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# 24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1029

July 2013

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**24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## **Abstract**

*A four trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd at 24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms in Hertfordshire (NGR 523142 205562). The site had a high potential for finds and features associated with a moat of Medieval or Post-medieval date.*

*The evaluation revealed five phases of activity, the most recent of which comprised the demolition of a 20<sup>th</sup> century bus depot and the removal of the concrete hard-standing.*

*The second phase is represented by bus depot occupation activity in the form of a post-hole and a land drain located in Trenches 1 and 2, and a concrete capped service pipe present in Trench 3.*

*Phase 3 comprises landscaping and demolition Layer 1001 that was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 and contained post-medieval CBM and charcoal flecks believed to be the remains of structures that were demolished between 1877 and 1898 as suggested on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps.*

*The fourth phase relates to the construction of the moat itself and is present within Trenches 3 and 4, it is believed to be of Medieval or Post-medieval origin.*

*Phase 5 is the final and earliest of all present within the four trenches, it comprises a stage of agricultural use consisting of Layers 1014 and 1015. The layers remain undated, however they were cut by and therefore predate the moat.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2013, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Paul Huggins of Mackenzie and Huggins Construction Ltd at 24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms, Hertfordshire (NGR 523142 205562). The evaluation partially fulfilled the archaeological condition of planning application reference S6/2012/1658/FP, for the demolition of existing structures and construction of eight two-bedroomed houses, a new access road, associated car parking and landscaping (Figure 1).

It was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief produced by Hertfordshire County Historic Environment Unit (HCHEU, 2013) and the PPS5 Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (HEPPG; DCMS, 2010).

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figure 1)**

The site is located 1.2km to the south of Hatfield in Welham Green, 1.4km to the north-east of the historic core of North Mymms. It is situated some 680m to the west of a small, un-named water course and is bounded to the west by Vincenzo Close, to



the north and east by residential properties and to the south by Welham Green Service Station. The site is divided into two distinct land-use zones:

- the northern part is sited in the garden of 24 Dellsome Lane and is laid to grass with mature trees, shrubs and a garage;
- the southern part is currently used for commercial purposes and comprises hard-standing with one large rectangular building in the centre of the southern boundary.

It lies at a height of approximately 90m AOD and the bedrock geology is described as Lambeth Group clay, silt and sands overlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (BGS, 2013).

### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local planning policy is the Saved Policies of the Welwyn Hatfield District Plan (2005), soon to be replaced by the Local Development Framework ([www.welhat.gov.uk](http://www.welhat.gov.uk)).

#### 3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of



equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### 3.2 Welwyn Hatfield District Plan (2005)

Policy R29 concerns the council's policy towards archaeology; the most relevant extract is as follows:

*When planning permission is granted for development that would affect archaeological remains, taking into account the importance of the remains, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the remains are properly recorded, the results analysed and published and where practicable, the management and presentation of archaeological sites and their settings is enhanced.*

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background is derived from a 1km radius search of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (Figure 2). There are 35 entries within the search area, the most pertinent of which are referenced below. Nine Listed Buildings are situated within 1km of the site.

There is very little evidence of human activity pre-dating the medieval period within 1km of the site. The earliest evidence comprises a small collection of Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from a post-medieval context (MHT11568) some 950m to the south-east.

The projected line of the Roman road from Verulamium to Cheshunt is thought to be located 710m to the south (MHT4657), however an archaeological watching brief along its projected route in this location failed to reveal evidence of the former road.

The site is located in an area interspersed with medieval manors and moated manors, indeed the most pertinent medieval record identified through the HER search is the former Homestead Moat at Puttock's Farm (MHT2220), which is located within the site boundary. The southern arm of the moat, running on an east-north-east to west-south-west axis is likely to have been situated towards the southern boundary, though it was reputedly in-filled during 1974. The 1968 Ordnance Survey map indicates the surviving ditch to have measured around 4m in width. Further medieval moated manors are recorded at: Pancake Hall 580m to the south-west (MHT2219); and Parsonage Farm 730m to the north-west (MHT17488). The manor of Potterells is situated 950m to the south-south-east (MHT10421) and a Deer Park at Millwards Park, also a Registered Park and Garden and Ancient Woodland, is located around 720m to the north-east (MHT6726). A medieval dagger (MHT6053) and medieval pottery sherds (MHT 17492) were also recorded at two separate locations to the north of the site, on the western side of Traveller's Lane, perhaps indicating that the route was used during this period.

Twenty-two of the 35 HER records date to the post-medieval period, this is likely to be a result of the combination of increased development within the search area during this



period and the increased preservation levels due to the features' later origins. Six records relate to farmhouses and farmsteads indicating that the area was largely rural throughout the post-medieval period (MHT15445, MHT17464, MHT11386, MHT17491, MHT18579 and MHT18581).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 1873 shows Puttock's Farm on the site which comprised a three-armed moat (see MHT2220) around the northern, eastern and southern sides of a central building complex comprising two large structures with several ancillary buildings (MHT18580). The projected line of the moat appears to be sketched in to the west of these buildings, creating an irregular hexagon. The site is situated in a rural landscape with a small settlement and Post Office identified to the south-east, and a National School for boys to the north-west.

There is little change in the immediate area surrounding the site by the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey in 1898, however the southern-most structure at Puttock's Farm has been demolished and a large L-shaped building has been constructed to the north-west.

The 1924 Ordnance Survey map shows that Puttock's Farmhouse has been remodelled and the surrounding area has been extensively developed, with residential properties lining what would become Dixons Hill Road.

The northern arm of the moat at Puttock's Farm is no longer shown on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map and the area surrounding the site, particularly to the north-west, has been developed with terraces of residential properties and by 1971 much of the former agricultural land surrounding the site has been in-filled with residential properties. All of the nine Listed Buildings identified within the 1km search radius are situated to the south of the site and will not be affected by the proposed development.

