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**PROPOSED FUNCTION BARN, TEWIN BURY FARM, HERTFORD
ROAD, TEWIN, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

HER Request No 174/12

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NGR: TL 26450 14070	Report No: 4504
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1664
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4929
Signed:	Date: 24 February 2014 Revised: 12/12/2014

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 26450 14070; Figs. 1 & 2). The project was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new function barn.</i></p> <p><i>The site had potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 167 as set out on the EHDC Local Plan. The former Tewin Bury Farmhouse and farm buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries and are listed Grade II. A 1536 reference to the site calls it Tewyngbury, suggesting manorial status, and medieval pottery has been found on the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>07/01/2014</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?) <i>Y</i>
P. number		<i>4929</i>	Site code <i>AS 1664</i>
Type of project		<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording</i>	
Site status		<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No.167</i>	
Current land use		<i>Car park</i>	
Planned development		<i>New function barn</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i> <i>Tewin</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>AL6 0JB</i>	
Area of site			
NGR		<i>TL 26450 14070</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c. 23m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Tewinbury Hotel Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4504</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>February 2014 (Revised 12/12/2014)</i>	

PROPOSED FUNCTION BARN, TEWIN BURY FARM, HERTFORD ROAD, TEWIN, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 26450 14070). The project was commissioned by Mr Vaughan Williams in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new function barn.

The site had potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.167 as set out on the EHDC Local Plan. The former Tewin Bury Farmhouse and farm buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries and are listed Grade II. A 1536 reference to the site calls it Tewynbury, suggesting manorial status, and medieval pottery has been found on the site.

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 26450 14070; Figs. 1 & 2). The project was commissioned by MJ Cook Architects on behalf of Mr Vaughan Williams of Tewinbury Hotel Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new function barn (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/10/1200/FP).

1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 15/06/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/11/2010), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 2008) and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- to investigate and record any surviving archaeological remains within the footprint of the new function barn;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and

- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

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

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The Tewin Bury Farm lies c. 1km south-west of Tewin village and c.2km north-east of Welwyn Garden City centre (Fig. 1). It is situated on the northern side of River Mimram c. 200m north of A602 road (Hertford Road). The site comprises a former farm complex and includes a farm house and a range of barns, stables and outbuildings now serving as a hotel and function rooms.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies between 54.50 and 58m AOD on the northern side of River Mimram Valley with the land rising northwards. The solid geology of the area is chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey 1978). The chalk is overlain by alluvium whilst to the north and south is silt and gravel. Soils on the site are clayey soils of the Ludford association, described as deep well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally flinty and over gravel. To the immediate north of the site are soils of the Hornbeam 2

association, described as deep fine loam over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There is substantial evidence of long-term occupation in the Welwyn area. Bronze Age activity occurs within the area of modern Welwyn Garden City and a Bronze Age (HER 2103) axe was found in the vicinity of the site. The late Iron Age is represented by enclosures, settlements and high status 'chieftains' burials at Hertford and Welwyn. The closest record of that date is an enclosure at Nutfield, c. 550m west-south-west of the site (HER 21504). Further undated enclosures, trackways and ditches are known from the area to the north of the site and west of Tewin (HER 4466, 7680-7683). Roman activity is substantial in the area, in particular in Welwyn, although no remains of that period are known in the vicinity of the site.

4.2 The Anglo-Saxon evidence is sparse but name Tewin is derived from Old English Tiwinga: the people or followers of Tiw. This name represents a tribal or kin-grouping origin, indicating the antiquity of Tewin as an identifiable unit (Gover 1928). St Peter's church in Tewin is of 11th century origin. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Tewin may have been divided into two manors. A 1536 reference to the site calls it *Tewynbury*, suggesting manorial status, and medieval pottery has been found at the site. The latter was found during works to create car parks to the west of the former farm buildings (HER 11810). A possible medieval 'shifted' village (HER 1816) was located to the north-east in direction of Tewin. The Tewin Manor House may have stood to the north-east, at the site of later Muspetts Farm (HER 13625).

4.3 Tewinbury Farm is a Grade II listed 18th century and later farmstead, located possibly on an older site. The two-storey red brick farmhouse dates to the mid to late 18th century. The farmyard west of the house retains much of its original layout. The former farm complex also includes a red brick stable range more or less contemporary with the farmhouse, a timber-framed and weatherboarded 18th century barn and a symmetrical range of timber-framed and weatherboarded cowsheds (early 19th century). The farm is currently in use as a hotel with function rooms

4.4 A registered park at Tewin Water (HER 7342) is located c. 500m to the west, and it comprises the remains of an 18th century landscaped park. Several post-medieval buildings are in the area, in particular at Tewin and Tewin Water.

