

# Former Berkhamsted Police Station and Library, Berkhamsted Hertfordshire

*Programme of Archaeological Work*



for  
Beechcroft Developments Ltd

CA Project: 660447  
CA Report: 18296

July 2018



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	02/05/18	AKM	JN	DRAFT	Internal review	SRJ

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY .....	8
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-12).....	8
6. THE FINDS .....	14
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	16
8. DISCUSSION.....	18
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	21
10. REFERENCES.....	22
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....	24
BOREHOLES .....	24
TEST PITS.....	24
TRENCHES .....	25
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	28
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	29
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM .....	30



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site, showing location of observed groundworks, archaeological features and location of previous evaluation (1:400)
- Fig. 3 Trench 7 (photograph)
- Fig. 4 Trench 8: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 5 Trench 9: sections and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 11: section and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Trench 12: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 8 Trench 13: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 9 Trench 14 (photograph)
- Fig. 10 Trench 16 (photograph)
- Fig. 11 Trench 17 (photograph)
- Fig. 12 Trench 18 (photograph)



## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Former Berkhamsted Police Station and Library
<b>Location:</b>	Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	499115 207824
<b>Type:</b>	Programme of Archaeological Works
<b>Date:</b>	27 March 2015 to 27 June 2018
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Dacorum Borough Council 4/03286/14/MFA
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust
<b>Site Code:</b>	PSSB 15

Between March 2015 and July 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological works, comprising an archaeological watching brief at the site of the former Berkhamsted Police Station and Berkhamsted Library, on the corner of High Street and Kings Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

The fieldwork was undertaken to fulfil the planning conditions attached to a planning consent for the demolition of the former police station and library buildings and the construction of a replacement library and twenty three retirement apartments with associated access and parking.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location within the historic core of Berkhamsted, within an area of former burgage plots. Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the site and surrounding burgage plots revealed features indicative of medieval occupation, including pits, post-holes and metal-working remains.

Recovered artefactual evidence, from pits located within the south-western and north-eastern parts of the site, suggests that initial settlement occurred within the site from the 11th century to 13th century onwards. Further pits attest to the continuing post-medieval and modern use of the site.

The site has undergone horizontal truncation to the level of the natural geological substrate across the entirety of the site, so that the cut archaeological features were sealed directly by modern deposits.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between March 2015 and June 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological works, comprising a watching brief at the site of the former Berkhamsted Police Station and Berkhamsted Library, on the corner of High Street and Kings Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire (centred at NGR: 499115 207824; Fig. 1). The programme of archaeological works was commissioned by Beechcroft Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken to fulfil Conditions 12 and 13 attached to a planning consent granted by Dacorum Borough Council (DBC; the local planning authority) for the demolition of the former police station and library buildings and the construction of a replacement library and twenty three retirement apartments with associated access and parking (Planning ref: 4/03286/14/MFA).
- 1.3 The scope of the works was defined during discussions between CA and Kate Batt, (now former) Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire County Council (the archaeological advisor to DBC).
- 1.4 The programme of work was carried out in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015a and 2015b) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Alison Tinniswood, the archaeological advisor to DBC (AADBC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014).

### **The site**

- 1.5 The proposed development site is located in central Berkhamsted, at the junction of Kings Road and the High Street (Fig. 2). The site comprises an irregular parcel of land enclosing an area of approximately 2,300m<sup>2</sup>. Prior to development the site was occupied by the former Berkhamsted Police Station building to the north and the former Berkhamsted Library building to the south. The area outside of the buildings comprised tarmac-surfaced access roads and car parking areas. The site is bounded to the north by the High Street, to the east and south by properties fronting onto High Street, Kings Road and Clarence Road and to the west by Kings Road.

- 1.6 The site lies on a shallow, north-facing slope, c. 190m to the south of the River Bulbourne, at an elevation of approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as chalk of the Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formations, which formed in the Cretaceous Period. The British Geological Survey records no superficial deposits within the site (BGS 2014); however, borehole samples taken during a recent geo-environmental assessment of the site (RSK 2014), revealed clay with flints overlying chalk.
- 1.7 The geo-environmental boreholes (ibid) encountered the chalk geology at depths of between 0.95m–2.5m below the pre-development ground level (bpdgl). The chalk was sealed by 0.55m–2.15m of Clay with Flints Formation, which was overlain in turn by up to 0.95m of made ground. This stratigraphy was confirmed by the subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site (CA 2015c), which identified the natural geological substrate (orange-brown clay with frequent flint inclusions) at an average of depth of between 0.4m and 0.8m bpdgl. The natural substrate was overlain by a reworked natural layer measuring approximately 0.1m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by 0.15m–0.5m of red brick rubble. The sequence was sealed by up to 0.1m of gravel bedding and c. 0.1m of tarmac.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the previous subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment (CA 2014). A trial trench evaluation of the northern part of the site has also been undertaken (CA 2015c). The following section is summarised from these sources.
- 2.2 The proposed development site is within Berkhamsted Conservation Area. The site is also within *DBC Local Plan Archaeological Alert Area 21*. Alert Areas are areas of known archaeological significance, and are protected under Policy 118 of the *Local Plan* (DBC 2004). Area 21 extends across the historic core of Berkhamsted and is focussed on the medieval extent of Berkhamsted town, as well as areas of known prehistoric and Roman occupation remains.

### ***Prehistoric (pre AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–410)***

- 2.3 Roman Akeman Street ran from Alchester to St Albans and may have followed the route of a late prehistoric trackway. The line of Akeman Street is preserved by Berkhamsted High Street.

- 2.4 While the trial trench evaluation did not uncover any prehistoric features, relatively large quantities of residual prehistoric worked flints were recovered from medieval pit fills (see below), which might suggest that the medieval pits were cut through *in situ* prehistoric features or deposits.
- 2.5 There is no known evidence for Roman activity within the development site; however, the site's close proximity to Roman Akeman Street means that the potential for such remains cannot be discounted entirely.

### ***Medieval (1066–1539)***

- 2.6 In the medieval era, burgrave plots extended to the north and south of the High Street. These plots were generally occupied by town houses fronting onto the road, with gardens to the rear. The development site is located within the area of former burgrave plots. The archaeological evaluation of the northern part of the site recorded rectangular pits containing 12th–15th-century pottery, metal-working slag, charcoal and cereal grains. These pits were used for the disposal of domestic and small-scale industrial waste, which is typical of activity recorded within medieval burgrave plot gardens.
- 2.7 Although no structural remains were recorded during the evaluation, there is the potential for the survival of cellars or other below-ground structures associated with any medieval building which may have fronted onto the High Street.
- 2.8 The evaluation indicated that the northern part of the site has undergone horizontal truncation to the level of the natural geological substrate, so that the cut archaeological features were sealed directly by modern deposits. The evaluation indicated that the medieval features at the site survive at an average depth of 0.4m–0.6m below the current ground surface.

### ***Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)***

- 2.9 In the post-medieval era, the Berkhamsted town jail was known as the Bridewell. First recorded in the year 1616, the Bridewell is known to have included 'insanity cells' and a below-ground 'dungeon'. The 1839 Berkhamsted Tithe Map shows that the Bridewell lay to the immediate west of the proposed development site, on the opposite side of Kings Road. In 1843, the Bridewell was replaced by a police station, which was itself demolished during the widening of Kings Road in the later 19th



century. The potential for features associated with this early penitentiary to extend into the proposed development site is considered to be very limited.

- 2.10 Nineteenth-century cartographic sources record that the proposed development site was occupied by residential properties fronting onto the High Street to the north, with associated backyards to the south. Numerous ancillary structures were located within these yards, including stables, workshops and a smithy.
- 2.11 After the demolition of the police station at the Bridewell site, a replacement police station was constructed within the north-western corner of the present site in 1894. This was itself replaced by the current police station in 1972, which is in the same location as the previous building but has a slightly different footprint. There is some potential for archaeological remains associated with the late 19th-century police station to survive within the site, including below-ground basements or cells.
- 2.12 As noted above, the trial trench evaluation indicated that the northern part of the site has undergone horizontal truncation to the level of the natural geological substrate and has then been built up with modern deposits. It is possible that this process took place during the demolition of the 19th-century police station and the construction of the current police station building.
- 2.13 Twentieth-century cartographic sources and aerial photographs document further developments within the site, including the demolition of outbuildings and the construction, by 1938, of small structures along Kings Road and a large building to the rear of the Red Lion public house.
- 2.14 The library building was constructed in the southern part of the site in the 1960s. The construction of the library required the creation of several terraces, supported by a number of brick retaining walls.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;

- to recover artefactual evidence to date and characterise any evidence of past activity at the site; and
- to sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the agreed WSI (CA 2015b). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising:

- archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) during the removal of the existing building slabs and any underlying structures/deposits. The watching brief will also be maintained during all other significant ground disturbance at the site (e.g. excavation of drainage channels, services, access, parking and landscaping, etc.); and excavation of the footprints of the proposed new buildings.

