



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



365 LONDON ROAD HEMEL HEMPSTEAD HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

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APPENDIX A: Photographic Register and Contact Sheets

DRAWINGS

G8911.001 – Site Location

D8911.001 – Ground and First Floor Plans showing Photograph Locations



OASIS Report Form

The Environment Partnership (TEP)

Job Number:	8911
Project Name:	365 London Road, Hemel Hempstead
OASIS Number:	Theenvir1-425716

PROJECT DETAILS:		
Short description	<p>The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP) undertook a programme of historic building at No.365 London Road, Hemel Hempstead ahead of a scheduled demolition of the building. The building was constructed in the very early 20th century adjacent to the former Boxmoor Gasworks and served as offices and manager's residence and later as a showroom at which time an extension and some alterations were carried out.</p> <p>The building was constructed in the Old English or Tudor Revival style and included an asymmetric plan form with several half-timbered gables, prominent chimneys, and exposed brickwork at ground floor and rendered upper floors. The building had recently served as offices and the interior had been refurbished to accommodate lowered ceilings and modern lighting, inserted electrics for office computing equipment, and fire doors throughout, resulting in the loss of much of the historic fixtures and fittings including fireplaces.</p>	
Project type	Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	None	
Current land use	Derelict	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Modern House / Office	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION:		
County	Hertfordshire	
Site address	365 London Road, Hemel Hempstead, HP3 9AL	
Easting Northing	TL 05114 05824	
Area (sq ./ha)	-	
Height aOD	83m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS:		
Organisation	The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP)	
Project brief originator	-	
Project design originator	The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP)	
Director/Supervisor	Amir Bassir	
Project manager	Jason Clarke	
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Executive Summary

1. The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP) undertook a programme of historic building at No.365 London Road, Hemel Hempstead ahead of a scheduled demolition of the building. The building was constructed in the very early 20th century adjacent to the former Boxmoor Gasworks and served as offices and manager's residence and later as a showroom at which time an extension and some alterations were carried out.
2. The building was constructed in the Old English or Tudor Revival style and included an asymmetric plan form with several half-timbered gables, prominent chimneys, and exposed brickwork at ground floor and rendered upper floors. The building had recently served as offices and the interior had been refurbished to accommodate lowered ceilings and modern lighting, inserted electrics for office computing equipment, and fire doors throughout, resulting in the loss of much of the historic fixtures and fittings including fireplaces.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Historic Environment team at The Environment Partnership (TEP) was commissioned by St William Homes LLP to undertake historic building recording at 365 London Road, Hemel Hempstead, HP3 9AL (TL 05114 05824). The work is in response to a recommendation for historic building recording included in the approved planning application 4/02703/DEM.
- 1.2 Consent has been granted for the demolition of the building which is on the site of the former Hemel Hempstead gasworks and which from historic map evidence was constructed in the early 20th century. Due to the building's positive contribution to the area and its heritage significance it has been recommended that a record be made of the building prior to demolition.
- 1.3 This report follows a Written Scheme of Investigation (TEP 2021) which set out a methodology for archaeological recording in-line with Historic England Level 2 guidelines (HE 2016). This document has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019), Standards and Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2020), and Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

2.0 Location and Topography

- 2.1 The building, 365 London road, is located on the periphery of the former 'Boxmoor' gasworks site at the south-west of Hemel Hempstead, HP3 9AL, centred at TL 05114 05824. This area of development has historically been and remains slightly isolated from the main town centre and comprises primarily 19th and 20th century light industrial and residential development.
- 2.2 The building is located on the street front at the former site entrance to the gasworks and the entrance to the present Cadent PRS station. The former mid to late 19th century gasworks has been cleared of gasholders and other buildings and infrastructure.
- 2.3 To the north of London Road is the historic Boxmoor Common which remains as publically accessible green space through which pass the River Bulbourne and the Grand Union Canal. A short distance to the south are the rail lines of the London & North Western Railway. Hemel Hempstead station is located a short distance to the west of the site.
- 2.4 The underlying geology has been mapped as comprising the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, overlain by alluvial deposits associated with the River Bulbourne as well as Quaternary clay and gravel.

3.0 Objectives and Methodology

- 3.1 The primary aim of the historic building project was to produce an accurate record of 365 London Road prior to its demolition, and in accordance with Level 2 guidelines as described in the Historic England document Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (HE 2016).
- 3.2 The objective of Level 2 building recording is to provide a descriptive record of an extant structure and will include an external and internal photographic record and drawn record, as well as written notes.
- 3.3 Building recording was carried out on Thursday 1st July 2021 and included the following elements:
- An overall photographic survey of the exterior and interior of the building including general views of building in its setting, views of the principal elevations, room by room recording, details of fixtures or fittings, details of features of historic or architectural interest;
 - Photography was carried out using a tripod mounted Nikon D3500 camera. Due to poor lighting within the building a speed flash was utilised along with two LED lamps;
 - A register of photographs was maintained and is provided as an appendix to this report;
 - Photographic scales were included in all views where possible;
 - Written notes were made during the course of works to record features of interest;
 - No architects drawings were available for this survey and measured plans of the building at ground and first floor were produced using laser disto and tape measures.
- 3.4 The building was derelict at the time of survey and had been subject to extensive vandalism, as well as general degradation including damp, mould, and water damage throughout. The majority of the windows were broken and had been boarded up. There was extensive vegetation growth and the exterior. These restricted access around the building and presented health and safety restrictions to recording.

