

Swing Gate Lane Berkhamsted Hertfordshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Osbourne Homes Limited

CA Project: 660888
CA Report: 18511b
Site Code: SWGL17

May 2019



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Hertfordshire

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	16/05/2019	RF and RSB	AKM	Draft	Internal review	MLC
B	26/09/2019	RF and RSB	AKM	FINAL	HCCHEA approval	MLC

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Swing Gate Lane
Location:	Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire
NGR:	499760 207510
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	21 August 2017 to 27 September 2018
Planning Reference:	4/01895/15/MFA
Location of Archive:	Cotswold Archaeology Milton Keynes
Site Code:	SGLB17

During August 2017 to September 2018, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition and redevelopment of former garage buildings to provide 11 new dwellings at Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted.

The watching brief revealed the remains of a number of post-medieval features. Possible evidence for the continuation of the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site was found with the survival of short sections of wall in the eastern corner of the site and along the southeast site boundary. These houses can also be seen on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The remains of a well dating from the 17th or 18th century were also revealed in the eastern half of the site. This well was later sealed off in the 19th century with a dome of brickwork overlain by a chalk backfill over the top. The remains of the corner of a brick structure were observed to the immediate south of the well, possibly representing part of a former outbuilding connected with one of the terrace houses fronting High Street. In the west of the site a possible latrine of 19th century date was exposed, which is considered likely to have served the residents of number 13 High Street. The remains of a possible boundary wall were exposed in the section along the south-eastern edge of the site and the remains of a wall, interpreted as evidence for a possible former outbuilding was partially exposed in the southern corner of the site.

Overall, the site is characterised by fairly localised activity of post-medieval date, most likely relating to activity pre-dating and broadly contemporary with the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site. This was followed by post-medieval and modern activity relating to

various phases of demolition and levelling prior to construction of the former garage buildings.

Similarly, the subsequent watching brief at the site within the footprints of Numbers 9-13 High Street did not reveal any evidence for any in-situ remains pre-dating the post-medieval period. Although two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from a pit fill during the latter watching brief these were collected along with post-medieval material and were considered likely to be residual.

No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were observed, however the stratigraphy revealed modern demolition and levelling deposits overlying natural geology indicating a degree of truncation as a result of post-medieval and modern activity. It is possible that any earlier remains pre-dating the post-medieval period have been removed as a result of later levelling and landscaping, if any such remains existed within the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 From August 2017 to September 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Osbourne Homes Limited at Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted (centred at 499760 207510; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to the planning consent (Planning ref: 4/01895/15/MFA) for the demolition and redevelopment of former garage buildings to provide 11 new dwellings through a combination of conversion and new build. Historic Building Archaeological Monitoring was also carried out and is detailed in a separate report (CA 2017b). Subsequently, during July 2018 to October 2018 Cotswold Archaeology undertook Historic Building Archaeological Monitoring (CA 2019a) and Archaeological Monitoring (CA 2019b) in respect of Numbers 9-13 High Street (off Swing Gate Lane) for Modplan on behalf of Osbourne Home Ltd, the results of which are detailed in separate reports.

1.2 The scope of the fieldwork was agreed during discussions between CA and Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Advisor (HCCHEA), the archaeological advisor to Dacorum Borough Council (DBC). The scope of the project was formalised in a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2017) and approved by DBC, acting on the advice of Alison Tinniswood.

The site

1.3 The site comprises a roughly square parcel of land approximately 880m² in size, situated at the eastern end of Berkhamsted High Street (Fig 1). It is bounded to the north by High Street, to the east by Swing Gate Lane and to the west and south by the rear gardens of properties fronting onto High Street and Curtis Way. The north-western part of the site is occupied by three houses, numbers 9-13 High Street. The remainder of the site largely comprises a hard standing of tarmac with structures associated with a former garage and shop outbuildings located to the south and west.

1.4 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, formed in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2019). A borehole survey conducted within the site identified between 0.4m and 1.1m thick of made ground deposits, beneath which a clay with flint formation was observed

measuring between 0.25m and 1.8m thick. This overlay the chalk geology which was encountered at depths between 1.1m and 2.6m below ground level (bgl).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development site lies within the Berkhamsted Conservation Area. The site is also situated within Archaeological Alert Area 21 as defined in the Dacorum Borough Council Local Plan (2004). Alert Area 21 comprises the historic core of Berkhamsted and is focused on the medieval extent of the town, as well as areas of known prehistoric and Roman occupation.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43) and Roman (AD 43-410)

2.2 The line of the former Roman road known as Akeman Street is preserved by the present London Road/ High Street (the A4251) immediately adjacent to the northern limit of the site. The former Roman road ran from St Albans (Verulamium) to Cirencester (Corinium) and may have followed the route of a late prehistoric trackway.

2.3 An evaluation (CA 2015) at the site of the old police station on the Berkhamsted High Street, to the west of the site, did not uncover any prehistoric features, however relatively large quantities of residual prehistoric worked flints were recovered from medieval pit fills which might suggest that the medieval features were cut through *in-situ* prehistoric features or deposits.

