

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:  
27 CASTLE STREET  
BERKHAMSTED  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: SP 9947 0791

*on behalf of Paul McCarthy*



Bob Zeepvat BA MI fA

May 2012

ASC: 1525/BCS/2



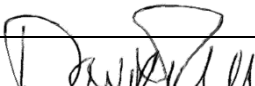
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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	BCS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1525
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-124573	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	tbc
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Berkhamsted		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Berkhamsted		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9947 0791		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.200sqm		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion from offices to dwelling, with single storey		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	4/00058/11/FUL		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	2/05/12 – 3/05/12		
<i>Client:</i>	Paul McCarthy 17 Manor Street Berkhamsted Hertfordshire HP4 2BN		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Paul McCarthy		

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	17/05/12
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	17/05/12

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*Cover:* 27 Castle Street, from west

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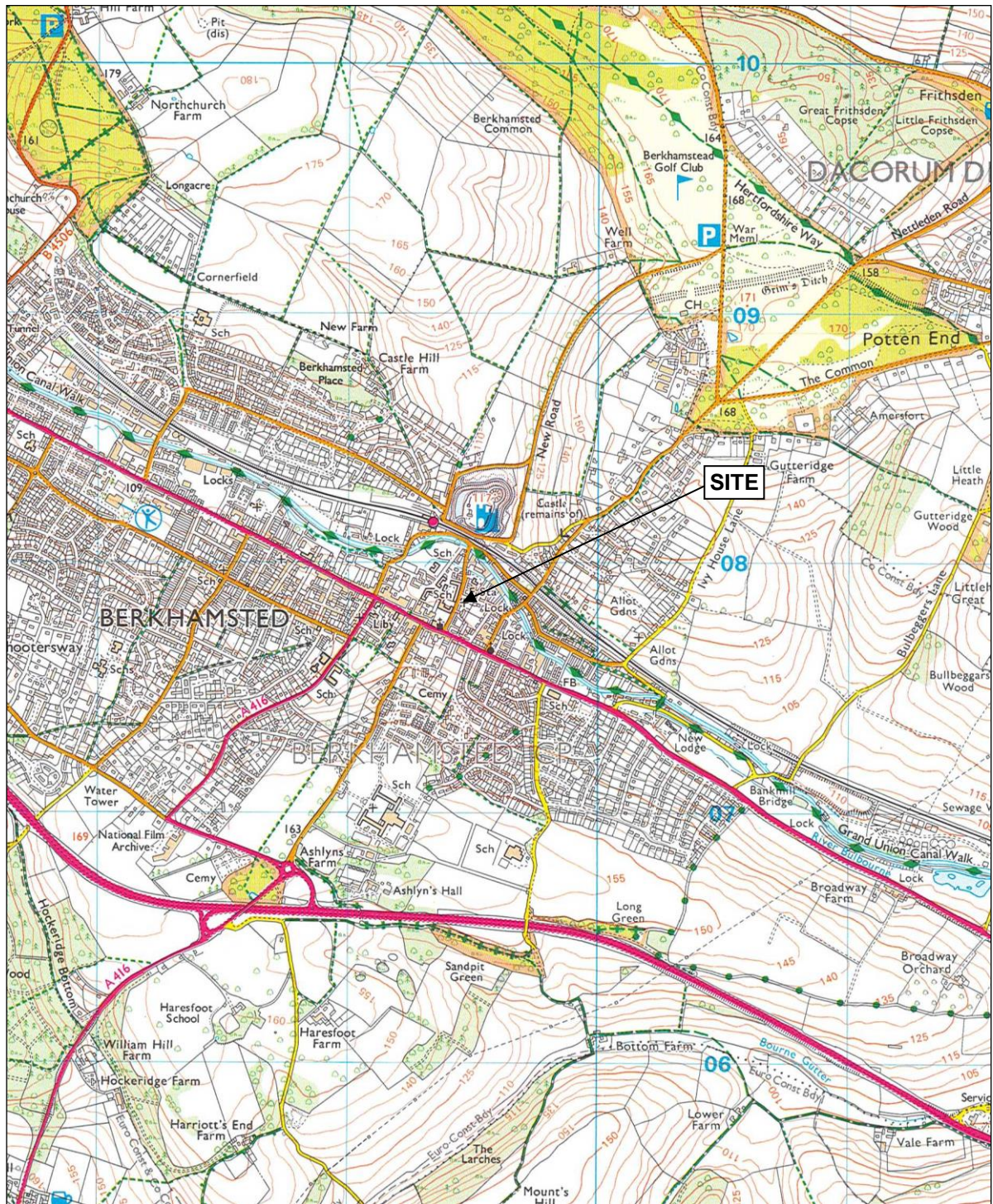


