



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK
BASED ASSESSMENT**

**LAND WEST OF HEMEL
HEMPSTEAD
HERTFORDSHIRE**

August 2012

**Planning Authority:
Dacorum Borough Council**

**Site centred at:
TL 030 072**

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**Report Status:
FINAL**

**Issue Date:
August 2012**

**CgMs Ref:
LM/13856**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential. This study specifically excludes any assessment of built heritage.
- The study site has remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the historic periods.
- A Roman road lies adjacent to the sites southern boundary. The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be moderate in the south of the site and generally low across the remainder of the site.
- Overall any proposed development is thought unlikely to have a significant archaeological impact on the majority of the study site.
- On the basis of the available evidence we would suggest, that a further archaeological targeted evaluation would be agreed with the County Archaeologist as appropriate, to inform futher master planning on the site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Homes North London Ltd.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land West of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The site is bounded to the north by Pouchen End Lane and farmland, to the east by houses and Warners End Road, to the south by Chaulden Lane and a field, and to the west by Pouchen End Lane, and is centred at National Grid Reference TL 030 072 (Fig 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (NPPF) this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site. This study specifically excludes any assessment of built heritage.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.5 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.6 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.7 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 2.9 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.10 The Localism Act, which came into being 15 November 2011, contains provisions which will result in the abolition of regional strategies. However, their abolition will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they will remain part of the development plan. The East of England Plan contains the following historic environment policy:

POLICY ENV6: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

IN THEIR PLANS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROPOSALS LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES SHOULD IDENTIFY, PROTECT, CONSERVE AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE REGION, ITS ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORIC

BUILDINGS, PLACES AND LANDSCAPES, INCLUDING HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND THOSE FEATURES AND SITES (AND THEIR SETTINGS) ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE EAST OF ENGLAND:

- **THE HISTORIC CITIES OF CAMBRIDGE AND NORWICH;**

- **AN EXCEPTIONAL NETWORK OF HISTORIC MARKET TOWNS;**
- **A COHESIVE HIERARCHY OF SMALLER SETTLEMENTS RANGING FROM NUCLEATED VILLAGES, OFTEN MARKED BY ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT MEDIEVAL PARISH CHURCHES, THROUGH TO A PATTERN OF DISPERSED HAMLETS AND ISOLATED FARMS;**
- **THE HIGHLY DISTINCTIVE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE COASTAL ZONE INCLUDING EXTENSIVE SUBMERGED PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPES, ANCIENT SALT MANUFACTURING AND FISHING FACILITIES, RELICT SEA WALLS, GRAZING MARSHES, COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS, ANCIENT PORTS AND TRADITIONAL SEASIDE RESORTS;**
- **FORMAL PLANNED SETTLEMENTS OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY, INCLUDING THE EARLY GARDEN CITIES, AND FACTORY VILLAGES;**
- **CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS, INCLUDING DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS, AND THEIR SETTINGS, AND SIGNIFICANT DESIGNED LANDSCAPES;**
- **THE RURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE REGION, WHICH ARE HIGHLY DISTINCTIVE AND OF ANCIENT ORIGIN; AND**
- **THE WIDE VARIETY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS, SITES AND BURIED DEPOSITS WHICH INCLUDE MANY SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS.**

2.11 The Dacorum Local Plan was adopted in 2004. The Plan contains the following saved policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

POLICY 118 IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY EFFECT SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES AND MONUMENTS OR THEIR SETTINGS. ENGLISH HERITAGE WILL BE CONSULTED ON ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OR MONUMENTS OF MORE LOCAL IMPORTANCE AND THEIR SETTINGS, PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN SITU WILL BE THE PREFERRED OPTION AND APPLICATIONS MAY BE REFUSED. THE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP WILL BE CONSULTED ON ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

WHERE ADVICE INDICATES THAT A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL AFFECT REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, DEVELOPERS WILL BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AS PART OF THEIR PLANNING APPLICATION

WHERE THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU IS NOT MERITED, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE SUBJECT TO SATISFACTORY PROVISION BEING MADE FOR EXCAVATION AND RECORDING. CONDITIONS AND/OR AGREEMENTS WILL BE USED TO SECURE THE FOLLOWING WORK DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE SITE:

- a) **AN ADEQUATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE SITE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS; AND/OR**
- b) **THE OBSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERTS OF THE SITE WORKS AS THEY PROGRESS; AND/OR**
- c) **THE RECORDING OF REMAINS BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS; AND/OR**

- d) THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES, INCLUDING ACCESS OVER AN AGREED PERIOD OF TIME; AND/OR**
- e) SUCH OTHER MEASURES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE SITE.**

WHERE APPROPRIATE THE COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE THE ENHANCEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS.

2.12 This desk based assessment therefore aims to meet the national, regional and local government guidance as set out above, in clarifying the archaeological potential of the study site and the need or otherwise for further mitigation measures.

2.13 In terms of designated heritage assets, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck designations lie within the study site or its immediate vicinity (see Appendix 1). However several HER points are recorded on the study site itself and a Roman road is recorded along the site's southern boundary.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 238 (Aylesbury: 1990) shows the underlying geology of the study site to comprise Middle and Upper Chalk.
- 3.1.2 The drift geology of the study site comprises Clay-with-flints underling the middle of the study site and associate Pebbly Clay and Sand in the north of the study site.
- 3.1.3 No geotechnical data is currently available for the study site.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The study site lies within the Chiltern Hills and occupies a south facing slope into the Bulbourne Valley.
- 3.2.2 The study site lies on the valley slope of the River Bourne, sloping from c. 157m AOD along Pouchen End Lane in the north of the site, down to c. 95m AOD along Chaulden Lane in the south of the site, and down to c. 125m AOD in the east of the study site.
- 3.2.3 Towards the eastern boundary of the site a dry valley drains south-south-east towards the River Bulbourne. This valley was probably formed by mass ground movements known as solifluction, during periods of glaciation.
- 3.2.4 The study site lies c. 200m to the north of the Grand Union Canal and the River Bulbourne.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND AN ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 - 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 - 600 BC
Iron Age	600 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 - 410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 - 1749
Modern	AD 1750 - Present

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 What follows is a review of archaeological finds and features within a 750m radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a map regression exercise from the eighteenth century until the present day.

4.1.2 Appendix 1 reproduces the summary of cultural heritage assets obtained from the Hertfordshire HER. In terms of cultural heritage designations the study site does not lie within the immediate vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.

4.2 Prehistoric – Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material have been identified within a 750m radius of the study site.

4.2.2 The absence of significant gravel terraces bordering the Bulbourne Valley and the likelihood of soliflucation deposits on the Chalk suggest that the study site has a low potential for deposits of Palaeolithic date. The presence of finds of early prehistoric

date can be notoriously difficult to predict, and the absence of early prehistoric material may reflect a lack of modern archaeological fieldwork.

4.3 **Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age**

4.3.1 During the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, the pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land undoubtedly varied, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors, but the trend was one of a slow, but increasing pace of forest clearance. Within this region it is likely that the first farmers initially cleared areas along the valley floor and lower valley slopes.

4.3.2 An archaeological evaluation adjacent to Boxmoor Roman villa, c. 750m south-east of the study site identified several struck flints, and two blade cores, of probable Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Though probably redeposited in hill-wash, they suggest nearby activity (HER 11687 at TL 0392 0572).

