
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORMER A5 FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
LONDON ROAD, FLAMSTEAD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & report) Andrew Peachey BA AIFA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 0825 1513	Report No. 3425
District: Dacorum	Site Code: AS 1225
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3500
Signed:	Date: November 2009

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 METHOD OF WORK***
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD***
- 2 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE***
- 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET***

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording at the former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0825 1513). The evaluation and monitoring was commissioned by Bingley Developments Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of three new industrial units.</i>			
<i>The site is located in Friars Wash, c. 500m to the NE of the village of Flamstead, Hertfordshire. It lies at the base of the valley of river Ver, in an area with potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>The investigations revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was probably subject to extensive landscaping works in the 20th century.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>3rd and 29th September 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3500</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1225</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused warehouse and Nissen huts</i>		
Planned development	<i>Three new industrial units</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Dacorum</i>	<i>Flamstead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 7800m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 0825 1513</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 113 – 114m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Andrew Newton</i>		
Funded by	<i>Bingley Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3425</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2009</i>		

FORMER A5 FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, LONDON ROAD, FLAMSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording at the former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0825 1513). The evaluation and monitoring were commissioned by Bingley Developments Ltd, and were undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of three new industrial units

The site is located in Friars Wash, c. 500m to the NE of the village of Flamstead, Hertfordshire. It lies at the base of the valley of river Ver, in an area with potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains.

The investigations revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was probably subject to extensive landscaping works in the 20th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording at the former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0825 1513; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation and monitoring were commissioned by Bingley Developments Ltd, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of three industrial units with Class B1, B2 or B8 use (Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/02349/08). The programme of archaeological investigation comprised a field evaluation of the central part of the site, and archaeological monitoring and recording during removal of the floor slabs of the former warehouse building. The eastern part of the site is to remain an amenity open area. Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) will clarify if any further archaeological investigation is required in this part of the site following the evaluation of the central part of the site.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation and monitoring were undertaken in accordance with an advice letter from HCC HEU (dated 02/01/2009), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 13/05/2009) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations* (revised 2001), and *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Watching Briefs (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation of the central part of the site, seemingly the least disturbed by previous development, was followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the removal of concrete slabs of the existing warehouse.

1.4 The objectives of the project were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development likely to impact on archaeological deposits;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the production, analysis, conservation and deposition of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in Friars Wash, c. 500m to the NE of the village of Flamstead. Flamstead is located c. 8km NW of St. Albans (the Roman city of Verulamium) and c. 2.5km to the SW of Harpenden. The site lies in the valley of river Ver, which passes the site on an approximately NW/SE course, c.100m to the south.

2.2 The former A5 Furniture Warehouse is located at the eastern end of the linear settlement of the Friars Walsh, which extends along the modern A5. The interior of the warehouse comprises stepped concrete floors which have been terraced into the natural valley slope. The site is approximately triangular with the southern boundary bordered by the modern A5 (Watling Street) and the northern edge bordered by Old Watling Street. The eastern end of the site is bordered by another industrial/commercial building and the western side by grassland/trees leading to a residential property. The NW sector of the site is occupied by former warehouse and three Nissen huts are located to the SE. The remainder of the site is covered by rough grass and brambles.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at the base of the gently undulating valley of the Ver river, at height c. 113-114.50m AOD. The land slopes down towards A5 road (new Watling Street). The underlying geology is chalk and clay with flints overlain locally by river gravels and calcareous fine silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The valley of the River Ver would have been an ideal habitat for exploitation by sedentary prehistoric peoples and early settlers, as is highlighted by the collection of flint artefacts recorded during archaeological investigation c. 700m to the east (HER 9649). The archaeological evaluation recovered flint artefacts of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, and revealed the base of the valley was probably quite marshy during these periods. In contrast, cropmarks c. 350m to the NE have suggested the presence of a ploughed-out round barrow on the higher ground overlooking the valley floor.

Late Iron Age to Roman

4.2 The dominant feature of the late Iron Age Roman landscape would have been the route of Watling Street (HER 4606), which in this area runs from Verulamium (St. Albans) on a NW course into the Midlands. The original course of the road borders the northern edge of the site. The character of Roman settlement in the vicinity of Friars Wash is relatively poorly defined with Roman bricks re-used in the medieval tower of St. Leonard's Church c. 650m to the SW (HER 1372), but no other Roman archaeology apparent in the close vicinity. Archaeological excavations some 1.5km to the E have confirmed that cropmarks represent the remains of a Roman temple complex in the hinterland of Verulamium (Wessex Archaeology 2009), highlighting the importance of potential road side settlement close to this stretch of Watling Street.

Medieval

4.3 Medieval occupation in the vicinity was focussed on the village of Flamstead to the SE (HER 2637), containing the distinctive and artistically important St. Leonard's Church with early 13th century origins (HER 864). The manor of Flamstead was in existence by c. AD1000 when it was first recorded as purchased, and was also recorded in the Domesday Survey (Page 1912, 194). In the Middle Ages the village was important enough to have a market and fair, but despite this the only medieval occupation evidence recorded in the vicinity comprises four hearths associated with medieval pottery c. 500m to the east (HER 9650).

