-west of the site (HER 6184). A Bronze Age hoard comprising six socketed type 'celts and several lumps of fused copper metal' was also found at Danesbury Park in 1853 (HER 639). Late Iron Age occupation began in the Welwyn area in the 1st century BC with scattered farmsteads on the higher ground, predominantly in the area now occupied by Welwyn Garden City c. 4km to the south-south-east, whilst a higher status settlement may also have been located at Welches Farm c. 2km to the north-east (Thompson 2002).

Romano-British

4.2 The settlement of Welwyn emerges as a distinct settlement shortly after the Roman Conquest, centred on the crossing of the River Mimram by the

new Roman road linking Verulamium (St. Albans) to Braughing and Colchester, which lies 500m to the south-east of the site (Viatores route 21A). Roman Welwyn comprised of a small and compact settlement centred upon the road, and was probably an estate village serving the villa at Lockleys/Dicket Mead. Cemeteries of unknown extent are located on School Lane and Prospect Place in Welwyn, and on a large scale at Welwyn Grange (Pozorski & Peachey 2010). In addition to the graves, a mausoleum has also been recorded in the grounds of the latter cemetery (Rook *et al* 1984; McDonald 1995). Roman cremation evidence comprising a 'vessel of polished red ware, two urns, burnt bones, pottery, and a fibula' was also found in 1887 at Danesbury Park, probably part of the same Grange cemetery (HER 4445).

Saxon and medieval

4.3 Following the collapse of Roman rule, the settlement at Welwyn fell into serious decline, eventually re-emerging in the historical record in AD 947 when an important church was recorded within the settlement from at least the later Anglo-Saxon period (Gelling 1979). Evidence for Anglo-Saxon Welwyn in the archaeological record is scarce, and no such findspots are recorded in the area surrounding the site, but includes burials in St. Mary's churchyard. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Welwyn had developed into a small 'village' with no less than 42 households (Morris 1976). Although no medieval findspots are recorded in proximity to the site, Welwyn probably derived some prosperity from its location on the Great North Road and included a number of inns from the 14th century onwards (Page 1912).

Post-medieval & modern

4.4 The fortunes of Welwyn improved in the 16th century, with the establishment of the Great North Road leading to a significant increase in commercial and coach traffic through the town, as evidenced by its number of inns and coaching houses. Codicote Road formed a branch road of the Great North Road, joining the main route at the junction of the High Street and Church Road, yet the areas bordering Codicote Road remained largely undeveloped land to the north of the village. The early 19th century saw the population of Welwyn rise resulting in the gradual infill of the village, as well as the widening of the High Street (Pozorski & Peachey 2010). Welwyn did not expand much beyond its existing boundaries until the early 20th century when development, primarily to the south of the village, was driven by the arrival of the railway in 1850, and then by the creation of Welwyn Garden City by Louis de Soissons in the 1920s.

4.5 As noted previously, the site lies 140m to the north-east of the main house within Danesbury Park. Danesbury Park is a Grade II listed building built between 1775 - 78 (LB 158626; HER 10854) and originally called *St John Lodge*, but was largely rebuilt after 1824 (Pevsner & Cherry 1977). The grounds of Danesbury Park were added to more than once in the 19th century and an 1824 plan of the Danesbury estate depicts a number of outbuildings (HER 15798) and a house later known as Pottersheath Farm (HER 15802). Further early modern features recorded within Danesbury Park comprise a

brick built icehouse located 150m to the west of the site (HER 471) and a water tower and associated building 80m to the north (HER 16481).

The site

4.6 The site comprises the Outer Walled Garden of Danesbury Park and lies 140m to the north-east of the main house (Fig. 2). The site does not fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed building, yet forms part of the surrounding historic park and garden (HER 15798). Although not listed on English Heritage's *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*, Hertfordshire Gardens Trust has highlighted the significance of the estate and gardens at Danesbury Park. No relevant documents concerning the site were found at the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) based in Hertford and thus relatively little is known of the Outer Walled Garden. It is known, however, that the site was owned originally by the St John family until it was sold to the banker William Blake in 1824 (Page 1912). The Blake family occupied the house until 1919, when it was sold and soon after gutted by fire (PO 1855; Kelly Directory 1894; 1914).