4.3.3 Whilst evidence from elsewhere in the Chilterns suggests an expansion of settlement, woodland clearance and farming in the Late Bronze Age, there is no evidence to suggest that similar deposits are likely to occur on the study site. The topography of the study site indicates that the presence of occupation, if it occurs at all on the site, may occur on the lower more gentle slopes in the southern part of the site or the limited area of plateau of Clay with Flints around Fields End Farm in the north of the study site.

4.3.4 The Iron Age is characterised in this region by settlement stability and the large-scale organisation of the landscape, developments that began in the late Bronze Age. Regionally, settlement evidence is plentiful and diverse, ranging from individual farmsteads occupied by a single household, to enclosed settlement holding much larger communities.

4.3.5 It is likely that land within the study site remained forested until at least the late Bronze Age. Due to the site topographical location, the archaeological potential of the majority of the study site for the later prehistoric periods can probably be defined as low, and moderate to low in the south of the study site.

4.4 **Roman**

4.4.1 The Hempstead Road, c. 2km north of the study site, is thought to follow the alignment of a Roman road (Viatores 0514: HER 4587 at centred at TQ 100 976).

However, there are no other sites and or finds within a 750m radius of the study site recorded on the HER. Therefore, it is considered likely that the study site lay in agricultural land. Accordingly, a nil-low potential is identified for Roman evidence within the study site.

- 4.4.2 By the end of the 1st century AD the Bulbourne Valley and its hinterland appears to have been a prosperous farming district. The route of a major Roman Road from St Albans runs through a strategic gap in the Chilterns to Alchester and Cirencester (HER 4595 and 4582; Margary 1967, Route 16a). Locally, it is suggested that this route runs along Chaulden Lane (forming the southern boundary of the study site), before turning south to cross the Bulbourne. Although this alignment is suggested by the alignments of Medieval and more recent lanes, no evidence of Roman metalled surfaces have been recorded to prove the alignment in the area.
- 4.4.3 The intensity and wealth of Roman occupation in the area is evidenced by two Roman villas one situated in the Bulbourne Valley at Boxmoor, c. 750m south-east of the study site (HER 72; TL 0381 0568) which is designated a Scheduled Monument (SM No. 27916) and a second at Gadebridge Park (HER 88), c. 2.5km north-east of the study site. These villas served as a focus for large farmed estates and it is assumed that the study site fell within the area farmed and controlled by the Boxmoor villa. The area close to the villa has produced evidence for a further major building (HER 517), a cremation cemetery (HER 516) and a number of artefacts (a key HER 515) and further to the west, beyond Bourne End, a coin hoard (HER 6077). A similar cluster of finds come from the area around the Gadebridge Park villa, for instance two coin hoards (HER 518 and 1867) and a bronze brooch (HER 6209).
- 4.4.4 Metal detecting was undertaken between 2007-2010 across the field east of Pouchen End, in the south of the study site (HER 17471 at TL 030 067). Three Roman coins were retrieved (Claudius II barbarous radiate; antoninianus of Allectus; and Constantine I) and a 1st century copper alloy brooch, a 'lion brooch derivative' (HER 17471 at TL 030 067).
- 4.4.5 In view of the distribution of artefactual evidence in close proximity to known Roman villas, it appears that the Roman settlement pattern in the area was primarily one of villa based estates acting as a focus to settlement and farming activity. Although it can be suggested that the study site was cleared of its woodland cover and farmed, gradients on the site, point to the hillslopes into the Bulbourne Valley being in pastoral use for the grazing of stock.

4.4.6 Overall, whilst the study site can be considered to have a moderate to high potential for Roman for traces of a Roman road alignment crossing the extreme south of the study site and possible occupation in the south of the study site, the remainder of the study site is considered to have a low to moderate potential for the Roman period.

4.5 **Anglo Saxon & Medieval**

4.5.1 An Anglo-Saxon disc brooch (HER 1606; TL 038 058) is recorded from close to the Boxmoor Roman villa and perhaps indicates the continued use of an area overlooking the valley floor of the Bulbourne or attests the robbing of material from the villa for use elsewhere.

4.5.2 Metal detecting in the fields in the south of the study site retrieved half of a possible pair of Anglo-Saxon tweezers dating between the 6th to 9th centuries (HER 17471 at TL 030 067).

4.5.3 Place name evidence suggest that the southern and western parts of Hertfordshire lay in the territory of the Middle Saxons, effectively within the East Saxon Kingdom from the late 6th century, and that by the 7th century the area formed part of Mercia. In AD 704 there is reference to Offa, King of Essex giving land at 'Haemel' to Waldhere, Bishop of London (Mawer and Stenton 1938).

4.5.4 Settlements are known at Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted from the late Saxon period, however there is no evidence to suggest occupation on or near the study site in this period. Indeed, the location of the study site in an area close to Hemel's parish boundary, hints at the marginal location of this site in the Saxon and Medieval periods.

4.5.5 Metal detecting in the south of the study site also recorded a medieval buckle, part of a sword belt hanger, the figurine from a small crucifix, a sexfoil mount, and a penannular brooch (HER 17471 at TL 030 067).

4.5.6 The 'Fields End' place name and field names recorded in the tithe award of 1843 suggest that parts of the north of the study site may have been unenclosed until perhaps the late 14th or 15th century. Equally, field names along Chaulden Lane (Old Field and Great Old Field) now under residential development indicate that other parts of the site were probably enclosed in the medieval period (HER 11248; TL 0312 0761).

4.5.7 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Anglo-Saxon period can probably be defined as low to moderate due to the presence of an Anglo-Saxon findspot in the south of the study site.

4.5.8 Accordingly, although there is some evidence for inclosure of common land in the late Medieval period on the southern part of the study site, there is no evidence to suggest medieval occupation on the site. A low potential is therefore identified for this period. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division may be represented.

4.6 **Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

4.6.1 Place name evidence (Mawer and Stenton 1938) indicates that a farmstead may have developed at Pouchen End (then called Punchin End) from the late 1500's.

4.6.2 Pouchen End Hall lies c. 100m west of the study site and is a Grade II Listed building dating from the 16th or early 17th century. The building is marked on a map of 1648 as 'Punchin End' (LB No. 433613; TL 0206 5221).

4.6.3 The Andrews, Drury & Herbert Map of Hertfordshire (Fig 2: 1766) and the Bryant map of 1822 (Fig. 3) show the study site lying on the valley slope of the River Bulbourne. The Andrews, Drury & Herbert map shows a cluster of buildings at 'Pouchin End' and a further grouping of buildings at Fields End. The study site is shown as a series of large enclosed fields and although the map is somewhat schematic, there are indications that some of the fields may have been in arable and others in pasture useage.

4.6.4 The 1844 Chaulden, Pouchen End and Winkwell Sales Particulars map records all the fields on the study site as Arable apart from the field in the south-west corner of the study site which is recorded as a Meadow (Fig. 4).

4.6.5 The HER records a number of soil and cropmarks around Pouchen End in the west of the study site (HER 10202; TL 0294 0684). These linear and curvilinear marks correlate with the configuration of two of the linears are shown as field boundaries on the 1843 Tithe map (not reproduced here) and the 1844 Sales Particulars map. Other cropmarks are represented by an infilled chalk or marl pit in the east of the study site close to existing residential development (Chadwick, 2000).