Post-Medieval

4.4 Flamstead attained some importance and prosperity in the post-medieval period and retains some of this character, containing at least 65 listed building from the period, including the almshouses in the High Street. Watling Street remained an important coaching route, and the Chequers coaching inn, now a private house, is located c. 300m to the E (HER 15612). The land on either side of Watling Street appears to have been given over to farming with Hill and Coles Farm to the N (HER 15611) and Delmerand Farm to the S (HER15613). In the 19th century a windmill and wellhead gear were added some 300m to the NW (HER 5986 and 7027), and in the 20th century the course of Watling Street was altered to by-pass Friars Wash, creating the modern A5.

5 METHOD OF WORK

5.1 Trial trenching

5.1.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by HCC HEU. The trenches measured 25 x 1.80m to allow for a greater than 5% sample of central part of the site. The trenches overlay the footprint of the proposed new buildings and access. Trench 1 was shortened to 25m due to limited space for machinery near the northern edge of the site. The fieldwork commenced 03/09/2009.

5.2 Monitoring and recording

5.2.1 The monitoring encompassed the removal of the floor slabs following demolition of the warehouse buildings in the western part of the site. It commenced on 29/09/2009.

5.2.2 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

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 5)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 6)</i> <i>N end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 114.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey to black soft sandy silt.
0.10 – 0.57m	L1001	CBM and concrete rubble.
0.57m+	L1002	Natural mid yellow, compact silty clay.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7)</i> <i>S end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 113.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.13 – 0.35m	L1001	Rubble. As above.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description of results. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

6.1.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 8)

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 9)</i> <i>E end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 113.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.12 – 0.34m	L1001	Rubble. As above.
0.34 – 0.44m	L1003	Mid yellow, friable silty clay with gravel and CBM.
0.44 – 0.57m	L1004	Dark greyish, compact black sandy silt.
0.57 – 0.65m	L1005	Yellowish brown, compact silty clay with CBM.
0.65m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 10)</i> <i>W end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 113.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.07 – 0.21m	L1001	Rubble. As above.
0.21m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description of results. Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds. A modern service traversed the trench.

6.2 Monitoring and recording

6.2.1 The concrete floor of the former warehouse building comprised large slabs, M2000 and M2004. Removal of Slabs M2000 and M2004 revealed numerous deposits (DP11). The principal layer was L2001, an orange brown, loose, silty sand with gravel and CBM (0.13m thick). L2001 was present in the northern and southern sectors of the monitored area. In central part of the former warehouse building L2003 was present. It comprised a mid greyish brown, loose, sandy gravel. Another deposits revealed below the concrete was L2007, a mid greyish brown, loose, gravely sand which was revealed in southern part of the former warehouse footprint. Beneath Slab M2004, in north-eastern corner of the warehouse, L2005 was revealed. The latter was a layer of dark grey / black rubble and gravel. All the deposits were levelling layers for the concrete floor of the warehouse. The natural clay L2006 (=L1002) was present at c. 0.30 – 0.50m below existing.

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 uppermost deposit was Topsoil L1000 (c.0.10m thick). It was probably laid after the present buildings were constructed. Below the topsoil was L1001, CBM rubble, present throughout the site. It varied in thickness (0.14 – 0.50m), with more accumulation closer to northern edge of the site (north end of Trench 1). The area within the warehouse building was covered by a concrete floor comprising large slabs M2000 and M2004

8.2 Other deposits were encountered within Trench 2, at the eastern end (L1003, L1004, & L1005), and they may represent levelling layers. L1004, a layer of dark greyish, compact, black sandy silt may have been a former yard surface. Also below concrete slabs M2000 and M2004 numerous levelling deposits were present.

8.3 The natural geology was represented by silty clay, L1002 (=L2006), present 0.25 – 0.65m below existing.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Romano-British. The latter associated with the adjacent course

of Watling Street through the Ver valley. Such remains have been recorded locally in the vicinity of the site.

9.2 Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological investigation did not reveal any features or finds during either the evaluation or the monitoring. The deposits recorded within the trial trenches derive from modern land use. The regular slope of the land between Old and New Watling Streets suggests extensive landscaping works during the construction of the A5 road, new Watling Street, and/or land levelling for the construction of the former furniture warehouse.

9.3 The site has very limited potential for archaeological remains. The landscaping groundworks probably removed part, if not the majority, of any previous land surfaces above the natural deposits; the topsoil (L1000) sealed deposits of brick rubble (L1001) directly above the natural drift deposits (L1002), and no subsoil remained. No residual finds of prehistoric or Roman date were encountered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Bingley Developments Ltd for their co-operation and funding the evaluation, and in particular Mr Melvin Marks for his assistance.

