

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
STAGE 1: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:  
LAND AT MARCHMONT FARM  
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD  
HERTFORDSHIRE  
(LOCAL ALLOCATION 1)**

NGR: TL 0590 0904

*on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council*



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July 2013

ASC: 1605/DHI/LA1




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## Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	DHI	<i>Project no:</i>	1605
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	n/a	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	n/a
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Hemel Hempstead		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Hemel Hempstead		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0590 0904		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	19 ha + 9.1 ha (69.4 acres)		
<i>Present use:</i>	Primary block pasture; secondary area is arable		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing development		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-planning		
<i>Date of assessment:</i>	May 2013		
<i>Client:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council Civic Centre Marlowes Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP1 1HH		
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## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	11 <sup>th</sup> June 2013

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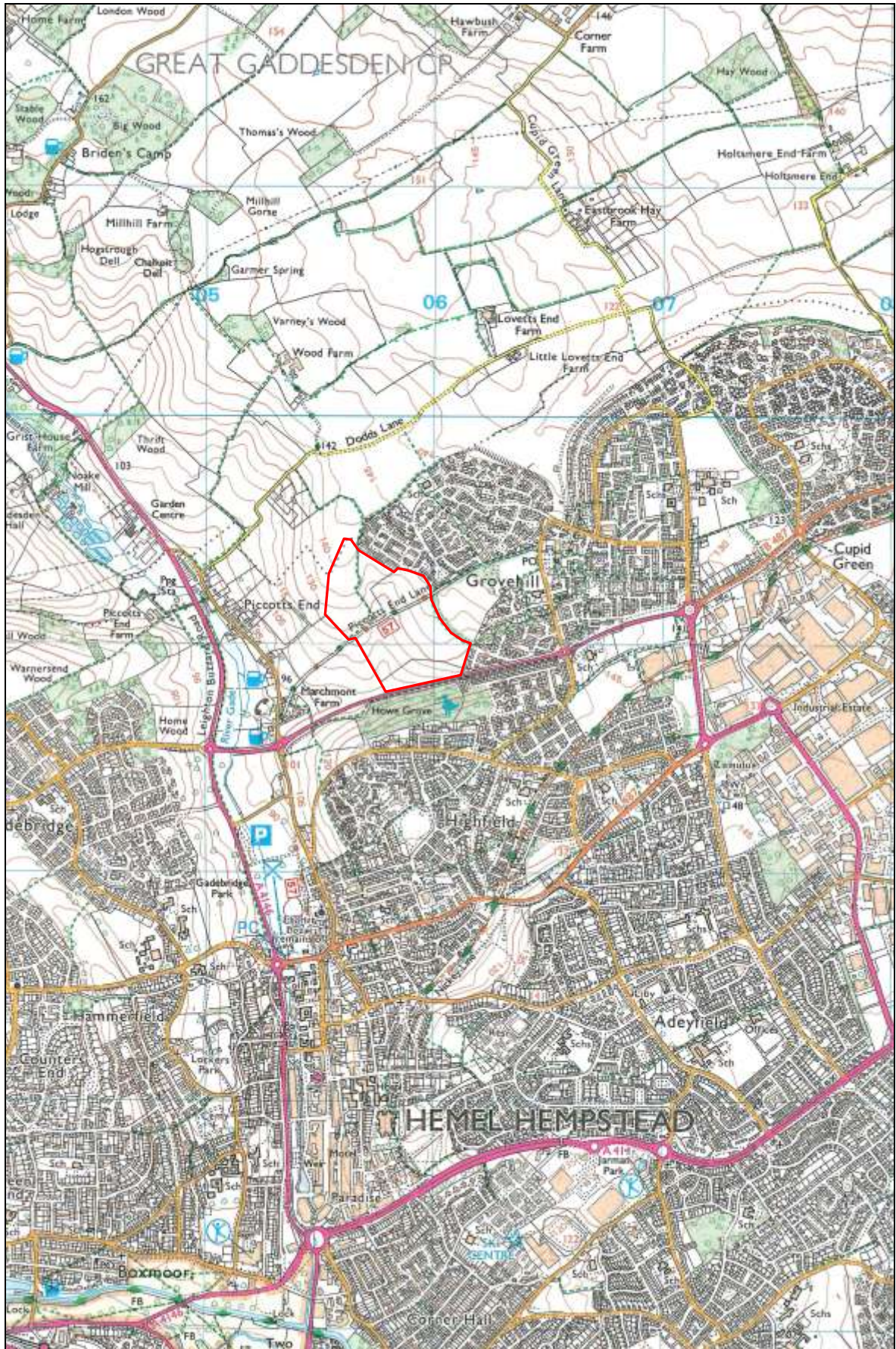


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In April and May 2013 a heritage asset impact assessment was undertaken on land to the east of Marchmont Farm, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The site (Local Allocation 1) is one of six identified by Dacorum Borough Council as a potential development site. The assessment site lies on the east side of the valley of the River Gade and slopes unevenly down to the stream. Apart from a possible ancient lynchet on the northern side of the area and Piccotts End Lane itself, no heritage assets are recorded within the assessment site, which is likely to have been in agricultural use since the medieval period at least.*