2.4 Archaeological investigations undertaken 350m to the north-west of the site at New Manor Croft recorded a Roman ditch containing late-1st to mid-2nd century pottery (HER17443). The ditch was truncated by medieval features.

Medieval (1066–1539)

2.5 In the medieval period burgage 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 site appears to have been located outside the town boundaries within the rural peripheries of the borough.

2.6 The archaeological evidence for medieval activity within Berkhamsted is extensive, although to date, no archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the



site have revealed any such remains. To the south of High Street archaeological features of medieval origin comprised pits revealed at several locations to the west of the site, including 12 Torrington Road, the King's Arms Public House, 147 High Street, 2 Chesham Road and at the Rex Cinema. Evidence for medieval activity was also revealed during a watching brief at 125 High Street and during excavations to the rear of 71-77 High Street.

- 2.7 Further south, in the Chesham Road area, medieval occupation remains and a probable town boundary bank were revealed at the Victoria School site, with further evidence for medieval occupation and a probable metal working site at Incents Lawn. To the east of these sites a number of burials likely associated with the medieval town graveyard were revealed.
- 2.8 To the north of the High Street investigations have revealed remains associated with medieval occupation in Church Lane, High Street and in Manor Street. Closer to the river evidence for medieval land reclamation and its subsequent use for backyard activity was revealed, including buried soils, pollen and waterlogged deposits containing medieval domestic waste. Residual finds of medieval pottery were also collected at a number of locations within the town.

Post-medieval - present (1539 onwards)

- 2.9 The buildings within the site have previously been the subject of a heritage statement (Built Heritage Consultancy, 2015), which was prepared to support a planning application for new dwellings to be constructed to the rear of 9-13 High Street. The assessment concluded that previous developments to the rear of these three houses, which date to the Inter-war and Post-war periods, were not of historic significance and that the building of most interest was Number 11 High Street which comprised of a timber-boxed frame dwelling of 17th or 18th century date, which retained evidence of its box-frame and brick-nogging. The street frontage of Number 11 contains faux timber-framing but original box-framing survives within the interior of the building. The adjacent buildings were considered to be of less historic interest with Number 9 High Street comprising a former two storey brick-built house, which retains elements of 19th century fabric albeit being modernised. Number 13 High Street comprises a building built between 1898 and 1925, the ground floor of which was utilised as a Post Office.

- 2.10 The Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps of Hertfordshire published in 1883 show that these buildings continued all the way along the north-eastern front of the site in the late 19th century. Later OS maps show that this terrace continued to exist until the structures were demolished sometime between 1960 and 1971 when they disappear from the mapping.
- 2.11 A probable large post-medieval chalk or gravel extraction pit was investigated during a watching brief at 25 High Street, approximately 20m to the west of the site. Within this feature a chalk floor of 18th or 19th century date was recorded and was likely associated with a former building at this location. Further west, at 31-22 High Street remains of a building dated to the late 18th or early 19th century were revealed during a watching brief. A corn mill, disused in the 19th century, is recorded 35m to the north of the site.

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 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 WSI (CA 2017a). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks until it was agreed with the HCCHEA that attendance was no longer required and it was considered likely that any potential archaeological remains had been exposed. The monitored groundworks included the ground reduction of the footprint of the new development and the excavation of pits to underpin existing buildings (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork

Recording Manual. No features or artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval and modern periods were encountered, and no deposits were deemed suitable for sampling.

- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. As the artefacts are late post-medieval and modern in date, after appropriate analysis they will not be retained. Dacorum Heritage Trust do not accept documentary archives; consequently the paper archive will remain at CA's premises in Milton Keynes. The Hertfordshire Museum Guidelines recommend that all paper, drawn and photographic records should be digitised and deposited with the ADS (HM 2018, 14). A summary of the information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

General stratigraphy

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate 1003, consisting of white grey chalk with light red brown clay lenses, was revealed at an average depth of 0.45m below present ground level (bpgl) (Fig. 3). This was overlain by post-medieval/modern made ground 1002 averaging 0.27m thick from which post-medieval pottery, glass, CBM and clay pipe were recovered. Overlying made ground 1002 in the west of the site was made ground (1018) comprising loose black sand with frequent brick and ceramic building material inclusions. This was subsequently sealed by the hardcore makeup 1001 for the overlying tarmac surface 1000.
- 5.2 Three underpinning pits were excavated by the groundwork contractors along the northwestern edge of the site, against the boundary wall in order to underpin the adjoining foundations. No archaeology was observed in any of these excavations and all three underpinning pits revealed a similar stratigraphy to the remainder of the site. The natural geological substrate (1003) was overlain by made ground 1026=1018 which was in turn overlain by made ground (1002).



