

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
STAGE 1: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:  
LAND AT ICKNIELD WAY  
WEST OF TRING  
HERTFORDSHIRE  
(LOCAL ALLOCATION 5)**

NGR: SP 9099 1126

*on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council*



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July 2013

ASC: 1605/DHI/LA5



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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>	Tring		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Tring		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9099 1126		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	9.7 + 8.3ha (44.5 acres)		
<i>Present use:</i>	Primary area is 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 18 <sup>th</sup> 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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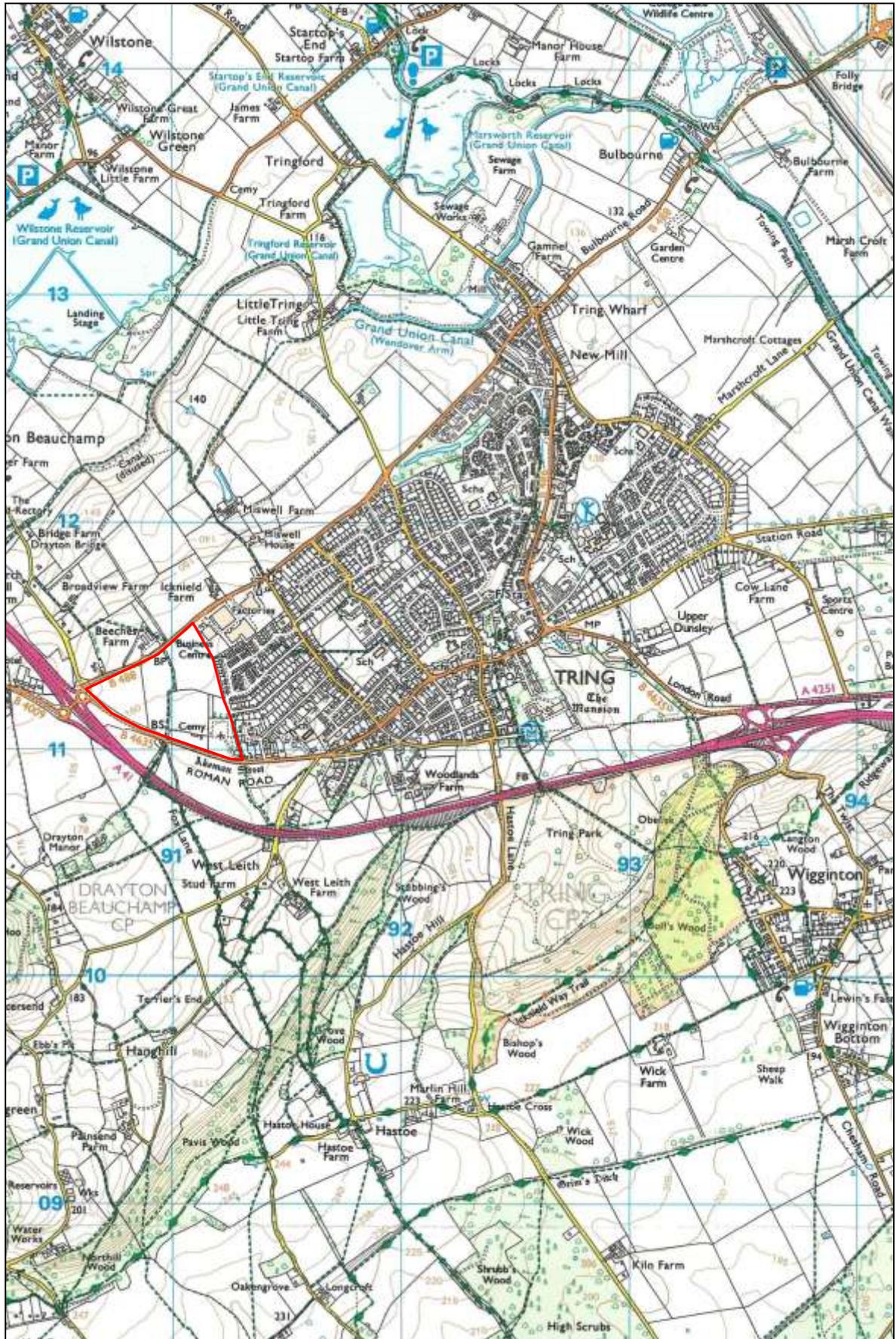


