

**LOWER WOODSIDE FARM, WOODSIDE LANE,
HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
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| NGR: TL 24862 06007 | Report No. 3530 |
| District: Welwyn Hatfield | Site Code: AS 1215 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA | Project No. 3160 |
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Project details | | | |
| Project name | <i>Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire</i> | | |
| <i>Between December 2009 and April 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd and was carried out during groundworks for the proposed conversion of farm buildings to create six dwellings and construction of five terraced dwellings with associated parking and landscaping.</i> | | | |
| <i>The site is located to the south-east of Woodside village, c. 2.5km south-east of Hatfield. It comprises a complex of barn buildings and a Grade II listed farmhouse. The farm is part of Area of Archaeological Significance No 49 and is also noted as an Unregistered Historic Park and Garden in the Local Plan.</i> | | | |
| <i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>2nd December 2009, 1st February and 21st April 2010</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>Y</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> |
| P. number | <i>3160</i> | Site code | <i>AS 1215</i> |
| Type of project | <i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No 49</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Farm</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Conversion of farm buildings for residential use and construction of new dwellings</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>-</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>-</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>Hertfordshire</i> | <i>Welwyn Hatfield</i> | <i>Essendon</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area | <i>Hertfordshire HER</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>AL9 6DH</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>c.920m²</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TL 24862 06007</i> | | |
| Height AOD (max/ min) | <i>111/110m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>HCC HEU</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>T Walduck, Esq, Ms C Walduck and R Looker Esq</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>Pozorski, Z.</i> | | |
| Report no. | <i>3530</i> | | |
| Date (of report) | <i>April 2010</i> | | |

LOWER WOODSIDE FARM, WOODSIDE LANE, HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between December 2009 and April 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd and was carried out during groundworks for the proposed conversion of farm buildings to create six dwellings, and the construction of five terraced dwellings with associated parking and landscaping.

The site is located to the south-east of Woodside village, c. 2.5km south-east of Hatfield. It comprises a complex of barns and a Grade II listed farmhouse. The farm within Area of Archaeological Significance No.49 and is also noted as an Unregistered Historic Park and Garden in the Local Plan.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between December 2009 and April 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd (Chartered Architects) on behalf of their client, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the conversion of historic stock buildings to create six dwellings and the construction of five new terraced dwellings with associated parking and landscaping (Welwyn Hatfield District Council Planning Ref. S6/2008/1948MA).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 14/05/2009) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 19/05/2009). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;

- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Woodside is situated c. 2.5km south-east of Hatfield, below Hatfield Park, with Lower Woodside lying to the south-west (Fig. 1). Lower Woodside Farm lies to the south-east of the settlement, in a rural, semi-wooded landscape. The farm is within Area of Archaeological Significance 49, and is also noted as an Unregistered Historic Park and Garden in the Local Plan.

2.2 The site is occupied by former stock buildings laid out in a square formation in central part of the site, and currently being converted into residential dwellings. A farmhouse is located to the west. New dwellings are being constructed in northern part of the site.

2.3 The farmhouse is Grade II Listed (IoE No.158485) building, described as of as 16th / 17th century in date, although it is more likely to be of 17th

century date. Internal fixtures and fittings include an early 18th century staircase with doors dating to the same period.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c. 110m AOD within a very slightly undulating rural landscape close to the crest of a shallow hill, which peaks a short distance to the north in the village of Woodside. A spring is situated c. 200m to the west and Milward's Park (woodland) c. 500m to the north-west.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is Cretaceous chalk overlain by gravels, with alluvium and glaciofluvial drift associated with the River Lea in its northern and eastern sections (BGS 1977). The site is situated on soils of the Essendon Association (SSEW 1983: type 714d), which are classified as plateau and river terrace drift that are slowly permeable, seasonally water-logged, clayey and loamy upland soils ideal for winter cereals, lowland heath and woodland habitats.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Hatfield area remains limited and poorly understood. Nevertheless, Palaeolithic hand tools recovered from gravel deposits on the northern side of the Hertford Road demonstrate some early activity (Thompson 2002, 2). Actual settlement may be indicated by a large quantity of worked flints, including Mesolithic examples found on the banks of the river. The Mesolithic flints include examples found c. 3km to the north-west (HER 1847) and south-east (HER 1847) of the site. A mid to late Bronze Age landscape and Iron Age pottery sherds have also been identified by excavations within Hatfield Aerodrome, c. 5km to the north-west.