Table 1: Listed Buildings within 1km radius of site

<b>HHER Ref</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Period</b>
DHT9478	II	WOODBINE COTTAGE	17th century or earlier
DHT9479	II	CRAWFORD COTTAGES	17th century
DHT9517	II	SKIMPANS FARM	17th century
DHT9521	II	9 Station Road	18th century or earlier
DHT9698	II	GRANARY AT SKIMPANS FARM	18th century or later
DHT9702	II	FAIRVIEW	18th century
DHT9847	II	47 Dixons Hill Close	18th century
DHT9849	II	THE HOPE AND ANCHOR PUBLIC HOUSE	17th century
DHT9867	II	31 Station Road	17th century or earlier

Sources: HHER and [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

The projected line of the moat at Puttock's Farm is thought to run through the southern part of the site, in the area currently covered with hard-standing. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the moat was finally backfilled in 1974 and therefore the line of the moat will be initially identifiable as a modern linear deposit with older deposits beneath and



possibly around the sides of the modern backfill deposit. It is also possible that the moat was truncated to some extent by the laying of the modern hard-standing, however, given that the ditch is recorded as 4m wide in 1968 it is likely to have been of considerable depth and therefore there is a high potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval deposits within the moat.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken with the following aim:

- to identify and characterise the nature, extent and date of any archaeological deposits present at the site, particularly those related to the medieval moat and Puttock's Farm.

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives will be to identify:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits; and
- the presence or absence of the medieval moat and any associated features.

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A 360° mechanical excavator under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist removed the overburden down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figure 1).

Trench edges, section locations and archaeological features were recorded on a post-excavation plan and were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeology was preserved by record using pro-forma sheets, plans and section drawings and appropriate photographic records (Figures 3 to 6), as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Adams, 2013). All layers were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site (Figures 3 to 6).

## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 3 to 6)

Archaeological features and deposits are described below in trench order. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found at Appendix 1.





The trench locations have been recorded in Figure 1, Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned to the north-west of the site and were excavated down to the natural drift geology. Trenches 3 and 4 were located to the south-east over the projected line of the moat. Hydro-carbon contamination was present to a greater extent in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 and to a lesser extent within Trench 2 (see Appendix 2). Trench 1 contained a modern posthole and a tree root hollow, and a single modern land drain was recorded within Trench 2. A modern pit, service pipe and the moat were recorded in Trench 3, the continuation of this moat was the only feature present in Trench 4.

### **8.1 Trench 1 (Figures 1 & 3)**

Trench 1 was located towards the south-west corner, almost perpendicular to Vincenzo Close. The northern tip of the trench was present within the former garden of 24 Dellsome Lane, with the majority of the trench positioned in the former grounds of the bus depot. It is also present within the footprints of the most northerly proposed house plots.

A modern posthole that still contained the concrete post and a tree throw were recorded within the trench. No other archaeological features or finds were present.

### **8.2 Trench 2 (Figures 1 & 4)**

Trench 2 was located to the east of Trench 1, parallel to the new site boundary and in the former garden of 24 Dellsome Lane. It was also positioned to the north of a building that had been recently demolished.

One modern drain was present orientated north-west to south-east that is believed to still be in use.

### **8.3 Trench 3 (Figures 1 & 5)**

Trench 3 was positioned to target the moat recorded on the historical maps, and also to be within the footprint of the proposed house plot in the southern corner. It was located in the former yard of the bus depot in an area that was previously covered in concrete hard-standing.

The moat and a modern pit and service pipe were present within Trench 3.

Moat 1008 was linear in plan and orientated north-east to south-west, it was also present within Trench 4. In Trench 3 it had three fills, commencing with Upper Backfill 1005, comprising modern backfill material possibly deposited during a site levelling phase before the now-removed concrete hard-standing was laid. It contained modern ceramic building material (CBM), lorry parts, and animal bone. The finds were not retained due to the hydro-carbon contamination. Lower Backfill Layer 1006 was present below Layer 1005 and contained CBM and truck parts from the 1970's. Layer 1007 was deposited during a phase of stagnation and contained small fragments of early-modern CBM. The moat was not excavated below the top of Layer 1007 due to health and safety concerns caused by the contamination (see Appendix 2). Moat 1008 was cut by Modern Service Pipe 1010.



Modern Pit 1004 was present in the north-western end of the trench, its Backfill 1003 was a mix of tarmac and topsoil.

Modern Service Pipe 1011 was linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west and ran almost through the centre of the trench. It contained two fills, Upper Backfill 1009 overlying Concrete Capping 1010.

#### **8.4 Trench 4 ( Figures 1 & 6)**

Trench 4 was also targeted to intercept the projected line of the moat and one of the proposed house footprints in the south-eastern corner. It was present predominantly within the concrete hard-standing area of the bus depot and partially within the garden of 24 Dellsome Lane.

The moat was recorded within Trench 4, no other features or finds were present.

Moat 1008 was linear in plan and orientated north-east to south-west, it was also present within Trench 3. In Trench 4 it had five fills, commencing with Upper Backfill 1005, which comprised of modern backfill material possibly deposited during a site levelling phase before the concrete hard-standing was laid. It contained modern ceramic building material (CBM), lorry parts, and animal bone, as stated in section 8.3 the finds were not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination (see Appendix 2). Lower Backfill Layer 1006 was located below Layer 1005 and contained truck parts and modern mattress springs. Stagnation Phase Layer 1007 was present below layer 1005 and may be early modern in date. Flood Phase Layer 1012 was located below 1007 and comprised silt deposited during a wet period, or flood event, no finds were present. Layer 1013 was a dark organic silt layer that appears to have been deposited during a period of stagnation, no finds were present.

Layers 1012 and 1013 were not present in Trench 3, possibly because of the truncation caused by Modern Service Pipe Trench 1011. The moat (as in Trench 3) was not excavated to its base due to the contamination causing health and safety concerns.

#### **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 3-6)**

The deposit model (Tables 2 – 5) did vary across the site, depending on where the trenches were located.

Trenches 1 and 2 were broadly consistent with each other (Figure 1 and Tables 2 – 3).

Topsoil 1000 and mixed modern building rubble layer was at the top of the stratigraphic sequence, and sealed all of the other layers and features present within Trenches 1 and 2. This layer probably relates to the most recent phase of demolition and levelling, with modern brick contained throughout in both trenches. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.18m in Trench 1 and to 0.45m below ground level in Trench 2.



