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**LAND TO THE REAR OF 114-138 PICCOTTS END LANE,
PICCOTTS END, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork and report) Megan Stoakley (Research)	
NGR: TL 0516 0912	Report No: 4117
District: Dacorum	Site Code: AS 1518
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4911
Signed:	Date: July 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0516 0912). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning requirement in advance of the proposed new development comprising the demolition of the existing building and the erection of two dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>Piccotts End is a small hamlet located on the north-west outskirts of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.59 which identifies the area of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Piccotts End. It also lies within Piccotts End Conservation Area and close to a standing 15th century building and the site of 'Old Infirmary Yard' to the north-east. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed the demolished foundations of 19th century outbuildings.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	23/07/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	4911	Site code	AS 1518
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 59 Piccotts End Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused workshop and garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of two residential dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Demolished foundations of 19th century outbuildings.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Piccotts End</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>HP2 6JH</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1115 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 0516 0912</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>94/95m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Belgrave Property Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4117</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2012</i>		

LAND TO THE REAR OF 114-138 PICCOTTS END LANE, PICCOTTS END, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0516 0912). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning requirement in advance of a proposed development comprising the demolition of the existing building and the erection of two dwellings.

Piccotts End is a small hamlet located on the north-west outskirts of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.59 which identifies the area of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Piccotts End. It also lies within Piccotts End Conservation Area and close to a standing 15th century building and the site of 'Old Infirmary Yard' to the north-east. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed the demolished foundations of 19th century outbuildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 05160 09120; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Belgrave Property Developments Ltd and was undertaken as part of a planning requirement in advance of a proposed development comprising the demolition of the existing outbuilding and the erection of two dwellings. The existing outbuilding will also be recorded as part of the requirement. The results of this element of the project will be presented as a separate report.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, Kate Batt) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 28/06/2012) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Piccotts End comprises a small hamlet located on the north-west outskirts of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. It is close to Gadebridge c. 1.5km to the south-west and Highfield c. 2km to the south-east. The River Gade is c. 70m to the west of the site.

2.2 The site is located to the east of Piccotts End Lane and access is achieved via a small path between the residential properties at Nos. 118 & 130 Piccotts End Lane. The southern half of the site is overgrown with bushes and shrubs. An L-plan timber-framed and brick outbuilding/store is located in the northern corner of the site. The total area of the site is c.1115m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies within the High Gade river valley situated to the north-west of Hemel Hempstead. The broad, V-shaped valley is subdivided into valley floor and valley slopes, the latter comprising largely mixed farmland. The River Gade runs a north-south course c. 70m to the west of the site and the banks are bordered by water meadows and pasture.

3.2 The solid geology of the site is Cretaceous Upper Chalk which is present on the lower slopes to the south and the valley floor (British Geological Survey 1978). The bedrock geology is overlain by peri-glacial gravels and alluvium. The crests of the slopes to the east and west of the site are capped with clay-with-flints. The soils of the site belong to the Coombe 1 association and are defined as well-drained, calcareous fine silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). On the valley floor to the west, the soils are comprised of shallow, calcareous and non-calcareous loamy.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Prehistoric archaeological remains are not recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

Romano-British

4.2 Archaeological remains of Romano-British date are located to the south of the site. The Gadebridge Roman villa (HHER 88, SAM 27881) is situated c. 320m to the south-west of the site. Archaeological excavations revealed a 1st century winged corridor villa and bath house (Neal 2001). Additional wings were constructed in the late 2nd to early 3rd century and further alterations were made in the late 3rd century (*Ibid*). A large assemblage of metalwork objects (HHER 1867) were discovered in the area of the bath house at the villa (HHER 88) and included 173 bronze coins, spoons, iron knives, tweezers and items of jewellery comprising rings, bracelets and brooches (Neal 1974, Robertson 2000).

4.3 Other Romano-British archaeological remains comprise a number of coins (HHERs 518 & 13275) and a pennanular brooch (HHER 6209) discovered c.300m to the south. A linear cropmark is located towards the north of the site and east of the River Gade. It has been suggested that the cropmark comprises the route of a Roman road running north-south through the Gade Valley (pers comm. Thompson 2012).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

4.4 There is no mention of Piccotts End in the Domesday Book. It is possible that Piccotts End came within the manor of Hemel Hempstead, located in the Tring Hundred (Williams & Martin 2002, 379). Medieval

archaeological remains are scarce within the vicinity of the site and comprise two 15th century houses (HHERs 4096 & 6193) situated c. 500m to the north-west and adjacent to the site to the west. In 1953, restoration work at the Piccotts End cottages (HHER 6193) revealed late medieval religious wall paintings, comprising seven panels with depictions of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary and several saints (Yaxley 1973, 36). The building would have been of great importance in the late medieval period (Rouse 1989).