4.6.6 The 1877 Ordnance Survey map shows an Old Chalk Pit in the east of the study site and a path in the east of the study site crossing north-south (Fig. 5).

4.6.7 No significant changes occur on the study site between 1898 and 1981 (Figs 6-9). By 2007 several field boundaries had been removed (Fig. 10).

4.6.8 Overall the study site is considered to have a low archaeological potential for the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division may be represented.

4.7 **Assessment of Significance**

4.7.1 A designated Scheduled Monument comprising a Roman Villa at Boxmoor lies c. 750m to the south-east of the study site, and a Grade II Listed building at Pouchen End Hall lies c. 100m west of the study site. However there are no designated archaeological assets on the study site.

4.7.2 There are a few undesignated archaeological assets on the study site itself, represented by findspots recorded on the Hertfordshire HER, and a Roman road is aligned along the southern boundary of the study site.

4.7.3 This study concludes that, based on the HER evidence and other relevant material, there is a moderate potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets dating from the later prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval periods in the south of the site, and a low potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods on the remainder of the study site.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS ON HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 The study site is currently occupied by fields divided by hedgerows with mature trees (Plate 1).
- 5.1.2 The study site probably remained woodland until at least the later prehistoric periods. The fields on the study site appear to have been enclosed from the later medieval period onwards.
- 5.1.3 Ploughing on the study site will have had a moderate, but widespread negative archaeological impact.

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The study site is currently being promoted for development in Dacorum Borough Councils Core Strategy. Details of the proposed development are not currently available.

5.3 Impacts on Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 As identified above, there are no designated archaeological assets on the site. However undesignated archaeological assets are recorded on the Hertfordshire HER on and adjacent to the study site.
- 5.3.2 It is considered that the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets is generally moderate in the south of the study site and low across the remainder of the study site.
- 5.3.3 Accordingly, there is unlikely to be an over-riding archaeological constraint to the allocation of the site for residential development in the Core Strategy.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential. This study specifically excludes any assessment of built heritage.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government policy, as set out in NPPF a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 The route of a Roman road is aligned along the sites southern boundary and metal detecting in the south of the site has yielded Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds. Therefore the southern part of the study site can be shown to have a moderate potential for the later prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval periods. Due to the sites sloping topography, a generally lower potential for all periods is identified on the remainder of the study site.
- 6.4 The study site has remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the historic periods.
- 6.5 Past post-depositional impacts within the study site can be considered widespread as a result of ploughing from the medieval period onwards.
- 6.6 In view of these findings it is considered that there is unlikely to be an over-riding archaeological constraint to the allocation of the site for residential development in the Core Strategy.
- 6.7 We would suggest on the basis of the available evidence, that a further archaeological targeted evaluation would be agreed with the County Archaeologist as appropriate, to inform further master planning on the site.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

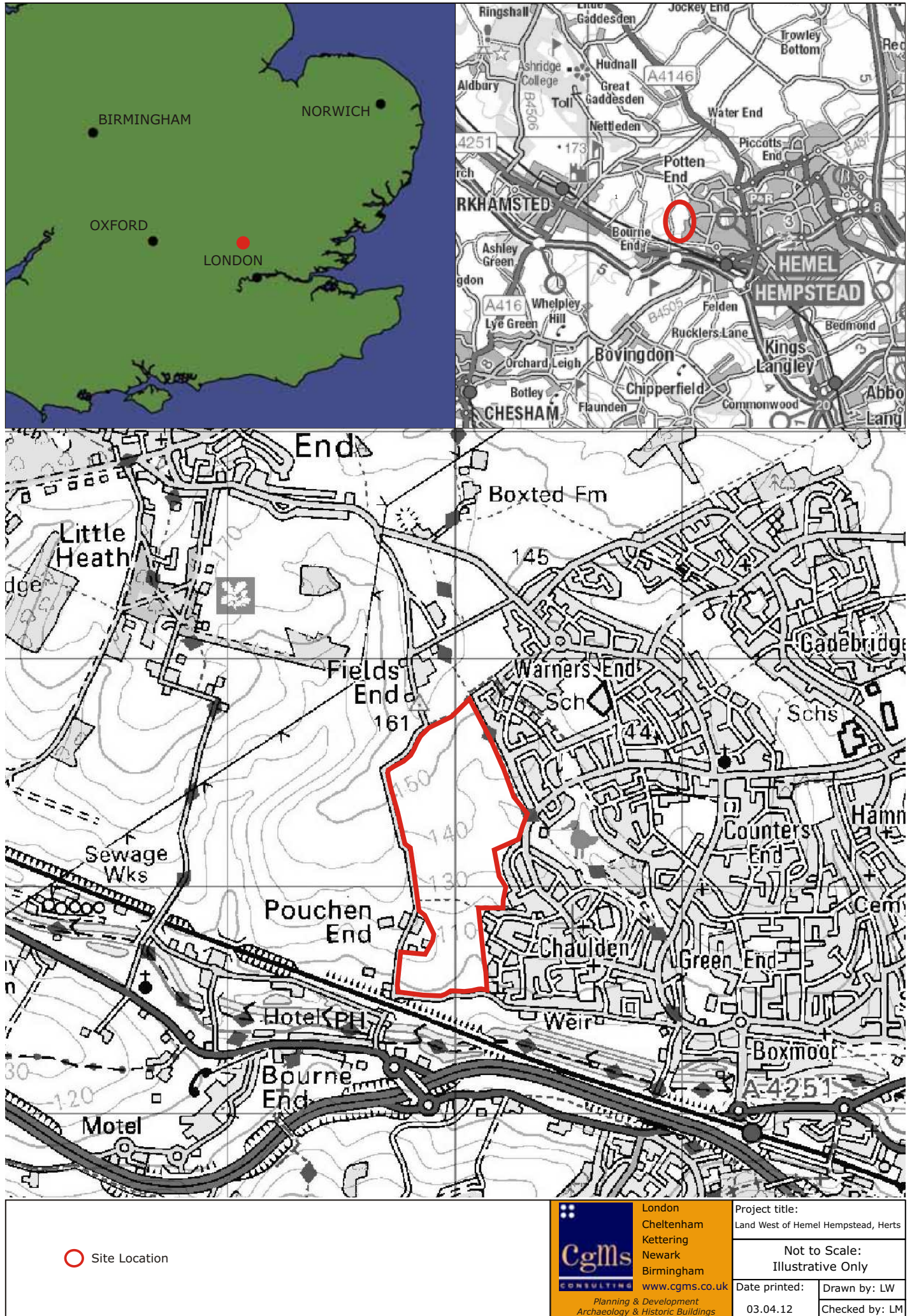
British Library
Herts Historic Environment Record
Herts Record Office

2. **Bibliographic**

Chadwick, P.	2000	Land at west Hemel Hempstead: archaeological assessment, unpublished CgMs report
Margary, I. D.	1967	Roman Roads in Britain
Mawer, A & Stenton, F. M.	1938	The Place Names of Hertfordshire
McDonald, T.	1993	The A41 Excavations. Current Archaeology No 136
VCH	1971	A History of Hertfordshire

