

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION:  
LAND ADJACENT TO 3-4 CHURCH LANE,  
BERKHAMSTED,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

*on behalf of Alison & Graham Reid-Davies and Tony & Lizzi Stanton-Kipping*



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**January 2006**

**ASC: 656/BHC/02**

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**Site Data**

<i>ASC site code:</i>	BHC	<i>Project no:</i>	656
<i>SMR reference / Event No:</i>			
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>District:</i>	Dacorum Borough		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Berkhamsted		
<i>Parish:</i>	St Peters		
<i>NGR:</i>	SP 9931-0780		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	21.5m x 14.4m max (238 sq. m.)		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Storage of antiques etc		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion into two dwellings		
<i>Extent of development:</i>	3.5m x 10m extension		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	4/2009/04		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs G. Reid-Davies and Mr & Mrs A. Stanton-Kipling, 134 High Street Berkhamsted Herts HP4 3AT		
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In the autumn of 2005 a programme of archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken on land adjacent to 3-4 Church Gates, Church Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. The work was undertaken during the conversion and extension to the existing building on the site of a former slaughterhouse and candlemakers associated with 134 High Street, Berkhamsted. Evidence for human activity was found dating from the Saxo-Norman period and for human occupation from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This occupation took the form of a burnt clay floor which lay within the footprint of the existing building. In the area of the new extension a cobbled surface, brick drain and flint lined well were found; several pits were identified in the extension of the foundations but their contents suggests that they were of post-medieval date. The pottery assemblage is no later than 1800 though the site continued to be utilised throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The building's use as a slaughterhouse/candlemakers and absence of a chimney breast suggests that human habitation probably ceased in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 During the first half of October 2005 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a limited programme of excavation on a site at 3-4 Church Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire (NGR SP 9931-0780: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Alison Reid-Davies, and was carried out according to a recommendation from Kate Batt of the County Archaeological Office (Herts County Council) acting on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council (LPA). In response to this a written scheme of investigation or project design was prepared by ASC (ASC: 656/BHC/03).

### 1.2 Reason for Work

Planning permission was granted (ref. 4/2009/04) subject to a condition requiring that a historic building assessment was undertaken followed by the excavation and monitoring of the ground works associated with the development (KSB/04/2209-1, dated 27/10/04). This was in line with planning policy (PPG16) that states that archaeology is a material concern in determining whether or not to grant planning permission since there should be a presumption in favour of physical preservation.

### 1.3 Setting

1.3.1 The site is located in the centre of Berkhamsted on Church Lane to the rear of 134 High Street (Fig. 2). It comprises an irregular plot c.20m x 15m and aligned roughly SW-NE. Access to the site is via Church Lane, which forms the southern boundary. The site is flanked on the east and west by residential properties: the modern development of Church Gates lies to the north. On the site itself are two-storey brick and weatherboard structures with a single-storey brick extension linking them (Fig. 3). The buildings are currently used for storage.

- 1.3.2 The site lies at an elevation of *c.* 107m AOD. The ground level slopes almost imperceptibly down to the north, towards the river, accounting for a drop in level of about one metre from street level in Church Lane to the floor in Building 2. Soils on the site, if not modified by human agency, would be those belonging to the Charity 2 association (Soil Survey 1983, 571m), described as '*Well-drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms. Calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides, sometimes shallow*' (*ibid.*). The underlying geology comprises flinty and chalky drift over chalk.
- 1.3.3 The buildings have been described in an historic building assessment and date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Zeepvat & Hunn 2004). Access is gained to the site from the south, off Church Lane.



Figure 2: Site location plan (scale 1:1,1250)



## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the written scheme of investigation (WSI), the aims of the project were:

- The archaeological monitoring of the demolition of any structures on the site.
- An excavation of the footprint of the proposed extensions, access, gardens and parking.
- The archaeological monitoring of all other ground works and alterations to the existing structures associated with the proposed development (such as service trenches, removal of original flooring).
- A contingency for the rapid archaeological investigation and recording of any remains encountered during the monitoring programme.

### 2.2 Methods

The work was carried out in accordance with the recommendation of the CAO, which required the following procedures:

- Following the demolition of the link structures and brick lean-to the footprint of the rear extension (3.5m x 10.5) will be stripped of its overburden down to the upper levels of the archaeological deposits or the natural soil horizon, whatever is apparent first.
- The mechanical excavator will be equipped with a toothless ditching type bucket.
- Archaeological deposits will be manually excavated.

Due to the restrictive nature of the site, the depth of overburden and the remaining impedimenta the area of the extension had to be cleared in three phases. This also meant that it was impossible to separate the excavation phase from the construction phase. The end result was that the intended excavation was, in effect, an 'enhanced watching brief'. Apart from some manual cleaning of the western half of the extension area, the eastern half of the site including the interior of the building was examined in the sections of the new foundations (Fig. 3).

### 2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), 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 own *Operations Manual*.

### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

#### 3.1 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Few prehistoric sites and artefacts are known from the Berkhamsted area and evidence for this period is limited to a small number of isolated finds. A late Bronze Age brooch has been found *c.*300m north of the site at Berkhamsted Castle (SMR 4251) and a neolithic axe head was recovered on the edge of the plateau *c.*1km to the north (SMR 4252). Further unprovenanced early prehistoric flint artefacts have been found west of Berkhamstead, at Meadway in Northchurch (SMR 6368) and to the north, at Berkhamsted Common (SMR 0229; 0230).

#### 3.2 Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

A number of Iron Age (late prehistoric) artefacts have also been found in the area. Gold staters (coins) have been recorded west of the site at Ashlyns (SMR 4856) and Meadway (SMR 6070). A bronze coin of Addedomaros from Lower King's Road (SMR 6075) *c.*300m west of the site and a brooch from Berkhamsted Castle (SMR0178) *c.*300m north of the site. A variety of unprovenanced coins have also been recorded in the town centre. There is evidence for late Iron Age iron smelting at Dellfield (SMR 4904) *c.*1.5km west of the site.

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

The Bulbourne valley was an area of considerable importance during the late Iron Age and Roman periods and a number of sites of these periods are known in the area (Branigan 1987, 135-6). There is evidence for dispersed occupation along the length of the upper Bulbourne valley (Morris and Wainwright 1995, 68-75).

A major Roman Road, now known as *Akeman Street* passed through the valley and linked *Verulamium* (St Albans) with *Corinium* (Cirencester). The road followed the approximate course of Berkhamsted High Street *c.*300m south of the site.

There is a degree of concordance between late Iron Age 'sites' and Roman sites and an important site of these periods was situated at Cow Roast *c.*4km northwest of the site (Zeepvat 1997).

The closest Roman occupation site to the development area was situated 1.1 km to the north (SMR 2716) while further sites have been recorded 1 km to the west (SMR 6421) and 1.2 km to the west (SMR 6437). A fourth possible site was found on Berkhamsted High Street (SMR 7369). There is evidence for industrial activity in the form of shaft furnaces at Dellfield *c.* 1.5 km to the west of the site (SMR 4904) and a pottery kiln in Bridgewater road (SMR 6083). Another concentration of pottery has also been recorded further along Bridgewater Road (SMR 6071) and may indicate the presence of another kiln.

The remaining evidence for Roman activity in the area comprises random coin loss. For example, several Roman coins came from the castle (SMR 1336), a gold coin from Meadway (SMR 6070), one from Dellfield (SMR 6076), and one from Swingate Lane (SMR 6080).

Further afield there are Roman villas or buildings on the Springwood estate (SMR 1859; 182), Dudswell Rise (SMR 1334), Boswick Lane (SMR 4860). Another villa site was located on the plateau, on the golf course (SMR 1337), though technically in St Peter's parish. There has also been a recent discovery of industrial activity near the junction of New Road, Northchurch (SP 9734 0883).

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

The town of Great Berkhamsted, to give its formal title, is known to have been in existence in the late Anglo-Saxon period and it is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle for the year 1066 (Garmonsway 1955, 200). Almost a century earlier the name appears in the Will of Aelfifu in his bequest of lands (Sawyer 1968, 415, no. 1484).