4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 The archive and artefacts from the fieldwork are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-12)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the fieldwork results (Fig. 2). Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. The trench numbering system employed continues on from those numbers used within the evaluation (Trenches 1 to 6) and starts at Trench 7. The

programme of archaeological work recorded evidence for medieval, post-medieval and modern activity, as well as evidence for modern horizontal truncation of the land surface across the entirety of the site.

- 5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified across the area of observed groundworks. The natural geological substrate, consisting of mid reddish orange clay with natural flint and chalk inclusions, was revealed across the site at an average depth of between 0.8m and 1.2m bpdgl. This was overlain by a layer of modern made ground comprising red-brick fragments, concrete rubble and other building material fragments in a sandy silt matrix, averaging between 0.65m and 1m in thickness. This was in turn sealed by concrete slab, approximately 0.2m thick, which formed the foundation floors of the former police station and library. Outside of the building footprints, tarmac replaced the concrete slabs.

#### ***(Boreholes 1 to 5)***

- 5.3 A total of five boreholes (Boreholes 1 to 5; Fig. 2) were observed, excavated through the floor surface of the former police station building. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the excavation of the boreholes.

#### ***Borehole 1***

- 5.4 The natural substrate (BH102) comprising firm mid orange brown clay with moderate flint inclusions was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.6m bpdgl. This was overlain by a layer of made ground (BH101) which comprised angular brick and concrete rubble in a sandy silt matrix measuring 0.4m thick. This was sealed by 0.2m of concrete (BH100), forming the floor surface of the former police station building.

#### ***Borehole 2***

- 5.5 The natural substrate (BH202) comprising firm mid orange brown clay with moderate flint inclusions was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.2m bpdgl. This was overlain by a layer of made ground BH201 which comprised angular brick and concrete rubble in a sandy silt matrix measuring c. 2m thick. This was sealed by 0.22m of concrete (BH200), forming the floor surface of the former police station building.



### **Borehole 3**

- 5.6 The natural substrate (BH302) comprising firm mid orange brown clay with moderate flint inclusions was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.5m bpdgl. This was overlain by a layer of made ground (BH301), which comprised angular brick and concrete rubble in a sandy silt matrix measuring c. 1.23m thick. This was sealed by 0.27m of concrete (BH300), forming the floor surface of the former police station building.

### **Borehole 4**

- 5.7 The natural substrate (BH402) comprising white chalk with no inclusions was encountered at a depth of approximately 3m bpdgl. This was overlain by a layer of made ground (BH401), which comprised angular brick and concrete rubble in a sandy silt matrix measuring 2.78m thick. This was sealed by 0.2m of concrete, forming the floor surface of the former police station building.

### **Borehole 5**

- 5.8 Borehole 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m without reaching the natural substrate. The earliest deposit encountered was made ground deposit BH501, which comprised angular brick and concrete rubble in a sandy silt matrix measuring in excess of 0.47m thick. This was sealed by 0.28m of concrete (BH500), forming the floor surface of the former police station building.

### **Test Pits 1 to 7**

- 5.9 A total of seven test pits (Test Pits 1 to 7; Fig. 2) were observed within the area of the former library building. A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed within each of the test pits, which comprised white chalk natural observed from between 1.6m and 2.25m bpdgl. This was overlain by natural orange brown sandy clay, measuring between 0.8m and 1.23m thick. This was in turn sealed by brick and concrete rubble in a silty sand matrix, measuring between 0.4m and 1.3m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the monitoring of the test pits and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

### **Trench 7**

- 5.10 Situated at the north-western limit of the area of investigation was the site of the former Berkhamsted Police Station (Fig. 3). A watching brief was maintained following the demolition of the building, during the removal of the existing building

floor slabs and any underlying basements, structures and deposits. No archaeological finds, features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were identified within this area. The watching brief within this area confirmed the stratigraphy encountered during the borehole investigation (see Appendix A).

### **Trench 8**

- 5.11 Sub-oval pit 804 was partially revealed centrally within this trench (Fig. 4; section AA). It had moderate to moderately steeply sloping sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m without the base being reached. It measured 2.02m long and in excess of 0.75m wide. The earliest encountered fill (805), consisting of light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions contained seven pieces of flat roof tile of late medieval or post-medieval date. This was overlain by fill 806, which comprised mid grey brown clay silt and contained one sherd of medieval pottery, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and 14 fragments of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile and flat roof tile.

### **Trench 9**

- 5.12 Circular pit 9006 was partially revealed extending from the north-eastern baulk of the trench (Fig. 5; section BB). It measured 0.96m wide and 0.6m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from the earliest fill 9007, which comprised dark brown grey clay silt. This was overlain by mid-brown grey silty clay fill 9008, from which five sherds of post-medieval pottery and 11 fragments of late medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered, as well as a triangular-shaped fragment of copper alloy and four fragments of cow bone.
- 5.13 Located 0.4m to the south was circular posthole 9009 (Fig. 5; section CC). It measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a relatively flat base. No finds were recovered from its dark brown grey clayey silt fill (9010).
- 5.14 Located to the south were pits 9011 and 9013 (Fig. 5; section DD). Both pits were heavily truncated by modern groundworks and their full extent was difficult to discern. Rectangular pit 9011 was partially revealed extending from the south-eastern baulk of the trench. It was recorded as being in excess of 2m long, 1.2m wide and a maximum of 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its single dark grey silty clay fill (9012).

- 5.15 Pit 9013 was rectangular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured approximately 2.5m long by 1.6m wide and 0.36m deep. No finds were recovered from its mid grey brown silty clay fill (9014).
- 5.16 Although undated artefactually pits 9011 and 9013 are morphologically similar to the vertical-sided, flat-based, rectangular pits identified within the previous evaluation of the site (CA 2015c), which were positively dated through pottery to the 12th to 15th centuries.

### **Trenches 10 and 14 to 18**

- 5.17 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed within each of these trenches. The natural geological substrate, consisting of orange brown clay with flint inclusions, was encountered within Trenches 14 (Fig. 9), 17 (Fig. 11) and 18 (Fig. 12), with the remaining trenches (Trenches 10, 15 and 16 (Fig. 10)) not excavated to a sufficient depth to encounter the natural substrate. The natural substrate was overlain by made ground consisting of brick and concrete rubble in a silty sand matrix, which measured between 0.2m and 1m thick where the full extent was observed. Modern services were seen to cut both the natural substrate and the made ground deposits. These were in turn sealed by tarmac or concrete surfaces. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

### **Trench 11**

- 5.18 Located towards the south-eastern end of the trench was circular pit 11004 (Fig. 6; section EE). It measured approximately 0.52m in diameter and 0.11m deep, with moderately steep, slightly concave, sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single mid-brown grey silty clay fill (11003).

### **Trench 12**

- 5.19 Located towards the south-western corner of the trench was sub-circular pit 12009 (Fig 7; section GG). It measured 1.45m long, 1.37m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. A total of 18 sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery, as well as 23 pieces of flat roof and peg tile and six fragments of animal bone were recovered from its single fill (12010), which consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with natural flints and chalk nodules.

- 5.20 Located approximately 4m to the east were pits 12003, 12005 and 12007. Although they had been heavily truncated they were clearly visible in plan, orientated broadly in a line. Pit 12003, which measured 0.61m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep, was circular in plan, with a flat base. A total of two fragments of late medieval to post-medieval flat roof tile and post medieval glass were recovered from the single mid grey brown silty clay fill (12004) of this feature, as well as a retouched flint flake, considered residual within this context and four fragments of animal bone.
- 5.21 Pit 12005 was located to the immediate north. It was sub-oval in plan, with a flat base and measured 0.52m long, 0.48m wide and 0.04m deep. It contained three fragments of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material and a single fragment of cattle bone within its mid grey brown silty clay fill (12006).
- 5.22 Pit 12007 (Fig 7; section FF) was 0.61m deep, 0.5m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its mid-grey brown silty clay fill (12008). This group of features (12003, 12005 and 12007) may represent a former land boundary, possibly fossilising the boundary of an earlier burgage plots.
- 5.23 Irregular shaped chalk spread (12015), measuring 3m in diameter and 0.15m deep, directly overlay the natural substrate.