Post-medieval

Well 1006 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.3 Sub-circular well 1006 was exposed in the western half of the site and measured 1m in diameter and in excess of 4.8m deep bpgl (Fig. 4). The earliest construction phase seen for the well was covered by a white washed or rendered surface (1007) and was observed from approximately 1.1m below the top of the well and extended to the top of the water level approximately 4.8m bpgl. Overlying (1007) the original well structure (1012) extended approximately 0.5m above (1007) comprising red brown handmade squared bricks with bleeding pointing on a stretcher bond typical of brickwork from the 17th-18th centuries. A later 19th century, 0.6m thick domed roof construction closed the well (1013), comprising regular coursed light red orange squared bricks bedded on end, which in turn was capped with a hard white chalk packing material (1014).

Wall 1011(Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.4 Northeast to southwest aligned wall structure 1011 was recorded adjacent to well 1006, with a return at the southern end running northwest to southeast (Fig. 5). It consisted of 2 courses of stretcher bond squared red orange bricks with flush pointing, and measured 1.85m long, 0.24m in width and 0.23m at its highest. Abutting wall 1011 was a layer of friable dark grey brown clay silt (1016) measuring 0.23m thick. This is considered likely to have originated from a build-up of debris after disuse of the wall 1011 and it contained post-medieval to modern pottery, glass, clay pipe and bone fragments. A layer of mortar (1015), measuring 1.21m long, 1.05m wide and at least 0.11m thick was observed abutting the wall at its northernmost extent. Prior to exposing wall 1011, the structure was covered by a layer of rubble (1017) measuring more than 2.1m long and more than 1m wide. . It is assumed that rubble layer 1017 represents the past demolition of the remainder of the former structure associated with wall remains 1011.

Walls 1004 and 1009 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.5 In the eastern corner of the site the remains of wall 1004 were revealed in section aligning with the edge of the site on a northwest to southeast alignment returning to the southwest in the east (Fig.3). This appears to be aligned with the extant buildings Numbers 9-13 fronting on to the High Street to the west and is likely to represent the remains of a continuation of this post-medieval terrace of houses. It is likely that the line of the wall continued along the southeast site boundary; a section

of wall 1009, which corresponds with the alignment and construction materials of wall 1004, was recorded in section near the southeast corner of the site.

Wall 1019 (Figure 3)

- 5.6 The partial remains of a post-medieval mortar-bonded brick wall 1019 were observed in section near the southwestern corner of the site, measuring 1.10m long, 0.85m wide and a maximum of 0.85m high above the reduced ground level. An area of disturbance (1020) was observed along the remainder of the north-western site boundary, comprising black sandy silt with frequent post-medieval brick fragments and other demolition debris.

Possible Latrine 1021 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.7 An irregular oval pit 1021 was observed 4m from the north-western site boundary wall and is thought to be the remains of a latrine, owing to a possible pipe outlet to the south (Fig. 6). Undercutting significantly, the pit measured 0.20m in diameter at the surface and 0.42m in diameter near its base. The feature contained two fills 1022 and 1023 both appearing to represent post-medieval/modern deliberate backfilling. Fill 1022 consisted of friable dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent wood chipping inclusions. Overlying this 1023 comprised friable black sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. The partial remains of possible iron toilet furniture were observed within fill (1023) but not recovered. The truncated remains of possible brick facing (1024) was observed around the eastern side of the pit 1021. Surrounding the north-western half of pit 1021 was layer (1025) comprising dark blackish grey with orange mottle sandy silt with frequent crushed brick inclusions, possibly representing the remains of a levelling layer.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material is recorded from three contexts, comprising Made Ground 1002, layer 1016 and a sample of two bricks recovered from the capping material 1013 over the well (Appendix B). The material was all recovered by hand.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the watching brief is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was directly to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was

examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay 2016).

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 14 sherds (557g) of pottery recorded from 2 deposits comprising Made Ground (1002) and layer (1016). The condition of the assemblage is good; surfaces survive intact and the majority of fractures are fresh. The mean sherd weight is high even for a post-medieval assemblage (39.79g).

Post-medieval

- 6.4 A total of 14 sherds (557g) of pottery can be dated to the post-medieval period. Four sherds (263g) of English stoneware (ESW), dating from the 17th to 19th centuries, are recorded from deposits 1002 and 1016, a layer of Made Ground (1002) covering the site and layer 1016 abutting wall 1011 respectively. The rim from a cosmetics jar (ESW) is recorded from layer 1002. Six sherds (109g) of transfer printed earthenware (TPE) can be dated to the late 18th to 20th centuries. One teapot rim and a cup with floral and oriental decoration are recorded from layer 1002. Three sherds (136g) of refined white earthenware (REFW) can be dated to the 18th to 20th centuries. The complete profile of a bowl with a beaded rim is recorded from layer 1002. A jar with a hooked rim made in a glazed red earthenware fabric (GRE) is recorded from layer 1002. This fabric dates from between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Summary

- 6.3 The pottery assemblage is typical of most post-medieval urban groups. Fine tablewares are common and household objects, such as cosmetics jars, are also present.