4.7 Early modern cartographic sources confirm that the site has consistently comprised of part of the historic park and garden surrounding *St John Lodge* and later Danesbury Park. Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire, which dates to 1766, pre-dates the construction of Danesbury Park as *St John Lodge*, yet nevertheless appears to suggest that a building stood in its proximity and to the west of the site, whilst the site itself remained as undeveloped agricultural land (Fig. 4). By 1822, however, Bryant's map of Hertfordshire clearly identifies *St John Lodge* and a parkland estate and encompasses the site within its early modern formal gardens (Fig. 3).

4.8 A printed plan of Danesbury dating from 1824 (Ref. DE/X69/P1; Fig. 4) labels the property as *St John Lodge* and suggests that the site consisted of a rectangular section of undeveloped garden, although the plan was not accompanied by a key to reveal further information about the site. At the time of the 1824 plan, when the estate was sold to William Blake, it is known that the grounds incorporated an octagonal dairy; stables and coach house, farm buildings, paddocks, orchard, icehouse, kitchen gardens, two farms, arable, pasture and woodland. The parish of Welwyn tithe map, which dates to 1839, was not available for consultation, as it is currently being digitalised.

4.9 The next cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1881 (Fig. 5). The 1881 reveals significant change and development to both the site and the Danesbury complex, and is known to have been compiled only eight years after a fire at Danesbury Park, which completely destroyed its cowsheds (Longmead 2005). It is thus possible that the long, narrow structure to the west of the site and adjoining the main house consisted of the destroyed cowsheds. The 1881 map also post-dates the redevelopment of the parkland and garden at Danesbury Park by the estate gardener Anthony Parsons between 1851 – 80. In 1881, the site consisted of a relatively large section of the formal gardens, at the corner of two of the estate drives. It contained a walled garden in its

northern section (#398), glasshouses and an adjoining outbuilding towards its north-eastern corner, further gardens (#399) and an area of woodland covert towards its south-easternmost extent (#400).

4.10 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 depicts only limited change and development to the site and the surrounding area of Danesbury Park (Fig. 6). By 1898, the site was still located at the corner of two of the estate drives and comprised much of the estate's formal gardens. As previously, it contained the walled garden in its northern section, glasshouses and an adjoining outbuilding towards its north-eastern corner, further gardens towards the centre of the site and an area of woodland covert towards its south-easternmost extent. The only notable addition was the presence of two pumps in the north-eastern corner of the site and beside the outbuilding associated with the glasshouses.

4.11 Subsequent cartographic sources suggest that only limited development took place within the site during the 20th century, and the site is still currently occupied by the walled garden, brick outbuilding and an area of woodland covert towards its south-easternmost extent. The Danesbury sale particulars dating from 1919 (Ref. D/ERy/B485; Fig. 7) reveal that the site formed a small section of Part 10 of the estate sold on 31st July 1919, and which also included the main house, outbuildings and parkland immediately surrounding. Although the site appeared unaltered since the previous cartographic source, the accompanying sales particulars reveals that the site consisted of the '*walled in fruit and flower garden*' and a small section of the '*kitchen gardens*'. In addition, the site also contained the glasshouses, which were '*heated from the conveniently placed Stoke Holes, filled with Robin Hood boilers*'. The glasshouses were also listed as consisting of an orchard house, lean-to vineries, a span-roof double melon house, lean-to range of two vineries, peach house, fig house, two carnation houses, span-roof palm house, a plant house, rose house and two pit frames.

4.12 Late 20th century Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1924 and 1937 also depict only limited development within the site. Both the 3rd and 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps continue to depict the site at the corner of two of the estate drives and comprising much of the estate's formal gardens (Figs. 8 & 9). As previously, the site contained the walled garden, glasshouses and an adjoining outbuilding, further gardens and the area of woodland covert. The Danesbury Park Estate sales particulars, which date to Tuesday 23rd May 1944, also depict no significant change to the site, although only a single long glasshouse stood within the north-eastern corner of the site by 1944 (Ref. D/Z31/Z103; Fig. 12). The final historic cartographic source of 1960 is the only map to reveal that the glasshouse in the north-eastern corner had been removed, and thus is no longer extant. However, the Ordnance Survey map of 1960 does not depict the brick outbuilding known to stand in the same north-eastern corner (Fig. 10).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench location was approved by HCC HEU and was situated within the footprint of the proposed new building. The trench was relocated c. 1.50m to the south as it collided with the existing wall (described below, Section 6).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 7): NW end, NE facing</i> 0.00 = c. 112m AOD		
0.00 – 0.65m	L1000	Made ground. Blackish dark grey, soft, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments.
0.65 – 1.00m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellow, compact, clayey silt with occasional gravel.
1.00m +	L1002	Natural mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint gravel.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 8): SE end, NE facing</i> 0.00 = c. 112m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1003	Topsoil. Blackish dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.58 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.80m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: The remains of a garden building, probably a greenhouse, were present within the trench.