The location of the Anglo-Saxon settlement has never been precisely defined. The earliest physical evidence survives in the form architectural detail in the church of St Mary, 'North Berkhamsted', i.e. the 'North church' (SMR 4447; Smith 1973, 11). In addition, only Northchurch was a rectory manor and may have been a minster church (Doggett and Hunn 1985, 22). A quantity of early/middle Saxon pottery has been recorded south of the site at Chesham Road and suggests that a settlement had been established by the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hunn 1999).

### 3.5 Medieval (1066-1500)

Berkhamsted is mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086) where it is recorded as *Berchehastede* (Morris 1976, 15.1). It was recorded as a *burhium* (borough) whose burgesses paid £4 from tolls and held half a hide of land. The number of burgesses was fifty two, although this has been questioned (Doggett and Hunn 1985, 22). However, if this was accurate then it would make the borough second only after Hertford with 146 burgesses but third after St Albans whose 46 burgesses paid £11.14s from tolls.

The Domesday survey mentions two mills (Morris, 1976, 15.1) and by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century the accounts of the Earldom of Cornwall mentions four mills: '*molendinii castri*' (Castle mill) worth 10/- per annum; '*molendinii de Synek*' (uncertain) worth 8/8 per annum; '*molendinii de Banck mulle*' (Bank mill) worth 6/- per annum. There is also mention of '*molendini du North*' (North mill) (Ministers Accounts of the Earldom of Cornwall in Camden Society vol I, 3<sup>rd</sup> Series LXVI, 1942, 12-27). In a foot not in the same article it states that '*In 1272, when Earl Richard died, there were apparently, three water-mills in the manor of Berkhamsted (worth £4) and two water-mills in the borough (worth £6 13s 4d)*' referring to P.R.O Chan. Inq. p.m Hen III, file 42, no.13. In a survey of the manor in 1357 there is mention of two water mills called '*eastemule* and '*Sischemulle*' and 1 other called '*northmulle*' (PRO SVC 11 271). By 1437/8 there are references to '*le Eastemill*', '*le castelmyll alias le Newemill*' and '*Bankmyll*'. There is also mention to '*le Northmil mede*' which suggests that there is a possibility that some mills may have been referred to by different names. In 1849 Lower Mill was an alternative name for Bank Mill and Upper Mill was probably an alternative name for Castle mill (HALS 56485).

The site is situated close to Berkhamsted Castle, which was probably built in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century following the Norman Conquest (Remfry 1998). The castle is not mentioned directly in Domesday survey but there is a reference to a '*fossarius*' or

ditcher, who was in effect an overseer or engineer responsible for the excavation of the defensive ditches and moats (Morris 1976, 15.1). At the time of the Domesday survey the castle belonged to William the Conqueror's half brother the Count of Mortain and became Crown property following the Count's abortive insurrection in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. Thereafter, it developed from a simple motte and bailey castle into a substantial concentrically defended seat of royal authority. The castle has been associated with such national figures as Thomas a Beckett in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The castle was, in effect, a royal palace in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and held such dignitaries as the King John of France prisoner. It was a favourite residence of the Black Prince who enjoyed hunting in the adjoining deer park. The castle remained a royal residence up until the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century when the Countess Cecily died there in 1495. The relationship of the castle mill site to the castle.

The precise limits of the medieval borough have never been satisfactorily established. It is possible that the late Anglo-Saxon 'burgh' lay towards what is now called Northchurch. However, there is a mention of land called 'Oldeburgh' in the vicinity of the old Post Office on the High Street, c.100m to the west, which might also indicate an earlier settlement focus. According to the *Extensive Urban Survey Project* (Thompson & Bryant 2005) the assessment site lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement (fig. 5). The core of the town was in existence by the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century and was centered along the axis of Akeman Street (the old A41) to the west and east of St Peters Church and possibly to the north along Castle Street towards the castle. The town comprised the High Street, a market place (now occupied by development backing onto Back Lane), Castle Street, Water Lane and Mill Street, Raven's Lane and Chesham Road (formerly Elvenway). Other street names that have not been preserved (*Benethenstrete, Striche Lane, Bouestrete, Le Corour Strete and Froggemorlane*). Those ending in 'street' are almost certainly to be small 'alleyway' type features leading off the High Street towards the castle (Doggett & Hunn 1985, 32).

Whatever the precise origins of the town, on present evidence it seems that Berkhamsted developed in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries as an undefended trading center on an important highway. This is similar to the development of such places as Baldock and Royston (Herts) and Amersham and Stony Stratford (Bucks). There is no evidence that the town was ever defended, at least in the formal sense of the word, however, it is possible that it was at least physically defined at some point in its history. There is a grant of land in c.1225 which mentions a *magnum fossatum*, or 'great ditch' (Jenkins 1950, 47, 334). This recalls a similar reference to the 'Tonman ditch', also known as the 'Monk's ditch' (Hunn 1981, 2), which defined St Albans in the 13/14<sup>th</sup> century, and there is no reason to believe that Berkhamsted was not also similarly defined in the medieval period.

It is not known when the town's market was first established but the Domesday evidence suggests a pre-Conquest date (Doggett & Hunn 1985, 27-28). Topographical and documentary evidence indicates that the market lay to the west of the parish church. This area is now known as Middle Row, lying between the High Street to the south and Back Lane to the north. It is uncertain when Middle Row first became built up. This would have taken place over a long period, the market stalls becoming semi-permanent and then being replaced by shops and tenements. In the late 13<sup>th</sup> century

stalls are mentioned but by the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century only ‘shops’ are referred to (*ibid.*). Nevertheless, their stated dimensions are such that it is probable that the two terms were interchangeable in the medieval period. It seems that the name ‘le Shopperowe’ is a probable reference to what became known as Middle Row or Back Lane (*ibid.*)

In the manorial survey of 1357 the dimensions of the stalls or shops are given and there is a reference to Richard Clay, who held one butcher’s shop beside the waste next to the cemetery of St Peters (*ibid.*) Close by stood the lord’s chamber (presumably on what later became the Court House) for which John Smyth and Matilda his wife paid 2s rent per annum. At the same time Thomas Mareschal paid 4d a year for a piece of land in the lord’s waste opposite the shop row (*ibid.*) In 1355 the town had five butchers, two bakers, nine brewers, two cobblers, a pelter and a tanner, while in the Honour and Liberty of Berkhamsted there were five cloth dyers, six wheelwrights, a baker/butcher, three smiths, six cornmongers and a skinner (*ibid.*)