Post-medieval

4.5 Late 16th to 17th century archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprise two cottages (HHERs 9884 & 17546) situated c. 100m to the south-east. Piccotts End Farm (HHER 15390) comprises a late 16th century farmstead located adjacent to the site to the south-east (Smith 1993).

4.6 18th century archaeological remains within the environs of the site comprise two country houses (HHERs 15391 & 18117) situated c. 75m – 300m to the south-east as well as a complex of late 18th century red-brick stables (HHER 12822) associated with the Boar's Head Inn c. 150m to the south-east. The earliest reference to the Boar's Head dates to c. 1736 and in 1750, it had stabling for two horses (Gibson *et al* 2005). Analysis of brick-work from Piccotts End Mill (HHER 5786), located c.90m to the north-west, is possibly 18th century in date, although the mill may have earlier origins.

4.7 19th century archaeological remains comprise Marchmont Farm and the site of a school (HHERs 18118 & 18119) situated c. 250m to the south-east. The site of the Old Infirmary (HHER 12107) situated at the location of the site, was established in 1827 by Sir Astley Paston Cooper, the royal surgeon to King George IV. The complex of buildings included a long, three-storey range which may have been the infirmary itself as well as pair of brick-built cottages and several small outbuildings.

4.8 The Kelly's 1898 Directory records Edward Mead as a miller, possibly at Piccotts End Mill (HHER 5786) and a William Oakley at the Boar's Head Inn (associated with HHER 12822) (Kelly's 1898, 101). David Walters was the farmer at Marchmont Farm (HHER 18118) and Piccotts End Farm (HHER 15390). The 1937 Kelly's Directory records a Sidney Young at the Boar's Head Inn and a Miss Catherine Bone at the post office situated within close proximity to the south-west boundary of the site (Kelly's 1937; Fig 7).

Cartographic Sources

4.9 In 1766 the hamlet of Picket's End is recorded as a ribbon development with rectangular and L-plan buildings situated on the eastern and western frontages of Piccotts End Lane (not labelled). The site is undeveloped in 1766, although it is close to several buildings, presumably agricultural (Fig. 3).

4.10 The 1840 Tithe Map (Fig. 4) records changes to the site. The latter has two large rectangular buildings located in the centre. It comprises two plots (Nos. 1381 & 1382); the northern half of the site is owned by Joseph Wight

and comprises a house, garden and premises assessed at a value of three perches.

4.11 The footprint of the site has changed significantly in 1878 (Fig. 5). The northern and eastern parts of the site have a large complex of buildings. A large L-plan building is located in the northern corner of the site. Abutting its south-east elevation is a row of five small, square and L-plan outbuildings. These buildings face north-east on to the 'Old Infirmary Yard'. The southern part of the site comprises three small outbuildings and the eastern section of a large L-plan building. It is possible that these outbuildings formed part of the Old Infirmary, established in 1827 by Sir Astley Paston Cooper. The south-west part of the site comprises a small outbuilding and a long, thin rectangular structure. The north-west facing extension of a residential building (modern day No. 118) and part of the garden is recorded on the footprint of the SW/NE access route.

4.13 The 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) records minor changes. A small outbuilding has been constructed in the eastern part of the site, joining the north-east facing L-plan building complex and the row of three outbuildings previously depicted in 1878 to form a U-shaped complex. The north-west facing extension of the residential property (modern day No. 118) previously recorded within the footprint of the access path in 1878 has been demolished.

4.14 Significant changes are recorded on the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7). Two large L-plan buildings situated at the northern and eastern ends of the site have been demolished.

4.15 Minor changes are recorded in 1960 (Fig. 8). The outbuildings located in the western part of the site have been demolished. The northern part of the site remains undeveloped since 1925. The L-plan building complex survives in the eastern part of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were moved slightly from their proposed layout to avoid a tree in the centre of the site and a standing structure. The trenches each measured 15 x 1.6m.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 94.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional flint and stones.
0.16 – 0.39m	L1001	Made ground. Mid to dark grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.39 – 0.52m	L1002	Black, compact, sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck, CBM fragments and flint.
0.52m +	L1003	Natural mid yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent flint gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): north-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 95.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.80m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.80m +	L1003	Natural clay with flint gravel. As above.

Description: The trench revealed what may have been a foundation of a former building.

