



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

4 Copper Beech Close
Hemel Hempstead
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Derek Watson PhD	<i>Version</i>	465/BCB/2.1	<i>Date</i>	22/08/2019
<i>Editor</i>	David Kaye BS ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	465/BCB/2.1	<i>Date</i>	06/09/2019
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2019 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office.
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA
Tel: 01525 385443
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





CONTENTS

Summary..... 1

1. Introduction 1

2. Aims & Methods 5

3. Archaeological & Historical Background 6

4. Results..... 10

5. Conclusions 13

6. Acknowledgements..... 14

7. Archive 15

8. References 16

Appendices:

1. List of Photographs 18

2. OASIS and Site Data..... 19

3. Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet..... 20

Figures:

1. General location 2

2. Site location 3

3. Development plan..... 4

4. HER plan..... 9

5. Trench and ground reduction plan 11

Plates:

1. Footing trenches, looking southeast 12

2. Footing trenches, looking northwest 12

3. Chalk fill (104)/cut [105], looking northwest..... 12

4. Area stratigraphy, looking north-north-east 12



Summary

In August 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil conditions 5 and 6 of the planning permission for the development of the site. The only archaeological feature discovered was an indeterminate cut filled with its chalky re-deposited natural, which may be related to previous ground reduction at the development site. No archaeological finds were recovered. As a sub-soil was documented in the soil profile, the absence of archaeology is not a consequence of site truncation and may simply indicate that any potential archaeological features within this area were widely dispersed.

1 Introduction

1.1 In August 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Mrs J Woollatt, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2019), and approved by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team (HHET), Archaeological Advisor) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/00441/19/FHA.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Conditions 5 & 6 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

The development site is situated in the town and civil parish of Hemel Hempstead, within the administrative district of Dacorum Borough Council. It is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 0363 0573 (Fig. 1).

The development site is situated near the south-western edge of Hemel Hempstead, and fronts onto Copper Beech Close, with the remaining sides bounded by residential properties (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The bedrock geology is formed of Holywell nodular chalk formation and New Pit chalk formation (undifferentiated), which were deposited approximately 90 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits have been recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site lies at an elevation of c. 105m AOD.

Development

The development proposals call for single storey side and rear extensions (Fig. 3).

