

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STAGE 1: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
OLD TOWN, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
HERTFORDSHIRE
(LOCAL ALLOCATION 2)**

NGR: TL 0554 0815

on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council



Jonathan Hunn BA PhD FSA MIfA

July 2013

ASC: 1605/DHI/LA2




Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



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 0554 0815		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	2.8 ha (6.9 acres)		
<i>Present use:</i>	Green open space		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing development		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	tba		
<i>Date of assessment:</i>	May 10 th 2013		
<i>Client:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council Civic Centre Marlowes Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP1 1HH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	John Chapman (DBC) Mark Jackson (GSL), Dan Myers (HCA), Mike Evans (DBC)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Jonathan. Hunn	<i>Date:</i>	12 th May 2013
<i>Revisions:</i>	David Fell	<i>Date:</i>	04 July 2013
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	11 th June 2013

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Walkover Survey	9
4. Archaeological & Historical Evidence	12
5. Statutory Constraints on Development.....	19
6. Assessment of Archaeological Potential	20
7. Impact of the Proposed Development.....	21
8. Acknowledgements	21
9. References	22

Appendices:

1. Historic Environment Record Data	23
2. Cartographic Sources.....	24
3. Aerial Photographs	24

Figures:

1. General location.....	3
2. Site location	6
3. Heritage assets recorded in the Hertfordshire HER.....	16
4. Extract from Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire, 1766	16
5. Extract from 1878 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 sheet.....	17
6. Extract from 1898 Ordnance Survey map 1:10560 sheet	17
7. Extract from 1925 Ordnance Survey map 1:10560 sheet	18

Plates:

Cover: View south to St Mary's spire and town edge

1. Junction of High Street with Fletcher Way, looking south-east	10
2. View north across current green space	10
3. View WNW upslope along footpath on south side	10
4. View west downslope across assessment site.....	11
5. View north along slope with tree covered lynchet on right.....	11
6. Western side of assessment site looking north east.....	11