### **Trench 13**

- 5.24 Sub-circular pit 13005 was located at the western end of the trench (Fig 8; section JJ). It measured 0.97m long, 0.91m wide and 0.39m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (13006), from which one sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered.
- 5.25 Located to the immediate north was sub-oval pit 13003 (Fig 8; sections HH and II). It measured 0.76m long, 0.48m wide and 0.09m deep. While the base was uniformly flat, what remained of the feature's sides was more varied, ranging from steep to moderately angled. Its single fill (13004), which comprised mid grey brown silty clay with some chalk and flint inclusions, was most likely deposited as an act of deliberate backfilling. The fill contained a partially-articulated dog skeleton, further animal bones and post-medieval and modern pottery. A bulk soil sample (Sample 1)

taken from this deposit contained high quantities of charcoal fragments, as well as a small amount of charred plant remains.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from eight pit fills and from bulk soil sampling of one of these fills. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.

### *Pottery: medieval*

- 6.2 The evaluation recovered 20 sherds of medieval pottery (732g) from three deposits. The pottery ranged from being lightly to heavily abraded, with most characterised as being moderately abraded. The sherds were examined using x35 binocular microscope to identify fabric types and inclusions. They were recorded in accordance with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001), and are included as part of the archive (Appendix B). The fabric codes are those used by the Museum of London (MOLA 2015), with the exception of MFLW which is a mnemonic. Form terminology is based on the Medieval Pottery Research Group's definitions (MPRG 1998) with comparisons to other published sites.
- 6.3 There are three medieval wares/fabrics present. A small bodysherd from pit 13005 (fill 13006) in MFLW containing sparse flint and common limestone inclusions with a small amount of sand is probably from the Buckinghamshire area. It has some similarities with OXAC 'Cotswold ware' (Mellor 1994, 44) but is probably not from the same precise source, and has closer parallels with a similar fabric excavated at Stone, Aylesbury and the very earliest levels at Brill. It is probably of 12th to 13th century date. Most of the pottery assemblage came from pit 12009 (fill 12010): comprising 11 sherds (169g) of South Hertfordshire greyware (SHER) including two cooking pot rims (Blackmore and Pearce 2010,140), and seven sherds (495g) of medieval Brill ware (BRIM) including a complete base of a baluster jug and some glazed and slip decorated sherds. A Brill ware rod handle from a jug, probably residual, also came from pit 804 (fill 806). The presence of highly decorated jug sherds and the sandy fabric indicates a date range of mid-13th to early 14th centuries for the Brill ware.



*Pottery: post-medieval/modern*

- 6.4 Pottery from this date range totals 20 sherds (147g), in variable condition. It has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Appendix B). Where possible, fabric codes are equated to the type series as defined by Museum of London (MOLA 2015). Post-medieval ware types are glazed earthenware (PMRE), which dates to the mid-16th to 18th centuries, and Creamware (CREA), of mid to late 18th century date. Modern pottery is represented by transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW, late 18th to 19th centuries), 'mocha' ware (TPW, 19th century), unglazed earthenware of 'flowerpot' type (FLOW, 19th to 20th centuries) and 'Late' English stoneware (ENGS, mid 19th to mid-20th centuries).

*Lithics*

- 6.5 A retouched flake, which is broadly prehistoric in date, was retrieved as a residual find in fill 12004 of pit 12003.

*Ceramic building material*

- 6.6 A total of 66 fragments (3163g) of ceramic building material, of late medieval/post-medieval date, was recorded from seven deposits. Most are identifiable as flat roof tile, including peg tile. A small number are too fragmentary for classification.

*Other finds*

- 6.7 Glass of post-medieval/modern date totals seven fragments (22g). Two pale green fragments derive from windows and the remainder (pale green and colourless) are from vessels.
- 6.8 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe (7g) were retrieved from pit 13003 (fill 13004). One is a bowl fragment from a decorated 'thorn' pipe. Clay tobacco pipes were in use from the late 16th to late 19th centuries and decorated types were most common during the 19th century.
- 6.9 Fill 9008 of pit 9006 produced a triangular-shaped sheet fragment of copper alloy of uncertain derivation and date.
- 6.10 Sixteen fragments of iron (32g) were recovered from pit 13003 (fill 13004). Those which could be identified are nail fragments of uncertain date.

- 6.11 Three small fragments of slate (4g) were recorded from pit 13003 (fill 13004). Slate was used as a roofing material during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### ***Animal Bone***

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 224 fragments (1271g) was recovered from the fills of six pit features dating from the medieval to modern periods. The material was on the whole, was very well preserved, making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), goose (*Anser sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*).

### ***Medieval (1066–1539)***

- 7.2 A single fragment of bone (19g) was recovered from deposit 13006, the fill of pit 13005. It was not identifiable beyond the level of a cattle size scapula fragment.

### ***Medieval/post-medieval (1066–1800)***

- 7.3 Fifteen fragments of animal bone (302g) were recovered from deposits 9008, 12004, 12006 and 12010, respectively the fills of pits 9006, 12003, 12005 and 12009. Cattle, sheep/goat and goose were identified, but the recovery of each species was too low to make any inference beyond species identification. No butchery marks were identified that may have suggested an origin in butchery waste. However, these were commonly exploited domestic animals in this period so their inclusion within the assemblage is to be expected.

### ***Modern (1801–present)***

- 7.4 A total of 208 fragments of animal bone (950g) were recovered from deposit 13004, the fill of pit 13003. Cattle and sheep/goat were identified from a single fragment each, respectively a partial humerus and an isolated molar. The remaining 198 (932g) fragments consist of an almost complete, very well preserved and partially articulated dog skeleton. The dog was male and of a size akin to a modern Border-collie breed. There were no signs of trauma or disease which given the modern context, suggests the burial of a domestic pet after death by natural causes or euthanasia.



### **Plant Macrofossils**

- 7.5 A single sample (20L) was taken from pit 13003 in Trench 6 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. It was hoped that the environmental assemblage might also assist in determining the date of this activity. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.6 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.
- 7.7 The flot was of moderate size with a low number of charred seed and a higher number of modern seeds. The charred material comprised of moderate preservation. There was also a moderate amount of industrial waste within the flot.

### **Trench 6**

- 7.8 A high quantity of charcoal fragments were noted within fill 13004 (sample 1) of pit 13003. A small amount of charred plant remains were also noted within fill 13004. The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and a single indet grain. The charred weed seed recorded was meadow grass/cat's-tails. (*Poa/Phleum* sp.). There was a high volume of uncharred material within the sample, which comprised weed seeds, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus niger*), cabbage/brassica (*Brassica*), raspberry/blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), water parsnip (*Sium latifolium*), and medick (*Medicago* sp.). There was a moderate quantity of charcoal greater than 2mm recovered.
- 7.9 This recovered assemblage is representative of domestic waste, however, the high volume of uncharred seeds indicates contamination of this context with intrusive material. It was also noted by the on-site archaeologist that the site area was heavily truncated which could explain how the intrusive material was introduced into this context. The assemblage is compatible the post-medieval/modern date attributed to the pit from recovered pottery.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The watching brief has revealed a sequence of deposits, features and structures across the site. Although a number of these remain undated, the majority can be attributed to one of four broad periods; medieval, late medieval to post-medieval, post-medieval or modern.
- 8.2 The findings from the watching brief correlate well with the preceding borehole survey (RSK 2014) and evaluation (CA 2015c), which both suggested the site had undergone a degree of truncation, to at least the top of the natural substrate, and that as a result only negative cut features were likely to survive.
- 8.3 Recovered artefactual evidence, from pits located within the south-western and north-eastern parts of the site, suggests that initial settlement occurred within the site from the 11th century to 13th century onwards. Further pits attest to the continuing post-medieval and modern use of the site. Evidence for the modern horizontal truncation of the land surface was recorded across the entirety of the site.
- 8.4 No archaeological features were identified within Trenches 10 and 14 to 18, Boreholes 1 to 5 and Test Pits 1 to 7.

### ***Prehistoric (pre AD 43***

- 8.5 The watching brief identified a single worked flint flake, although during a previous evaluation of the site (CA 2015c) relatively large quantities of residual prehistoric worked flints were recovered from the medieval pit fills, including a substantial number of flint chips. This is usually taken as an indication of on-site knapping; in this case, it might suggest that the medieval pits were cut through in situ prehistoric features or deposits.
- 8.6 There is little known evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, although Berkhamsted High Street possibly preserves the line of a late prehistoric trackway (see Archaeological background, above). Additionally, a late Iron Age coin was found in Lower Kings Road (c. 50m north-east of the site; Hertfordshire HER ref: MHT6075) and residual Mesolithic flints were recorded in association with medieval industrial features during archaeological works at 8 Manor Street (c. 335m east of the evaluation site; Hertfordshire HER ref: EHT6921/EHT6719).