Romano-British

4.2 Sparse scattered finds including Roman coins and a possible Roman building have been recorded c. 3km to the north-west in the area of Old Hatfield but no Romano-British remains have been recorded within close proximity to the site (Thompson 2002, 2-3).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 No Anglo-Saxon finds or features are known from the vicinity of Lower Woodside Farm and remains within the whole of Hatfield are limited to sherds of pottery found on Hatfield Aerodrome (Thompson 2002, 3-5). Nevertheless, the place-name *Haethfelth*, may be linked with the open heath recorded by the historian Bede as the location of a church synod in the 7th century (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1970). By the late Saxon period, Hatfield comprised an extensive royal estate with a centre or 'caput' controlling many smaller,

outlying estates. The presence of woodland may be recorded in several place-names, including Woodside and has always been a feature of the parish. The estate was eventually given by King Edgar to the new monastery at Ely after being inherited from his wife's family. The assessment in Domesday Book of 1086 as 40 hides with land for 30 ploughs, a priest for the villagers, four mills and enough woodland for 2,000 pigs confirms its size and wealth (Morris 1976).

Medieval

4.4 The Great North Road, established in the medieval period, extends through Hatfield and passes c. 400m south of the site as the modern A1000. The bishops of Ely established a palace, around which the medieval town developed, though it always remained modest (Kirby & Busby 1995, 2). In the 13th century, a market was established in the town.

4.5 It is known that the manor of Hatfield was originally forest land, of which Hatfield Park is the survival (Page 1912, 91). The park was enclosed from the 13th century onwards and consisted of two portions from as early as 1277; the Great Park (Hatfield Wood) and Middle Park. Middle Park was later called 'Miller's Park' and so become 'Millwards' (Park) as it is known in the present day (Page 1912, 100). The south-eastern edge of Millwards Park is situated c. 500m to the north-west, and could feasibly have extended towards into the area of the site prior to enclosure which may not have occurred before the 13th century (Thompson 2002, 5). Millwards Park was not fully defined until c.1607-1612 when Robert Cecil oversaw the construction of Hatfield House and the remodelling of the surrounding grounds (Thompson 2002, 9)

4.6 Although sparsely inhabited, the surrounding land was still utilised, with colliers supplying charcoal to London in the 14th century (Thompson 2002, 5), and Millwards Park was highly valued for its timber (Page 1912, 99). The discovery of medieval pottery sherds including possible kiln waste (HER 11567) c. 200m to the west, perhaps suggests this area was exploited for clay pits and pottery production from this time. The bulk of the pottery recorded and therefore the likely product of any such kilns was South Hertfordshire Grey Ware of 12th-14th century date (Letch 2002). Faint linear and curving cropmarks (HER 11611) have also been recorded in the area from which the pottery was recovered, but archaeological excavations recorded no trace of these features (Letch 2002).

Post-medieval & early modern

4.7 Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the long association with the bishops of Ely ended abruptly and Henry VIII took ownership of Hatfield as part of an exchange for former monastic properties (Kirby & Busby 1995, 2). Henry VIII used Hatfield as a residence for his children, although it is mostly associated with Elizabeth I and her imprisonment during the later years of Mary's rule. The manor of Hatfield was exchanged for Theobalds Park by James I and became the possession of Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, who demolished the Bishop's Palace and began the construction of Hatfield

House in 1607 (Page 1912, 92; Thompson 2002, 5) although he died in 1612 before it was finished. Cecil did however set to creating parkland in the surrounding landscape, including that of Millwards Park.

4.8 A number of farms in the area appear to date to the 16th and 17th centuries, consistent with the period between the dissolution of the monasteries and the construction of Hatfield House. Existing buildings at Lower Woodside Farm (HER 15490), Woodside Place Farm (HER 15491) and Lower Farm, Bell Lane (HER 13576) all have origins in the 16th century, although the possibility of medieval precursors to these farms cannot be discounted. However, the first surviving deeds for the 'Woodside Estate' date to 1653 (HALS Ref. D/EBp/T2, T3) shortly after the remodelling of the lands around Hatfield House.