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In April and May 2013 a heritage asset impact assessment was undertaken on land to the west of Tring, Hertfordshire. The site, between the ancient alignment of Akeman Street and the Icknield Way, is one of six (Local Allocation 5) identified by Dacorum Borough Council as a potential development site. No archaeological sites known within the assessment site. However, less than 100m to the west of the site, part of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded, together with traces of late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity.*

*The potential for the presence of heritage assets during prehistoric and Iron Age periods is assessed to be moderate to high. For all later periods, the potential is assessed to be 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 situated to the west of Tring, 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*

The assessment site lies on the western side of Tring, in the Dacorum district of Hertfordshire, and encompasses a triangular area of 17.9ha, centred on NGR SP 9099 1126 (Fig. 1). The site is currently divided into six separate land parcels, in use as paddocks and arable fields. The chapel and burial ground of

Tring Cemetery lies beyond the south-east corner of the area and residential streets named Donkey Lane, Highfield Road and Okeley Lane flank the remainder of the east side of the area. The B488 Icknield Way and the B4635 Aylesbury Road define the south and north sides of the site and intersect with the A41 Tring bypass immediately to the west of the area. Its eastern side is formed of the western suburban and industrial area of the town (Fig. 2). The boundaries are mainly hedged and while the eastern side is down to pasture, three of the fields (three out of six) are arable. The site is bisected by the ancient county boundary which separates the eastern 'primary area' of 9.7ha (23.9 acres) from the former lands of Buckinghamshire to the west (8.3ha), now in the Borough of Dacorum.

A more detailed description of the site appears in Section 3 of this report.

#### 1.4.2 *Topography & Geology*

The site lies on more or less level terrain with only a 10m variation in height (160m AOD), though there is a very gentle slope to the south. To the north-west beyond the Icknield Way lies the Chiltern escarpment, which dips down some 80m to the Vale of Aylesbury. The soils of locality are classified as belonging to Andover 1 Association (Soil Survey 1983, 343h). These are described as '*Shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests. Deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine silty soils in valley bottoms...*' The soils are derived from the 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 150 new homes, associated infrastructure and services, with possible extensions to the Icknield Way Industrial Estate employment area, and to the cemetery.