**Medieval (1066 to 1539)**

- 8.7 The earliest identified features on site comprised two pits containing 11th to 13th- and 13th to 14th-century pottery (133006 and 12006 respectively). A further two undated pits (9011 and 9013) are considered medieval in date based on their morphology and the similarity of their fills to features positively dated through pottery within the previous evaluation of the site (CA 2015c).
- 8.8 The medieval archaeology found across the site is characteristic of urban medieval domestic/industrial use and fits within the pattern of usage expected for these 'backyard' plots. The presence of pottery, charcoal and cereal grains within the pit fills indicates that they were used for the disposal of domestic and industrial waste.
- 8.9 Most of the pits have near-vertical sides with flat bases and do not show any evidence for the rapid erosion of their sides. This may suggest either that they were sheltered from the elements, or that they were lined (possibly with wooden planks) and then filled rapidly following use.
- 8.10 Pottery recovered from the site, both during the evaluation phase and the subsequent watching brief, indicates settlement within the site from the 11th–15th centuries. This recovered pottery assemblage, again including that from the evaluation, is dominated by local coarsewares, suggestive of households of fairly modest status.
- 8.11 This pottery dating fits well with historic evidence, which suggests the surviving town layout is the result of reorganisation which took place after c. 1200. Medieval burgrave plots, likely created as part of this early 13th century town reorganisation, extended north and south of High Street, and their broad pattern is perceptible in the form of extant modern structures.
- 8.12 The extent of the early town is not clearly understood, however, recent investigations at 8 Manor Street revealed a large 12th-century ditch, which may have partially demarcated the extent of the Norman town (Archaeological Services and Consultancy 2011). The site would have been located within the estimated extent of this medieval town, occupying a burgrave plot or plots to the south of the High Street.

- 8.13 There is extensive documentary and archaeological evidence for medieval activity within Berkhamsted, although to date archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the site have not revealed any medieval remains. However, the findings from the current works correlate well with the wider archaeological evidence, with similar pits recorded at 12 Torrington Road (Archaeological Services & Consultancy 2007), King's Arms Public House, 147 High Street, 2 Chesham Road (Archaeological Services & Consultancy 2008c) and at the Rex Cinema, with further evidence for medieval activity also revealed during a watching brief at 125 High Street and during excavations to the rear of 71-77 High Street.

***Post-medieval (AD 1539 – 1800) and modern (AD 1801 - present)***

- 8.14 The evidence from the watching brief indicates a degree of continuity of settlement into the post-medieval period. Pit 12005 contained pottery dating to the late medieval/post medieval period with pits 804, 9006 and 12003 containing post-medieval pottery. Pit 12007, although undated artefactually likely fits within this period.
- 8.15 The 19th-century development within the site comprised residential properties fronting onto High Street to the north with associated backyards to the south, within which numerous ancillary structures were located, including stables, workshops and a smithy. From within this 'backyard' area a partially-articulated dog skeleton was recovered from the fill of modern pit 13003. The dog appears to represent the burial of a domestic pet.
- 8.16 The site was heavily redeveloped during the mid-20th century as recorded on 20th-century cartographic sources. The current archaeological works monitored the removal of these structures, surfaces and services from across the site. The watching brief demonstrated that this development has resulted in the truncation of the site down to the level of the natural geological substrate across the entirety of the site, so that only cut archaeological features survived at an average depth of 0.4m–1.2m below the pre-development ground surface. This confirms the results of the geo-environmental boreholes excavated at the site (RSK 2014).
- 8.17 The library building was constructed during the mid-1960s in the southern part of the site. The construction of the library required the creation of several terraces, supported by a number of brick retaining walls, leading to truncation of the site, down to the natural substrate. The northern part of the site was developed in 1972,

when the late 19th-century police station building was replaced by a new police station with a basement (Thompson and Bryant 2005). A row of single storey garages associated with the Police Station was built in the south-eastern part of the site.

- 8.18 It is likely that ground disturbance during this mid-20th century phase of construction has removed any above-ground archaeological remains which may once have been present at the site. Deep deposits of modern made ground directly overlay the natural substrate, further confirming that the site has undergone extensive ground disturbance. Archaeological investigations within the wider vicinity of the site indicate that significant made ground deposits of post-medieval and modern date are present elsewhere within the town, often sealing earlier remains (Archaeological Services & Consultancy 2006b).

#### ***Undated***

- 8.19 An undated pit (11004) and an undated posthole (9009) were identified within the site, which could not be attributed to any other identified periods of activity. However, it is probable that these features are contemporary with the identified medieval to modern domestic activity.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken variously by Ralph Brown, Andrew Whelan, Mark Woodley, Peter Boyer, Anna Moosbauer, and Callum Ruse. The report was written by Anna Moosbauer. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville (post-medieval/modern pottery and general finds), Peter Thompson (medieval pottery), Andy Clarke (animal bone) and Emma Aitken (palaeoenvironmental) respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.



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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## BOREHOLES

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
BH1	BH100	layer		Concrete floor	Concrete floor	-	-	20	
BH1	BH101	layer		Made ground	Mid yellow red, sand silt, 10%stone, 10% concrete	-	-	60	
BH1	BH102	layer		Geology	Mid orange brown, clay, 10% flint, angular	-	-	3.62	
BH2	BH200	layer		Concrete floor	Concrete floor			0.22	
BH2	BH201	layer		Made ground	Mid yellow grey, sand silt, 30% stone, angular flint, CBM	-	-	2.20	
BH2	BH202	layer		Geology	Mid orange brown, clay, flint	-	-	3.10	
BH3	BH300	layer		Concrete floor	Concrete floor	-	-	0.27	
BH3	BH301	layer		Made ground	Mid yellow grey, silt sand, 10% stone, mainly flint angular	-	-	1.5	
BH3	BH302	layer		Geology	Mid orange brown, clay, flint	-	-	1.67	
BH4	BH400	layer		Concrete floor	Concrete floor	-	-	0.22	
BH4	BH401	layer		Made ground	Mid yellow brown, sand silt, 20% stone, sub-angular, CBM	-	-	3	
BH4	BH402	layer		Geology	Chalk natural, no inclusions, white	-	-	3.63	
BH5	BH500	Layer		Concrete floor	Concrete floor	-	-	0.28	
BH5	BH501	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown grey, silt sand, mostly concrete, rubble, 10% flint	-	-	0.75	

## TEST PITS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
TP1	1000	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble, loose silty sand, with whole and crushed bricks, crushed mortar	-	-	0	
TP1	1001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint	-	-	1.2	
TP1	1002	Layer		Geology	Natural chalk, white, firm, no inc	-	-	2.25	
TP2	2000	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble, loose silty sand, with whole and crushed bricks, crushed mortar (same as (1000))	-	-	0	
TP2	2001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	1.3	
TP2	2002	Layer		Geology	Natural chalk, white, firm, no inc (same as (1002))	-	-	2.4	
TP3	3000	Layer		Made ground	Rubble, greyish black sandy clay with 60% brick/ brick fragments	-	-	0	
TP3	3001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	1.07	
TP3	3002	Layer		Geology	Natural chalk, white, firm, no inc (same as (1002))	-	-	2.3	
TP4	4000	Layer		Made ground	Rubble, greyish black, sandy clay, with 60% brick/ brick fragments (same as (3000))	-	-	0	
TP4	4001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	1.10	
TP4	4002	Layer		Geology	Natural chalk, white, firm, no inc (same as (1002))	-	-	1.9	

TP5	5000	Layer		Made ground	Rubble, greyish black sandy clay with 60% brick/ brick fragments (same as (3000))	-	-	0	
TP5	5001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	0.5	
TP5	5002	Layer		Geology	Natural chalk, white, firm, no inc (same as (1002))	-	-	1.6	
TP6	6000	Layer		Made ground	Rubble, greyish black sandy clay with 60% brick/ brick fragments (same as (3000))	-	-	0	
TP6	6001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	0.4	
TP7	7000	Layer		Made floor	Rubble, greyish black sandy clay with 60% brick/ brick fragments (same as (3000))	-	-	0	
TP7	7001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, firm, with some chalk and flint (same as (1001))	-	-	0.7	