5 METHODOLOGY

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

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated pits for new barn foundation pads (Fig. 3). The pits measured 1.20 x 1.20m, 1.60 x 1.60m, 2.80 x 1.20m and 3.20 x 1.60m.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>Pit 1, facing south-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 54.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Gravel covering outdoor area of farm complex.
0.05 – 0.17m	L1001	Tarmac car park.
0.17 – 0.36m	L1002	Modern made ground. Light grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.36m+	L1003	Natural. Mid yellow, fairly loose, clayey silt with stone and flint gravel.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6)</i> <i>Pit 3, facing south-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 54.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Gravel. As above.
0.03 – 0.15m	L1001	Tarmac. As above.
0.15 – 0.29m	L1002	Modern made ground. As above.
0.29 – 0.54m	L1004	Made ground. Light grey, compact, clayey silt with moderate CBM fragments.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. Silt with gravel. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8)</i> <i>Pit 8, facing south-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 54.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Gravel. As above.
0.02 – 0.13m	L1001	Tarmac. As above.
0.13 – 0.26m	L1004	Made ground. As above.
0.26m+	L1003	Natural silt with gravel. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 8)</i> <i>Pit 15, facing south-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 54.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Gravel. As above.
0.03 – 0.14m	L1001	Tarmac. As above.
0.14 – 0.28m	L1004	Made ground. As above.
0.28m+	L1003	Natural silt with gravel. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 14)</i>		
<i>Pit 18, facing west-south-west</i>		
<i>0.00 = 54.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Gravel. As above.
0.03 – 0.14m	L1001	Tarmac. As above.
0.14 – 0.25m	L1005	Made ground. Light brown, friable, sandy silt with gravel.
0.25 – 0.29m	L1006	Light red, friable, clayey silt with crushed CBM fragments.
0.29 – 0.37m	L1007	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt.
0.37 – 0.64m	L1008	Made ground Light to mid grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments.
0.64m+	L1003	Natural. Silt with gravel. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were identified.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by modern tarmac with gravel (0.12 – 0.15m thick in total). Below were deposits of modern made ground (0.20 – 0.40m thick).

8.2 The natural geology, L1003, was present at 0.25 – 0.65m below existing ground level and comprised a mid yellow, fairly loose, clayey silt with stone and flint gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 167 as set out on the EHDC Local Plan. The former Tewin Bury Farmhouse and farm buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries and are listed Grade II. A 1536 reference to the site calls it Tewyngbury, suggesting manorial status, and quantities of medieval pottery have been reported on the site.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except the modern truncation likely related to the construction of the car park and earlier light building which stood on the site. These modern groundworks may have removed archaeological remains, if present.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Vaughan Williams of Tewinbury Hotel Ltd for funding the project, and Mr Mike Cook for commissioning the project and for his assistance.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

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

HER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon (to 1066 AD)</i>		
2103	TL 27 14	Bronze axe (findspot).
2154	TL 257 138	A late Iron Age enclosure visible as a cropmark on a vertical air photograph, at Nutfield, Welwyn Garden City. A trial trench found a ditch containing coarse pottery, burnt clay and charcoal. With the help of a resistivity survey another trench revealed a less well-defined depression in the gravel. Additional survey work located this feature just outside the cropmark of the enclosure ditch; the contents of the feature were similar to those examined in the first trench. The site is now within a golf course. There are no visible remains of the enclosure.
<i>Medieval (1066 – 1500 AD)</i>		
1816	TL 268 142	Possible medieval settlement. 'Village centred around NGR, but this assumes nucleated medieval settlement adjacent to the church; there is no reason to do so. The layout looks more like an emparkment, with any existing settlement pushed outside the new park to the gates. In Domesday Book the manor of 'Theunge' & 'Tewinge' had only 8 households.
4358	TL 2682 1426	St Peter's Church in Tewin. With 11th century nave and chancel. In the 14th century the chancel was lengthened, the south aisle was built and clerestorey windows added. In the 15th century the roof was renewed and aisle roof raised. Tower is late 15th century and south porch 16th century. The south porch is timber-framed. In a prominent position in the churchyard is the War Memorial, a Listed structure. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker, it was erected in front of the church in 1920.
13625	TL 26900 14270	Approx. site of Tewin House. 'Claims that (Tewin Water House) is the original medieval manor house of Tewin are unattributed, and unlikely in the light of the existence of a purported manor house which lay to the east of the church. This was demolished by Earl Cowper in 1804. The proximity of this building to the medieval church makes it more likely to have been the main manor house'. Tewin House was purchased by Thomas Mountford who died in 1632, and whose son Dr John Mountford built a 'fair House near the Church'. In 1715 it was purchased by General Joseph Sabine, who, between 1716 and 1718, built what may have been a completely new house. The 5th Earl Cowper pulled the house down in 1807. The site east of the church is uncertain (and the NGR arbitrary), although <4> says it 'can still be recognised by a set of humps and bumps in the field alongside the church drive', with a reference to. See also Tewinbury [11810], a name implying manorial status; this is SW of the church
<i>Post-medieval (1501 – 1900 AD)</i>		
6340	TL 27146 13730	Mill House and site of Tewin watermill, Archers Green Lane, Tewin. Site of a water mill which was demolished in the 1970s, and is now occupied by a fish farm. It is on the 1880