3. **Cartographic**

1766 Andrews & Drury Map
1822 Bryant Map
1844 Chaulden, Pouchen End and Winkwell Sales Particulars
1877 Ordnance Survey
1898 Ordnance Survey
1923 Ordnance Survey
1960 Ordnance Survey
1981 Ordnance Survey
Site as Existing 2007



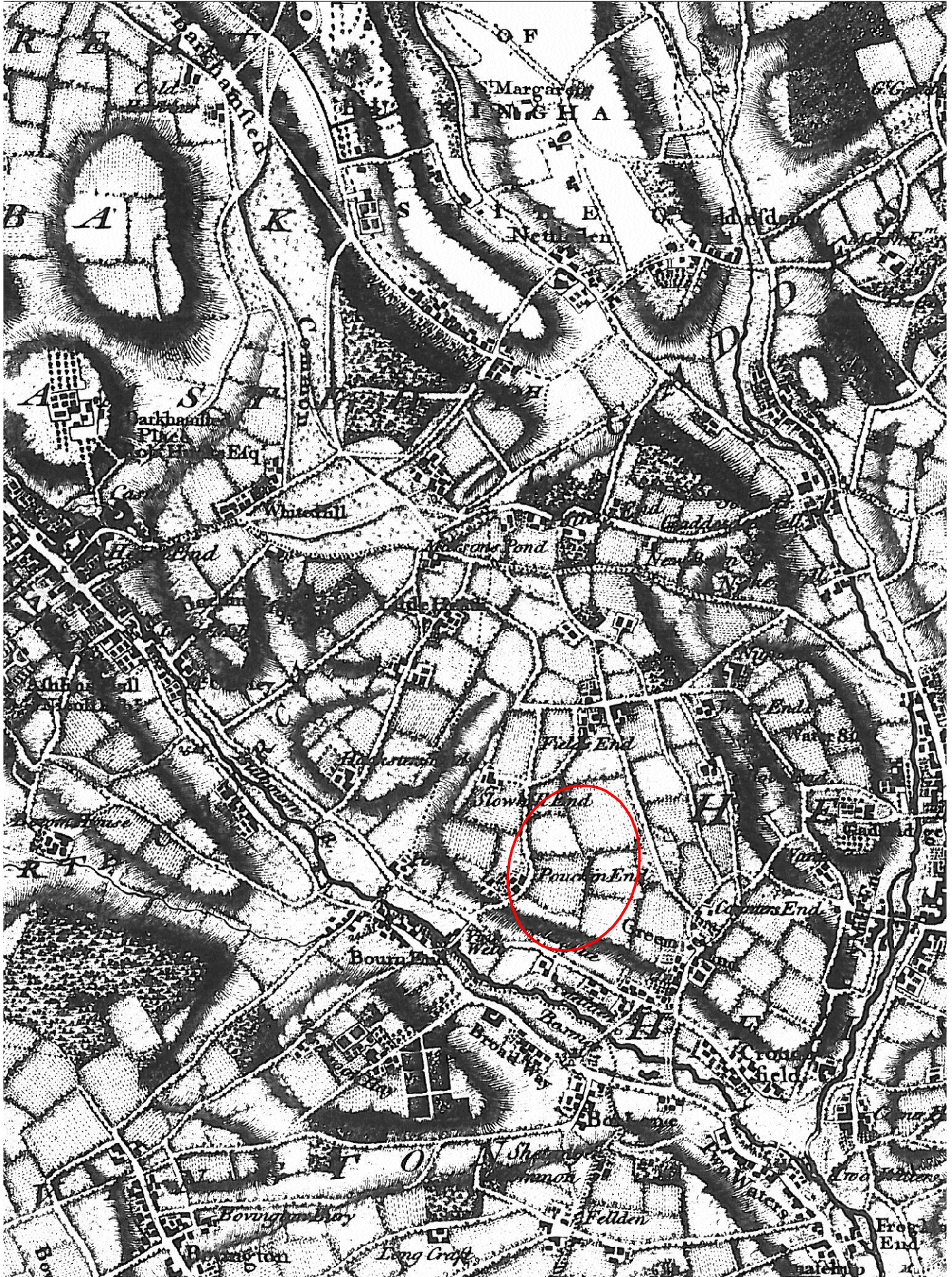
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○ Site Location


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Project title: Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts	
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Figure 1: Site Location



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Site Location		Project title: Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts	London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk <small>Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings</small>
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Figure 2: 1766 Andrews & Drury Map



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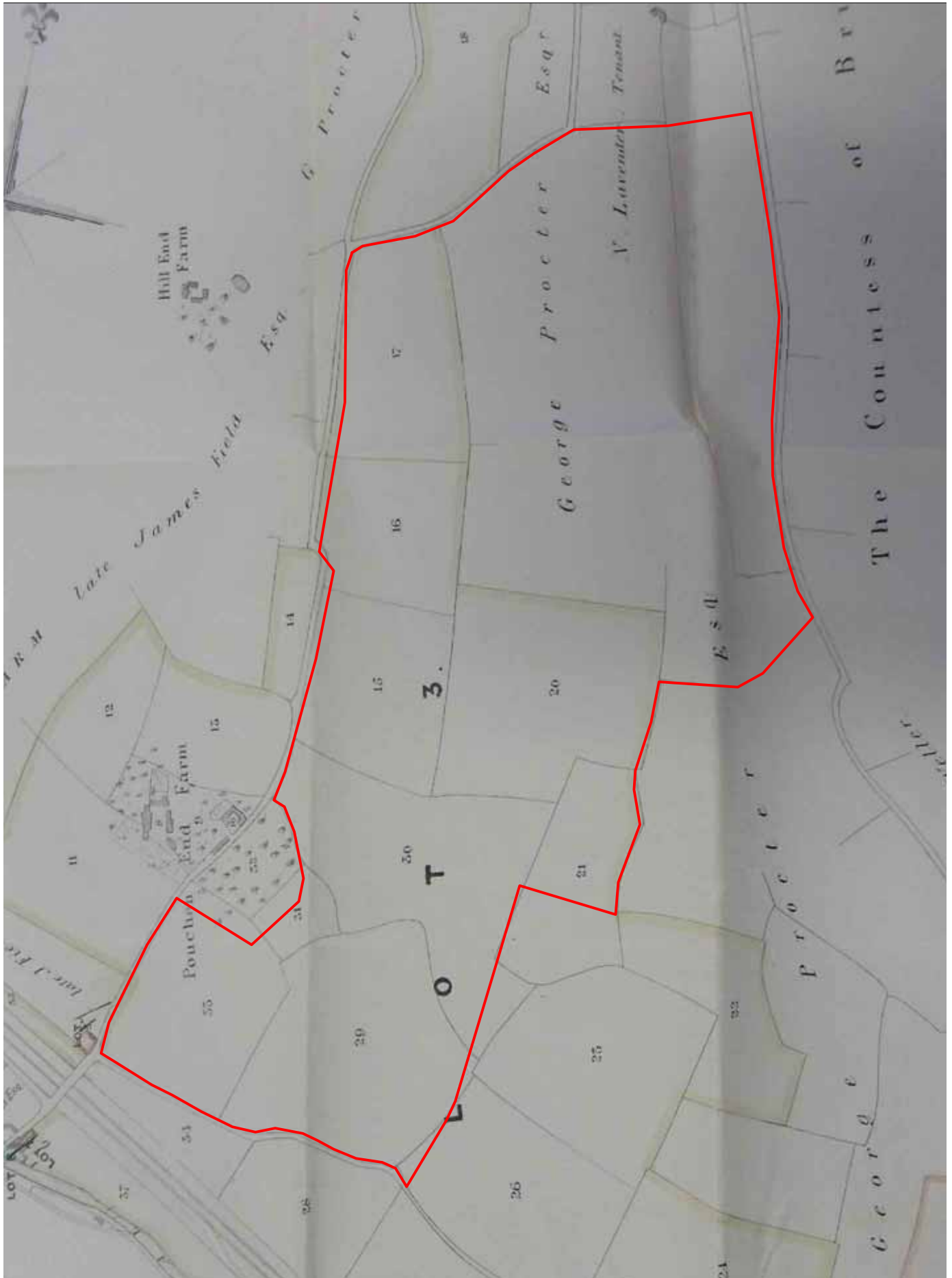
 Site Location		Project title: Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts			London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk
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Figure 3: 1822 Bryant Map