## TRENCHES

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
8	800	Layer		Tarmac	Black, asphalt, hard	>8	>.3	0.11	Modern
8	801	Layer		Made ground	Mid reddish brown demolition rubble, firm, with 50% concrete and CBM demolition rubble	>8	>.3	>0.2	Modern
8	802	Layer		Made ground	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt, slightly friable, with 10% demolition rubble, occasional small to medium sub-rounded to sub angular stones <5%	>1	>.5	>0.5	Modern
8	803	Layer		Made ground	Mixed dark greyish brown to mixed reddish brown silty sand, friable, with frequent demolition rubble >40%	>5	>5	0.66	Modern
8	804	Cut		Large pit	Sub-circular/ sub-rectangular, sharp break to variably sloping concave sides, not bottomed	2.02	>.75	>0.62	Mediev
8	805	Fill	804	Lower fill of pit	Light yellowish brown silty clay, firm, frequent sub-angular chalk >10%	2.02	>.75	>0.03	Mediev
8	806	Fill	804	Upper fill of pit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, firm, occasional sub-angular chalk <5%, sub-rounded pebbles <2%	2m	>.75	0.4	Mediev
8	807	Layer		Geology	Mid orangey brown clay, stiff, occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, pebble <2%	5	5	>1	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	9000	Layer		Tarmac	Tarmac	-	-	0.2	
9	9001	Layer		Made ground	Brick	-	-	-	
9	9002	Layer		Made ground	Overburden, mid yellow brown silty clay with high % of flint	-	-	0.24	
9	9003	Layer		Geology	Light yellow brown silty clay, with high % of flint and chalk	-	-	0.98	
9	9004	Cut		Trench	Cut of previous evaluation trench	-	-	-	
9	9005	Fill		Fill of trench	Fill of previous evaluation trench (unrecorded)	-	-	-	

9	9006	Cut		Rubbish pit	Semi-circle (partial seen), sharp truncated top, break of slope with near vertical sides, sharp bottom break of slope with flat base	>0.6	0.95	0.62	Mediev
9	9007	Fill	9006	Lower fill of pit	Dark brown grey clay silt, soft, with 10% charcoal, 5% small stones, 5% burnt animal debitage	>0.5	>0.4	0.2	Mediev
9	9008	Fill	9006	Upper fill of pit	Mid brown grey silty clay, soft, with 10% stones, 5% charcoal, 5% burnt bone 10% debitage	>0.6	0.95	0.42	Mediev
9	9009	Cut		Post hole	Circular, sharp top base of slope with curved sides gradual bottom base of slope with round base	0.38	0.34	0.13	Mediev
9	9010	Fill	9009	Fill of post hole	Dark brown grey clayey silt, soft, with 10% charcoal, 5% small stones	0.38	0.34	0.13	Mediev
9	9011	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, rounded corners, straight sided steep slopes, flat base	>1.5	1.8	0.2	Mediev
9	9012	Fill	9011	Fill of pit	Dark grey silty clay, firm, with frequent chalk and occasional charcoal	>1.5	c.1.8	>0.2	Mediev
9	9013	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, rounded corners, straight steep sides, flat base	>1.2	c.1.8	>0.3	Mediev
9	9014	Fill	9013	Fill of pit	Dark grey silty clay, firm, with occasional charcoal and chalk	>1.2	c.1.8	>0.3	Mediev
	601	Layer		Make up for floor	Mid yellow grey, silt sand, loose 50% concrete rubble	-	-	0.28	
	602	Layer		Made ground	Dark orangey brown soft clay silt, 20% black rubble	-	-	0.82	
	603	Layer		Geology	Mid orange brown, clay with flint firm	-	-	0.10	
14	700	Layer		Concrete floor	Light whitish grey concrete, with 20% flint gravel ballast and 10% steel rebar	Site	Site	0.2	1970s
14	701	Layer		Made ground	Mottled mix from light white grey to mid orange brown crushed brick/ concrete and gravelly sandy clay, with brick, gravel	-	-	1.2	Modern
14	702	Masonry		Foundations	Reinforced concrete, moulded or shuttered and dug	3.8	2.8	2.1	1970s
14	703	Layer		Geology	Light greyish white chalk, firm, with occasional flint and gravel	-	-	>1	Jurassi
	8000	Layer		Made ground	Modern rubble, greyish black sandy silt, with whole/ broken bricks >60%	-	-	0	Modern
	8001	Layer		Geology	Mid brownish orange, sandy clay, with some chalk, flint, firm	-	-	0.48	
	8002	Layer		Geology	White chalk, firm, no inc	-	-	1.02	
	8003	Cut		Modern drain	Modern plastic drain	>3	0.55	-	
	8004	Layer		Made ground	Gravel surrounding drain	-	-	-	
	8005	Cut		Wall	Car park wall	-	-	>1	
	8006	Fill	8005	Fill of wall	Crushed cement, bricks, building rubble	-	-	-	
10	10000	Layer		Surface	Concrete slab	-	-	0.18	
10	10001	Layer		Made ground	Crushed tarmac levelling layer	-	-	0.05	
10	10002	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble	-	-	0.28	
10	10003	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid brown orange sandy clay	-	-	0.1+	
11	11000	Layer		Surface	Concrete slab	-	-	0.18	
11	11001	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble	-	-	0.64	
11	11002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid brown orange sandy clay	-	-	0.1+	
11	11003	Fill	11004	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.51	0.52	0.11	

11	11004	Cut		Cut for pit	Circular in plan with moderately steep concave profile	0.51	0.52	0.11	
12	12000	Layer		Surface	Concrete slab	-	-	0.18	
12	12001	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble	-	-	0.64	
12	12002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid red orange silty clay, frequent flint inclusions	-	-	0.1+	
12	12003	Cut		Cut for pit	Circular in plan, shallow concave profile	0.61	0.5	0.08	
12	12004	Fill	12003	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.61	0.5	0.08	
12	12005	Cut		Cut for pit	Circular in plan, shallow profile	0.52	0.48	0.04	
12	12006	Fill	12005	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.52	0.48	0.04	
12	12007	Cut		Cut for pit	Circular in plan, steep sided, flat base	0.69	0.63	0.23	
12	12008	Fill	12007	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.69	0.63	0.23	
12	12009	Cut		Cut for pit	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, flat base	1.45	1.37	0.44	
12	12010	Fill	12009	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions	1.45	1.37	0.44	
12	12011	Layer		Layer	Modern foundations	-	-	-	
12	12012	Layer		Layer	Modern foundations	-	-	-	
12	12013	Layer		Layer	Modern foundations	-	-	-	
12	12014	Layer		Layer	Modern foundations	-	-	-	
12	12015	Layer		Layer	Chalk spread, sub-circular	3	3	0.15	
13	13000	Layer		Surface	Concrete slab	-	-	0.18	
13	13001	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble	-	-	0.64	
13	13002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid red orange silty clay, frequent flint inclusions	-	-	0.1+	
13	13003	Cut		Cut for pit	Oval in plan, steep sides, flat base	0.76	0.48	0.09	
13	13004	Fill	13003	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay with disarticulated dog skeleton	0.76	0.48	0.09	
13	13005	Cut		Cut for pit	Circular in plan, steep sides, flat base	0.97	0.91	0.39	
13	13006	Fill	13005	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions	0.97	0.91	0.39	
14	14000	Layer		Surface	Road	-	-	0.13	
14	14001	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown grey brick / rubble mix	-	-	0.52	
14	14002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown clay with flint inclusions	-	-	0.1+	
14	14003	Voided							
14	14004	Cut		Construction cut	Man hole construction cut				
14	14005	Fill	14004	Construction cut backfill	Construction cut backfill				
14	14006	Masonry	14004	Structure	Brick man hole structure				
14	14007	Masonry	14004	Modern service	Brick man hole structure				
15	1500	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown grey brick / rubble mix	-	-	0.6	
16	1600	Layer		Surface	Concrete slab	-	-	0.15	
16	1601	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble	-	-		
17	1700	Layer		Surface	Road	-	-		
17	1701	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown grey brick / rubble mix	-	-		
17	1702	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown clay with flint inclusions	-	-		
18	1800	Layer		Surface	Road	-	-		
18	1801	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown grey brick / rubble mix	-	-		
18	1802	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown clay with flint inclusions	-	-		

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
805	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile		7	433	Late medieval/post-medieval
806	Medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Brill ware Red earthenware Peg tile, flat roof tile, fragment	BRIM PMRE	1 1 14	62 5 599	C16-C18
9008	Post-medieval pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Copper alloy	Red earthenware Peg tile, flat roof tile, fragment  Sheet fragment	PMRE	5 11  1	25 439  3	MC16-C18
12004	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Post-medieval/modern glass Flint	Flat roof tile  Window  Retouched flake		2  1 1	121  2 25	Post-medieval/modern
12006	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		3	56	Late medieval/post-medieval
12010	Medieval pottery  Medieval pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	South Hertfordshire greyware Brill ware Peg tile, flat roof tile, fragment	SHER  BRIM	11  7 23	169  495 1419	MC13-EC14
13004	Post-medieval pottery <1> Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery <1> Post-medieval/modern pottery Modern pottery Modern pottery  <1> Modern pottery Modern pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Post-medieval/modern glass <1> Post-medieval/modern glass Clay tobacco pipe <1> Clay tobacco pipe <1> Worked stone Iron <1> Iron <1> Industrial Waste <1> Coal <1> Hammerscale	Creamware Red earthenware Transfer-printed refined whiteware Transfer-printed refined whiteware 'Mocha' ware Unglazed earthenware ('flowerpot') 'Late' English stoneware 'Late' English stoneware Fragment  Window  Vessel  Stem Bowl Slate Nail Nails, fragments	CREA PMRE TPW  TPW  TPW FLOW  ENGS ENGS	1 1 1  1  4 1  2 3 6  1  5  1 1 3 1 5 49 7 16	4 1 7  3  32 7  35 28 96  16  6  3 4 4 6 26 112 9 1	MC19-MC20
13006	Medieval pottery	Flint and limestone ware	MFLW	1	6	C11-C13