Within the north-eastern end of the trench and at a distant of c.4.50 – 5m to the site's eastern boundary wall loose stones and brick fragments were present. The rubble was present within Made Ground L1001 and appeared linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east. Loose stones were present within L1001 throughout the trench. The rubble may have been the demolished foundation of a wall.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 95.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.10 – 0.28m	L1004	Made ground. Light brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.28m +	L1003	Natural clay with flint gravel. As above, Tr. 1.
<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 95.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.54m	L1004	Made ground. As above.
0.54m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 10-11)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 12): south-west end, north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 95.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.54m	L1002	As above, Tr. 1.
0.54m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 9): north-east end, north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 94.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.58m	L1004	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.58m +	L1003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Single stones and brick fragments were present within the north-eastern end of the trench, at a distance of c. 4.50 – 5m to the site's eastern boundary wall. The rubble was similar to that found in Trench 1 and may have derived from a demolished structure.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional flint and stones (0.10 – 0.30m thick). It overlay a layer of made ground (L1001; 0.15 – 0.45m thick) and in the western part of the site a layer L1002 (0.10 – 0.30m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1003, was present at 0.25 – 0.80m below existing ground level and comprised mid yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent flint gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance and Piccotts End Conservation Area which identify the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Piccotts End.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed with the

exception of demolished walls and foundations of stone and brick. The latter may have been part of the outbuildings known to be present on the site and depicted on the 19th century maps (Figs. 5 – 6). The outbuildings were built in the 2nd half of the 19th century and demolished in the early 20th century.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Dacorum Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Bernard palmer of Belgrave Property Developments Ltd for funding the work and the architect, Mr Chris King of Ponsford King Architects for assistance

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kate Batt and Mr Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit, and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER No	NGR TL	Details
Roman		
88 EHT5041 EHT5214	0495 0865	Gadebridge Roman villa. Winged corridor villa with timber antecedent and bath house. Excavations revealed a 1 st century timber building and bath house. The winged corridor villa was built c.140-60 AD; additional wings were added in the late 2 nd /early 3 rd century and further alterations were made c.300 AD. A bathing pool was added to the bath-house by AD 325. The villa and bath-house were demolished by the mid 4 th century, although some occupation continued into the early 5 th century. Area of Archaeological Significance 34. SAM 27881.
518	0499 0865	19 coins from 144 BC-79 AD found at various times around 1851 in the Park; thought to be part of a hoard of denarii deposited after 73 AD. 'A field a little to the NW of the town' 'has yielded a number of silver denarii', 12 Republican, three of Augustus, and four of Vespasian.
1867	0499 0872	173 bronze coins associated with a large number of small bronze objects (rings, brooches, bracelet fragments) suggest votive deposits into the bathing pool [88]. The objects consisted of fragments of 15 bracelets, 11 rings, four penannular brooches, tweezers, part of a mirror, a spoon, fragments of worked bronze, and also some broken iron knives. 'Possibly the finds were deliberately thrown into the water as a tribute to a water deity'. These fragments were with scattered coins, as well as the 173 coins which may be the dispersed contents of a single votive deposit, 'found in one-time waterlogged levels NW of the bathing pool, although the possibility of this group of coins being a dispersed hoard should not be ignored'. The date range of the group of 173 was AD 259-353.
6209	052 086	Roman brooch found in 1977 on W bank of River Gade, approx 125m east of Gadebridge Roman villa [88]. Made of bronze, heavily enamelled; good state of preservation but with signs of wear on edges of central plate and foot. Only head of pin survived. Some damage to edge of catch plate; condition of enamel poor. The brooch is a possible continental product of the mid-second century AD.
13275	0473 0870	A Roman Republican denarius found in the rear