4.0 Historic Background

- 4.1 No.365 London Road was located in the Boxmoor area of Hemel Hempstead to the north of the former Boxmoor Gasworks and adjacent to Boxmoor Common which remains as public greenspace. The area comprising the Common had formerly belonged to the College of the Bonhommes at Ashridge until the Dissolution. The Boxmoor Trust was set up in 1594 to safeguard grazing rights for the inhabitants of Boxmoor and Bovingdon and was reconstituted under the Boxmoor Act in 1809. Some of the land was sold for the construction of the Grand Union Canal which passes through the Common to the north of London Road.
- 4.2 The Boxmoor Gasworks was opened in c1868 to supply the districts of Boxmoor, Two Waters and Crouchfield. At the time of its creation the gasworks was controlled by the Boxmoor, Two Waters and Crouchfield Gas and Coke Company Ltd. The district was also supplied by the Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor Gas and Coke Company and in 1878 the two companies agreed to apportion the district between them; in 1878 the two companies were amalgamated by an Act of Parliament to form the Hemel Hempstead District Gas Company (NA 2021). In 1931 the works was acquired by the Watford and St Albans Gas Company, and following nationalisation in 1948 became vested with the Eastern Gas Board (Russell, T, 2020).
- 4.3 The building is not shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873-78. London Road is shown in its present location and a number of buildings are shown in the area of the site, including a building on the site of the present building. The Historic Environment Record indicates that this may have been a malthouse (HER No. 7114) or had replaced a malthouse. The other buildings in the vicinity and along London Road appear to have been residential. The gasworks is shown as occupying a small rectangular compound adjacent to the railway lines. The map of 1898 demonstrates an expansion of the gas works site. Some minor rearrangement of the buildings and property boundaries along London road is also visible however the principal structures seen on the previous map remain in place.
- 4.4 Comparison of the 1898 and 1925 Ordnance Survey maps demonstrates a period of local redevelopment which took place at the time of the building's construction. The buildings in the area of London Road were cleared at this time and replaced with a series of semi-detached properties with outbuildings and gardens, all constructed in a similar Old English / Tudor Revival style. No.365 was enclosed from the main gasworks site by fences / hedges and may have been constructed as part of the gasworks to serve as offices and accommodation for the site manager. The area immediately to the west of the gas works is labelled on the map as allotments.
- 4.5 The 1947 Ordnance Survey map shows a significant expansion of the gasworks onto the adjacent allotments with several new buildings and gas plant, as well as new gasholders. No change is evident to no.365 which was now adjacent to a new trackway and site entrance. By the 1960s the gas works had ceased to produce gas, instead serving as a distribution site for natural gas and from this period the former manufacturing plant began to be cleared. An Ordnance Survey plan of 1966 shows that two small outbuildings at the rear of no.365 had been removed by this date.

4.6 The Dacorum Borough Council's 'street based property history' website includes details relating to approved byelaws and planning decisions for properties at London Road. While a number of these appear to relate to the surveyed building, it appears that the number '365' was also used as a general street number for the purposes of the gasworks.

- 363-5, Gas Works - House & Office, 30.07.03.
- 365, Gas Works - Show Rooms, 30.07.14
- 365, Gas Works - Additional WC's, 18.09.36
- 365, Gas Works - WC's, 08.04.38
- 365, Gas Works - Temporary Fitter's Shop, Public Convenience 11.10.51
- 365, Gas Holder, 15.01.52
- 365, Gas Works - Compressor House, 19.04.48
- 365, Boiler Houses, 12.09.64
- 365, Storage of Vehicles, 19.04.79
- 365, Change of use to Offices, 21.02.85
- 365, Change of use, social club to offices - youth training centre, 26.02.87

4.7 From this history it is evident that this (or another building using the street number 365) was on the site by 1903 serving as a house and office to the gasworks. It is interesting that the building is numbered as 363-5; this may relate to a formal partitioning of the building which was shown by this survey to have two entrances. The next entry, July 2014, records a change of use to Show Rooms which was likely accompanied by alterations to the building such as the construction of the single-storey block which includes a date of 1914 over the window. The extent of any further alterations associated with this change of use is not certain. In 1936 and 1938 there are records for works involving the creation of alteration of WC's; this may include the partitioning of the single storey block and the creation of a first floor WC. There follows a number of records between 1951 and 1979 which relate to the wider gasworks rather than the building. In 1985 there is a record for change of use to Offices and in 1987 for change of use from social club to offices and youth training centre; it is unclear if this last record related to the building or was a change of use that was approved and not carried out. The building remained in use as offices until very recently and the survey showed a number of alterations post-dating 1987 and relating to modern office use and building regulations.

5.0 Building Description

365 London Road

- 5.1 No.365 London Road comprised a one-and-half / two-storied residential / office building presenting its frontage towards London Road to the north. The building was constructed in a characteristic Old English / Tudor revival style incorporating a series of half-timbered-style gabled roofs over interconnected blocks, with prominent chimneys, and was rendered at first floor and with exposed brickwork at ground floor. In plan the building was comprised principally of two joined blocks forming the east and west sides of the building, each with a separate entrance, and included a single-storied block on its western side with bay windows to the north and south.

Exterior

The western single-storey block

- 5.2 A single storey block projected out from the western side of the building. It had a flat roof hidden behind parapets; the two bay windows had separate clay tile roofs that joined the parapet coping. The block was built of red bricks in Flemish bond and included a band of dark bricks at the base which were also continued across the main building. The north-facing parapet was faced with hanging tiles and the parapet was finished with half-round tiles. The bay window was comprised of five casements, each with six lights and included security bars on the inside face.
- 5.3 On the western wall was a high level / clerestory window set just above head height. The window was the same style as the bay, comprising multiple casements each with six lights. The window surround was simple and had a flat arch lintel of rubbed bricks (soft bricks cut to shape). At the centre of the lintel was a carved date of '1914'. The font style was naturalistic with an informal font characteristic of the Arts and Crafts aesthetic. There was a slightly projecting string course of two bricks width running below the window. At either side of the window were diamond shaped decorative blocks comprising crossed blue-black tiles with header bricks at the corners.
- 5.4 The south-facing bay window was set at a clerestory level just above head height and was of the same style, though shorter, as the northern one. It had a short sloping roof of clay tiles against the parapet which was faced with hanging tiles and finished with half-round tiles.