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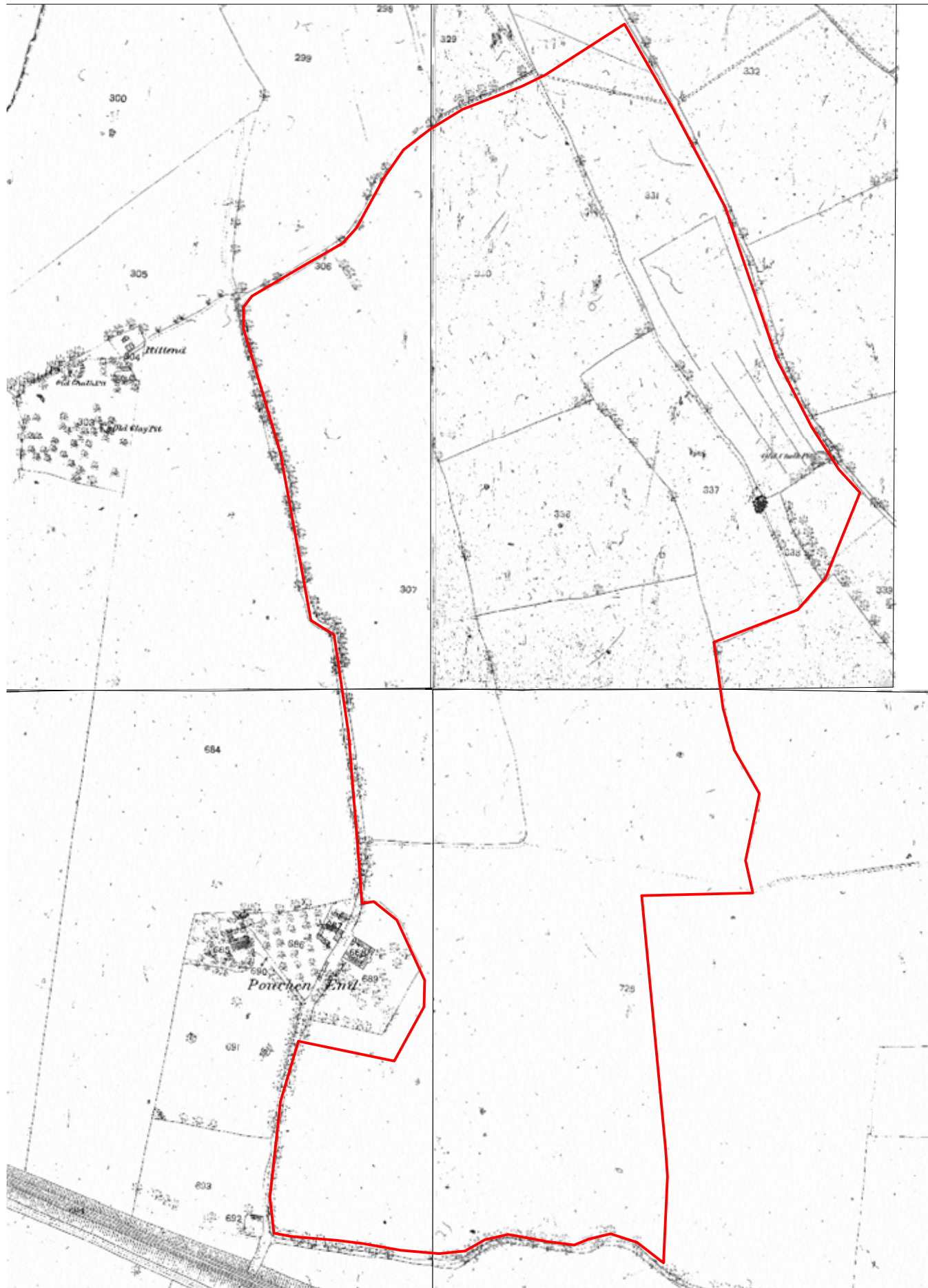
 Site Boundary		Project title: Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
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Figure 4: 1844 Chaulden, Pouchen End and Winkwell Sales Particulars



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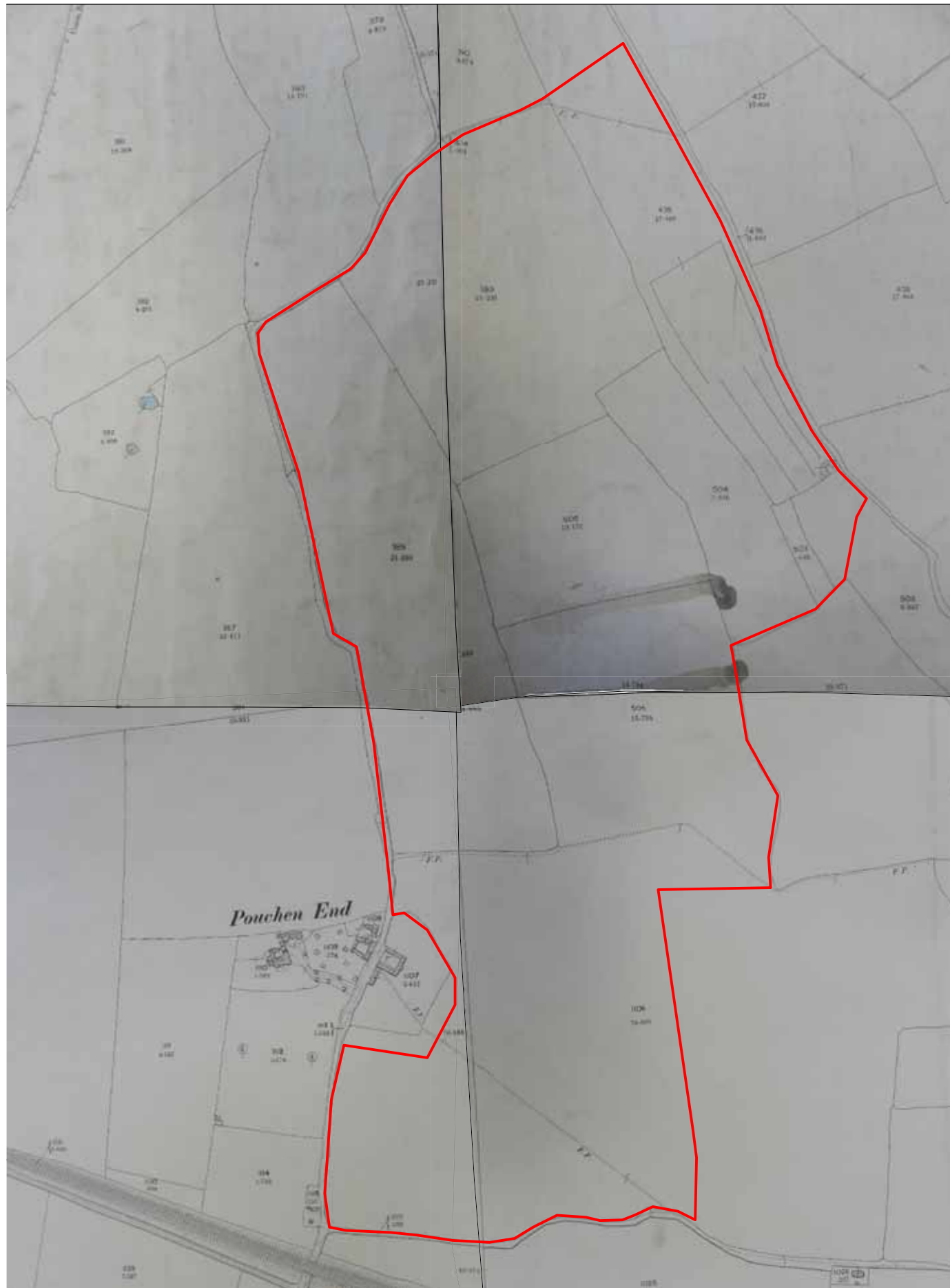
 Site Boundary		Project title: Land West of Hemel Hempstead, Herts			London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk <i>Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings</i>
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Figure 5: 1877 Ordnance Survey



