

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**27 BOX LANE, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE HP3 0DH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

HER Ref. 32/14

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs (Research)	
NGR: TL 0350 0549	Report No: 4564
District: Dacorum	Site Code: AS 1684
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5657
Signed:	Date: 7 May 2014

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH		
<p><i>In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (NGR TL 0350 0549). The evaluation was commissioned by Priory Gate Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing building and construction of 2no two storey apartment buildings with underground parking and a single detached two storey dwelling with garage on land at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/00468/12/MOA).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a large modern pit.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	30 April, 1 & 2 May 2014		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5657	Site code	AS 1684
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Within Area of Archaeological Significance 35 on the Local Plan) & near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Roman villa with burials (SAM 57)		
Current land use	Existing dwelling and garden		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	Dacorum	Hemel Hempstead
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	HP3 0DH		
Area of site	0.32ha.		
NGR	TL 0350 0549		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.96m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Laszlo Lichtenstein		
Funded by	Priory Gate Ltd		
Full title	27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Lichtenstein, L. & Higgs, K.		
Report no.	4564		
Date (of report)	May 2014		

# 27 BOX LANE, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE HP3 0DH AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

## SUMMARY

*In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (NGR TL 0350 0549; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Priory Gate Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing building and construction of 2no two storey apartment buildings with underground parking and a single detached two storey dwelling with garage on land at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/00468/12/MOA).*

*The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 35 on the Local Plan), near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Roman villa with burials (SAM 57). The upland clay and chalklands, which characterise the area around Hemel Hempstead are known from recent excavations to have been exploited and settled since at least the Neolithic period, but the lower-lying Boxmoor area was not extensively occupied until the late Bronze Age and Romano-British periods (Hunns 2000). Further afield extensive archaeological works immediately adjacent to the site along the line of the A41 Kings Langley bypass were carried out by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (now AS) in 1991-2. This revealed significant prehistoric activity, including the presence of a probable cursus monument within the road corridor. Roman evidence is suggested by the discovery of funerary urns containing cremations in the churchyard of Box Lane Chapel in 1837. A Roman villa dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century was excavated at Boxmoor House School, which lay along the southern bank of the river Bulbourne. The extensive archaeological works immediately along the line of the A41 Kings Langley bypass also noted evidence for Romano-British activity in the vicinity. Much of the river valley is characterised by settlement along its route that includes Boxmoor, and was noted for its fisheries and large water-cress beds in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Boxmoor is also known for its large extent of common pasture land dating from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hunns 2000).*

*The evaluation revealed a large modern pit.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (NGR TL 0350 0549; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Priory Gate Ltd and was undertaken

in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing building and construction of 2no two storey apartment buildings with underground parking and a single detached two storey dwelling with garage on land at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/00468/12/MOA).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out according to advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (Kate Batt), and a specification by AS (dated 17/02/2014), approved by HCC HEU. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *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. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of medieval priory and burial ground located to the north and east of the site. The evaluation was required as the first phase of archaeological work. If significant remains were present and the development received planning permission, HCC HEU would require further archaeological mitigation.

1.4 The site lies within an area that has the potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains in particular.

#### *Planning policy context*

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 The site is located at the south-eastern extent of the town of Hemel Hempstead, which lies within the district of Dacorum and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The modern town centre of Hemel Hempstead lies 2km to the north-east of the site, whilst the former village of Boxmoor lies 600m to the north. The village of Felden is also situated 600m to the east-south-east, yet the area surrounding the site is dominated by the A41 trunk-road, which runs on a roughly west to east alignment 400m to the north of the site. The site also lies within an area of archaeological potential, which is designated Area of Archaeological Significance No. 35 on the Local Plan.

2.2 The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 0.32 hectares (Fig. 2). It is bound to the north-west by Box Lane, to the north-east by Beechwood Park and to the south by residential dwellings fronting Box Lane and Beechwood Park respectively. The site is currently occupied by the single, existing dwelling of No. 27 Box Lane, which is a large detached two-storey pebble dashed and painted brick and tile property. The property dates from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is set in extensive mature landscaped grounds.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The town of Hemel Hempstead is situated within the valley of the River Gade, which flows on a roughly west to east alignment 500m to the north of the site (Fig. 1). The course of the river is now joined by the Grand Union Canal, which was constructed through the town in 1804 (Hunns 2000). The area surrounding the site is also characterised by Sheethanger Common, which is registered common land located to the south-west (HER 12386). The site thus lies in a peripheral location at the south-eastern extent of Hemel Hempstead. It lies upon a sloping relief at 96m AOD, with the surround area sloping downwards to the north and the course of the River Gade.