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In May 2012 a watching brief was maintained on the construction of a single-storey extension to the rear of 27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted. The watching brief revealed that the area had been heavily disturbed, probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Medieval activity on the site was attested by the presence of residual Hertfordshire Greyware sherds amongst 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits. Based on the observations made, it appears unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on features, finds or deposits of earlier periods.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In May 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at 27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by the client, *Paul McCarthy*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2012), and approved by the *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Dacorum Borough Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 4/00058/11/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

### 1.4 *The Site*

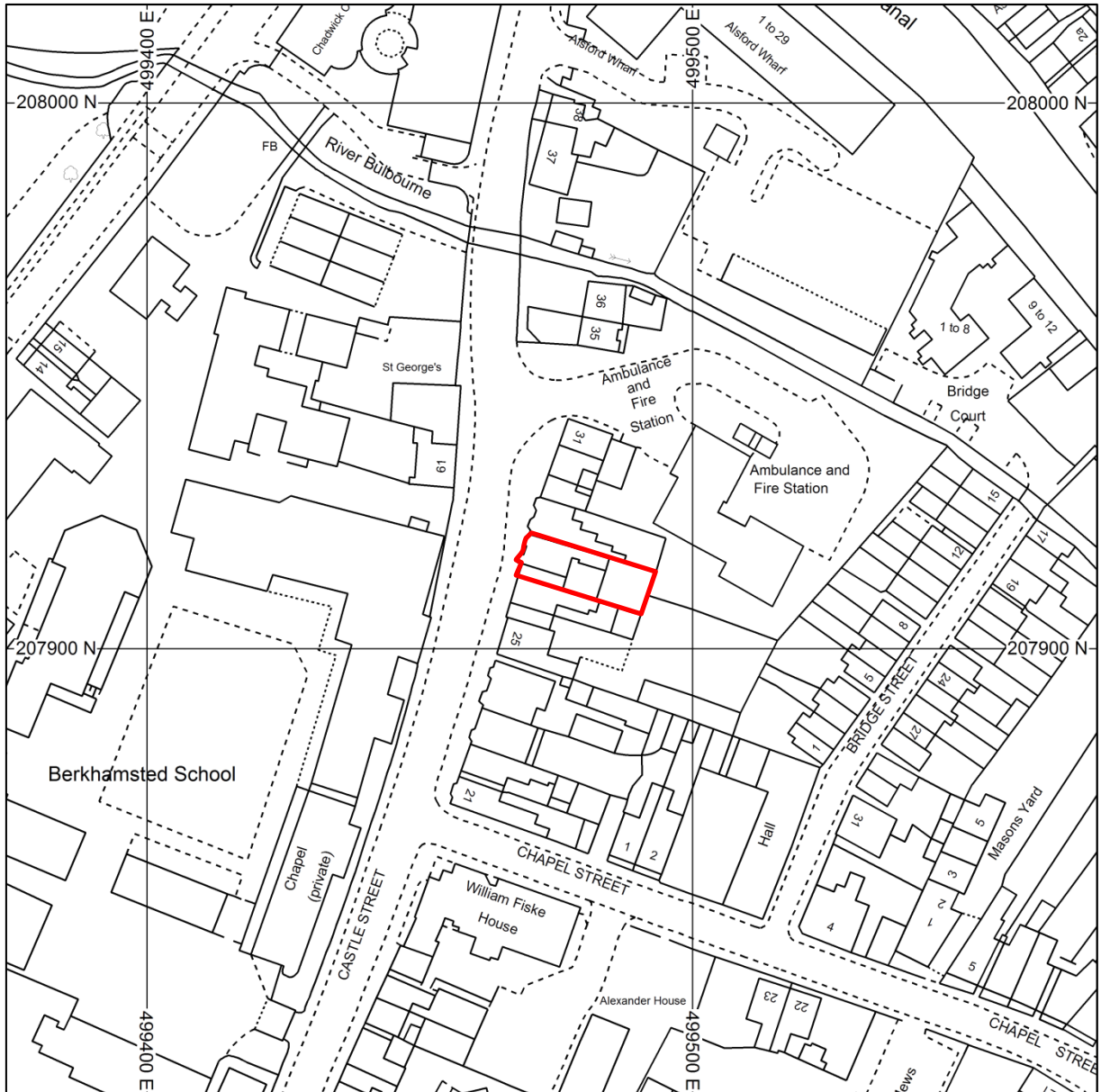
#### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the town and civil parish of Berkhamsted, in the borough of Dacorum, Hertfordshire. It lies on the east side of Castle Street, centred at NGR SP 9947 0791 (Fig. 1).

