
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND REAR OF THE GRANGE,
3 CODICOTE ROAD,
WELWYN, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 23106 16333	Report No. 3470
District: Welwyn Hatfield	Site Code: AS 1272
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3580
Signed:	Date: Jan 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land Rear of The Grange, 3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of The Grange, No.3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by A. E. Bullock Limited, and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new two-bedroom dwelling.</i>			
<i>The site is situated in the centre of historic town of Welwyn to the immediate north of St Mary's church. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 7, which notes evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Welwyn, and that Welwyn was a medieval settlement.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed a Roman brick fragment (from L1007) and a Roman tile fragment (from L1005).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>26th January 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3580</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1272</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 7</i>		
Current land use	<i>Rear garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>A new two-bedroom dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Layer</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Roman brick fragment and Roman tile fragment</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Welwyn Hatfield</i>	<i>Welwyn</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL6 9LY</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 23106 16333</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>68m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>A.E. Bullock Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land Rear of The Grange, 3Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3470</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2010</i>		

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of The Grange, No.3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by A. E. Bullock Limited, and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new two-bedroom dwelling.

The site is situated in the centre of historic town of Welwyn to the immediate north of St Mary's church. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 7, which notes evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Welwyn, and that Welwyn was a medieval settlement.

In the event the evaluation revealed a Roman brick fragment (from L1007) and a Roman tile fragment (from L1005).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of The Grange, No. 3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by A. E. Bullock Limited and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new two-bedroom dwelling. The initial application had been refused (Welwyn Hatfield District Council Planning Ref. N6/2009/1158/FP). The evaluation was a part of a series of archaeological investigations comprising historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be conducted during the next stages of the proposed development (Planning Refs. N6/2009/1160LB and N6/2009/1159/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 31/07/2009) and specification prepared by AS (dated 18/08/2009). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA; formerly Institute of Field Archaeologists) *Code of Conduct Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (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 late prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval use of the site. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is 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. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Welwyn is a village lying in the heart of Hertfordshire, straddling the river Mimram. The High Street crosses the river and extends north to St Mary's Church where Codicote Road continues to the north. The village is now encircled by modern roads including the A1(M) to the east. Other villages in the area include Oaklands and Digswell, while Welwyn Garden City dominates the area to the south-east.

2.2 The Grange is situated on the eastern side of Codicote Road, which runs northwards from the High Street in the centre of the village. St. Mary's church lies a short distance to the south, and otherwise the surrounding landscape is occupied residential and commercial properties that form the northern margins of the centre of Welwyn.

2.3 The proposed development lies adjacent to outbuildings to the rear of The Grange, 3 Codicote Road and to undeveloped land adjacent to the east. The Grange, including the L-shape rear extension (the outbuildings) is a Grade II listed building of 18th to 19th century date, with suspected earlier components (IoE No: 158574; HER 13406). The site also lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 7, identified on the Welwyn Hatfield Local Plan,

and encompassing the extent of a substantial Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Welwyn, and the subsequent area of the medieval settlement.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The settlement at Welwyn is located on glacial river gravels at approximately 67 m AOD. The site lies at c.68m AOD on the eastern side of the river Mimram, which is situated c.100m to the west, with the river valley rising at a moderate gradient to the east. 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. Soils of the area are predominantly of the Hornbeam 2 Association, consisting of a plateau drift of deep fine loamy over clayey soils, though the village core also features Marlow Association soil, which is well-drained. Traditionally these have supported deciduous woodland and permanent grassland, with some cereals (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983), and although the area now has a suburban village character, much woodland and grassland remains intact around the residential areas.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric (to c. 100 BC)

4.1.1 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, 2), including a flint hand axe c.200m to the south (HER 10392) and a group of struck flint including two axes and debitage c.250m to the south (HER 2782). There is little other evidence for any prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the site with scattered Bronze Age finds recorded in the Digswell area c.2km to the east and all other prehistoric periods poorly represented in the Welwyn area (Thompson 2002, 2-3).

4.2 Late Iron Age and Roman (100 BC – AD 410)

4.2.1 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.2km to the south, while a higher status settlement may also have been located at Welches Farm c.3km to the north-east (Thompson 2002, 3). However Late Iron Age cremations found c.350m to the south (HER 1790 & 1791) suggest that Welwyn may have been of greater importance than the settlement evidence has so far revealed.

4.2.2 Welwyn emerges as a distinct settlement shortly after the Roman Conquest in AD43, centred on the crossing of the river Mimram by the new Roman road linking Verulamium (St. Albans) to Braughing and Colchester (Viatores route 21A). The Roman road runs on an approximately south-west to north-east route, passing c.100m to the south. The well-preserved metalled surfaces of the road have previously been exposed during archaeological investigations c.200m to the south-west (HER 9604 & 9605).

4.2.3 Roman Welwyn comprised of a small and compact settlement centred on this road, largely on the western side of the river Mimram. The settlement was probably an estate village serving the villa at Lockleys/Dicket Mead that was particularly prosperous due to its location on the highway (Thompson 2002, 3). Based on the current evidence for occupation (HER 1556, 1693, 1787, 6087, 6181, 6418, 6501 and 11407) the extent of the settlement has been defined (Thompson 2002: Fig.2). The site is just beyond the north-eastern corner of this proposed extent, on a narrow strip of land between the proposed area of occupation and a large cemetery situated to the north-east of the settlement (see below). During the laying of a new lawn to the rear of the Grange in the 1900s quantities of Roman CBM, flint and mortar, possibly associated with a building were recovered (HER 1555) although it remains unclear whether this material was associated with a structure on the site associated with either the settlement or cemetery, or was material redistributed from a structure within the proposed extent of the settlement or cemetery. The residential area of the settlement on the eastern bank of the river Mimram, including the site is as yet unclear and may be redefined by new evidence (Thompson 2002, 6).

4.2.4 Cemeteries of unknown extent are located on School Lane and Prospect Place in Welwyn, but it is the large scale of the 'Welwyn Grange' cemetery (HER1554, 6185, 6522 and 9615), adjacent to the east of the site that has raised questions about the status and scale of Roman settlement at Welwyn. Burials from this cemetery have been discovered since c.1890 and have continued to be recorded by the most recent projects in the 1990s. The early excavations by various occupants of the Grange did not properly record the burial groups they discovered, therefore it is speculated that the cemetery held hundreds, possibly thousands of graves (Andrews 1905, 30; Mayes 1908-9; Kindersley 1922; Westell 1930; Holmes 1951; Rook 1973). In addition to the graves, a mausoleum has also been recorded in the grounds of the cemetery (Rook *et al* 1984; McDonald 1995), and it has been speculated that the building materials found to the rear of the Grange (HER 1555) may have belonged to a crematorium serving the cemetery, although no ash or charcoal was recorded to support this theory. Similarly to the settlement, the full extent of the cemetery is unknown and although limits have been proposed (Thompson 2002: Fig.2), it would not be unexpected if more graves were discovered in the close vicinity.

4.3 *Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410 – 1500)*

4.3.1 Following the collapse of Roman rule, the settlement at Welwyn fell into serious decline, eventually re-emerging in the historical record in AD947 when Æðelgifu bequeathed food rents and cattle from Munden to the minster at 'Welingum' demonstrating that an important church existed at the settlement from at least the later Anglo-Saxon period (Gelling 1979, 85). The name Welwyn is probably derived from the Old English *welig* 'at the willows' (Gover *et al* 1938, 144). Evidence for Anglo-Saxon Welwyn in the archaeological record is scarce but includes burials in St. Mary's churchyard, which was once much larger and encompassed the area of the electricity substation and The

Grange to the north of the existing churchyard (HER 10902). These burials have yielded radio-carbon dates averaging AD670, and with an absence of grave goods are presumed to be Christian. Therefore the location of potential Anglo-Saxon church is presumed to be in the vicinity, probably on the northern side of the 13th century church (HER 4327). It is possible that the church tower which fell down in 1663 was a remnant of an earlier building, as it apparently stood on the north side of the medieval chancel, an odd position (Thompson 2002, 7). The site is just to the north of the potential location the Anglo-Saxon church, but well within the proposed extent of the Anglo-Saxon churchyard (Thompson 2002: Fig.4). Further archaeological evidence for the importance or prosperity of Anglo-Saxon Welwyn is a coin hoard deposited in c.AD978 recorded c.120m to the south (HER 2843), while a further Anglo-Saxon penny of Edward the Confessor was recorded c.350m to the south (HER 4165).

4.3.2 By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Welwyn had developed into a small 'village' with no less than 42 households (HER 2633; Thompson 2002, 7). These households were probably scattered amongst four estates, including the manor of Welwyn Rectory (HER 10855) c.200m to the south, which may have held any of the land forming the Grange that was not part of St. Mary's church or churchyard (HER 4327 and 10902). The medieval village of Welwyn developed along the High Street, the western side of Codicote Road and the southern side of Church Street, always to the south of the modern site. The village probably derived some prosperity from its location on the Great North Road and included a forge (HER 10860) and watermill (HER 7040), while further medieval building materials have been recorded c.300m to the south-east (HER 1792). Inns are attested from the 14th century, though there is no mention of a local market, and so the settlement remained modest.

4.4 *Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – present)*

4.4.1 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 the number of inns and coaching houses in the vicinity (HER 10831, 10841, 10844, 10845, 10857 and 10858). 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, however the areas bordering Codicote Road (to the north of the church) remained largely undeveloped land to the north of the village, with the exception of Guessens, 6 Codicote Road (HER 10826), a 17th century house built on the site of a medieval farm.

4.4.2 As the Welwyn Turnpike Trust improved the roads in the 18th century, the rector of Welwyn, Dr. Young attempted to turn Welwyn into a fashionable spa town. By the time of his death in 1765, his enterprise had failed leaving Welwyn as a settlement with a few interesting buildings such as the Assembly Rooms (HER 10848) but still a village. Coinciding with this period, but not connected with Dr. Young's enterprise, the Grange had been constructed by 1710. A map of Chamberlayn's Farm dating to 1710 apparently depicts the house (Ballin 1978, 28-9) and the building is Listed as a three storey 18th

century building with early 19th century additions. However the date of the earliest construction on the site remains unclear and elements of the building may be of Tudor or 17th century date. Similarly, it is unclear whether any of the L-shape rear extension outbuildings were part of or associated with the original structure, or whether they were subsequently added to or joined together.

4.4.3 The first half of the 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, but the village did not expand beyond its existing boundaries and The Grange remained on the north-western extent of the settled area (Thompson 2002, Fig.7). Deeds for the Grange dating from 1870-1905 are held by Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (Ref: D/EB987/T11). 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 railway which had arrived in 1850, and then by the creation of Welwyn Garden City by Louis de Soissons in the 1920s.

4.5 *Cartographic Sources*

4.5.1 Ballin (1978, 28-9) states that the Grange is depicted on a map of Chamberlayn's Farm dating to 1710, however a copy of this map is not held by the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies for consultation.

4.5.2 Both the 1766 Dury and Andrews map (Fig.4) and the 1822 Bryant map (Fig.5) depict the site, but in barely legible detail. On both maps the site appears to contain a building set back from the road in an enclosed garden of not insignificant size.

4.5.3 The 1837 Tithe map (Fig.6) and award is the first cartographic source to depict the Grange in detail. The Tithe Award reveals the plot 155 comprises the Grange, owned by John Pardoe and occupied by Augusta Gray, who also owns and occupies the Spinney (No.156) and Pasture Field (No.157) to the north which are part of the modern site. The plan of the range of buildings that comprise the Grange in 1837 is in stark contrast to that on all subsequent sources, yet there is no reason to question its accuracy. The main component of the Grange appears to be a U-shaped building with two abutting, elongate outbuildings to the east, a single elongate outbuilding to the south and a smaller rectangular building to the west, closest to Codicote Road. The smallest building, close to the road, is on the site of the modern house and may have comprised the residential building of the Grange here, but this cannot be confirmed. The U-shaped range and two abutting, elongated outbuilding are all at least partially on the plan of the L-shape extension to the rear of the modern house and may form components of the extant structure.

4.5.4 The 1st edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.7) depicts the Grange with a plan closely comparable to that which remains today. A large house fronts on to Codicote Road with a L-shape extension to its rear. The previous building close to Codicote Road is under the footprint of the house and there

is no indication whether it forms part of the new building or was demolished. The outbuilding previously depicted to the south has been completely demolished. The plan of the L-shape extension indicates that it may contain the northern-wing and the cross-wing of the U-shaped building on the Tithe map, as well as the two abutting, elongated outbuildings. The 1881 Ordnance Survey map also depicts a substantial level of planning and landscaping of the gardens to north, east and south of the buildings. Entries in Kelly's Directory (1862; 1870; 1882; 1890) reveal that the Grange passed through several occupants in the latter half on the 19th century: by 1862 the occupancy had passed to John Thomas Abdy, by 1882 to Col. Edmund Smythe, and by 1890 to Capt. Alexander Hastings.

4.5.5 The 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.8) depicts the Grange as unchanged from the 1881 map. However entries in Kelly's Directory (1902; 1912) reveal that the occupiers of the property continued to change: by 1902 to Col. Charles Robert Prideaux-Brune, and by 1912 to Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith.

4.5.6 The ever changing ownership of the Grange provides further evidence in the form of Sales Particulars dating to 1919. These include a map based on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.9) which depicts the buildings as unchanged, but for sale with a significant area of land to the north (Lot 39). Specifically in relation to the area the Sales Particulars provide a description of the outbuildings which : 'include brick and tiled range of Three-Stall Stable, Two Loose Boxes, Harness Room, Groom's Room, Coal House, Knife Room, Apple Room and Laundries. Timber built and tiled double Coach House and Barn. Two Pigstyes.' Kelly's Directory (1922) records that by 1922 the Grange was occupied by Major Guy Molesworth Kindersley.

4.5.7 The 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.10) and 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.11) depict the buildings of the Grange as unchanged, but do depict all boundaries except the northern edge of the modern property as established.

4.5.8 The 1972 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.12) depicts significant alterations to the main building and the rear extension of the Grange. The northern end of the main building, where the L-shape extension joins the house, has been shortened and re-modelled. The southern end of the L-shape extension has also been shortened by demolishing the terminal outbuilding of the range, possibly one of the abutting, elongate outbuildings depicted on the 1837 Tithe map (and also the location of the proposed new two bedroom dwelling on the site). The 1972 Ordnance Survey map also depicts the establishment of Grange Hill and St. Mary's Close, and therefore the northern boundary of the modern Grange.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° 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 dwelling. It measured 10 x 1.60m.