3.2 Hemel Hempstead also lies on a spur of the Chiltern Hills and thus has a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalk comprising structureless, off-white chalk with localised yellow-brown staining and slightly silty gravel (BGS 1978). It is overlain by a drift geology of plateau and glaciofluvial drift, as well as alluvium close to the course of the river. Soils of the area comprise those of the Hornbeam 1 Association, which are described as deep fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983).

3.3 The area surrounding the site has been subject to extensive previous archaeological investigation, the majority of which is associated with recent residential development. The majority of previous archaeological work has produced only negative results, including evaluation trenches at The Swan (HER EHT1137), Laurel Bank (HER EHT4655) and Boxmoor Lodge Hotel (HER EHT4764). Archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 20 Copper Beech Close encountered only former yard surfaces overlying levelling deposits and the natural mid yellow brown silty clay (Doyle & Williams 2005). An evaluation of land at the rear of Box Lane Court on Box Lane also revealed no archaeological remains, although a palaeochannel filled with heavy clay and flints was recorded (HER EHT7019).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### *Prehistoric*

4.1 The upland clay and chalklands, which characterise the area around Hemel Hempstead, are known from recent excavations to have been exploited and settled since at least the Neolithic period, but the lower-lying Boxmoor area was not extensively occupied until the late Bronze Age and Romano-British periods (Hunns 2000). Further afield extensive archaeological works immediately adjacent to the site along the line of the A41 Kings Langley bypass were carried out by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (now AS) in 1991 - 2. This revealed significant prehistoric activity, including the presence of a probable cursus monument within the road corridor.

### *Romano-British*

4.2 Extensive Romano-British evidence is known from the area surrounding the site and the Area of Archaeological Significance No. 35, within which the site lies, was designated on the basis of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Roman villa with burials (SAM 57) located 140m to the north-east of the site, as well as evidence of a wider Roman landscape.. The villa on Felden Lane also boasts hypocaust and was originally investigated by John Evans in the 1840s (HER 72). An evaluation on Laurel Bank and adjacent to the Boxmoor



Roman villa identified two parallel ditches (a trackway) containing mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery, a substantial lynchet bank, two flint-built wall foundations, a chalk layer, several pits and a circular Roman oven (HER 11687).

4.3 Roman funerary evidence is also known from the area, indicating a continuity of occupation throughout the Romano-British period. Two Roman cremations were found during grave digging in 1837 at the Independent chapel in Box Lane and only 150m to the north-east of the site (HER 516). A single un-urned cremation burial was also found during evaluation of the grounds of 'Romany Rye', which lies along the London Road (HER 12807). Although there was nothing to date it, but from its position it is likely to be Roman, consistent with previous finds. Further evidence of Roman activity includes a Roman key found in 1903 in a garden near Berkhamsted Road (HER 515), and a timber building possibly of Roman date found on the chalk hillside at The Spinney (HER 11911).

#### *Anglo-Saxon & Medieval*

4.4 The settlement at Hemel Hempstead was probably established as a small village close to the confluence of the Rivers Gade and Bulbourne, during the Anglo-Saxon period (Hunns 2000). Hemel Hempstead was one of the earliest settlements mentioned in Anglo-Saxon Charters in Hertfordshire (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938; Morris 1976), yet Anglo-Saxon remains from the county as a whole are scarce. Nevertheless, a disc brooch, judged to be Anglo-Saxon, was found in Hemel Hempstead and 220m to the east of the site (HER 1606). By the medieval period, the town was centred upon the High Street and the 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Mary, both of which lie within Hemel Old Town and 2.6km to the north-east of the site. The Boxmoor and Felden areas thus remained in a peripheral location and no medieval findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the site.