		OS map as Tewin Mill, grinding corn. The mill house survives, but is not a Listed Building. The manor of Tewin had a watermill in 1086, recorded in Domesday Book, and this may be the site.
7342	TL 2563 1469	<p>18th century park, Tewin Water. Remains of late 18C landscaped park of c.30ha. Has been affected by 20C institutional development. Designed by Humphry Repton, part of his scheme for landscaping Earl Cowper's four estates along the Mimram valley 'to form a single unity of woods and lawns'. The River Mimram was dammed below the house to create the present lake, and woodland was planted on the northern shore. The walled kitchen garden was also laid out at this time. The park survives in general outline although altered in the 1930s.</p> <p>NGR = approximate centre of designated area.</p> <p>In the early 18th century, when the house [13623] belonged to James Fleet, Salmon noted that 'the River... runs thro' the Gardens'. Repton's plans of the grounds before his transformation show a walled enclosure around the house but no other garden features. Most of Repton's plans were carried out, including a kitchen garden, a forcing garden, and landscaping around the perimeter, lawns, paths, and avenues of trees. Some of these avenues, of beech and elm, were already present. Repton also widened the river and created islands in it, to make it look like a natural stream 'rather than appear an artificial canal'. Later 19C additions included a great variety of trees and plants, a bog garden and a waterfall. In the earlier 20C Alfred Beit employed 38 gardeners, and pineapples were grown in a tropical house. The farmer who bought the estate in 1946 planted brussels sprouts on the lawns and felled much of the woodland. The estate was broken up in 1950 when the house became a school in 12 acres; in 1954 the remaining land was sold and the woods felled, including the beech rides. Since then a new road has been built close to the river and the house, the river has silted up and the weirs left to decay.</p>
11810	TL 2657 1407	<p>Tewinbury Farm. 18th century and later farmstead with some model elements; possibly on an older site. The two-storey red brick farmhouse dates to the mid to late 18C; it was altered and re-roofed with slate in the 19C and extended c.1900; at one end and set slightly back is a dairy, partly weatherboarded, with a plank door. The farmyard west of the house retains much of its layout. To the SW is a red brick stable range more or less contemporary with the farmhouse, one storey and loft, with a weatherboarded section with slate roof. Further west is a timber-framed and weatherboarded 18C barn with tiled roof; this building has a rear wheelhouse extending over the river Mimram (the wheel has gone, but part of the gearing survives). On the north side of the farmyard is a symmetrical range of timber-framed and weatherboarded cowsheds, either side of a red brick granary; this range dates to the the early 19C.</p> <p>Recorded in 1536 as Tewyngbury, the name may imply that this was the medieval manorial site, and medieval pottery has been reported. On the farmhouse is annotated 'on site of Mansion'. See also [13625], although the latter was not demolished until 1804.</p>
11811	TL 2684 1447	The Old Rectory, Churchfield Road, Tewin. 18th century rectory with older wing. The oldest part of the house is a timber-framed late 16th-17th century cross range. To this was