Demolition Layer 1001 was present below 1000 and was distinct because of the higher amount of Post-medieval ceramic building material present within it. It is believed to have been deposited during a phase of earlier demolition. This layer was encountered to a depth of 0.64m in Trench 1 and 0.72m below ground level in Trench 2 and was cut by the modern posthole (Trench 1) and by the modern drain (Trench 2).

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Drift Geology 1002 that comprised mid orange/blue clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and nodules.

A separate distinct stratigraphic sequence was present within Trenches 3 and 4 that contained remnants of the previous agricultural phase (Figure 1 and Tables 4 – 5).

At the top of the sequence was Remnant Agricultural Topsoil 1015 that was present to a depth of 0.20m in Trench 1 and 0.26m below ground level in Trench 2. It was cut by Moat 1008 in Trenches 3 and 4 and by Modern demolition layer 1000 in Trench 3.

Below 1015 was Remnant Agricultural Subsoil 1014, present to a maximum depth of 0.96m in Trench 1 and 1.11m below ground level in Trench 2. Layer 1014 was cut by Moat 1008 in Trenches 3 and 4 and by Modern Pit 1003 in Trench 3. It was also slightly truncated in Trench 3 by Layer 1000.

## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The evaluation revealed five potential phases of activity. The most recent phase comprised the demolition of a 20<sup>th</sup> century bus depot and the removal of the concrete hard-standing that can be seen as Layer 1000.

The second phase was represented by bus depot occupation activity in the form of a post-hole and a land drain in Trenches 1 and 2, and a concrete covered service pipe (1011) in Trench 3.

An earlier phase (Phase 3) of probable modern landscaping or demolition was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. Layer 1001 contained a high amount of Post-medieval CBM and charcoal flecks. This layer is believed to be the remains of an earlier demolition phase, that occurred between 1877 and 1898 as suggested on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps. The structures that are believed to make up this phase are depicted on the OS Map of 1877-83 where a building is shown c.50m to the south-west of 24 Dellsome Lane, outbuildings are also present c.10-15 to the south-west and in the garden of this property.

The fourth phase related to the construction of the moat itself that cuts the agricultural layers present within Trenches 3 and 4. The moat's full depth could not be fully explored due to extensive hydro-carbon contamination, but it is believed to be of Medieval or Post-medieval origin.



Phase 5 was the earliest phase of activity comprising agricultural land usage defined by Layers 1014 and 1015, which were clean and sterile in nature. No finds were present within these layers but they were cut by and therefore predate the moat.

The site has suffered a significant degree of damage during the two phases of demolition, although the moat's overall preservation appears to be good. Modern material was backfilled into the moat as it was levelled, before the concrete hard-standing was laid over the top. Dating the moat was found to be problematic, due to the degree of hydro-carbon contamination and the significant potential depth of the moat.

All features (other than the moat) had a modern origin, no features predating the Medieval period were encountered.

The current development plans propose the use of foundation trenches for the outline and internal walls of the buildings and trenches for services. Given the low density of features, existing truncation, and limited size of the foundation/service trenches, the development is likely to have a minimal impact on significant underlying archaeological deposits. The building that is located over the top of the moat is due to have fairly deep foundations because of the loose nature of these deposits, this will inevitably cause significant damage to highly localised areas of the moat.

## 11.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. The archive will be deposited within Mill Green Museum.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

## 12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

### Deposit Tables

Table 2

Trench No		Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1		NW-SE	0.00 = 88.88m	DP1
Sample Section No		Location	Facing	
1		NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
1000	0.00 – 0.18m	Topsoil. Mid orange brown, loose silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones		
1001	0.18 – 0.64m	Subsoil/Hardcore rubble layer. Light orange brown, loose silty clay with occasional angular flint stones and nodules		
1002	0.64m+	Natural Drift Geology. Mid orange/blue, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and nodules		

*Deposit Model, Trench 1*

Table 3

Trench No		Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2		NW-SE	0.00 = 88.95m	DP4
Sample Section No		Location	Facing	
2		SW Side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
1000	0.00 – 0.45m	Topsoil. Mid orange brown, loose silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint stones		
1001	0.45 – 0.72m	Subsoil/Hardcore rubble layer. Light orange brown, loose silty clay with occasional angular flint stones and nodules		
1002	0.72m+	Natural Drift Geology. Mid orange/blue, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and nodules		

*Deposit Model, Trench 2*

Table 4

Trench No		Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
3		NW-SE	0.00 = 89.14m	DP5
Sample Section No		Location	Facing	
3		SW Side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
1015	0.00 – 0.20m	Remnant Agricultural Topsoil. Mid yellow grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel stones		
1014	0.20 – 0.96m	Remnant Agricultural Subsoil. Mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel stones		
1002	0.96m+	Natural Drift Geology. Mid orange/blue, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and nodules		

*Deposit Model, Trench 3*

Table 5

Trench No		Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
4		NW-SE	0.00 = 89.16m	DP7
Sample Section No		Location	Facing	
4		SW Side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
1015	0.00 – 0.26m	Remnant Agricultural Topsoil. Mid yellow grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel stones		
1014	0.26 – 1.11m	Remnant Agricultural Subsoil. Mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel stones		
1002	1.11m+	Natural Drift Geology. Mid orange/blue, compact clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and nodules		

*Deposit Model, Trench 4*



## Context Description Table

Table 6

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (L x W x D)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds	Other
1004	Pit , (0.86+ x 0.86 x 0.56m), oval in plan, steep sides, concave base	1003	Dark black, loose mixed tarmac and topsoil	Modern	-	-
1008	Moat (8.30 x 1.80+ x 1.32m+), linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west, gently sloping sides, concave base	1005	Upper Backfill, mid orange brown, loose silt sand clay	Modern	CBM (not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination)	animal bone, glass, truck parts, (not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination)
		1006	Lower Backfill, Light yellow brown, loose clay sand and gravel	Modern	CBM (not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination)	Truck parts, mattress springs (not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination)
		1007	Stagnation Phase Layer, dark brown /black, compact clay and organic (almost peaty fill)	Post-medieval	CBM (not retained due to hydro-carbon contamination)	-
		1012	Flood Phase Layer, light orange yellow, compact clay silt with occasional rounded stones	Undated	-	-
		1013	Stagnation Phase Layer, Dark grey brown, compact organic silt with occasional rounded flint stones	Undated	-	-
1011	Service Pipe Trench (1.80+ x 0.68+ x 1.36m+) linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west with vertical sides, base not reached	1009	Upper Backfill, mid yellow brown, compact silt clay and sand	Modern	Modern CBM , not retained	-
		1010	Concrete Capping, light white grey compact concrete	Modern	-	-