#### *Post-medieval & later*

4.5 The Boxmoor area was noted for its fisheries and large water-cress beds in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is also known for its large extent of common pasture land dating from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hunns 2000). The Grand Junction Canal was established through the local area in 1804, whilst the London and Birmingham Railway Company built its railway and station at Boxmoor in 1837. A number of post-medieval and early modern findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the site, with The Spinney, Boxmoor House, The Old House and Box Lane Court attesting to the predominantly residential character of the area (see Appendix 1, below). In addition, Box Lane Congregational Church is a late 17th century dissenting chapel (HER 17358), whilst The Swan public house is an 18th century inn (HER 13696).

4.6 The site comprises No. 27 Box Lane, which dates from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is set in extensive mature landscaped grounds. Along with its neighbour to the south-west, No. 29, it is one of the few remaining original detached dwellings in this area. Historic cartographic sources indicate that No. 27 Box Lane was constructed some point between 1925 and 1947, when it originally fronted Box Lane. Following the modern development of Beechwood Park, vehicular access to the site and its associated link detached single garage is now from Beechwood Park. The surrounding area comprises a variety of designs of mainly post war redevelopment and infill post war housing laid out on large plots within a sylvan setting, including the Hawthorns, a cul de sac of 10 dwellings which was built on the rear gardens of Nos. 27 and 29 Box Lane.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench location was approved by HCC HEU and the trenches measured 10 – 30m x 1.60m.

5.2 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

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> <i>0.00 = 96.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt
0.18 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and flint nodules
0.46 – 0.87m	L1008	Colluvium. Mid reddish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent flint nodules
0.87m +	L1002	Natural. Light brownish white, hard, clayey chalk with frequent flint nodules

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> <i>0.00 = 95.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1006	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.15 – 0.61m	L1005	Re-deposited natural. Creamy white, firm, chalky clay.
0.61 – 0.81m	L1000	Buried Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.81 – 0.95m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.95m +	L1004	Fill of Pit F1003.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained a modern pit, F1003.

Pit F1003 was subcircular (80+ x 1.80+ x ?). It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its fill (L1004) was a mid reddish brown, firm, silty clay. It contained modern pottery and CBM.

## Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>0.00 = 97.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.16 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.37m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 4A</i> <i>0.00 = 97.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.15m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 4B</i> <i>0.00 = 97.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.13 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>0.00 = 97.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.11 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## **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 (0.11 – 0.18m thick). L1001 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid yellow brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and flint nodules (c.0.15m thick). In Trench 1 a layer (c.0.40m) layer of colluvium, L1008, was located below the subsoil, and it comprised a mid reddish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent flint nodules

8.2 The natural geology, L1002, was below the subsoil and comprised a light brownish white, hard, clayey chalk with frequent flint nodules (0.30 – 0.95m below the present day ground surface).

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 35 on the Local Plan), near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a Roman villa with burials (SAM 57). The upland clay and chalklands, which characterise the area around Hemel Hempstead are known from recent excavations to have been exploited and settled since at least the Neolithic period, but the lower-lying Boxmoor area was not extensively occupied until the late Bronze Age and Romano-British periods (Hunns 2000). Further afield extensive archaeological works immediately adjacent to the site along the line of the A41 Kings Langley bypass were carried out by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (now AS) in 1991-2. This revealed significant prehistoric activity, including the presence of a probable cursus monument within the road corridor. Roman evidence is suggested by the discovery of funerary urns containing cremations in the churchyard of Box Lane Chapel in 1837. A Roman villa dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century was excavated at Boxmoor House School, which lay along the southern bank of the river Bulbourne. The extensive archaeological works immediately along the line of the A41 Kings Langley bypass also noted evidence for Romano-British activity in the vicinity. Much of the river valley is characterised by settlement along its route that includes Boxmoor, and was noted for its fisheries and large water-cress beds in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Boxmoor is also known for its large extent of common pasture land dating from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hunns 2000).

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed a large modern pit.

## **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 Priory Gate Ltd who funded the evaluation, and AS is grateful to Sam Barrow for his assistance during the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kate Batt of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit, and Dr. Isobel Thompson for providing the HER information.