*The potential for the presence of prehistoric to Roman-period activity on the site is assessed as moderate. For later periods, the potential is low.*

*The potential for the survival of heritage assets on the site is assessed as high.*

*Any prehistoric or Saxon assets present on the site are likely to be of at least regional significance: Roman, medieval and later assets are most likely of local significance at best.*

*The likely impact of the development upon any buried heritage assets is assessed to be moderate to high.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In April and May 2013 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) prepared a heritage asset impact assessment (HIA) for land to the east of Marchmont Farm, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Dacorum Borough Council*, and was carried out according to a method statement prepared by ASC (Fell 2013), and approved by the *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit* (HEU), archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Dacorum Borough Council*.

### 1.2 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

### 1.3 *Management*

The assessment was managed by David Fell BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

### 1.4 *The Site*

#### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

Area LA1 is an irregular shaped area of c.28 ha located on the northwest side of Hemel Hempstead (NGR TL 0590 0904; Fig. 1). It is subdivided into two areas; the development area of 19ha to the east and a western, secondary area of

9.1ha (Fig. 2) where tree planting may take place. It is bisected by a minor road named *Piccotts End Lane* and is bounded to the east by the Grovehill housing development and to the south by the A4147 road. Open fields lie to the west and north. The area currently comprises arable fields and the land descends to the west and south, from approximately 140m OD to 105m OD, towards the River Gade. The area is sub-divided into a number of land parcels, which are demarcated by a variety of boundary types (hedges, wire and wooden fences and lynchets). Access is from the south, off the A4147, and from Piccotts End Lane in the centre of the assessment site.

#### 1.4.2 *Geology*

The soils of the site are of two different associations, both derived from plateau drift. The northern two-thirds of the site is covered by soils assigned to the Batcombe Association (Soil Survey 1983, 582a), described as a '*gleyed brown earth*' which is '*flinty silt loam or loam, locally clay loam*'. The drift geology comprises a '*yellow-brown, friable and normally flinty, passing to stiff yellow-red mottled clay*' (Avery 1964, map sheet 238). The soils at the south of the site are of the Coombe 1 Association, which are derived from chalky drift and chalk and are described as '*well drained calcareous fine silty soils, deep in valley bottoms, shallow to chalk on valley sides in places. Slight risk of water erosion*' (Soil Survey 1983, 511f). The solid geology is Upper Chalk (BGS, Sheet 238).

#### 1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The site is identified by the local planning authority as suitable for housing development comprising construction of approximately 300 new homes, associated infrastructure and services.