Context Description Table



**APPENDIX 2      DIGITAL PHOTOS OF GROUND CONTAMINATION**



*DP9    TT3, Ground Contamination*



*DP10    TT3 Continued, Ground Contamination*



*DP11    TT4, Ground Contamination*





## APPENDIX 3 OASIS SHEET

### OASIS ID: britanni1-154410

#### Project details

##### Project name

24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms, Hertfordshire;  
Archaeological Evaluation

##### Short description of the project

A four trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd at 24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms in Hertfordshire (NGR 523142 205562). The site had a high potential for finds and features associated with a moat of Medieval or Post-Medieval date. The evaluation revealed five phases of activity, the most recent of which comprised the demolition of a 20th century bus depot and the removal of the concrete hard-standing. The second phase is represented by bus depot occupation activity in the form of a post-hole and a land drain located in Trenches 1 and 2, and a concrete capped service pipe present in Trench 3. Phase 3 comprises landscaping and demolition Layer 1001 that was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 and contained Post-Medieval CBM and charcoal flecks believed to be the remains of structures that were demolished between 1877 and 1898 as suggested on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps. The fourth phase relates to the construction of the moat itself and is present within Trenches 3 and 4, it is believed to be of Medieval or Post-medieval origin. Phase 5 is the final and earliest of all present within the four trenches, it comprises a stage of agricultural use consisting of Layers 1014 and 1015. The layers remain undated, however they were cut by and therefore predate the moat.

##### Project dates

**Start:** 17-06-2013 **End:** 18-06-2013

##### Previous/future work

No / Not known

##### Any associated project reference codes

P1035 - Sitecode

##### Type of project

Field evaluation

##### Site status

None

##### Current Land use

Industry and Commerce 1 – Industrial

##### Monument type

MOAT Post Medieval

##### Significant Finds

NONE None

##### Methods & techniques

"Targeted Trenches"

##### Development type

Housing estate

##### Prompt

Direction from Local Planning Authority – PPS

##### Position in the planning process

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

##### Site location

HERTFORDSHIRE WELWYN HATFIELD NORTH MYMMS 24  
Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms, Hertfordshire

##### Study area

1495.00 Square metres

##### Site coordinates

TL 23142 05562 51 0 51 44 05 N 000 12 59 W Point

##### Height OD / Depth

**Min:** 88.00m **Max:** 89.00m

#### Project archives

##### Physical Archive Exists?

No

##### Digital Archive recipient

Hertfordshire HER

##### Digital Contents

"none"

##### Digital Media available

"GIS", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

##### Paper Archive recipient

Mill Green Museum

##### Paper Contents

"Stratigraphic", "Survey"

##### Paper Media available

"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan",  
"Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

##### Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

##### Title

24 Dellsome Lane, North Mymms, Hertfordshire, Archaeological  
Evaluation

##### Author(s)/Editor(s)

Schofield, T.P.