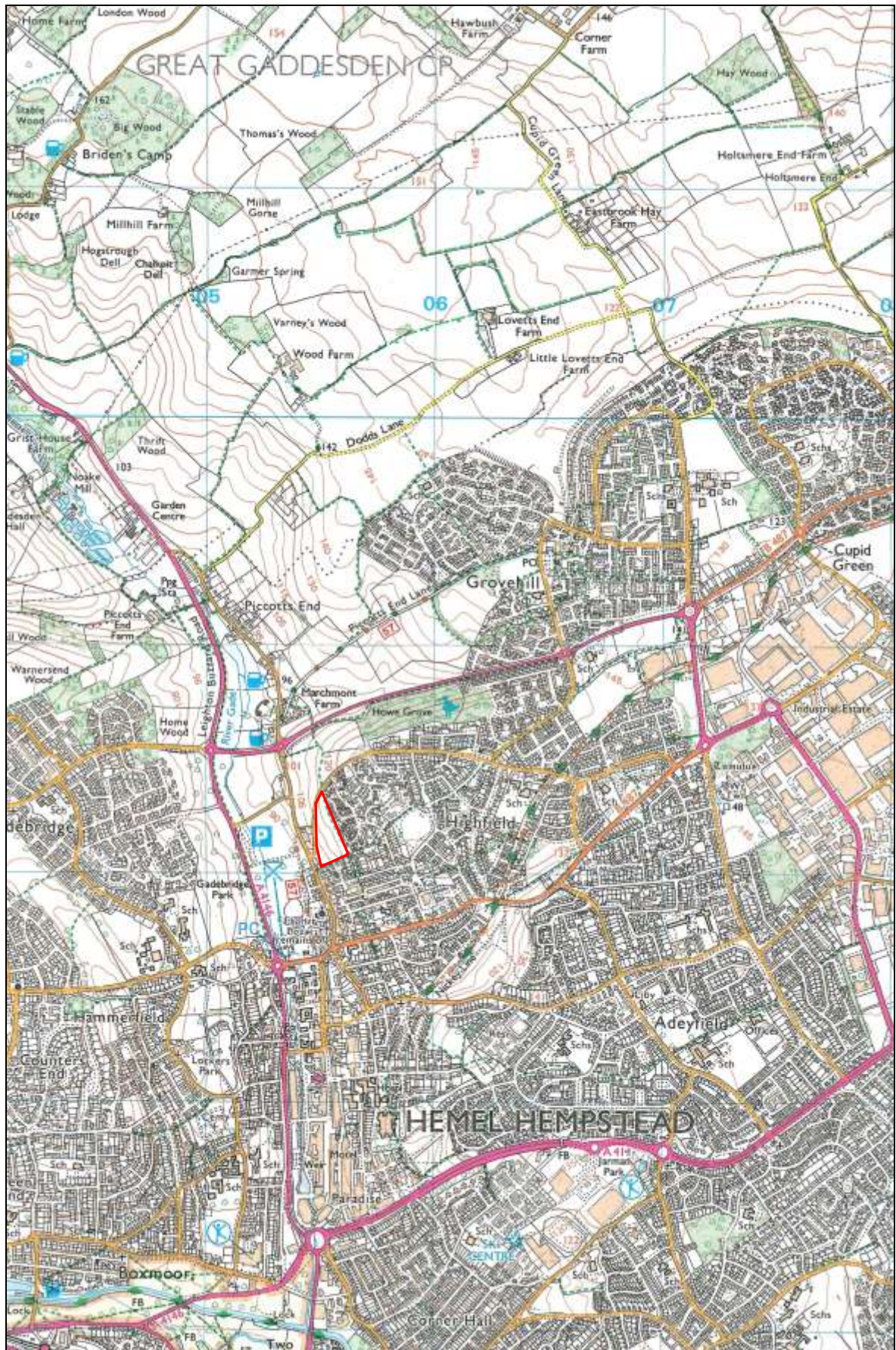


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In April and May 2013 a heritage asset impact assessment was undertaken on land adjacent to Fletcher Way, Old Town, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The site (Local Allocation 2) is one of six identified by Dacorum Borough Council as a potential development site. There are no archaeological sites known within the assessment site. However, aerial photographic evidence has revealed the presence of a small field system, possibly belonging to the prehistoric period. The upper slope has been artificially landscaped while the lower slopes appear too steep to have been chosen for settlement. However, although this is deemed remote, there remains a possibility that this may have occurred in the past, though this remains unproven.

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 adjacent to Fletcher Way, 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 *Herts CC 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 LA2 lies on the western periphery of Old Hemel Hempstead. It comprises a triangular area of c.2.8ha (NGR. TL 0554 0815: Fig. 1). Modern housing developments lie to the east and south, a minor road named Cherry Bounce

forms the immediate southern boundary, and Fletcher Way defines the northwest boundary. The land slopes steeply down from east to west toward the floor of the Gade valley and is currently down to grass. A number of mature trees are present. Access is from the west, off Fletcher Way and from the south via Cherry Bounce.

1.4.2 *Geology*

Soils of the area are derived from chalky drift and chalk, belonging to the Coombe 1 Association which is 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). The site lies between the 100m and 120m contours.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The site is identified by the local planning authority as suitable for housing development comprising construction of approximately 80 new homes, associated infrastructure and services.