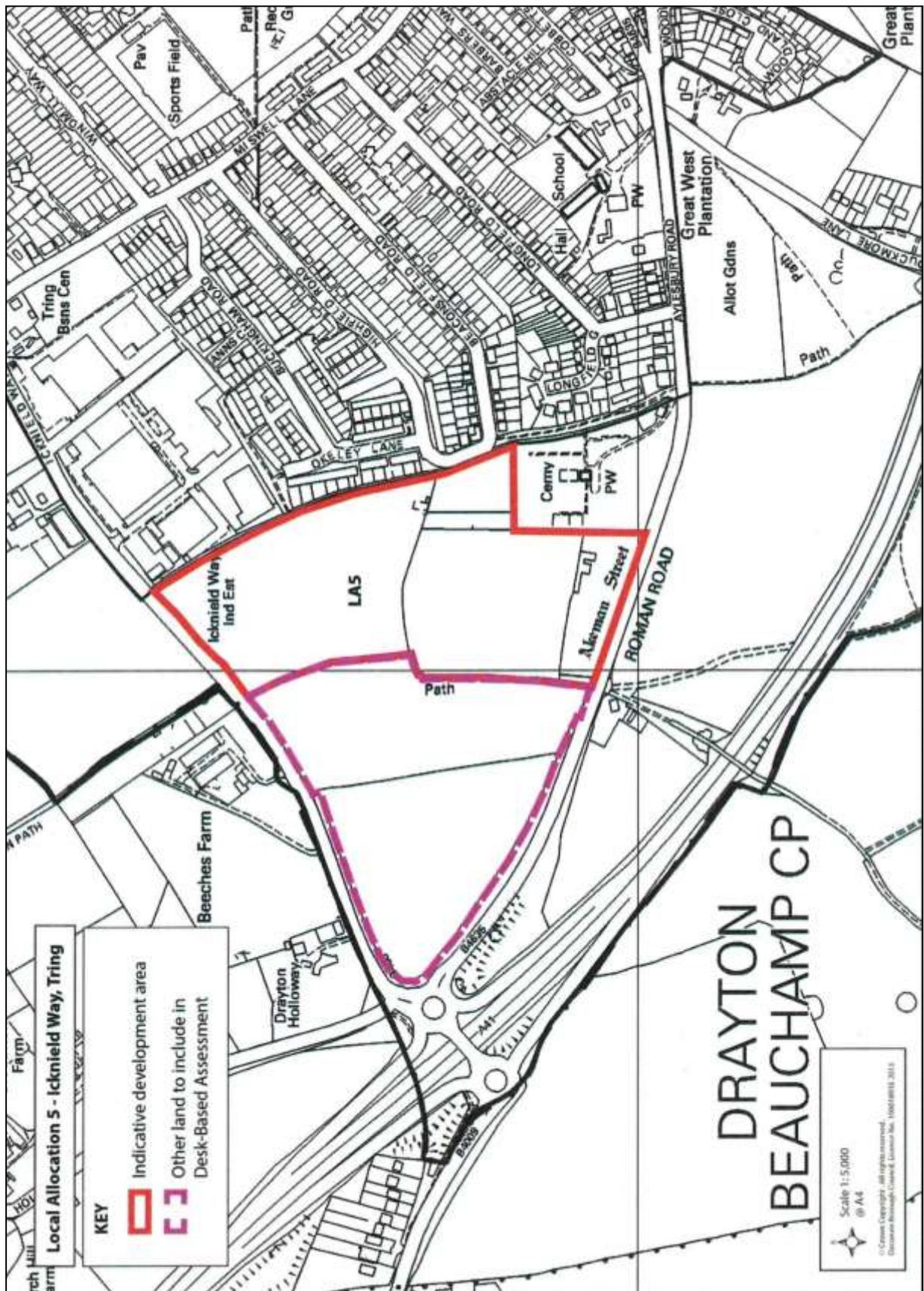


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)

## 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 (HALS), Hertford.
- 2.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*  
Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted were HALS and ASC’s in-house collection.
- 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 HALS, the HER 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, the *Tring Extensive Urban Survey* (Hunns 2000) and ASC's reference collection.

## 2.4 ***Walkover Survey***

As part of the assessment a walkover survey of the site was undertaken on April 12<sup>th</sup> 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 covers 18ha and comprises six fields, including one large paddock (Field F1), two small paddocks (Fields F2 and F6) and three medium-sized arable fields (Fields F3, F4 and F5). Fields 1 - 5 (Plates 1, 2 & 5) have no built structures within them, but Field F6 contains a small single-storey storage building and a series of sheds and shelters associated with its use as a paddock. The fields are divided by hedgerows and tree belts of varying condition. The western part of the site (Fields 4 & 5), covering 8.3ha, falls within the Chilterns AONB and it is accepted that this area will remain open and undeveloped (Plates 4, 7-10). The remainder of the site (9.7ha) is considered to have development potential.

The boundaries are mostly hedged (both managed and overgrown), a brick-built cemetery wall and wire fences (Plate 3). The former county boundary is moderately 'gappy' and overgrown with a slight bank and ditch towards its northern end with wire fence. Its species are mainly blackthorn, occasional elder, ivy, brambles and Old Man's Beard. A footpath runs north-south adjacent to the ancient county boundary. For the eastern fields, access is from the south; for those to the west (*i.e.* old Buckinghamshire) access is from the north.

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

No major buildings exist on the site (see above).

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

There appears to be a slight linear depression running down slope in the middle of LA2 which is assumed to be for a drainage/sewage run.



**Plate 1:** Looking north from eastern side of plot by edge of town



**Plate 2:** Looking south from eastern side of plot by edge of town



**Plate 3:** View south along edge of old county boundary



**Plate 4:** View WSW across arable fields to the west



**Plate 5:** State of cultivation looking south with edge of town cemetery in far distance



**Plate 6:** View east across central eastern area



**Plate 7:** View WSW to western portion of LA5



**Plate 8:** View south across western portion of LA5



**Plate 9:** View west across western portion of LA5



**Plate 10:** Looking south across westernmost field



**Plate 11:** View ESE across westernmost field



**Plate 12:** View SE across westernmost field of LA5

## 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 following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The locations of known heritage assets recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) are shown in Fig. 3, and details appear in Appendix 1.