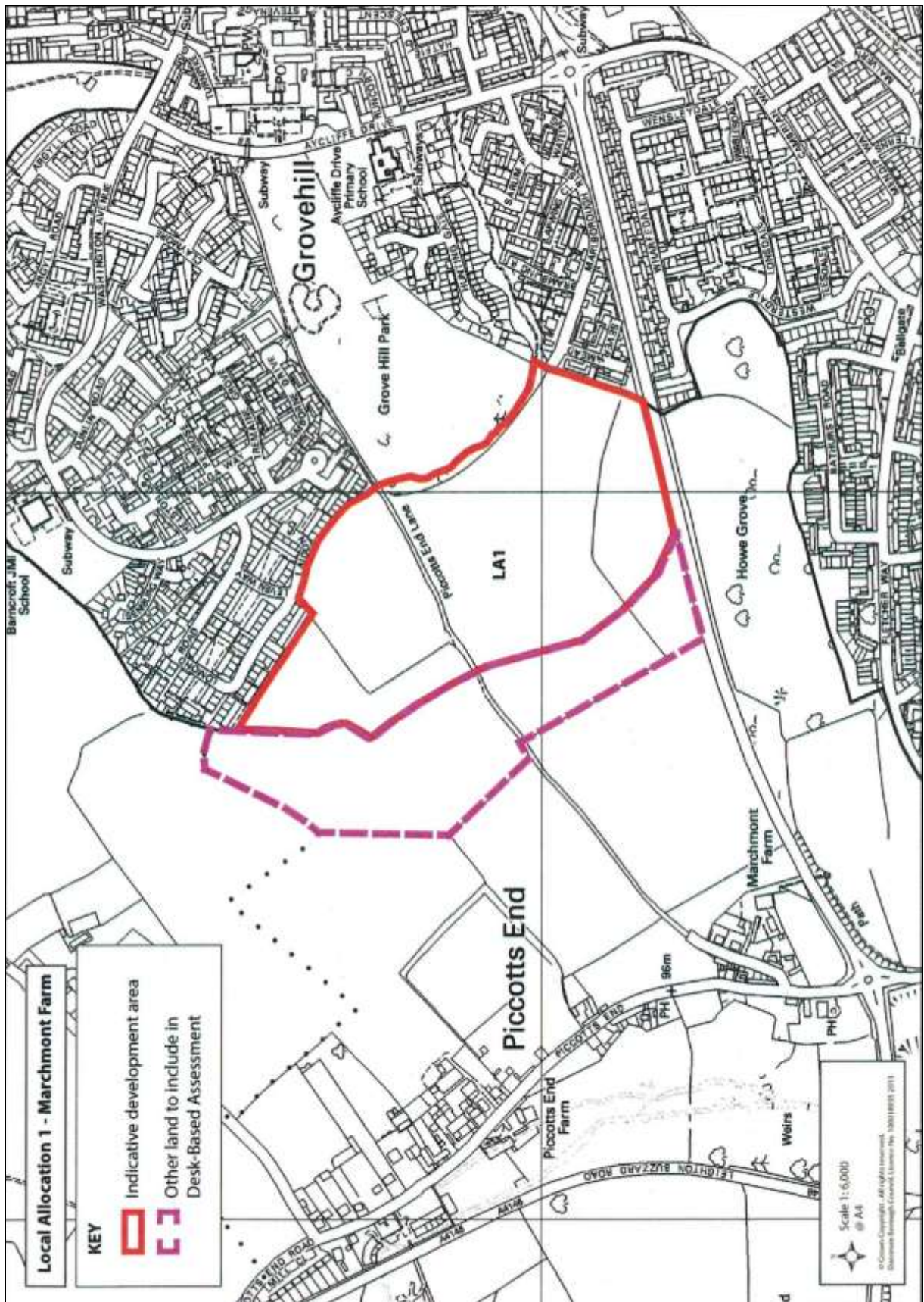


Figure 2: Site plan (scale as shown)



## 2. Aims & Methods

- 2.1 ‘Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site ... that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (IFA 2011).
- 2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the method statement, and the Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2011).
- 2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the assessment:
- 2.3.1 *Archaeological Databases*  
Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire County Council’s Historic Environment Record (HER), Hertford. The study area employed in the HER search includes the assessment site and a surrounding area of approximately 1km radius.
- 2.3.2 *Historic Documents*  
Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies library (HALS), Hertford.
- 2.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*  
Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal source consulted was HALS.
- 2.3.4 *Air Photographs*  
Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. The principal sources consulted were the HER, HALS and the NMR (Swindon).
- 2.3.5 *Geotechnical Information*  
A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs may enable appreciation of the potential condition of any archaeological remains, and determine the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

### 2.3.6 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal sources consulted were HALS, and ASC's reference collection.

## 2.4 ***Walkover Survey***

As part of the assessment a walkover survey of the site was undertaken in May 2013, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any heritage assets present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the LPA.

### **3. Walkover Survey**

#### **3.1 *Extent, Access & Present Use***

The assessment site comprises *c.*28ha of land subdivided into paddocks to the south of Piccotts End Lane, with hedged pasture fields and a small area of arable land to the north (Plates 1-12). Access is obtained mainly from Piccotts End Lane (Plate 2), but access to the field beside the A4147 road is gained from the south. A public footpath runs through the site from the north-west corner of Grovehill to Piccotts End Lane to the south east.

#### **3.2 *Buildings***

There are no buildings on the site.

#### **3.3 *Services***

No evidence of services was observed during the walkover survey, though the horse troughs to the south of Piccotts End Lane will be served by a piped water supply.

#### **3.4 *Boundaries***

The boundaries to the south of Piccotts End Lane are composed of a mix of post and wire fences and well-trimmed hedgerows (*cover*; Plate 4). Piccotts End Lane has hedgerows on either side, and the boundary with Grovehill Park to the east consists of a tree-covered bank, possibly a lynchet. To the north of Piccotts End Lane is a wooden fence dividing LA1 from Grovehill, while the remainder of the area is sub-divided by hedgerows. There is a possible slightly sinuous lynchet at the northern end of LA1, separating the pasture fields from the large arable field to the northwest (Plate 9).

Despite the presence of hedgerows the landscape has an open aspect, and there are relatively few trees present, mostly concentrated on the eastern periphery of the site adjacent to Grovehill Park, along Piccotts End Lane and a boundary at the north of the site.



**Plate 1:** General view south-west to Marchmont Farm



**Plate 2:** View south-west down Piccotts End Lane



**Plate 3:** General view looking north-west



**Plate 4:** View south-east towards Grove Hill Park



**Plate 5:** View south-east of current state of hedged fields



**Plate 6:** View SSE to Howe Grove



**Plate 7:** View south-west along east boundary of the site



**Plate 8:** View south-west along boundary between primary and secondary areas



**Plate 9:** View south towards Howe Grove



**Plate 10:** View across Piccotts End Lane towards east end of Howe Grove



**Plate 11:** View north across the central part of the site

## 4. Archaeological & Historical Evidence

4.1 The local and regional settings of heritage assets are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the assessment site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The locations of known heritage assets recorded in the HER are shown in Fig. 3, and details appear in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

#### 4.2.1 *Palaeolithic (c.500000 - 11000BC)*

The earliest finds in the vicinity of the study area belong to the Palaeolithic period and were discovered as a result of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial activity. Three flint hand-axes were found at two locations, a brickworks near Leverstock Green (HER 541) and the Grand Union Canal (HER 1158). A flint axe simply classified as 'prehistoric' was also found 0.4km WSW of the assessment site in Belswains Lane (HER 4907).