Ceramic building material

- 6.4 Three fragments (3723g) of ceramic building material are recorded from Made Ground 1002 and from the capping material 1013 over the well 1006. Two bricks with frogs (220x110x65mm) are recorded from the capping structure of well 1006. One brick is made in a coarse sandy fabric (cs) and the other is made in a coarse sand and slag fabric (cssl). Both bricks can be dated to the post-medieval period. One fragment of decorative roof tile with a twisted cylinder, made in a coarse sandy fabric with inclusions of industrial waste and clay pellets (csslcp), from layer 1002 can be dated to the post-medieval period.

Glass

- 6.5 A total of 11 fragments (702g) of post-medieval glass are recorded. Three fragments (10g), from layer (1002), are opaline ('milk glass'). All three fragments are small and it is not possible to comment in any more detail on their form or function. Three small circular jars, a broken bottle neck, a cosmetics jar and two square food jars made in transparent bottle glass probably date to the 20th century. One small fragment of clear bottle glass from layer 1016 does not preserve any form.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6 Five clay tobacco pipe stems (17g) dating to the post-medieval period are recorded from layers 1002 and 1016.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1 Two fragments of animal bone (33g) were recovered from layer (1016), in association with wall 1011 (See Table 1, Appendix B). Artefactual material dating to the post-medieval period was also recovered from this deposit (See Table 1, Appendix B). The material was fragmentary but well preserved enough to make possible the identification of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Sheep/goat was identified by a distal humerus, and horse from a partial metacarpal. No cut or chop marks to suggest an origin in butchery waste were present and no further useful interpretative information was obtained.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 No archaeological evidence predating the post-medieval period was revealed during the watching brief. A post-medieval well 1006 was exposed within the eastern part of the site which appears to have been constructed using 17th century or 18th century brickwork. The top of the well appears to have been capped at a later date comprising bricks of late 19th century date. The remains of post-medieval wall 1011 were recorded adjacent to well 1006 forming the remains of a corner of a small structure. The function of this structure remains unclear but is likely to have been part of an outbuilding to the rear of the former terrace houses fronting High Street occupying the eastern half of the site, as seen on the 19th and 20th century OS maps.

- 8.2 Wall 1004=1009 was exposed in section in the north-eastern corner of the site as well as along parts of the south-eastern site boundary and from its alignment appears to be the remains of the easternmost end of this post-medieval terrace fronting High Street. The 1883 OS map depicts the row of houses including numbers 9-13 High Street continuing to the eastern edge of the site at the junction of High Street and Swing Gate Lane. Subsequent mapping suggests that the continuation of the terrace was demolished between 1960 and 1971.
- 8.3 An irregular oval pit 1021 exposed in the western half of the site was interpreted as a possible latrine probably used by the residents of number 13 High Street. The presence of metal toilet furniture within fill 1023 strengthens this deduction.
- 8.4 Overall, the site is characterised by fairly localised activity of post-medieval date, most likely relating to activity pre-dating and broadly contemporary with the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site. This was followed by post-medieval and modern activity relating to various phases of demolition and levelling prior to construction of the former garage buildings. Similarly, the subsequent watching brief at the site within the footprints of Numbers 9-13 High Street did not reveal any evidence for any in-situ remains pre-dating the post-medieval period. Although two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from a pit fill during the latter watching brief these were collected along with post-medieval material and were considered likely to be residual.
- 8.5 The watching brief did not reveal any remains predating the post-medieval period and it is considered likely that the remains recorded represent activity pre-dating and associated with the former housing fronting onto High Street. The cartographic evidence suggests that these buildings were probably demolished during the 1960s and the results of the watching brief revealed very little in-situ evidence remains of these buildings. The stratigraphy encountered during the watching brief revealed modern /demolition and levelling deposits directly overlying the natural geology, indicating a degree of truncation as a result of post-medieval and modern activity. It is possible that any earlier remains pre-dating the post-medieval period have been removed as a result of later levelling and landscaping, if any such remains existed within the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken variously by Anne Templeton, Robert Falvey and Alice Krausová. The report was written by Robert Falvey, Anne Templeton and Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Pete Banks and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Thomas Brown 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 Michelle Collings.

10. REFERENCES

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- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019a *Swing Gate Lane (9-13 High Street), Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Archaeological Monitoring Report* CA typescript report 18510b
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019b *Swing Gate Lane (9-13 High Street), Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* CA typescript report 18510a

DBC (Dacorum Borough Council) 2004 Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991–2011
(adopted 21 April 2004; acceded 8 September 2014)