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

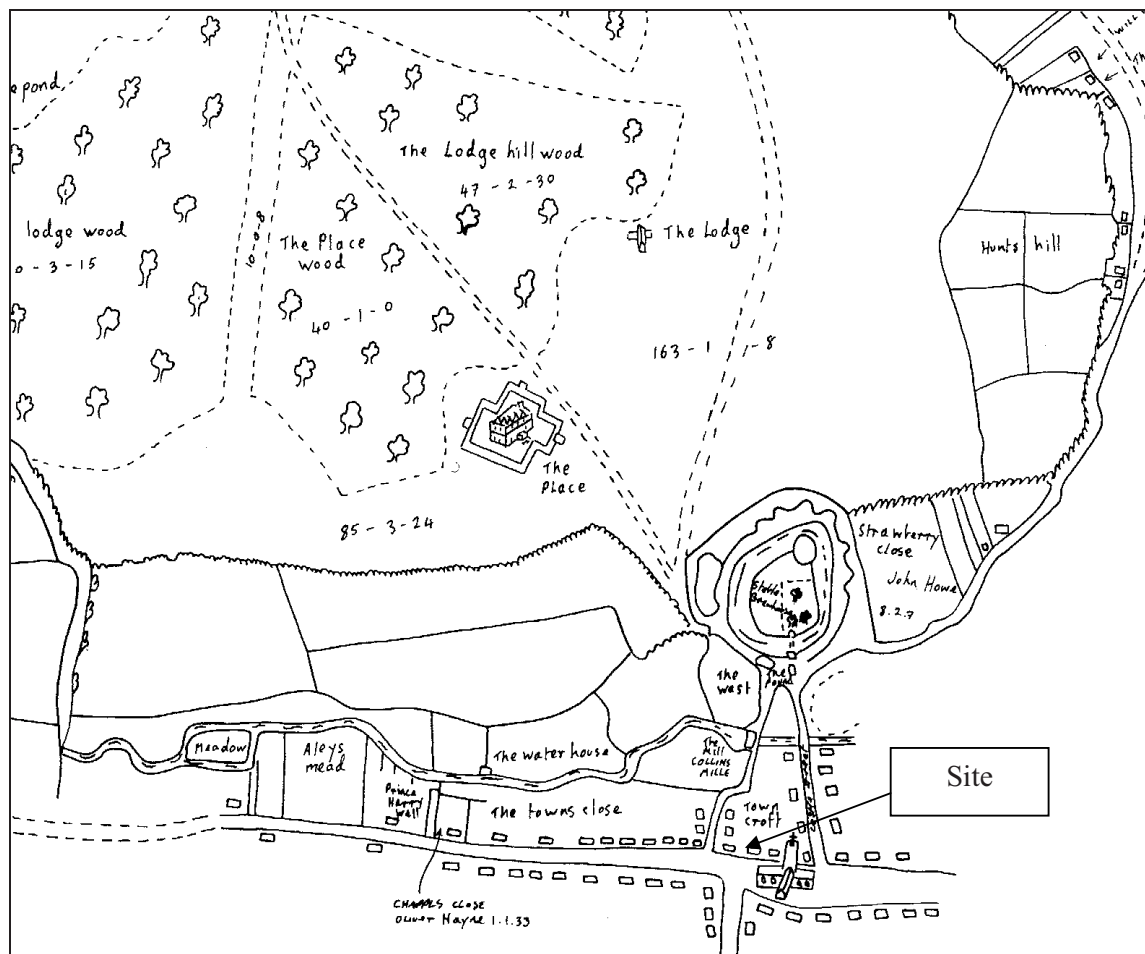
The development of the market place seems to have continued on a piecemeal basis in the post-medieval period, within the framework of pre-existing boundaries. Two early 17<sup>th</sup>-century surveys reveal that ‘Shop Row’ was an alternative name for ‘Middle Row’. In 1616 there were eleven tenements in Shop Row, some of which had a garden and yard attached (Dodderidge *et al* 1868). Of particular interest are references to tenements in Back Lane that were associated with holdings in Shop Row. There was one tenement in Back Lane with a small yard; two tenements with a yard and garden and three tenements in Shop Row with a ‘*garden and backside in Back Lane*’ (*ibid.*). The significance of this is that much of the north side of Back Lane remained undeveloped in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. A Parliamentary survey of 1653 mentions ‘*All those shambles called the Butcher’s Shambles, divided into several stalls, near the Market Houses*’ (PRO E.317 Herts.13). At that time the Corn Market was ‘*built with timber and covered with Tyle and lofted overhead*’ (Cobb 1883, 95), the Butter Market measured 18' square and ‘*butchers shambles*’ measured 50' × 12' (*ibid.*)

The earliest cartographic representation of the town is Norden’s survey of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (PRO MR 603). This is broadly schematic and therefore oversimplifies the centre of the town. It shows St Peters Church standing in the centre of the High Street, but no sign of the market area. Dury and Andrews’ county survey of 1766 is too small to show any detail and a survey of the Duchy of Cornwall’s property in 1783 is not much better, though it does identify the market area and Back Lane.

### 3.7 Modern (1900-present)

The earliest large-scale plan of Berkhamsted is the 1839 Tithe Map (HALS DSA4 19/2). This shows all the properties along Back Lane (now Church Lane) that are detailed in the apportionment roll (HALS DSA4 19/1). The building shown on the Back Lane frontage of the assessment site appears to have been larger than the present Building 1. A square structure approximating to Building 2 is also shown. In the Tithe apportionment, the square structure is recorded as part of a ‘*Slaughter House, yard and garden*’ owned and occupied by John Tompkins (*ibid.*, 497). The building adjacent to Back Lane was owned and occupied by Richard Woodman and is described as ‘*Candle house yard and premises*’ (*ibid.*, 499). In Pigot’s 1839 Directory Richard Woodman is described as a grocer and tallow chandler. At the time of the 1851 census neither Woodman nor Tompkins is associated with the buildings on the site (Goose

1996). The 1851 census records nine families living in Back Lane: a lawyer, a journeyman carpenter, gardener, baker, Chelsea pensioner, three labourers and a carpenter (*ibid.*).



**Figure 3:** Transcription of Norden's Survey (1616). Note the position of St Peter's church

The 1878 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows Buildings 1 and 2. The former is shown as two unequal parts, the division corresponding to the present internal cross-wall. To the west is a square structure, smaller than the present Building 3. Between the two main buildings are a number of smaller structures. The north-east corner of the present site is shown as part of an adjoining property. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 also shows the Buildings 1 and 2, with additional extensions. By this time, the property boundaries in the north-east corner of the site have changed, and the open area east and north of the main buildings is part of a larger holding.

Because of the dependent status of the buildings being assessed, it has not been easy to determine their past owners or functions. Assuming that the site's association with 134 High Street is considerably earlier than the Land Tax Assessment of 1910 (below), it seems likely from entries in the relevant Kelly's Directories that the site belonged to the Tompkins family for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1838 Francis and Mary Tompkins are listed as butchers in the High Street. The 1851 directory lists John

and Francis Tompkins as butchers in the High Street. In 1882 Charles, Charles junior and Thomas Tompkins are recorded as being butchers in the High Street. In 1898 Charles Tompkins was recorded as being a butcher at 134 High Street, Charles Tompkins (junior) was a butcher at 157 High Street and Mrs Emily Tompkins was a butcher at 140 High Street. In 1906 Charles Tompkins (junior) and Thomas Tompkins were butchers at 157 and 140 High Street respectively.

The Second Edition sheets were also used as a basis for the 1910 Land Tax Assessment (HALS IR1/359 & IR2/13/1. This lists the Church Lane site in the same parcel as 134 High Street. There is some confusion between the map and listings, and it is uncertain whether the site is entry 915, a '*House, shop and premises*' owned by Charles Tompkins, or 918, which describes '*House, shop and premises, 134 High Street*', owned by Mr and Mrs Platt and occupied by Alice and Mary Platt. In the 1898 Kelly's Directory Edward Platt was a '*wine and spirit merchant and brewer's agent*' at 130 High Street, and was succeeded there by his daughter Mary. From the directory entries it is apparent that premises on the High Street frequently changed hands at this time, which may account for the confusion.

The site appears unchanged on the Ordnance Survey map of 1925. On the 1938 Ordnance Survey sheet a number of changes are shown to the assessment site buildings. Building 1 is shown as a unified structure for the first time, along with Building 3. Buildings 1 and 2 are now linked by a structure narrower than the present Building 5. East of Building 2 is a rectangular structure, larger than the present Building 4, extending beyond the present east boundary of the site.

The 1972 Ordnance Survey sheet shows the site in more or less its present form. Back Lane is now shown as Church Lane, and the buildings fronting it appear as they are today. To the north, Building 5 has been enlarged to its present width, except at its north end. Building 4 has been rebuilt in its present form, and the eastern boundary of the site has at last been established. East of the assessment site, the covered access to *The Bungalow* (first shown on the 1938 map) appears for the first time.

134 High Street, with which the assessment site appears to have been linked since at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, became Brandon's and later Neil's furniture shop (Hastie 1999, 87). It became an antique shop in the late 1990s.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

It is necessary to make a distinction between the interior of the existing building and the exterior for purposes of clarity. Apart from the clearing of the brick hearth no actual excavation took place inside the building (Fig. 3). In the area of the extension, excavation was restricted to the western half of the new build. The eastern half had been considerably disturbed in the past and so was not considered to have much potential. An additional consideration was that much of the ground was going to remain preserved beneath the concrete slab. The western side had a succession of deposits including a cobble surface and it was here that most of the manual excavation took place.