North Elevation

- 5.5 The north-facing elevation towards London Road was in two parts, staggered due to the plan form. The western part of the elevation included a single storey block with bay window and a gabled elevation with an entrance door and central window, with a smaller window set at mid-height to the gable. The first floor of the western block was contained within the gable space.

- 5.6 The entrance doorway was offset to the west to accommodate the central window and was raised off the ground with a stone step and had a flat arch of bricks. The adjacent window also had a flat arch lintel of rubbed bricks and was comprised of four casement windows each of six lights. The ground floor was of red brick in stretcher bond. The gable was covered with painted pebble render and included a central window of three casements, each two lights, with central being side hung and with monkey tail stay and leaf-shaped window latch. Above the window were Tudor-style exposed gable timbers including collar, central post and splays. The edges of the gable were covered with simple fascia boards.
- 5.7 The north elevation of the eastern section of the building, though less prominent from the street was larger, comprising a full first floor under the roof, and included more elaborate half-timbering to the gable. At ground floor the stretcher bond brickwork was exposed while the first floor and gable were rendered, with a lightly projecting brick string course between.
- 5.8 The offset entrance doorway included flanking windows within the same opening; the door was a fairly simple with a large pane in the upper half and the windows were each of six lights. Over the door and flanking windows was a single flat arch of rubbed brick. The adjacent window is off-set slightly from centre and includes a flat arch lintel of rubbed bricks. It is comprised of three casements, each of six lights, the outer two being side hung with simple latches and stays.
- 5.9 The first floor window included five casements of six lights each, with the central two being side hung. It was noted that the western casement was interrupted / separated by an internal partition wall which separated the first floor stair / landing; this did not appear to be a later insertion but was a practical compromise intended to accommodate a centrally placed window as well as an off-centre internal partition.
- 5.10 The edges of the gable were covered by simple fascia boards; the gable timbering included a collar with seven vertical posts, and two pairs of curved splays.

West Elevation

- 5.11 The west elevation was dominated by the single-storey extension and a west-facing gable. At ground floor the brickwork was exposed stretcher bond and the upper storey was rendered with exposed timbers in the upper gable. The lower portion of the southern roof pitch was at a shallower angle than the upper portion in order to accommodate the length of the building.
- 5.12 At ground level was a former doorway, blocked in brick, with the lintel exposed. Adjacent to this was a window comprised of four casements, each of six lights, and with a flat arch lintel of rubbed bricks. The north edge of the lintel was cut or interrupted by the neighbouring single storey block; it is likely that the single-storey block was a later extension and this truncation of the window lintel appears to provide some evidence for this. At first floor was a central window of side-hung and fixed casements, of the same style as elsewhere on the building. Within the upper part of the gable were exposed timbers including a collar and upright posts. Simple fascia boards were placed along the gable edge.

South Elevation

- 5.13 The south elevation included a large two-storey gabled elevation and the side of the west-facing range. A larger part of the elevation was completely obscured by vegetation overgrowth. At ground floor there was an off-centre doorway to the present kitchen, alongside a wide window and at first floor were two square windows at either end of the wall. Within the gable were exposed timbers. A brick chimney was positioned centrally to the ridge and against the wall; the chimney was aesthetically fairly plain and included four terracotta pots.

East Elevation

- 5.14 The east elevation, being less publically visible was the most plain. The brickwork of the ground floor was left exposed which the first floor was rendered. At the south end of the elevation at ground floor was a large window with flat arch lintel, a single first floor window was positioned directly above this. At the north were two smaller windows with simple square lintels; these may have been later insertions.
- 5.15 A chimney was positioned at the north end of the wall and was deliberately pushed forward from the wall face to rise through the rendered first floor and above the roof line, thus helping to break up the otherwise plain elevation. The chimney was shouldered above the eaves with tumbled bricks at the shoulders, and included simple brick embellishment at the top, with two terracotta pots.

Ground Floor

- 5.16 The ground floor plan was in the form of two joined blocks with an access corridor leading between the two entrances and joining the rooms. Access between the floors was via a single stair located roughly central to the eastern block. The west entrance opened into a dog-leg corridor. The present ceiling was a modern lowered ceiling which had partly fallen away to reveal the original ceiling with moulded architrave. The lowered ceiling was comprised of plastered board attached to pine rails with new cabling inserted through the gap. The walls throughout the ground floor were covered with simple wallpaper and there more modern office carpets throughout.
- 5.17 The single-storey western block comprised two rooms, G1 and G2. Room G1 was the larger room and appeared to function as an office or meeting room. The walls were partly clad with dark wainscot. The higher ceiling level was partly retained in one half of the room and included moulded architraves. Lighting was provided by the bay window, clerestory window and fluorescent strip lights. Room G2 served as men's WC and retained sinks, urinals and other bathroom fittings. Room G3 was also a men's WC, but was separate from G2.

- 5.18 Room G4 was a small office with modern lowered ceiling. The room was plain with a simple skirting scheme. Around the north window opening was a moulded wood surround. The south wall of the room met the projecting chimney piece but no fireplace was present; this wall may have been an insertion and a former fireplace blocked / removed. Room G5 had recently served as a server room and retained the server cabinets. The south wall of the room included a large internal window and adjacent was a modern fire door. Within the dogleg corridor the ceiling was a modern lowered ceiling with modern cable runs along the wall edge. At the east end of the corridor were a set of double fire doors.
- 5.19 A short branch of corridor led southwards into room G6 which also served recently as an office. The room was plain with skirting and moulded door surrounds and had a modern lowered ceiling with florescent strip lights. The north wall was a stud partition and may have been a modern insertion. In the north-east corner of the room was a chimney stack but no associated fireplace was present. Southwards from G6 were two defunct spaces, one with a blocked door to the west.
- 5.20 Room G7 served as a canteen / staff kitchen and retained modern kitchen cabinets sink and boiler. The room had a modern lowered ceiling and its use as a kitchen may have been a modern change of use.
- 5.21 The second entrance opened into a corridor / stair landing. The stair included a decorative newel post with acorn finial and the balustrade comprised flat panels with moulded edges under a simple hand rail. The underside of the stair was enclosed with a door for storage space.
- 5.22 Room G8 retained the original higher ceiling level with moulded architrave and a moulded rail over the windows. At the base of the walls were simple moulded skirting. The windows included modern blinds and various cable runs were installed along the walls to serve office equipment. The room was lit with modern strip lights. From the east wall projected the chimney breast; the former fireplace had been removed and the opening covered over.
- 5.23 Room G9 was of the same dimensions as G8 and also formerly had a fireplace which had been removed / blocked. The room retained the original higher ceiling with moulded architrave and decorative rail over the window. A cupboard was built into the corner adjacent to the fireplace.