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 3 – 6

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5): N end, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 68.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. Brown / dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.21 – 0.32m	L1001	Mid grey and reddish grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.32 – 0.40m	L1002	Blackish grey, friable, sandy silt with ash.
0.40 – 0.47m	L1003	Blackish dark grey, friable, sandy silt with charcoal.
0.47 – 0.52m	L1004	Mid yellow, compact, sand with gravel.
0.52 – 0.60m	L1005	Mid grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.60 – 0.75m	L1006	White, friable, chalk.
0.75 – 1.00m	L1007	Grey brown, compact, clayey silt.
1.00 – 1.40m	L1008	?Alluvium. Dark yellow, friable, clayey silt.
1.40m +	L1009	Natural light to mid yellow, loose, gravel with sand.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6): S end, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 38.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19 – 0.26m	L1001	As above.
0.26 – 0.30m	L1010	Mid to dark yellow, compact, sand with gravel.
0.30 – 0.46m	L1003	As above.
0.46 – 0.51m	L1004	As above.
0.51 – 0.66m	L1005	As above.
0.66 – 0.85m	L1006	As above.
0.85 – 1.00m	L1007	As above.
1.00 – 1.18m	L1011	Dark grey, friable, clayey silt with gravel and CBM.
1.18 – 1.45m	L1008	?Alluvium. As above.
1.45m +	L1009	Natural gravel. As above.

Description of results:

At the northern end of the trench a large fragment (0.16+ x 0.12+ x 0.038m; 885g) of Roman brick was recovered from L1007, a grey brown clayey silt. L1011 contained very small unrecognisable CBM fragments. The fragment of

Roman brick probably derived from a *bessalis* type brick (used to form hypocaust *pilae* or as courses in walls) (CBM Report below).

A Roman tile fragment (89g) and fragments of post-medieval roof tiles were recovered from L1005.

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 deposits were commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000 (0.18-0.25m thick). The latter comprised a brownish dark grey, soft sandy silt. The deposits below the topsoil were probably related to former buildings. L1002 and L1003 contained ash and charcoal, and L1004 and L1010 were likely yard surfaces.

8.2 Overlying the natural, L1008 was an alluvium consisting of a dark yellow, friable, clayey silt (c. 0.40m thick). The natural, L1009, present at 1.40 – 1.50m below the present ground level, was a light to mid yellow, loose, gravel with sand.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval remains. These have been recorded locally associated with the so-called Roman Welwyn complex and with the church and graveyard.

9.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the site, in the event no archaeological features were revealed.

9.3 Layer L1007 contained a Roman brick fragment, and L1005 contained a Roman tile fragment. Roman masonry remains are widely known from the area and Roman construction materials were commonly re-used in later developments. Layer L1011 present below L1007 in southern part of the trench also contained small unrecognizable fragments of building materials.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
2782	TL 232 161 (point)	Prehistoric Flints, Near The Mill, Welwyn. Two handaxes, one retouched flake, ten flakes and one miscellaneous flint, from various locations near the mill. These come from various places, presumably along the riverbank. See also [10392].
10392	TL 2317 1615 (point)	Flint Handaxe, 23 Mill Lane, Welwyn. Palaeolithic hand axe from garden of 23 Mill Lane (The Old Rectory). See also [2782].
Roman		
1554	TL 2310 1641 (point)	Romano-British Cemetery, The Grange, Welwyn. A large cremation cemetery, excavated piecemeal over many years and now presumed destroyed by roadworks and building. By 1900 'a good deal of Roman pottery' had been found on the rising ground NW of the church (one of these pots may be a face-urn in Cambridge. This was c1890, when the slope in the grounds of The Grange was terraced and a tennis court constructed. From 1908 to c1939 various owners of The Grange discovered hundreds of vessels on the slope, terraced for tennis courts and the garden. Few burial groups were recorded; the vessels went to Hertford, Verulamium, Letchworth, and Stevenage Museums, and Welwyn School. Another 400, representing nearly 100 burial groups, were excavated in 1967 when a cutting was made for the link road from Singlers Bridge to the by-pass. The burials date from the beginning of the Roman period to the change to inhumation in the 3rd century; some 3C-4C inhumations were apparently present. Several glass vessels were found, but the graves were not rich and only a very few had any goods other than domestic pottery, often damaged. The main discoveries are usefully listed by. They presumably also relate to the burials at Welwyn Hall [6522, 9615], which may be part of the same cemetery. See also [4445].
1555	TL 2308 1633 (point)	Roman Building Materials, The Grange, Welwyn. In the summer of 1907 or 1908 a new lawn was laid behind the house called The Grange. 'A number of Roman tiles (or bricks) were found, together with a large quantity of flints and mortar that had undergone the action of fire, and some heavy metallic clinkers. The remains were too meagre to enable one to judge the kind of building that had stood there'. It was speculated that the site might be a crematorium for the Roman cemetery [1554], although no ash or charcoal was reported and the site was 100m from the cemetery. (See [10902] for nearby inhumations.)
1556	TL 2287 1627 (point)	Roman Building(S), Manor House, Welwyn. In 1906, during the laying out of a croquet lawn 20m from the NE corner of the house, 'a large quantity of Roman brick and roofing tile' and many small finds were revealed; foundations of a corner were then traced between the lawn and the house'. 'Further excavations at a later date, at a distance of some 20 yards from the former, brought to light the foundations of a tower or gateway. The walls, averaging 2 ft 6 ins in thickness, stood on a strong clay foundation, and were 2 ft 6 ins in height, rising to within a foot of the present ground-level. They enclosed a room 14 feet square, wherein were found a large assortment of objects.....from this room, walls were found extending in a south-

		westerly direction; but further excavation was postponed'. The finds included bricks, roof tiles, one hypocaust tile, pottery and coins, glass fragments, bronze and iron objects including a barbed iron arrowhead, quern fragments, animal bones. There were traces of burning. It is unclear how many buildings are represented, but probably more than one, all between the house and the croquet lawn. Some of the coins are in Welwyn School Museum. For the many coins from the vicinity, see [6087].
1557	TL 2317 1594 (point)	Roman Kiln Or Oven, Broomfield Road, Welwyn. A small circular hearth or furnace made of broken Roman brick, set in clay, was found in the rear gardens of 15-17 Broomfield Road in 1931. The walls survived to a height of 1ft, the internal diameter was c.2ft, and the approach flue was 2ft 6in long. The workmen who discovered it said that it possibly had a dome cover over the top, as indentations were noticed. On the floor of the kiln was wood ash, and at the entrance, nails, fragments of pottery and a piece of samian ware. Scattered potsherds and building materials were found in the vicinity. Presumably this was during house building in 1931.
1558	TL 2310 1625 (point)	Roman Pottery And Silver Coin, St Mary's Churchyard, Welwyn. 'The churchyard of St Mary has for many years past yielded varying quantities of Roman pottery sherds at every burial on the north side of the church and North Street (i.e. Church Street)'. 'In or near the churchyard was found a silver denarius of Titus'. The Roman road from Verulamium to Braughing and Colchester [4619] runs through the south side of the churchyard.
1567	TL 2304 1630 (point)	Roman Coins, Guessens, Welwyn. A finely-preserved silver of Hadrian, which is now in the Hertford Museum, was found at Guessens in 1908, and a brass of Gratian in the same grounds the following year'. The Gratian coin was minted at Arles, AD 321-37.
1581	TL 2348 1625 (point)	Roman Industrial Occupation Including Corn-Drier, Welwyn Bypass. A pit containing large quantities of burnt daub and Roman tile was found during during the laying of a gas-pipe beside the Welwyn Bypass in 1960. Further spreads of daub were noted in a field 50m to the north east, and a lot more was seen scattered along the line of the bypass. Excavation of the site in advance of the A1(M) in 1972 revealed part of a Y-shaped Roman corn-drier. A range of 2ndC-3rdC debris was noted along the bypass in 1960 as well as the daub spreads: this included a lava quern, a combed box tile, animal bones.
1693	TL 2291 1604 (point)	Roman Occupation, Police Cottage, 17 School Lane, Welwyn 'Pits containing Roman pottery' were found in the back garden of no.17 in 1958; the pottery included a late 1st century mortarium stamped SOLLIVS . A follis of Constantine the Great (306-337) has been recorded from the same site. Excavation in 2003-4 found pits, post-holes and a ditch at the rear of the plot; the area around no.17 itself had suffered 20C ground disturbance. The Roman features dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century.
1786	TL 2342 1629 (point)	Roman Industrial Features, 'Wendover Site', Welwyn. A series of shallow depressions filled with ash, burnt daub and carbonised grain, were excavated in a field called 'Windover' or 'Wendover', prior to a housing development. 'The fill consisted of ashes, grey or red, covered by a thick layer of burnt daub, similar to that from the gas-pipe trench over the road. The subsoil in and around the depressions was burnt bright red to a depth of up to 15 cm, with the exception of a few patches where reduction had taken place, and the colour was black. In the black patches were quantities of carbonized grain'. Small quantities of Roman tile and pottery were found in and around the depressions. The site is c70m

		west of a Roman corn-drier [1581]; both sites may form part of a single industrial site for the processing of grain, although it was difficult to identify the precise nature.
1787	TL 2279 1617 (point)	Roman Coin Hoard, 22 Glebe Road, Welwyn. On 19.9.1961 the occupant found a coin hoard in his front garden <1>. This originally comprised 177 coins; a further 33 were later found. Apart from three silver denarii and a Julia Domna, they were silver or silver-washed antoniniani mostly of Postumus and Victorinus, 3rd century, within a broken pot of grey unburnished ware. 'A single bronze coin of Constantine II picked up at the same time is an intruder in the hoard, (which is) a fairly typical example of a British hoard of antoniniani of the later 3rd century'
1790	TL 232 160 (point)	Roman Cemetery And Late Iron Age Bronze Handle, Hertford Road, Welwyn. The cutting of the new road has led to the discovery of a large number of perfect pots... they include Samian (both plain and ornamental), Upchurch, Castor and New Forest types, the majority being in excellent condition. ...Some pots contained small pieces of half-burnt bones. In addition there were 6 bracelets, 4 brooches, a ring set with a light blue stone, 3 coins' and a bronze handle. The handle is of La Tene type, and Hawkes suggests it may have come from the nearby chieftain's burials [158]. The nature of the finds indicates a Roman cremation cemetery. The new road was G Dering's diversion of the Hertford Road away from his house, Lockleys, in a new cutting through a small hill, in 1906. The pottery is probably in the Hertford Museum, but cannot now be distinguished; the handle is in the same museum.
1791	TL 23 16 (point)	Late Iron Age Or Roman Cremation Urns, Welwyn. In 1742 the Society of Antiquaries were shown 'two urns containing bones and a bronze fibula' from the side of some unspecified chalkpit at Welwyn. From the description, they were cremation urns, which could have been Late Iron Age or Roman.
4964	TL 2330 1620 (point)	Roman Finds, Lockleys Drive Allotments, Welwyn. Roman tile and pottery fragments have been collected on the allotments (as have medieval scraps [1792]), 'but two sewer pipes have crossed here from W-E and N-S without exposing major structures or occupation debris'. Other Roman sites nearby are industrial; the debris here may be redeposited, or rubbish on the riverbank.
6087	TL 2285 1621 (point)	Roman Coins, Manor House Grounds, Welwyn. In 1900, when the rector, A C Headlam, reported finding a Roman coin in his garden, the rectory was the Manor House on the west side of the river Mimram. In 1901 a brass of Decentius (AD 351-3) was 'recently' found, the reverse bearing the monogram of Christ between the Alpha and the Omega with the inscription SALVS. DD. NN. AUGG. 'In 1905 another coin, particulars of which are not recorded, was found in the Rectory grounds; and since that date upwards of 40 middle and third brasses of various dates have come to light at the same place '. 'There have been found in the grounds of the Rectory, Roman coins of the Emperors Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus Pius, Tetricus, Carausius, Constantine the Great, Constantine the Second, the Empress Faustina the younger, and others unidentified'. The Decentius coin was apparently found in orchards behind the gardener's cottage, and this position was close to the western side of the manor grounds, now built over (Ellesfield). Eight more coins were found here in the 1970s [6501]. These and the coins given to Welwyn School Museum, which match many in Andrews' list, range from Vespasian to Valentinian, AD 70 to 378, and 'in all probability come from a small settlement, a large villa, or, less

		likely, a rural religious shrine'. The NGR given here is approximate.
6181	TL 2283 1606 (point)	Roman Corn-Drier And Other Finds, 7 Elmore Avenue, Welwyn In the front garden, now under the drive, the base of a T-shaped corn drier was found, with a scatter of pottery and a coin of Hadrian and another of Gallienus, both unstratified'.
6185	TL 2320 1638 (point)	Roman Cremations, The Hall, Welwyn. In 1907 two Roman urns were found in making a tennis-lawn at Myrtle Hall, now known as "The Hall", on a part of the Danesbury estate. They were both broken, and not recovered '. These evidently belonged to the extensive Roman cemetery known as Welwyn Grange [1554]. The NGR is approximate.
6418	TL 229 161 (point)	Roman Wells And Other Finds, The Green, Welwyn. A timber-lined well at TL 2292 1615, beneath the garage of no. 9 The Green. The fill contained plaster and rubble from the destruction of a building, and 3rd century coins. Above this was a deposit with 4th century coins. A series of shallow pits with finds dating from the 1st to the 3rd century was also found in the vicinity of the well. Another well found at TL 2291 1613, and a general spread of Roman finds to TL 2291 1604 [1693]. A Roman triple vase was found in the garden of no.9 in 1972, and reported to Welwyn Hatfield Museum.
6501	TL 2278 1625 (point)	Romano-British Pits, Manor House Orchard, Welwyn. Trial trenching in 1973-4 revealed a series of shallow Roman rubbish pits in the clay subsoil, containing 1st & 2nd century pottery, tile/brick, slag, glass and metalwork. Pits were scattered throughout the orchard. Pottery included a mortarium stamped ALBINUS. The site is now a group of houses at the N end of Ellesfield. Eight coins were found in the dark soil over the pits: see also [6087].
6522	TL 2321 1643 (point)	Roman Mausoleum With Sarcophagus, The Hall, Welwyn Square mausoleum, 10m in diameter, with footings 3m wide; discovered during excavation in advance of road and car park construction. Superstructure and masonry footings removed by robbers. Possible enclosure ditch 5m from mausoleum. Fragments of a marble sarcophagus, dated to 3rd century AD, and possibly of Greek origin, were found in the robber trench. Three 4th century inhumation burials were found in the boundary ditch. Further excavation in 1991 confirmed boundary ditch on E side and found possible road ditch to SW. The road ditch was found to be a boundary in the 1995 excavations. Struck flints were found suggesting prehistoric use of the location. The Roman occupation is the most extensive period of use of the site. The mausoleum was further uncovered, revealing two entrances, and a flint cobbled/ pebbled floor with a orange brown compacted clayey loam. A 1.8m wide inset to the south has been interpreted as a shrine and was aligned with the mausoleum. Ditches and pits are present across the site. Four of the burials were decapitated and a number of graves contained deliberately broken vessels.
9604	TL 2293 1613 (point)	Evidence Of Roman Road, The Green, Welwyn In July 1958 the line of the road was crossed by a trench for a water-main in the grounds of the Manor House, Welwyn. The trench ran from N to S parallel to, and 10 yards west of, the spinney on the west bank of the river Mimram. At a point in the trench 80 yards N of School Lane an oblique section of the road was exposed in both walls. The road was found to be running from SW to NE, across the trench, in a direct continuation of the line of the hedgerow to the NW of School Lane. Metalling of closely packed flint and pebble was to be seen to a width of about 30 feet, ranging from