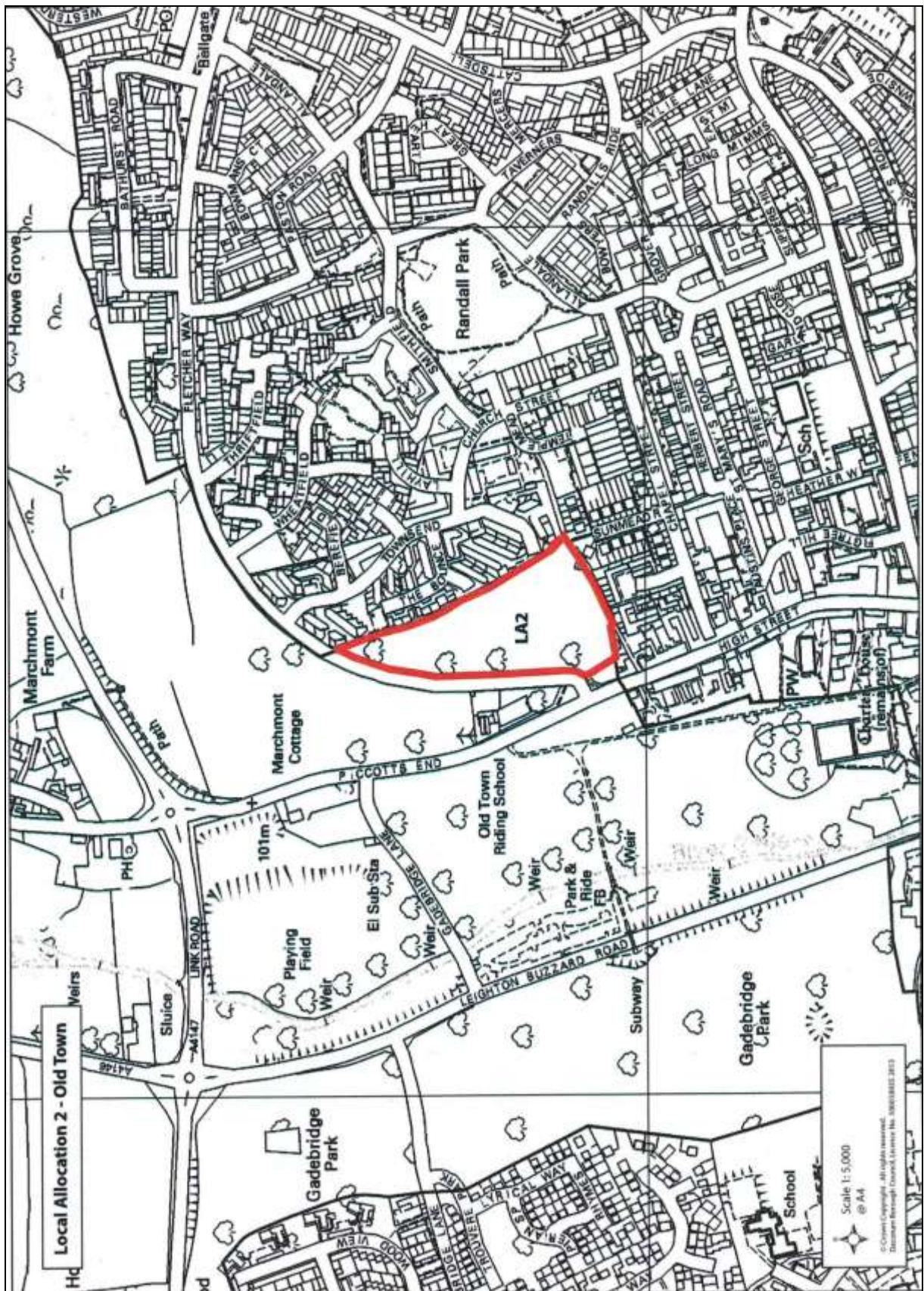


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)

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 site itself, 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 *English Heritage Archive* (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 on 12th April 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 site is on an east-facing slope, with tree-covered mounds at its eastern side, and is down to mown grass (Plates 1-6). The site is open to the public on all sides and there are public footpaths on its southern and eastern sides.

3.2 *Buildings*

There are no buildings on the site.

3.3 *Services*

Geophysical survey has identified a NNW-SSE aligned service running along the eastern boundary of the site, eventually turning to cross the northern part of the site on a WNW-ESE alignment. A slight linear depression was noted running downslope through the centre of the site during the walk over: this feature was not identified by geophysical survey and it is unclear whether it represents a service run or the remains of a grubbed-out boundary.



Plate 1: Junction of High Street with Fletcher Way, looking south-east



Plate 2: View north across current green space



Plate 3: View WNW upslope along footpath on south side



Plate 4: View west downslope across assessment site



Plate 5: View north along slope with tree covered lynchet on right



Plate 6: Western side of assessment site looking north east

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 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 19th and early 20th-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 11th and 7th 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 an exact find spot, 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 is located on the opposite side of the Gade valley at Rucklers Lane on the course 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 19th 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 20th 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 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 that it lay within an area of

cultivated land (Fig. 4). The earliest depiction of the area at a large scale is the Tithe map 1841 (DSA4 48/2). At that time LA2 formed part of Lower Tower Field which was a 4.9ha (12.1 acre) arable field, part of the estate of Sir Astley Paston Cooper. The area remained more or less unchanged between 1878 (Fig. 5) and 1899 (Fig. 6).

4.3.3 *Modern (1900-present)*

From 1899 to 1947 the study area retained its rural character. Between 1960 when the area was still shown as unchanged (OS 6" scale TL 00NE) and 1972 when an aerial photograph was commissioned by the County (HCC no. 666, TL 0003/0103) Fletcher Way was constructed, thereby creating the present shape of LA2. The last quarter of the 20th century saw the expansion of the town on the eastern side of this plot.