#### 4.2.2 *Mesolithic (c.11000 - 4000BC)*

The Gade valley would have been an important location for groups of post-glacial humans, as river valleys contain varied resources vital to hunter-gatherers. An insight into the environment of this period is provided by pollen samples taken from peat deposits located 9km to the south of the assessment site at The Grove. Analysis showed that pine and birch woodland gave way to a mixed woodland dominated initially by hazel, but later becoming dominated by oak and elm between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> millennia BP (before present). Three localities in the vicinity of the site have yielded flint artefacts belonging to this period (HER 330-333). None are located precisely enough to be able to identify exact find spots, but all come from the general area of NGR TL 07 04.

#### 4.2.3 *Neolithic (c.4000 - 2200BC)*

This period is defined by the introduction of farming and a more settled existence. During the earliest phase the immediate landscape was dominated by alder woodland with oak, lime and hazel woodland on the interfluves (elm and oak also present). As time progressed the clearance of forest occurred in upland areas and there seems to be a clear relationship between deforestation and increased run-off from the surrounding plateau, causing a wetter valley bottom. This seems to have occurred in the Neolithic or early Bronze Age (Hunn & Richards 2008).

At least five Neolithic sites have been identified in the Hemel Hempstead area. Some comprise assemblages of flint artefacts, *e.g.* from Kings Langley Common came worked flints, a polished flint axe and worked bone (HER 339, 2252-3), but in the Gade valley at Apsley a pit was found containing worked flint and pottery (HER 11471).



One of the most significant recent discoveries was made on the opposite side of the Gade valley at Rucklers Lane, during construction of the A41. The site comprised two parallel segmented ditches believed to form part of a *cursus* or ceremonial monument (HER 9958).

#### 4.2.4 *Bronze Age (c.2200 - 650BC)*

The Bronze Age is traditionally associated with the rise of hierarchical societies. There is insufficient evidence to interpret the Bronze Age settlement pattern at the study area, but it has been suggested that small settlements may have been 5-10km apart during this period (Malim 2000, 81). Evidence for late Bronze Age settlements has been found at Gadebridge and Buncefield Lane (McDonald 2004).

Three ring ditches (ploughed out burial mounds) up to 30m in diameter are recorded just over 1km to the south of the study area at Barns Lodge, Kings Langley. Settlement sites are also known: flint and pottery was discovered at Rucklers Lane (HER 9959) and nearby a second site also identified from flint and pottery (HER 11471). Elsewhere, flint artefacts have been found at Abbots Hill (HER 4569), Belswains Lane (HER 4906-7) and Frogmore Mill, Apsley (HER 11961).

#### 4.2.5 *Iron Age (c.600BC - AD43)*

The Iron Age landscape in the vicinity of the study area would have contained dispersed farmsteads. A small number of early Iron Age farmsteads have been identified south of Hemel Hempstead. These sites range from simple scatters of pot sherds (HER 4812) to more complex assemblages such as that recovered at Rucklers Lane (HER 9959 & 11471).

#### 4.2.6 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

During the Roman period, the study area fell within the *civitas* (tribal area) of the *Catuvellauni*, with its administrative centre at *Verulamium*, 6km WNW of the study area (Branigan 1985, 1). The Roman road later known as *Akeman Street*, which ran from *Verulamium* to *Corinium* (Cirencester) followed the Bulbourne valley, 3km south of the study area, and a possible Roman road (HER 4176) may have run along the Gade valley c.0.5km SW of the assessment site. No settlements are recorded in the study area, but a number of villa estates are recorded, notably at Gadebridge Park, c.1km WSW of the assessment site, and at Boxmoor, c.3km to the southwest (Neal 1974 & 1977).

Within the study area eight HER entries exist for this period. A single Republican coin was found at 125 Marlins Turn (HER 13275). A single coin (HER 809) was discovered at Nash Mills; a ditch was noted at Silverthorn Drive (HER 11349), an assemblage of pottery is recorded at Belham Road, Kings Langley (HER 814), an inhumation burial (HER 987), a coin hoard (HER 12987) and pot sherds (HER 986) were found at Rucklers Lane, and an assemblage of pot sherds and tile is recorded to the east of Barnes Farm.

#### 4.2.7 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

There is no recorded evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity of the assessment site. However, Hemel Hempstead has its origins during this period

and it formed part of the late Saxon Hundred of Dacorum. The place-name may derive from an Old English word meaning ‘homestead of the Hæmele’, the Hæmele being the tribe occupying the area (Gover *et al* 1938, 40). It was granted to Wealdhere, Bishop of London, by Offa, King of the East Saxons in 705 (Williamson 2000, 121).

#### 4.2.8 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Hemel Hempstead was held by the Count of Mortain and was his most valuable estate, containing 10 hides with 30 ploughlands, woodland for 1200 swine and four mills.