		very large cobbles at the base to small gravel pebbles at the top. The camber was visible and at the highest point was about 1 ft below ground level. The maximum thickness of metalling was approx 3 feet. On the north side was a small ditch filled with yellow silt'. The NGR was for this ditch of the north side of the road. This is the Viatores' road 21A, from Verulamium to Welwyn and Braughing (see [4619]).
9605	TL 2300 1618 (point)	Evidence Of Roman Road, River Mimram, Welwyn. A clear section of the road metalling was observed in November 1958, in the east bank of a small island in the river Mimram at Welwyn. In February 1960, the part above water level was cleared for photography, and was found to consist of a tightly packed layer of angular flint, and large pebble, with a maximum [visible] depth in the centre of 1 ft and of a width of about 12 feet'. The metalling is in direct line with other sightings of this road, Viatores road 21A from Verulamium to Welwyn and Braughing (see [9604, 4619]).
9615	TL 232 164 (point)	Welwyn Hall Roman Cemetery, Welwyn. Roman burials survived on the site despite redevelopment in the 1970s. The cemetery post-dates the mausoleum [6522] which is also located on the site. Twenty inhumations were excavated, fifteen accompanied by grave goods which included bronze bracelets and rings, and hob nailed boots. Pottery vessels that accompanied the burials were identified as locally manufactured; some were deliberately broken. Seven of the skeletons were buried in wooden coffins, and a high status burial was identified in a horseshoe-shaped ditch. A flint wall of similar construction to the mausoleum was located during 1996. The site conjoins the Welwyn Grange cremation cemetery [1554].
11407	TL 2284 1628 (point)	Roman Features & Building Materials, West Manor, Ellesfield, Welwyn. Romano-British occupation dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries: thirteen features including three construction slots, five post holes, four pits and a possible well. Most finds were secondary deposits and were native coarse wares; also one piece of amphora and one sherd of Samian ware. Other finds consisted of building debris (roof tile, brick, opus signinum) and a quantity of iron slag in one of the post holes, as well as animal bone.
Medieval		
2843	TL 2308 1622 (point)	Probable Saxon Coin Hoard, Welwyn. The coins were found 'in the course of roadworks where the Great North Road passes through Welwyn' in August 1912, and declared treasure trove. British Museum files record four coins having come to the attention of the coroner; no information on any other possible coins emerged. Only one coin was kept by the BM and it is difficult to be certain about the descriptions of the others as the records are incomplete, but it is an important hoard as the known coin is a rarity. They were a broken Edward the Martyr, Eadgar (retained by the BM) and 2 probable Eadgar. The date of the deposit was c978. The NGR is for the line of the Great North Road at the centre of Welwyn, but is approximate as the precise position of the find is not recorded.
4165	TL 23 16 (point)	Late Saxon Coin, Welwyn. An Anglo-Saxon penny of Edward the Confessor, in good condition, was found at Welwyn in the 18C. It is thought to be a London penny mistakenly identified as a halfpenny because of its light weight.
1792	TL 2330 1620 (point)	Medieval Building Materials And Sherds, Lockleys Drive Allotments, Welwyn. Medieval building materials and sherds have turned up on the allotments on the south side of Lockleys Drive, north of river and west of the by-pass. Rook (1986) notes

		that sewer pipes have been dug across these allotments, E-W and N-S, without exposing any 'major structures or occupation debris', although Roman finds have also been noted [4964]. It is possibly all rubbish deposits, or redeposited.
2633	TL 2320 1625 (point)	Welwyn Village. Village centred on TL2320 1625. In Domesday as 'Wilge'. The name means 'at the willows', presumably referring to trees along the banks of the river Mimram. The settlement is in a hollow with high ground to north and south, and in its present form originated in the later Saxon period (mentioned first in a 10C charter). Its position is where the Roman road from St Albans to Braughing and Colchester crossed the Mimram, but it is not known if any settlement survived here from the 5th century, and at an unknown date (by AD 1000) the Roman highway had been diverted. At Domesday, 1086, Welwyn had a priest, a mill, and a comparatively high population (42 households plus the priest), but it remained a minor medieval settlement, without a market. It flourished in a minor fashion from the 17C to C19C, being on what had emerged as the Great North Road as well as the road to Hitchin, and was by-passed in the 20C.
4327	TL 2310 1627 (point)	Parish Church Of St Mary, Welwyn. The medieval parish church of Welwyn stands over the Roman road, on the hill above the river crossing. At Domesday Welwyn had a priest, on an estate given by king Edward the Confessor. In view of the evidence for a Saxon graveyard [10902] it is possible that a Saxon church stood on the north side of the medieval structure, and Rutherford Davis (1982) suggests that there might have been a late 7C minster church at Welwyn. No evidence for a Saxon building is known; but the square tower which fell down in a storm in 1663 was apparently on the north side of the medieval chancel, and this odd position might imply that it survived from an earlier church. The standing building has a late 13C chancel, four late 13C bays in the nave S arcade, on new bases; and a chancel arch with 15C screen, but very little original character remains. After 1663 the tower was not replaced; in 1839 a new tower was built at the west end, and a new N aisle, both in brick. The N aisle was rebuilt, and the church 'thoroughly restored' in 1868-70; medieval elements were retained, but not necessarily in their original positions. 'A Norman arch (was) discovered a few years ago, in the north wall of the chancel'; this is a 12C fragment which is still visible. In 1911 the church was given a new west tower, longer nave, clerestory, N aisle, S aisle wall, and S chancel chapel, all by C J Blomfield. At the time it was noted that the bricks of the 1834 tower were re-used Roman. In 1952 a fire meant that the east window had to be replaced, but other glass of some interest survives.
10855	TL 23170 16140 (point)	Moated Manorial Site, The Old Rectory, Mill Lane, Welwyn. Welwyn Rectory was one of the original manors of Welwyn, and the Old Rectory [10840] stands on the medieval manorial site. The land belonged to Welwyn church in 1066, and the rector was lord of the manor. A map of c1810 in Herts Record Office shows the remains of three sides of the moat, to the south of the house and more or less surrounding the gardens of nos.23-5 Mill Lane. The 'island' is about 33m across. This is comparatively small for a Hertfordshire moat, which can date to any time in the medieval period but are most common from the mid 13C to mid 14C.
10902	TL 2311 1629 (point)	St Mary's Churchyard, Welwyn. The churchyard once covered a much larger area on its northern side. Four skeletons in shallow graves dug in the gravel subsoil were recorded when an

		<p>electricity substation was built at TL 2310 1635 in 1970, the lack of grave goods suggesting that they were Christian burials. Five more were excavated beneath The Grange in 1986, and these yielded radiocarbon dates averaging AD 670. The local legend of a massacre of Danes at Welwyn may derive from a discovery recorded in the 17C by Chauncy: 'several bodies have been found buried together within a foot or two of the surface of the ground in the north end of this town, where one of the bodies was lately digged up, and 'twas discovered that many others lay buried there, and an entire and firm piece of shoe leather belonging to one of the bodies was shew'd to Dr Towerson, the late Rector of this parish, who gave me this relation under his hand.' These also appear to have been unaccompanied inhumations. Contraction of the churchyard could have taken place after a drop in population in the 14C, but the standing church [4327] lies over the Roman road from St Albans to Braughing and Colchester, and the Saxon churchyard and possible church may have been entirely to the north of the medieval layout. 'The churchyard has for many years past yielded varying quantities of Roman pottery sherds at every burial on the north side of the church and North Street' [ie Church Street]; this Roman material is likely to derive from roadside development. A 2nd century AD Roman coin and some Roman brick and tile were uncovered in disturbed soil to the north of the church. Narrow brick structures or vaults were found in an evaluation trench. They appear to protect burials and were not dated although they are probably post medieval. The rectangular area at the NW corner is a 19C extension on the site of Dr Young's Free School [10847].</p>
7040	TL 2322 1610 (point)	<p>Watermill, 31 Mill Lane, Welwyn (Medieval to post-medieval). Former corn mill, the remains of which are the weir and the mill house. The mill house is red brick, 2 storeys. There is no water wheel. The house is substantially later 18C, with a 17C and early 18C south wing, built of red brick with surviving old windows and fielded panel door with architrave surround. There was a watermill at Welwyn in 1086, and this may be assumed to be its successor. The earliest recorded miller at Welwyn Mill dates to 1290. In 1461 the mill was included in a listing of the property of the Rectory manor; later it belonged to the manor of Lockleys. The present house has a brick with the date 1754 in it, and this is likely to the date of the main part. A barn and other structures were built crossing the river, and are now gone; the mill pond has been drained. The last miller was James Chalkley; he died in 1912 and the mill was demolished; the mill house became a private residence. In the 18C the grounds of Mill House were part of the Rectory garden [10840]. See also [10981].</p>
10860	TL 2309 1618 (point)	<p>Site Of Forge, And Black Horse Beerhouse, High Street, Welwyn (Medieval to post-medieval). John Thebregge was granted a licence to build a forge here in 1443, on the corner of the High Street and Mimram Walk. The property continued to be known as Forge House until c1780, although it appears to have been converted into a dwelling. Nine cottages were then built on the site and one of these became the Black Horse beerhouse in the 19C. William Aldridge was beershop keeper in the 1851 census. In 1857 the cottages were surrendered to W H Lattimore, the brewer, of Welwyn and later Wheathampstead. The Black Horse closed in 1910. The High Street frontage is now a shop.</p>
Post-medieval		

10825	TL 2314 1627 (point)	Church House And Parish Workhouse, 4 Church Street, Welwyn. No.4 Church Street stands at the eastern corner of the churchyard. It is a two-storey timber framed building of the mid 16C, under a half hipped roof of old tiles, and with an 18C lean-to. Pevsner describes it as 15C, of brick and timber, and 'built as a church house'. It appears that the house was built by Antony Carleton and his wife Anne Perient. Anne inherited half the manor of Lockleys in 1545; her husband endowed a charity for the poor of Welwyn in his own will and Anne gave the land 'to the repair of the Church and to the relief of the poor of this Parish'. It has had a variety of functions since: the village fire hook rests beneath the overhang because 'up to 1837, when the Vestry proposed to sell, Tudor Cottage was the village workhouse, with the (fire) engine house next door'; and in the earlier 18C the Rector's charity school was 'probably held in what was then the Carleton Almshouse, now Tudor Cottage' until the new school building opened in 1755.
10826	TL 2305 1629 (point)	Guessens, 6 Codicote Road, Welwyn. The original timber-framed house, 17C or earlier, was remodelled and enlarged c1730, before it was bought in 1749 by Dr Edward Young (d1765), poet, dramatist, and rector of Welwyn. The main block is of red brick with sash windows; the north range is of red brick with later windows. The interior has a hall with fielded panels of c1730. It has three storeys, 5 bays, the outside now late Georgian stucco. Two projecting wings to the garden, fine grounds with cedar tree. The name comes from a 14C Stephen de Gessing, mentioned in deeds. It was a farm from the 14C, but the present house is much later: a two-storeyed timber-framed house, one room deep, 16C or 17C, and enlarged before 1749: 'one storey added at the back, including a fine well staircase and a large first floor room, and much handsome panelling'. Half a century later the front was heightened by a storey, new windows added, and the facade stuccoed. In the early 19C bay windows were put into the rear of the building and a service wing added at the south end. The old stabling at the north end of the property has been rebuilt. In Dr Young's time, when he was promoting Welwyn spa, the house received visitors from all over Europe.
10829	TL 2306 1600 (point)	Bethel Independent Chapel, Hobbs Hill, Welwyn. In 1792 a licence was granted for the use of a newly erected chapel on Hobbs Hill, erected largely at his own expense by the Rev Thomas Oxenham, a follower of the popular Calvinistic preacher, William Huntingdon. Oxenham, who had been a mangle manufacturer in Oxford Street, London, built next door to the chapel a house for himself and his wife and eight children, where he lived until his resignation in 1832. He also established a burial ground, used for interments until 1871. The chapel remained private property, his own and his executors', until 1891, when it was bought by the congregation. It continued in use as a chapel ('though not very substantially built') until 1959, when it was converted into a private house. Under part of the floor a closely packed group of animal horns was found during the conversion; possibly for drainage.
10831	TL 2305 1624 (point)	The Wellington Hotel, 1 High Street, Welwyn. The building has some visible timber framing, but was modernised c1725 and given two long brick ranges with Georgian windows on either side of a central jettied gable. The timber framing is probably early 17C. This was originally the Swan, mentioned in court rolls in 1352, and was renamed the Wellington in 1816. In the mid 17C it amalgamated with the Boar's Head next door; in 1691