		garden of 125 Marlins Turn, Gadebridge. It dates from 96-91BC, from the Auxiliary Italian mint. L Calpurnius Piso, Q Servilius Caepio; Sydenham no.603.
Medieval		
4096	0430 0959	Gaddesden Hall. Late 15 th or early 16 th century house, later partly rebuilt of brick and flint. Gaddesden Hall is the successor of a manor variously called Southall, Gatesden or Oliver's Place. In 1448 the manor fell to co-heirs; in 1614 it came to two brothers; and in 1658 it was sold to John Halsey of Great Gaddesden and Thomas Bamford of Ashridge. LB II* 157891.
6193	0513 0911	15 th century hall house, for many years a range of four cottages. Timber frame, two storeys with five-gabled front, whitewashed plaster, red brick infill, old tiled roofs. Crown post roof of three trusses visible in no.132 which contains very important late 15th century wall paintings discovered in March 1953, on NW wall. LB I 355629.
Post-medieval		
5208	0516 0821	19th century bridge moved to a different position and replaced with a new one.
5786	0499 0920	Piccotts End Mill. Large post-medieval mill and mill-house, with much earlier origins; demolished after a fire in 1991. Some bricks in brick base suggest 18th century but much patched with later material.
9060	0455 0940	Rectilinear earthworks of linear features on the floodplain of the river Gade. Probably watercress beds or water meadows.
9884	0526 0890	Dolphin Cottage. 17 th century house.
12107	0517 0911	Old Infirmary, 114-138 Piccotts End. Site of infirmary for the poor, set up by Astley Cooper in 1827. Apparently demolished about 30 years ago, they included a long three storey range with a mansard roof, which may be the infirmary itself, a pair of brick-built (or brick-faced) cottages, and several small outbuildings.
12822	0527 0885	Late 18 th to early 19 th century red brick stables – Boar's Head PH. The earliest reference to the Boar's Head dates to 1736; in the 1750s it had stabling for two horses. The 'barn' in the rear yard is a two-storey, three bay stable block of red brick, and dates to the late 18 th century to early 19 th century.
15390	0514 0904	Piccotts End Farm, 117 Piccotts End. The farmhouse is 16 th or early 17 th century, a two-storey timber-framed house with red brick nogging and plaster infill, the ground floor front wall rebuilt in whitewashed brick; old tiled roof, with plain early red brick chimneystack.
15391	0522 0899	Piccotts End House. Late 18 th to early 19 th century house with outbuildings in large plot.
15982	0513 0822	Possible cottage or nee by the river Gade. Round Cottage is shown on the 1878 OS Map as a circular

		building with a small square extension at the rear, and a separate rectangular outbuilding behind it. It stood in the park at Gadebridge by the footbridge over the river, in its own plot, and would have been within the view from the house itself.
17546	0524 0892	Gade Spring, 109 Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead. 17th or 18th century house.
18117	0528 0861	Marchmont House is a small late 18 th century country house, built for the third Earl of Marchmont (1708-94), statesman and friend of Alexander Pope.
18118	0537 0868	Marchmont Farm. Marchmont Farm, opposite Marchmont House [18117], is shown on the 1878 OS map as a group of post-medieval barns and other buildings around an irregular trapezoidal yard, set back from the road. The farmhouse stood at the north side of this yard, adjoining the barns, with a separate large barn standing towards the road at the junction with the track leading NE (now Piccotts End Lane) and other small separate outbuildings to the north.
18119	0537 0874	19 th century village school, demolished in the mid 20 th century.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	9 (2 x Context, 2 x Drawing Sheet, Drawing, 2 x Digital Photo, 2 x Photo)
Context Sheets	12
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	7
Site photographs colour slides	7
Digital Photographs	14

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	114-138 Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Dacorum
Village/Town:	Parish: Piccotts End
Planning application reference:	-
Client name/address/tel:	Belgrave Property Developments Ltd
Nature of application:	Construction of two dwellings
Present land use:	
Size of application area: c. 1800m ²	Size of area investigated 1115m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 0516 0912
Site Code:	AS1518
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	23/07/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Dacorum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 114-138 Piccotts End Lane, Piccotts End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0516 0912). The evaluation was commissioned by Ponsford King Architects and was undertaken as part of a planning requirement in advance of the proposed new development comprising the demolition of the existing building and the erection of two dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed the demolished foundations of 19th century outbuildings.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: July 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-south-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking north.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-east.



DP 4. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1A. Looking south-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-east.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking north-north-west.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking south-east.



DP 8. Trench 2, north-west end. Sample section 2A. Looking north-east.



DP 9. Trench 2, south-east end. Sample section 2B. Looking north-east.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking west-south-west.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking north-east.



DP 12. Trench 3, south-west end. Sample section 3A. Looking south-east.



DP 13. Trench 3, north-east end. Sample section 3B. Looking south-east.