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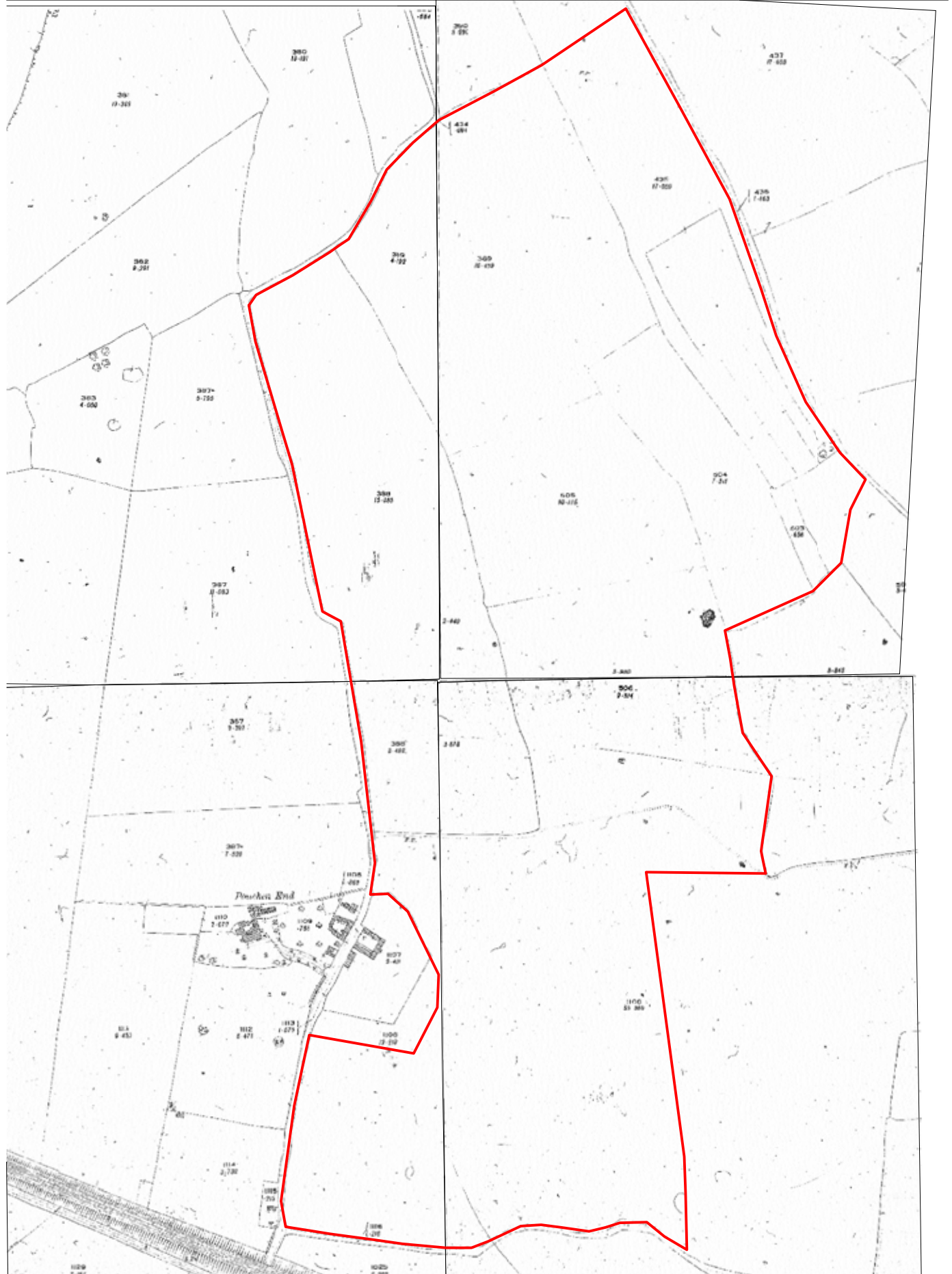
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Figure 6: 1898 Ordnance Survey