		part of the Boar's Head was a dwelling (see [10832]). The Swan was bought by Sir William Lytton of Knebworth in 1701, and the frontage was rebuilt by his heir, Lady Ann Russell, in the 1720s. The work was done by a Lytton retainer called John Harris, who also converted outhouses into 'rooms of entertainment', with new granaries and stables. From then on it was one of the coaching inns of Welwyn on the Great North Road. The exterior has not been much altered since, except that under the central gable was the carriage arch, filled in c1900. This had led to the large rear yard, closed at the north end by a row of cottages and a forge, which remained until 1927. The stables were damaged by fire in 1957 and demolished in 1961. The Swan was not as important a coaching inn as the White Hart [10842] but received the lesser services, to Hitchin, Bedford and the Midlands, and was often the meeting place of the Welwyn Turnpike Trust. In 1813 the Lyttons sold the Swan to John Izard Pryor, brewer of Baldock; it went to Simpsons Brewery in 1854 and Greene King in 1955. From c1850, when the railway opened, it lost any more than local significance. The building suffered a serious fire in June 2009.
10832	TL 2307 1622 (point)	House And Baker's Shop, 3 High Street, Welwyn. Behind the early 19C frontage is a 17C or earlier timber frame, in red brick casing, with a low slate roof. The front has a house door with semicircular fan with lobe pattern leading, and a shop to the north. The rear wing is modern. This building was part of the Boar's Head, bought by the owners of the Swan next door by the mid 17C [10831], and partly detached as a dwelling in 1691, when under a will it went into separate ownership. 'In 1776 it was occupied by John Farr, a baker; and a baker's shop with bakehouse in rear it has been ever since' and still is. 'Its frontage is of the 19C, but some of what is probably the timber frame of the Boar's Head can be seen at its south end'.
10840	TL 23165 16160 (point)	The Old Rectory, 21-25 Mill Lane, Welwyn. Nos.21-5 Mill Lane constituted Welwyn rectory until Dr Edward Young moved to Guessens [10826] in 1749. His successor as rector lived here from 1765 to c1775 but after this date it was in private occupation. 'In May 1518.... the rectory was said to be ruinous so the present buildings are likely to be of later date'. 'The house comprises two two-storeyed and jettied timber-framed buildings facing south and a later addition to W.... possibly these two adjoining structures can be explained by piecemeal rebuilding; to a hall 'ruinous' in 1518 was added the large solar or chamber block, and subsequently the hall was replaced by a much smaller structure, now the E part..... A lower two-storey range to W is late 17C. A narrow and slightly lower weather-boarded range was added parallel to the earlier buildings and possibly in stages, in the 18C.' 'A map of c1810 shows the present range extending farther E and two outbuildings'. The present building, then, is on the site of the medieval rectory, which was moated [10855] and also a manorial site.
10842	TL 2308 1605 (point)	The White Hart, Prospect Place, Welwyn. The White Hart, once the main coaching inn of Welwyn, is Listed as two separate buildings, the main mid 18C red brick building on the street corner and the mid 18C red brick house no.6 Prospect Place, partly occupied by the White Hart and incorporating the carriage entrance. The rear wing of the main building is early 18C and some earlier timberwork is suspected. Both are of two storeys with attics; the main corner building has a brick facing with parapet. The earliest reference to the White Hart is in 1681, and appears to refer to the corner building. It was extended to the

		east in 1756, and the billeting returns for 1766 refer to it having 14 beds and stabling for 34 horses; contemporary sales particulars state it was 'rebuilt within the past seven years'. In 1767 it became part of the Lockleys estate, and in 1904 was owned by G Dering of Lockleys and leased to MacMullen. Monitoring of groundworks for a kitchen extension found a 19C brick culvert. See also [10843] for no.6 Prospect Place.
10843	TL 2310 1605 (point)	Courthouse And Meeting Rooms, 6 Prospect Place, Welwyn. A mid-18C red brick building of two storeys and attics, the centre front made prominent with a pedimented projection and pedimented doorcase. To the left is the carriage entrance to the White Hart [10842], which still occupies part of no.6. The house was built c1756 as an extension to the White Hart. The ground floor was used for the Petty Sessions court, and upstairs was a large meeting room, used also as a banqueting chamber. From 1860 it was the Welwyn Reading Room and Institute, and Welwyn Social Club in 1893. From 1894 it was also used for the first meetings of the Welwyn Rural District Council.
10844	TL 2317 1628 (point)	The Rose And Crown, 14 Church Street, Welwyn. The Rose and Crown has a probably 17C timber frame, of two storeys, and a brick and plastered 17C rear central wing with a chimney stack near the north gable. The detailing is early to mid 19C. The earliest definite reference was in 1747, although a Rose was mentioned in 1633. In 1756 the billeting returns noted stabling for 17 horses. See also the barn or coach house [10845].
10845	TL 2316 1630 (point)	Coach House At The Rose & Crown, Church Street, Welwyn. On the north side of the car park behind the Rose & Crown is an earlier 17C red brick building of two storeys, with a central wide-plank door in a bevelled oak surround and two wood-mullioned three-light casement windows, and a steeply pitched old tile roof. There are double doors to right and left. The ends are 20th century; the extension at the west end is 19C. The building was a garage and motor service station at the beginning of the 20C; it is now used as a storehouse.
10846	TL 2306 1626 (point)	Ivy Cottage, 1 Forge Lane, Welwyn. The house has a 17C or earlier timber frame, and 18C rear wing. It is cased in chequered red brick and plaster, two storeys, with steep pitched old tile roofs, and two external chimney stacks on the south elevation, and a 17C chimney stack at the north gable end. From 1851, and possibly from the 1820s, until 1900, the house was used as a private day and boarding school. In the 1870s it was visited by Vincent van Gogh, whose sister Anne was an assistant at the school. (The Listed Building description calls this the village school, which it was not.)
10847	TL 2315 1631 (point)	Site Of Dr Young's Free School, Welwyn. There is documentary evidence that Dr Young's free school was originally opened in 1714, before his arrival as rector of Welwyn in 1730. It was under the rector's charge and provided education for only four boys. It is assumed that it was held in what was then the Carleton Almshouse, no.4 Church Street [10825], at the corner of the churchyard. In 1739 Dr Young rented from the vestry a plot of land, Ancor Pightle, behind the church house and the Rose & Crown, and had a new school building erected here between 1752 and 1755. In 1760 he established it as a Foundation for 16 boys. In 1830 it moved to a new building in School Lane as a National School for 100 pupils, although the Foundation still provided the funds to educate and clothe 16 boys at the National School in 1847. The old school building was demolished in 1858 and its site incorporated into the churchyard.
10848	TL 2321 1616	The Assembly Rooms, Mill Lane, Welwyn. The 18C Assembly

	(point)	Rooms are now divided into no.32 Mill Lane, built in 1752, and nos.2, 4, and 6 Orchard Road, a rear wing added in 1765. The house is of red brick with timber framing inside, two storeys, and with steep old tile roofs. On the front is a brick with the date 1752. The Assembly Rooms were built by the rector Dr Young, to promote the medicinal spring ('Welwyn Spa') in the corner of the rectory garden on the opposite side of Mill Lane, and as a place of public entertainment with a bowling green at the rear. The spa was forgotten after Young's death in 1765, but the Welwyn Assemblies continued until some time at the end of the 18C. Documentation is sparse and it is not known who organised the events. By 1832 the building was rated as a dwelling house, and part of the sewage works [10849] was built in the late 1860s over the bowling green. The house was converted into separate cottages by G E Dering of Lockleys at the end of the 19C, and the original doorway blocked.
10856	TL 2322 1630 (point)	Chequers Public House, 28 Church Street, Welwyn. The structure is 17C and probably earlier, timber-framed, with an external 17C chimney, but its earliest appearance in records dates to 1721, when it was owned by William Oakley. In c1777 it was owned by Lucas & Co of Hitchin; in 1883 it was bought by G E Dering of Lockleys and leased back to Lucas. The inn closed in 1940 and it became a private house. The lead sign is 20C.
10857	TL 2321 1618 (point)	The White Horse Public House, 30 Mill Lane, Welwyn. The White Horse, set back from the road and adjacent to the 18C Assembly Rooms [10848], is a 17C timber-framed inn building with a tall 17C chimney stack and 19C details on the roughcast frontage; it has a low pitched slate roof and cross wing on rear with old tile roof. The inn appears in records, as an alehouse only, from 1742; in the billeting returns for 1756 it had only one bed and stabling for 11 horses. In 1904 it belonged to G E Dering of Lockleys, who leased it to Pryor Reid, brewers of Hatfield; it acquired a full licence only in 1919.
10858	TL 2320 1622 (point)	Vine Inn, 18 Church Street, Welwyn. The Vestry minutes record that it adjourned to the Vine in 1713, and in the 1756 billeting returns it had 11 beds and stabling for 30 horses. This is because it had attached land here on the east side of Mill Lane, stretching up to Church Street; this land was known as Vine Farm. In 1821 no.31 Church Street and the cottages known as the Vineyard along the east side of Mill Lane (nos.8-14) were built on the land. The public house was closed in 1964.
10859	TL 2315 1624 (point)	Holly Hall, 13 Church Street, Welwyn. The house appears to be c1800 from the outside, as this is the date of the front block in painted brick. It has two storeys and attics with a central pedimented projection and open pedimented doorcase with Doric square wooden piers and other decorative details. Behind is an older rear wing, 17C timber framing with 18C red brick casing, under an old tiled roof. The property is a large one set back from the street frontage and almost opposite the church. In the early 19C the house was occupied by curates. The first recorded house on the site was built by John Kyng in 1430. In 1663 it was rebuilt and named the New House; its surrounding land reached to Church Street on the north, Mill Lane on the east, and the Old Rectory to the south. These grounds included at various times a small brewhouse, a farmhouse, and a forge. The name Holly Hall was in use by 1732. It was rebuilt and enlarged c1770 but evidently incorporated at least part of the 1663 structure. The grounds were gradually encroached upon by cottages and much of the remainder at the rear of the house was built over in 1996 (Holly Hall Court).

10889	TL 2315 1621 (point)	Post-Medieval Industrial Features Behind Holly Hall, Church Street, Welwyn. Evaluation in advance of the building of Holly Hall Court, in the grounds of Holly Hall [10859] on the south side of Church Street, located no significant features other than three features dating to the 17C to 19C. These were three substantial pits, each recut more than once, and containing large amounts of burnt material, slag, and ceramic building materials, all of which had vitrified. They suggested industrial activity, possibly connected with the blacksmith's forge documented on the site in the 18C. Residual potsherds included medieval and two sherds of grass-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery, but no features. The depth of overburden, however, meant that earlier features might survive in the vicinity.
12806	TL 2327 1632 (point)	Site Of Wendover Lodge, Church Street, Welwyn. Wendover was a late 18C house, with two storeys and attics, a stucco front and a pedimented door porch. It was refaced in the 19C and in the 1960s. After being extended and divided into flats, it has now been demolished. Part of the grounds was built over (no.8) in the 1930s and another house (no.7a) added in the 1960s. Evaluation found traces of the orchard which filled the north part of the Lodge's grounds before the construction of the 1930s house, and bedding trenches closer to the site of Wendover Lodge itself.
13406	TL 23070 16335 (point)	The Grange, Codicote Road, Welwyn. The Grange is Listed as a three storey 18C and early 19C house in red brick, with a rear extension forming an L plan. However, it may be a more complex structure than it appears. The front range has a slightly projecting centre with pedimented doorcase, and slate roof. Behind this the roofs are of steeply pitched old tile, suggesting an older building. The house is apparently shown on a map of Chamberlayn's Farm, dated 1710. 'There is a detached building on the north, thought to be Tudor or even older and the two main rooms on the front of the main house are considered to date from the latter part of the 17th century. A further extension to the north was added in the early 19th century'. The house has not been critically inspected. It was used as a preparatory school from the 1920s until 1968, when it reverted to private occupation. In the grounds of what is now 1 Codicote Road are a small timber-framed and brick barn with old tile roof, and an 18C red brick garden wall, which at one time both belonged to The Grange. Article in serial: F E Ballin. 1978. The Grange: historic Welwyn home; Herts Countryside (August 1978), 28-9.
19th Century		
5068	TL 2328 1642 (point)	Milestone, Church Street, Welwyn. Cast iron milestone (milepost), London 25, Stevenage 6, probably erected in 1835, when the Great North Road was re-routed from Lemsford to Welwyn by McAdam. 'Welwyn Parish' on head plate. In good condition.
5073	TL 2306 1631 (point)	Milestone, Outside Guessens, Welwyn. Milestone, a flattish stone, about 81cm high, with mileage from London incised. The milestone has been painted white and is standing against a brick wall (the wall of the house called Guessens). It is 18C Portland stone, with inscription, 'XXV MILES from LONDON to HITCHIN IX to BEDFORD XXV'. It was set up in 1725 by the Welwyn Turnpike Trust at the beginning of the branch from the Great North Road to Hitchin, but it is not in its original position. All the original stone markers were replaced in 1834 by the turnpike trust: see [5074]. This stone has been moved at least twice. The 25 mile post on the Great North Road itself is in Church Street [5068], and both are a mile from the 24th mile post at Digswell

		Hill [5067]. Still in position, much of the white paint worn away, when photographed.
5074	TL 2301 1643 (point)	Milestone, Codicote Road, Welwyn. Milestone, cast iron, triangular, about 4ft 6in high, without back plate and crowned with a semicircular plate bearing name of parish. Trust created 1725. Not located by Wild (1994) because it has been moved to a position just north of Fulling Mill Lane on the west side of Codicote Road; on the 1898 OS 25" plan it was about 70m further north. This cast iron marker is the 19C replacement of the original 1725 stone [5073], set up by the Welwyn Turnpike Trust to mark 25m north of London and 9 miles south of Hitchin. The cast iron panels have the raised lettering 'London 25 Hitchin 9'. Made by Champness of Cheshunt. Branch Johnson (1964) noted that this marker was in the 1960s still close to the stone original. Still in position, photographed by John Donovan.
5112	TL 2306 1611 (point)	Road Bridge, Great North Road, Welwyn. Road bridge, carrying pre-1927 line of the Great North Road over the river Mimram. Built of brick with 3 arches of spans c1.2m, 1.5m and 1m. Cutwaters, and a brick parapet with stone coping. Width c10.6m. Slightly humped. Built in 1834 by McAdam, during improvements to the Great North Road for the Welwyn Turnpike Trust. As at Johnson survey.
7037	TL 2300 1625 (point)	Site Of Tanyard, Codicote Road, Welwyn. On the 1837 Welwyn tithe map is 'Old Tanyard' on the east bank of the river Mimram, behind the buildings along the Codicote Road. It was the property of Henry Hynes Clinton of Guessens [10826], and the site is now part of the Guessens grounds. It is not clear from the 1837 entry whether the tanyard was still in operation at that date. On the 1823 Sawyer map it is shown as already part of the Guessens property but still a separate yard with buildings. In February 1795 the river flooded: 'the tanner's yard was filled with water and the Bark much damaged in both his Barns'.
7038	TL 2311 1601 (point)	Site Of Gasworks, London Road, Welwyn. Site of a gasworks, identified from the 1897 OS map. The site is now occupied by modern buildings. The gasworks were set up in 1860 as a private enterprise by G E Dering of Lockleys, supplying street lighting etc, to Welwyn, Codicote, Digswell, and Tewin Water. In 1864 Welwyn Vestry asked for a voluntary rate to help pay for street lights, but so little was raised that there were no lights in 1873-6, and after that only in the winter. By 1901 the works were leased to two local operators, and on Dering's death in 1911 they appear to have bought the works as the Welwyn, Knebworth & District Gas Co. It closed in 1933, although 'one fragment remains'.
7039	TL 233 160 (point)	Site Of Gravel Pit, South Of Prospect Place, Welwyn. Site of a gravel pit, identified from the 1887 OS map. The site is now occupied by modern buildings and a road. This was a gravel hill which was cut through in 1906 by G E Dering of Lockleys to divert the Hertford road away from his estate, Lockleys.
9999	TL 2301 1610 (point)	Site Of The Welwyn Brewery, School Lane, Welwyn. Site of Welwyn Brewery. No trace of the brewery was observed during the demolition of buildings behind the Bridge Cottage surgery on the site c1995. The 1830 Act which allowed anyone to open a beer house on payment of £2 encouraged small local breweries, and the first record of the Welwyn Brewery is dated 1833, when George Cass, coal and corn merchant, was in charge. Most of the records have been lost, but in 1851 James Deards, cooper, was on the site, and John Deards amalgamated the brewery with his beerhouse, the Fox at Woolmer Green, in 1875. The Fox was the brewery's only tied house. The brewery itself was in