The site comprises a rectangular area with buildings at its east and west ends. It is surrounded by residential development on its north, east and south sides, and access is from Castle Street, to the west (Fig. 2).

#### 1.4.2 *Topography & Geology*

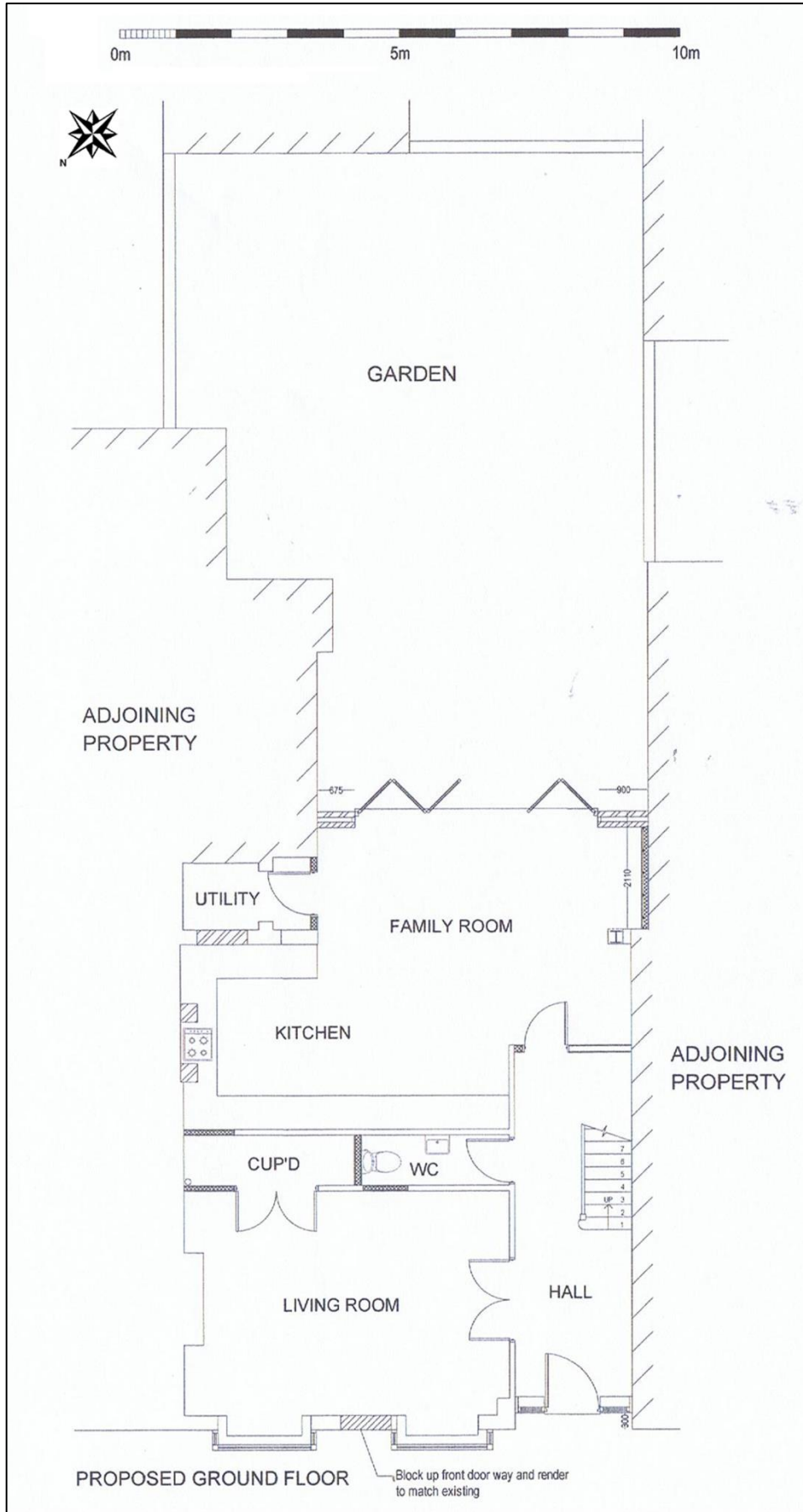
The site lies at an elevation of c.108m AOD. Soils of the area comprise the *Charity 2 Association*: namely flinty fine silty soils over chalk (Soil Survey, 1983, 571m). The underlying geology is characterised as recent and Pleistocene alluvium (BGS, Sheet 238).