4.9 The landscape surrounding Lower Woodside Farm was bisected by the route of the old Great North Road which connected Hatfield to Potters Bar via Bell Bar and Woodside (Thompson 2002, 9). In 1783 this road was diverted to run through Millwards Park. Both the old and new routes of the Great North Road were prosperous coaching routes but the arrival of the railways in 1851 led to a sharp decline in trade along the road (Thompson 2002, 21). Surviving elements of this route through the local landscape include the White Swan Public House and Toll House (HER 10382), and milestones (HER 5011 and 13010), all c. 750m to the south-east.

4.10 The town of Hatfield expanded in the post-medieval period, but was predominantly confined to Hatfield Old Town. The alluvial geology of the Woodside and Bell Bar area made it an ideal location for ceramic industries (pottery and bricks) in at least the 19th century and possibly earlier. Kilns have been recorded c. 700m to the north (HER 1382), c. 400m to the east (HER 6876) and c. 800m to the south-east (HER 6877). Significant quantities of post-medieval pottery including possible kiln waste were also recovered during excavations c. 200m to the west (HER 11567) but no kiln has yet been located.

The site

4.11 The site was a subject to programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) conducted by AS in July 2009 (Collins *et al* 2009). The historic building recording revealed a simple courtyard complex of two phases, comprising 19th century ranges, completed in congruous style in the inter-war period. Three trial trenches were excavated revealing service trenches and surfaces relating to the modern farmyard.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, 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 necessary. 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 two trenches for large sewage tanks located in southern part of the site and service trenches situated along the farm buildings (Fig. 2). No additional information to augment the historic building recording was gained, as the buildings had been examined and recorded in detail during the earlier phase of the project.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 2 - 3

6.1 No archaeological features or finds were identified. Deposits located within the monitored area were recorded in sample sections described below.

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>Service trench at NE gate of the farm, W side. Sample Section 1, facing NE (DP 5) 0.00 = 111.50m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L2000 | Dark blackish grey, friable, sandy silt. |
| 0.20 – 0.40m | L2001 | Road surface. Reddish grey, loose, gravel. |
| 0.40m+ | L2002 | Natural pale to mid yellow, compact, sandy clay. |

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 1 for sewage tank, NW side. Sample Section 2, facing SE (DP 8) 0.00 = 111.05m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.25m | L2003 | Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, soft, clayey silt. |
| 0.25 – 0.55m | L2004 | Mid yellow clayey silt with gravel. |
| 0.55 – 0.80m | L2005 | Dark brownish grey, compact, clayey silt. |
| 0.80 – 1.05m | L2006 | Subsoil. Mid greenish grey, compact, clayey silt. |
| 1.05m+ | L2007 | Natural greyish mid to dark yellow, compact, clay and gravel. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Service trench to E of farm buildings, S part. Sample Section 3, facing SW (DP 15) 0.00 = 111.22m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.03m | L2008 | White, compact, chalk. |
| 0.03 – 0.10m | L2009 | Mixed gravel, CBM and reddish grey, compact, clayey silt. |
| 0.10m+ | L2007 | Natural clay and gravel. As above, Tr. 1. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Service trench to E of farm buildings, N part. Sample Section 4, facing SW (DP 16) 0.00 = 111.30m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.25m | L2010 | CBM and concrete rubble. |
| 0.25 – 0.50m | L2011 | Dark bluish grey, compact, silty clay (with organic contamination). |
| 0.50m+ | L2007 | Natural clay and gravel. As above, Tr. 1. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Trench 2 for sewage tank, NW side. Sample Section 5, facing SE (DP 11) 0.00 = 111.00m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.50m | L2003 | Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 0.50 – 1.00m | L2006 | Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 1.00m+ | L2007 | Natural clay and gravel. As above, Tr. 1. |

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 layers of rubble (L2010) or other building materials (L2008) and Topsoil L2003. The latter was a dark greyish brown, soft, clayey silt (0.25 – 0.50m thick). L2003 was located in southern part of the site. Within Trench 1 for the sewage tank, it overlay several layers of re-deposited materials laid to provide relatively flat plateau for farm yard.

8.2 The natural clay, L2007, was present at 0.50 – 1m below existing ground level, and comprised a greyish mid to dark yellow, compact, clay and gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the agricultural development of the area and a landscaped park complex. The 17th century origin of the farmhouse suggested a potential for remains of farming activity.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except modern deposits associated with the modern farm and current development. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Mill Green Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Peter Newson Associates Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of their clients.