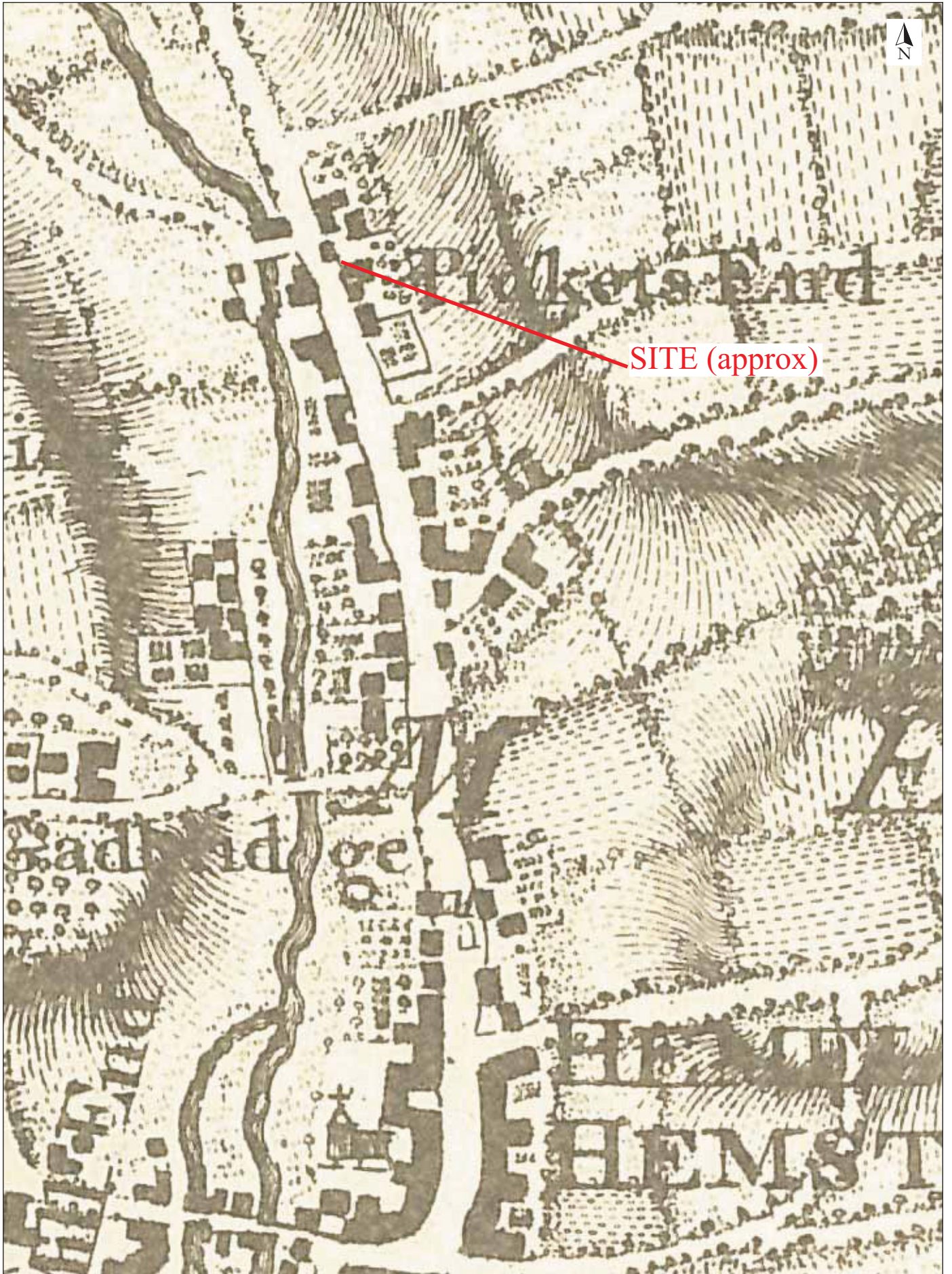


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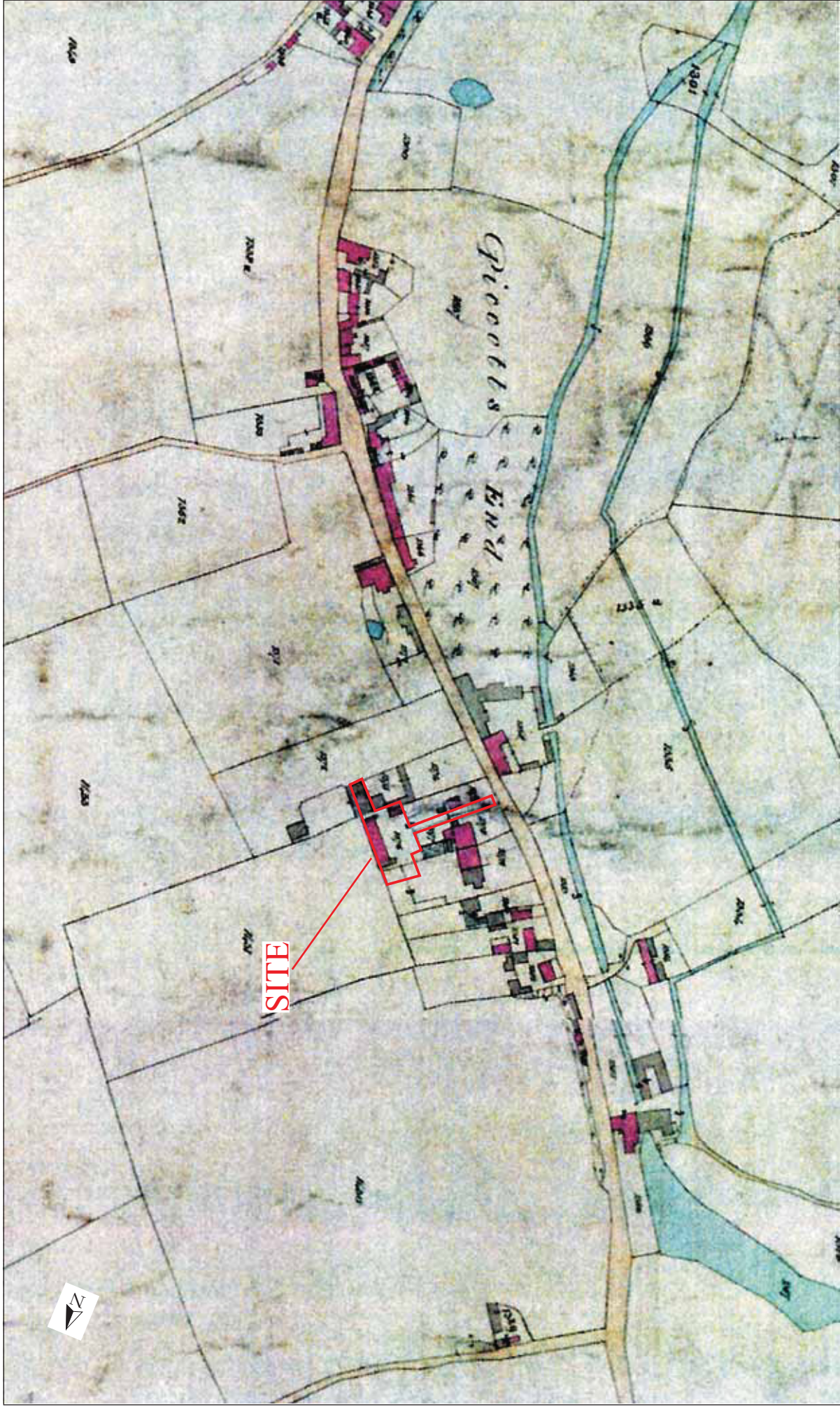