**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1:1250)

#### 1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the conversion of the building from offices to a family dwelling, with a single storey extension to the rear (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3:** Proposed development (*scale as shown*)

## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design, the aims of the watching brief were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

### 2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IfA 2008a & b) and *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's *Operations Manual*.

### 2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design, which described a watching brief, comprising:

- Soil and overburden stripping under archaeological supervision
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and the subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication

### 2.4 *Constraints*

The watching brief was carried out in generally mild but overcast conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and his contractors, and no constraints were encountered.



### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER, search no: 38/12) and other readily available sources, including ASC's own library.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

The nature and extent of prehistoric settlement in the Bulbourne valley is not well understood, but there is evidence to suggest that the area was occupied from the Neolithic period (McDonald 1995). A substantial earthwork, now known as Grim's Ditch was constructed along the south side of the river valley during the Iron Age (Bryant & Burleigh 1995). Its purpose is not understood in detail, but it may have served as a boundary between tribal territories or differing land types (Thompson & Bryant 2005: 2).

An Iron Age bronze coin issued by Addedomaros of the Trinovantes was found in 1976 in the garden behind a shop in Lower Kings Road. In the late Iron Age, the valley appears to have become a major iron production centre. Shaft furnaces were found at Bridgewater School, close to four late Iron Age cremation burials, and contemporary pits and ditches (Thompson & Bryant 2005, 3).

#### 3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Little is known in detail of Berkhamsted during Roman period, but it is known that this area of the Bulbourne valley was of considerable importance. A major Roman road, now known as Akeman Street, followed the valley bottom and linked *Verulamium* (St Albans) with *Corinium* (Cirencester). The route has not been explored in detail but the line of the present Berkhamsted High Street probably follows the approximate course of the Roman road (Copeland 2009).

No Roman sites or artefacts are known in the vicinity of the site, but this may be due to the fact that any remains of the Roman road or associated roadside activity may have been truncated by subsequent settlement. Evidence of Roman occupation has been revealed elsewhere in Berkhamsted, including along Castle Hill Avenue and Bridgewater Road (eg. HER 6071, 6803, etc) where it has been suggested that Roman pottery kilns were situated.

#### 3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The earliest documentary reference to Berkhamsted is in the Will of Aelfgifu in the 10th century (Sawyer 1968: 415, no. 1484) and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that the English submitted to their Norman conquerors at Berkhamsted (Thompson & Bryant 2005: 6-7; Page 1908: 162). The location and nature of the Saxon settlement has never been defined, but it is thought that its focus was St Mary's church in Northchurch (Thompson & Bryant 2005: 5; Doggett & Hunn 1985: 22).

### 3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

The post-conquest development of the town was based on a new administrative focus both in terms of geographical location and political authority, which was manifested in the castle (Doggett & Hunn 1985: 18 & 28-30). The castle has been associated with various national figures, such as Thomas à Becket in the 12th century, and Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14th century when it was a royal palace and held dignitaries like King John of France prisoner. It was a favourite residence of the Edward the Black Prince (1330-1376) who enjoyed hunting in the adjoining deer park. The castle remained a royal residence up until the end of the 15th century when the Countess Cecily died there in 1495.