##### Other Bibliographic details

R1029



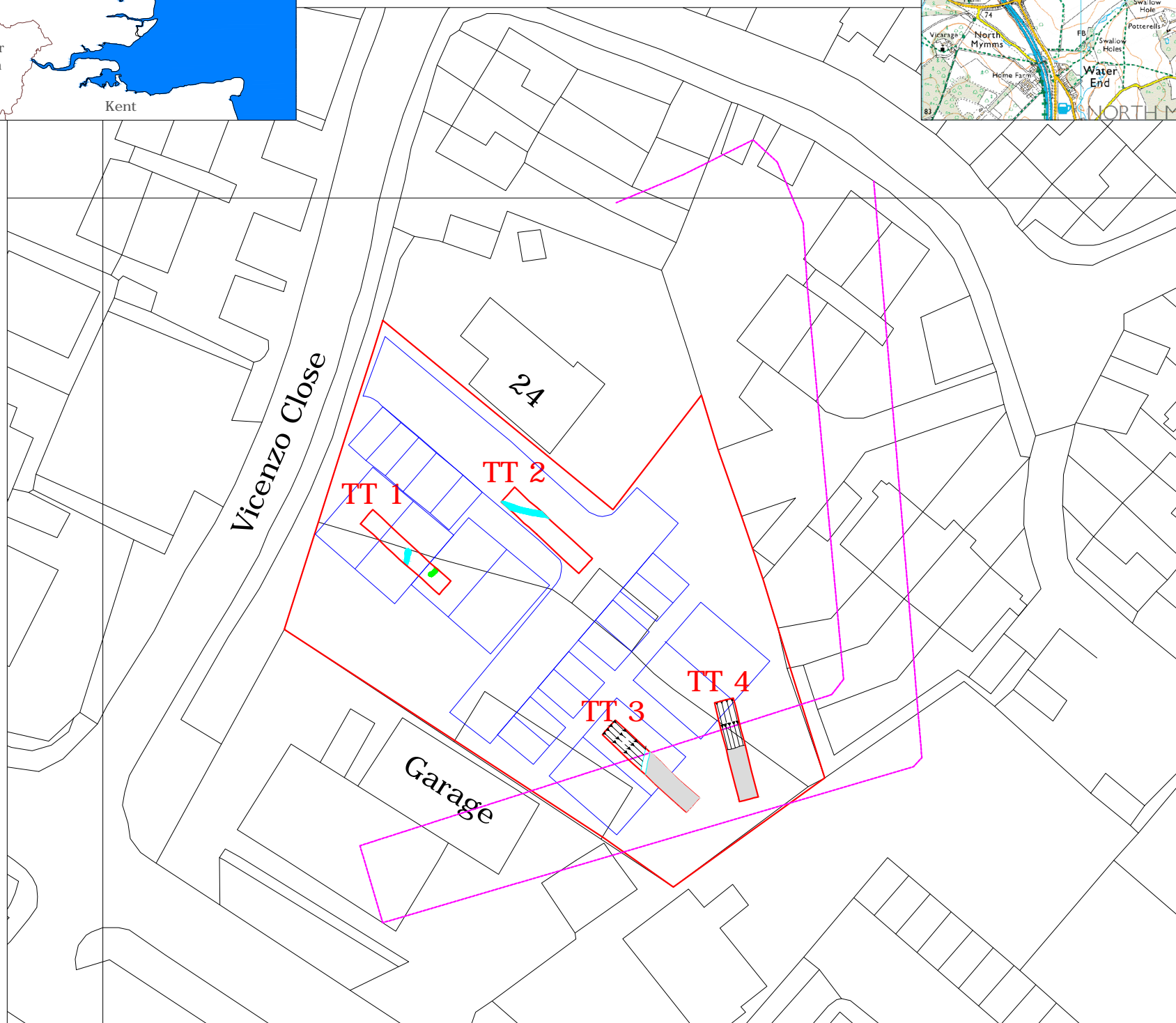
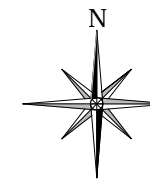
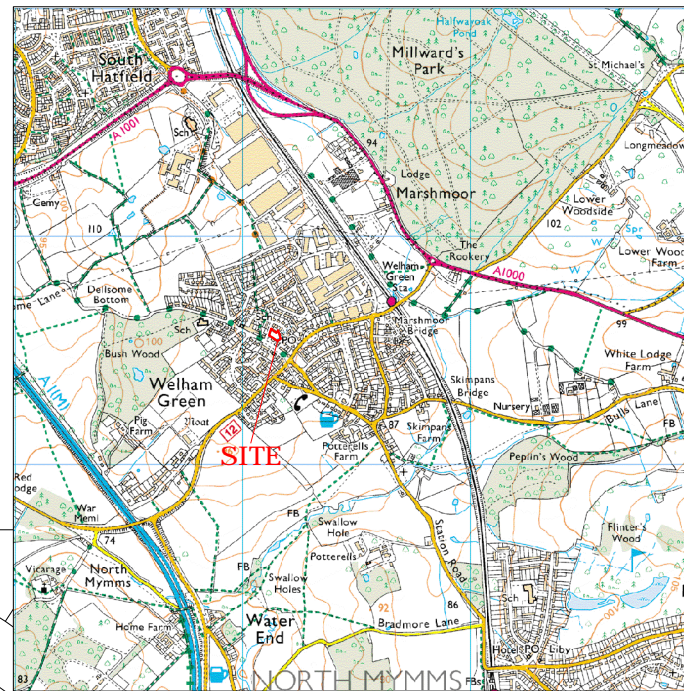
24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms, Hertfordshire  
Archaeological Evaluation

<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Issuer or publisher</b>	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
<b>Place of issue or publication</b>	Stowmarket, Suffolk
<b>Description</b>	A4 bound report with A3 fold-out figures
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://www.britannia-archaeology.com">www.britannia-archaeology.com</a>
<b>Entered by</b>	Tim Schofield ( <a href="mailto:tim@britannia-archaeology.com">tim@britannia-archaeology.com</a> )
<b>Entered on</b>	8 August 2013



## APPENDIX 4 HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: 24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms, Hertfordshire.		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Welwyn Hatfield
Village/Town: Welham Green		Parish: North Mymms
Planning application reference: S6/2012/1658/FP		
HER Enquiry reference: n/a		
Funding source: Developer.		
Nature of application: Housing Development.		
Present land use: Redundant Bus Depot.		
Size of application area: 1495.00 Square metres		Size of area investigated: 72m <sup>2</sup>
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 23142 05562		
Site code (if applicable): n/a		
Site director/Organization: Timothy Schofield, Britannia Archaeology Ltd		
Type of work: Trial trench evaluation.		
Date of work:	Start: 21 <sup>st</sup>	Finish: 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2013
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Mill Green Museum.		
Related HER Nos:		Periods represented: Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports 24 Dellsome Lane, North Mymms, Hertfordshire; Written Scheme of Investigation Monitoring and Evaluation, Adams, M. 2013.		
Summary of fieldwork results: A four trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd at 24 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, North Mymms in Hertfordshire (NGR 523142 205562). The site had a high potential for finds and features associated with a moat of Medieval or Post-Medieval date. The evaluation revealed five phases of activity, the most recent of which comprised the demolition of a 20th century bus depot and the removal of the concrete hard-standing. The second phase is represented by bus depot occupation activity in the form of a post-hole and a land drain located in Trenches 1 and 2, and a concrete capped service pipe present in Trench 3. Phase 3 comprises landscaping and demolition Layer 1001 that was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 and contained Post-Medieval CBM and charcoal flecks believed to be the remains of structures that were demolished between 1877 and 1898 as suggested on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps. The fourth phase relates to the construction of the moat itself and is present within Trenches 3 and 4, it is believed to be of Medieval or Post-medieval origin. Phase 5 is the final and earliest of all present within the four trenches, it comprises a stage of agricultural use consisting of Layers 1014 and 1015. The layers remain undated, however they were cut by and therefore predate the moat.		
Author of summary: Timothy Schofield		Date of summary: 08/08/2013



	Existing Structure Locations
	Proposed Development
	Evaluation Trench Location
	Projected Line of Moat
	Site Boundary

NGR: 523142 205562      REPORT NUMBER: 1029

PROJECT:  
24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS,  
HERTFORDSHIRE

CLIENT:  
MACKENZIE & HUGGINS  
CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION:  
SITE, TRENCH LOCATION  
& PROJECTED LINE OF MOAT PLAN