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	Canid	Anser	LM	MM	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Medieval</b>										
13005	13006					1			1	19
<b>Medieval/Post-medieval</b>										
9006	9008	4							4	197
12003	12004		1			3			4	36
12005	12006	1							1	37
12009	12010		1		1			4	6	32
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Modern</b>										
13003	13004	1	1	198				8	208	950
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>224</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1271</b>	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; Canid = dog; Anser = goose; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt fragments from bulk soil samples

**Table 2:** Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains.

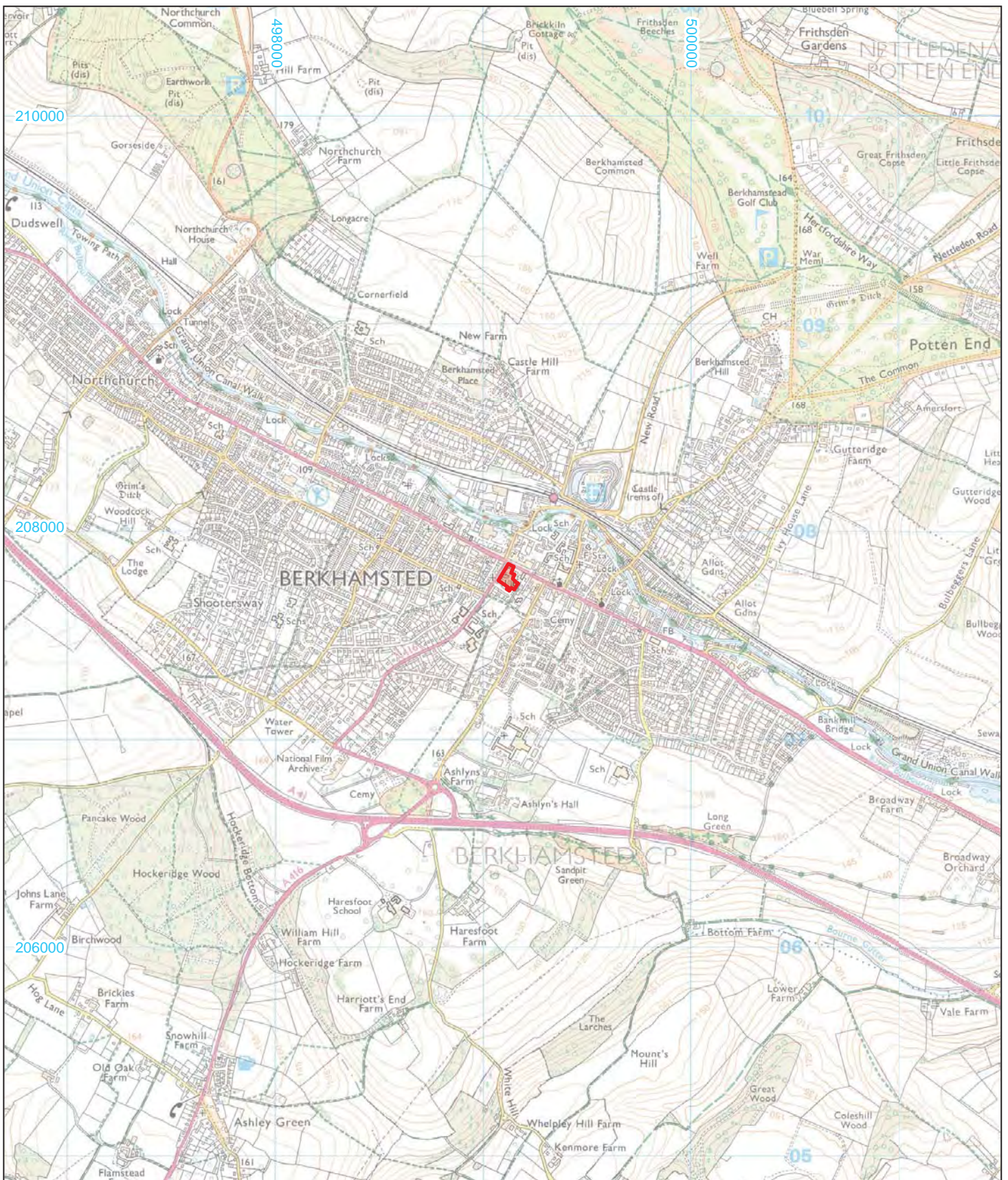
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
<b>Trench 6 Pit</b>												
13003	13004	1	20	120	5	*	-	Hulled wheat*, indet grain*	*	<i>Poa/Phleum*</i> . (Uncharred**** <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Brassica sp</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Carex</i> , <i>Sium latifolium</i> , <i>c.f. Medicago</i> -	***/*	Sab***, slag***

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Former Police Station and Library, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire	
Short description	<p>Between March 2015 and July 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological works, comprising an archaeological watching brief at the site of the former Berkhamsted Police Station and Berkhamsted Library, on the corner of High Street and Kings Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location within the historic core of Berkhamsted, within an area of former burgage plots. Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the site and surrounding burgage plots revealed features indicative of medieval occupation, including pits, post-holes and metal-working remains.</p> <p>Recovered artefactual evidence, from pits located within the south-western and north-eastern parts of the site, suggests that initial settlement occurred within the site from the 11th century to 13th century onwards. Further pits attest to the continuing post-medieval and modern use of the site.</p> <p>The site has undergone horizontal truncation to the level of the natural geological substrate across the entirety of the site, so that the cut archaeological features were sealed directly by modern deposits.</p>	
Project dates	27 March 2015 to 27 June 2018	
Project type	watching brief	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2014) Field evaluation (CA 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Corner of High Street and Kings Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	499115 207824	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Dacorum Borough Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	medieval, post-medieval and modern pits	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trust	ceramics, animal bone, CBM, flint
Paper	Dacorum Heritage Trust	WSI, pro-forma recording sheets, registers
Digital	Dacorum Heritage Trust	digital photographs, survey data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Former Police Station and Library, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Programme of Archaeological Work</i> . CA Report no. <b>18296</b>		





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Former Police Station and Library  
 Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	CP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	660447	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>DATE</b>	19/07/2018		
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	SRJ	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000		<b>1</b>