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

#### 4.2.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Little is known of early prehistoric settlement in the Tring area, below the Chiltern scarp. Environmental evidence suggests that the Chilterns themselves were largely covered with deciduous woodland in the sixth to fourth millennia BC (Holgate 1995, 3). In c.1763 labourers working on the Grove Estate discovered a skeleton and associated finds (HER620), including two ceramic vessels subsequently identified as Beaker burials (*i.e.* Bronze Age), at a depth of seven feet (2.1m). A prehistoric stone bracer (a wristguard used in archery) (HER1766) was found c.700m to the west of the site. To the west of Tring at Tring Hill, pottery and post-holes were identified as belonging to the Late Bronze / Early Iron Age periods (Masefield 2008, 185).

#### 4.2.2 *Iron Age (600BC-AD43)*

As is the case with the earlier prehistoric periods, little is known of Iron Age activity in the Tring area. Apart from the Early Iron Age pottery mentioned above, three other finds are recorded in the study area. Two shaft furnaces are noted in Duckmore Lane (HER 6069), gold coins were found near Tring (HER 0153), and a late Iron Age gold coin (HER 13390). Fieldwork in the Bulbourne valley, on the Ashridge estate and the A41 bypass suggests that there are areas of significant settlement concentration and activity in the Chilterns (Morris & Wainwright 1995; McDonald 1995).

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

During the Roman period, the Tring area fell within the *civitas* (tribal territory) of the *Catuvellauni*, with its administrative centre at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The Roman road from St Albans to *Corinium* (Cirencester) latterly known as *Akeman Street* (now the A4251), runs to the south of Tring. The nearest Roman settlement to the assessment site was at Cow Roast, 3.5km to the south-east. Little is known of this settlement, though it was evidently associated with a significant metal-working industry (Zeepvat 1997). Fieldwork on the National Trust's Ashridge Estate, c.5km east of the assessment site, has recorded a number of surviving earthworks of field systems and enclosures, possibly of Roman date, in established woodland. Within the study area the

HER records only an assemblage of Romano-British sherds from Tring bypass (HER 15371).

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

In the late Saxon period, up to the Danish wars of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, west Hertfordshire fell within the kingdom of Mercia (Gover *et al* 1970). During those wars much of Hertfordshire was annexed by the Danes, so much so that the western hundred of the county was known as *Dacorum*, the ‘Danish hundred’ (*ibid.*). In the late Anglo-Saxon period the manor of Tring was held by Engelric and two sokemen, who each held a hide (Page 1908, 282). In the Domesday survey (1086) Tring was subdivided into distinctive township units (*vills*) for taxation purposes (Dunsley, Gubblecot, Pendley, Tring, Wigginton and Wilstone). How many *vills* were included in the later parish of Tring is not certain but it can certainly be categorised as a multi-township unit. In the period prior to 1066 it is recorded as being assessed at 39 hides.

Until recently, evidence for this period remained elusive in the Tring area. However, work undertaken prior to the construction of the A41 bypass revealed eighteen early Anglo-Saxon burials less than 100m WNW from the western end of the assessment site (Masefield 2008, 68). The extent of the cemetery remains uncertain: no evidence was found for any associated settlement (*ibid.*, 202). The burials were seen as being sited on the hilltop ‘overlooking’ the settlement below (*ibid.*).

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

In 1086 Tring had a high ‘swine render’ (1000) indicating extensive woodland in the area (Morris 1976, 17.1). It had two mills worth 9/-, though where these were located remains unclear. In the late 11<sup>th</sup> century Tring was held by Count Eustace of Boulogne, but by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century it had been granted to the abbey of St Saviour’s, Faversham (Page 1908, 282-3).

Tring was granted a market in 1315-16 by Edward II. In 1340 the manor of Tring was exchanged for livings in Kent, and came into the possession of the archbishop of Canterbury (Richards 1974, 19). Shortly after the Black Death in 1355, Tring was recorded as having a total of 23 ‘tradesmen’ broadly comparable to Berkhamsted’s 21 names (NA KB 27 377). By 1428 Tring was paying 73/4 in lay subsidy compared to Hemel Hempstead’s 76/8 and Berkhamsted’s 20/- (Feudal Aids II 455-61). The town plan retains many of the principal elements of the medieval period, the church of St Peter and St Paul (HER4382) and its street pattern. Not far from the church is the site of a medieval fishpond (HER10409), which was still marked on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map c.1899.