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4



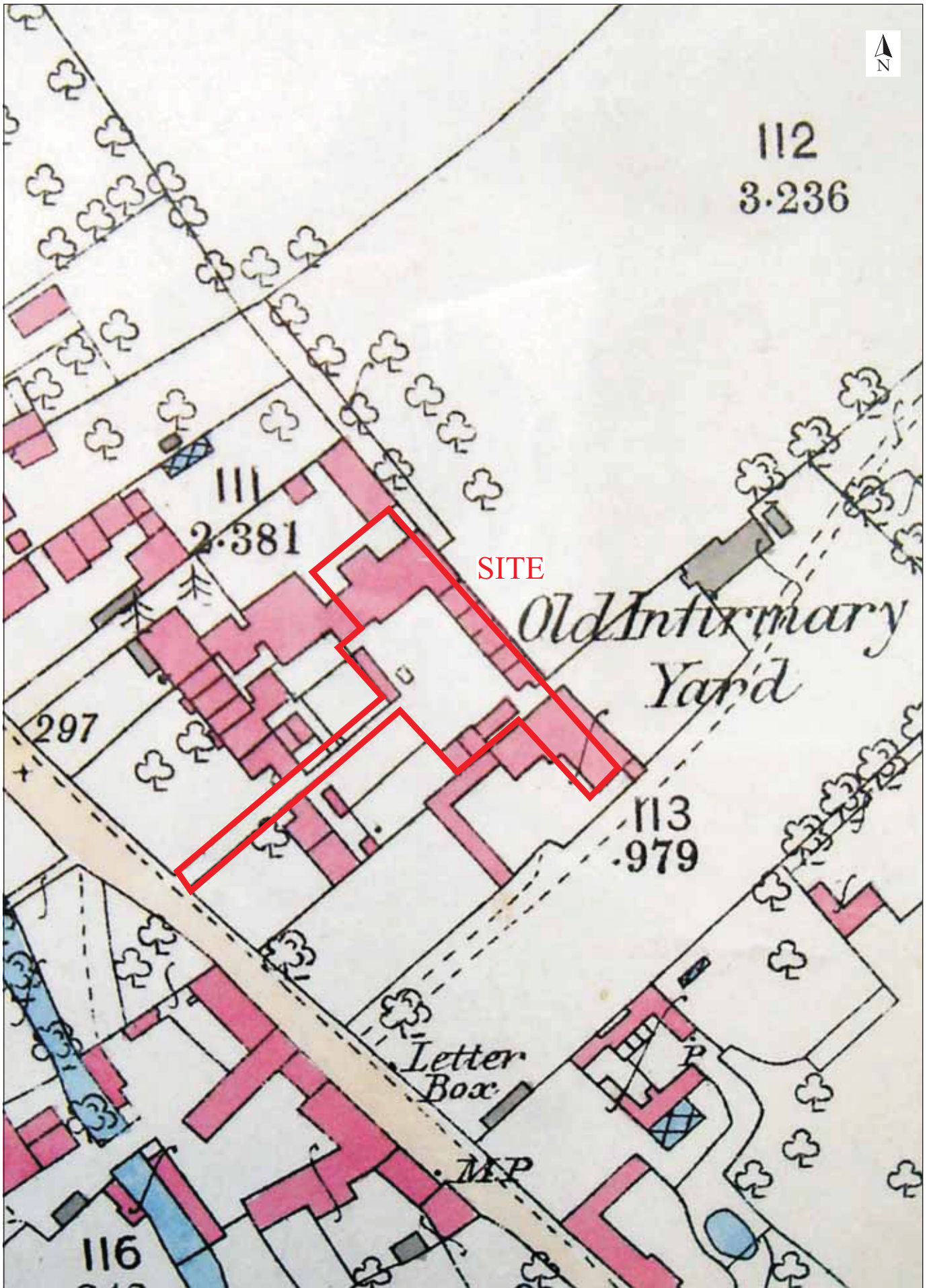
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766
Scale unknown