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**Web resources**

[www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

**APPENDIX 1  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**

<b>HER</b>	<b>NGR TL</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b><i>Romano-British</i></b>		
72	0381 0568	Modest Roman villa with hypocaust on Felden Lane, investigated by John Evans in the 1840s
515	035 059	A Roman key found in 1903 in a garden near Berkhamsted Road
516	0372 0570	Two Roman cremations found during grave digging in 1837 at the Independent chapel in Box Lane
11687	0392 0572	Evaluation on Laurel Bank 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
11911	0370 0585	Timber building possibly of Roman date, on the chalk hillside at The Spinney
12807	0374 0586	A single un-urned cremation burial was found during evaluation of the grounds of 'Romany Rye', London Road, Boxmoor. There was nothing to date it, but from its position it is likely to be Roman
<b><i>Anglo-Saxon</i></b>		
1606	038 058	'Disc brooch, said to be Anglo-Saxon, found in Hemel Hempstead
<b><i>Post-medieval &amp; later</i></b>		
11910	0370 0587	The Spinney on London Road is an early 20th century house first shown on the mid 1920s editions of OS maps
12852	03745 05690	Boxmoor House is a 19th century country house incorporating a much earlier farmhouse
13696	03830 05888	The Swan public house is an 18th century inn, two storeys and L plan; painted brick and stucco, old tiled hipped roof with eaves cornice
17358	03725 05716	Box Lane Congregational Church is a late 17th century dissenting chapel, which became a Congregational church in the late 19th century and a private house in the late 20th century
17359	03693 05581	The Old House was built in the early 16th century as a four-bay open hall house, with parlour at the left end and buttery and pantry at the lower end to the right
17608	03715 05646	Box Lane Court is a two-storey brick house built in the 18th century and extended in the 19th century
<b><i>Undated</i></b>		
12386	0350 0520	Registered common land at Sheethanger Common



## APPENDIX 2      CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

**AS1684, 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead**  
Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)
1003	1004	2	Fill of Pit	Early Modern- Modern	(1) 16g	342

## APPENDIX 3      SPECIALIST REPORT

### THE POTTERY

*Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered one lightly abraded sherd of early modern to modern transfer printed willow pattern plate weighing 17g, from Pit F1003 (L1004).

## APPENDIX 4      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing Sheet, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	8
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	
Site photographs colour slides	28
Digital Photographs	28

## APPENDIX 5      HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> Dacorum
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Hemel Hempstead
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/00468/12/MOA
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Priory Gate Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Residential
<b>Present land use:</b>	Existing dwelling and garden
<b>Size of application area:</b> 0.32ha	<b>Size of area investigated</b> C.125m2
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 0350 0549
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1684
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Trial trench evaluation
<b>Date of work:</b>	30 April, 1 & 2 May 2014
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Dacorum
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b>
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (NGR TL 0350 0549; Figs. 1 &amp; 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Priory Gate Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing building and construction of 2no two storey apartment buildings with underground parking and a single detached two storey dwelling with garage on land at 27 Box Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP3 0DH (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/00468/12/MOA).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a large modern pit.</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laszlo Lichtenstein	<b>Date of Summary:</b> May 2014

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Trench 1 looking south-west



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Trench 1 sample section looking south-east



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5  
Trench 3 looking north-west



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Trench 3 sample section looking north-east