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK  
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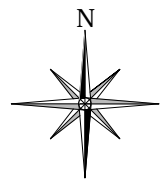
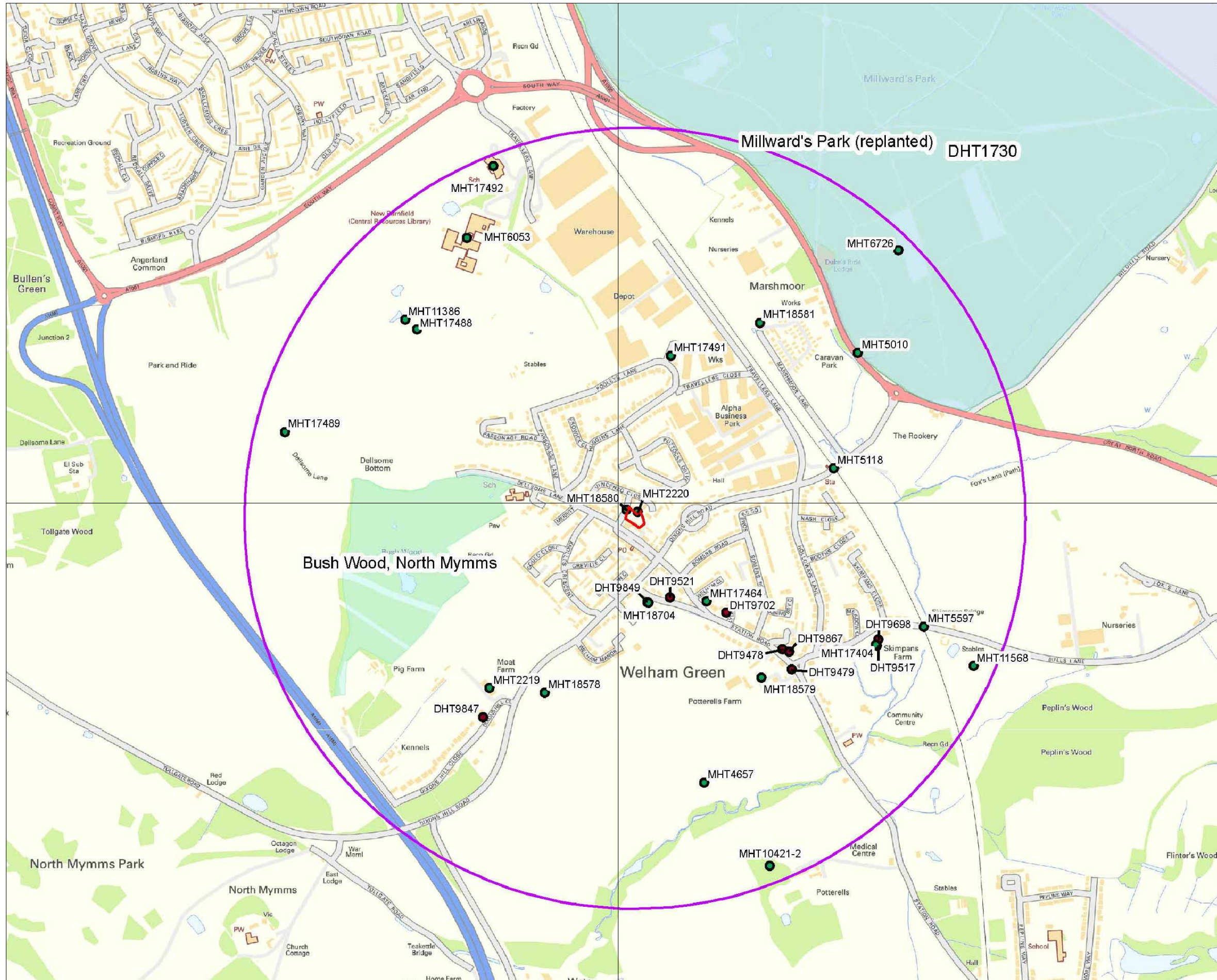
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


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DATE: JULY 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 01
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	HER Search Area
	Ancient Woodland/ Park & Garden
	Listed Building Point
	Event Point
	Site Boundary

NGR:	523142, 205562	REPORT NUMBER:	1029
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PROJECT:	24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE
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CLIENT:	MACKENZIE & HUGGINS CONSTRUCTION LTD
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DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA PLAN
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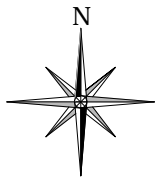
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DP2 TT1, Post-excavation, Looking SE



DP1 SS1, Post-excavation, Looking SW



#	Charcoal Flecks
□	Ceramic Building Material
■	Tree Throw
■	Modern Posthole

NGR:	523142, 205562	REPORT NUMBER:	1029
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PROJECT:  
24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS,  
HERTFORDSHIRE

CLIENT:  
MACKENZIE & HUGGINS  
CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION:  
TRENCH 1, ARCHAEOLOGICAL DP'S,  
SECTION & PLAN