Two centuries after Domesday Hemel Hempstead had 140 taxpayers paying £40 15s 11d (NA: 120/2) and by the time of the 1334 Lay Subsidy the town had become the second wealthiest settlement in the county, after St Albans (Brooker & Flood 1998). The Lay Subsidy of 1428 suggests that Hemel Hempstead was still amongst the wealthiest towns in the county, although its wealth was now exceeded by St Albans, Sawbridgeworth, Hitchin, Hatfield and Much Hadham (Feudal Aids II, 455-61).

#### 4.2.9 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

Hemel Hempstead never attained borough status in the medieval period and it was not until 1539 that the town received a charter of incorporation (Page 1908, 217). The pattern of settlement and land exploitation changed little during the post-medieval period. The earliest map to show the area is Dury and Andrews’ survey of Hertfordshire dated 1766, which reveals a broadly agricultural landscape.

The principal influence on the development of Hemel Hempstead during this period was the improvement of transport routes, which followed the Bulbourne valley to provide links north to the industrialised midlands. The *Grand Union Canal* was constructed in 1798 (Faulkner 1987, 6) and The London to Birmingham railway was completed in 1836-7 (Cockman 1983, 9). These developments encouraged an expansion of the local population and the town in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hands & Davis 1994, 81).

#### 4.2.10 *Modern (1900-present)*

The biggest change in the vicinity of the site occurred in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with construction of the new town of Hemel Hempstead. In early 1947, 2392ha of land, mostly within the borough of Hemel Hempstead, was designated as the site of a new town (Yaxley 1973, 267-70). Construction was largely completed by 1962, and the population of the town had risen to 80,000 by 1986 (Shipman & Jackson 1988, 144).

### 4.3 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Assessment Site***

#### 4.3.1 *Prehistoric – Medieval (before AD1500)*

There is no recorded evidence for these periods within the assessment site.

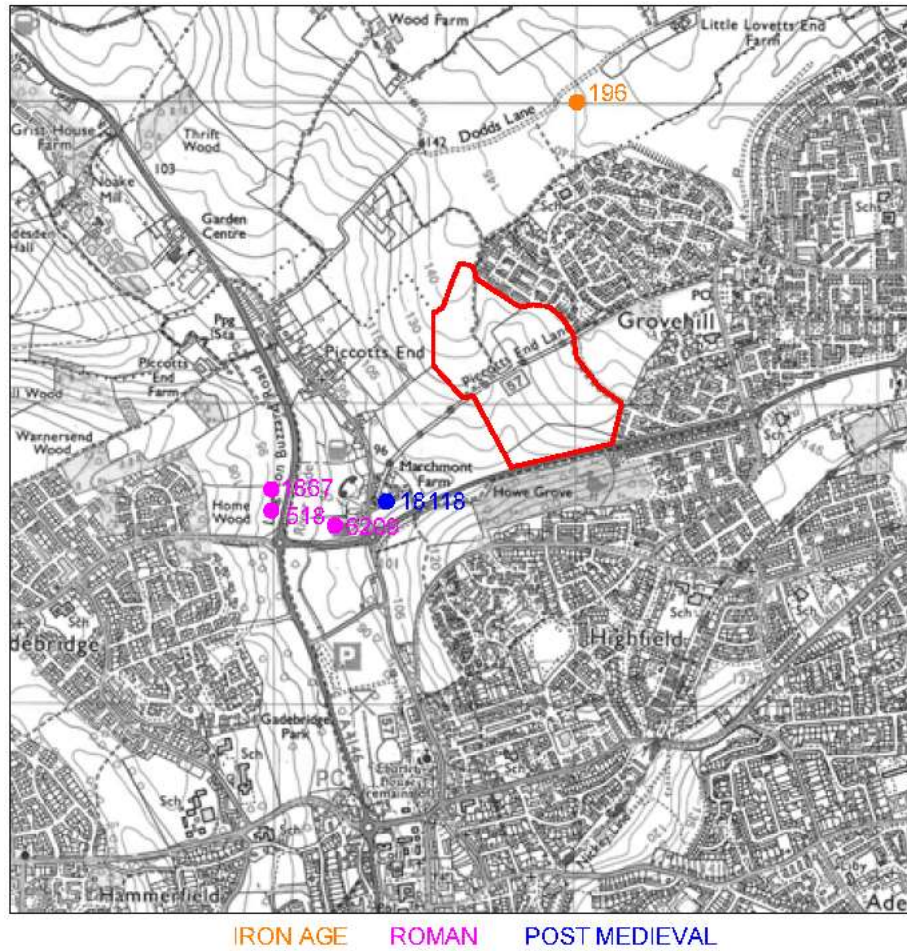
#### 4.3.2 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The earliest cartographic evidence for the site comes from Dury & Andrews’ survey of Hertfordshire (1766) which shows the original Hertfordshire side of

LA1 as consisting of sub-divided fields (Fig. 4). The earliest large-scale depiction of the site is on the Hemel Hempstead Tithe map of 1843 (DSA4 48/2). At that time the site fell within 9 field units (Fig. 5). All the fields were cultivated at that date and were in possession of three landowners (Sir Astley Cooper, Rev. J. Fitz Moore Halsey and Shadrach Godwin). The area remained unchanged throughout much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figs 6, 7).