HM (Hertfordshire Museums) 2018 *Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards: A
Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological
Archives in Hertfordshire*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)
1000	Layer		Tarmac	Modern tarmac layer	>31	>29	0.08
1001	Layer		Hardcore	Hardcore layer	>31	>29	0.09
1002	Layer		Made ground	Light reddish brown made ground with modern inclusions of glass, ceramic, CBM etc.	>31	>29	0.4
1003	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty clay of chalk bands, firm with gravel inclusions	>31	>29	0.43
1004	Structure		Wall	Linear, NW/SE returning to SW in E English bonded bricks with a lime mortar	8.5	>0.18	0.33
1005	-	-	-	VOID	-	-	-
1006	Cut		Well	Circular, vertical sides, still containing water	1	1	<4.8
1007	Structure	100	Well	Circular, rendered whitewash, earliest phase of well	1	1	3.7
1009	Structure		Wall	Linear, NE-SW English bonded bricks with a lime mortar. Garden wall or poss. outbuilding	7.4	>0.2	<0.33
1010	-	-	-	VOID	-	-	-
1011	Structure		Wall	Light red orange brick, squared finish, stretcher bond, grey fine sand cement mortar	1.85	0.23	0.33
1012	Structure	100	Well	Well lining, red brown handmade bricks with bleeding pointing on a stretcher bond, unbonded	1	1	0.5
1013	Structure	100	Well capping	Brick capping of well dome of bricks irregularly bonded with cement mortar	1	1	0.6
1014	Layer	100	Chalk packing	White, chalk, hard compaction	1	1	0.6
1015	Layer		Mortar layer	Layer of mortar abutting wall 1011	1.21	1.05	0.11
1016	Layer	101	Disuse layer	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, friable	>0.72	1.25	0.23
1017	Layer		Demolition Layer	Rubble layer above wall 1011	2	1	0.25
1018	Layer		Made Ground	Loose black sandy silt with frequent rubble	>4	8	0.65
1019	Structure		Wall	Brick wall, with English garden wall bond 0.22m thick	1.75	0.22	0.54
1021	Cut		Possible Latrine	Oval, vertical sides with bowl shape at base	0.42	0.42	0.69
1022	Fill	102	Deliberate deposition	Dark blackish brown, sandy silt, friable, wood chipping inclusions	0.42	0.42	0.49
1023	Fill	102	Disuse silting	Black, sandy silt, friable, charcoal inclusions	0.6	0.6	0.3
1024	Structure		Brick facing	Remains of brick facing associated with latrine 1021	>0.15	0.10	0.04
1025	Layer		Levelling layer	Dark blackish grey with orange mottle, sandy silt, firm with frequent crushed brick inclusions	0.75	0.85	0.04
1026	Layer		Made ground	Dark black coarse sandy grit, including demolition debris	>1.0	>1.0	0.47

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1002	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	49	LC18-C20
	Post-medieval pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	4	106	
	Post-medieval pottery	Refined white earthenware	REFW	2	124	
	Post-medieval pottery	English stoneware	ESW	3	180	
	Glass	Opaline/milk glass		3	10	
	Glass	Transparent bottle glass		7	665	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems x 2		2	10	
	CBM	Decorative roof tile	csslcp	1	680	
1013	CBM	Bricks x 2	cs/cssl	2	3243	POST MED
1016	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems x 3		3	7	LC18-C20
	Post-medieval pottery	English stoneware	ESW	1	83	
	Post-medieval pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	2	3	
	Post-medieval pottery	Refined white earthenware	REFW	1	12	
	Glass	Transparent bottle glass		1	27	

Table 2: Pottery Fabric Descriptions

Date	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
Post-medieval Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	49
	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	6	109
	Refined white earthenware	REFW	3	136
	English Stoneware	ESW	4	263
Total			14	557

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Structure	Fill	O/C	EQ	Total	Weight (g)
1011	1016	1	1	2	33
Total		1	1	2	
Weight		22	11	33	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description	<p>During August 2017 to September 2018, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition and redevelopment of former garage buildings to provide 11 new dwellings at Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed the remains of a number of post-medieval features. Possible evidence for the continuation of the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site was found with the survival of short sections of wall in the eastern corner of the site and along the southeast site boundary. These houses can also be seen on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The remains of a well dating from the 17th or 18th century were also revealed in the eastern half of the site. This well was later sealed off in the 19th century with a dome of brickwork overlain by a chalk backfill over the top. The remains of the corner of a brick structure were observed to the immediate south of the well, possibly representing part of a former outbuilding connected with one of the terrace houses fronting High Street. In the west of the site a possible latrine of 19th century date was exposed, which is considered likely to have served the residents of number 13 High Street. The remains of a possible boundary wall were exposed in the section along the south-eastern edge of the site and the remains of a wall, interpreted as evidence for a possible former outbuilding was partially exposed in the southern corner of the site.</p> <p>Overall, the site is characterised by fairly localised activity of post-medieval date, most likely relating to activity pre-dating and broadly contemporary with the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site. This was followed by post-medieval and modern activity relating to various phases of demolition and levelling prior to construction of the former garage buildings.</p> <p>Similarly, the subsequent watching brief at the site within the footprints of Numbers 9-13 High Street did not reveal any evidence for any in-situ remains pre-dating the post-medieval period. Although two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from a pit fill during the latter watching brief these were collected along with post-medieval material and were considered likely to be residual.</p> <p>No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were observed, however the stratigraphy revealed modern demolition and levelling deposits overlying natural geology indicating a degree of truncation as a result of post-medieval and modern activity. It is possible that any earlier remains pre-dating the post-medieval period have been removed as a result of later levelling and landscaping, if any such remains existed within the site.</p>
Project dates	21 August 2017 to 26 September 2018
Project type	Watching Brief