		added in the early 18th century a five-bay main range of red brick for the Rev C Proby. This is five bays, two storeys and attics, with the central entrance bay projecting slightly and with a panelled door, traceried fanlight, and Doric pilastered doorcase under a bracketed pediment. Above is a stone parapet, and three dormer windows; on the front is also a Sun Fire Insurance marker. The original range has a large 17th century chimney stack. Inside is 17th and 18th century panelling, but this probably came from Tewin House when it was demolished in 1807.
11812	TL 2686 1444	Post-medieval timber stable, Churchfield Road, Tewin. Late 17th-18th century stable with hayloft over. Stables and hayloft now used as a workshop and for storage.
12482	TL 2671 1487	Margery Green, Tewin. Registered common land. The rights of way to Margery Green include a bridleway and a byway; the modern lane leads only to the Green. The 1881 OS map shows the lane with a slight widening, named Margery Green, before turning at right angles into the track to the NE. This widening lay between two areas of woodland. East of the road lay Margery Wood; west of it was Workhouse Wood. By 1898 both areas of woodland were named Margery Wood. The trees gradually encroached upon the lane, and since the woodland was cleared later in the 20th century these trees on the common land are the only survivors. Margery Wood is recorded on the c.1840 tithe map. The Green may once have been one of the many small dispersed settlements called ends or greens in the county; both the 1766 map and the 1822 map suggest that there were still houses here into the early 19th century.
12494	TL 26830 14445	Common, Churchfield Road, Tewin. Registered common land, three parts.
13623	TL 25619 14537	Tewin Water House, Tewin. Late 18th century house incorporating earlier elements, and enlarged 1892-1902. 'The present house undoubtedly conceals traces of a much older building'. It is first called Tewin Water House in 1689, but a will of 1610 describes a house called Waterside which may be the same property. Despite, this does not appear to have been the site of the medieval manor house; see [11810, 13625]. Tewin Water House was 'beautified' by James Fleet after he acquired the manor of Tewin c.1714; Salmon described it as 'a most agreeable summer seat there, by the River, which runs thro' the Gardens'. Fleet's widow 'survived kidnapping and 20 years of confinement in Ireland, returned to Tewin Water and died, aged 98, in 1789'. The estate then reverted to the 3rd Earl Cowper, who is 'said to have pulled the old house down and built another', a three-storey seven bay house with further bays projecting at each end. In the 1790s Humphry Repton was called in by the earl to transform the grounds [7342]. In 1797 the earl gave the house to Henry Cowper, who employed John Thomas Groves, a protege of Sir John Soane, to rebuild it again. It is Groves' only surviving house. The style is Greek Revival, two storeys and attics, H plan in stuccoed brick with shallow slate roofs. Repton recorded, however, that 'tho it may almost be deemed an entire new building, yet he was confined by the old house to the present level of his floors', and discusses the surviving elements of the earlier building. These include part of a 17C chimney stack and other early pointers. In 1892 the house was altered and repaired by the earl of Limerick. It then became the country

		home of Alfred Beit, 'diamond millionaire and partner of Cecil Rhodes, who died there in 1906'. Both Limerick (1892) and Beit (1902) enlarged the house and changed the interior. On the departure of the Beit family in 1946 a local farmer acquired the estate, wrecking the grounds. In 1950 the house was compulsorily purchased and became a school for the deaf, with new buildings added in the 1960s and 1970s. The Listing includes the coach house, with iron columns.
13624	TL 25711 14668	Site of icehouse, Tewin Water, Tewin. The icehouse is shown on the 1898 OS map, although it does not appear on the first edition
15404	TL 27209 13462	Warrengate Farm, Hertford Road, Archers Green, Tewin. Post-medieval farmstead. The farmhouse at Warrengate Farm dates to c.1700-20, two storeys and attic in red brick with steep-pitched tiled roof, central door in hooded doorcase, and gabled dormers. At the rear is a later 18th century single-storey and attic kitchen wing; the rear bay was used as the stable, with a loft door. Only 20m to the SW is a 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn on a brick base, with steep-pitched slate roof, and gabled midstrey with double doors, and flanking lean-tos. The date of the barn implies that the farmhouse either replaced an earlier building, or is earlier than its external appearance suggests. 1880 OS map shows the 19th century layout of the farmstead, with a pump in the yard. The layout has not altered since, although additions have been made. The 1880 map also shows the surrounding gravel pits. An application in 2000 to convert the farm buildings to housing describes them as two probably early to mid 18th century barns with a Victorian brick stable, all redundant since the farm gave up livestock in the later 1980s. The South Barn was then in poor condition, and the front of the brick stable had been replaced with concrete blocks.
17794	TL 27177 14647	Cowper Endowed School, 10-11 Lower Green, Tewin. 1839 schoolroom and master's house, converted into two domestic houses in the 20th century. Nos.10 and 11 Lower Green were built in 1839 as the Cowper Endowed School, with money bequeathed by H Cowper in 1838. In yellow stock brick with white brick dressings, this has an H plan and includes a schoolroom and master's house. No.10 was the single-storey school room; no.11 was the master's house, which has an attic over the main floor. Both have broad gabled fronts towards the road, with hexagon and diamond patterned panes in the windows. Conversion to two domestic properties in the 20th century included new roofs and extensions, and a linking range. This followed the construction of the new Tewin Cowper CE Primary School 130m to the SE. The school is shown on the 1881 map as 'School (Boys & Girls)', at the SW corner of the green. The schoolroom was the larger part of the building, with divided playground at the rear and outhouse (presumably the privies) at the south end of the yard. West of the master's house was a garden.
18297	TL 2666 1458	Site of the 19 th century allotments. The roughly triangular area bounded by Churchfield Road, the lane to Margery Green, and a public footpath is shown on the 1881 OS map as 'Allotment Gardens'; was this Church Field itself? By 1898 the allotments had gone, the only surviving element being the straight pathway across them. By 1923 Churchfield Cottages had been built in the SE corner near the road, with other