AS also would like to thank staff at the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record, and the staff at the Hertford Record Office, for their assistance

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kate Batt of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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APPENDIX 1

SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 1 km radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
9048	TL 0860 1545 (point)	Cropmarks Of A Ring Ditch, Flamstead. Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx 25m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow.
9649	TL 0901 1473 (point)	Mesolithic Flint Assemblage From Friars Wash, Flamstead. Numerous struck flints, of a blade technology indicating a Mesolithic date, and a great many more apparently of Neolithic and Bronze Age date including hammer stones, cores, and small debitage flakes; also quantities of calcined flint potboilers. These were from three trenches on the west side of the M1 where it crosses Watling Street at Friars Wash; some of the flints were in a humic layer similar to degraded peat, indicating deposition over time in a marshy environment at the bottom of the valley. The unabraded condition of the finds also indicate that they had not travelled any distance.
Late Iron Age to Roman		
1372	TL 0790 1455 (point)	Roman Bricks, St Leonard's Church, Flamstead. Romano-British bricks incorporated in the tower of St Leonard's Church [864].
4606	TL 08156 15217 (point)	Line Of Roman Road, Watling Street, Near Flamstead. The stretch of Watling Street (see [9525]) through Flamstead parish; part of Viatores' road 1E. This road has never gone out of use, although this length has been by-passed in part. No sign of it was found at the crossing of the river Ver at Friars' Wash, during evaluation in 1993.
Medieval		
864	TL 0790 1456 (point)	St Leonard's Church, Flamstead. The west tower is Norman and contains Roman bricks. Tower of flint and random stone, body of church flint. Nave also Norman, originally aisleless. The six-bay arcaded aisles were added in the early 13th century, the much restored chancel and NE vestry in the 14th century, and the nave roof is 15th century. Other 15th and 18th century additions. The chancel was repaired c1860. Church was restored after 1898 by Cobb. The church contains the 'second most important wall paintings in the county' after St Albans Abbey (13th and 15th century). Evaluation trenches of the external face of the south wall of the tower uncovered brick foundations interpreted as 18th century repairs. Below this was a

		flint and mortar foundation extending southwards which is thought likely to be the foundation of an earlier buttress rather than an additional wall or structure.
2637	TL 0785 1458 (point)	Village Of Flamstead. Village, NGR centred TL 0785 1458.
9650	TL 0892 1484 (point)	Medieval Occupation, Friars Wash, Flamstead. Four 'burnt areas or hearths' associated with 13C-14C Herts Grey Ware potsherds, west of the M1 where it crosses Watling Street; the hearths were almost destroyed by machining and survived only as reddish smears in the natural. In an adjacent trench south of Watling Street, in silts, were 50 unabraded sherds of 11C gritty ware, apparently deposited by flooding but not damaged by ploughing. Ver Mus APs taken in 1976 indicate an enclosure [6016] to the west, on the south side of the river (though the 1838 Tithe map suggests that these cropmarks may be post-medieval field boundaries).
Post-Medieval		
5986	TL 081 155 (point)	Site Of Windmill, Highfield Farm, N Of Watling Street, Flamstead. Site of a windmill, which first appears on Bryant's map of 1822, and was blown down in 1838. The site is now a farmyard and no remains are visible.
7027	TL 0814 1550 (point)	Wellhead Gear, Highfields Farm, Flamstead. Cast iron wellhead gear, made by G P Martin & Co, Harpenden. One of the A frames is broken, otherwise it is in good condition. The well is over 100ft deep.
12991	TL 080 153 (point)	Milestone, Old Watling Street, Flamstead. On the line of Old Watling Street (now bypassed), and reading London 27//St Albans 6 1/2//Markyate 1 1/2 miles. A rectangular stone waymarker with pyramidal top.
13745	TL 07802 14623 (point)	Flintstone Cottage, Chapel Road, Flamstead. A timber-framed house built in the later 17C and cased in brick and flint in the 19C; renovated and given lower west and north-east extensions in the 20C. Two storeys, three bays, with a rebuilt chimney in the east end of the centre bay, and steep red tile roofs. The upper floor is roughcast, the west gable end is faced in plum brick, the south front in uncoursed knapped flint with red brick bands, vertical and horizontal. Monitoring of groundworks towards the road uncovered what may have been a quarry pit for the flint used for the house and its garden wall. Post-medieval pottery and tile fragments in the backfill suggest that it was dug before the late 17th-18th century, and was backfilled no earlier than 1903.
15611	TL 08920 15540 (point)	Hill And Coles Farm, London Road, Flamstead. The farmhouse dates to the early 17th century or earlier, a timber-framed house partly disguised with brick casing, and given a false front with parapet and a timber verandah in the early 19th century. It was altered in the early 20th century, and is now a large low two-storey house in an L plan, with lower rear service wing at the NW end. There is a very large chimney stack on the rear wall at the junction with the service wing. The