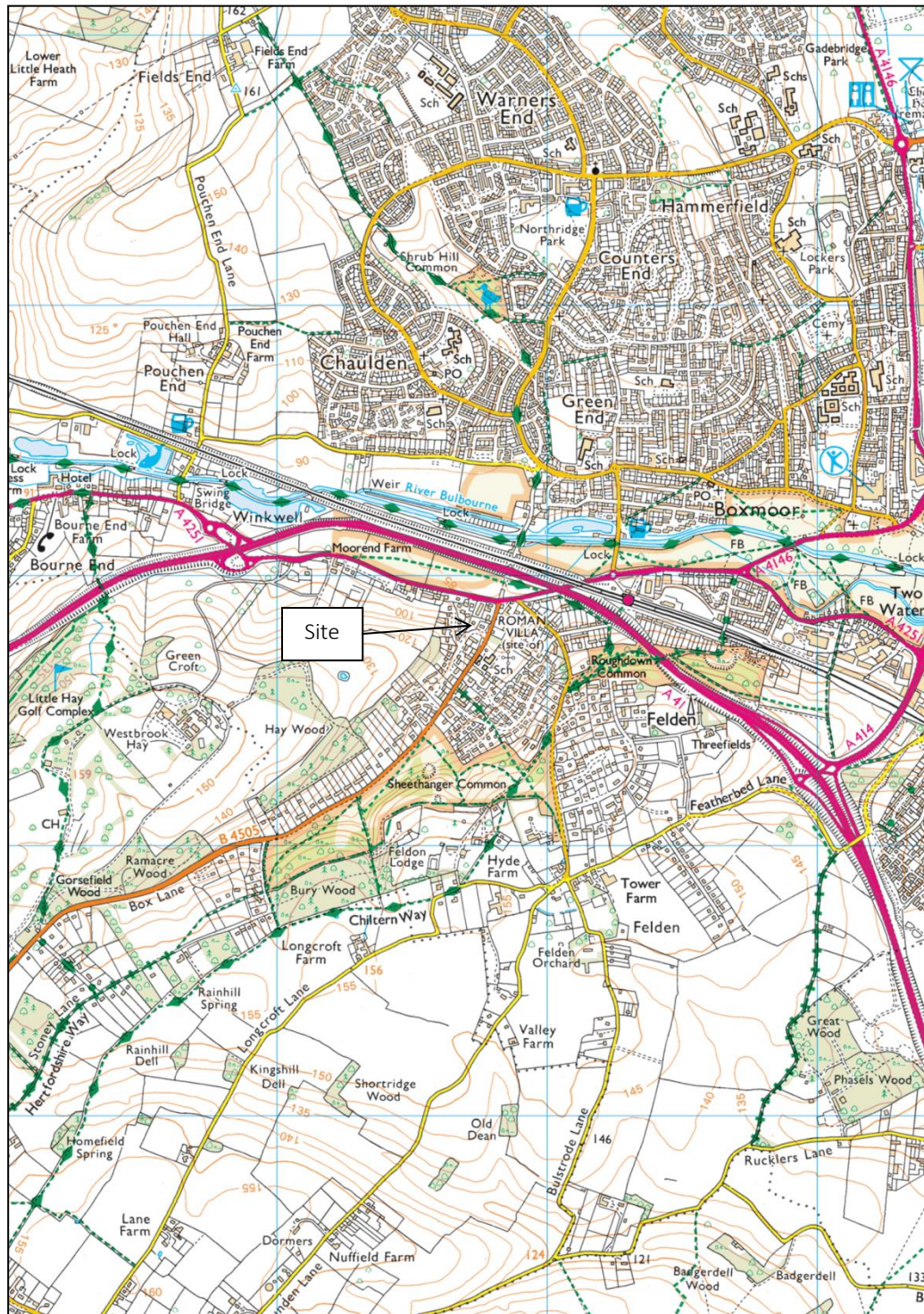


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)



Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1,250)



Figure 3: Development plan (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Watson 2019) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 Methods

The methods used were as follows:

- Groundworks and other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were carried out under archaeological supervision.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The town of Hemel Hempstead is situated in the west of Hertfordshire in the District of Dacorum. There are traces of prehistoric human activity in the area dating from the Palaeolithic, though evidence for settlement dates from the Romano-British period. Indeed, available evidence suggests that hamlets and villa complexes dating to the Roman period were liberally scattered throughout the area. The modern town of Hemel Hempstead, however developed as a 'New Town' after WWII.

Hemel Hempstead, however, is one of the earliest settlements mentioned in Anglo-Saxon Charters in Hertfordshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Book. In the latter it is listed as *Hemalamestede*; 'Hemel' (*Haemele*) may refer to an old district name first recorded in c. 705, and 'Hempstead' usually meaning homestead (Mills 1991: 167). Alternatively, *Haemele* may be the name of the tribe of the region at that time or the name of an individual, with Hemel Hempstead meaning 'Haemele's homestead' (Hunns 2000: 3).

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Search Ref: 14/19), the Hemel Hempstead Extensive Urban Survey Report (Hunns 2000), reliable internet sources, and KDK's own library. The location of HER data, with a 0.5km search area, is shown in Fig. 4.

Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Hemel Hempstead is located in the Gade valley, a landscape exploited from the earliest times. Indeed, Palaeolithic flints (e.g. HER 540-1, 1303 & 2276), Neolithic/Bronze Age finds and a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age occupation (HER 584, 585 and 9203) have been found in and around Hemel Hempstead (Hunns 2000: 7). In the HER search area Post-Glacial peat deposits have been recorded at Boxmoor Common (HER 11481), c. 150m northeast of the development site, and these deposits infilled four periglacial features known as pingos (a mound of earth-covered ice). An archaeological evaluation at 7 Box Lane (HER 31097) revealed Mesolithic to Bronze Age struck flints and flint-tempered pottery in a layer cut by pits containing more flints at c. 100m east of the development site. Approximately 200m east of 4 Copper Beech Close, excavations at the multi-period archaeological site at Laurel Bank, Felden Lane (HER 11687; EHT4430, EHT4431, EHT 4655) discovered one potsherd of flint-gritted pottery, many struck flints, and two blade cores, all of probable late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date.

Iron Age (600BC – AD43)

No remains dating to this period are listed within the HER search.

Roman (AD43-c.450)

By the Roman period, clear evidence emerges of occupation in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Indeed, Hemel Hempstead lies just 7km west of the important Roman city of Verulamium (St. Albans) within an area of landscape bounded by two major Roman roads: Akeman Street and Watling Street.