Berkhamsted or *Berchahastede* is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Morris 1976: 15.1) as a *burbium* (borough) whose 52 burgesses paid £4 from tolls and held half a hide of land. The number of burgesses has been questioned (Doggett and Hunn 1985: 22). However, if this was accurate then Berkhamsted was one of the most important boroughs in the county along with Hertford and St Albans. By 1301 it had a separate court, the portmoot, which was held fortnightly, and its status in the 14th century is further indicated by its representation in parliament at Westminster in 1337 and 1341 (*ibid*: 30). The market place was first recorded in the early 13th century (HER 9188) and was a prominent feature of the town into the 20th century.

Evidence for medieval settlement was found to the rear of the Kings Arms Hotel, consisting of a large pit which was backfilled in the mid-late 12<sup>th</sup> century. Further medieval activity, thought to be industrial, was found to the south east of the site at Manor Street (HER 16203).

Medieval waterlogged deposits have also been recovered to the rear of 256 High Street (HER 9957) and further occupation evidence was revealed beneath the Waitrose site to the north of the High Street (HER 7366). Medieval buildings survive on the High Street, including one that dates from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and is the earliest known jettied building in an urban context (Dunn *et al* 2007).

The core of the present town was in existence by the 12th/13th century and appears to have comprised the High Street, a market place (now occupied by development backing onto Back Lane), Castle Street, Water Lane and Mill Street, which linked the market place and the castle, Raven's Lane and Chesham Road, formerly Elvenway (Doggett and Hunn 1985: 32). The layout of the town during this period is not known in detail, but the pattern of tenement boundaries has been partially reconstructed in the Berkhamsted Extensive Urban Survey (Thompson & Bryant 2005: fig. 4).

The church of St Peter dates from the 13th century but may have earlier origins. It was extensively restored by Wyattville and Butterfield in the 19th century (Pevsner & Cherry 2002: 95-97). The principal burial ground is to the north of the building but burials have been recorded to the west, adjacent to Church Lane (HER 12198), which suggests that the burial ground may once have been more extensive and could have extended into the area that later became the market.

### 3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Berkhamsted became an important staging post on the London to Aylesbury road during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, resulting in the construction of a number of inns and a remission from the post-medieval economic slump that had dogged the town. Maltings and breweries were located to the east and southeast of the site (HER 7092,

7090). The Royal Oak (HER 9296) was located at the western end of the High Street, next to Sayers Almshouses, built by Mary Sayer in 1682 (HER 9292).

The Grand Junction Canal (now the Grand Union) was completed in 1805, and its construction provided a further economic boost, both in the transportation of bulk goods and in the construction of canal barges (Thompson & Bryant 1005: 22). The transport system was further improved with the opening of the London to Birmingham Railway in 1838. As a result the town expanded considerably in the first half of the 19th century, with a population of 1690 in 1801 increasing to 3395 in 1851 (*ibid*: 23).

The oldest readily available map to show the site is the 1877-8 Berkhamsted Town Plan, which shows that the eastern side of Castle Street was already well established, and appears to show the site layout to be similar to that of today.

### 3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

From at least the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, 27 Castle Street has been a shop, with first-floor accommodation above and a yard to the rear, entered by a gated ginnell from Castle Street (Plate 1).



**Plate 1:** 27 Castle Street, c.1920

## 4. Results & Conclusions

### 4.1 *Results* (Fig. 4)

Two watching brief visits were made to the site: the record sheets are reproduced in Appendix 1.

By the time of the first visit, existing structures and concrete surfaces had been cleared from the site to a depth of c.0.25m (Plate 2). This revealed disturbed ground, containing much building debris, including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and glass bottles, also fragments of bone and oyster shells (Plate 3). Some residual sherds of medieval Hertfordshire greyware were also present. A number of service runs were also noted crossing the development area.

North of the centre of the site was a circular brick-lined feature 0.8m dia. and 1.3m deep, capped by a rectangle of modern brickwork which had supported a manhole cover (Plate 4). A plastic pipe carrying rainwater runoff from an adjacent roof was cut through the wall of the feature. The floor of the feature was covered by building debris and dark soil. The feature was identified as a 19<sup>th</sup>-century soakaway.