		<p>easternmost bay has a front outshut with catslide roof; a rear outshut to the main range has a stair tower at the angle. The roofs are of old red tile. Added internal fittings include a re-used Jacobean oak overmantle. Named just Hill Farm on the 1879 OS, it was then a compact farmstead with the house at the SW corner and ranges of barns and other farm buildings to north and east. Part of the north range may survive, but the east range of barns has gone and 20th century farm buildings have spread north and east; the M1 now skirts the farmstead on the east side.</p>
15612	TL 08603 14978 (point)	<p>The Chequers, London Road, Flamstead. A private house since the 1950s, this was the Chequers inn on a main coaching route, the Holyhead road, and stands in the angle by the bridge where the road crosses a bend in the river Ver. The house was built in the 17th century, timber-framed with brick infill (now painted over) and dark weatherboarding on the rear. The brick east bay was added in the 18th century, the brickwork, rear wing and outshuts in the 19th century. Originally a two-storey, three-bay house with internal chimney and a second chimney in the east gable; this was enclosed by the 18th century extension. The inside suggests a complication, as the upper floor in the two western bays is higher, perhaps a separate build. Sliding casements survive, and a central battened door in a heavy frame with fluted pilasters, shaped brackets and flat hood. In the later 19th century the river formed a large pool behind the house, much larger than the surviving remnant; this is common land [12519], suggesting that the house stood on waste alongside the highway. The pool would have been suitable for watering animals.</p>
15613	TL 0837 1436 (point)	<p>Delmerend Farm, Delmerend Lane, Flamstead. A late 16th century farmhouse, altered, and now a private house. It is a long two-storey house with attics and cellar, timber-framed on a red brick sill. The original plan appears to have been three rooms, with a smoke-bay at the west end of the middle room, a cross-passage at the east end. In the early 17th century an internal chimney was added to the middle room, unusually in dressed Totternhoe stone, with an original fireplace surviving on the first floor and two round-headed niches in the cellar. The upper floor may have been inserted at this time; also in the 17th century the attics were created and a massive projecting chimney with a stair beside it was built at the east end. As a result this evidently became the parlour end. In the late 18th century the house was partly refaced in red brick with random blue bricks. In the 19th century it was converted into two houses, and was restored c1930 with low extensions to the west and south-east, weatherboarded over red brick. The farmyard, south of the house, retains its layout although many of the buildings appear to have been altered.</p>

Undated		
6016	TL 086 145 (point)	Cropmarks Of Linear Ditches, East Of Flamstead. Cropmarks initially interpreted as linear features and a possible rectangular enclosure with internal maculae. Further research suggests they are probably field boundaries, of post-medieval or earlier date, that are mapped on the 1838 Tithe but ploughed out by the 1898 OS, and that the possible enclosure can be equated with a meadow (the only such in the vicinity) named 'Dell Moor Close' in the Award. The maculae within the enclosure or former 'close' perhaps derive from wetter conditions in the area.
12519	TL 0856 1496 (point)	Friar's Wash (Common), Flamstead. Registered common land. NGR = approximate centre.
12520	TL 0834 1460 (point)	Waste At Sunny Ridge, Flamstead. Registered common land, in two parts. NGR = approximate centre.
12538	TL 0785 1449 (point)	The Old Pound, By St Leonard's Church, Flamstead. Registered common land, evidently the site of the village pound. NGR = approximate centre.

APPENDIX 2

CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

\RECORDS	NUMBER
Brief	1
Specification	1
Registers	4
Context Sheets	1000-1005 2000-2006
Site Drawings A1	None
Site Drawings A3	None
Site Drawings A4	2
Site Photographs B/W	6
Site Photographs Colour Slide	6
Site Photographs Digital	1-16

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Dacorum
Village/Town:	Parish: Flamstead
Planning application reference:	Dacorum Planning Ref. 4/02349/08
Client name/address/tel:	Bingley Developments Ltd
Nature of application:	Three new industrial unit
Present land use:	Disused warehouse and Nissen huts
Size of application area:	c.7800 sq m
NGR (8 figures):	TL 0825 1513
Site Code:	AS 1225
Site director/Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological evaluation and monitoring and recording
Date of work:	3 rd and 29 th September 2009
Curating museum:	Dacorum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: -
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	None
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording at the former A5 Furniture Warehouse, London Road, Flamstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0825 1513). The evaluation and monitoring was commissioned by Bingley Developments Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of three new industrial units.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in Friars Wash, c. 500m to the NE of the village of Flamstead, Hertfordshire. It lies at the base of the valley of river Ver, in an area with potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation and monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. The site was probably subject to extensive landscaping works in the 20th century.</i></p>
Author of summary: Pozorski, Z.	Date of Summary: Nov 2009

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. A5 Watling Street, Flamstead, Hertfordshire. The site to the left. View SE.



DP 2. Old Watling Street to the N of the site. View SE.



DP 3. Central part of the site with trial trenches. View SW.



DP 4. Former warehouse in NW part of the site, subject to demolition. View NW.



DP 5. Trench 1. View NE.



DP 6. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View NW.



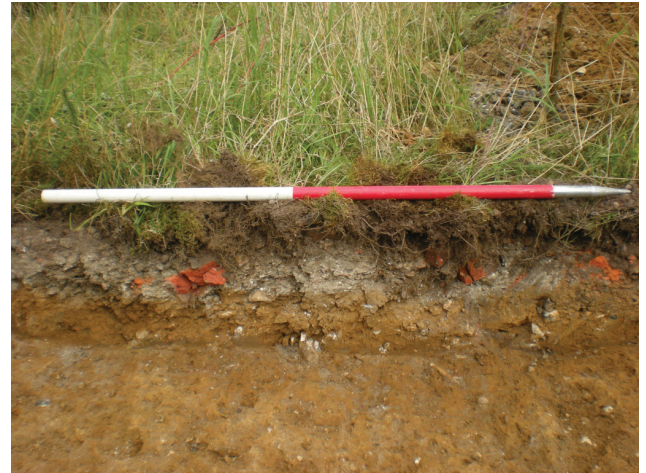
DP 7. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View NW.