#### 4.3.3 *Modern (1900-present)*

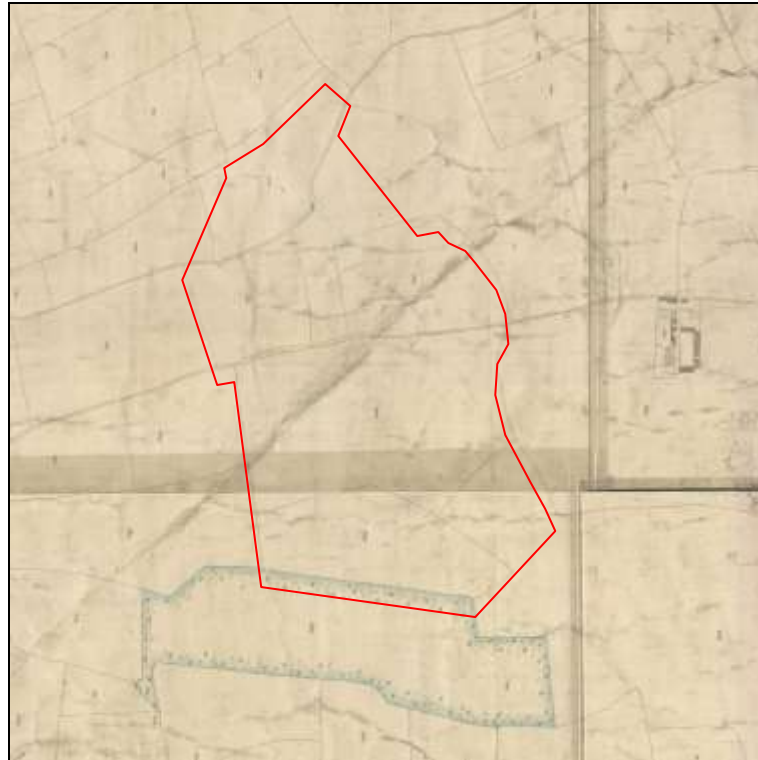
Although the field to the north and south of LA1 were gradually amalgamated during the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, those within LA1 remained broadly stable up to the advent of the expansion of Hemel Hempstead in the 1980s (Figs 8-11). By 1992 Grovehill had reached its present extent and LA1 was broadly as we see it today (Fig. 12). The principal changes have been the sub-division of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century fields into smaller parcels, mostly demarcated by post & wire fences.



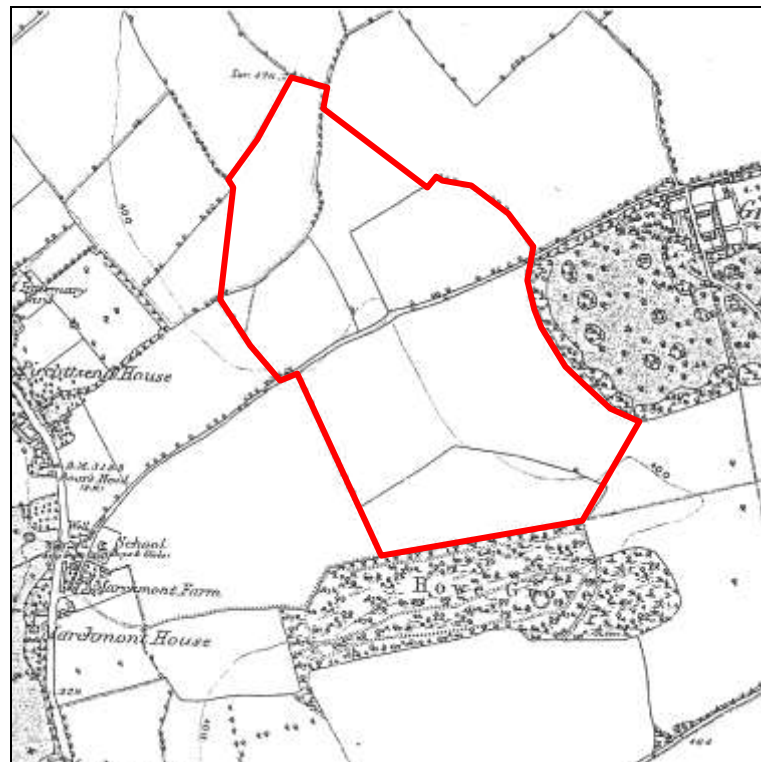
**Figure 3:** Heritage assets recorded in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record