#### 4.2.1 Interior

The interior had already been cleared of its floor which consisted of a mixture of stone slabs, dark grey bricks and concrete. What was observed was mainly confined to the new internal footings. The interior was intersected by one N-S foundation cut (photographed but not drawn) and one E-W foundation (Section 1). There were two further N-S cuts of which the eastern was drawn (Section 2). In addition there were two E-W foundations at the NE and NW corners of the existing building (Section 5; Plates 13 and 16).

4.2.2 The only excavated internal feature was a brick built hearth [7] which lay towards the rear of the longest room of the original building. It was just over 0.6m E-W, at least 0.8m N-S, semi-circular in plan on its south side, though its northern end had been cut by a foundation trench (Section 2). The bricks were laid in parallel rows and set within a chalk floor. The bricks were red in colour and unfrogged (Mun 2.5YR 5/8) and measured 220 x 100 x 60mm. The hearth was sealed by the latest floor surface. It was almost certainly associated with the existing building on the site.

4.2.3 The chalk floor [3] sealed an ashy layer 960 in Section 1. It also appears to have post-dated a cobble floor which was 120mm thick (11). At the eastern end of Section 1 the chalk layer (3) lay directly over a dark reddish brown burnt clay deposit (2) some 0.1m thick. This layer (2) appears to have been cut by two shallow pits [52 & 53] revealed in Section 2 (Plate 15). All these deposits overlay a yellowish brown clay (1) which was the natural sub-soil found across the site. At the western end of the E-W section (1) there was a very flinty dark grey deposit (14) which overlay a brown clay (Mun 10YR 5/3) that contained occasional olive brown flecks (Mun 2.5Y 4/4), context (15). This contained 13 sherds of pottery dating to between 1170-1350. However, there were in addition a further 7 sherds which dated to between 970-100 (Appendix 1). There is a possibility that these layers (14 & 15) may represent the fills of a ditch which ran in a NW direction, but this is by no means certain (Plate 20). It couldn't be identified with any certainty in Section 5 though the presence of (39) which was similar to context 15 might suggest otherwise.

4.2.4 The only other features inside the building were two pits [52 & 53]. One of these was located at the junction of the opposite side of Section 2 with Section 1 and shown as [48] which contained a dark grey fill (Plate 4). The second feature was a chalk filled pit which appeared in the NW corner of the existing building in the new footing (Plate



16). Neither of these features contained any datable artefacts, though they are probably both of post-medieval date.

#### 4.3.1 External area

The area of the building extension (10.5m x 3.4m) was partly observed and partly excavated in sufficient detail to be able to characterise the archaeology with some degree of confidence. An additional area to the north of the extension was also cleared (9m x 1.5m approx.). The footprint of the new extension area may conveniently be sub-divided into two zones as follows: One to the east of the N-S dividing wall and one to the west.

#### 4.3.2 Eastern side

The eastern side of the new extension appeared to be more disturbed than the western side (Plate 2). The ground had been cut by several pits, a brick drain [35], and a well [19] together with a base for a probable hand-pump [32]. The N-S dividing wall that ran down the centre of the site was disturbed for most of its depth, though the base did show natural ground. The eastern most N-S foundation revealed a chalk filled pit or well on its outer side (Plate 15). Manual cleaning was unable to determine its date. It was approximately 1m wide and appeared to lie more to the east, beneath the track to the adjacent bungalow. Interestingly, it was very similar to another chalk filled feature at the eastern end of the external E-W wall to the original building (Plate 16). This was undated but looks to be late. The northernmost foundation (Section 4, Plate 19) was considerably disturbed by one large pit [42], which was later cut by a secondary pit [43]. Both these features contained post-medieval debris consisting of brick, tile and glass fragments. The only clearly defined features observed within this area, was a well and a brick base.

#### 4.3.3 The well [19]

This was situated towards the northern side of the extension (Fig 3; Plate 5). It was about 1.8m wide at the top and its shaft was 0.9m (3ft) wide (Plate 6). It was lined with flints and had occasional small ashlar clunch inclusions. The top of the well was capped by a brick dome with a roughly circular capping stone with an iron ring (Plate 7). This was approximately 0.7m wide and 0.08m thick. The well was at least 3m deep and was filled by a variety of debris including more recent building material that had collapsed when the well was discovered. It is not possible to say when it fell into disuse. A lead pipe came from the bottom of the well into the building. A square (c. 0.30m) brick base was observed on the eastern side of the well and this was later interpreted as the base for a hand pump [32]. A ceramic drain led into the well (Plate 6) and a brick built drain [35] may have been associated with it.

#### 4.3.4 Western side

The eastern side of this area was also disturbed by pit cutting. Nevertheless, most of this area was manually cleaned as was an area to the north of the footprint of the extension. Across most of the western side was a layer of cobbles [34] which was mechanically removed. Beneath the cobbles the area was manually cleaned and revealed a series of spreads belonging to the upper fills of probable pits (Plate 1). None of these were individually distinguished and were given a general context number (18). Context 18 was a very dark grey deposit (Mun 10YR 3/1) including up to 50% of an olive deposit (Mun 5Y 4/4) with a flecks of chalk. The context contained brick, tile, clay pipe fragments, oyster shells and pottery which gave an 18<sup>th</sup> century

date (Appendix 1). On the southern side there was a small area of dark yellowish brown clay (Mun 10YR 4/4) which may be natural. Cutting this was a post-hole [33] containing a dark grey fill (Mun 10YR 3/1). It was 0.24m in diameter and remained unexcavated.. As this area lay beneath the access ramp into the site and would be preserved beneath the foundation slab it was decided to observe the deposits in the sections of the foundations (Sections 3-5).

- 4.3.5 The southern section (Section 5), though technically lying within the interior of the existing building, is discussed here. Section 5 (Plate 13) shows a top horizon of a dark grey soil containing bricks and flints some 0.2m thick (10). Beneath this lay a chalk floor (presumably a continuation of context 3?) about 0.08m thick which sealed a dark brown flinty layer (11). These deposits sealed a shallow feature [56] which could be a ditch or pit. It contained two principal fills: the upper fill was a cobb-like deposit [57], the lower fill was a brown clay with occasional olive brown flecks (39) which was similar to context (15) to the south.. If there was a linear feature in Sections 1 and 5 (Plates 13 and 20) it was not discernible in the western most section (Section 3; Plate 11). Most of the section consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> century foundations (26), though the northern end does seem to share a similarity to the west end of Section 4 (29). Below this activity there was a brown pebbly clay horizon (Mun 10 YR 4/3) and an olive brown clay (Mun 2.5Y 4/4) with pebbles and flecks of charcoal. This rested on a light olive brown and pebbly clay (Mun 2.5Y 5/4) (28). It looked quite clean but it was not certain whether it was a natural horizon.
- 4.3.6 The western half of the most northerly E-W foundation (Section 4; Plate 17) shows three, possibly four pits (44, 45 and 54). The fourth one may be represented by (31) but this could be a fill of [44]. Pit [44] was filled by a dark brown soil that contained fragments of brick, tile and flint which was very similar to the lower part of (26) in Section 3 and was probably the same. This pit, or possibly well shaft appeared to directly overlie [45] which was filled by (30). This horizon (30) was a dark greyish brown soil (Mun 2.5Y 4/2) that contained many pebbles and pottery. The pottery belonged to the medieval period between 1170-1350 (Appendix 1). Another pit or possibly well [54] lay just to the east of these features. It was *c.* 1m wide and filled by (20) which was a dark greyish brown soil containing flints and fragments of brick, tile and flecks of chalk and charcoal (Mun 2.5Y 4/2). It remained undated.
- 4.3.7 Immediately to the north of the western half of the building extension a strip no more than 1.5m wide was manually cleared. This showed that the cobbles extended across this area and overlay a chalk spread which was later identified in the soakaway to the NE. Cutting the chalk was a brick built drain [33] orientated NW-SE (Plate 23). This was composed of a parallel row of bricks laid end to end overlying a single layer of horizontal broken tiles. The overall width was not much more than 0.3m with the drainage channel about 120mm. The bricks were hand made and measured 220 x 100 60mm. The drain looks as though it originally ran from the NE corner of the existing building; if so it was presumably carrying rain water from off the roof of the building. However, this is not certain and it could have been associated with either the latest well or another as yet unidentified well.
- 4.3.8 Towards the rear of the development site a soakaway was constructed (Fig. 3) which was approximately 3m x 1m wide and least 1.3m deep (the depth was not observed).