First Floor

- 5.24 The first floor rooms were located principally within the taller eastern block, with a room also within the gable space of the adjoining west block.
- 5.25 The main circulation space was via the central stair and landing; the stair was enclosed with a simple handrail however the balusters had been removed. The walls throughout the level were covered with plain wallpaper and the floors were carpeted with modern office carpeting. The doors throughout were modern fire doors.

- 5.26 Room F1 occupied the north-east corner of the building and was accessed from the landing and also had access to the adjacent Room F2. The partition wall to the stair landing intersected the northern window which was positioned to be central to the elevation when viewed from the road. There were no historic fixtures or fittings present and the ceiling appeared to be a modern suspended ceiling with modern lights installed. On the east wall was the projecting chimney breast but no fireplace or fire opening were present.
- 5.27 Room F2 was of the same dimensions as F1 and occupied the south-east corner of the building with access from the stair landing and from F1. There were no historic fixtures or fittings present. The room was lit by casement windows to the east and south. The room had simple moulded skirting and a decorative band running below the ceiling level. The chimney breast on the south wall projected into the room but no fireplace or opening were present.
- 5.28 Room F3 was a small room which included a hatch in the west wall that opened into the roof space. The east wall was angled in to accommodate the roof pitch. No features of interest were recorded.
- 5.29 Room F4 comprised a WC, this was a narrow room with modern bathroom fittings and included small windows facing west and south. No features of interest were recorded.
- 5.30 Room F5 occupied the north-west corner of the building and provided the only means of access to Room F6. A chimney breast projected into the corner of the room but no fireplace or chimney opening were present. In the west wall was a casement window which was intersected by the WC partition wall so that the southern casement lit the WC. The WC partition is likely a later addition dating to the 1930s as indicated by available planning records.
- 5.31 In the north-west corner of the room was a step up into Room F6 which occupied the gable space of the western block. The room had latterly served as storage and included modern shelving along the walls. The side walls were stud partitions and it is uncertain whether this gable was originally intended as a room or was converted for such use at a later date. A small window was located in the north gable wall.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1 Although built as part of the Boxmoor Gasworks no.365 was primarily a residential building / office, this function being reflected in the design aesthetics, plan form, and what few original features remained within the building. The separate entrances into the east and west blocks suggest that there may have been some segregation of domestic and office space with the eastern part of the building being most obviously suited for domestic use. This segregation may be confirmed by the numbering of 363-5 used in an early planning record.
- 6.2 Planning records indicate that building was original constructed in or around 1903 as an office and house, and in 1914 was extended for use as a showroom. The period of the building's construction coincided with a local phase of redevelopment at which time many buildings that had been in the vicinity were cleared and new semi-detached houses were built in their place. These new buildings, though having some variation, were all built in a similar vernacular cottage style with asymmetric plan and elevations, gabled roofs with half-timbering, exposed brickwork at ground level, and prominent chimneys. Many of the buildings have small areas of decorative brickwork. This aesthetic is associated with the late 19th century style of domestic architecture referred to as Old English or Tudor Revival which is frequently associated with the Arts and Crafts movement.
- 6.3 This architectural movement had its roots in the mid-19th century when architects began to move away from Gothic Revival which was seen as increasingly unsuitable for the domestic setting and began to experiment with creating an 'authentic' English style which emphasised picturesque arrangements and made use of natural and appropriate ornament as well as incorporating a higher quality of craftsmanship. Architects such as Norman Shaw, Edward Ould, and E W Godwin are among the prominent architects of this architectural development with examples at Cragside, Leyswood, and Whitwick Manor. Unlike Gothic revival and Classical architecture this style of building was easy to apply to small scale domestic architecture and has remained popular to the present day.
- 6.4 The main part of the building appeared to be of a single phase of construction and was extended in 1914 with the addition of a single-storey extension against the western side. Minor alterations in the 1930s relate to the addition of WC's and in the 1980s the building was changed to offices and retained this function until recently.
- 6.5 Unfortunately the building was in a poor condition at the time of this survey having suffered from natural deterioration as well as widespread vandalism. Modern office use also resulted in the loss of original fixtures and fittings throughout including fireplaces of which none remained. What little features remained, such as internal window and door surrounds, skirting, architraves, and stair, suggest that the interior originally had a fairly good quality of design and materials. External features such as the rubbed brick window headers, gable timbers, and window form also indicate a care for aesthetic appearance and quality of construction.