Two footing trenches were excavated across the site, both to a depth of c.1m, revealing the following stratigraphy (Plate 5):

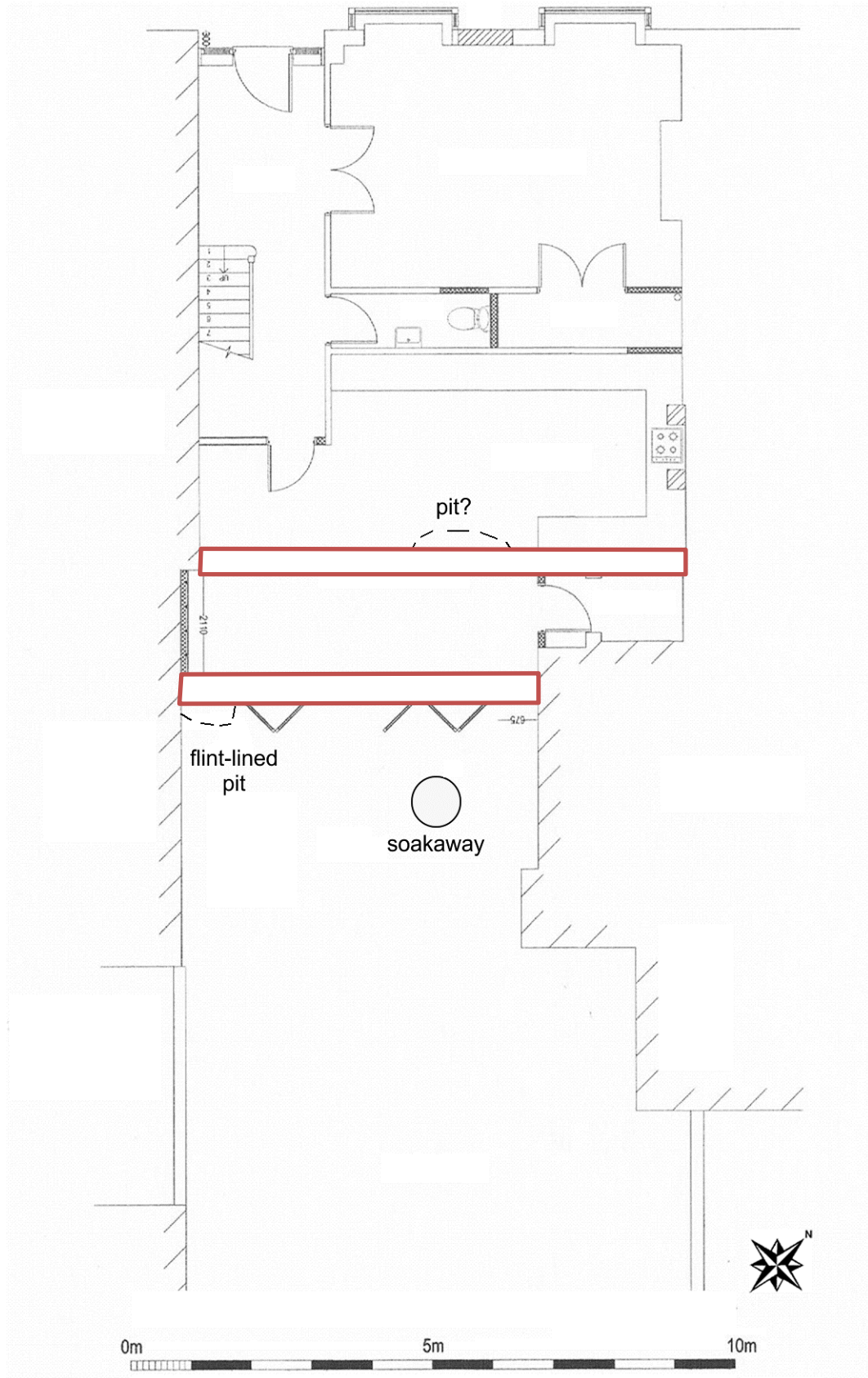
- 0.00 – 0.20m rubble base for concrete surface (previously removed)
- 0.20 – 0.50m Redeposited layer, comprising greyish brown sandy clay containing building rubble, flints and charcoal flecks.
- 0.50 – 0.76m Dark grey flinty layer
- 0.76m+ Natural. Pale yellowish brown flinty gravel.