Three distinct horizons were evident. The upper horizon was a dark organic topsoil approximately 0.5m deep. This overlay a chalky deposit about 0.3m, which in turn overlay a yellowish brown clay (Mun 10 Yr 5/6). This is almost certainly the natural horizon and equates with the Charity 2 Association. The pottery finds and iron slag came from the western end of the soakaway, most probably from a pit (Thompson *pers. com.*).



**Plate 1:** Cleaned west end area of new extension, view south



**Plate 2:** Detail of end of new extension



**Plate 3:** Detail of new eastern foundation



**Plate 4:** Chalk floor (3) shown in foundation trench looking SW (Section 1)



**Plate 5:** Well opening (Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 2005)



**Plate 6:** Detail of top of well [19]



**Plate 7:** Capping stone of well



**Plate 8:** Brick hearth (context 7)



**Plate 9:** Detail of external east wall of existing building



**Plate 10:** Junction of section 1 & 2 showing burnt clay floor medieval period (2)



**Plate 11:** New western N-S foundation of new building (Section 3)



**Plate 12:** Middle section of E-W foundation (section 1)



**Plate 13:** NW foundation of existing building (Section 5)



**Plate 14:** Middle section of E-W foundation (Section 1)



**Plate 15:** East foundation inside the eastern end of existing building (Section 2).



**Plate 16:** NE foundation located over original external E-W wall



**Plate 17:** NW area of northernmost foundation (Section 4)



**Plate 18:** Original NW foundation of building (note the puddingstones in the footings)



**Plate 19:** Detail of eastern end of E-W foundation (Section 4)



**Plate 20:** Detail of west end of E-W foundation (Section 1; note context 15)



**Plate 21:** Detail of eastern end of internal E-W foundation (Section 1)



**Plate 22:** West end of internal E-W foundation (Section 1)



**Plate 23:** West end looking south showing drain [35]



**Plate 24:** Detail of soakaway looking north [40]

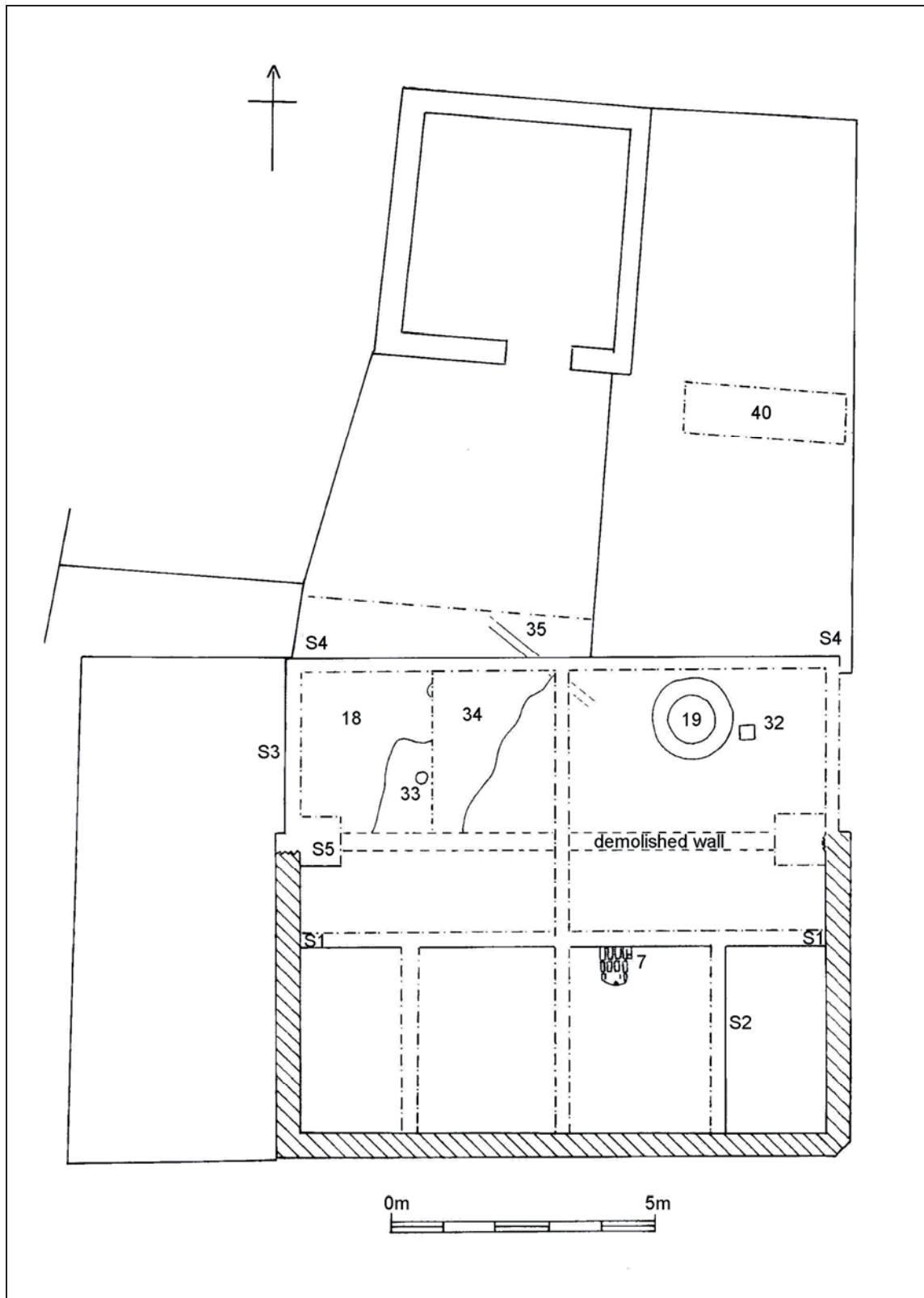
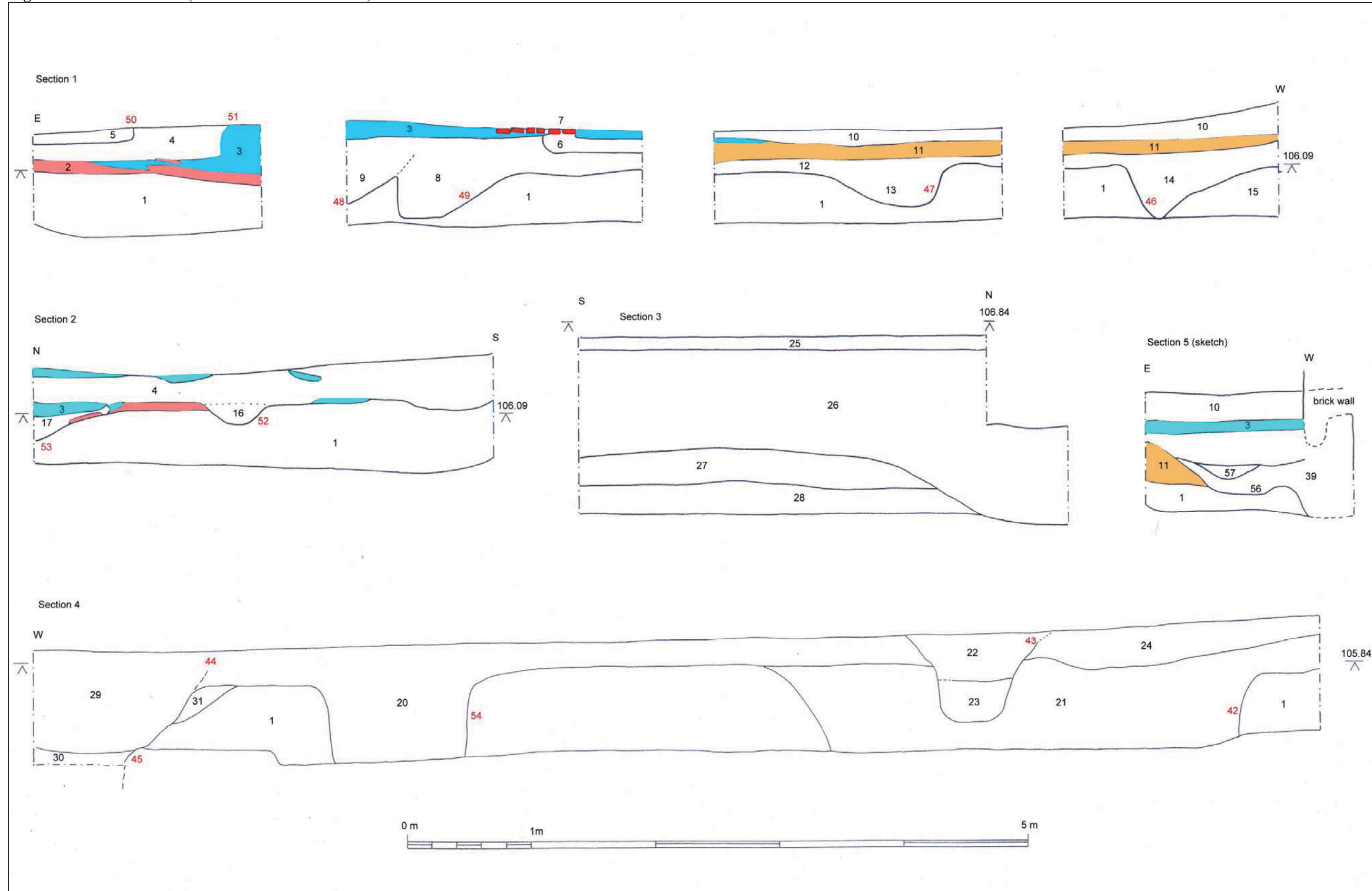