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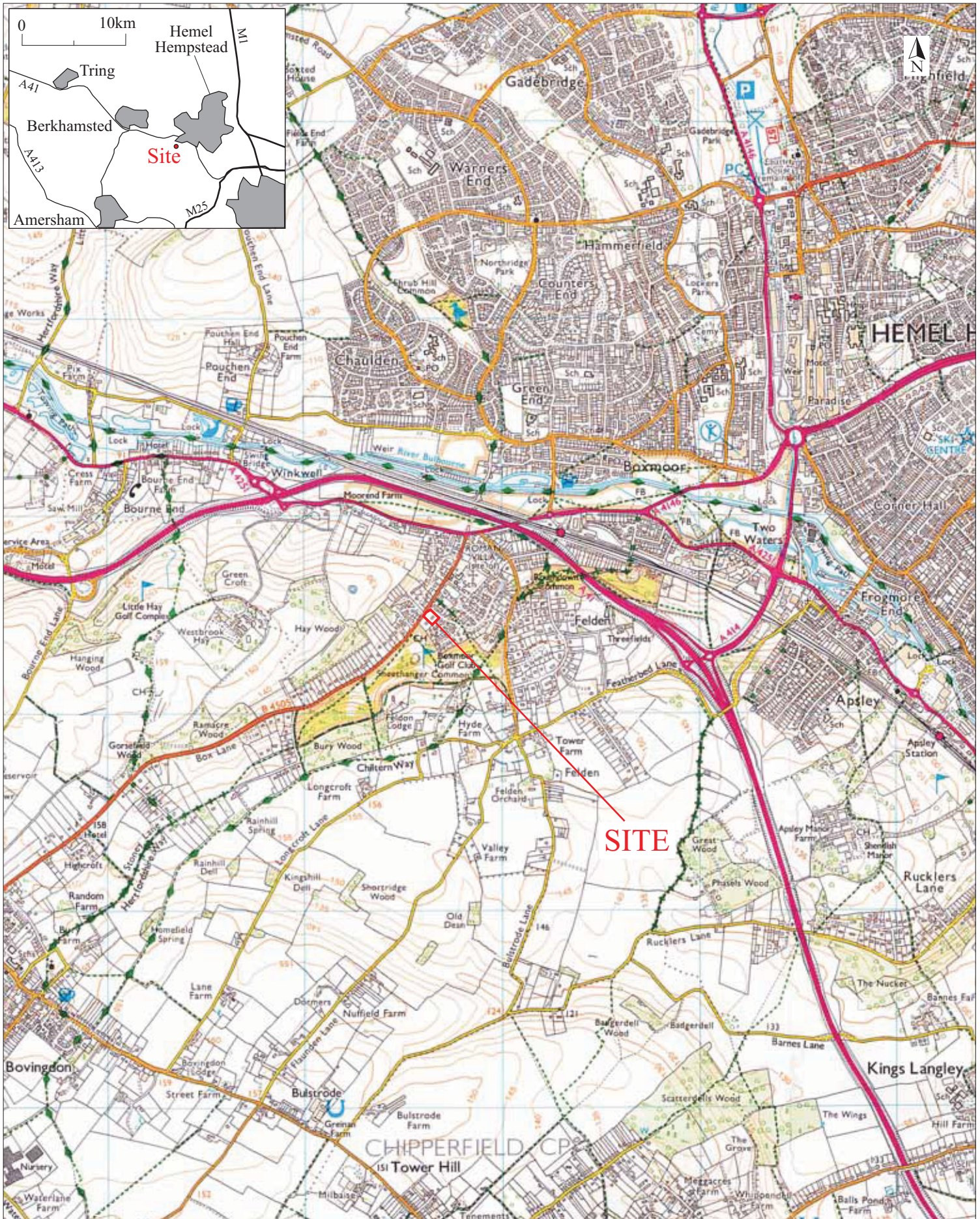