Figure 5: Extract from 1878 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 sheet (*not to scale*)

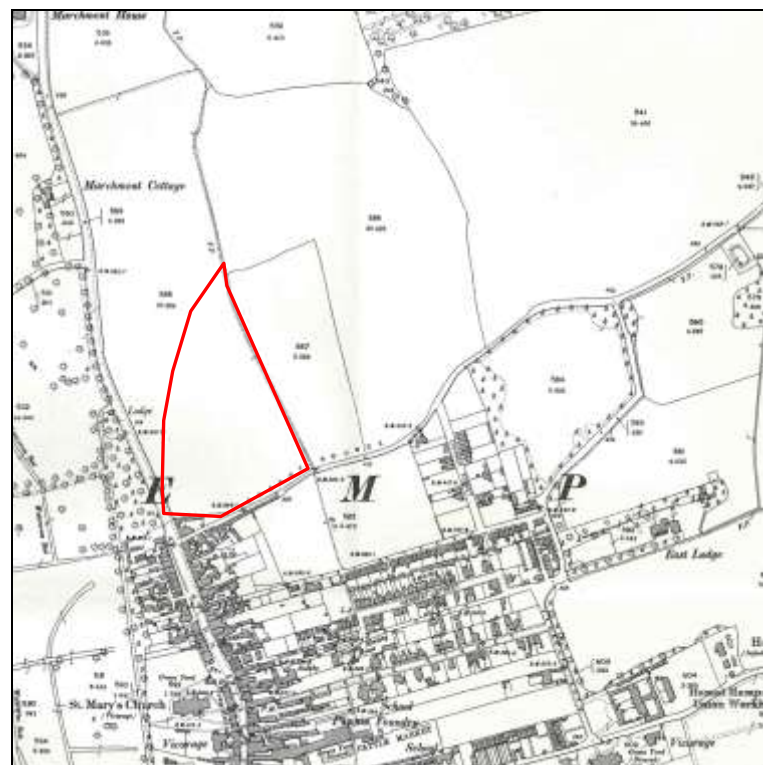


Figure 6: Extract from 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 sheet (*not to scale*)



Figure 7: Extract from 1925 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 sheet (*not to scale*)

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 south west part of the site adjoins the Hemel Hempstead Conservation Area.

5.3 *Archaeological Notification Areas*

The site does not lie within an Archaeological Notification Area. However, LA2 adjoins Area of Archaeological significance 36 (High Street, Hemel Hempstead).

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 1911-2011 (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. TA 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 used as public open space and was formerly 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 80 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

The assessment was commissioned by John Chapman on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council. Inputs and assistance from Kate Batt, HEU Archaeological Officer, and Isobel Thompson, HEU Historic Environment Officer are gratefully acknowledged. The assistance of the staff of HALS and the English Heritage Archive is also gratefully acknowledged.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIfA. The research for the assessment and the walkover survey were undertaken by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD FSA MIfA. The report was prepared by Jonathan Hunn and Calli Rouse BA AIfA, and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

9. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- Fell D 2013 *Dacorum Site Allocations Development Plan: Project Design for Desk-Based Archaeological Impact Assessments*. ASC doc ref 1605/DHI/1
- IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008*).

Secondary Sources

- Avery BW 1964 *The Soils and Land Use of the District around Aylesbury and Hemel Hempstead*. HMSO (London)
- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Branigan K 1985 *The Catuvellauni*. Alan Sutton Publishing (Gloucester).
- Brown N & Glazebrook J (eds) 2000 *Research & Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2: Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (Norwich)
- Cockman FG 1983 *The Railways of Hertfordshire*. Hertfordshire Publications (Stevenage).
- Faulkner A 1987 *The Grand Union Canal*. Hertfordshire Publications.
- Gover JEB, Mawer A & Stenton FM 1970 *The Place-Names of Hertfordshire*. English Place-Name Society **15**. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge)
- Hands R, Hands J & Davis E 1994 *The Book of Boxmoor*. Baron Books (private publication).
- Hodge CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett WM, Evans R & Seale RS 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin **13** (Harpenden).
- Hunn JR & Richards J 2008 *Archaeological evaluation: Abbott House, Primrose Hill, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire*. ASC doc ref 922/KPH/3.
- Malim T 2000 The Ritual Landscape of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Along the Middle and Lower Ouse valley, in Dawson. M. (ed) '*Prehistoric, Roman, and post-Roman Landscapes in the Great Ouse valley*'. CBA Research Report **119** (York), 55-88.
- McDonald T 2004 Excavations at Buncefield Lane, Hemel Hempstead. *Hertfordshire Archaeology* **13**, 47-59.
- Morris J 1976 *Domesday Book vol 12 Hertfordshire*. Phillimore (Chichester).
- Neal DS 1974 *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead 1963-68*. Society of Antiquaries (London).
- Neal DS 1977 Northchurch, Boxmoor and Hemel Hempstead Station: the excavation of three Roman buildings in the Bulbourne Valley, *Hertfordshire Archaeology* **4**, 1-136.
- Page W (ed.) 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire*. Dawsons of Pall Mall. (Folkestone & London).
- Sawyer PH 1968 *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an annotated list and bibliography*. Royal Historical Society (London).
- Shipman C & Jackson D 1988 *Dacorum – Within living Memory*. Dacorum Borough Council (Watford).
- Soil Survey 1983 *The 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Williamson T 2000 *The Origins of Hertfordshire*. Manchester University Press (Manchester).
- Yaxley S (ed.) 1973 *History of Hemel Hempstead* (Hemel Hempstead)