7.0 Photographic Record



Figure 1 View of the building from the south, looking over the Cadent PRS station



Figure 2 General view of the building from London Road, looking south-east



Figure 3 View of the north elevation and entrance 1



Figure 4 The north bay window of the single storey block



Figure 5 General view of the single storey block and bay window, looking north-east



Figure 6 The west-facing window of the single-storey block



Figure 7 Detail of construction date

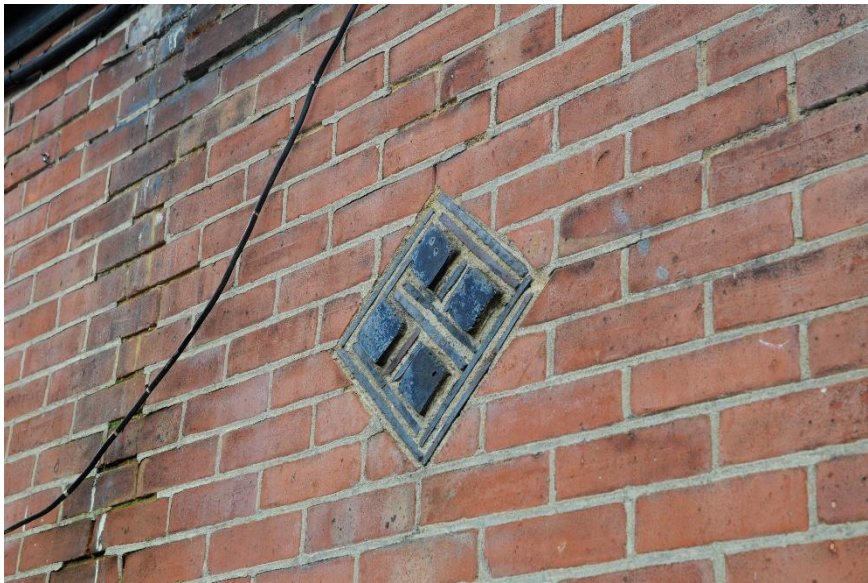


Figure 8 Detail of brick decoration



Figure 9 General view of the west and south elevations, looking north-east



Figure 10 Detail of windows on the west elevation and single-storey block



Figure 11 General view of the south and east elevations



Figure 12 General view of the east and north elevations, looking south-west



Figure 13 General view of the north elevation with the west block projecting forward



Figure 14 View of the corridor from entrance 1



Figure 15 Detail of original ceiling over modern lowered ceiling



Figure 16 Room G1, looking north



Figure 17 Room G1, looking south



Figure 18 Room G2



Figure 19 Room G4, looking east

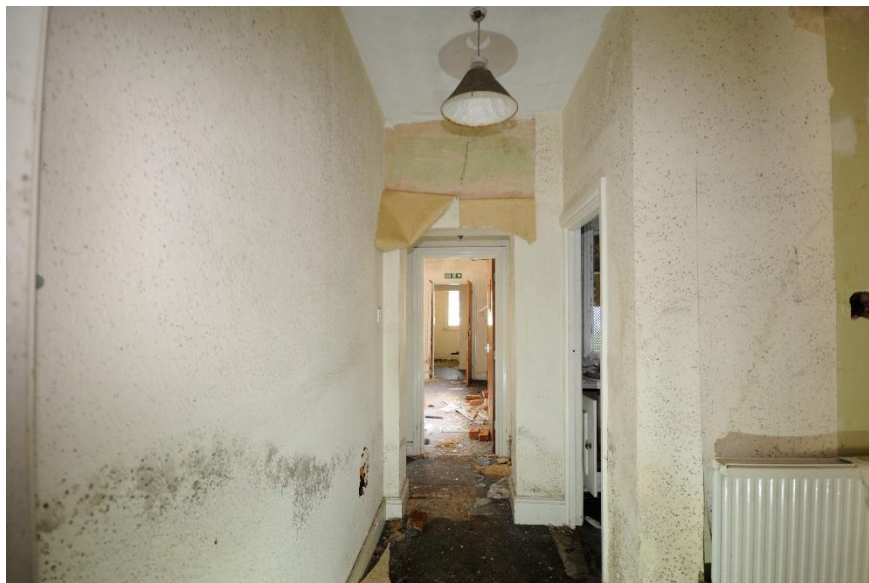


Figure 20 General view of corridor



Figure 21 View of corridor towards entrance 2



Figure 22 Room G5



Figure 23 Room G6, looking north-east showing corner chimney breast



Figure 24 View of the kitchen, G7, looking west



Figure 25 Entrance 2, showing the door and flanking windows



Figure 26 View of the stair



Figure 27 Room G8 showing blocked fireplace



Figure 28 Room G9, looking south and showing blocked fireplace

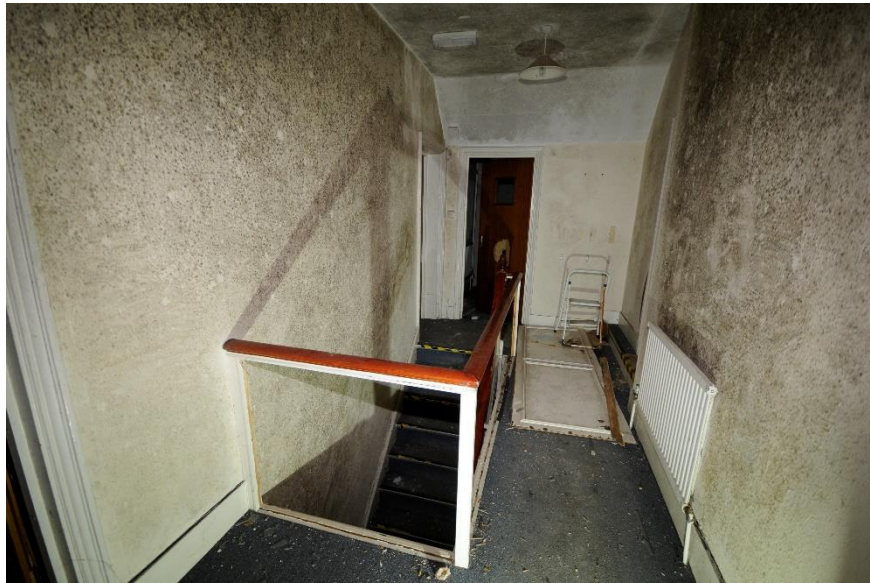


Figure 29 The first floor stair landing, looking south



Figure 30 The north side of the first floor landing showing intersection of window and partition wall