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Trench 5 looking north-east



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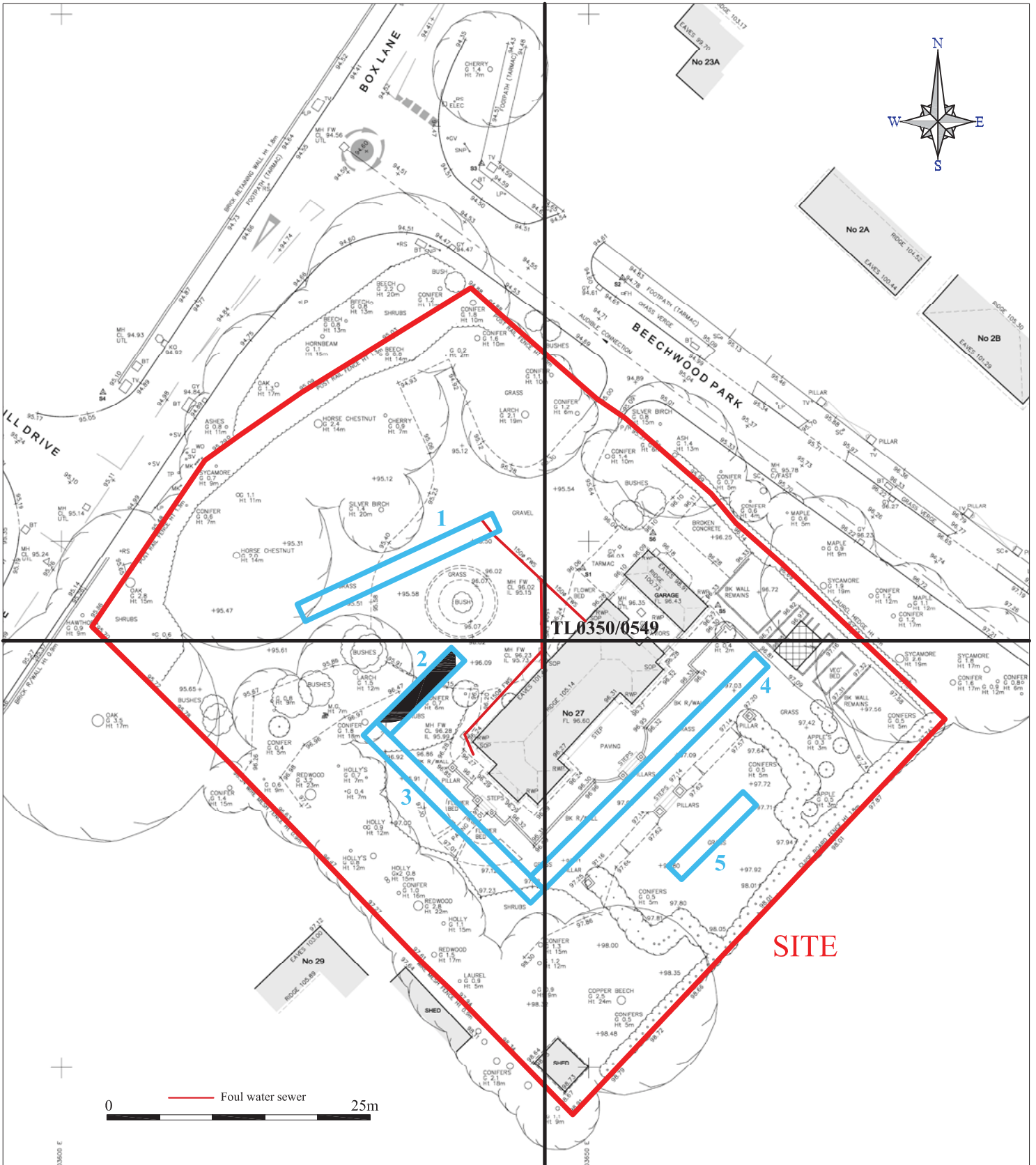




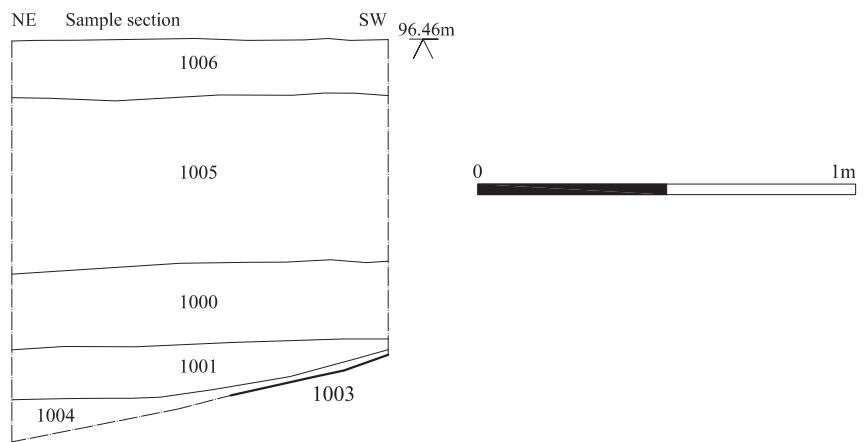
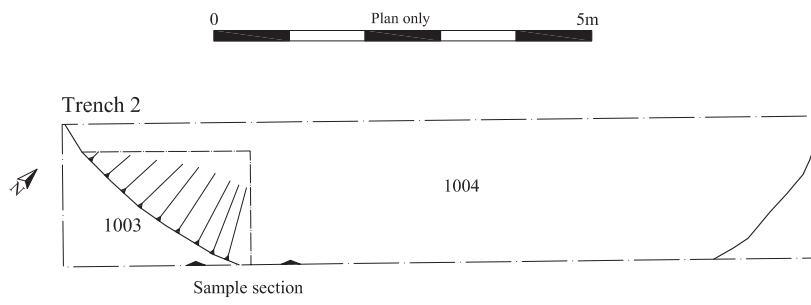
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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