		a two-storey building with a pump in the yard and an off-licence attached. In 1892 the lease was reassigned to J P Mew, but the Welwyn brewery remained very small. It was taken over by McMullens in 1897, who closed down the brewery but kept the off-licence and the Fox. The Old Brewery off-licence operated until 1954; the brewery building itself was used just after WWII for 'top-secret experiments in colour TV'. The upper floor was demolished and the building used as a store for a tyre company.
10828	TL 2317 1619 (point)	Ebenezer Strict Baptist Chapel, Mimram Walk, Welwyn. The chapel is 'plain, discreet Late Georgian' of two storeys, brick, painted stucco, and slate roof. The gable ends have side pilasters with slight cornices, and the north gable end, facing the street, has the date 1834. It opened as the Ebenezer Huntingtonian Chapel in 1834, built by a breakaway group from the Bethel Chapel in Hobbs Hill [10829]. In 1847 Upton found the two congregations still at daggers drawn. In 1885 the Ebenezer was reorganised and constituted as a Strict Baptist chapel.
10830	TL 2313 1625 (point)	Site Of Parish Cage, Welwyn Churchyard. Branch Johnson (1967) says that the parish cage or lock-up was on the site of the War Memorial, in the churchyard at the west end of Church Street.
10849	TL 2329 1617 (point)	Site Of Victorian Sewage Works, Orchard Road, Welwyn. The original Welwyn sewage works were constructed in the late 1860s on the bank of the river Mimram below the water mill. Part of the works covered the site of the bowling green behind Welwyn Assembly Rooms [10848]. The surviving building on the site was built as a pumphouse in the late 1920s, for pumping sewage. It was well built in a neo-Georgian style, in brick and timber, with steel and concrete industrial components, and with four pumps operated by electric motors. The building survives in good condition, and was recorded before conversion to residential use as a small structure at the end of the tradition of grandiose water and sewage works architecture.
10981	TL 2332 1613 (point)	Site Of Maltings, Welwyn. The Welwyn tithe map (1837) shows a field here called Malting Mead, with a building in it on the riverbank. In 1837 this was on the eastern edge of the village, downstream from the mill. A draft deed dated 1891 refers to a malting yard belonging to Welwyn Mill [7040].
16035	TL 22808 15969 (point)	New Place, School Lane, Welwyn. New Place was built in 1879-80 by the architect Philip Webb for his brother. The house is in red brick two storeys and attics on a T plan, 'with Webb's typical sash windows with relieving arches, but buttresses and a steep pitched roof'. The garden walls are also Listed, the front wall of brick with a stone parapet which has a circle motif. The house and garden are shown on the 1881 OS, together with a driveway leading to the lodge [10982]. Much of the garden was built over in the 1970s, although the garden wall remains.
20th Century		
6902	TL 2294 1643 (point)	Spigot Mortar Base, Fulling Mill Lane, Welwyn. Sited approx.50 yds along Fulling Mill Lane from the junction with the B656 Codicote Road on a grassy knoll, positioned to cover the nearby road bridge over the River Mimram. Although the concrete base is partly buried, the stainless steel pintle is in typically first-class condition. The remains of the weapons pit (cf [6637]) may still exist below existing ground level.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1766	A topographical map of Hertford-shire; Dury & Andrews's map	1 mile : 1.95 inches	AS
1822	The county of Hertford, from actual survey; Bryant's map	7/8 mile : 1 inch	AS
1837	The Tithe map and Award of the parish of Welwyn (ref. DSA4/113/1 & 2)	-	HALS
1881	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet XXVIII.3	25": 1m	HALS
1898	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet XXVIII.3	25": 1m	HALS
1919	Sales Particulars: Danebury Estate inc. Welch Farm, Woolmer Green Farm & the Grange (ref. D/ERy/B485)	25": 1m	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet XXVIII.3	25": 1m	HALS
1937	Ordnance Survey Map Herts Sheet XXVIII.3	25": 1m	HALS
1972	Ordnance Survey Map sheet TL2216-2316	1:2500	HALS

APPENDIX 3

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of six fragments (1097g) of fragmentary, moderately abraded CBM, including pieces of Roman, post-medieval and modern date. The CBM was recorded by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x 20 magnification.

The Roman CBM includes a fragment of brick (885g) in Silt Layer L1007 and a fragment of tile (89g) in Silt Layer L1005. Both fragments are in an orange red fabric with inclusions of common moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse red-brown clay pellets, black iron ore and flint (all 0.25-7mm). The fragment of brick is 40mm thick and probably derived from a *bessalis* type brick (used to form hypocaust *pilae* or as courses in walls), while the fragment of tile was flat and 18mm thick, suggesting it formed part of a tegulae roof tile, although box flue tile cannot be ruled out.

The post-medieval CBM comprised two fragments of peg tile (66g) in Silt Layer L1005 and a further single fragment of peg tile (6g) in Topsoil L1000. The peg tile was 14mm thick with a sanded base, and occurred in a red fabric with inclusions of abundant well-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) and occasional flint (0.25-2.5mm).

A single fragment (51g) of modern bathroom or kitchen tile was also present in Topsoil L1000.

APPENDIX 4 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

RECORDS	NUMBER
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	1 x drawing 1 x photographic 1 x trench record sheet
Context Sheets	12 (1000-1011)
Site Drawings A1	-
Site Drawings A3	1
Site Drawings A4	-
Site Photographs B/W	Film 2348 Neg 6-9
Site Photographs Colour Slide	Film 2432 Negs 6-9
Site Photographs Digital	7

APPENDIX 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Land Rear of The Grange, 3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: Welwyn Hatfield
Village/Town: Welwyn	Parish: Welwyn
Planning application reference:	Welwyn Hatfield District Council Planning Ref. N6/2009/1158/FP
Client name/address/tel:	A E Bullock Ltd
Nature of application:	New two-bedroom dwelling
Present land use:	Rear garden
Size of application area: 500m ²	Size of area investigated: 20m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 2311 1633
Site Code:	AS 1272
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	26/01/10
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Mill Green Museum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: Roman
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In January 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of The Grange, No.3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 23106 16333). The evaluation was commissioned by A. E. Bullock Limited, and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new two-bedroom dwelling.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a Roman brick fragment.</i></p>
Author of summary: Zbigniew Pozorski	Date of Summary: Jan 2010

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The Grange, 3 Codicote Road, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. View NE.



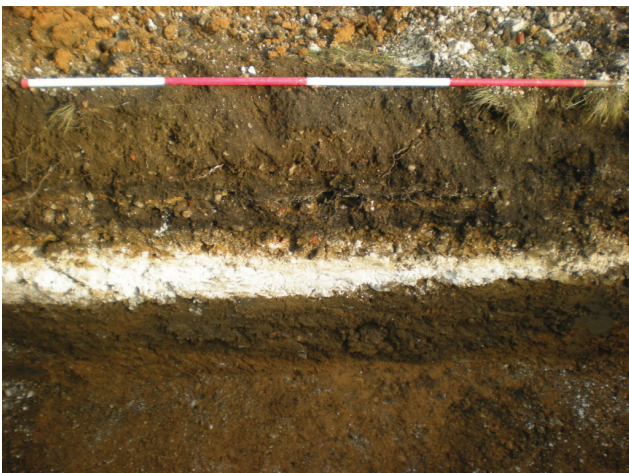
DP 2. Trial trenching. View NNW.



DP 3. Trench 1. View NW.



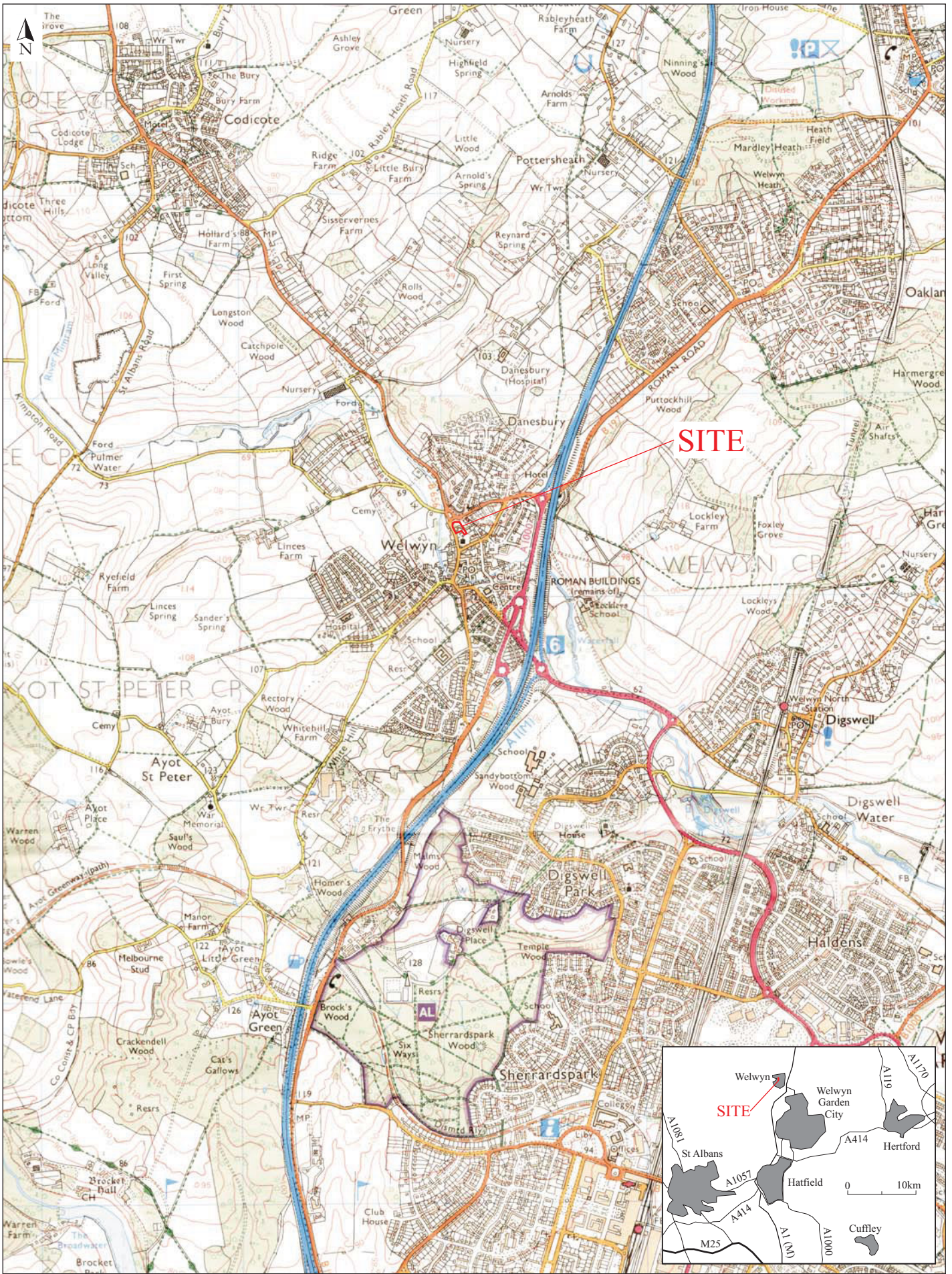
DP 4. Trench 1. View SSE.



DP 5. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View NE.

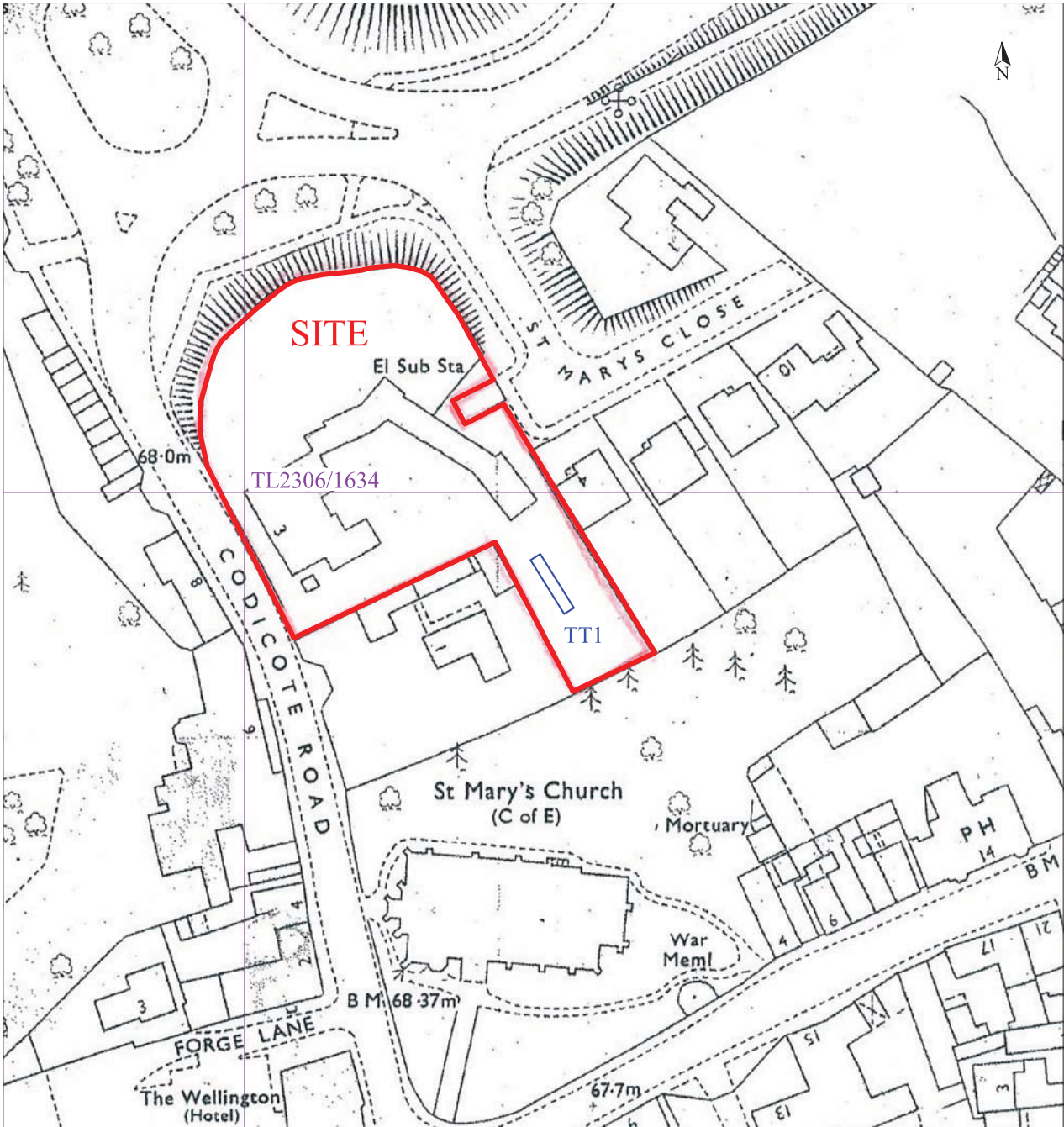


DP 6. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View NE.