At its south end, the easternmost trench encountered a pit, 1.1m wide and 0.8m deep, apparently flint lined. Its fill comprised dark grey soil containing 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, clay pipe stems and bone. On the west side of the westernmost footing trench a possible pit was revealed. Its extent and fill were not recorded.

A block of worked Totternhoe clunch excavated on the site was recorded (Plate 6). It measured 420 × 313 × 240mm, with a slot 45mm wide and deep and a hole 45mm in diameter in one face. Its date and function remain uncertain.

### 4.2 *Conclusions*

The watching brief revealed that the area to the rear of 27 Castle Street had been heavily disturbed, probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, by the installation of a number of buried services including the brick soakaway, and by a number of possible pits of undetermined function. Earlier activity on the site was attested by the presence of residual medieval Hertfordshire Greyware sherds amongst 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits. Based on the observations made, it appears unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on features, finds or deposits of earlier periods.



**Figure 4:** Watching brief observations (scale 1:100)  
(footing trenches in red)



**Plate 2:** Site at start of watching brief, looking west



**Plate 3:** Selection of finds from watching brief



**Plate 4:** Brick soakaway



**Plate 5:** Stratigraphy revealed in footing trench



**Plate 6:** Block of worked Totternhoe clunch



## **5. Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Paul McCarthy, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The project was monitored by Kate Batt of the Herts CC Historic Environment Unit on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIfA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIfA. The report was prepared by Bob Zeepvat and edited by David Fell MA MIfA.

## **6. Archive**

6.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Initial Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site Monitoring Sheets
5. List of photographs
6. B/W prints & negatives
7. Original specialist reports and supporting information
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

6.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust

## 7. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London).
- EH 2006 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Watching Briefs 2008, Evaluations 2009, Excavations 2008, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008, Finds 2008, Archiving 2009*).
- Rouse C 2012 *27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief*. ASC doc. ref. 1525/BCS/1.

### *Secondary Sources*

- Birtchnell, P. 1960 *A Short History of Berkhamsted* Berkhamsted: The Clunbury Press
- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Bryant S & Burleigh G 1995 'Later Prehistoric Dykes of the Eastern Chilterns' in Holgate R (ed) *Chiltern Archaeology. Recent Work: a handbook for the next decade*. The Book Castle
- Copeland R. 2009 *Akeman Street Moving through Iron Age and Roman Landscapes*. The History Press
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- Hastie, S. 1999 *Berkhamsted: an illustrated history* Kings Langley: Alpine Press
- McDonald T. 1995 'The A41 By-Pass Project' in Holgate R (ed) *Chiltern Archaeology. Recent Work: a handbook for the next decade*. The Book Castle
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- Pevsner N. & Cherry B. 2002 *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire*. Yale University Press
- Sawyer P H. 1968 *Anglo-Saxon Charters: An annotated list and bibliography*. Royal Historical Society
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend*. Harpenden
- Thompson, I & Bryant, S. 2005 *Berkhamsted: Extensive Urban Survey* Hertford: Hertfordshire County Council

## Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		WATCHING BRIEF RECORD	
Project: 27, Castle Street Berkhamsted		Project No/Code: 1525/BCS	Sheet: 1 of 2
Client/Developer Paul McCarthy		Date of visit: 2/5/12	
Contact: Dave Macin		Phone: 07738273348	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 2.20 pm	Finish: 4.30 pm	
Completed by: JRA			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dull & mist - 11c.			
Observations: The area to the rear of the property has been cleared of structures and the concrete surface removed c. 0.25m depth. This revealed very disturbed ground containing much debris. The finds consist of fragments of pottery (willow pattern china), stone, glass bottles and dog's teeth. Some of the ground in the centre is disturbed by service runs. A circular brick lined feature was observed midway towards the northern side of the site. It had a diameter of 0.8m and 1.3m deep. It had a rectangular service hatch (0.76 x 0.61m) over it and was clearly of modern date. A plastic drain pipe took water from the nearby roof. The drain took appears to stop about 1.2m down. It lies 3.5m to the east of the former rear wall and 1.3m from the boundary (building) on the north side of the site.*			
Comments: Foundations not yet dug * Most probably a former well adapted as a later soakaway. Pre 19 century.			