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

At the time of the Dissolution (1536) the manor passed to the Crown (Page 1908, 283). In the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century the manor of Tring was granted to Henry Peckham, but it reverted to the Crown in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*). It ceased to be Crown property in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when it was granted to William Gore (*ibid.*). In 1786 the manor was conveyed to Drummond Smith, who died without issue and in 1823 it passed to William Kay (*ibid.*). In 1872 Kay’s

widow conveyed the manor to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, in whose hands it remained until the late 1930s (*ibid.*). The manor was enclosed in 1799 (*ibid.*, 281).

In the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century Tring is recorded as having had 172 families within its territory, though given the dispersed nature of its settlement it is probable that it remained relatively modest in size (Munby 1964). At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Tring is recorded as having 638 ‘communicants’ which may be compared with Hemel Hempstead (600) and Berkhamsted (660) (*ibid.*). The Hearth Tax of 1663 illustrates the extent to which Tring appears to have declined relative to the other nearby settlements in Hertfordshire. Tring had 69 individuals who paid the hearth tax, compared with Hemel Hempstead (163), Berkhamsted St Peter (93 + 8 vacant) and Northchurch at 69 (NA 179 248/23). At the time of the first census in 1801 Tring had a population of 2156 comprising 441 families living in 435 dwellings, with a further 10 properties unoccupied (Herts population data in HALS). By the middle of the century the population had reached 4746 but had declined to 4349 in 1901.

The coming of the Grand Junction Canal (later the Grand Union) at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was undoubtedly a stimulus to the economy of the locality, which grew throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Faulkner 1987, 6). The opening of the London to Birmingham railway line in October 1837 was a further stimulus to trade (Cockman 1983, 9). The town had a substantial silk weaving industry, employing 600 individuals in 1836, as well others engaged brewing, canvas making, flour milling, straw plaiting and lace making (Lockwood 1994).

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

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Tring grew from a population of 4349 in 1901 to 5017 in 1951, and then more than doubled to 11,635 in 2001 (Hertfordshire Population Data – HALS; Wikipedia). During this time its expansion has been mainly restricted to the north of Akeman Street and Tring Park, though some has occurred towards West Leith to the south; up to the Icknield Way (B 488) to the north, up to and along Grove Road, and up to Tring Wharf to the east and along the present boundary by the town cemetery to the west.

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

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

Remains of this period are not recorded at the assessment site. By the medieval period the site is likely to have formed part of an open agricultural landscape.

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

The earliest cartographic evidence for the assessment site comes from Dury & Andrews’ survey of Hertfordshire in 1766, which shows the original Hertfordshire side of the site as a series of sub-divided fields (Fig. 4). The earliest large-scale depiction of the site dates from 1799, when a survey of the parish was made (HALS D/EX 234 P.11). This shows the eastern side of the site comprised seven whole or partial land parcels. The northern pasture field is shown as three fields, as follows: 754 glebe in *Windmill Close*; 755 was *Shireway Close*; the three southern fields were composed of four parcels: 757

allotment in *Gold Field*; 758 *Goldfield Close*; 759 *Ranstirus Close*; 765 allotment in *Gold Field*. All but 757 and 759 were held by the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch College, Oxford (Fig. 5).

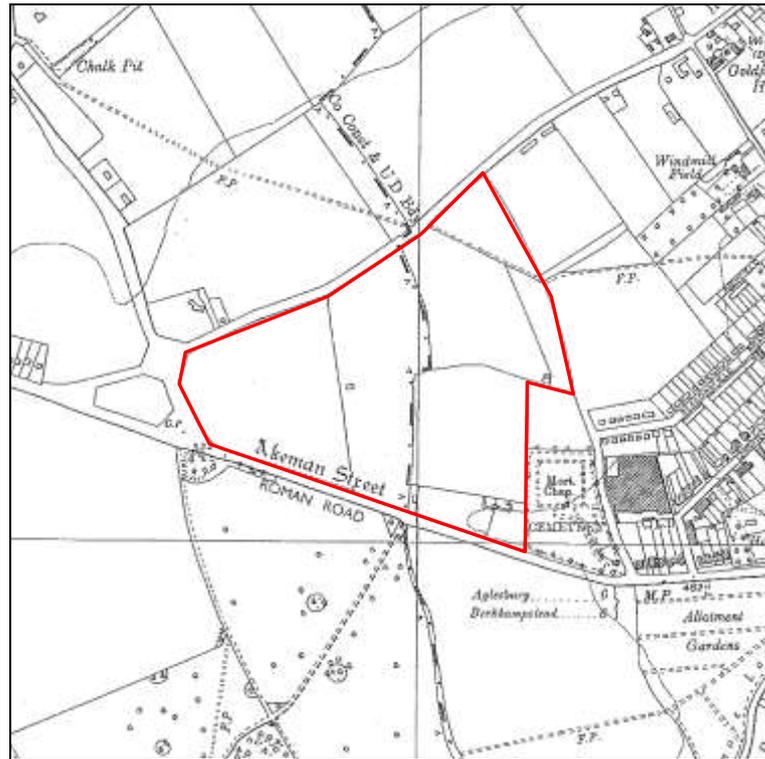
The First Series 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (sheet xxv) shows the entire area of LA5 (Fig. 6). Not a great deal of change is evident at that date, though by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Longfield Road and the town cemetery are shown on its south and south eastern sides.