**Figure 4:** Extract from Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire, 1766



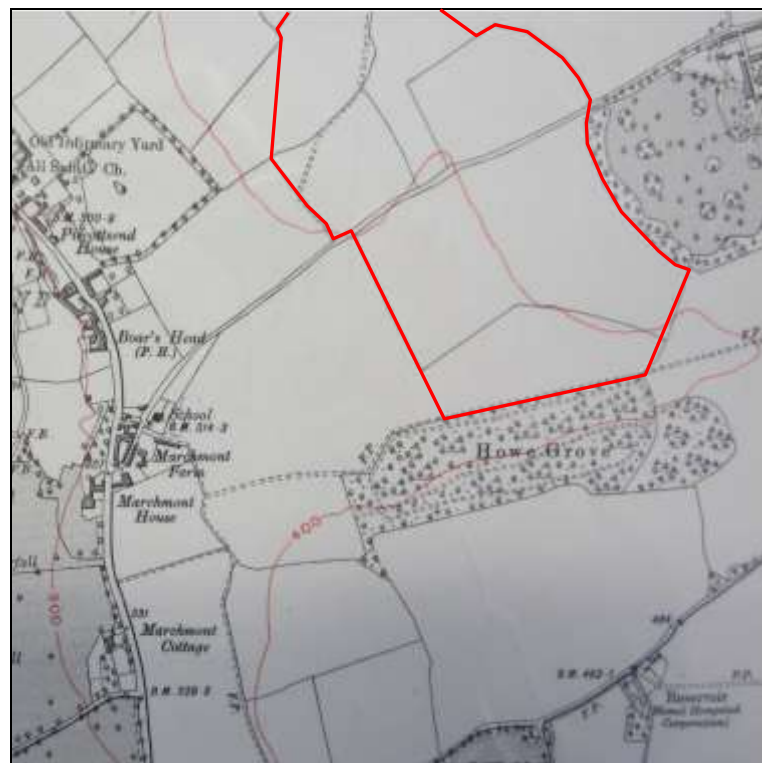
**Figure 5:** Extract from the Hemel Hempstead Tithe map, 1841



**Figure 6:** Extract from the First Edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1878



**Figure 7:** Extract from the Second Edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1899



**Figure 8:** Extract from the Third Edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1925



**Figure 9:** Extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1938-47



**Figure 10:** Extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1960 (*not to scale*)



**Figure 11:** Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1982 (*not to scale*)



**Figure 12:** Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1992



## 5. Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 Constraints on development can be associated with the assessment site or its setting and will be considered when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies. The following sections summarise the results of examination of planning legislation, guidelines, policies and designations applicable to the historic environment which may impact the suitability of the site for development.

### 5.2 *Conservation Areas*

The site does not lie within or close to a Conservation Area.

### 5.3 *Archaeological Notification Areas*

The site does not lie within or adjacent to an Archaeological Notification Area.

### 5.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

The site does not lie within or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

### 5.5 *Listed Buildings*

There are no listed buildings within or adjacent to the site.

### 5.6 *Heritage & Planning*

The framework for the management of heritage issues in the planning system is currently set out in the Town & Country Planning Act and the National Planning Policy Frameworks (NPPF). Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC).

The Dacorum Borough Council Local Plan 1991-2011 (April 2004) contains the following heritage-related policies:

- **Archaeology: Policy 118:** Important Archaeological Remains in the Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991-2011. This policy provides general policy guidance on archaeology and also lists the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Significance within the borough. Policy 118 is relevant, because it refers to the settings of the defined sites, as well as the sites themselves.
- The Core Strategy will be the principal document in the Council's Local Planning Framework. A public examination into the draft Core Strategy has taken place and the Council hopes to adopt the plan in autumn 2013.
- **Core Strategy Policy CS27:** Quality of the Historic Environment states that: 'Features of known or potential archaeological interest will be surveyed, recorded and wherever possible retained.'

## **6. Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

### **6.1 *Potential for the Presence of Heritage Assets***

The assessment site is located in an area currently in agricultural use. The assessment has not identified any recorded heritage assets on the assessment site, or in the immediate vicinity. The site is located in the valley of the River Gade, an area likely to have been favoured for settlement or related activity during the prehistoric and Iron Age periods, and also, to an extent, in the Roman period. From the medieval period to the present day, the assessment site has been in agricultural use.

*The potential for the presence of prehistoric to Roman-period activity on the site is assessed as moderate. For later periods, the potential is low.*

### **6.2 *Potential for the Survival of Heritage Assets***

The assessment site appears to have been in wholly agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Although some possible evidence of lynchets was noted in the walkover survey, there did not appear to have been any noticeable terracing on the site. Past disturbance is therefore likely to have been limited to ploughing, and therefore to have affected only the existing topsoil and possibly subsoil deposits, preserving any soil features cut into the natural stratum.

*The potential for the survival of heritage assets on the site is assessed as high.*

### **6.3 *Significance of Heritage Assets***

For the earlier (*i.e.* pre-Iron Age) periods, current knowledge relating to landscapes and their exploitation, to the transition to a farming economy, to settlement patterns and to artefact studies, notably pottery, is slight, and has been highlighted for study in current regional research objectives (e.g. Brown & Murphy *in* Brown & Glazebrook 2000). Any heritage assets of those periods would be likely of at least regional significance.