A.S.C. LTD

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: 27, Castle Street		Project No/Code: 1525 13CS		Sheet: 2 of 2		
Berkhamsted		Date of visit: 3/5/12				
Client/Developer Paul MacLanthy						
Contact: Steve Tassin			Phone: 07738273348			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 9.55 am; 2.20		Finish: 11.25; 5.05 pm		
Completed by: JRH						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dull & wet 8c						
Observations: <p>Block of ashlar Tottenham Chalk on skip: 420mm x 313mm x 240mm. One corner is crudely chamfered, possibly lost in antiquity. On its base (?) there is a groove 45mm wide x 29.0mm long x 45mm deep. Also a hole 40mm dia.</p> <p>Observed 2 E-W foundation trenches these were about 1.25 apart (each 0.7m wide and 1m deep below former top of concrete surface and were across full width of property (just over 6m). The northern most section consisted of 1) concrete base 0.18m thick</p> <p>2) A greyish brown sandy clay containing bedding rubble and flints, flecks of charcoal and mortar. 0.3m thick</p> <p>3) Dark grey flinty horizon c. 0.26m thick.</p> <p>4) Pale yellowish brown flinty gravel mix = Natural</p> <p>The 1st foundation had chipped a possible pit on its northern side (see sketch). The second trench/foundation was similar in composition. The only feature of note was a flint lined pit situated on the southern side on the west side. It was 1.1m wide with a dark grey core c. 0.8m wide. It appeared to be flint lined. A variety of bone and 18/19 pottery + pipe stem came from its fill.</p> <p>Some Hert's long-worms recovered from site.</p>						

## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted			SITE NO/CODE:1525/BCS
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		427	Oblique view of frontage of no. 27 looking NNE
2	Yes	428	Frontage of no.27 view ENE
3		429	Rear elevation looking WNW
4		430	Eastern end of rear yard of no. 27
5		431	Detail of end of rear yard
6		432	Plan of present development
7		433	NE side of current development
8		434	Internal view of timber work taken from ground level
9		435	View ENE of old dairy and west side of rear yard of no. 27
10		436	Rear elevation and yard looking WNW
11		437	View of building on east side of yard looking north
12		438	View NNE of building on east side of yard
13		439	Service pipes in centre of site view NNE
14		440	Modern brick built service hatch over old well
15		441	Interior of brick lined 'well'
16		442	Interior of brick lined 'well' with ranging rod
17	Yes	443	Location of rectangular well cover with 1m ranging rod
18		444	Block of ashlar clunch in skip
19		445	Block of ashlar clunch in skip
20		446	Block of ashlar clunch in skip
21		447	Machine digging underway (2 <sup>nd</sup> foundation trench)
22		448	Eastern end of south facing foundation trench looking west
23		449	2 <sup>nd</sup> foundation trench in relation to existing house looking WNW
24		450	1 <sup>st</sup> foundation trench looking west
25		451	Western end of foundation trenches looking SSW
26	Yes	452	Detail of flint lined feature (well?) looking SSE
27		453	South facing section of 2 <sup>nd</sup> foundation trench
28	Yes	454	South facing section of 1 <sup>st</sup> foundation trench
29		455	Depth of original foundation looking NNE
30		456	Current state of development looking WNW

### Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-124573
Short Description:	In May 2012 a watching brief was maintained on the construction of a single-storey extension to the rear of 27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted. The watching brief revealed that the area had been heavily disturbed, probably in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Medieval activity on the site was attested by the presence of residual Hertfordshire Greyware sherds amongst 19 <sup>th</sup> -century deposits. Based on the observations made, it appears unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on features, finds or deposits of earlier periods.		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	none	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	none
Current land use:	rear	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	no
Monument type:	none	Monument period:	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 9947 0791
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.200 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	108
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	n/a	Project design originator:	C Rouse, BA PIFA, ASC
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA, ASC	Director/Supervisor:	Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Paul McCarthy		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	2/05/12	End date:	3/05/12
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Dacorum Heritage Trust	none	
Paper:		WSI, site records, photos, report	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief: 27 Castle Street, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1525/BCS/1		
Author(s):	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA		
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