Previous work	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015. <i>Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire Archaeological Assessment</i> . CA typescript report 15201 CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Berkhamsted Police Station, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14589 CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Archaeological Monitoring</i> . CA project 660888	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Berkhamsted, Dacorum Borough Council, Hertfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	880m	
Site co-ordinates	499760 207510	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Michelle Collings	
Project Supervisor	Robert Falvey, Alice Krausova, Anne Templeton	
MONUMENT TYPE	Post-medieval wall, post-medieval well, post-medieval latrine	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Bricks, ceramics, metal, animal bone, clay pipe	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Recipient	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Not retained	Clay pipe, ceramics, glass and animal bone
Paper	Digitised and uploaded to Oasis	Context sheets, permatrace and registers
Digital	Uploaded to Oasis	Database and digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 9-13 High Street (<i>Swing Gate Lane</i>), <i>Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 18511		

APPENDIX E: HERTFORDSHIRE HER SUMMARY SHEET

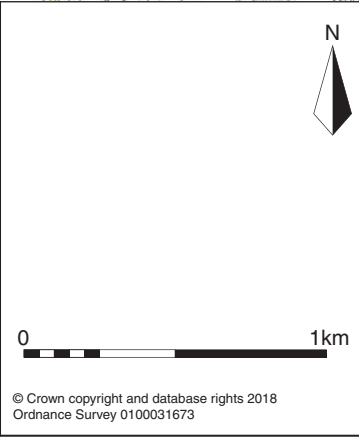
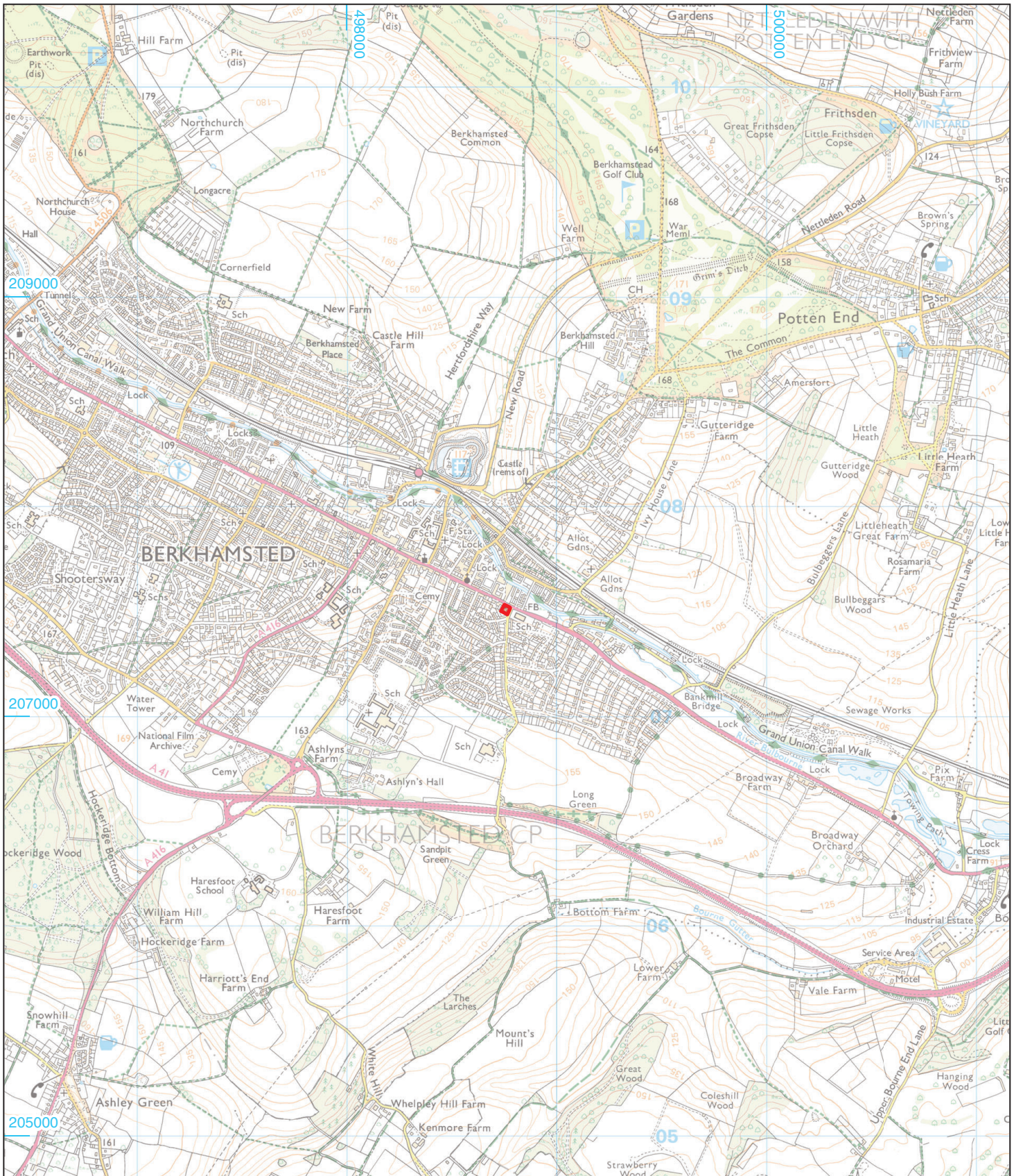
Site name and address: Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Watching Brief		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum Borough Council	
Village/Town: Berkhamsted	Parish: Great Berkhamsted	
Planning application reference: 4/01895/15/MFA		
HER Enquiry reference: N/A		
Funding source: Private		
Nature of application: Residential development		
Present land use: Commercial		
Size of application area: 880m ²	Size of area investigated: 880m ²	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): 499760 207510		
Site code (if applicable): SGL17		
Site director/Organization: Michelle Collings, Cotswold Archaeology		
Type of work: Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start: 21 August 2017	Finish: 26 September 2018