Along the northern edge of the trench a wall M1007 was present (DP 4-5). The wall measured 17+ x 0.72 x 0.22m and was made of dark red, fropped bricks (0.225 x 0.101 x 0.066m) with OSTA mark, bonded with mid grey cement mortar and with regular finish. Seven courses of bricks survived below the ground level, set in irregular Stretcher bond. Another single course of bricks was a base of the wall and formed a ledge (0.06m). Below an irregular layer of brick fragments bonded with mortar was present, serving as a foundation.

M1007 was a part of the rectangular building (c. 20 x 3m) located along the northern part of the garden wall. The building contained concrete floor M1006

(DP 6) at 0.42m below existing ground level and below five courses of bricks in its walls. The floor was 2.50m wide.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1003, a dark, blackish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.60m thick). In the western part of the site it was replaced by L1000, a layer of mixed topsoil, CBM fragments and organic materials from the garden clearance. The topsoil and L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid yellow, compact, clayey silt with occasional gravel (0.10 – 0.35m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.80 – 1.00m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, within the Danesbury Park estate.

9.2 In the event the only archaeological feature found was the greenhouse, probably the melon house, located between the trench and the garden wall. Materials used to construct the greenhouse indicate it was built during the first half of the 20th century. The bricks marked OSTA have been made between 1899 and 1940 in Hill End Brickworks, St Albans (Website 1). The glasshouses depicted on the late 19th century maps may have consisted the melon house; however, it was revealed it was constructed/rebuilt in 20th century. The structure matches that mentioned in the 1919 sales particular which listed, among the other features, a span-roof double melon house.

9.3 Little evidence of any other previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Bob Capsey for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr. Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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Website 1 <http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk>

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
639	232 170	Bronze Age hoard comprising six socketed type 'celts and several lumps of fused copper metal' found at Danesbury in 1853
6184	2328 1708	Neolithic flint arrowheads have reputedly been found somewhere on the Danesbury estate
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
4445	23 17	Roman cremation evidence comprising a 'vessel of polished red ware, two urns, burnt bones, pottery, and a fibula' found in 1887 at Danesbury, probably part of the cemetery known at the Grange
Post-medieval & later (1500 – present)		
4711	23266 17274	Brick built icehouse of standard design mentioned in the 1824 sales particulars, still intact and now protected as a bat roost
10854	23295 17175	Danesbury was originally called St John Lodge, built in 1775 – 78 by Mary St John as a three-storey stuccoed building with a pediment
11090	2332 1694	A windmill is shown just north of Welwyn village on J Seller's 1676 map
15798	2330 1705	The grounds of Danesbury were added to more than once in the 19th century; in 1824, sales particulars record the presence of an octagonal dairy; stables and coach house, farm buildings, paddocks, orchard, icehouse, kitchen gardens, two farms, arable, pasture and woodland
15802	2370 1767	A plan of the Danesbury estate, produced when it was sold in 1824 shows a farmstead on the 'Private Road' leading to the house from the north-east, which in 1881 was known as Pottersheath Farm
16481	23399 17359	The water tower and the long narrow rectangular building on its south-western side were built in the 19th century for the Blake family, owners of the Danesbury estate

PPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	8
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	4
Site photographs colour slides	4
Digital Photographs	24

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: Welwyn Hatfield
Village/Town:	Parish: Welwyn Garden City
Planning application reference:	Welwyn Hatfield District Planning Ref. N6/2007/1353/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr B Capsey
Nature of application:	Construction of a single dwelling
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c. 5600m ²	Size of area investigated 31m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 23106 16333
Site Code:	AS 1369
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	15/12/2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Mill Green
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: early 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the site of The Outer Walled Garden, Danesbury Park, Danesbury Park Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Bob Capsey and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the of a single storey dwelling and change of use of an existing outbuilding to a garage.</p> <p>The site is located within the Outer Walled Garden of Danesbury Park, to the north of Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Danesbury Park comprises Grade II Listed 18th century house and gardens. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed remains of the greenhouse, most likely the early 20th century melon house.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: December 2010

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The Outer Walled Garden site, Danesbury, Welwyn. View NE.