DP 8. Trench 2. View NW.



DP 9. Trench 2, E end. Sample section. View NE.



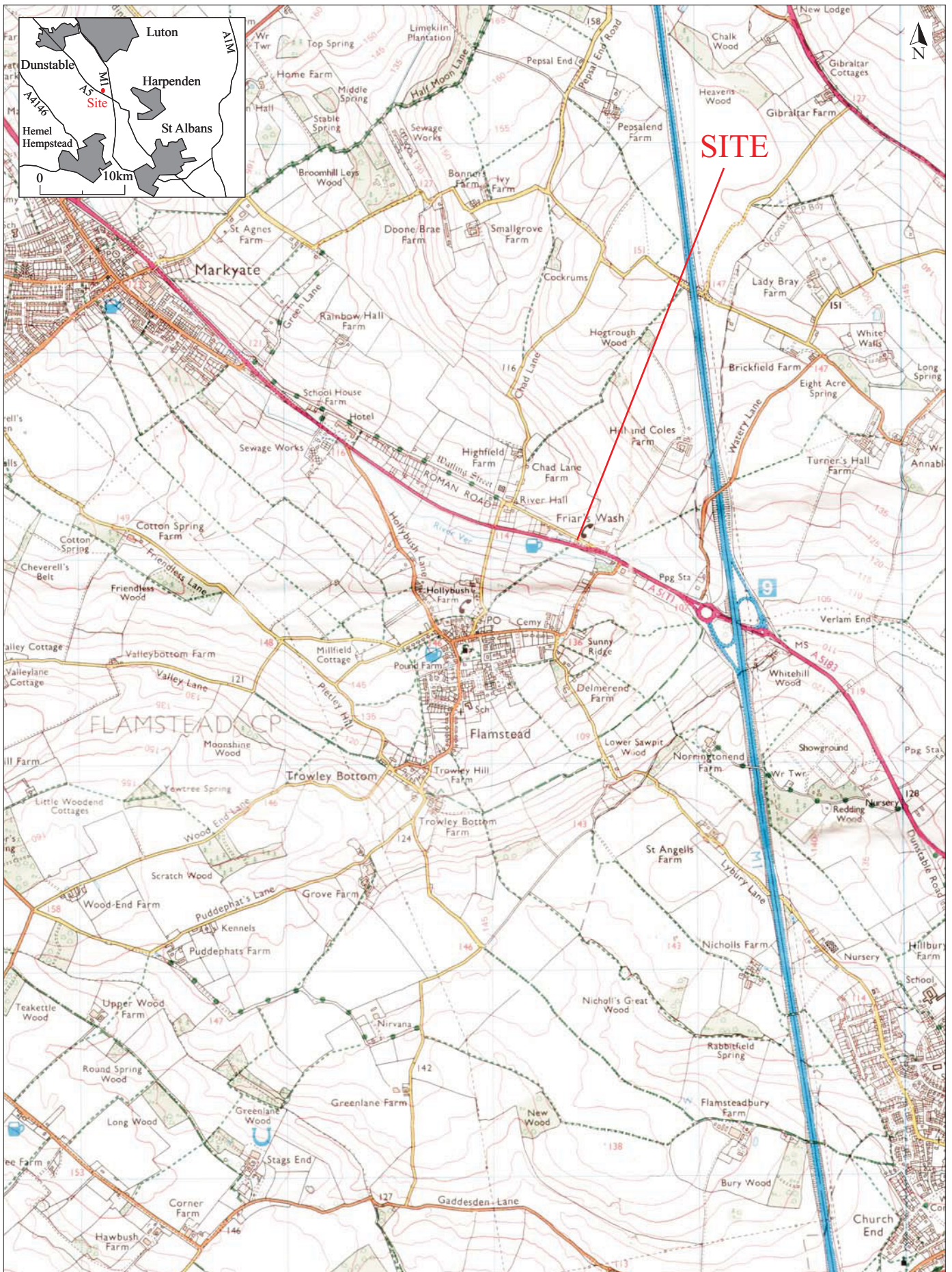
DP 10. Trench 2, W end. Sample section. View NE.



DP 11. Removal of concrete floor of the warehouse after its demolition. View SE.