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER Nos: N/A	Periods represented: Post Medieval Modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire Archaeological Assessment</i> . CA typescript report 15201 CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Berkhamsted Police Station, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14589		
Summary of fieldwork results: During August 2017 to September 2018, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition and redevelopment of former garage buildings to provide 11 new dwellings at Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted. The watching brief revealed the remains of a number of post-medieval features. Possible evidence for the continuation of the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site was found with the survival of short sections of wall in the eastern corner of the site and along the southeast site boundary. These houses can also be seen on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The remains of a well dating from the 17th or 18th century were also revealed in the eastern half of the site. This well was later sealed off in the 19th century with a dome of brickwork overlain by a chalk backfill over the top. The remains of the corner of a brick structure were observed to the immediate south of the well, possibly representing part of a former outbuilding connected with one of the terrace houses fronting High Street. In the west of the site a possible latrine of 19th century date was exposed, which is considered likely to have served the residents of number 13 High Street. The remains of a possible boundary wall were exposed in the section along the south-eastern edge of the site and the remains of a wall, interpreted as evidence for a possible former outbuilding was partially exposed in the southern corner of the site. Overall, the site is characterised by fairly localised activity of post-medieval date, most likely relating to activity pre-dating and broadly contemporary with the terrace housing along the northern edge of the site. This was followed by post-medieval and modern activity relating to various phases of demolition and levelling prior to construction of the former garage buildings. Similarly, the subsequent watching brief at the site within the footprints of Numbers 9-13 High Street did not reveal any evidence for any in-situ remains pre-dating the post-		