DP 2. N part of the site with Trench 1. View NW.



DP 3. Trench 1. View NW.



DP 4. Wall M1007. View E.



DP 5. Wall M1007. View NE.



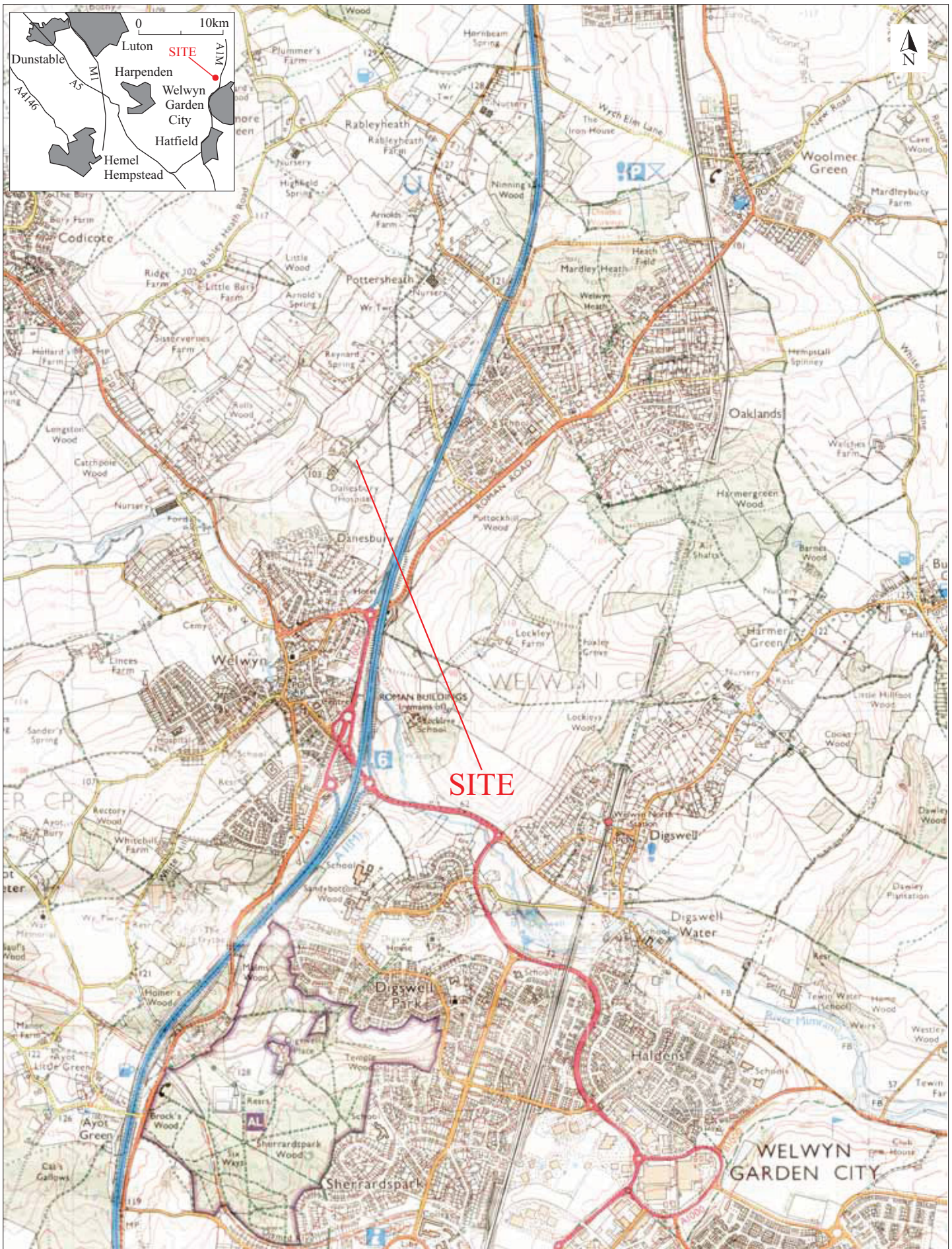
DP 6. Greenhouse interior. View NE.