The most important archaeological site is Boxmoor House Roman Villa on Felden Lane (HER 72; EHT4548; Scheduled Monument 1015488) c. 200m southeast of the development site. The villa was first investigated in the 1840s by Sir John Evans. The earliest building was of timber, dating to the 1st-2nd century. This was destroyed by fire and replaced by a cob building with evidence for four phases of rebuilding. By the early 4th century it had been reduced to half its original size and a hypocaust had been built. It was abandoned by the mid-4th century. A possible Roman timber building was revealed by geophysical survey of the garden south of The Spinney, London Road (HER 11911; EHT5281, EHT4610) situated north of 4 Copper Beech



Close. A subsequent evaluation in 2003 found several ditches and beam slots of a timber building on the natural chalk slope, though the lack of dating evidence makes it impossible to be certain that the features are Roman, but if so they probably belong to the villa estate. A nearby single un-urned cremation burial (HER 12807) of probable Roman date was found during evaluation of the grounds of 'Romany Rye'. Two Romano-British cremations (HER 516), were found c.100m to the south during grave digging in 1837 at the Independent chapel.

To the east of the development site, a large c. 4m wide ditch running NE-SW, was seen in an evaluation trench in the garden at 7 Box Lane (HER 31098). The upper fill contained Roman building material, pottery, flints, nails, metalworking debris, animal bone and a copper alloy dress pin; west of this was a group of post holes, one of which contained four pieces of Roman building material and some packing flints. A Roman key (HER 515) was found in 1903 in a garden near Berkhamsted Road, c. 200m northwest of the development site. The multi-period site at Laurel Bank, Felden Lane also revealed evidence of another Roman building (HER 11687; EHT4430, EHT4431, EHT 4655). Archaeological evaluation adjacent to Boxmoor Roman villa identified two parallel ditches (a trackway?) containing mid-late 1st century pottery, a substantial lynchet bank, two flint-built wall foundations, a chalk layer, several pits and a circular Roman oven. Quantities of building material, including tegulae and knapped building flint nodules were present and a layer containing flint nodules, Roman tile and 2nd-3rd century pottery sealed the wall foundations and oven.

In 1851 a bronze statuette (HER 1096) 'of very rude workmanship...possibly intended for Mercury' was found 'in a field' on the opposite side of the valley to the (Boxmoor) station at the north-eastern edge of the HER search area.

Saxon (c450-1066)

In the late Anglo-Saxon period until the Danish wars of the ninth century, west Hertfordshire was ruled by the Mercian kings, and during these wars much of Hertfordshire was annexed by the Danes, with the westernmost *hundred* of the county known as the "Danish hundred", or Dacorum (Hunns 2000: 3). Hemel Hempstead is one of the earliest settlements mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters in Hertfordshire, and these document how Offa, King of the East Saxons, gave land to Wealdere, the Bishop of London, in the region called *Haemele* around the years 704-709 (*ibid.*). The only find of this date documented in the HER search is an early medieval disc brooch (HER 1606) 'said to be Anglo-Saxon', which was found on Box Lane near the proposed development site.

Medieval (1066-1500)

Hemel Hempstead was assessed in the Domesday Survey at 10 hides, with land for 30 ploughs; in demesne were 3 hides, with 6 ploughs; there were 2 Frenchmen with 13 bordars, 24 ploughs; 8 slaves, and 4 mills; meadow for 4 ploughs, pasture for livestock; and woodland for 1,200 pigs (Williams & Martin 2002: 379). The manor was held by two brothers who were Earl Leofwine's men; after the Norman Conquest it was held by the Count of Mortain (BHO 2019; Williams & Martin 2002: 379). The settlement never attained borough status in the medieval period and it was not until 1539 when the town received a charter of incorporation. No remains dating to this period have been documented within the HER search area.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Originally a fairly small agricultural settlement, Hemel Hempstead expanded rapidly following the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-1541). In 1593, Henry VIII granted a 'Bailiwick' charter to Hemel Hempstead, awarding the town borough status and permitting the townspeople to annually elect a bailiff. A weekly market and an annual fair were also granted at this time (Hunns 2000: 5). Oliver Cromwell granted a further three annual fairs to Hemel Hempstead in 1656 following a petition from the townspeople, but these were discontinued



after the Restoration in 1660 (Hunns 2000: 6). The markets and courts made the town a regional economic hub, and by the mid-17th century the town had become one of the most prosperous settlements in the area (*ibid.*).