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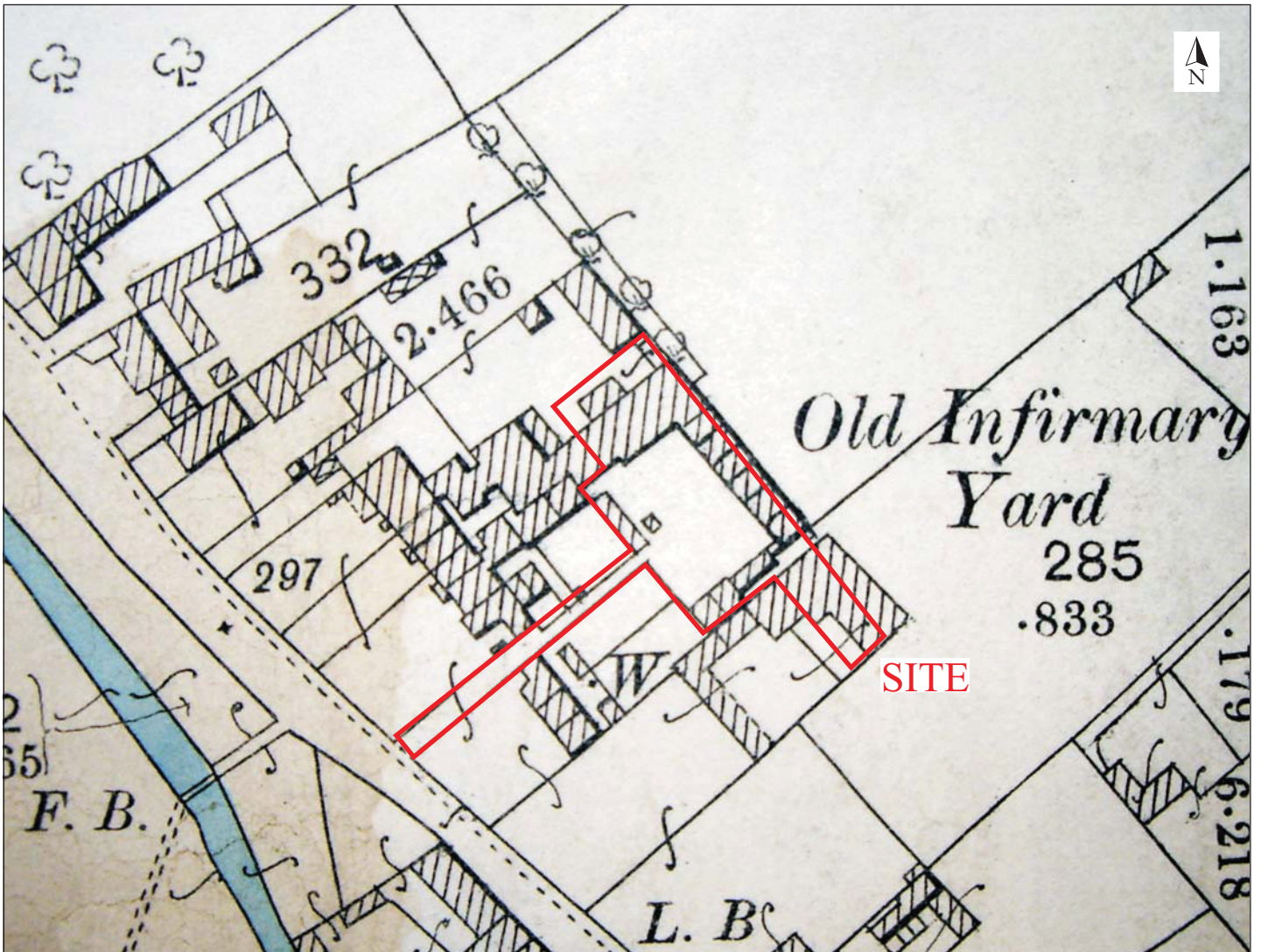
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840