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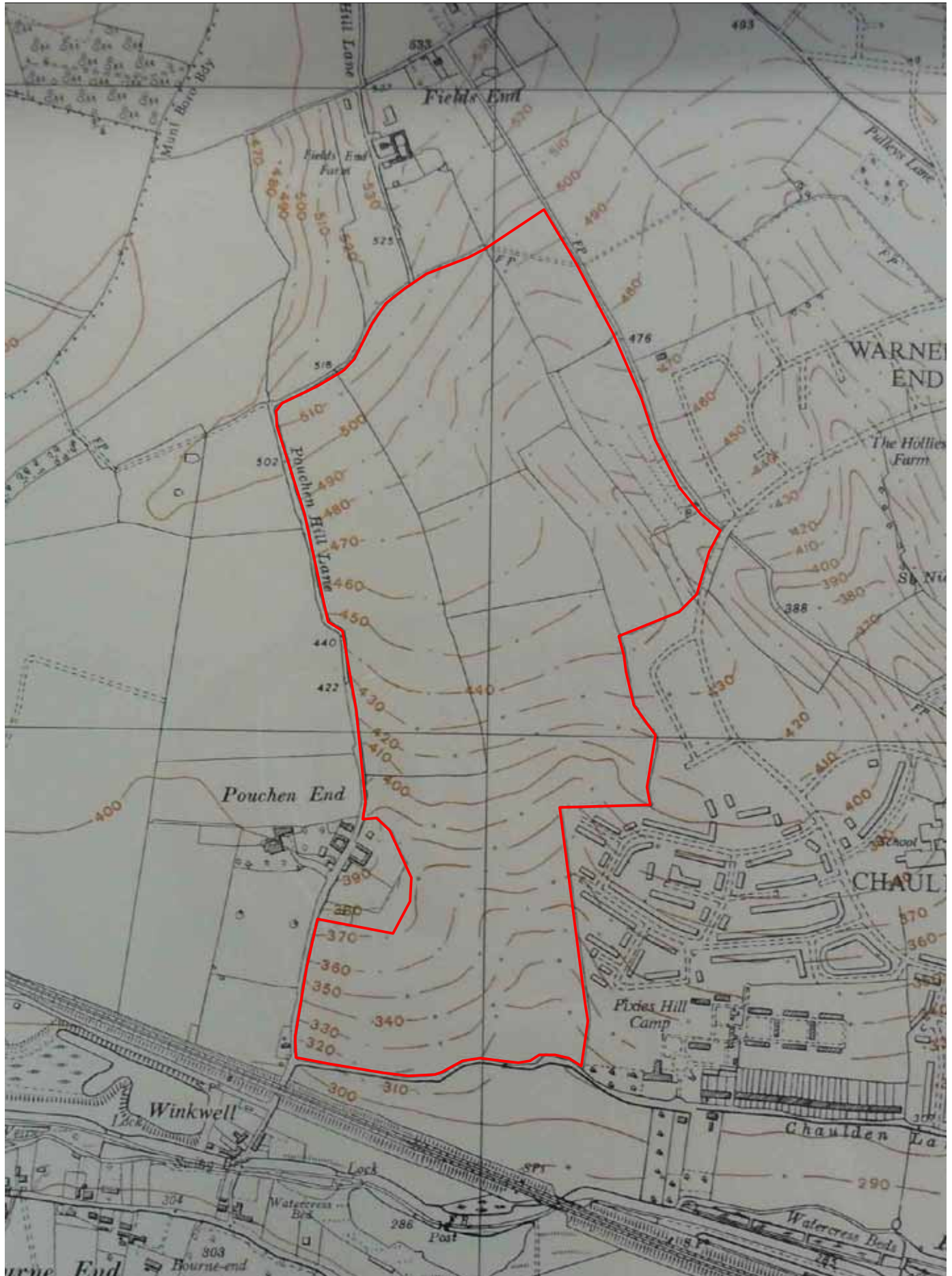
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Figure 7: 1923 Ordnance Survey



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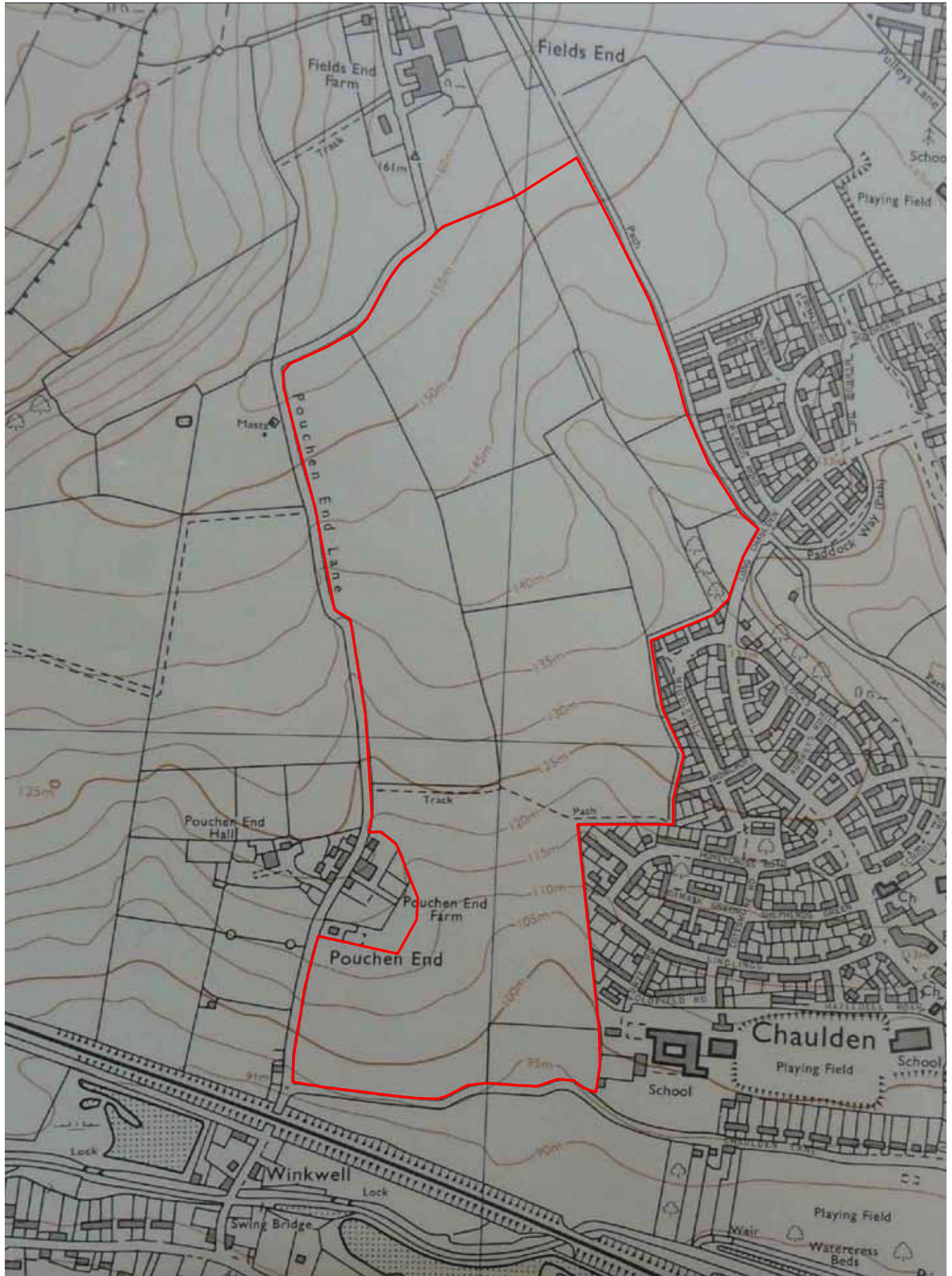
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Figure 8: 1960 Ordnance Survey