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record Data

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

HER no	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
71	0547 0771	Post-med	Manor House	The charter Tower, Queensway, Hemel Hempstead	c.400m
88	0495 0865	Roman	Villa	Roman settlement with villa, Gadebridge Park	c.750m
518	0499 0865	Roman	Coin hoard	Probable Roman coin hoard, Gadebridge Park	c.750m
1867	0499 0872	Roman	Find spot	Probable votive coin deposit, Gadebridge Park Villa	c.750m
4095	0503 0755	Post-med	Hall house	The Lockers, Bury Hill, Hemel Hempstead	-
5208	0516 0821	Post-med	Bridge	Road bridge, Gadebridge Park	-
5215	055 079	Post-med	Street lamp	Lamp standard, High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
5672	055 079	Post-med	Drinking fountain	Drinking fountain, west side of High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
7099	0533 0762	Med/post-medieval	Mill	Site of Bury Mill, Gadebridge Lane, Hemel Hempstead	-
7100	0528 0756	Post-med	Brewery	Site of malthouse and Star Brewery, Bury Road, Hemel Hempstead	-
7101	0551 0764	Post-med	Fire engine house	Site of fire engine house, Bury Road, Hemel Hempstead	-
7102	0527 0768	Post-med	Brewery	Site of malting and Anchor Brewery, Leighton Buzzard Road, Hemel Hempstead	-
7213	0525 0805	Post-med	Bridge	Gade Bridge, Hemel Hempstead	-
10430	0527 0762	Post-med	Police station	Police station, Bury Hill, Hemel Hempstead	-
10432	0543 0764	Post-med	House	The Bury, Queensway, Hemel Hempstead	c.400m
10433	0547 0773	Med/post-medieval	Manor house	Site of the Old Bury, Hemel Hempstead	c.400m
10494	0549 0796	Post-med	Timber framed building	76-80 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
10497	0549 0799	Post-med	Inn	Oak House, High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
10498	0549 0794	Post-med	Timber framed building	74 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
10499	0548 0790	Post-med	Timber framed barn	62-64 High Street, Hemel Hempstead; Post-medieval barn	-
10500	0552 0792	Post-med	Inn	75-79 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
10509	0518 0759	Post-med	Timber framed house	Lockers Cottage, Bury Hill, Hemel Hempstead	-
10512	0550 0790	Post-med	Inn	Townend House, 60 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
10513	0552 0793	Post-med	Inn	Sun Inn 81 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
13275	0473 0870	Late Iron Age / Roman	Coin	125 Marlins Turn, Hemel Hempstead; Roman republican coin	c.950m
15816	0554 0788	Post-med	Timber framed house	65-67 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
15818	0549 0793	Post-med	House	70-72 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
15819	0552 0794	Post-med	House	83 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
15981	0492 0811	Post-med	Country house	Site of Gadebridge (House), Lyrical Way, Hemel Hempstead	-
15982	0513 0822	Post-med	House	Site of Round Cottage, Gadebridge Park	-
16340	0505 0807	Post-med	Landscape park	Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead	-
17877	0550 0799	Post-med	Beer house	103 High Street, Hemel Hempstead	-
18267	0554 0812	Undated	Earthwork	Earthworks, Fletcher Way, Hemel Hempstead	0m
18668	0589 0807	Post-med	Chapel	Site of 19 th century Mormon Chapel, Allandale, Hemel Hempstead	-

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 & Andrews' A Topographical map of Hartfordshire (scale 1 mile to 1.95 inches)
1820-21	Herts Record Society 2003	Bryant's map of Hertforshire. 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 st edition 6 inch scale
1897	Hemel Hempstead OS Godfrey edition (1989)	1:4340 scale
1925	Ordnance Survey Sheet XXX.III NE	3 rd 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 666	Oct, 1972	V	TL 0408/0508 at 1:2500 scale (approx)
HALS: AP sheet 666	May, 1980	V	TL 0408/0508 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 0554 0815 Old Town, Hemel Hempstead