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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

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

**TWO NEW AGRICULTURAL BARNs**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA	
NGR: TL 24862 06007	Report No. 3496
District: Welwyn Hatfield	Site Code: AS 1215
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3160
Signed:	Date: February 2010

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Two New Agricultural Barns. Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.</i>		
<i>In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map &amp; record' and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The investigation was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd and was carried out prior to construction of the two new agricultural barns.</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>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>15<sup>th</sup> February 2010</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>TBC</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>3160</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>AS 1215</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map &amp; Record' and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No 49</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Farm</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Construction of the two new agricultural barns</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Welwyn Hatfield</i>	<i>Essendon</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>AL9 6DH</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c.920m<sup>2</sup></i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TL 24862 06007</i>		
<b>Height AOD (max/ min)</b>	<i>111/110m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Imperial London Hotels</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Two New Agricultural Barns.Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map &amp; Record' and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>3496</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>February 2010</i>		

**TWO NEW AGRICULTURAL BARNs**  
**LOWER WOODSIDE FARM, WOODSIDE LANE, HATFIELD,**  
**HERTFORDSHIRE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**  
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**SUMMARY**

*In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The programme was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd, and was carried out prior to construction of two new agricultural barns.*

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

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

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007; Figs. 1 & 2). The programme was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd on behalf of the Imperial London Hotels, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of the two new agricultural barns and the removal of a Dutch barn (Welwyn Hatfield District Council Planning Ref. S6/2009/2035/FP). Monitoring was carried out prior to the construction of the new barns.

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to an advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 04/11/2009 and 23/11/2009), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 27/11/2009), and approved by HCC HEU. 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 objectives of the project were:

- The investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas subject to development (the two new barns);
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- The provision of adequately detailed project report that will place the findings in their local and regional context;
- The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

#### *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 The village of Woodside is situated c. 2.5km south-east of Hatfield, below Hatfield Park, with Lower Woodside lying to the south-west. 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 No.49, and is also recorded as an Unregistered Historic Park and Garden on the Local Plan.

2.2 The buildings present on the site comprise linked out-buildings enclosing a small farmyard. The farmhouse is present to the west, with modern barns to the north, a Dutch barn to the east and a builder's yard and storage barn to the south. The proposed two new barns will be located to the east of the Dutch barn.

### 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, Paleolithic 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 Despite its proximity to the Roman city of Verulamium (St Albans) activity in the rural landscape is more difficult to establish. 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 any proximity of 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 area of the Farm was a subject to a previous archaeological work carried out by AS. In July 2009 AS conducted the archaeological evaluation of the land (trial trenching) and historic building recording of the farm buildings (Smith *et al.* 2009). The trial trenching revealed no archaeological features or finds, and the buildings were recognised as of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The site (its residential development) is also a subject to separate programme of archaeological monitoring and recording which is still ongoing as the works continue.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1. The investigation comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles.



Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The area of investigation comprised two rectangular plots (24.40 x 18.60m) located in the eastern part of the farm (Fig. 2). These plots overlie the footprints of the proposed two new barns. The groundworks comprised the mechanical removal of the topsoil which overlay the natural geology.

## **6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**

6.1 Topsoil L3000 was the only deposit overlying the natural geology. It was a dark greyish brown, soft, sandy silt (0.25 – 0.35m thick). The natural, L3001, was a mid to dark yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent brownish gravel.

6.2 The topsoil strip revealed only modern land drains mostly located in the northern part of the strip. No archaeological features or finds were present

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

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

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval features.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

## **9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

9.1 The 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 Mr Walduck of Imperial London Hotels for their co-operation and funding of this project. Archaeological Solutions would also like to thank Peter Newson Associates Ltd for commissioning the project.

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

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

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 <sup>st</sup> 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 ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	Y
Context Sheets	2
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	29
Monitoring and Recording Form	1

### APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. Two new agricultural barns
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> Welwyn Hatfield
<b>Village/Town:</b> Lower Woodside	<b>Parish:</b> Hatfield
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	Welwyn Hatfield Planning Ref. S6/2009/2035/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Imperial London Hotels
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Construction of the two new agricultural barns and removal of existing Dutch barn
<b>Present land use:</b>	Outbuildings – storage
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c. 920 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 24862 06007
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1215
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Limited
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> February 2010
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Mill Green
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> century outbuildings
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Lower Woodside Farm, Woodside Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24862 06007). The investigation was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd and was carried out prior to construction of the two new agricultural barns.  In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z. Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> February 2010

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Lower Woodside Farm, Hatfield. Area of the proposed new N barn. View S.