There are a number of listed buildings dating to this period, which includes the early 16th century open hall house on Box Lane, Old House (HER 17359; Grade II, List No. 1342165); the 17th century Moor End Farm & Farmhouse (HER 15918; Grade II., List Entry No 1067687); the late 17th century Independent Chapel at 6 Box Lane (HER 17358; Grade II, List No. 1342164); Boxmoor House (now a school) on Box Lane (HER 12852; EHT4930), first recorded in 1709, and built on the site of the Roman villa (HER 72; Scheduled Monument 1015488); the 18th century Box Lane Court (HER 17608; Grade II, List Entry No 1078117); the 18th century Swan PH (HER 13696; EHT1137; Grade II, List Entry No 1078072); and the 19th century cottage (HER 11801) on Old Fishery Lane.

Hemel Hempstead grew dramatically during the 19th century, and the morphology of the settlement changed focus from the medieval core centred around the High Street as the town expanded, mostly, to the south and east (Hunns 2000: 13). In the 19th century, both the Grand Junction Canal (1804) and the railway (1837) came to Hemel Hempstead, but in both cases, these were located c. 2km from the town centre. The annoyance of the townspeople led to the eventual construction of a private branch line by the Hemel Hempstead Railway Company, which ran close to the south east of the town (Hunns 2000: 20). The line was soon rented by the Midland Railway Company until it took over the line in 1886 (*ibid.*).

The Grand Union Canal runs c. 300m north of the development site, and crossing this is the Old Fishery Lane, with its Milepost (HER 7209) erected in 1893; the Old Fishery Lane Lock (HER 7208) with its eastern gate dated 1871, and its western gate dated 1896; and the Fishery Bridge (HER 5241) over the Grand Union Canal (rebuilt 1930); the Railway Bridge over Fishery Lane (HER 7096) and the 19th century Railway Bridge in Boxmoor (HER 5567) carrying the railway over the old course of the A41. The Grand Union Canal (HER 241) was completed in 1805 and originally named the Grand Junction Canal, it runs from Braunston in Northants to the Thames at Brentford.

Local historical sites include the grave of Robert Snooks (HER 459), near Moorend Farm, a highwayman hanged in 1802 and buried near the roadside.

Modern (1900-present)

By the mid-20th century Hemel Hempstead had practically developed into three distinct areas: the Old Town to the north; Apsley which had evolved as an industrial suburb, owing to the 19th century paper mills; and Boxmoor which became a white collar commuter suburb, focused around the railway station (Hunns 2000: 20). Modern Hemel Hempstead grew as a direct result of the National Government's 1947 decision to move people out of the 'overcrowded' capital after WWII, to a 'New Town', which required the construction of 12 000 houses, accompanying factories, roads, public buildings and schools, with the whole to be finished by 1965 (Allies & Morrison 2012: 15; Hunns 2000: 20).

A series of archaeological investigations in Copper Beach Close (No 2 = EHT5506, EHT6935; No 3 = EHT8223; & No 20 = EHT5420) revealed no archaeology. Further investigations within the HER search area also discovered no archaeology: EHT7019, EHT8448, EHT7807, EHT7988, EHT5398, EHT8293, EHT4655, EHT4764, EHT7400 & EHT7646).

3.2 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

No site specific information is listed in the HER.