		cottages alongside. The area north of the path was divided into compartments and labelled Poultry Farm; a large H-plan building marked Laundry had appeared at the western end. Since then the laundry has been divided into two houses and other houses fill the poultry farm compartments, but the boundaries of the allotments survive.
18298	TL 26973 14486	Muspatts Farm, Churchfield Road, Tewin. Small post-medieval farm compound, enlarged in the 20th century. Muspatts Farm is shown, but not named, on the 1881 OS map as little more than a field barn, with two forward extensions lining three sides of a walled or fenced yard. The compact rectangular shape suggests a 19th century building. It stood within pasture, with scattered trees, and a sand pit to the north. The 1898 map shows a well within a small compartment newly attached outside the NW corner. No change is apparent on the 1923 map. Later in the 20th century the yard was infilled and a large new complex added to the NE, but the roof of the 19th century building is still visible.
<i>Date unknown</i>		
4466	TL 258 143	Cropmarks of two trackways, both defined by two ditches, and a linear ditch.
7680	TL 26095 14320	Cropmarks of a discontinuous linear ditch, approx. 140m long.
7681	TL 26252 14344	Cropmarks of a large polygonal enclosure approx. 1.6ha in size, and approx. centred at the given NGR. Has internal features including a circular enclosure approx. 35m in diameter.
7682	TL 26293 14397	Linear bank, approx. 300m long and approx. centred at the given NGR, showing as a discontinuous cropmark immediately north of enclosure [7681].
7683	TL 26418 14439	Cropmarks of a linear ditch approx. 120m long. Also, two small maculae 50m to the north-east of the ditch.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	9
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	22

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Tewin
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/10/1200/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Tewinbury Hotel Ltd
Nature of application:	Function barn
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated c. 50m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 26450 14070
Site Code:	AS 1664
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	07/01/2014
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire).</p> <p>The site had a potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: February 2014 (Revised 12/12/2014)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-east.



DP 2. The site. Looking south-west.



DP 3. Northern row of foundation pits. Looking east-north-east.



DP 4. Northern row of pits, Pit 1. Sample section 1. Looking north-north-west.



DP 5. Northern row of the pits, Pit 3. Looking east.



DP 6. Pit 3, sample section 2. Looking north-north-west.



DP 7. Northern row of the pits, Pit 7. Looking north-east.



DP 8. Northern row of the pits, Pit 8. Sample section 3. Looking east-north-east.



DP 9. Southern row of the pits. Looking east-north-east.



DP 10. Southern row of the pits, Pit 14. Looking east-north-east.



DP 11. Southern row of the pits, Pit 15. Looking south-south-west.