During the Roman period, the site lay at some distance from major settlement areas, and may well have formed part of the estate belonging to the villa at Gadebridge Park. Evidence for the nature of, and changes in, landscape use during the period would be of at least local, possibly regional significance.

Little or nothing is known of Saxon activity within the study area. The site lies some way outside the historic core of Hemel Hempstead, and is therefore likely to have been either in agricultural use or waste land. Any evidence of Saxon activity would therefore be of probable regional significance.

From the medieval period onwards, the site has evidently been in agricultural use. Evidence for medieval and later periods is likely to be of no more than local significance.

## **7. Impact of the Proposed Development**

The proposed development on the assessment site is likely to comprise the construction of approximately 300 new homes, along with associated infrastructure and services. No plans or related details are available for consideration at this stage.

As no detailed development proposals have yet been formulated, detailed assessment of the likely impact of the development cannot be made. In general terms, assuming that 'normal' methods of construction are employed, probably the greatest impact will be the excavation of strip footings, typically one metre deep, for houses and other buildings. Excavations for buried services will have a similar, though lesser impact. Roads will probably also require excavation to at least subsoil depth. As the site is on a slope, some terracing is also likely

*The likely impact of the development upon any buried heritage assets is assessed to be moderate to high.*

## **8. Acknowledgements**

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## Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record Data

Heritage assets listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* the site and a radius of 1km.

HER no	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
196	06-10	Iron Age	object	Gold coin near Dodds Lane, Hemel Hempstead	uncertain
518	0499 0865	Roman	object	Probable Roman Gold Hoard, Gadebridge Park	c. 650m
1867	0499 0872	Roman	object	Probable votive coin deposit, Gadebridge Park villa	c. 650m
5786	0499 0920	Post-medieval	building	Piccotts End Mill, Piccotts End	-
6193	0513 0911	medieval	building	130-136 Piccotts End: Probable medieval guest house with wall paintings	-
6209	052 086	Roman	object	Roman bronze brooch, River Gade nr Piccotts End	uncertain
7124	0612 0834	Post medieval	structure	Site of reservoir, Allandale, Hemel Hempstead	-
9818	0645 0832	Post medieval	structure	Part of former railway line, Harpenden to Hemel Hempstead	-
9884	0527 8901	Post medieval	building	Dolphin Cottage, 105 Piccotts End	-
12107	0517 0911	Post medieval	building	Old Infirmary, 114-138 Piccotts End	-
12822	0527 0885	Post medieval	building	Boars Head public house, Piccotts End: Post-medieval stables	-
15303	0670 0882	Post medieval	building	Site of lodge, Pennine Way, Hemel Hempstead	-
15390	0514 0904	Post medieval	building	Piccotts End Farm, 117 Piccotts End	-
15391	5224 8999	Post medieval	building	Piccotts End House, Piccotts End	-
17546	0524 0892	Post medieval	building	Gade Spring, 109 Piccotts End	-
18117	0528 0861	Post medieval	building	Marchmont House, 57 Piccotts End	-
18118	0537 0868	Post medieval	building	Marchmont Farm, Piccotts End	250m
18119	0537 0874	Post medieval	building	Site of school, Marchmont, Piccotts End Road	-
18196	0524 0890	Post medieval	building	Gadespring Cottage, Piccotts End	-
18267	0554 0812	uncertain	cropmarks	Fletcher Way	-
18667	0626 0929	Post medieval	site	Grovehill house now demolished	-
18668	0589 0807	Post medieval	building	19 <sup>th</sup> century Mormon chapel	-

## Appendix 2: Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1766	Herts Record Society 2004	Dury J & Andrews A: <i>A Topographical map of Hertfordshire</i> (scale 1 mile to 1.95 inches)
1820-21	Herts Record Society 2003	Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire. Scale 1 mile to 1.5 inches.
1839	HALS DSA4 48/2	Tithe Apportionment map 26.7 inch to 1 mile
1877	Ordnance Survey Sh. XXXIII	1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch scale
1925	Ordnance Survey Sheet XXX.III NE	3 <sup>rd</sup> edition 6 inch scale
1982	Ordnance Survey sheet. TL00 NE	Scale 1: 10,000
1992	Ordnance Survey sheet. TL00 NE	Scale 1: 10,000
1998	Ordnance Survey Explorer 182	Scale 1: 25,000

## Appendix 3: Air Photographs

The following photographs were examined in the course of this assessment:

Identification	Date	Type (O/V)	Description/comments
HALS AP sheet 52/00 NE	1948	V	6 inch scale Acc 232 no. 66
HALS: AP sheet 641	Oct, 1972	V	TL 0409/0509 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 666	Oct, 1972	V	TL 0408/0508 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 641	May, 1980	V	TL 0409/0509 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 666	May, 1980	V	TL 0408/0508 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 641	July, 1990	V	TL 0003/0103 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 666	July, 1990	V	TL 0408/0508 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HCC Planning records	2010	V	TL 0590 0904 (Marchmont's Farm, Hemel Hempstead)