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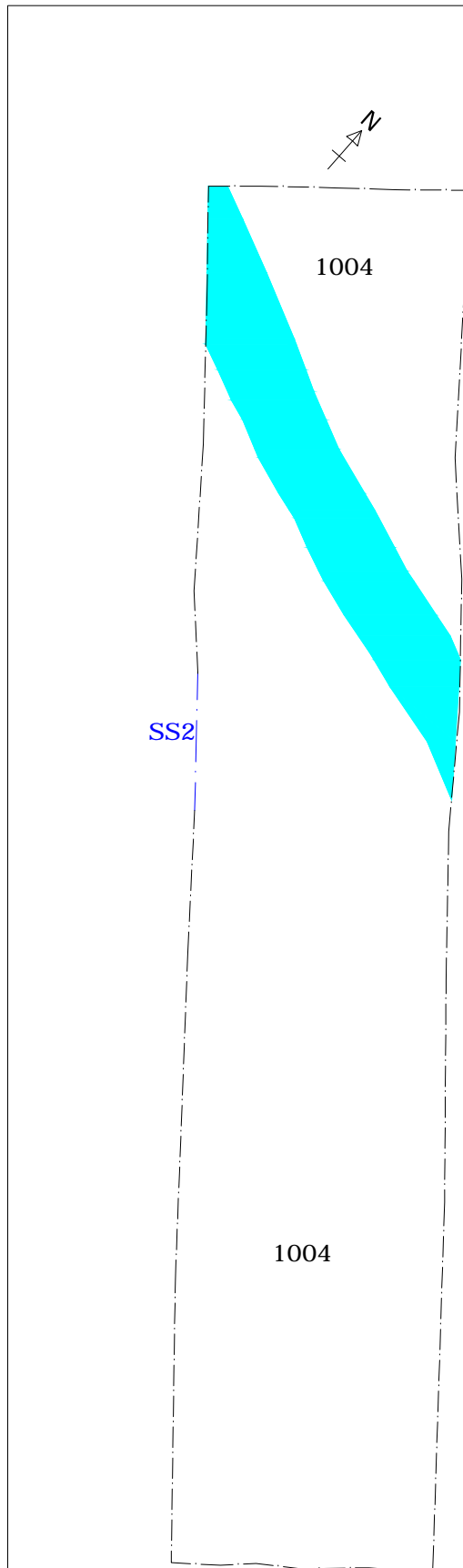
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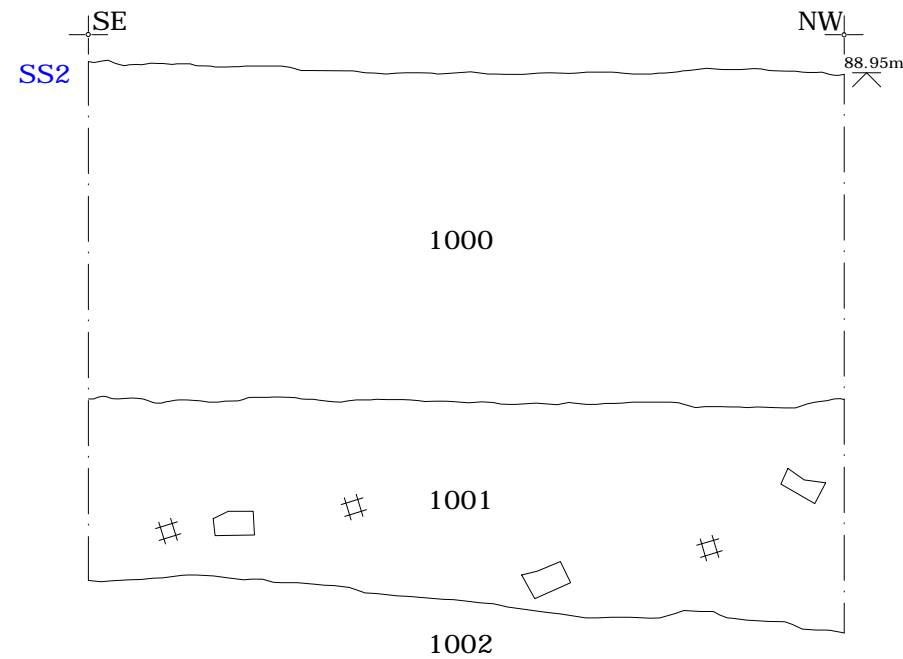
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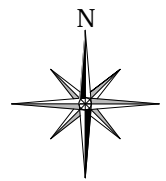
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DP3 TT2, Post-excitation, Looking SE



DP4 SS2, Post-excitation, Looking SW



#	Charcoal Flecks
□	Ceramic Building Material
—	Modern Drain

NGR:	523142, 205562	REPORT NUMBER:	1029
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PROJECT:  
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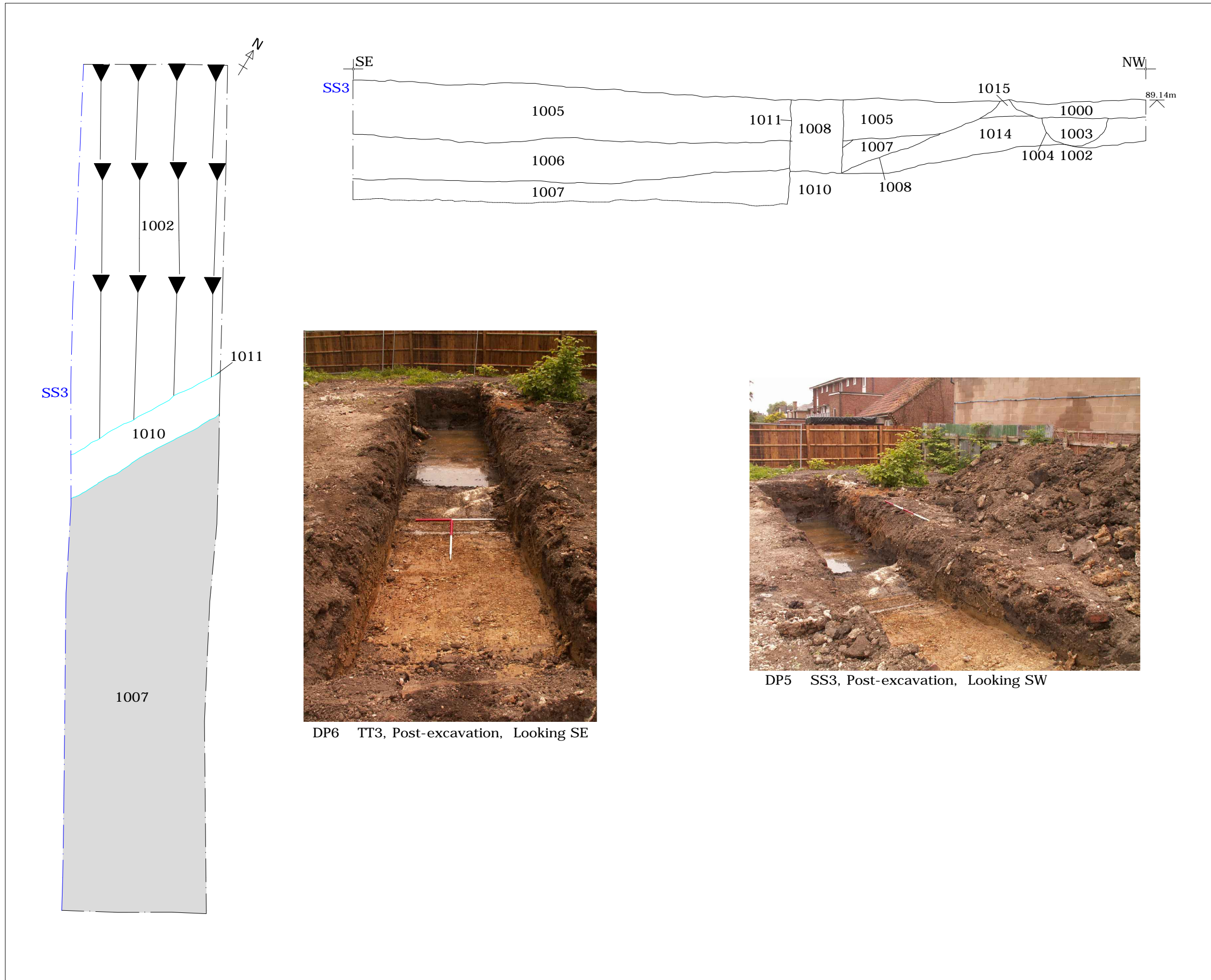