DP 7. Trench 1, NW end. Sample section.
View SW.

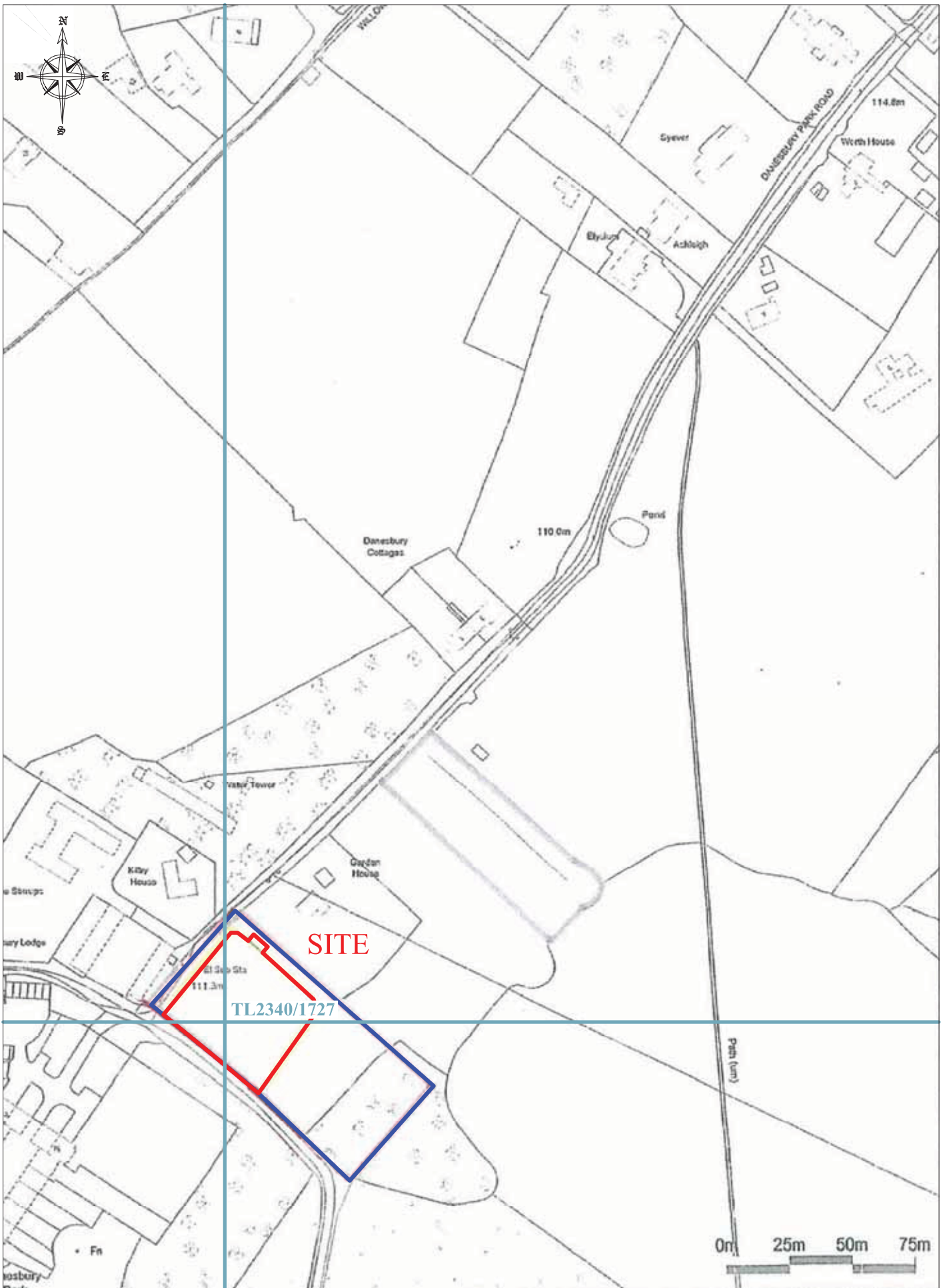


DP 8. Trench 1, SE end. Sample section.
View SW.