medieval period. Although two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from a pit fill during the latter watching brief these were collected along with post-medieval material and were considered likely to be residual.

No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were observed, however the stratigraphy revealed modern demolition and levelling deposits overlying natural geology indicating a degree of truncation as a result of post-medieval and modern activity. It is possible that any earlier remains pre-dating the post-medieval period have been removed as a result of later levelling and landscaping, if any such remains existed within the site.

Author of summary: Ralph Brown

Date of summary: 15.05.2019



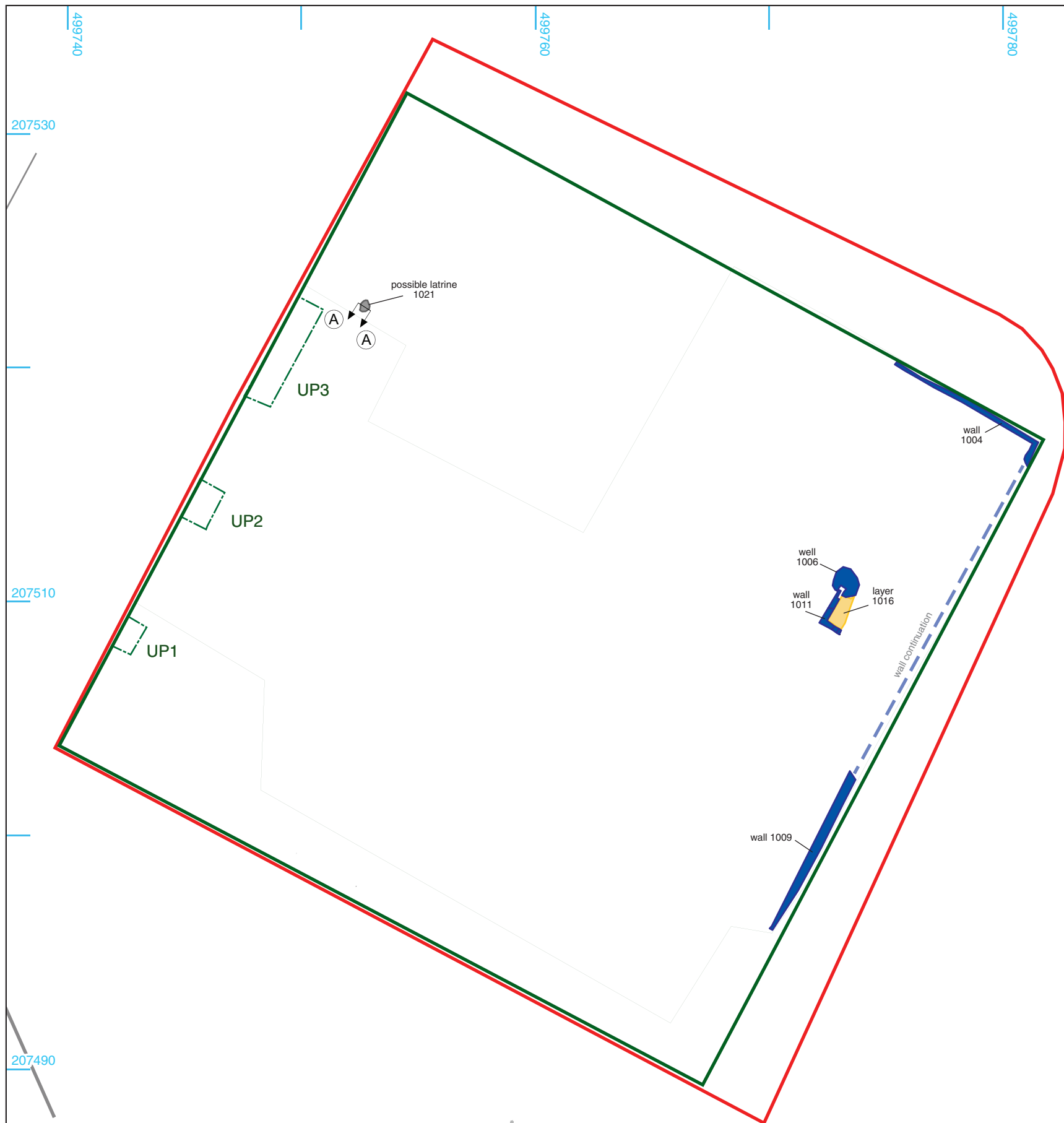

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PROJECT TITLE
 9-13 Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	660888	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.05.19	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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Site boundary	Structure
Areas of archaeological monitoring/ground reduction	Layer
Underpinning pits (UP)	
Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)	
Section location	

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0 1:200 10m



General view of the site, looking north-east



General view of the site, looking west

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PROJECT TITLE
 Swing Gate Lane, Berkhamsted,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Site plan showing location of features
 within observed groundworks and
 general site photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660888	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.05.19	2
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Representative section, showing wall 1004, looking south-east (1m scale)



General view of the site, showing the excavation area, looking north-west



Representative section, showing demolition layer (1018), looking south-west (1m scale)



Representative section, showing demolition layer (1018) and wall 1019, looking south-west (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.05.19	3
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	NA	



Well 1006, showing mortar-bonded bricks 1013 and chalk packing 1014, looking north (0.3m scale)



Well 1006 interior, showing white-washed bricks 1007, undressed bricks 1012 and mortar bonded bricks 1013, looking east



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FIGURE TITLE

Well 1006: photographs

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APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	NA

FIGURE NO.

4



Wall 1011, also showing layers 1015 and 1016, looking north-west (1m scale)



Wall 1011, also showing layers 1015 and 1016, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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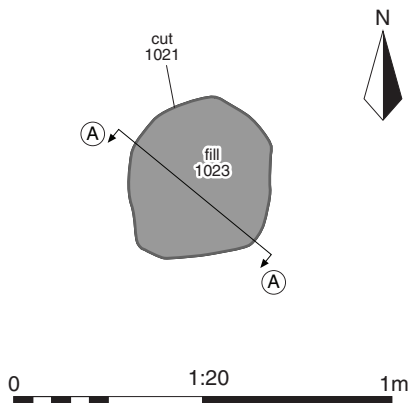
FIGURE TITLE

Wall 1011, photographs

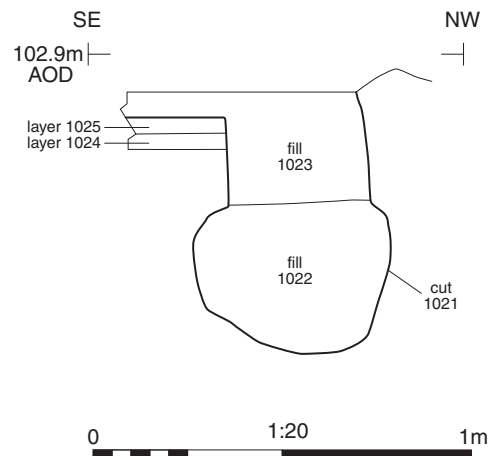
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660888	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.05.19	5
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	NA	



Possible latrine 1021, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Section AA



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Plan, section and photograph of
 possible latrine 1021**

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 17.05.19
 APPROVED BY MC SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

6

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