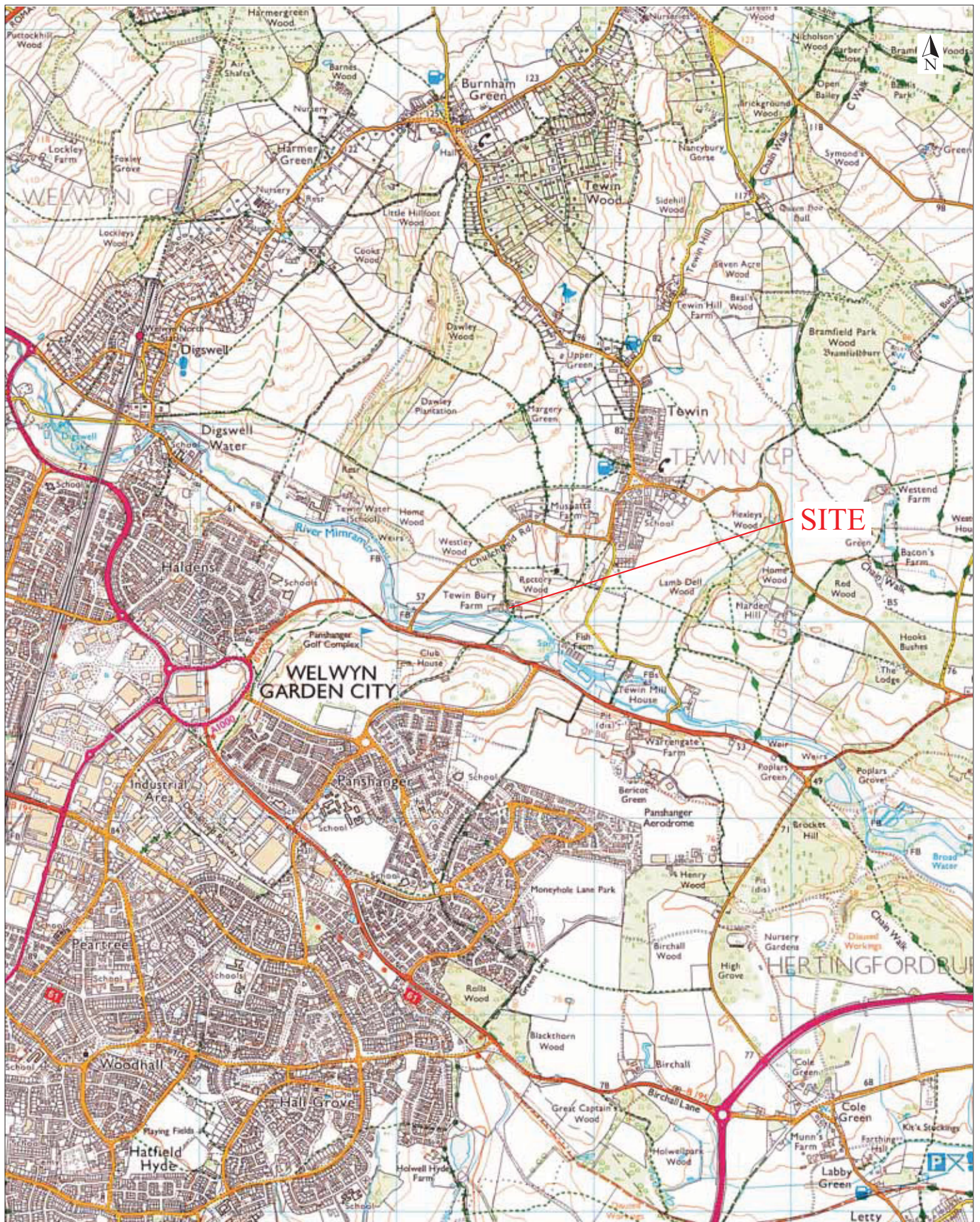
DP 12. Pit 15. Sample section 4. Looking north-north-west.



DP 13. Southern row of the pits, Pit 18.
Looking east.