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



0 50m

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

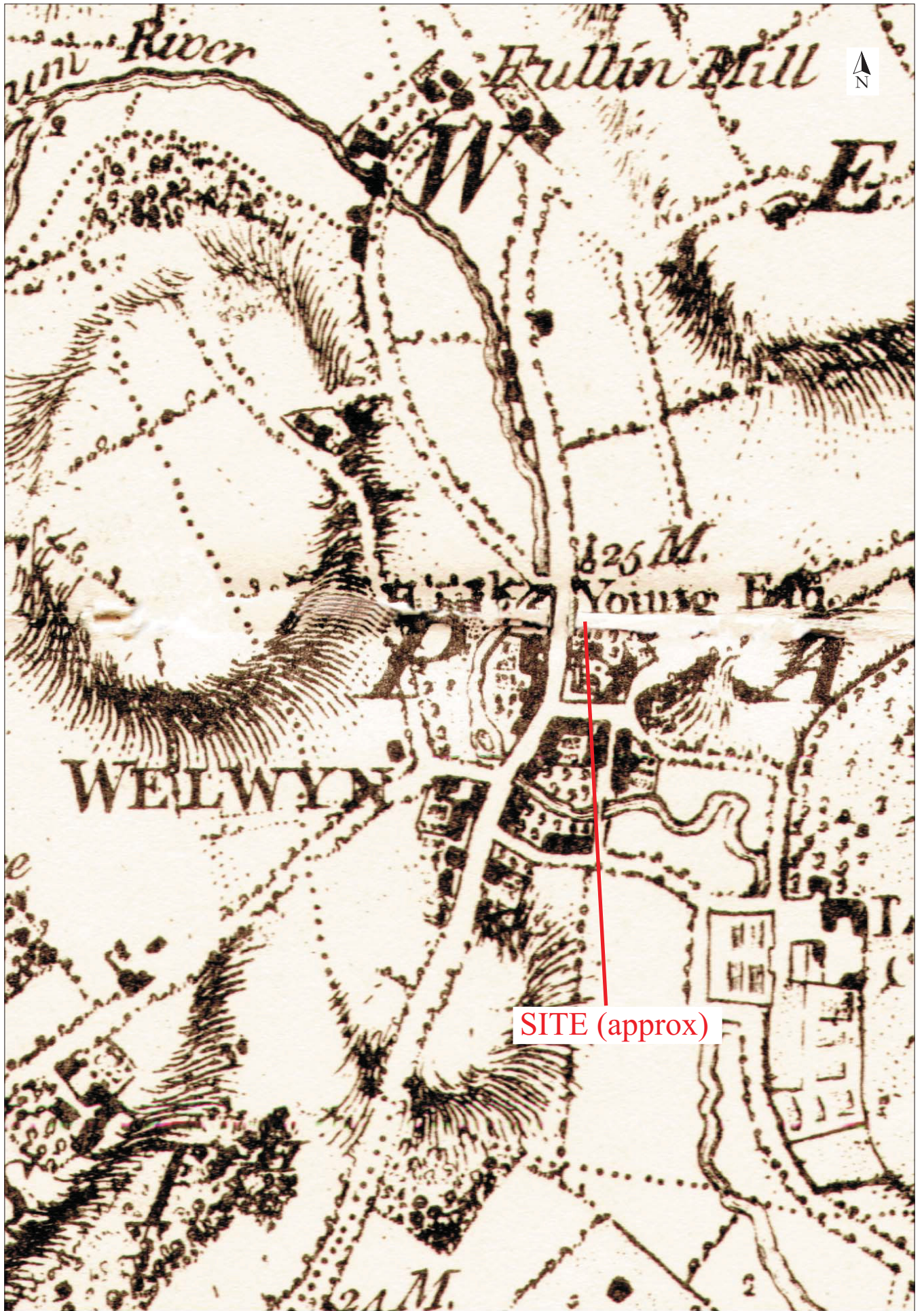


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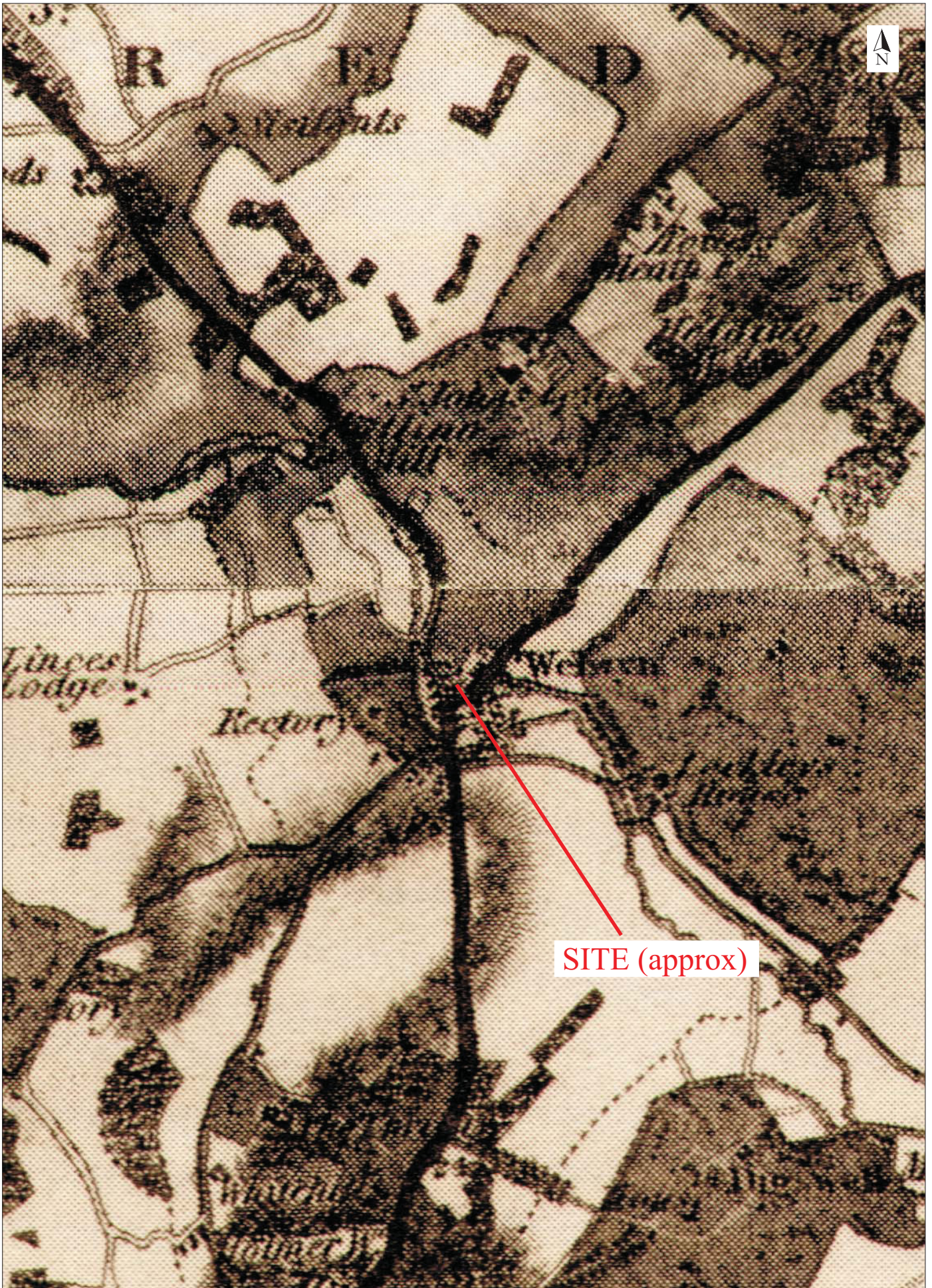
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Fig. 3 HER Data

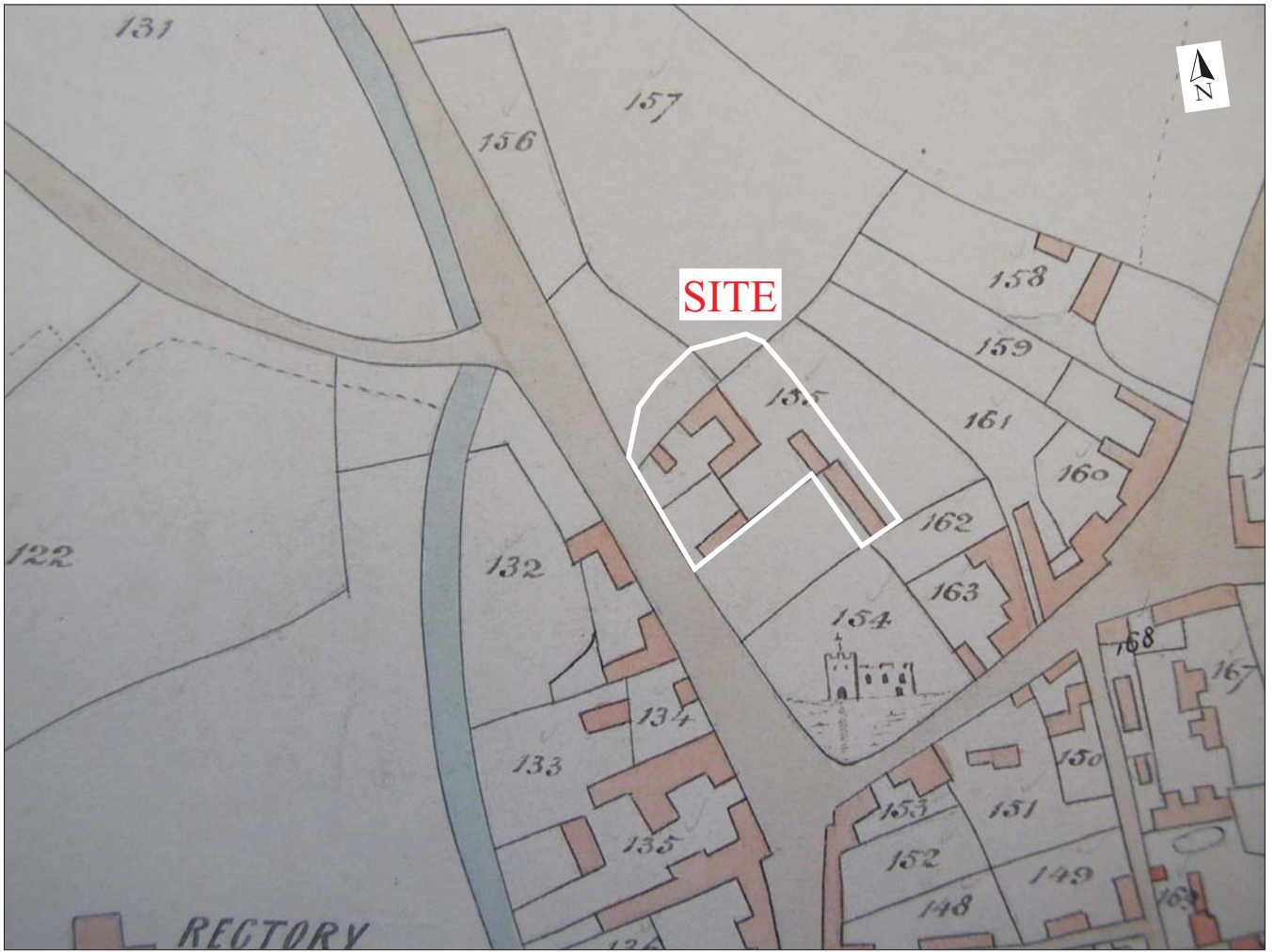
Scale 1:5,000 at A4



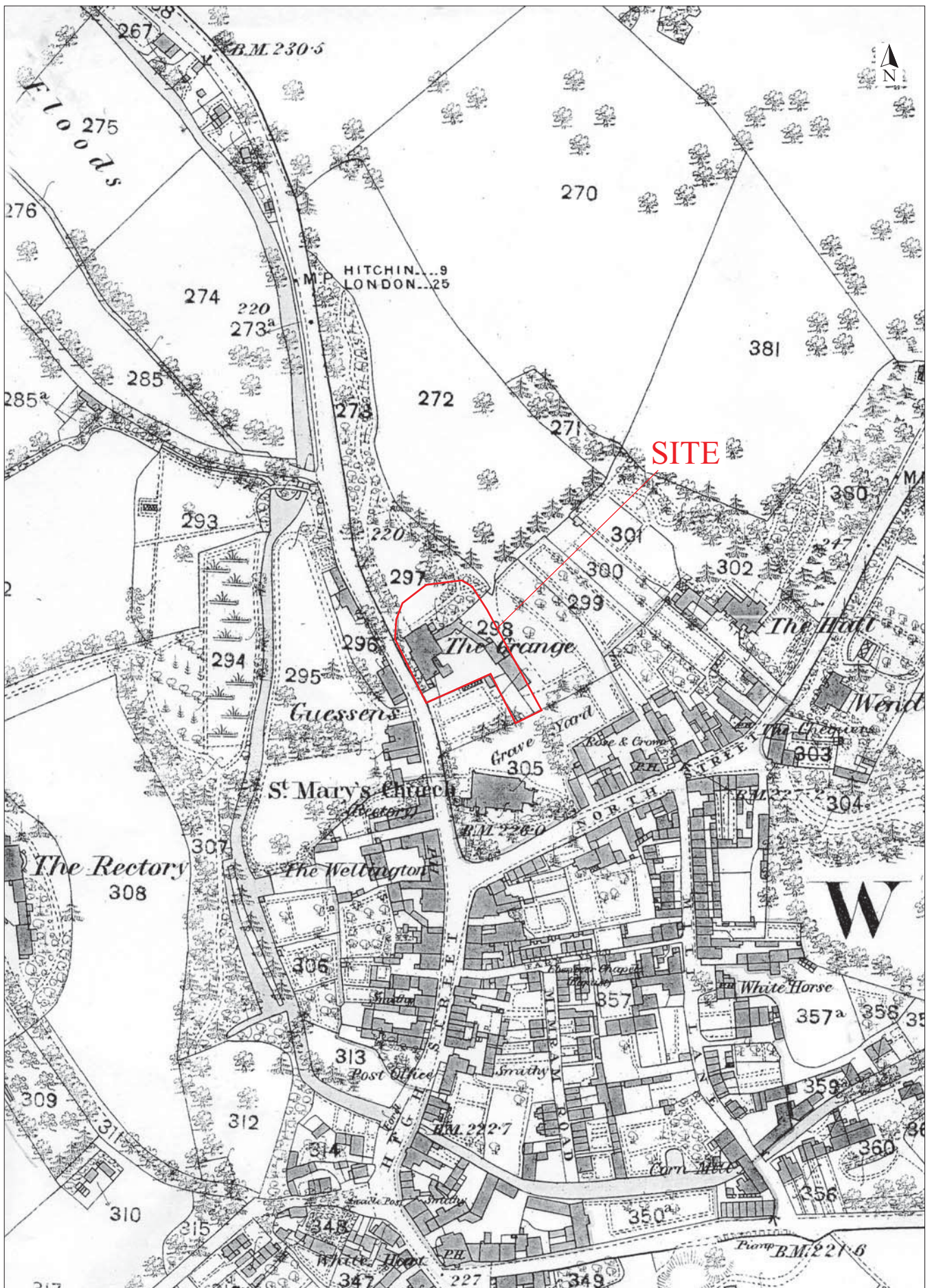
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Fig. 4 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale

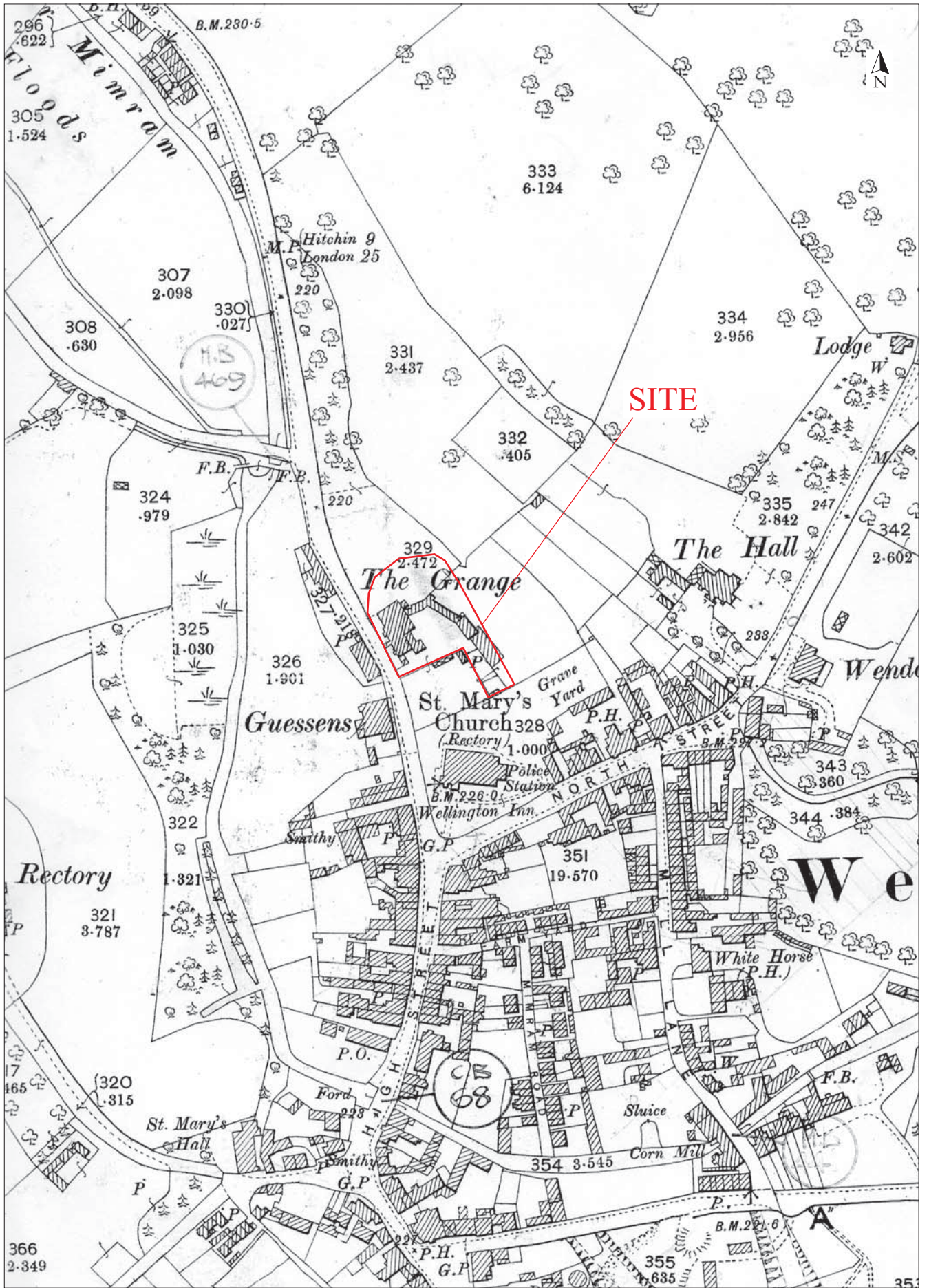


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1837
Not to scale



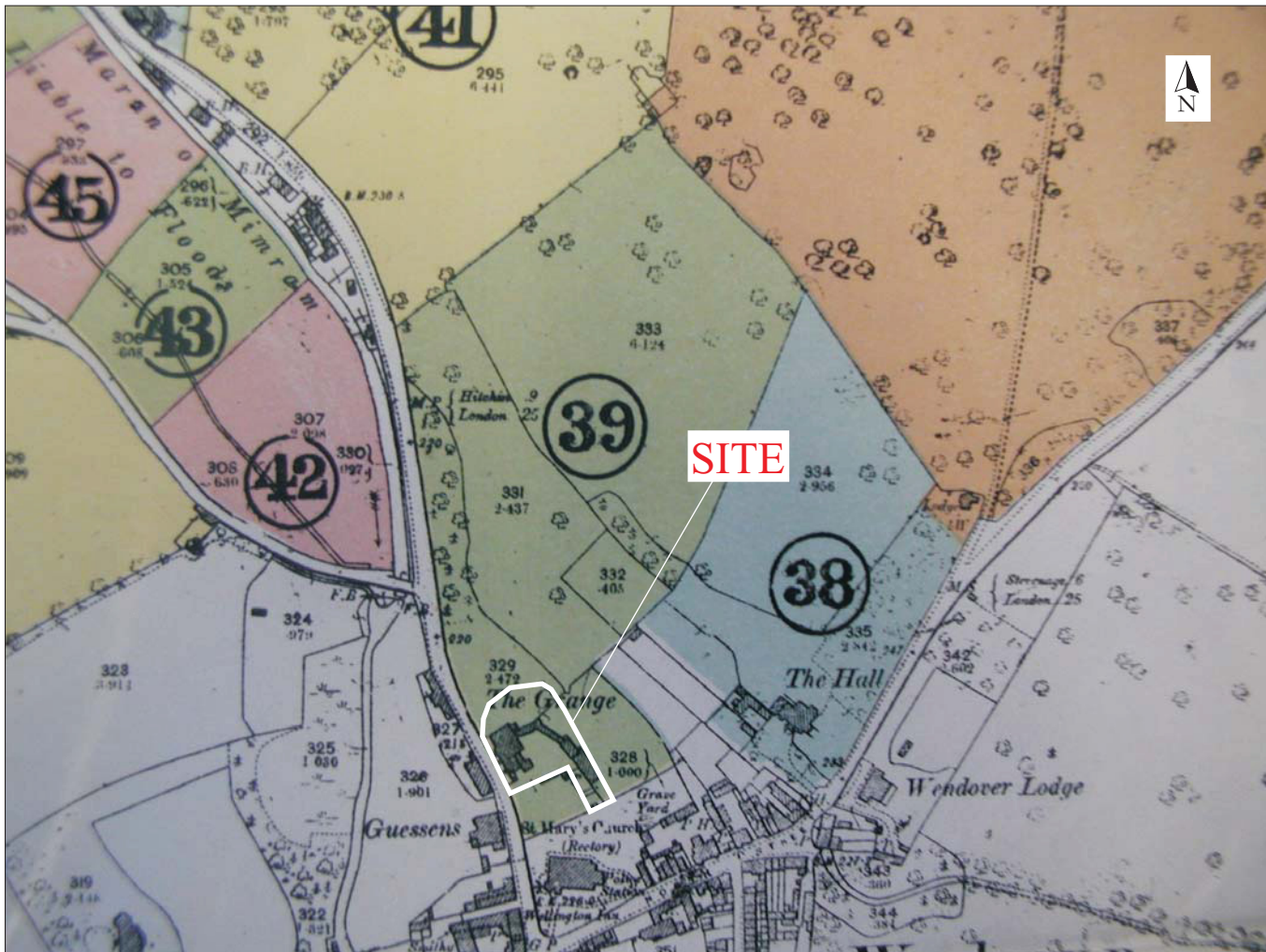
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1881
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4

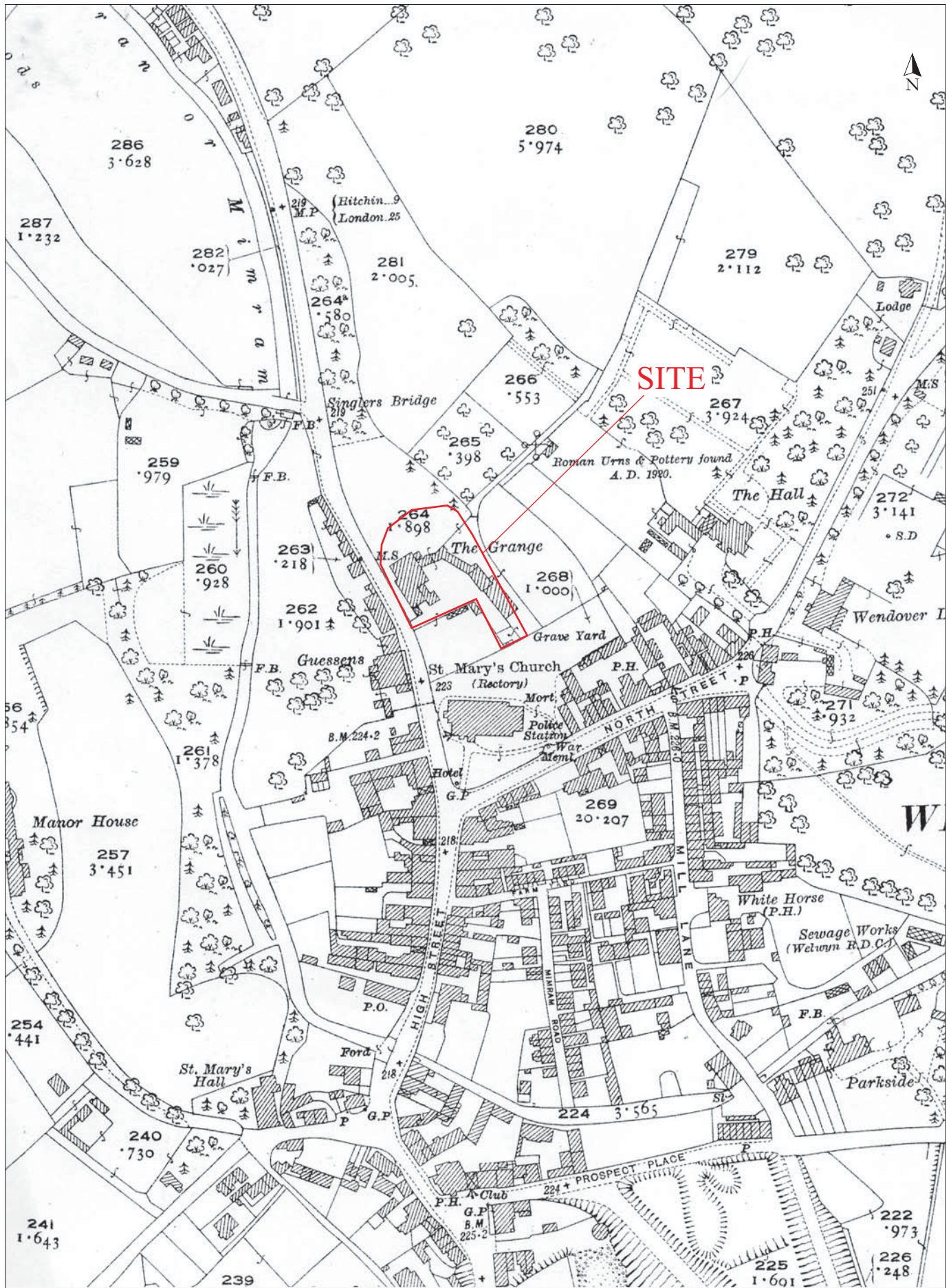


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Fig. 8 OS map, 1898
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4