Figure 31 Room F1, looking east, showing blocked fire opening



Figure 32 Room F1, looking south with doors to the landing and F2



Figure 33 Room F2, looking south-east



Figure 34 View of Room F4 showing angled wall



Figure 35 Room F5, looking west, showing the position of the window and partition wall



Figure 36 Room F5, looking east and showing chimney



Figure 37 Room F6, looking north, showing the construction of the stud partition wall



Figure 38 Detail of north-facing window in Room F6

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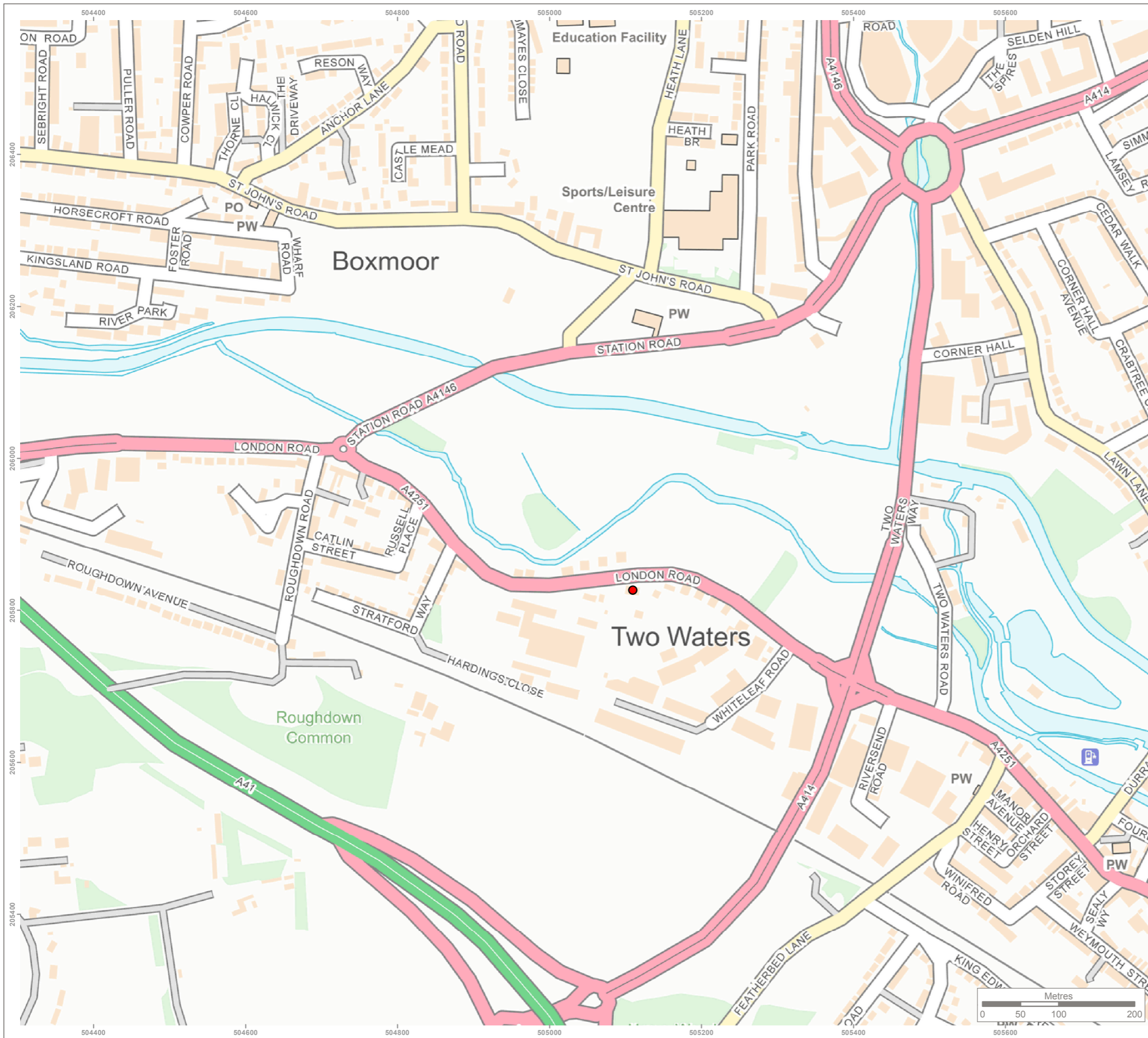
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DRAWINGS