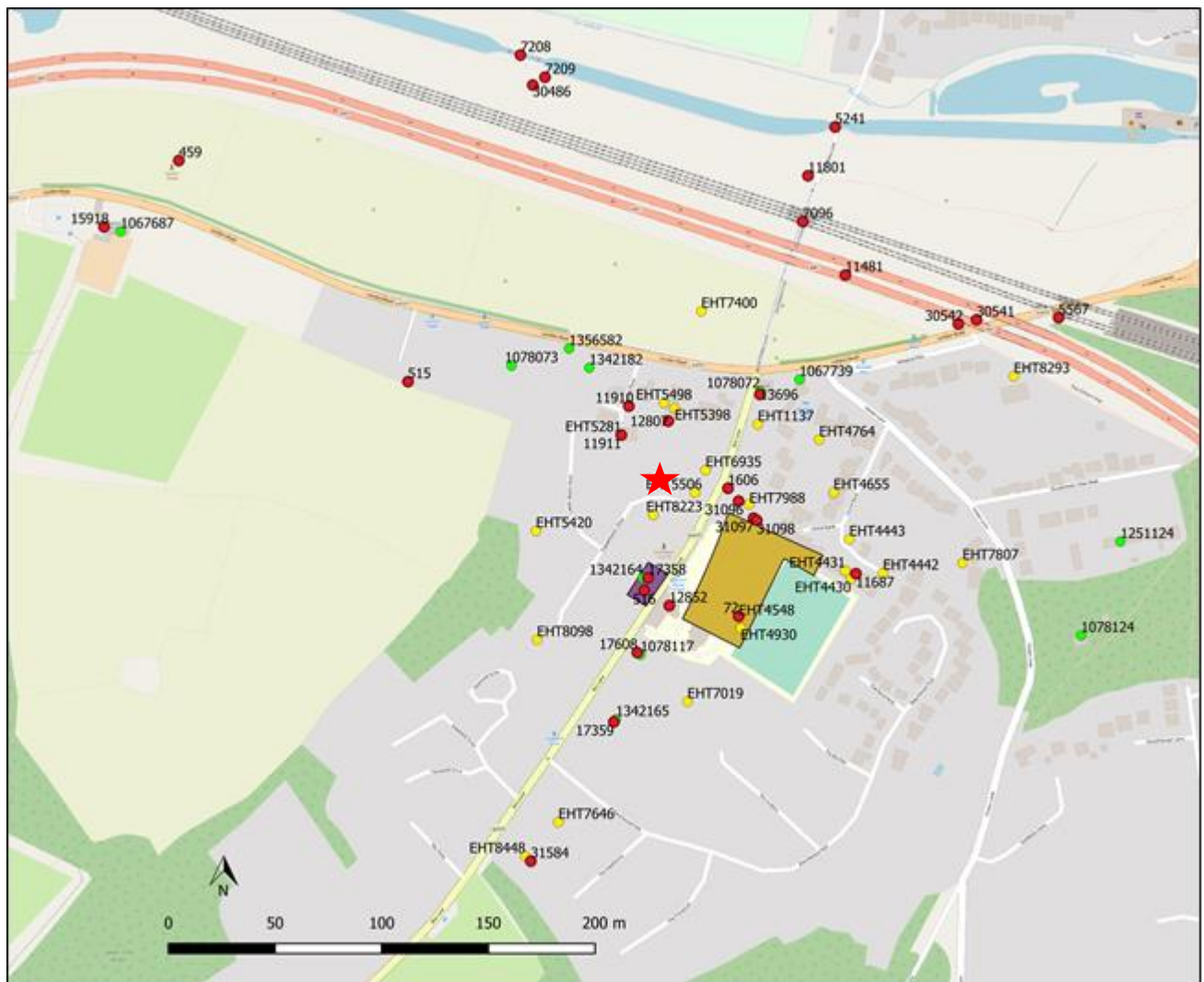


Figure 4: HER data plan, with a 0.5km search area (red star marks development site)



4 Results

Introduction

In August 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead (Fig. 5). A one-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.4m wide toothed bucket was used for the excavation. Ground reduction in the area between the footing trenches and the existing structure reached a maximum depth of 0.3m. Only the rear extension required archaeological monitoring as the side extension was to be built on an existing area of hardstanding.

Description (Fig. 5; Plates 1-4)

The footing trenches and ground-reduction were within a 43.26sq metres area (Fig. 5). The trenches were 0.6m wide x 10.30m x 1m deep. The site stratigraphy was as follows:

Context Table

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	0.25m deep	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, silty sand.
102	Layer	0.3m deep	Sub-soil: light greyish brown, silty sand.
103	Layer	>0.45m deep	Natural: light brownish grey, sandy chalk.
104	Fill	>1m long x 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep	Re-deposited natural chalk, back-fill. Fill of cut [105].
105	Cut	>1m long x 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep	Unknown feature cut into subsoil (102). Single chalky re-deposited fill (104). No finds, unknown date. Located at the north-north-east end of Trench 1 but extends beyond area of footings.

On completion of this investigation, only a single cut feature [105] of unknown date was discovered (Plate 3). This may have been cut during a previous episode of ground reduction for the emplacement of a garden feature. However, no finds of any archaeological significance were found.