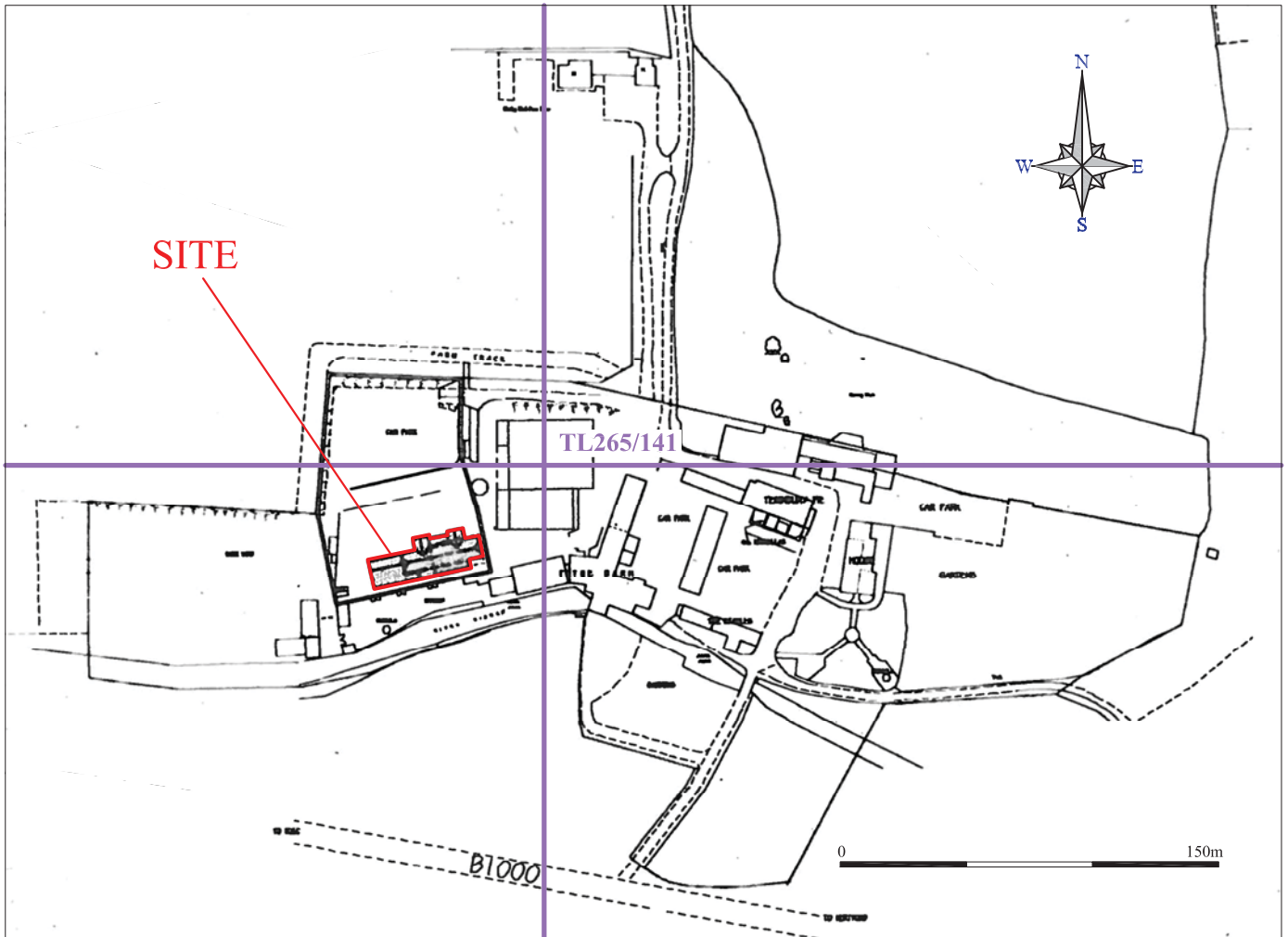


DP 14. Southern row of the pits, Pit 18.
Sample section 5. Looking north-north-west.