G8911.001 – Site Location

D8911.001 – Ground and First Floor Plans showing Photograph Locations



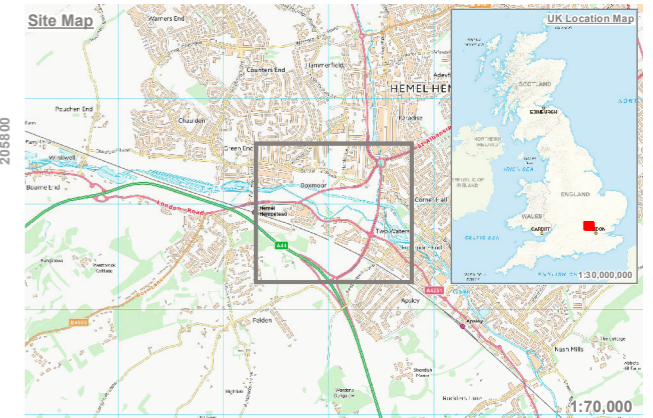
KEY

● Site location



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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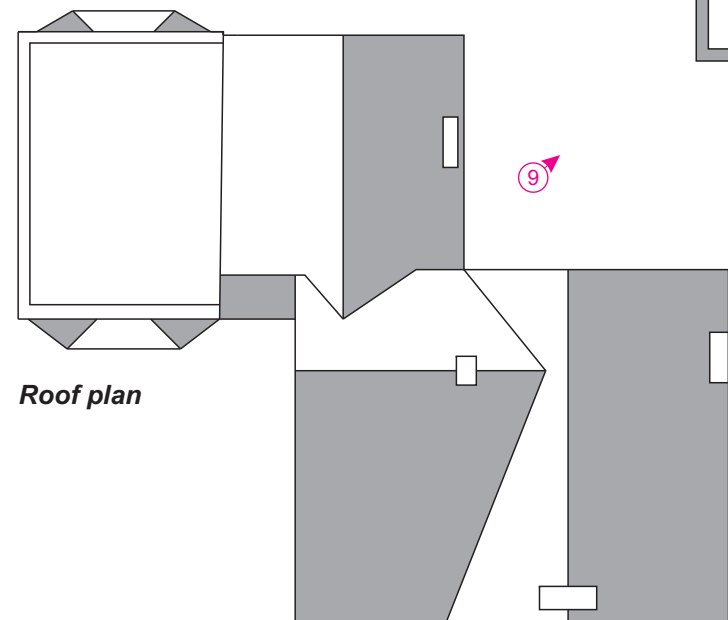
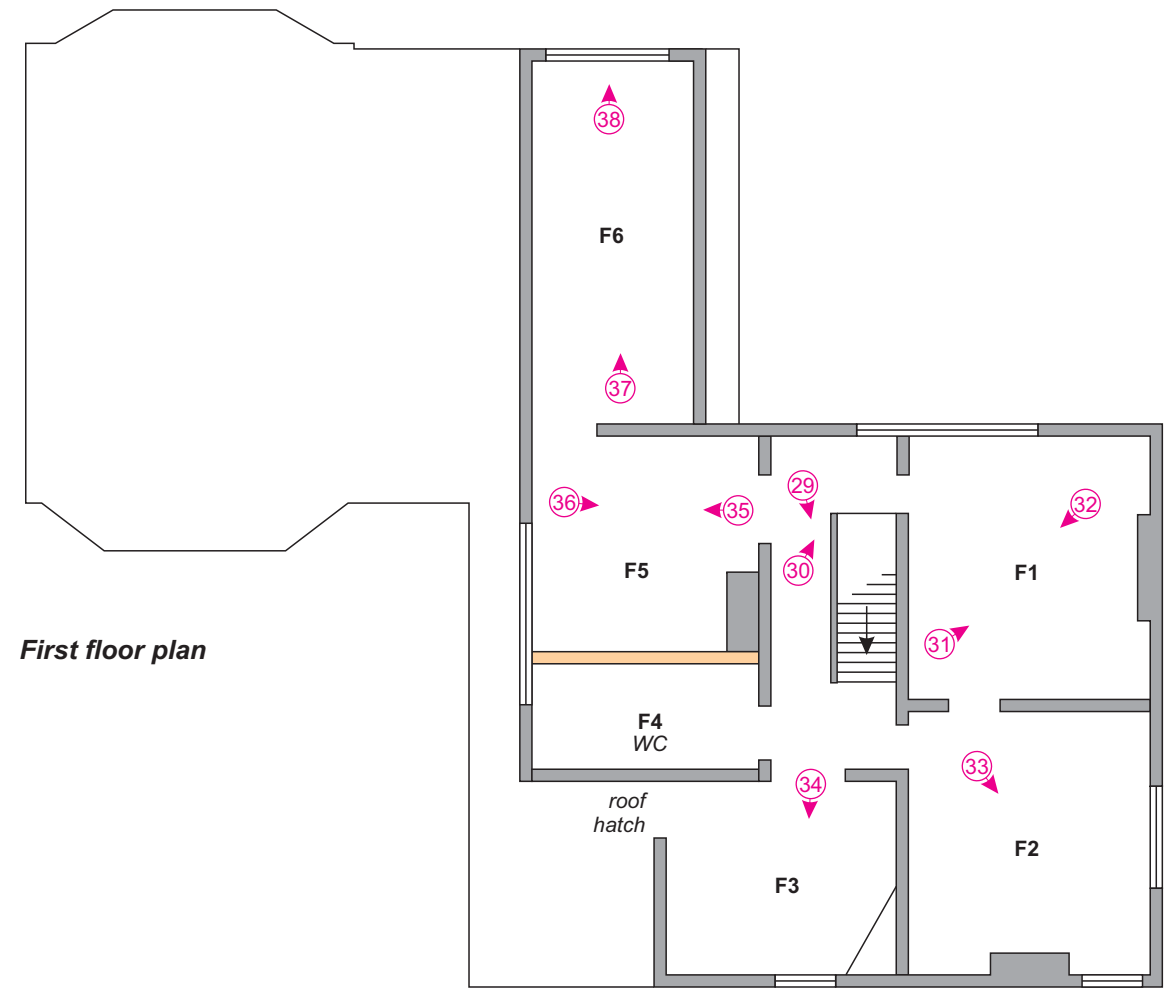
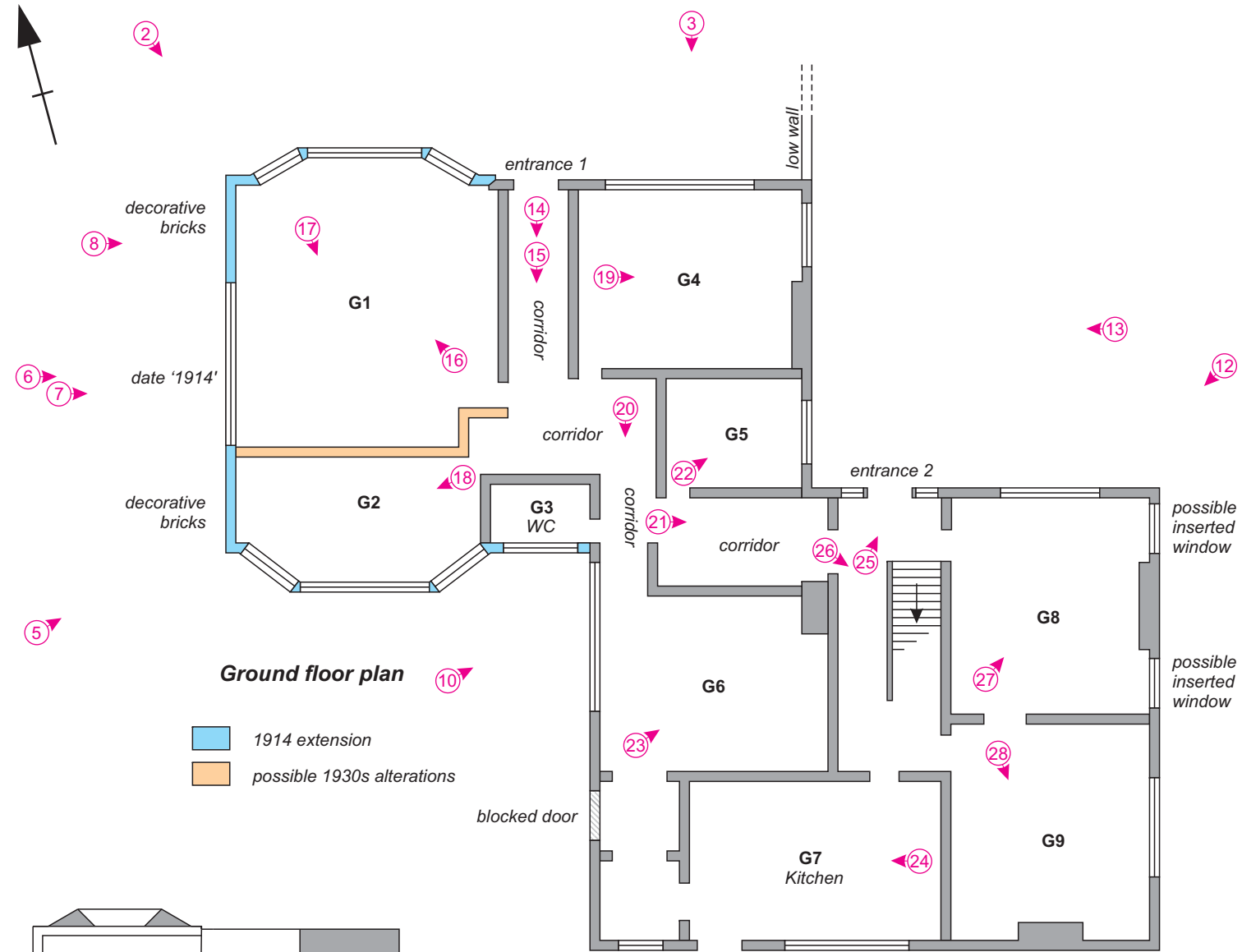
Project
365 London Road