Scale unknown



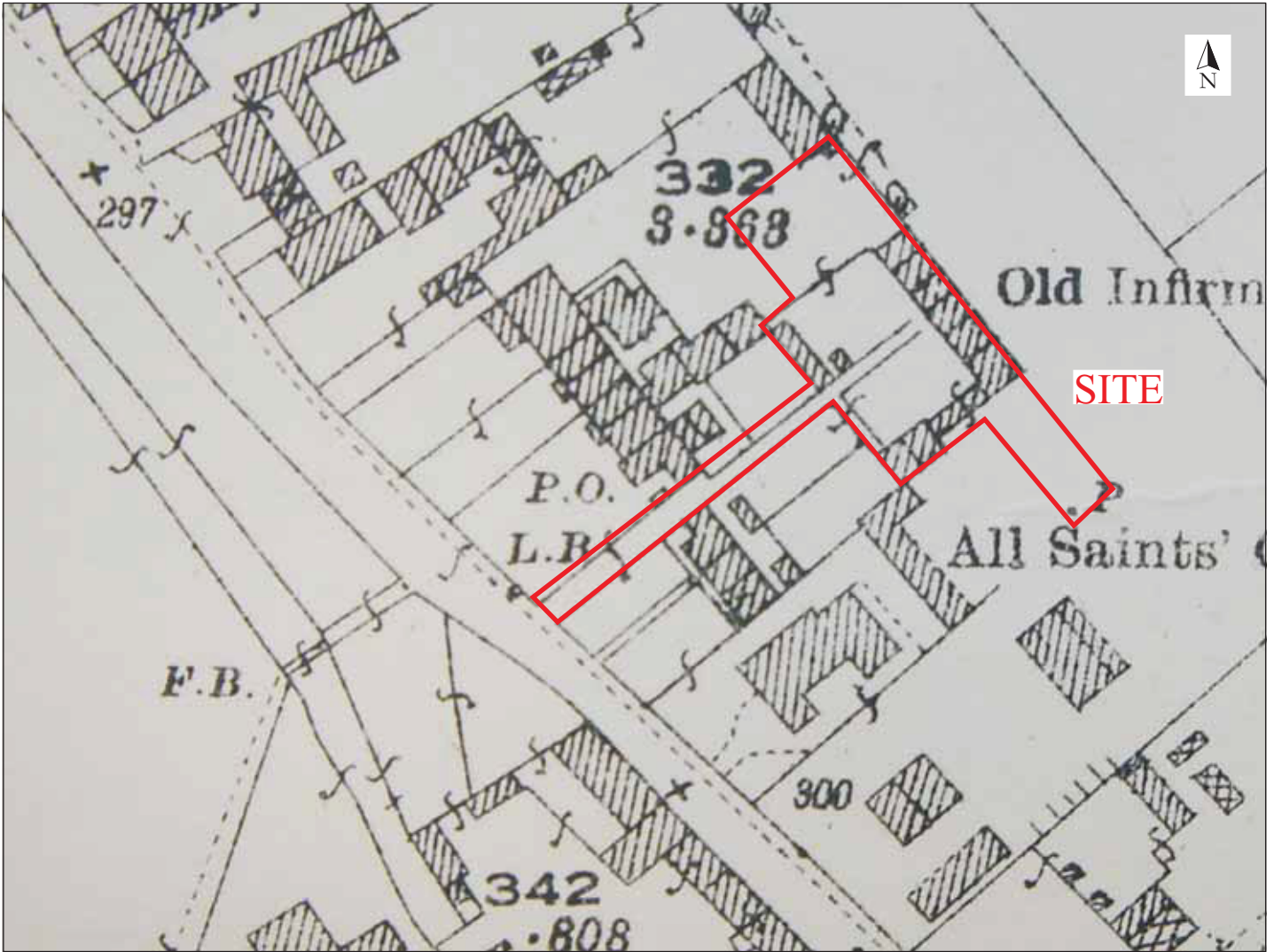
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1878
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1925
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1960
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