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the main contractor, Phelan Construction.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

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

| HER | NGR TL | Description |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| <i>Medieval (c. AD 410 – 1500)</i> | | |
| 11567 | TL 2466 0606 (point) | Medieval And Post-Medieval Pottery, Possibly Kiln Waste, Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside. Soil stripping prior to the construction of a water pipeline recovered pottery similar to [11566] in the ploughsoil c.150 m south west of Lower Woodside Farm. Most (90%) was 12th-14th century South Hertfordshire Grey Ware, with small amounts of sandy orange ware, and post-medieval red earthenware and red roof tile. Two sherds of Brill ware, from south Buckinghamshire, were found, and date to the 14th-15th century (Letch 2002). |
| <i>Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – 1900)</i> | | |
| 1382 | TL 247 068 (point) | Site of Woodside pottery, St Michaels, Woodside, Hatfield. Pottery kiln, marked on the 1883 6 inch OS map, dated to about the 1820s (?) (Renn 1964). Nothing remains visible at ground level, partly due to the total cover of brambles. Buildings and two circular 'Clay Mills' are shown on, and named Woodside Pottery. It ranged along the NE side of the track and is now covered in trees. A pond survives. |
| 5011 | TL 252 054 (point) | Milestone, Bell Bar, Hatfield. Milestone, square and made of stone. On the Great North Road (now the A1000). 1745 milestone found in 1965, lying flat behind the front door of a house (formerly a roadside inn), by the new owner of the house. The numbers are no longer visible; (but see [13010], as Branch Johnson may have confused the two stones). Reset upright, 2004. |
| 5505 | TL 2483 0670 (point) | Wall Box, Wall Of Lodge, Hatfield Woodside. Wall box, 1871-81. NGR was given only as TL 242 067, which lies in Millwards Park and is therefore unlikely; the current grid reference places the site at St Michael's, Woodside, near the gate lodge (the northing is unchanged). |
| 6876 | TL 2530 0585 (point) | Site Of A Kiln, Kiln House Field, Woodside, Hatfield. Site of a kiln, identified from the 1843 Tithe map. There are no visible remains at ground level. |
| 6877 | TL 2550 0545 (point) | Brick Kiln Field, N Of Great North Road, Hatfield. A brick kiln field, identified from the 1843 Tithe map; no longer visible at ground level. |
| 10382 | TL 2526 0540 (point) | White Swan Public House & Toll House, Bell Bar (Great North Road), North Mymms. Former toll house on the Great North Road. Probably mid 19th century, built of pale yellow/grey brick, stone lintels, etc. The Great North Road was gradually improved by Turnpike Trusts set up from the early 1700s, but this section, from south of Potters Bar to Lemsford Mill, north of Hatfield, was the last part of it in Hertfordshire to be regularly maintained, by a Trust set up in 1730. The building is the White Swan inn on the 1879 OS and later editions, evidently the successor of the Swan |