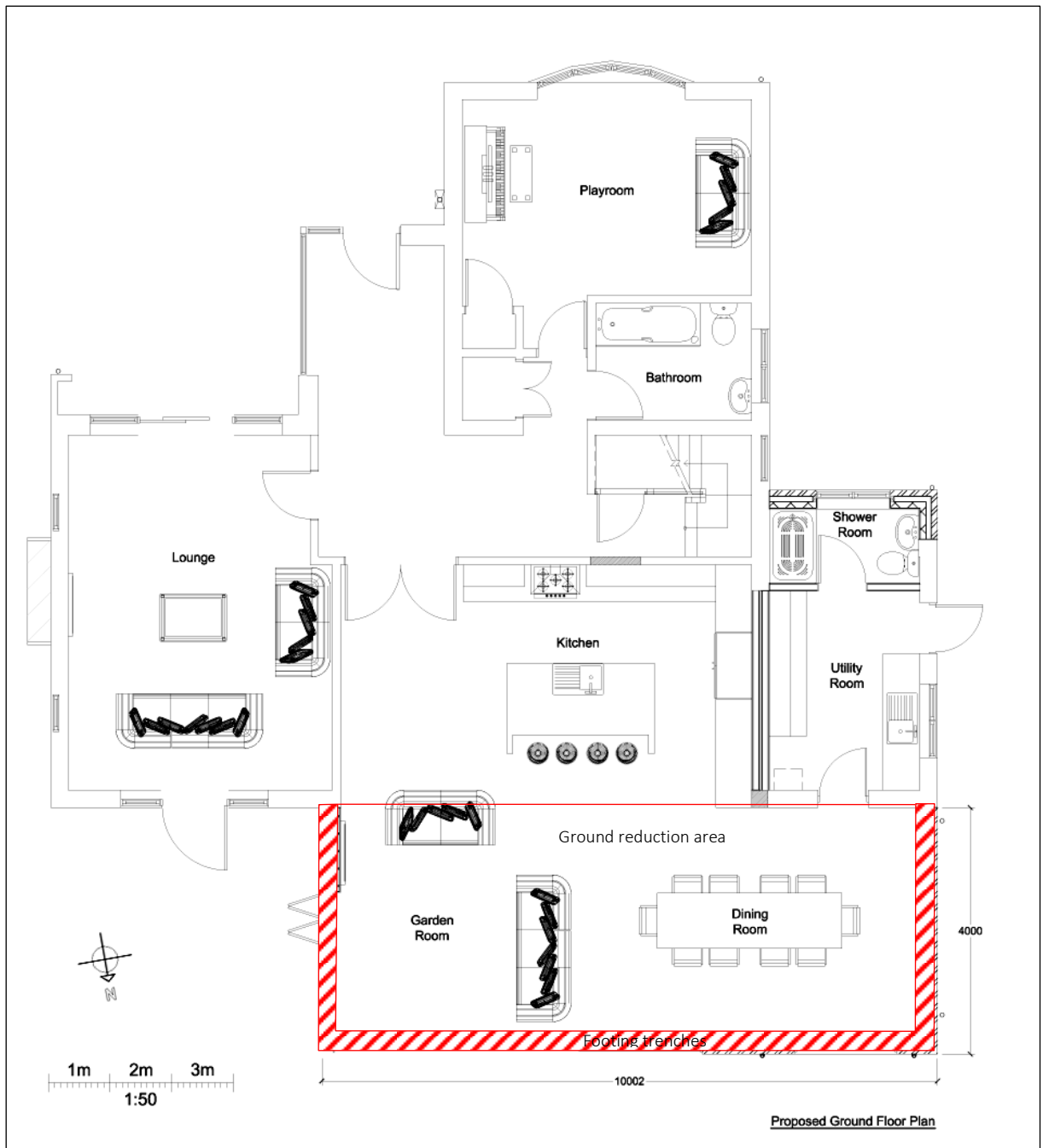


Figure 5: Trench and ground reduction plan (scale as shown)



Plate 1: Footing trenches, looking southeast



Plate 2: Footing trenches, looking northwest



Plate 3: Chalk fill (104)/cut [105], looking northwest



Plate 4: Area stratigraphy, looking north-north-east



5 Conclusions

The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential, including c. 200m northeast of the remains of Boxmoor House Roman Villa on Felden Lane (HER 72; EHT4548; Scheduled Monument 1015488) c. 200m to the northeast. However, the only archaeological feature discovered was cut [105] with its chalky re-deposited fill (104), which may have been related to previous ground reduction at the development site. No archaeological finds were found. As a sub-soil was documented in the soil profile, the absence of archaeology is not a consequence of site truncation and may simply indicate that any potential archaeological features within this area were widely dispersed.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Domestic Designs Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of Mrs J Woollatt. Thanks are also due to Rebekah Hart of HHET for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents. The project was monitored for HHET by Dr Simon Wood.