Figure 4: Site excavation plan



Figure 5: Drawn sections (cut numbers shown in red)



## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Despite the small scale and restricted nature of the project, this is the first formal excavation to have been undertaken in the heart of Berkhamsted. The area investigated was not much more than 100 sq. m. of which only a third could be described as anything more than 'light excavation'. Nevertheless, its location was significant, being situated adjacent to the original market place, which by the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century had become '*le shopperowe*'. The nearest sites to have received even minimal attention from archaeologists were those at 112-118 High Street, about 150m to the east, the Waitrose site 400m to the west and Dean's Lawn 180m (Guttmann 1996; Hunn 2000, 2002). These were all interesting and exceptional sites though only Waitrose (formally referred to as Kingsgate) was excavated in anything approaching like a systematic manner. There were no other sites in the northern Church Lane frontage that are likely to be excavated. This also applies to the south side of Church Lane, now occupied by Middle Row that fronts the High Street. Many of these buildings possess basements so that most significant evidence will have been erased. It is therefore apparent that the site described in this report was important. The question is, do the results match the importance attributed to it by virtue of its location?
- 5.2 Observations made within the surviving building demonstrate that the site was occupied from at least the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. The burnt clay floor was typical of the type of contemporary floor surfaces in the locality. Several examples came from 112-118 High Street (Hunn 2002). Pottery dating from the late tenth and mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, although residual, does suggest that the site was probably occupied, in some form or other, in the Saxo-Norman period. Animal horn cores from (15) seems to support the historical tradition that the area was used for the butchering and sale of animal products from the medieval period onwards. This tradition continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the present buildings were used as a slaughterhouse and candle-makers establishment.
- 5.3 The area to the rear of the present building seems to have contained a series of wells, of which only the last one [19], provided incontestable proof of its function. It is not known how long the site was used for human habitation. It was suggested that the site was only used for animal processing from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards but this is by no means certain. The site looks to have been of fairly modest in status. There was no evidence for a chimney breast nor was the site ever considered important enough to have had a cellar. The pottery was mostly local earthenware and there few exotic fabrics. Whether the absence of china-wares is significant remains uncertain as none of the pits or wells were excavated. There was evidence for iron processing in the area (contexts 15, 30 and 40) but no proof that any significant metal working took place on the site.
- 5.4 The evidence for human occupation of the site is no earlier than 1170 and date to anything between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and mid fourteenth centuries. However, there were eight sherds dating between 970-1100, from contexts 15 and 30. In addition, there were twelve sherds dating between 1050-1150 from both inside and outside the present buildings from a cleaning context (4,16,17) and from 15, 18 and 30. The mid 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date predates the present day church of St Peters, which is of early

13<sup>th</sup> date (Doggett and Hunn 1985). The two late 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century sherds could conceivably pre-date a suspected earlier church on the site of St Peters (*ibid.*).

- 5.5 If the two residual shards of 970-1100 are indicative of human occupation then Church Lane is the second earliest site for settlement in Berkhamsted. The earliest settlement evidence comes from Deans Lawn, Chesham Road (Hunn 2000).
- 5.6 The post-medieval history of the site suggests that occupation of a low social status continued into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The brick building seems to have been constructed in 1814 according a carved inscription on the brickwork on the north wall of the existing building. Associated with the building was an external well and a brick built drain while the interior had a base for a brick hearth set within a chalk floor. It is suggested that this is where the animal fat was processed to make candles. The absence of a chimney breast implies that the building was not used for domestic purposes. The description of the building as a '*candle house, yard and premises*', (HALS DSA4 19/1 TA no. 499) suggests that the building was commercial in character. The site continued in commercial use throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century becoming progressively more neglected in the second half of the last century. Apart from the Court House, the building is the oldest structure to have survived in Church Lane, formally Back Lane.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

The writer is grateful to Alison Reid-Davies who commissioned the work on behalf of Mr & Mrs Reid Davies and Mr and Mrs Stanton-Kipping. Thanks are due Kate Batt of the County Archaeology Office for her advice and pragmatic approach and to Tony Stanton-Kipping for his co-operation during the ground works phase. The writer is grateful to Lucy Whittingham for her report on the pottery. Finally, my thanks to my colleague Bob for editing this report.

## **7. Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs/slides
9. Colour slides
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust.

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## Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