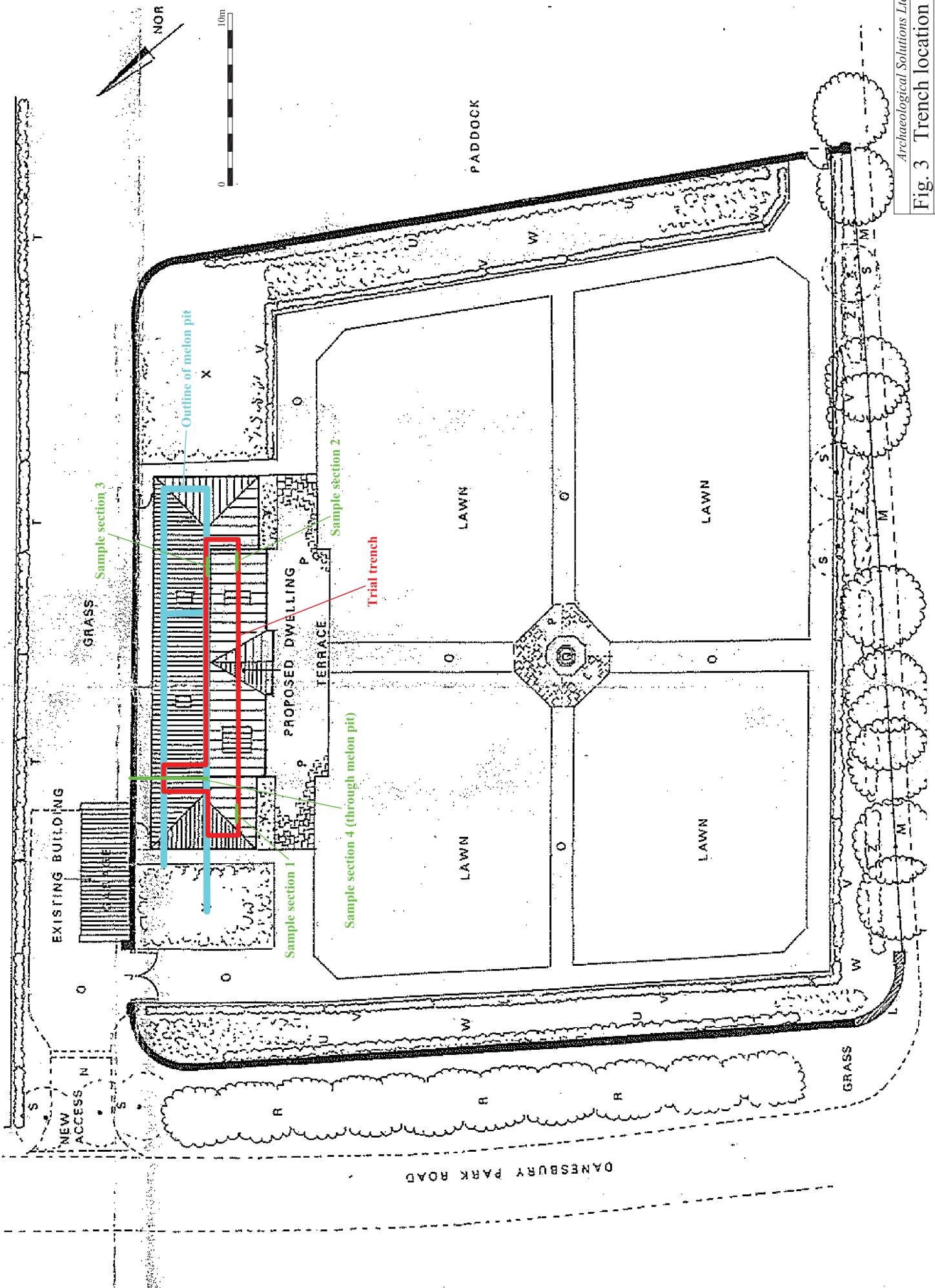
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3