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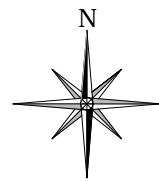
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JULY 2013	TPS	04



DP6 TT3, Post-excavation, Looking SE



DP5 SS3, Post-excavation, Looking SW



	Moat
	Modern Concrete Capped Service
NGR: 523142, 205562	REPORT NUMBER: 1029
PROJECT: 24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE	
CLIENT: MACKENZIE & HUGGINS CONSTRUCTION LTD	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3, ARCHAEOLOGICAL DP'S, SECTION & PLAN	

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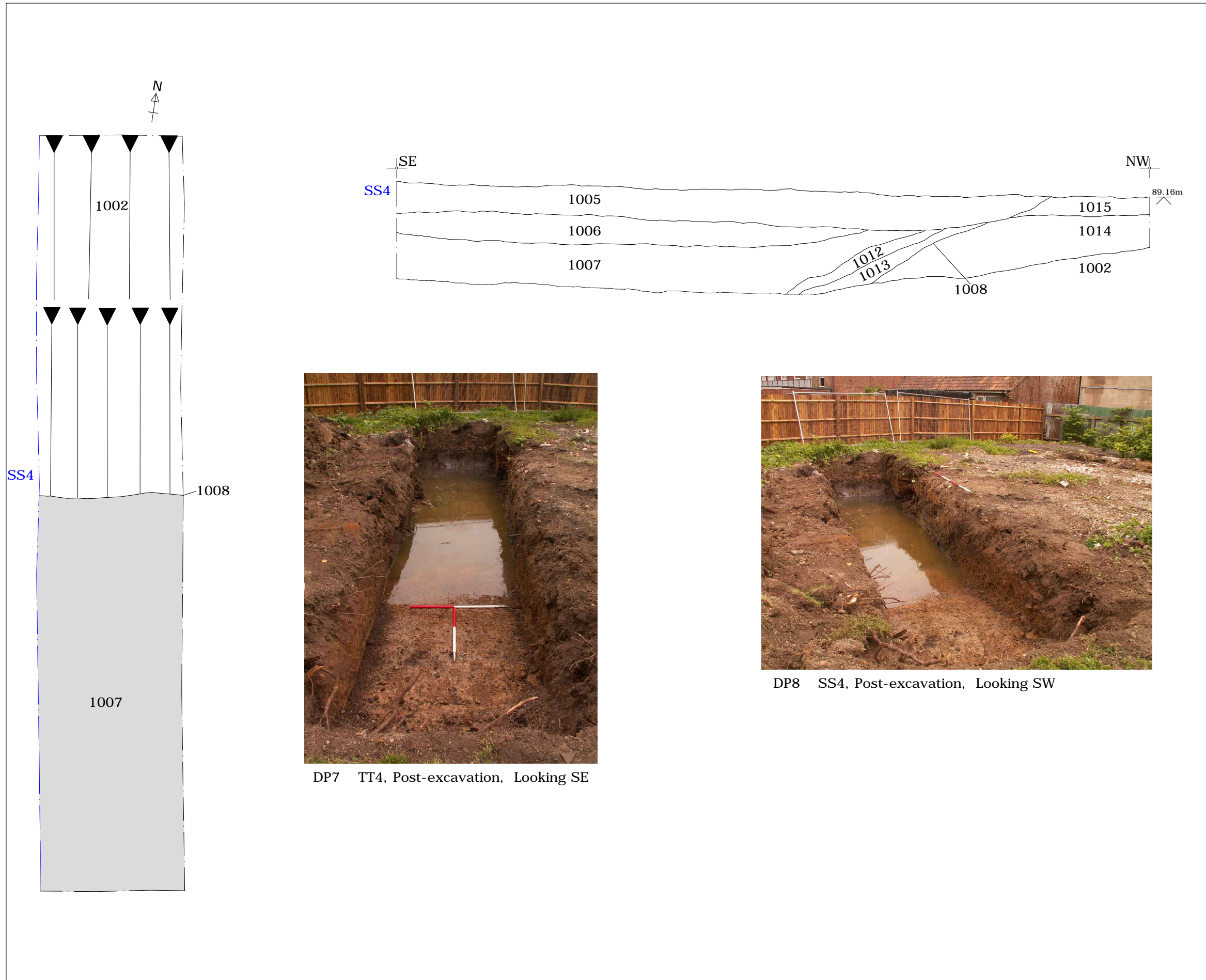
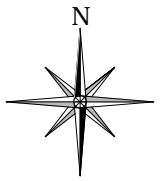
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DATE: JULY 2013	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 05





DP7 TT4, Post-excavation, Looking SE



DP8 SS4, Post-excavation, Looking SW

Moat	
NGR: 523142, 205562	REPORT NUMBER: 1029
PROJECT: 24 DELLSOME LANE, NORTH MYMMS, HERTFORDSHIRE	
CLIENT: MACKENZIE & HUGGINS CONSTRUCTION LTD	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 4, ARCHAEOLOGICAL DP'S, SECTION & PLAN	

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