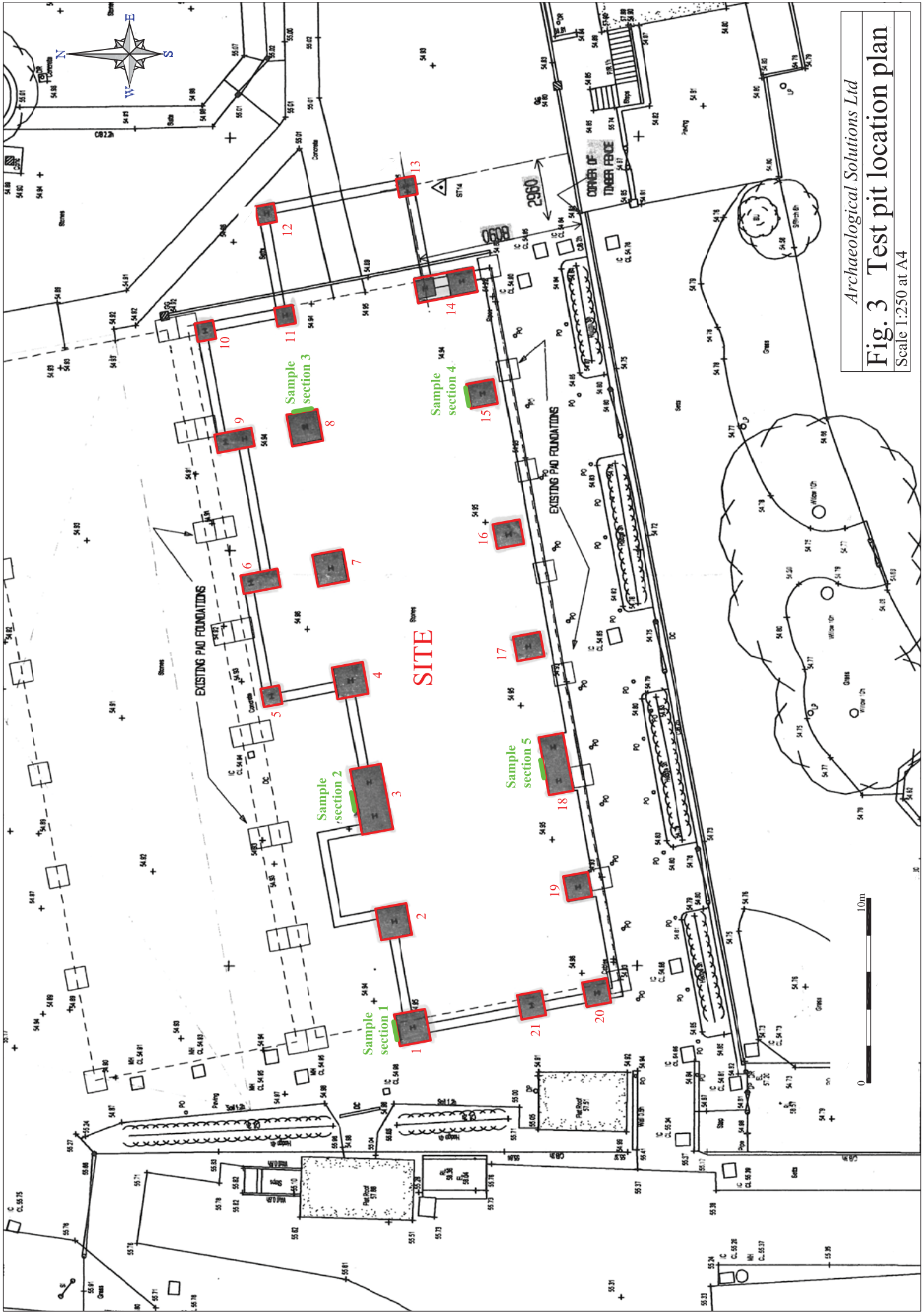


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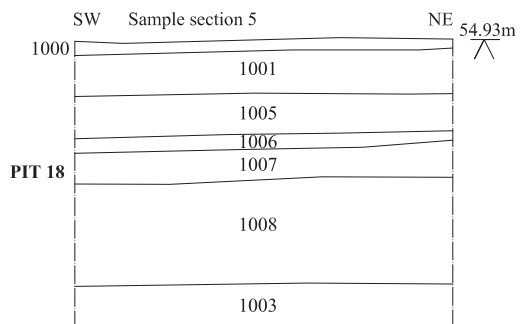
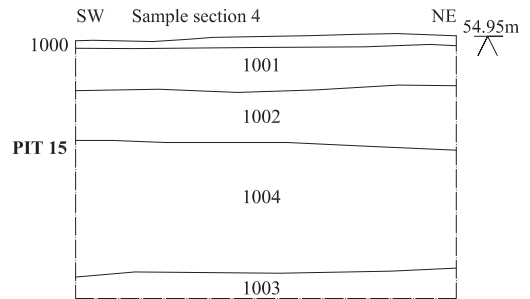
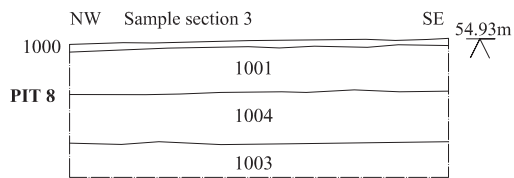
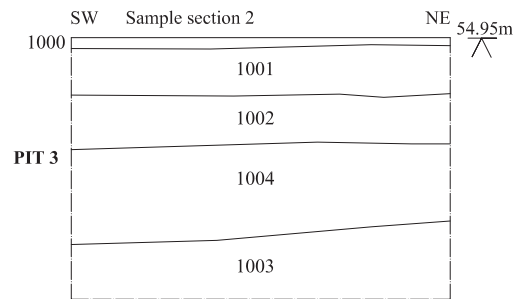
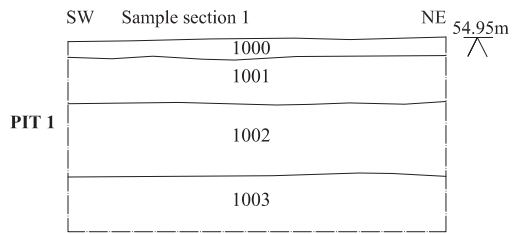
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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



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Fig. 3 Test pit location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:250 at A4