| HER | NGR TL | Description |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | | at Lower Farm [13576]. |
| 13010 | TL 25264 05400 (point) | Relocated Milestone, The Swan, Bell Bar. The stone leans against the front door of a house, formerly the White Swan public house [10382], at the road junction at Bell Bar. It was set up in the 18C at Stanborough, north of Hatfield (cTL 229 102), and is inscribed XXI MILES FROM -OND--. It is not known how it came to be moved to Bell Bar, but is across the road from [5011] (q.v.). |
| 13575 | TL 25324 05228 (point) | Former Anglican Mission Room, Bell Lane, Brookmans Park, North Mymms. A small corrugated iron building on the east side of Bell Lane, first shown on 1898 OS; the plot is empty on 1879 OS. It fell out of use c1953, and has since been used as a garage. The gabled front has had large double doors inserted, in matching shape and style; the interior is lined with tongue-and-groove but the small east window with coloured glass, and the hymn board, remain. Bell Bar... is a small hamlet having its own post office and mission-room. There are two farms and some old red-tiled houses, but none of importance' (VCH Vol.2). Known as the Tin Chapel, it is about to revert to religious use. |
| 13576 | TL 25262 05342 (point) | Lower Farm, Bell Lane, Bell Bar. The farmhouse at Lower Farm is a large timber-framed two-storey house with three main phases. The main east-facing range, three cells with lobby entrance, was built in the late 16C; the hall occupies the width of the building except for the doorway from the lobby, and the house may originally have had a timber chimney-stack and possibly a cross-passage. In the mid 17C a kitchen wing and staircase were added on the west, and it may have been then that the internal chimney-stack was rebuilt in brick, leaving the hall as a passage room and providing a fireplace in the parlour to the north. These changes 'appear to have been made to convert the building into an inn', the Swan. Towards the end of the 17C another range was added parallel to the original house, without fireplaces, and the kitchen wing was given a one-storey and attics extension, which incorporated a brewhouse. In the mid 1970s the house was restored and extended at the rear. In the mid 18C the Swan had eight beds and stabling for 20 horses; it appears to have served as an inn from the mid 17C to c1812, when it was described as a dwelling house. A public house called the White Swan [10382] subsequently appears just to the north of Lower Farm on the turnpike road. Farm buildings stood west of the house, to north and south; with a pond close to the rear wing. |
| 15490 | TL 24862 06007 (point) | Lower Woodside Farm, Wildhill Road, Hatfield. The farmhouse is a 16th century timber-framed house, with end chimney stacks, and a catslide roof over a rear extension added in the early 17th century. At the rear on the east side is a wide 18th century plank door with architrave surround, and inside is an early 18th century central staircase with single balusters to each tread and barley-twist balusters in the attic. The farm buildings include ranges around a four-sided yard which appear to be at least in part those shown |

| HER | NGR TL | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | on the 1873-80 OS (1 st Edition). |
| 15491 | TL 25170 06887 (point) | Woodside Place Farm, St Michaels, Woodside, Hatfield. The farmhouse is a 16th century two-storey, timber-framed house, with 16th century studwork of heavy timbers as well as red brick infill in 17th century studwork. Next to this is a double cart entrance, into a three-bay timber-framed and weatherboarded extension with queen post roof, which was built as a barn in the 17th century. The house was extended again to the east in the 18th century. On the south side the barn part has a double projecting wagon porch. To the NE is a late 18th century building, two storeys and attic, which was built in chequered red brick as a coach house, and became the farm's milking parlour. The central coach entrance with segmental arch has been blocked. Also late 18th century (but altered) is a pair of farm workers' cottages in red brick on the south side of the farmyard; in the north side are two doors, one with a bracketed hood and moulded panels, the other a 19th century door; on the south side is a central door, also with bracketed hood. |
| <i>Unknown date</i> | | |
| 11611 | TL 2460 0590 (point) | Faint Cropmarks, West Of Lower Woodside Farm, Hatfield. An area of faint curving and linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (Air Photo Services PNO 8307-8, 8335-7, 8340-1). No trace of the most southerly of this group of cropmarks was found within the observation of the strip for a water pipeline in 2001 (Letch 2002). |
| 12561 | TL 2488 0675 (point) | Common, Woodside, Hatfield. Registered common land. NGR = approximate centre. |

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

| Records | Number |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Brief | 1 |
| Specification | 2 |
| Registers | 3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo) |
| Context Sheets | 12 |
| Site drawings A1 | 0 |
| Site drawings A3 | 0 |
| Site drawings A4 | 2 |
| Site photographs b/w | 0 |
| Site photographs colour slides | 0 |
| Digital Photographs | 65 |

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

| | |
|--|--|
| Site name and address: | Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire |
| County: Hertfordshire | District: Welwyn Hatfield |
| Village/Town: Lower Woodside | Parish: Hatfield |
| Planning application reference: | Welwyn Hatfield Planning Ref. S6/2008/1948MA |
| Client name/address/tel: | T Walduck, Esq, Ms C Walduck and R Looker Esq |
| Nature of application: | Residential conversion and construction with associated parking and landscaping |
| Present land use: | Outbuildings – storage |
| Size of application area: c.920m ² | Size of area investigated Entire area |
| NGR (8 figures): | TL 24862 06007 |
| Site Code: | AS 1215 |
| Site director/Organization: | Archaeological Solutions Limited |
| Type of work: | Archaeological monitoring and recording |
| Date of work: | 02/12/2009 – 21/04/2010 |
| Location of finds/ Curating museum: | Mill Green |
| Related HER Nos: | Periods represented: 19 th century outbuildings |
| Relevant previous summaries/reports: - | Collins, T., Smith, L., Peachey, A., 2009, <i>Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation</i> . AS Unpublished Report No. 3353 |
| Summary of fieldwork results: | <p>Between December 2009 and April 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd and was carried out during groundworks for the proposed conversion of farm buildings to create six dwellings and construction of five terraced dwellings with associated parking and landscaping.</p> <p>The site is located to the south-east of Woodside village, c. 2.5km south-east of Hatfield. It comprises a complex of barn buildings and a Grade II listed farmhouse. The farm is part of Area of Archaeological Significance No 49 and is also noted as an Unregistered Historic Park and Garden in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p> |
| Author of summary: Z. Pozorski | Date of Summary: April 2010 |