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

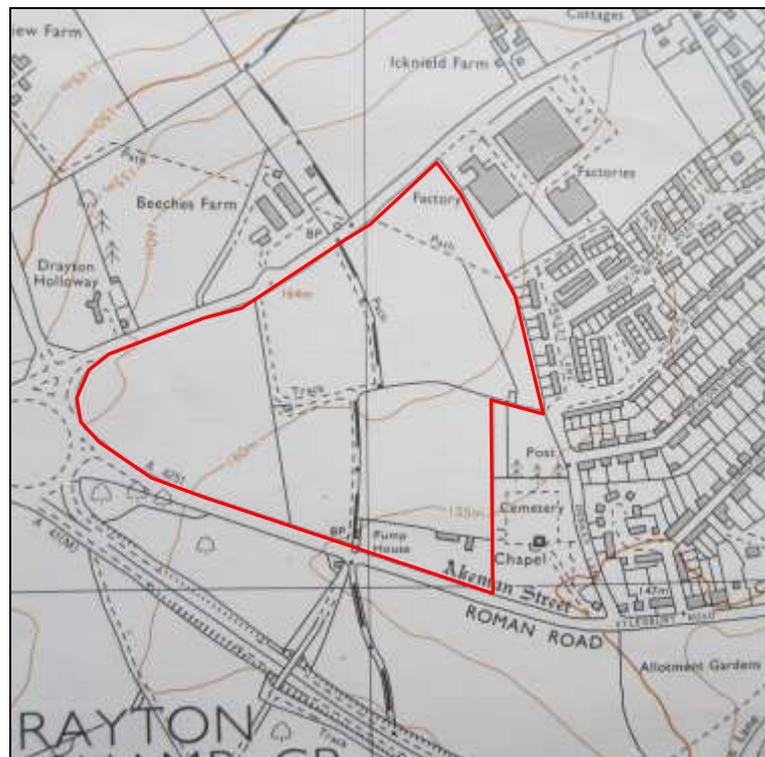
By 1960 the configuration of the fields within the site was broadly the same, though there had been some more development along Miswell Lane in the inter-war years (Fig. 7). The suburban area of Tring continued to expand in westwards thereafter. Factories are shown on the land to the east of the site by 1980 (Fig. 8). In the early 2000s a large roundabout, part of the A41 bypass, was built at the western extremity of the site (Fig. 2).







**Figure 7:** Extract from 1960 Ordnance Survey map (*not to scale*)



**Figure 8:** Extract from 1980 Ordnance Survey map (*not to scale*)

## 5. Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 A range of planning constraints may be in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

### 5.2 *Conservation Areas*

The proposed development does not lie within a conservation area although the area to the west of the old county boundary is designated as part of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) S3 (Woolerton Truscott 1993, 89).

### 5.3 *Archaeological Notification Areas*

The assessment site does not lie within an Archaeological Notification Area.

### 5.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

There are no scheduled monuments either on or adjacent to the assessment site.

### 5.5 *Listed Buildings*

There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the assessment site.