### Context Register

Context	Type	Description
1	Soil type	Natural Yellowish brown horizon (Mun 10 YR 5/6) Charity 2 Association
2	floor	Dark reddish brown clay (Mun 2.5 Y 3/4) section 1
3	floor	Chalk (section 1 and 5)
4	Pit fill	In [51]. Dark grey soil with occ stone (Mun 10 YR 4/1) section 1
5	Pit fill	In [50]. Darkish grey soil (section 1)
6	layer	Ash with flecks of charcoal and occ fragments of brick (section 1)
7	feature	Brick built hearth in 3 (section 1)
8	fill	In [49] consisting of a dark grey soil with occ shell and chalk flecks (section 1).
9	Pit fill	Pebbly dark grey fill in [48] (section 1).
10	layer	Dark grey soil with modern bricks and flints (section 1).
11	floor	Cobble floor (section 1 and possibly section 5)
12	layer	Dark grey soil with occ pebbles and flecks of charcoal (section 1)
13	fill	Below 12 and almost the same in [47] (section 1).
14	fill	Very flinty dark grey soil in ditch? [46] (section 1).
15	fill	Brown clay (Mun 10 YR 5/3) with flecks of olive brown (Mun 2.5 Y 4/4) (section 1).
16	fill	In pit [52] consisting of a very dark gray soil with occ pebbles and cobb like clay (section 2)
17	fill	In pit [53] consisting of a dark grey soil with occ flecks of charcoal (section 2)
18	layer	Cleaning horizon consisting of a very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) mixed with olive clay (Mun 5Y 4/4)
19	Well	Flint lined well. Cut [38] was 1.8m wide cut with a 0.9m shaft 3m + deep
20	Pit fill	In [54] consisting of a dark greyish brown soil with occ flints, brick, tile and flecks of chalk and charcoal (Mun 2.5 Y 4/2) (section 4)
21	Pit fill	Light olive brown friable clay with brick/tile, flint and flecks of charcoal and glass (Mun 2.5Y 5/3) in pit [42]. Cut by [43] (section 4)
22	Pit fill	Dark crumbly soil with brick and chalky flecks in [43] (section 4)
23	Pit fill	Loose charcoal deposit in [43] (section 4)
24	layer	Loose, very dark ashy soil with occ flint, tile and flecks of chalk (section 4)
25	floor	Concrete base (section 3)
26	foundation	Brick, tile and concrete foundation (section 3)
27	layer	Brown pebbly clay (10 YR 4/3) with 50% olive brown clay (Mun 2.5Y 5/4) (section 3)
28	layer	Light olive brown soil with pebbles and charcoal (Mun 2.5Y 4/4)
29	Pit fill	Of [44]. A dark brown soil containing brick, tile and flint (section 4)
30	Pit fill	Below (29) consisting of a dark greyish brown soil with many pebbles and pottery (Mun 2.5Y 4/2) (section 4). In pit [45] ?
31	Pit fill?	Possibly belonging to [44]. Very dark greyish brown soil (Mun 2.5Y 3/2) mixed with olive brown clay 2.5Y 4/4 containing some very small pebbles.
32		Not assigned
33	Post-hole	0.25m dia outside and filled by a dark grey clay (Mun 10 YR 3/1) unexcavated.
34	floor	Area of cobbles outside the building but similar to (11). Unexcavated.
35	feature	Brick built drain
36	layer	Chalky spread cut by the drain
37	Well top	Red unfroged bricks forming capping of well [19]
38	Cut	Cut of well [19]
39	Fill?	Fill or layer in section 5. Similar to 9150 in character.
40	soakaway	Located at rear of garden with pottery from the western end of the new soakaway
41		Not assigned
42	Pit	About 4m wide in section 4. See (21)
43	Pit	1.1 m wide x 0.6m deep in section 4. See (22, 23)
44	Pit	See section 4 (see 29, 30 and 31?)
45	Pit	Section 4 cut by [44]?
46	Ditch?	Section 1 filled by (14 and 15)
47	feature	Section 1 c. 1m wide and filled by (13)
48	Pit	Section 1 Uncertain width cuts [49]
49	Pit	Section 1 0.4m wide 0.8m wide and filled with (8)
50	Pit	Section 1. shallow pit filled by (5)
51	Pit	Section 1. Shallow pit filled by (4)
52	Pit	Section 1. 0.5m wide and cutting through (2). Filled by 16
53	Pit	Section 1. width uncertain but 0.2m deep and filled by 17. Is sealed by chalk (3).
54	Pit	Section 4. 1.3 m wide and filled by (20)
55		Not assigned
56	Cut/pit	Shown in Section 5 filled by (39 and 57)
57	fill	Cobb? Section 5

**Plan Register**

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:20	Part of house and new extension
2	2	1:50	General post-exc. plan

**Section Register**

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
3	1	1:20	1-15, 46-51
3	2	1:20	1-4, 16-7, 52-3
3	3	1:20	26-8
3	4	1:20	20-31, 42-4, 54
3	5	1:20	1, 10-11, 39, 56-7

## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pot no.	Pot weight	Bone no.	Bone weight	Oyster shell	slag no.	slag wght
4, 16., 17	8	154	1	6			
2	1	8					
15	20	398	2	220		1	270
18	24	942			2		
30	23	580	2	40		1	380
40	4	76				1	282
<b>Total</b>	80	2158	5	266	2	3	932

(weight in grammes)



## Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

by Lucy Whittingham

### Methodology

This site produced an assemblage of 80 sherds, weighing 2kg. The majority of the assemblage is medieval, though a small post-medieval assemblage was associated with material collected from the initial cleaning of surface [18]. One possible Roman sherd in context [18] needs further identification. The majority of the sherds are small and abraded which together with the small assemblage sizes in which they are found suggests they are from shallow stratigraphic features. The degree of residuality within the stratigraphic sequence cannot be addressed at this stage of assessment. The majority of the sherds are poorly preserved and none are recommended for illustration or photography.

All of the post-roman pottery has been identified with reference to the MOLSS (Museum of London Specialist Service) fabric reference series which can be applied to similar fabrics found in Hertfordshire. All of the sherds have been quantified using sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV). Fabric type, vessel form and various attributes, such as decoration and glaze, are also recorded and a spot date calculated on the fabrics present. These records have been entered onto an Excel spreadsheet and can be consulted in the site archive.

### Medieval

The medieval assemblage is primarily of early medieval date containing local and regional wares as well as a significant number of Saxo-Norman wares. The assemblage as a whole dates from 970/1050 to 1350. The earliest material present is a small assemblage of 20 Saxo-Norman sherds from 19 vessels, which constitute 33% of the medieval assemblage. These wares include early medieval chalk-tempered ware (EMCH), early medieval flint-tempered ware (EMFL), early medieval grog-tempered ware (EMGR) and local greyware (LOGR). The 'local' in this nomenclature means local to London. Several diagnostic cooking pot sherds in early medieval chalk-tempered ware have characteristic decoration in the form of combed incised lines and two horizontal rows of rouletting on the outer surface. Similar vessels are illustrated in the London sequence (Vince and Jenner 1991 Fig 2.54, no 137). The most common of the medieval wares dating from 1150 to 1350 are 36 sherds of south Hertfordshire greyware (SHER) from 34 cooking pots or jars and the occasional jug. A substantial part of one cooking pot with rilled upper body decoration can be reconstructed from four pieces in context [30]. Further diagnostic sherds include a cooking pot fragment with characteristic applied vertical strip on the outer surface of the body. A variety of fabrics occur within the greyware tradition and have been recorded as early south Hertfordshire greyware (ESHER) and south Hertfordshire greyware with flint (SHER FL). A jug sherd represents one regional import with rouletted applied strip decoration from the Brill/Boarstall industry in Buckinghamshire. Two late medieval wares remain unidentified. One is the pedestal base of a chafing dish in a red earthenware fabric (PMRE/LMHG), found in context [4,16,17]. The inner surface of the bowl is lead glazed and decorated with an applied thumbed strip. This form is more likely to be late medieval than earlier and a late 14th-century date has been suggested. A second unidentified coarse red earthenware bowl with simple everted rim, is also presumed to be late medieval in context [18].

## Discussion

The Saxo-Norman wares add a significant contribution to the medieval assemblage but may be residual, occurring with later material in contexts [4, 16,17, 15, 18 and 30]. The same EMCH cooking pot is found as joining sherds in contexts [15] and [30] linking the deposition of these two contexts. The prevalence of EMCH and EMFL in these assemblages is of note as EMCH is also the predominant ware in late 11th to early 12th-century assemblages in both London and St Albans (Vince and Jenner 1991, 70). Contexts [2, 15, 30 and 40] are dated by the presence of south Hertfordshire greyware as between 1170 to 1350. Context [4,16,17] is possibly late medieval in date suggested by the form of the glazed chafing dish.

## Post medieval

A small assemblage of 18 sherds from 9 post-medieval vessels is associated with context [18]. Basic household and utilitarian forms include six deep bowls and a flanged dish in post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), a chamber pot in post-medieval redware (PMR) and a straight-sided tankard in Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware (STMO).

## Discussion

All of these post-medieval wares are associated with a cleaning layer and are therefore not well stratified. It is significant that they are not associated with the archaeological features of the site. The post-medieval redwares are probably of local origin possibly from the various country potteries in operation in the Chilterns region of Buckinghamshire. The Staffordshire mottled tankard is a common regional import of 18th- century date.

## Statement of Potential

This assemblage is of little potential for further analysis but can be used as a dating tool when combined with the stratigraphic evidence.