Title
Site Location Plan

Drawing Number
G8911.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
AB	-	-	1:5,000 @ A3	24/06/2021





Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Title
Ground and First Floor Plans, Showing Figure Locations

Drawing Number
D8911.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
AB	SHB	JC	1:125 A3	12/07/21

APPENDIX A: Photographic Register and Contact Sheets

365 LONDON ROAD, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

Photographic Register

01/07/21,

Nikon D300S, Nikon 18-70mm Lens, 10-20mm lens, Speedlight flash / LED lamps, .JPG and .NEF

File / Photo No.	Description
DSC0465	General view of the west and south elevations
DSC0466	The south facing gable elevation
DSC0467	Detail of chimney
DSC0468	General view of the single storey block and bay window
DSC0469	General view of the single storey block and bay window
DSC0470	Detail of windows on the west elevation and single-storey block
DSC0471	Detail of windows on the west elevation and single-storey block
DSC0472	The west-facing gable
DSC0473	The west-facing gable
DSC0474	General view of the building from London Road
DSC0475	The single storey block
DSC0476	The north gable elevation
DSC0477	General view of the building from London Road
DSC0478	View of the large north gable
DSC0479	View of the large north gable
DSC0480	View of the north gable elevation
DSC0482	The north bay window of the single storey block
DSC0483	View of the north elevation and entrance 1
DSC0484	General view of the south and east elevations
DSC0485	View of the east chimney
DSC0486	View of the east chimney
DSC0487	The south gable elevation
DSC0488	General view of the east elevation
DSC0490	General view of the east and north elevations, looking south-west
DSC0491	General view of the north elevation with the west block projecting forward
DSC0492	General view of the north elevation with the west block projecting forward
DSC0493	The north elevation, showing entrance 2
DSC0494	Detail of the larger north gable
DSC0495	Detail of the decorative brickwork
DSC0498	View of the corridor from entrance 1
DSC0499	Detail of original ceiling over modern lowered ceiling
DSC0502	Room G1, looking north
DSC0503	Room G1, looking north
DSC0505	Room G1, looking south
DSC0506	Room G2
DSC0507	Room G4, looking east
DSC0508	Room G4
DSC0509	General view of corridor
DSC0510	General view of corridor towards entrance 2
DSC0511	Room G5
DSC0512	Room G6, looking north-east showing corner chimney breast
DSC0513	Room G6
DSC0514	View of the kitchen, G7
DSC0515	View of the kitchen, G7
DSC0516	View of the stair corridor, looking N
DSC0517	Room G9, looking south and showing blocked fireplace
DSC0518	Room G9
DSC0519	Room G8 showing blocked fireplace
DSC0522	Room G8
DSC0523	View of the stair landing
DSC0524	View of the stair
DSC0525	View of the stair



_DSC0465



_DSC0466



_DSC0467



_DSC0468



_DSC0469



_DSC0470



_DSC0471



_DSC0472



_DSC0473



_DSC0474



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