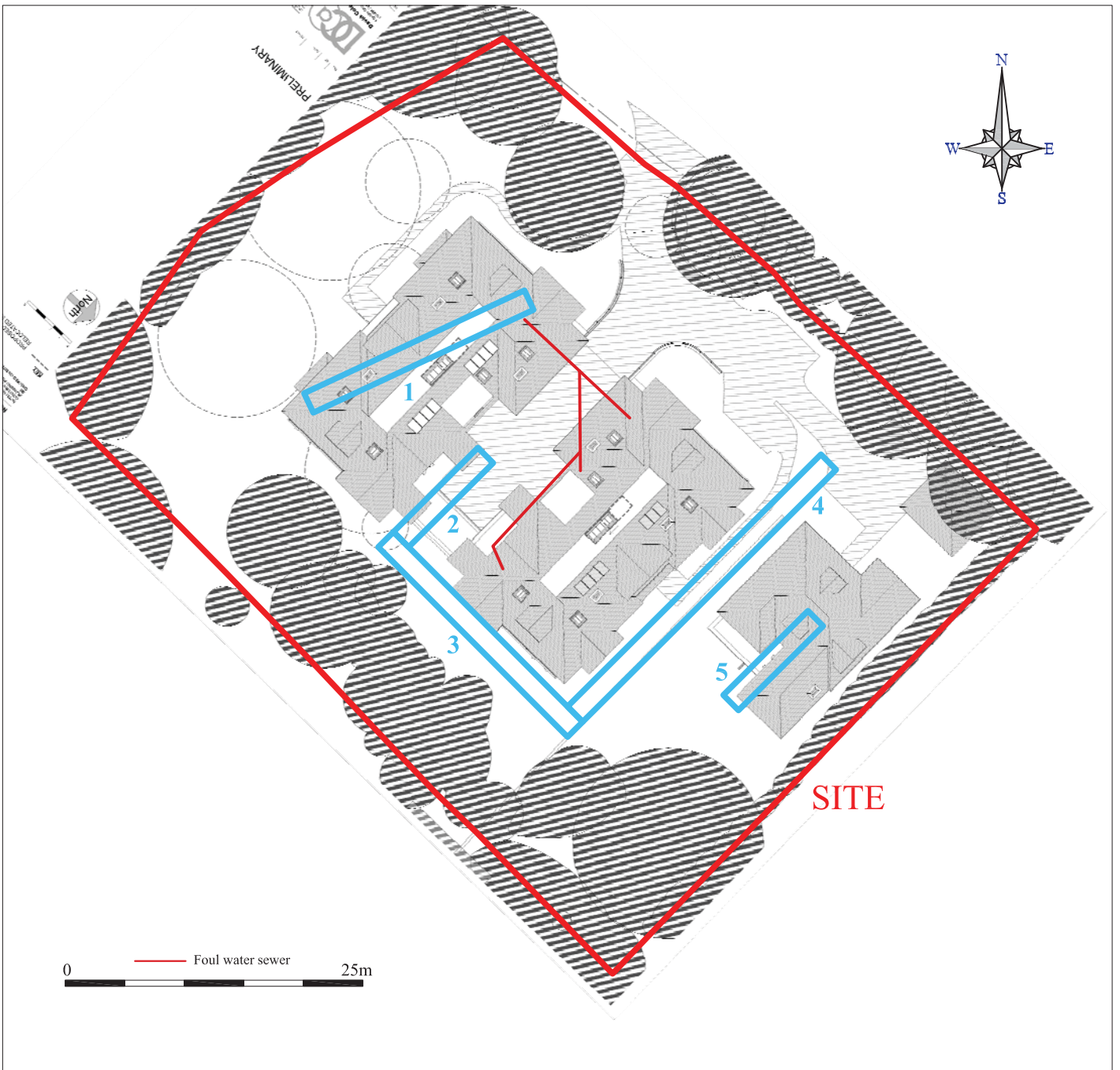


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**Fig. 3 Trench plan and section**

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4





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**Fig. 4 Proposed development plan**  
Scale 1:250 at A3