The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Martin-Taylor BSc. The report was written by Derek Watson PhD, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 As no archaeological features or finds were revealed the archive will not be accepted by the Dacorum Heritage Trust and will be retained by KDK Archaeology. The report will, however, be uploaded onto OASIS.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers.
- Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Technical Paper.
- CIfA 2014 *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds, Archiving)* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage.
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. London: English Heritage.
- Ferguson L. M. & Murray D. M. 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Manchester: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1.
- Gurney D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. London: Historic England.
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists.
- Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).
- Watkinson D. & Neal V. 1998 *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford & London: Rescue.
- Watson D 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording, 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire* (KDK Archaeology Ltd)

Books and Historical Sources

- Allies & Morrison (Urban Practitioners) 2012 Hemel Hempstead. Major land use study. Dacorum Borough Council
- British Geological Society (BGS) 2015: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



-
- BHO 2019 'Parishes: Hemel Hempstead', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 215-230. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp215-230> [accessed 22 May 2019].
- Brown N. & Glazebrooke J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Hunns, T. 2000 *Hemel Hempstead extensive urban survey report. Assessment report*. Hertfordshire County Council
- Medlycott M. (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Re-visited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Mills A. D. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place Names*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.
- Williams A. & Martin G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. London: Penguin



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE:			Site Name:
Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1	X	NNE	Site stratigraphy
2	X	WNW	Chalk deposit in trench 1
3	X	SE	Overall
4	X	NW	Overall
5	X	SSW	Trench 3
6	X	WNW	Trench 2



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	4 Copper Beech Close Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	465/BCB
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-352192	Event/Accession no	
OS reference	TL 0363 0573	Study area size	43.26sq m
Project Type	Observation & Recording	Height (mAOD)	104
Short Description	In August 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil conditions 5 and 6 of the planning permission for the development of the site. The only archaeological feature discovered was an indeterminate cut filled with its chalky re-deposited natural, which may be related to previous ground reduction at the development site. No archaeological finds were recovered. As a sub-soil was documented in the soil profile, the absence of archaeology is not a consequence of site truncation and may simply indicate that any potential archaeological features within this area were widely dispersed.		
Previous work		Site status	None
Planning proposal	single storey side and rear extensions	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/00441/19/FHA
Monument type	None	Monument period	None
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator		Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	Chris Martin-Taylor
Sponsor/funding body	Mrs J Woollatt		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	05/08/2019	End date	06/08/2019
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	KDK Archaeology Ltd	None	
Digital		WSI, Fieldwork Sheets, Photos, Report, Architects Drawings	
Digital		OASIS	Report,Photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation & Recording Report: 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology Report 465/BCB/2		
Author(s)	Derek Watson PhD		
Page no's	20	Date	22/08/2019



Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District:	
Village/Town: Hemel Hempstead	Parish: Hemel Hempstead	
Planning application reference: 4/00441/19/FHA		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Mrs J Woollatt, 4 Copper Beech Close, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, HP3 0DG		
Nature of application: Single storey side and rear extensions		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: 43.26sq m	Size of area investigated: 43.26sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 0363 0573	Site code: 465/BCB	
Site director: Chris Martin-Taylor	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Archaeological Observation and Recording		
Date of Work:	Start: 05/08/2019	Finish: 06/08/2019
Curating museum: KDK & OASIS		
Related HER no's: None		Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: None		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: In August 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 4 Copper Beech Close, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil conditions 5 and 6 of the planning permission for the development of the site. The only archaeological feature discovered was an indeterminate cut filled with its chalky re-deposited natural, which may be related to previous ground reduction at the development site. No archaeological finds were recovered. As a sub-soil was documented in the soil profile, the absence of archaeology is not a consequence of site truncation and may simply indicate that any potential archaeological features within this area were widely dispersed.</p>		
Author: Derek Watson PhD	Date: 22/08/2019	