### 5.6 *Heritage & Planning*

The framework for the management of heritage issues in the planning system is currently set out in the Town and 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 at the foot of the Chiltern scarp, in an area where relatively little is known of prehistoric or Iron Age activity. During the Roman period the site was adjacent to the major Roman road known as *Akeman Street*, but was some distance from the nearest known settlement at Cow Roast, and was therefore likely to be either in agricultural use, or undeveloped. In the Saxon period the site lay outside the settlement at Tring, and was likely either in agricultural use, or undeveloped. The Saxon cemetery recorded in close proximity to the site could be related either to the settlement at Tring, to the east, or to settlement at Buckland, to the west in Buckinghamshire. From the medieval period to the present day the assessment site has been in continuous agricultural use.

*The potential for the presence of heritage assets during prehistoric and Iron Age periods is assessed to be moderate to high. For all later periods, the potential is assessed to be low.*

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

The assessment site appears to have been in wholly agricultural use, possibly since the Roman period. 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 was presumably in agricultural use, or undeveloped. Evidence for the nature of, and changes in, landscape use during the period would be of at least local, possibly regional significance.

Little is known of Saxon activity within the study area. The site lies some way from the known settlement at Tring, 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 150 new homes, associated infrastructure and services, with possible extensions to the Icknield Way Industrial Estate employment area, and to the cemetery. 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. Use of part of the site for burials will also have a significant impact on any buried heritage assets present. 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 of Dacorum Borough Council. Thanks are due to Isobel Thompson, HER Officer at the HEU, for providing access to the HER data. The assistance of staff of the Local Studies Library is also gratefully acknowledged. Financial support for the assessment was provided by Cala Homes.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MI(A). The research for the assessment and the walkover survey were undertaken by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD FSA MI(A). The report was prepared by Jonathan Hunn, 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**.
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## Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record Data

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

HER no	NGR (SP)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
153	91 10	Iron Age	Object	Two gold late Iron Age coins, Tring	Uncertain
1828	9127 1200	Medieval ?	Feature	Earthworks, Miswell Farm, Tring	500m nnw
2612	9123 1218	Medieval ?	feature	Flight pond, Miswell Farm, Tring	c. 500m nnw
5826	9145 1174	Post-med	Building	Goldfield Windmill, Icknield Way, Tring	450m nw
6069	916 106	Iron Age	Object	Two late Iron Age shaft furnaces, Duckmore Lane, Tring	500m sw
10405	9197 1106	Post-Med	Building	Site of Ebenezer Chapel, Chapel Street, Tring	c.750m east
10406	9195 1104	Post-Med	Building	Church of St Martha, Park Road, Tring	c.750m east
10411	9171 1098	Post-Med	Building	Britannia public house, Park Road, Tring	c.750m ese
12048	9126 1205	Post-Med	Building	Planned farmstead at Miswell Farm, Tring	c.550m nne
13390	9068 1220	Iron Age	Object	Late Iron Age gold coin, near Drayton Beauchamp	650m nnw
15371	9050 1120	Roman	Object	Romano-British sherds, Tring bypass	120m w
16116	9125 1204	Post-Med	Building	Miswell Farm, Tring	c.550m nne
16351	9122 1106	Post-Med	Building	Tring Cemetery, Akeman Street, Tring	Adjacent to s & east
17983	9162 1071	uncertain	Feature	Possible lynchet, Duckmore Lane, Tring	c.700m se
18669	9137 1095	Post-Med	site	Site of milepost, Aylesbury Road, Tring	230m se

## 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	A Topographical map of Hartfordshire (scale 1 mile to 1.95 inches)
1795	W. Faden	The Country 25 miles round London 1 inch to 1 mile
1799	HALS D/EX 234 P.11	Parish map of Tring
1820-21	Herts Record Society 2003	Scale 1 mile to 1.5 inches. LA1 shown (v. small scale)
1878	Ordnance Survey sheet xxv	1 <sup>st</sup> series 6 inch scale
1960	Ordnance survey SP 91 SW	Provisional edition 1:10,560 scale
1980	Ordnance survey SP 91 SW	1:10,000 scale
1999	Ordnance survey SP 91 SW	1:10,000 scale
2009	Ordnance Survey Explorer 181	1:25,000 scale

## Appendix 3: Air Photographs

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

Identification	Date	Type (O/V)	Description/comments
HALS Aerial Photographs	1948	V	HCC Acc 232 no. 51 6 inch scale
HCC AP no. 579	Oct 1972	V	1:2500, OS SP 9011-9111
HCC AP no. 579	May 1980	V	1:2500, OS SP 9011-9111
HCC AP no. 579	July 1990	v	1:2500, OS SP 9011-9111