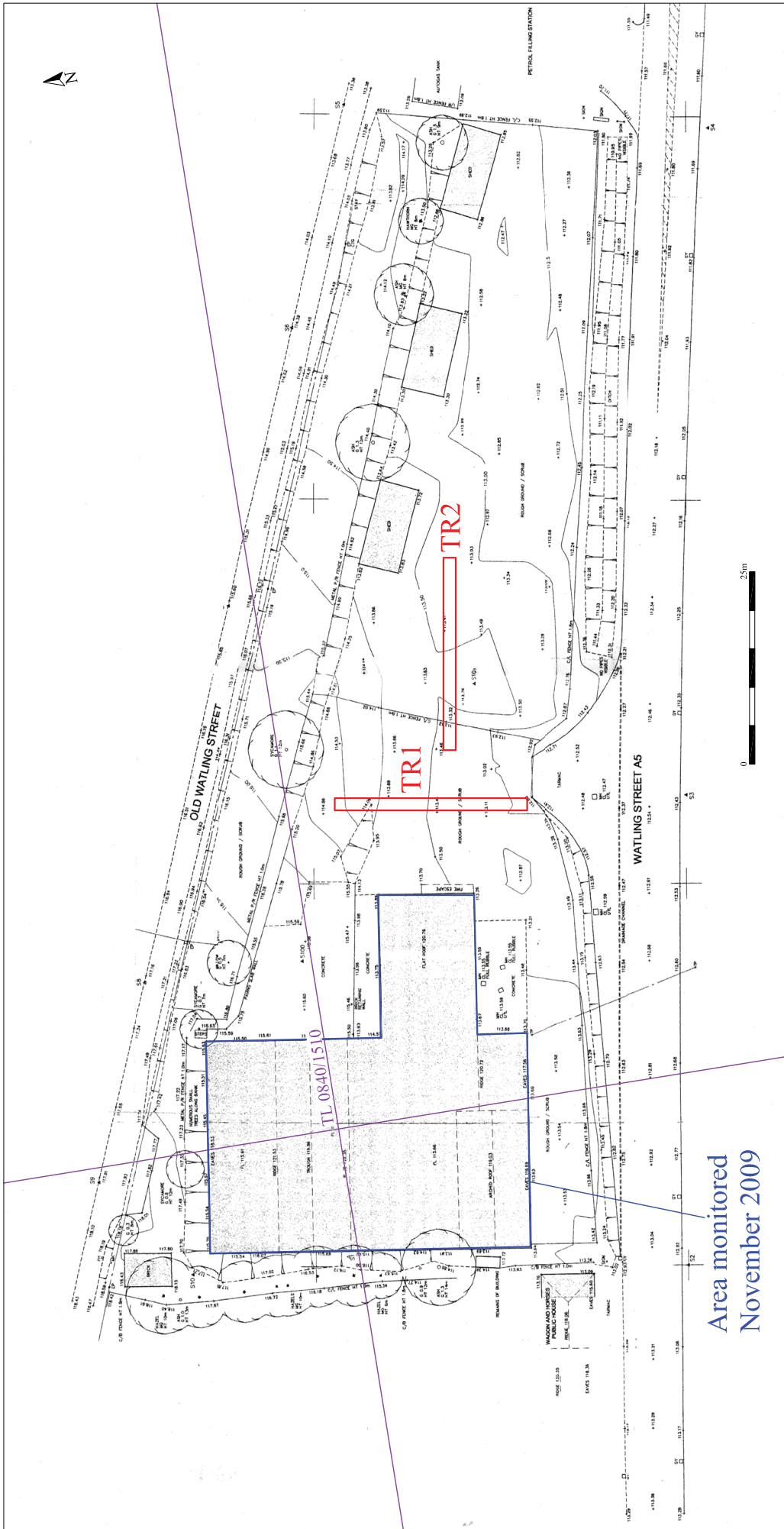


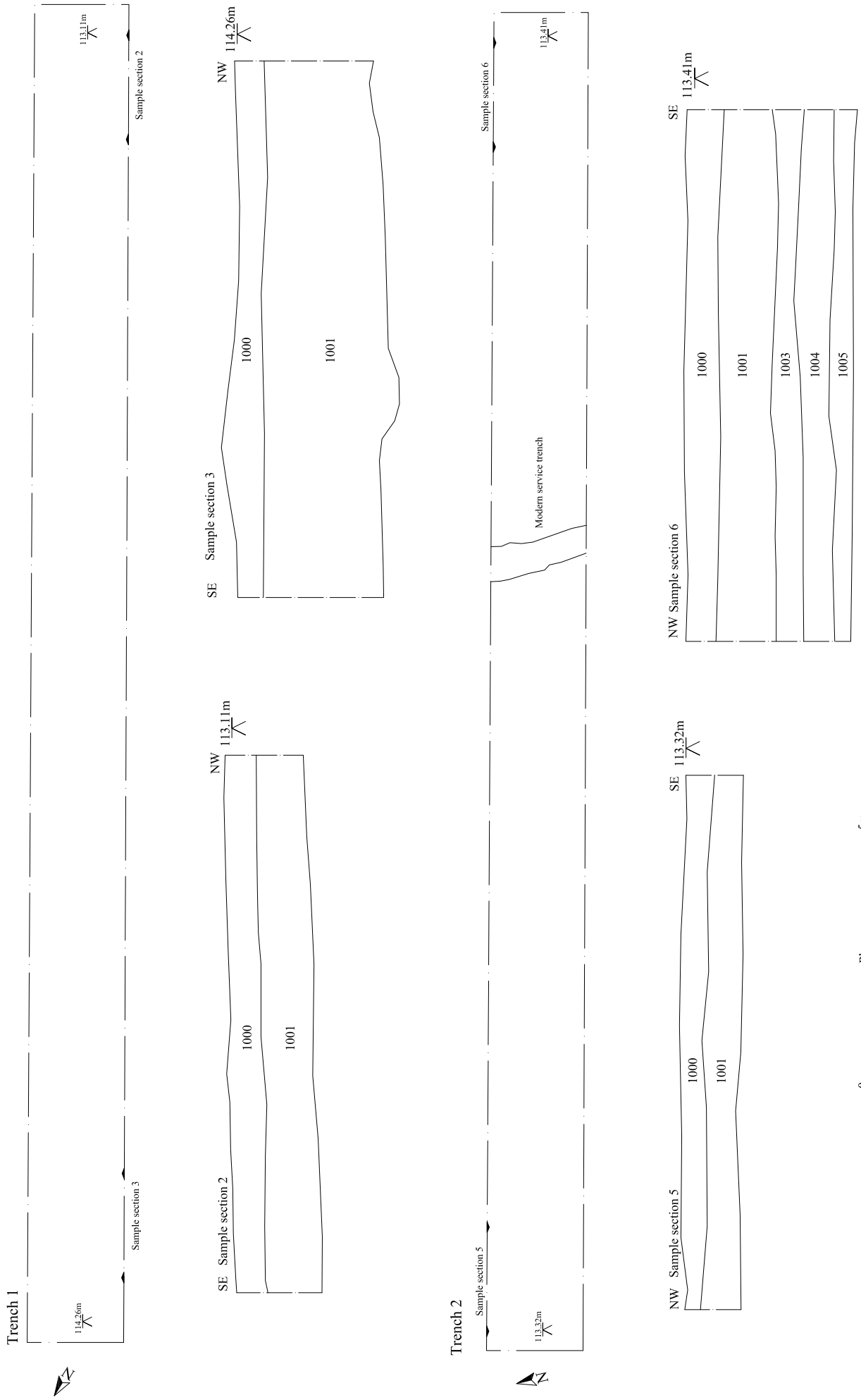
DP 12. The S part of the warehouse after removal of concrete floor. View ESE.