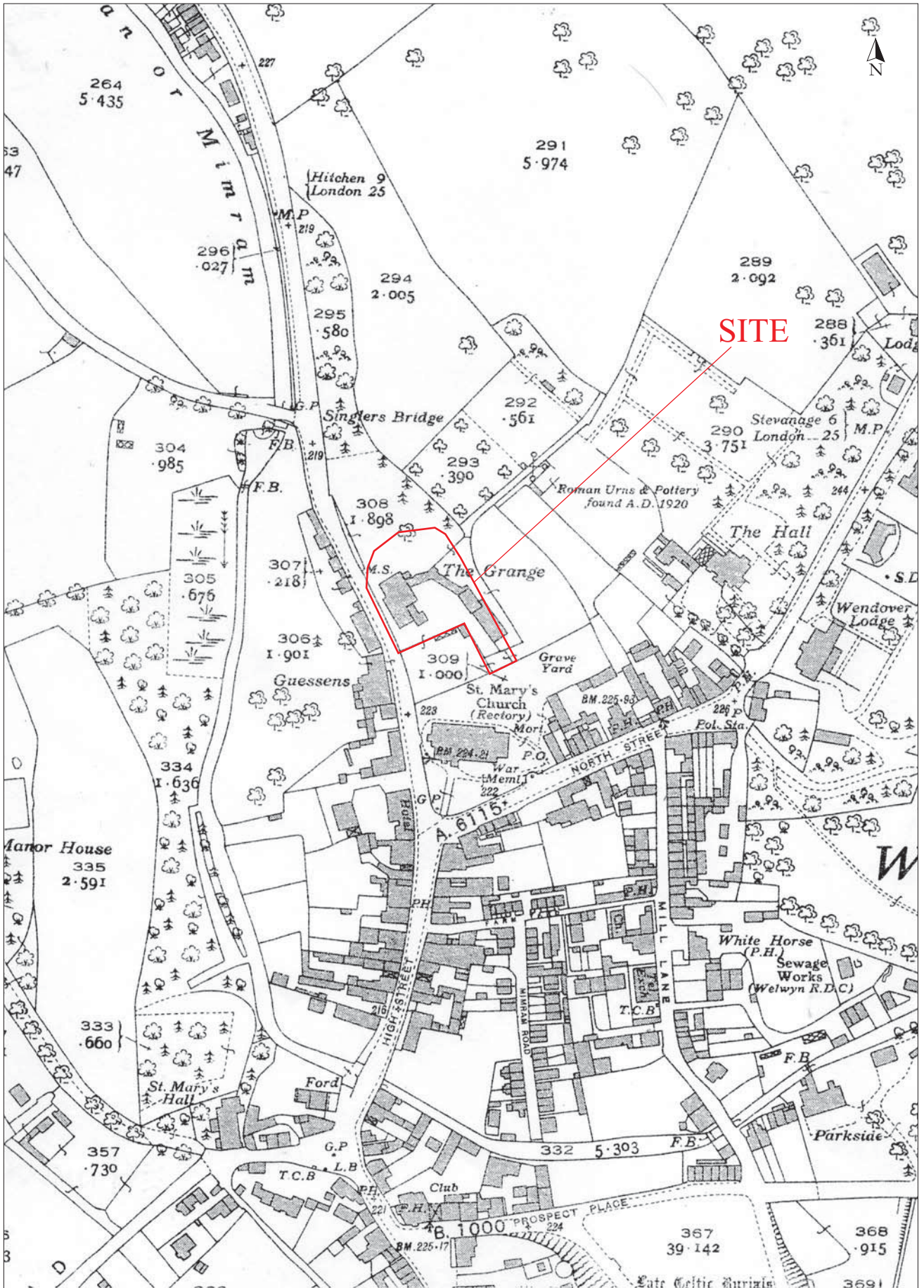


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 Sales particulars, 1919
Not to scale



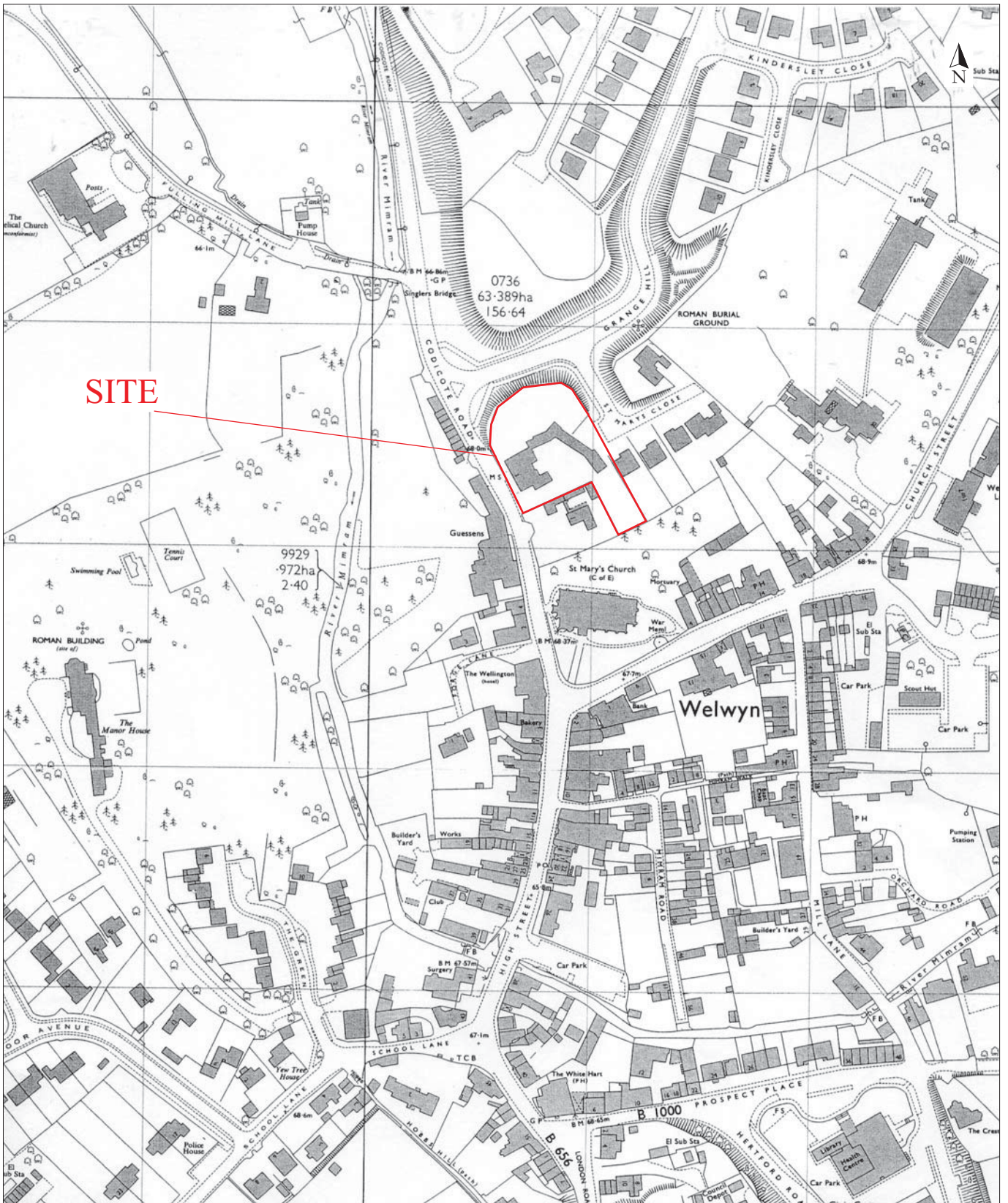
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1923
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



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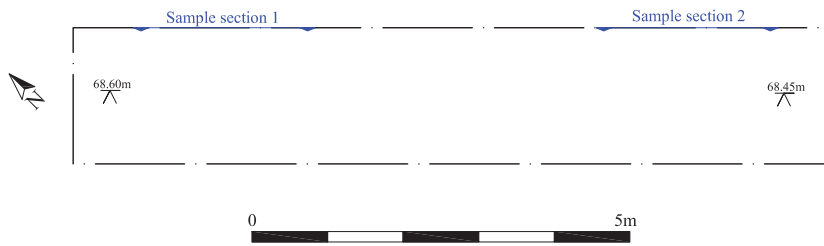
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 OS map, 1937
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



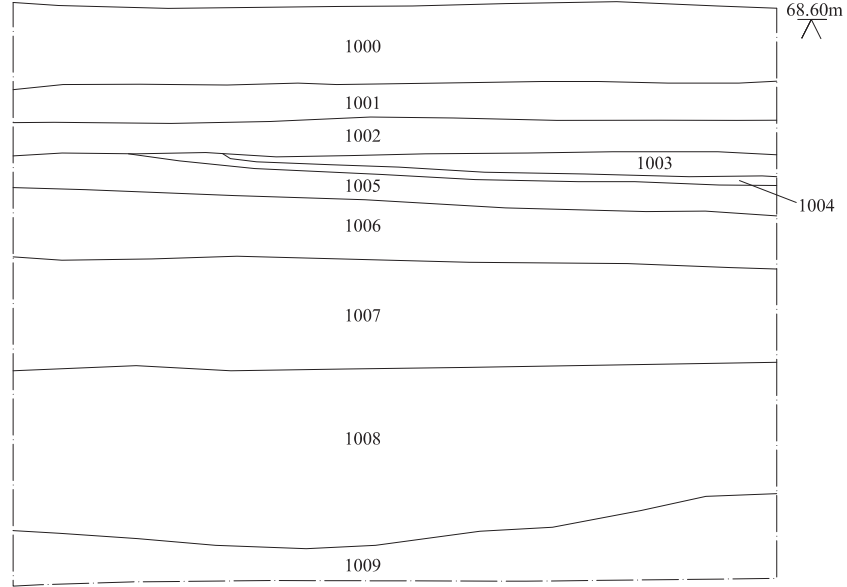
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Fig. 12 OS map, 1972
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

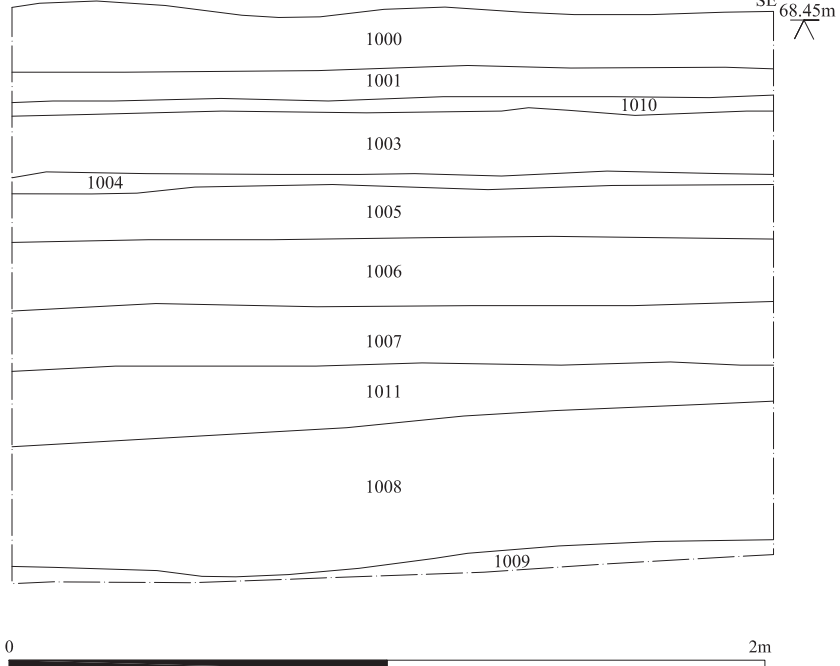
Trench 1



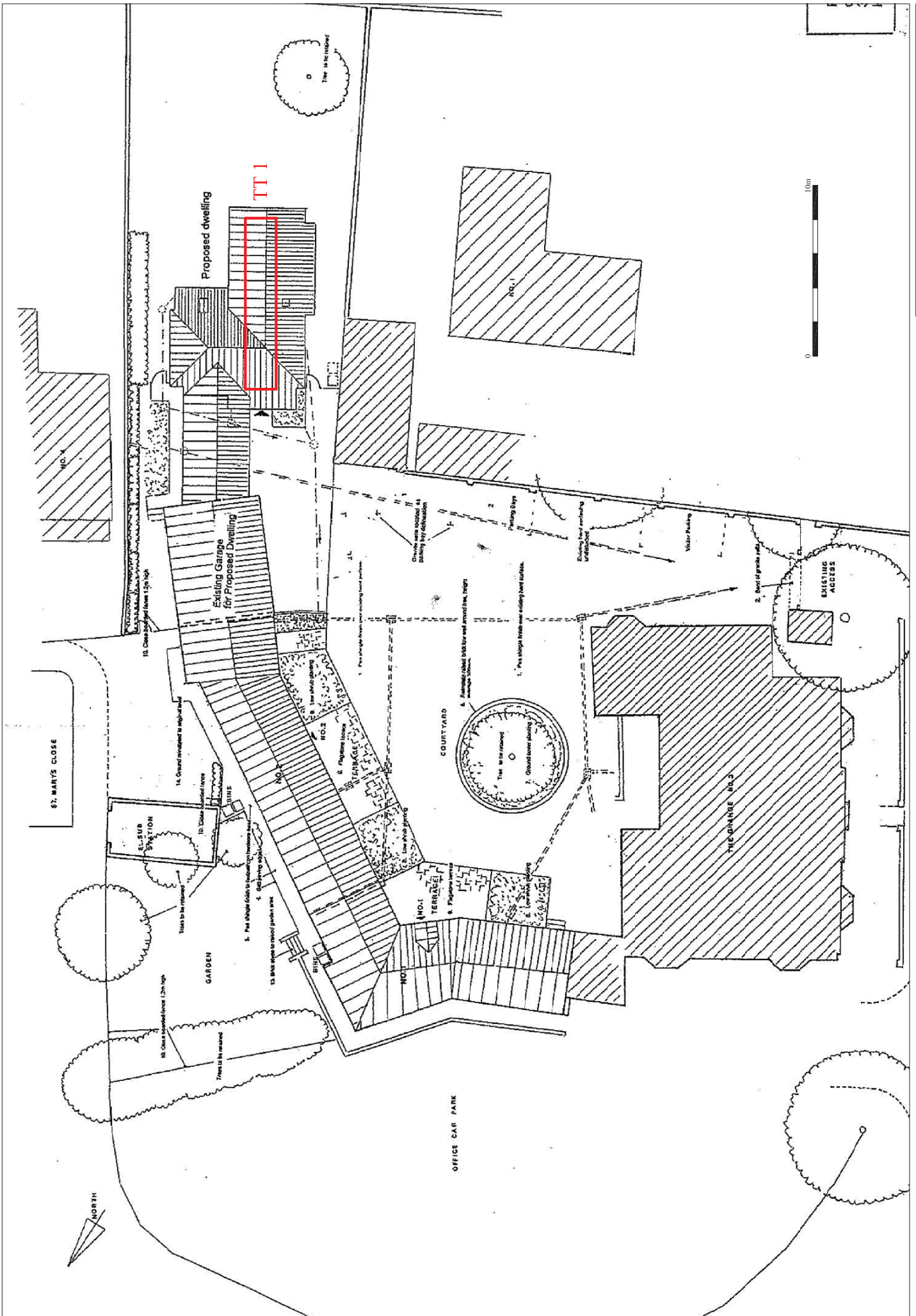
NW Sample section 1



NW Sample section 2



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Fig. 13 Trench plan & sections
Scale plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 14 Proposed site plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3