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Lower Woodside Farm, Hatfield. E part of the site. December 2009. View N.



DP 2. N part of the site. View N.



DP 3. S part of the site. February 2010. View NW.



DP 4. S part of the site. April 2010. View N.



DP 5. Trench for a new drainage at NE gate of the farm. View SE.



DP 6. Location of Trench 1 for sewage tank. S part of the site. February 2010. View N.



DP 7. Trench 1. View SW.



DP 8. Trench 1, N side. Sample section. View NW.



DP 9. Location of Trench 2 for sewage tank. S part of the site. View SW.



DP 10. Trench 2. View SE.



DP 11. Trench 2, N side. Sample section 5. View NW.



DP 12. Trench 2, W side. View S.



DP 13. Service trench to the E of 'stock' buildings. View NNW.



DP 14. Service trench to the E of 'stock' buildings. View SE.



DP 15. Service trench to the E of 'stock' buildings. Sample section 3. View NE.

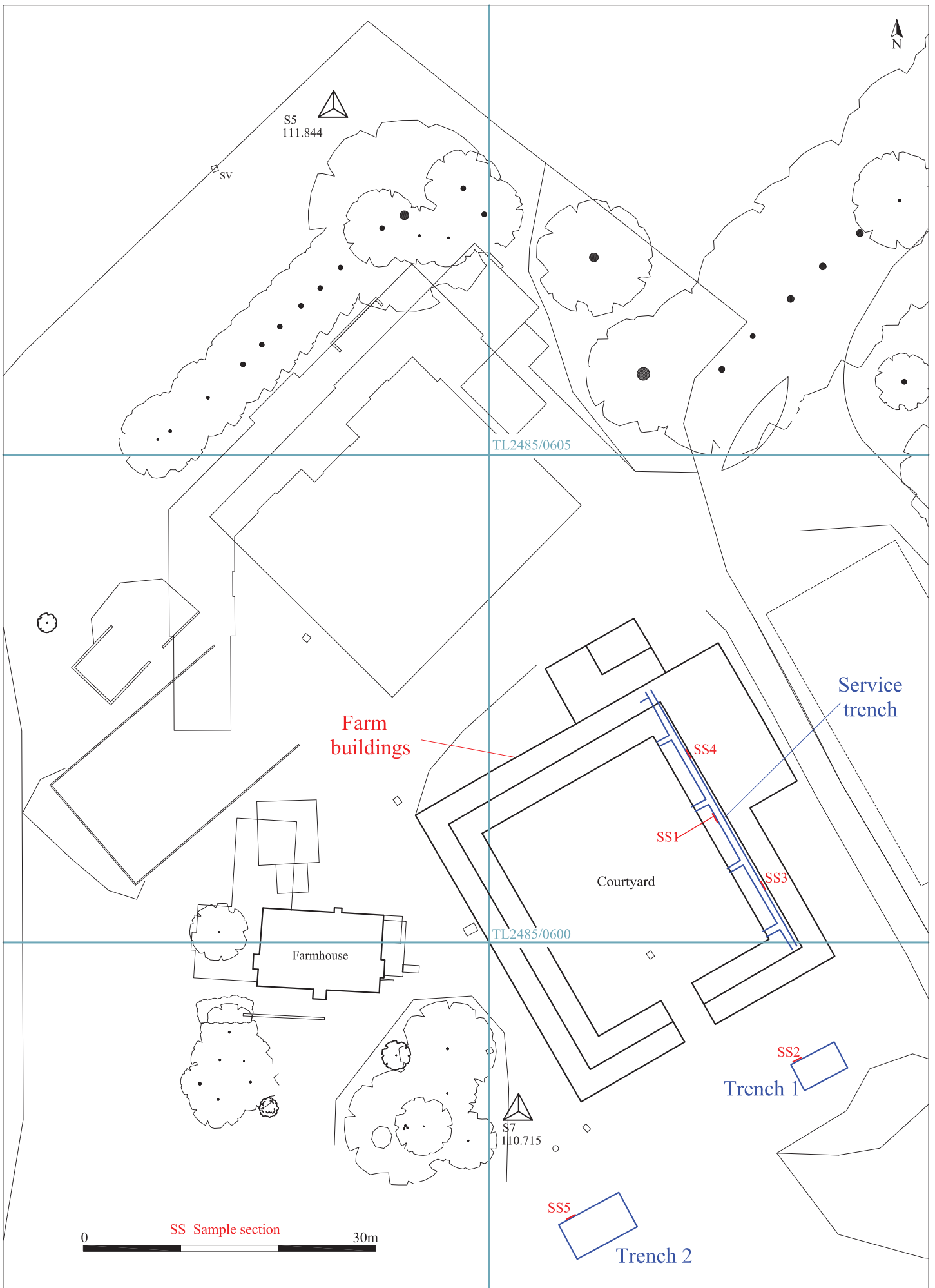


DP 16. Service trench to the E of 'stock' buildings. Sample section 4. View NE.

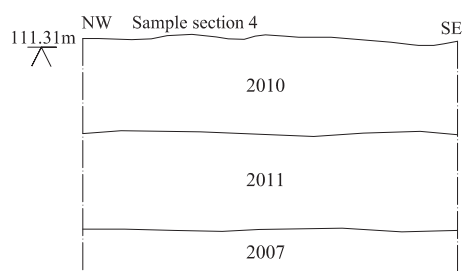
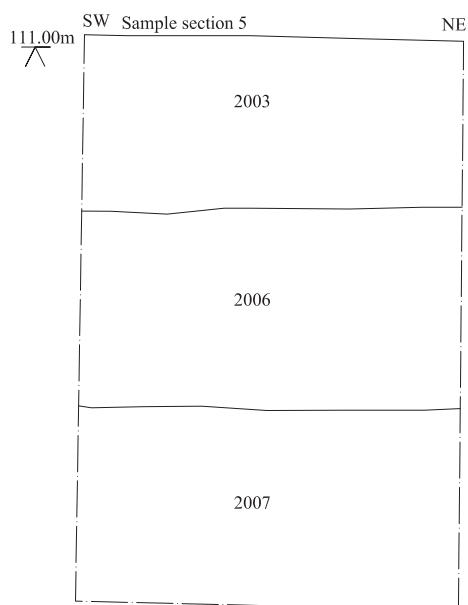
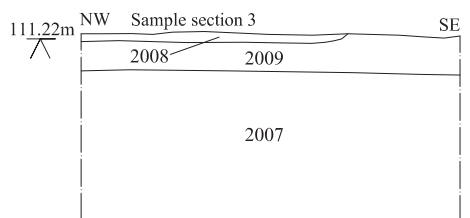
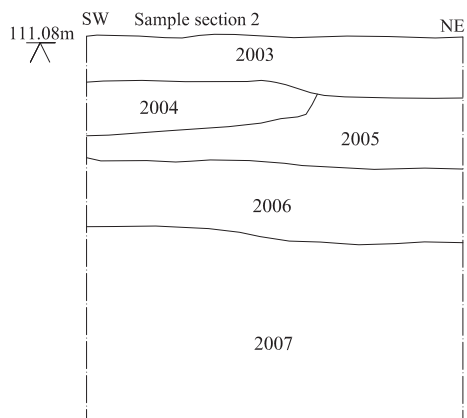
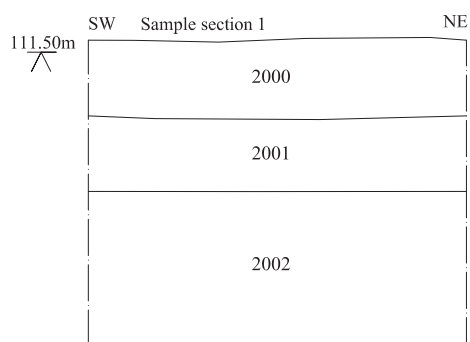


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4