207850

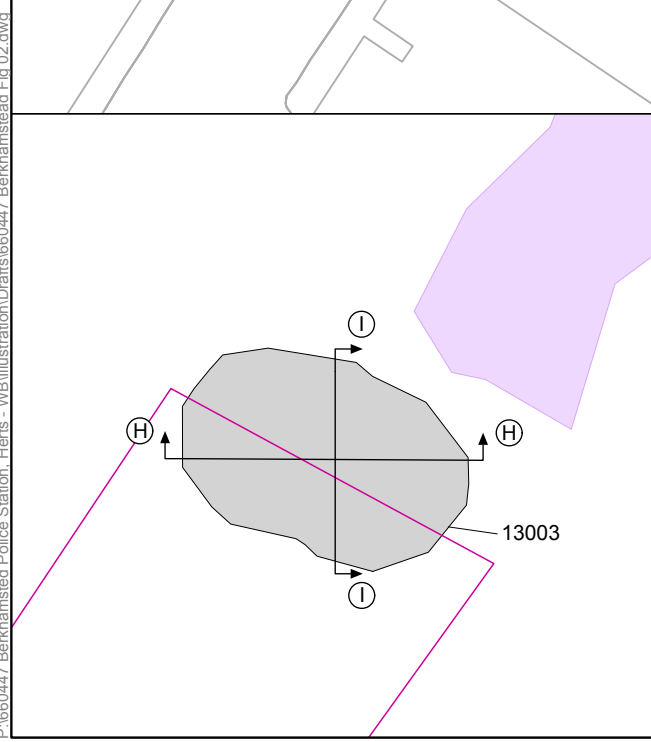
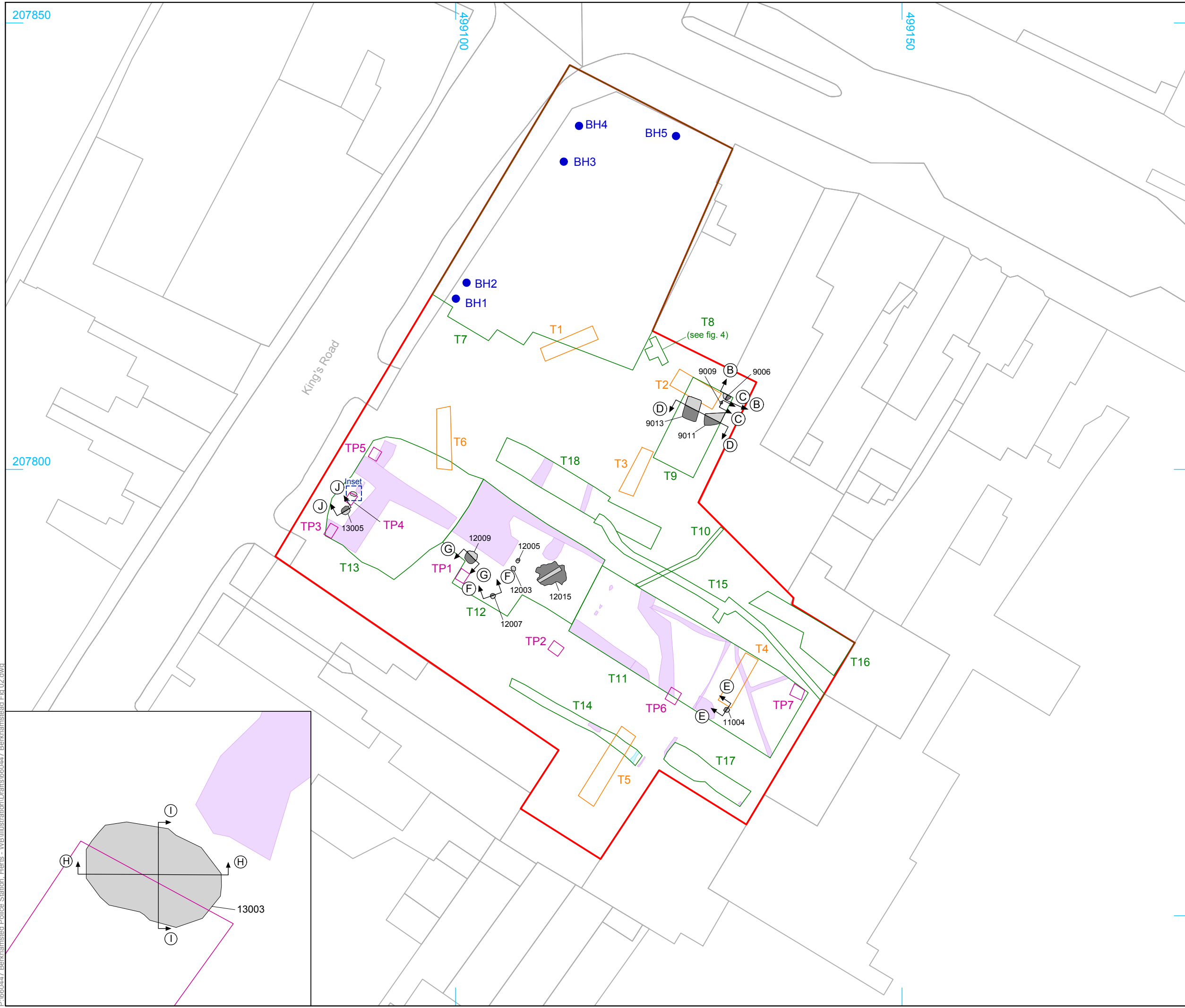
207800

499100

499150



- site boundary
- area of observed groundworks
- test pit
- previous evaluation trench (2014)
- borehole
  
- archaeological feature  
(excavated/unexcavated)
- field drain
- modern
- Ⓜ section location



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site, showing location of observed  
 groundworks, archaeological features  
 and location of previous evaluation

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/07/2018	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A3	1:400	

P:\660447 Berkhamsted Police Station, Herts - WB\Illustration\Drafts\660447 Berkhamstead Fig 02.dwg



Trench 7, looking south-west (2m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

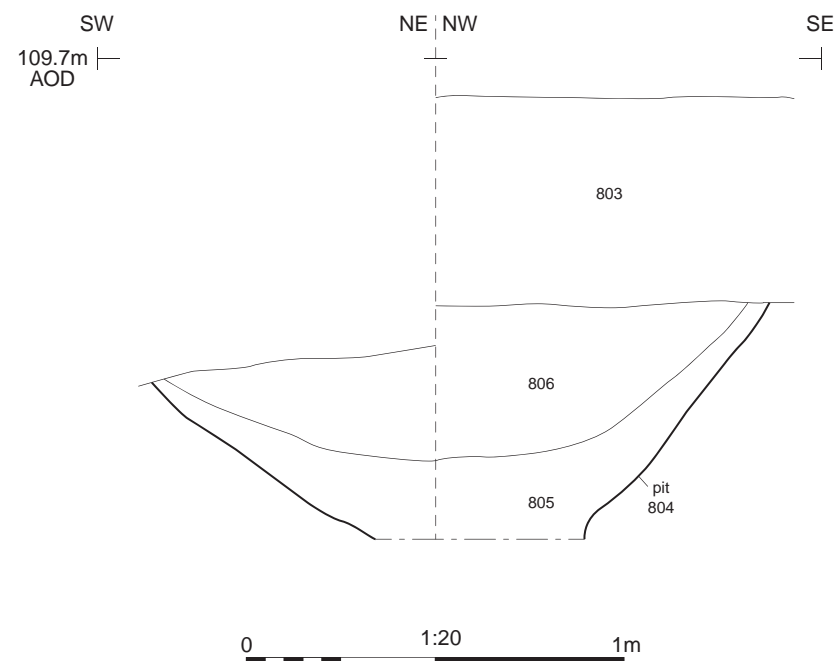
**Trench 7: photograph**

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 29/05/2018  
 APPROVED BY SRJ SCALE@A4 N/A

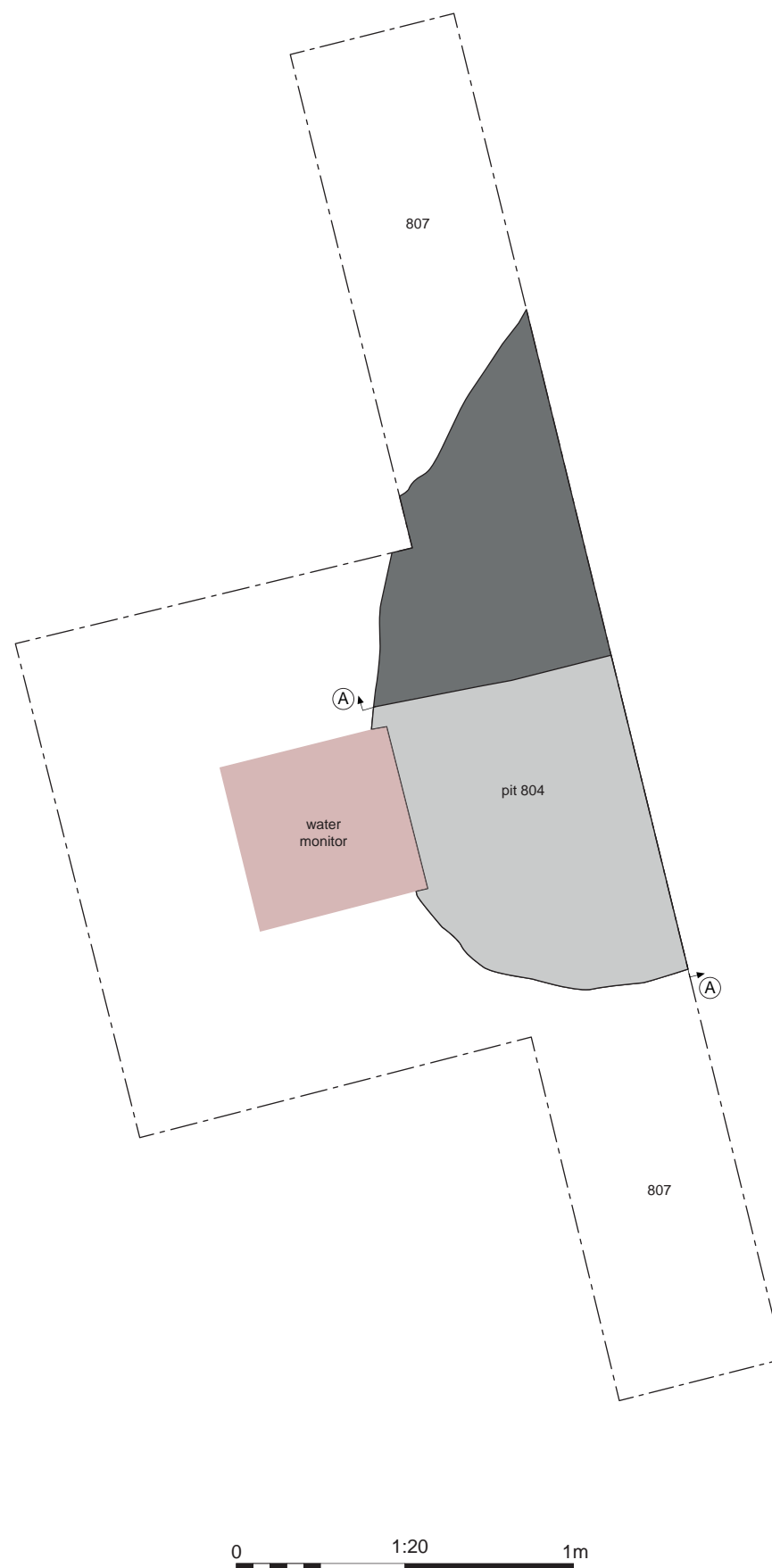
FIGURE NO.