## Regional significance

The presence of a significant number of Saxo-Norman sherds in EMCH, EMFL and EMGR in this assemblage is worthy of note as an indicator of early medieval settlement between *c.* 970/1050 and 1150 in this area of the town of Berkhamsted. These wares have been well documented and dated within the London and St Albans archaeological sequence (Vince and Jenner 1991), where EMCH is also the most prevalent ware. Vince argues that the provenance of EMCH can be localised by petrology to the north-west of St Albans and in the direction of Berkhamsted (*ibid.*, 44). The largest part of this pottery assemblage is comprised of locally produced south Hertfordshire greyware. Various kilns within the county are known, of which those at Nettleden and Potten End (Turner-Rugg 1993) are the closest source to Berkhamsted. These local wares date the archaeological features on this site to between 1170 and 1350.

## Recommendations

No further analysis of this material is recommended. If full publication of this material is not intended a note should be written for 'Medieval Britain' in the journal *Medieval Archaeology* and a record of these finds entered onto the Historic Environment Record database for Hertfordshire.

## **Bibliography**

Turner-Rugg, A. 1993 Medieval Pottery in Hertfordshire: a gazetteer of the principal collections. *Hertfordshire Archaeology* **11**. 30 - 53.

Vince, A. and Jenner, A. 1991 "The Saxon and Early Medieval Pottery of London" in A. Vince (ed) *Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: 2. Finds and Environmental Evidence*. LAMAS Special Paper **12**. 19-119

SITE	context	fabric name	period	shds	vesno	weight	form	rim	dia (mm)	EVE	base	glaze	dec	comments	date	context date
BCL05	2	SHER	M	1	1	8	CP								1170-1350	1170-1350
BCL05	4,16,17	PMRE/LMHG?	M	1	1	78	CHAF				pedestal	lead int	thu strip int	cut base	1340-1450/1480?	
BCL05	4,16,17	SHER	M	4	4	38	CP/JAR								1170-1350	1350-1480?
BCL05	4,16,17	EMCH	SN	1	1	8	CP/JAR	everetd	260	5				looks like ESUR rim	1050-1150	
BCL05	4,16,17	SHER FL	M	1	1	6	CP/JAR								1170-1350	
BCL05	4,16,17	SHER	M	1	1	10	JUG?	square	120	7				tall straight neck	1170-1350	
BCL05	15	ESHER?	M	5	5	68	CP/JAR								1150-1300	
BCL05	15	ESHER?	M	1	1	48	CP/JAR				flat				1150-1300	
BCL05	15	SHER	M	1	1	14	CP/JAR	everted	160	5				similar rim to ESUR form	1170-1350	1170-1350
BCL05	15	EMCH	SN	1	1	24	CP/JAR						combed		1050-1150	
BCL05	15	EMCH	SN	1	1	30	CP/JAR	everted	200	15				joins rim in context [30]	1050-1150	
BCL05	15	EMFL	SN	7	7	72	CP/JAR								970-1100	
BCL05	15	SHER FL	M	3	3	78	CP/JAR				sagging				1170-1350	
BCL05	15	EMGR	SN	1	1	56	CP/JAR							thick body sherd, lg vessel	1050-1150	
BCL05	18	STMO	PM	2	1	60	TANKARD				flat	mottled brown	turned		1700-1800	1700-1800
BCL05	18	PMR	PM	1	1	104	CH POT	rolled	200	17		lead int		small strap handle off rim	1580-1900	
BCL05	18	PMFR	PM	6	1	264	DEEP BOWL	rolled	300	20		lead int			1580-1700	
BCL05	18	PMFR	PM	1	1	54	FLANGED DISH	flanged	400	5		lead int			1580-1700	
BCL05	18	PMFR	PM	3	1	136						lead int			1580-1700	
BCL05	18	PMFR	PM	4	3	172	DEEP BOWL	rolled	280	5	flat	lead int			1580-1700	
BCL05	18	PMFR	PM	1	1	14	DEEP BOWL					lead ext			1580-1700	
BCL05	18	PMRE?	PM	1	1	40	BOWL	everted	240	14				local coarseware	1480-1600	
BCL05	18	BRILL	M	1	1	4	JUG					copper ext	rouletted strip	Brill/Boarstall	1200-1400	
BCL05	18	ESHER	M	2	1	14	CP/JAR								1150-1300	
BCL05	18	EMCH	SN	1	1	10								chalk tempered	1050-1150	
BCL05	18	?	?	1	1	16										
BCL05	30	SHER	M	4	1	264	CP/JAR	rolled	240	27			rilled body		1170-1350	1170-1350
BCL05	30	EMCH	SN	1	0	18	CP/JAR	everted	200	5				joins rim in context [15]	1050-1150	
BCL05	30	EMCH	SN	1	1	12	CP/JAR						rouletted lines	parallel horizontal rouletting	1050-1150	
BCL05	30	EMCH	SN	1	1	8	CP/JAR								1050-1150	
BCL05	30	EMCH	SN	1	1	20	CP/JAR				flat				1050-1150	
BCL05	30	EMGR	SN	1	1	14	CP/JAR								1050-1150	
BCL05	30	LOGR?	SN	2	2	52	CP/JAR								1050-1150	
BCL05	30	EMFL	SN	1	1	2	CP/JAR								970-1100	
BCL05	30	SHER FL	M	1	1	10	CP/JAR								1170-1350	
BCL05	30	ESHER?	M	1	1	26	CP/JAR								1150-1300	
BCL05	30	SHER	M	9	9	9	CP/JAR						app thu strips	vert thu strips	1170-1350	
BCL05	40	SHER	M	1	1	20	CP/JAR							micaceous	1170-1350	1170-1350
BCL05	40	ESHER?	M	3	3	50	CP/JAR								1150-1300	
				80	66	1931										

**Appendix 4: Note on the brick types found on the site****Date of building 1814**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Dimension</b>
Hearth inside building [7]	Unfrogged red (Mun 2.5 YR 5/8)	220 x 100 x 60 mm
Floor of building	Frogged dark grey	230 x 115 x 60 mm
Unstratified	Unfrogged red	230 x 115 x 60 mm
Unstratified	Unfrogged reddish brown	230 x 115 x 60 mm
Unstratified	Unfrogged reddish brown	220 x 105 x 40-45 mm
Unstratified	Unfrogged reddish brown	230 x 110 x 55 mm
East wall of building (int)	Unfrogged reddish brown	210 x 100 60 mm
East wall of building (int)	Unfrogged reddish brown	215 x 100 60 mm
West wall (external)	Unfrogged red	220 x 100 x 60 mm
Well capping [37]	Unfrogged reddish brown	220 x 100 x 60 mm

**Appendix 5: SMR Summary Sheet**

Site name and address: Site adjacent to 3 & 4 Church gates, Church Lane, Berkhamsted Herts, HP4 3AT		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Dacorum Borough Council
Village/Town: Berkhamsted		Parish: St Peters
Planning application reference: 4/2009/04		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Mrs A. Reid-Davies, 134 High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 3AT		
Tel: 01442-877808		
Nature of application: Renovation and extension		
Present land use: Building site		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 9931-0780		Site code: BCL05
Site director/Organization: J.R. Hunn/ ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Excavation		
Date of work:	Start: October 6 <sup>th</sup> 2005	Finish: October 17 <sup>th</sup> 2005
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related SMR nos:		Periods represented: Medieval and post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>In the autumn of 2005 a programme of archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken on land adjacent to 3-4 Church Gates, Church Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. The work was undertaken during the conversion and extension to the existing building on the site of a former slaughterhouse and candlemakers associated with 134 High Street, Berkhamsted. Evidence for human activity was found dating from the Saxo-Norman period and for human occupation from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This occupation took the form of a burnt clay floor which lay within the footprint of the existing building. In the area of the new extension a cobbled surface, brick drain and flint lined well were found; several pits were identified in the extension of the foundations but their contents suggests that they were of post-medieval date. The pottery assemblage is no later than 1800 though the site continued to be utilised throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The buildings use as a slaughterhouse/candlemakers and absence of a chimney breast suggests that human habitation probably ceased in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p>		
Author: J. R. Hunn		Date: 13/1/06