DP 2. N barn area. View N.



DP 3. S part of the N barn area. View SW.



DP 4. N part of the N barn area. View N.



DP 5. Area of the proposed S barn. View S.



DP 6. S barn area. View N.

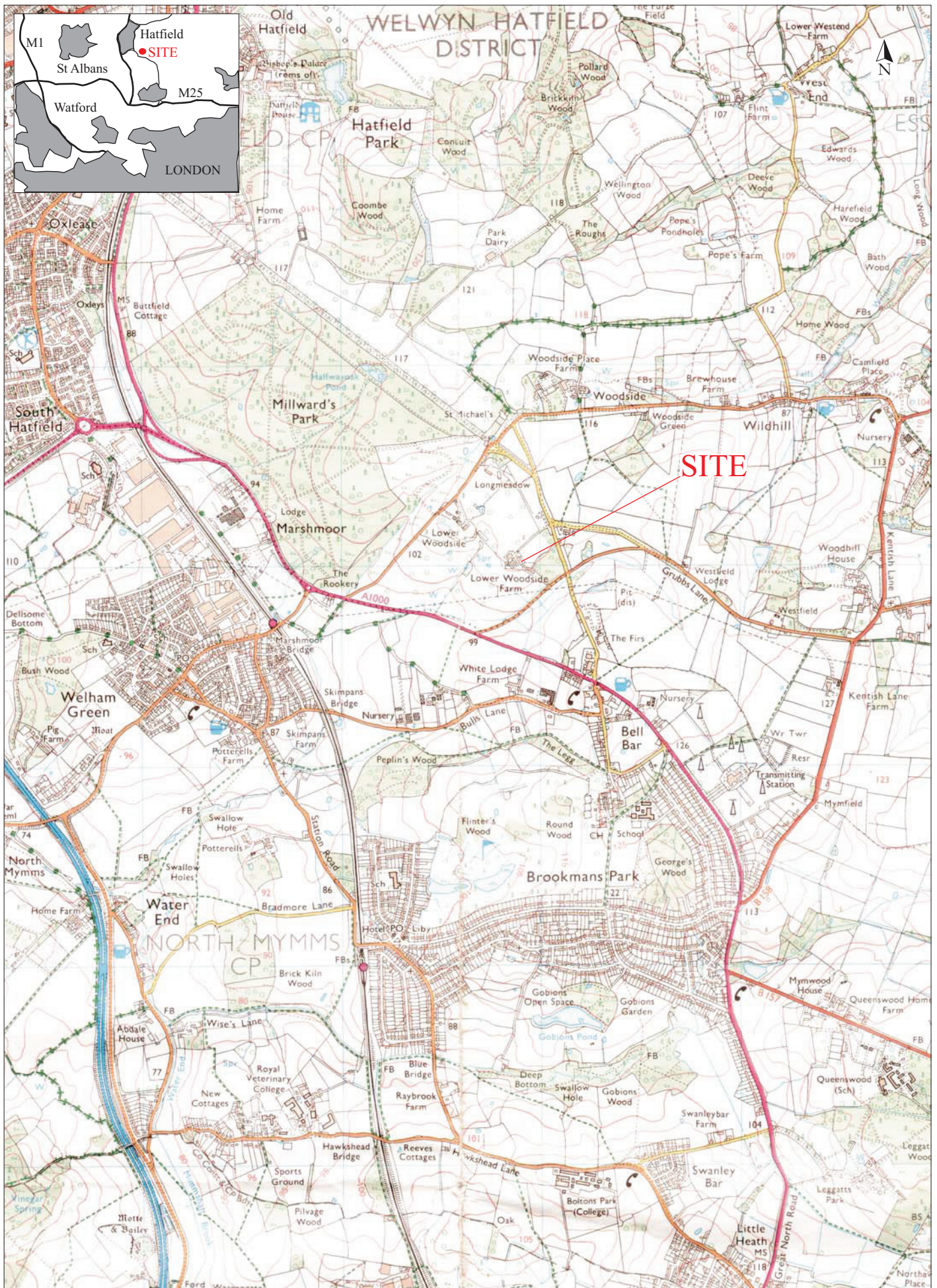




DP 7. W part of the S barn area. View S.