**3**

Section AA



Trench 8, looking south-east (scale 0.4m)



-  area of observed groundworks
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  modern
-  section location

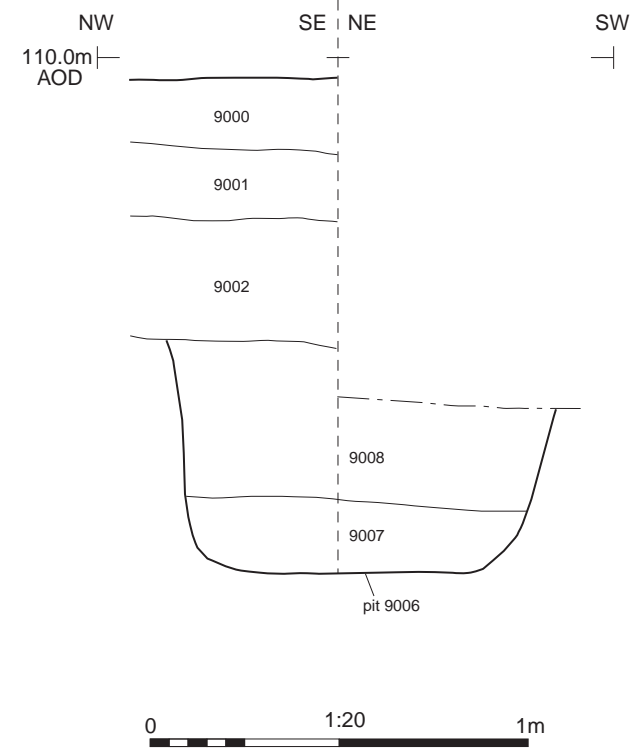
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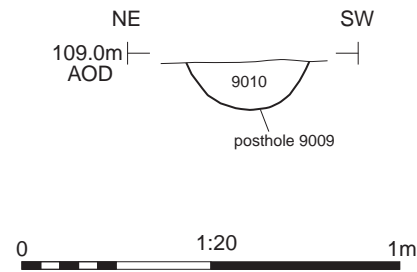
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 8: plan, section and photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29/05/2018	4
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE @A3	1:20	

Section BB

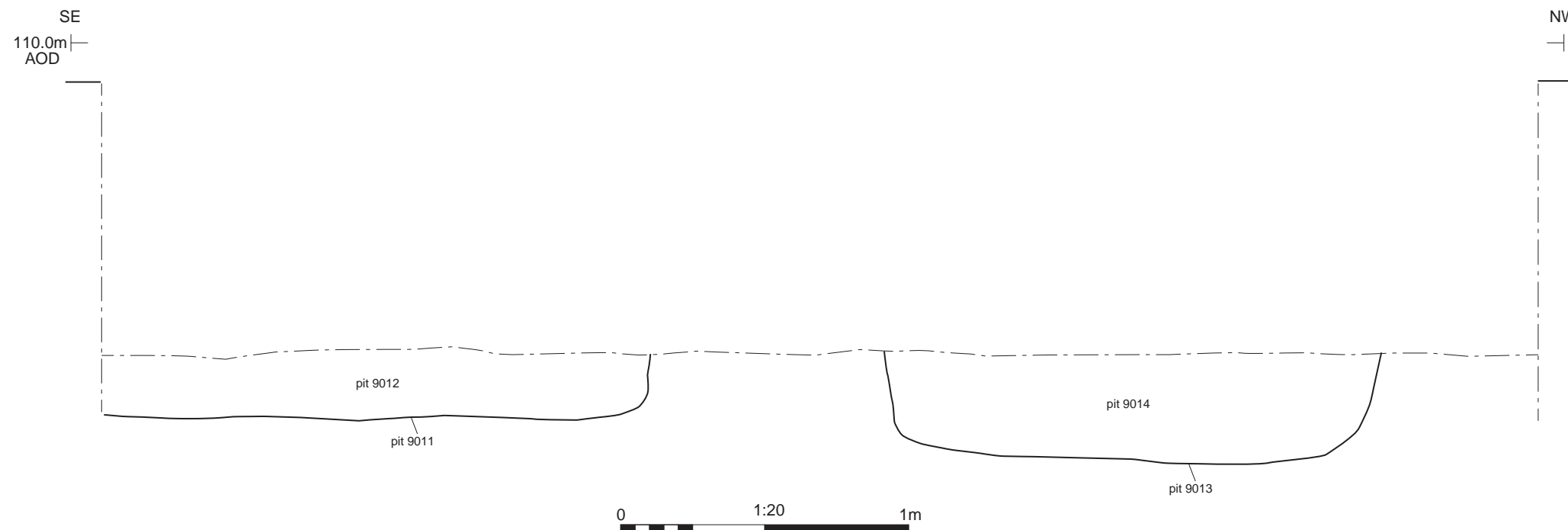


Section CC



Pit 9006 and posthole 9009, looking north-east (scales 0.4m and 0.2m)

Section DD

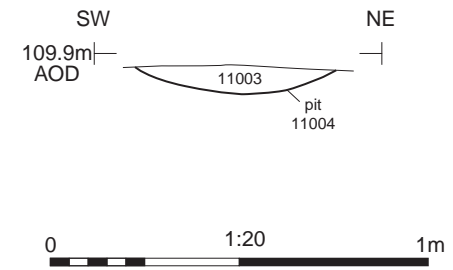



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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 9: sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660447	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section EE

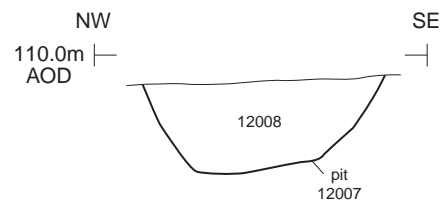


Trench 11, looking east (scales 1m)

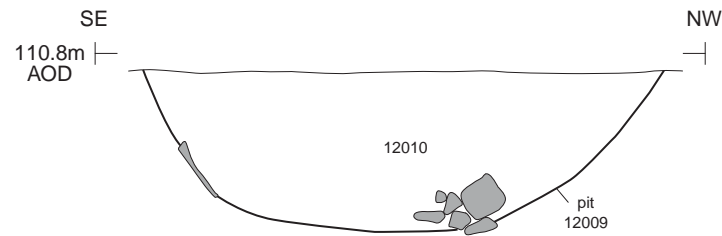


Pit 11004, looking north-west

Section FF



Section GG



Trench 12, looking west (scale 1m)



Pit 12007, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)



Pit 12009, looking south-west (scale 1m)

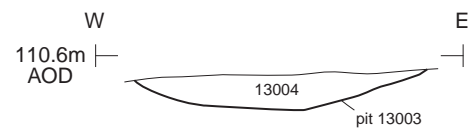

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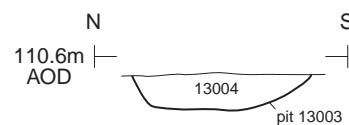
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APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE @A3	1:20	

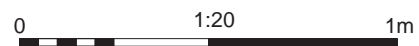
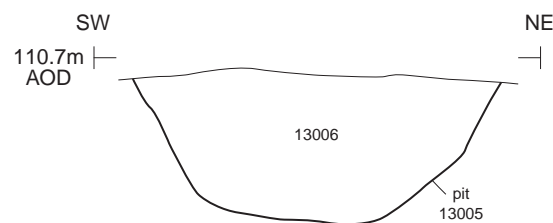
Section HH



Section II



Section JJ



Trench 13, looking north (scales 1m)



Pit 13003, looking south-west (scale 0.3m)



Pit 13005, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 13: sections and photographs**

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*Trench 14, looking north-west*



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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 14: photograph**

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*FIGURE NO.*

**9**



Trench 16, looking south-east



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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 16: photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**10**



11

Trench 17, looking east (scales 1m)



12

Trench 18, looking south


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 17 and 18: photographs**

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