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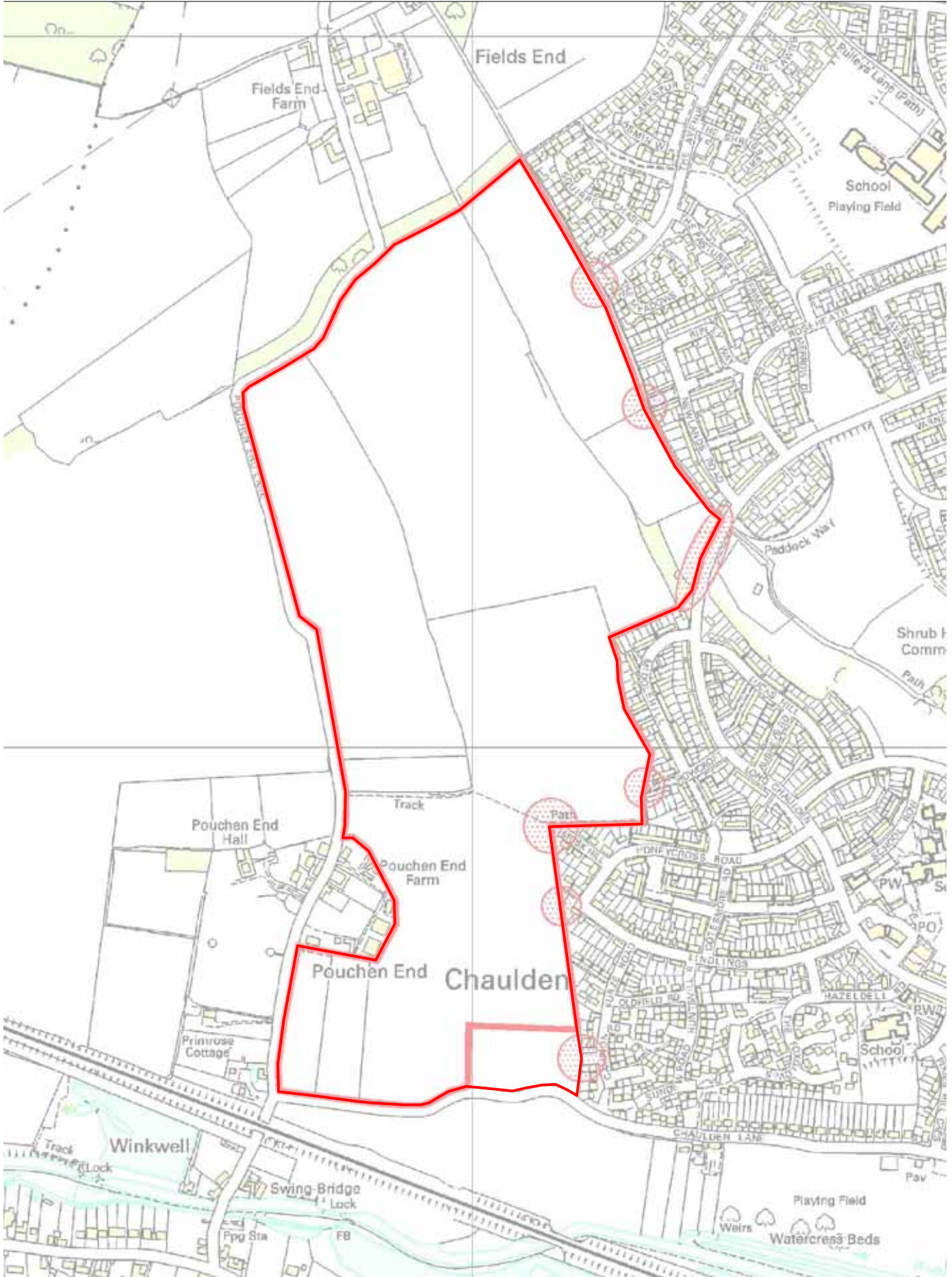
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Figure 9: 1981 Ordnance Survey



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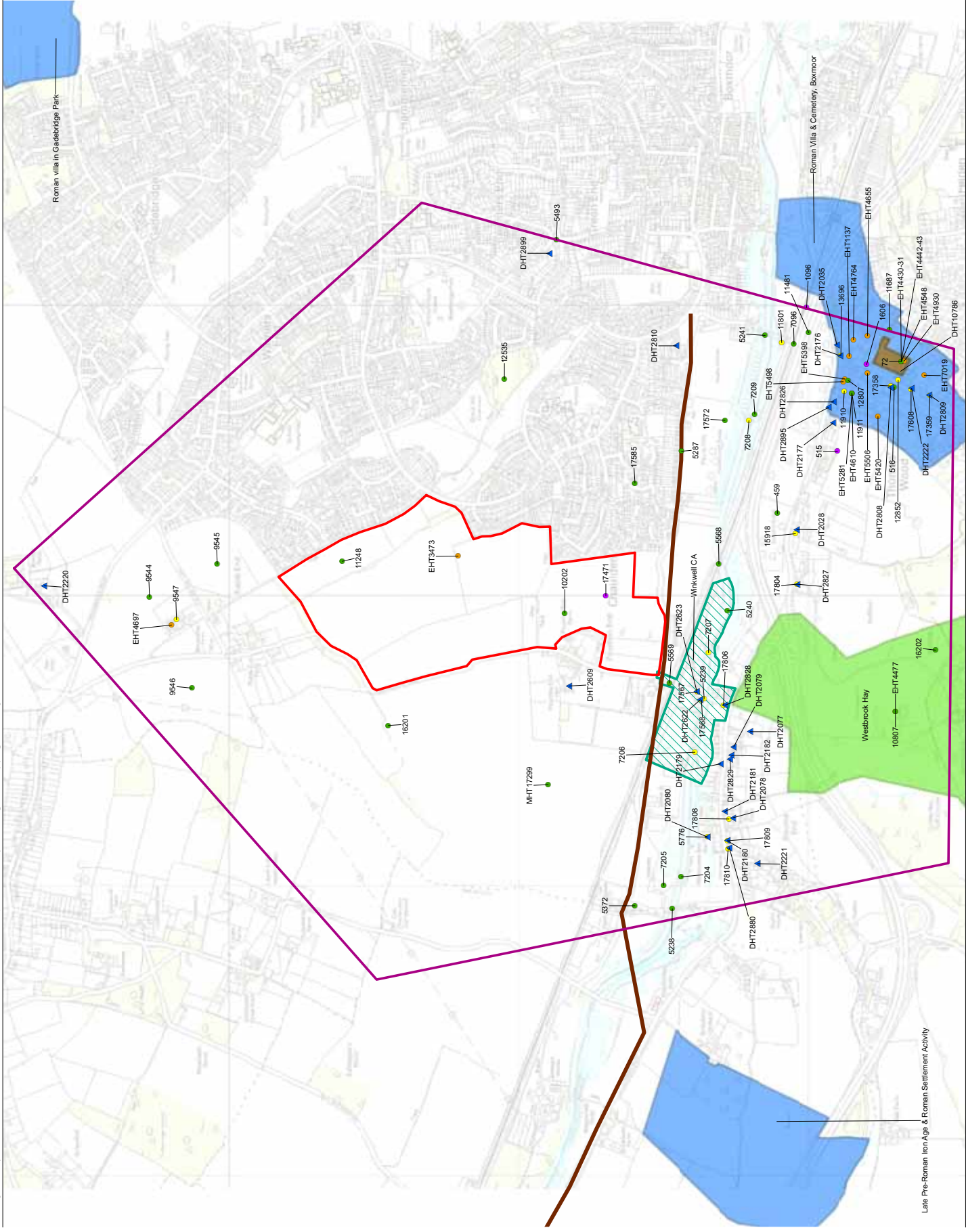
Figure 10: Site as Existing 2007



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APPENDIX 1:

Summary of cultural heritage designations (data from Herts HER)



Additional information:

Key	Site Boundary
	Search Area
	Listed Buildings
	Building Record
	Findspot Record
	Monument Record
	Event Record
	Roman Road
	Conservation Area
	Scheduled Monument
	Local Park
	Alert Area

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0 500 m

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