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

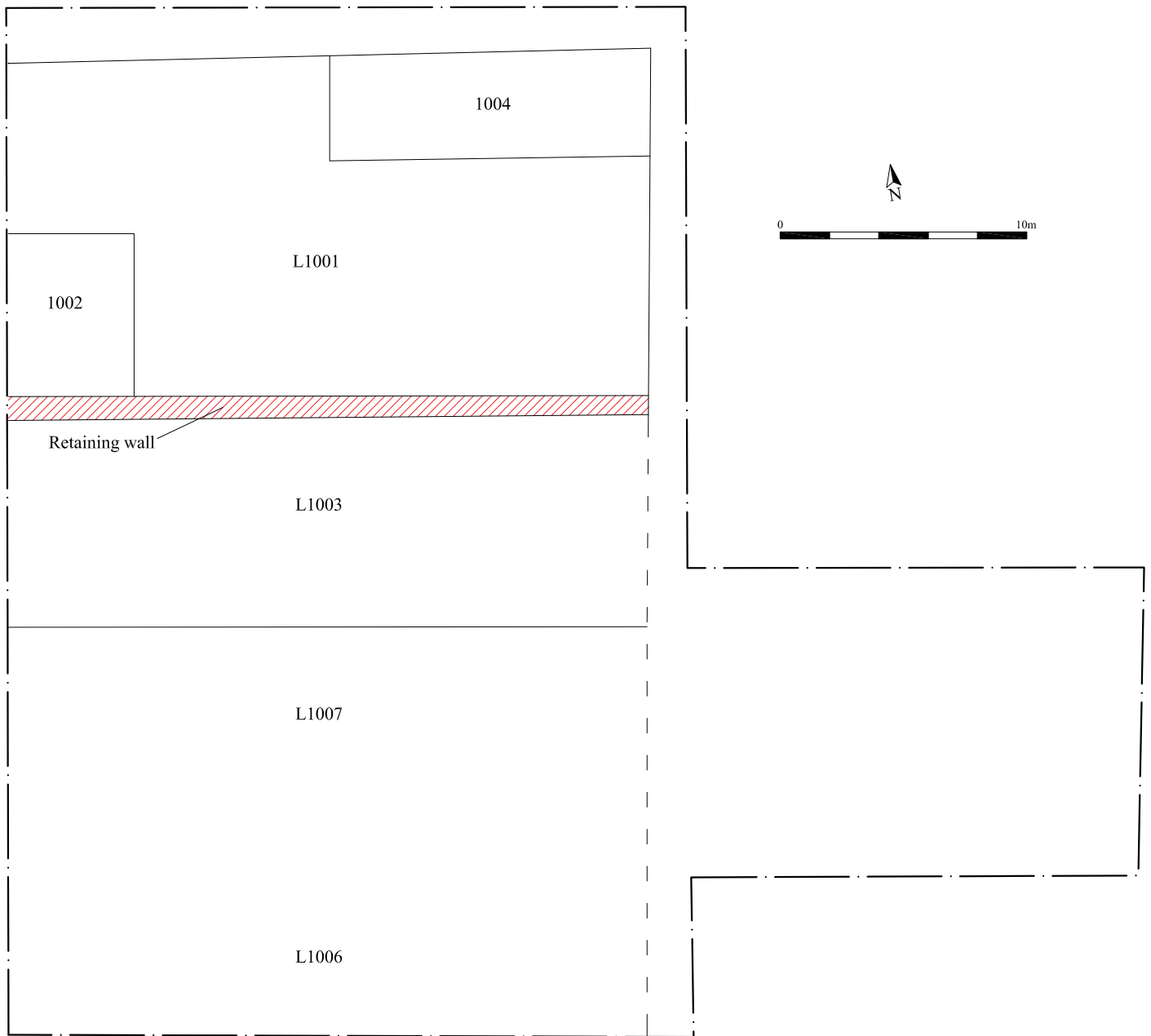




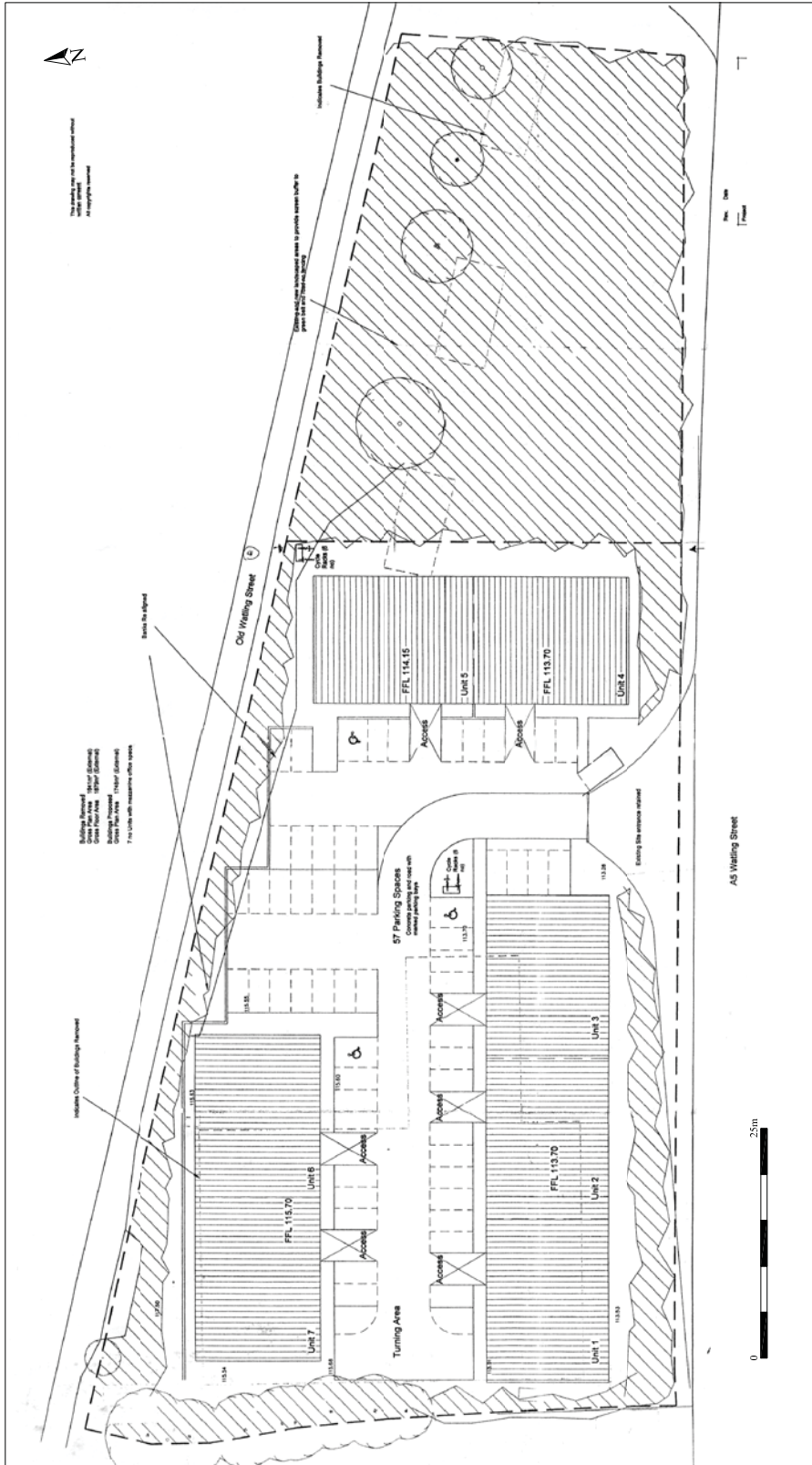
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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 4 Area monitored November 2009
Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 5 Proposed site plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4