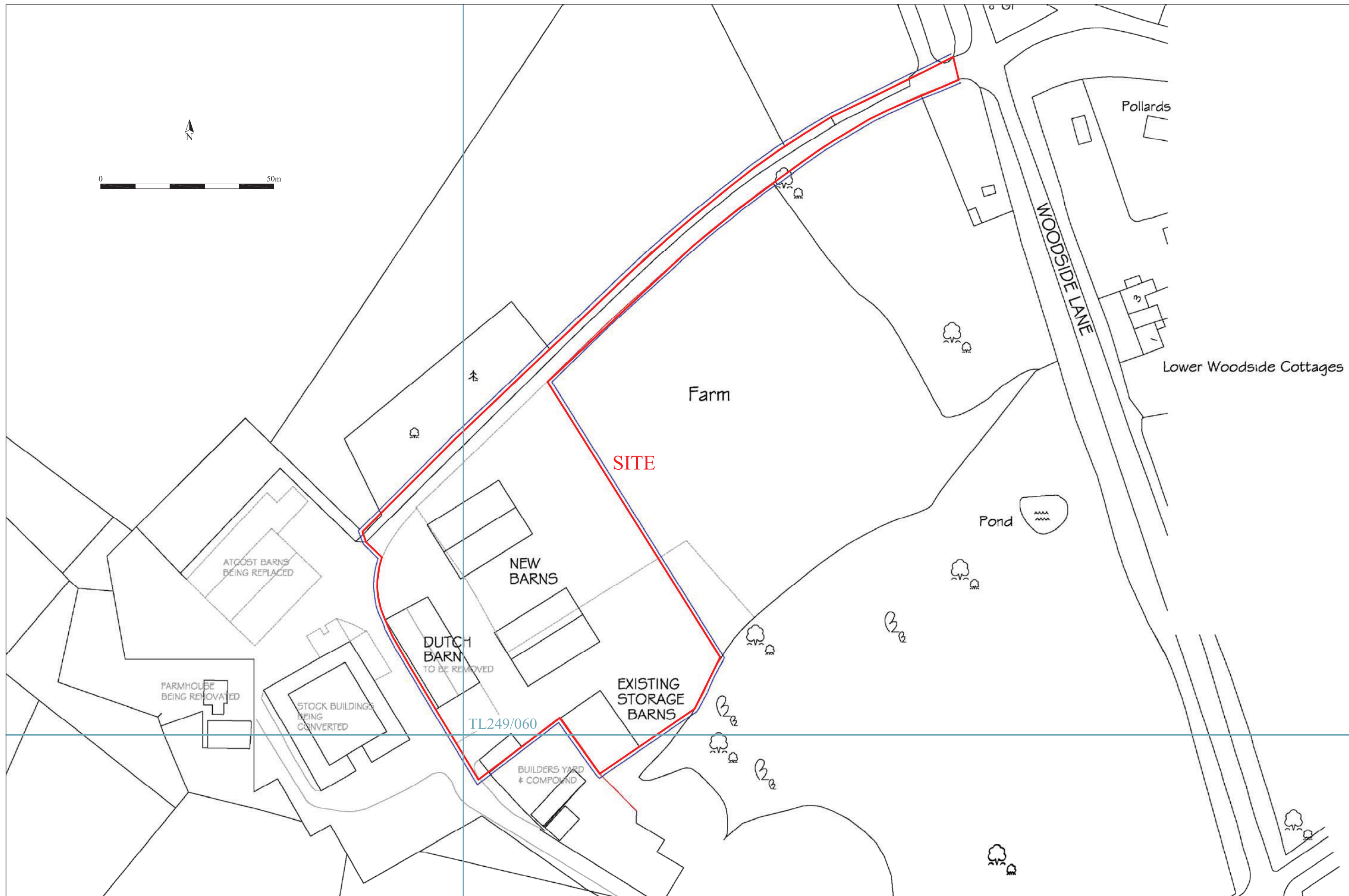


DP 8. S part of the S barn area. View NE.



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



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**Fig. 2 Proposed development plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A3