



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report & Archaeological Watching Brief

Kestrel
Golf Club Road
Little Gaddesden
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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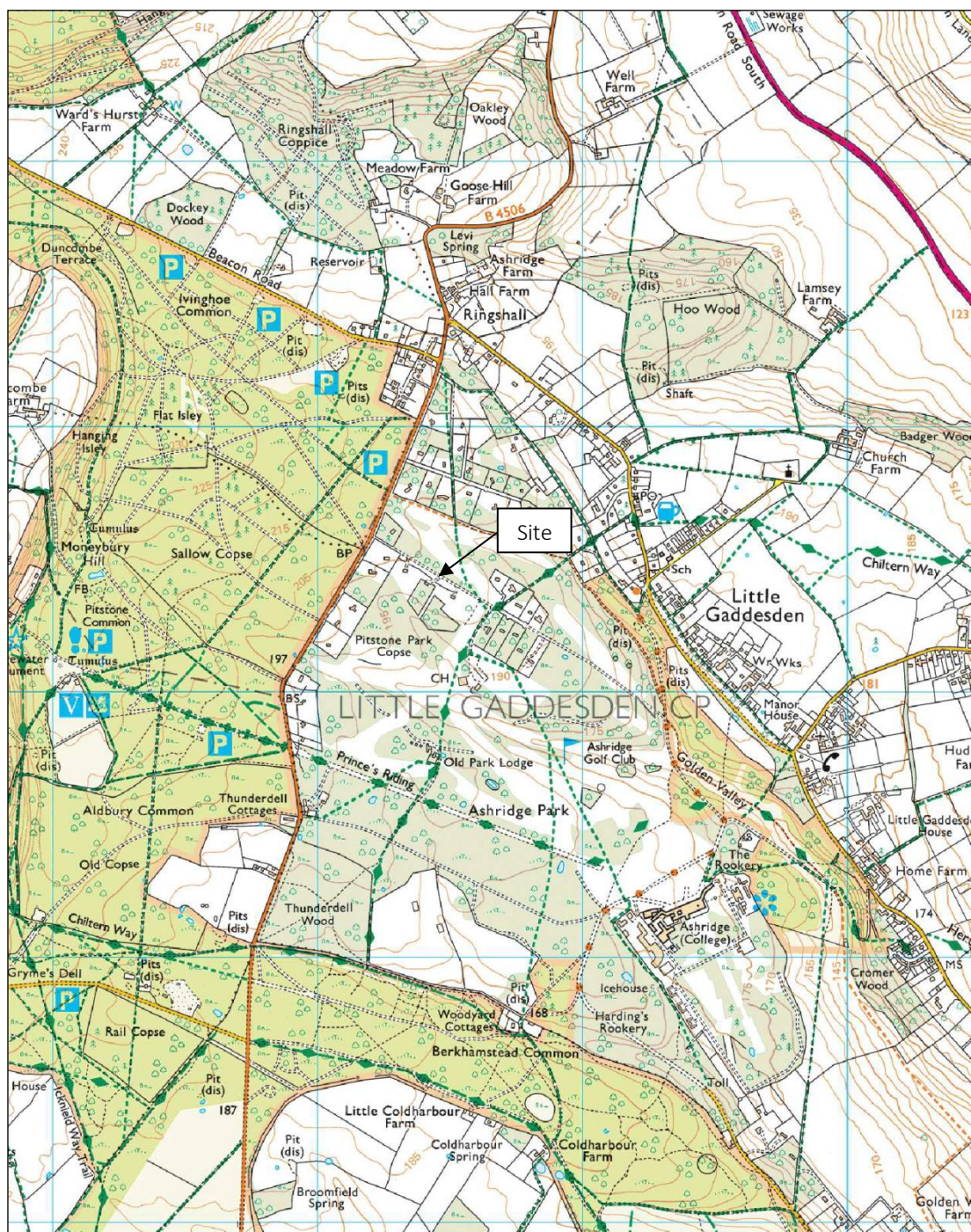


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

Between April and October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief at Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire in advance of the development of a new detached dwelling. This project was undertaken as the site is within the bounds of Area of Archaeological Significance No. 28. This exercise did not uncover any finds or features of archaeological significance and the area appears to have been truncated through previous modern development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between April and October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief at Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Clifford Atkins Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2015), and approved by Alison Tinniswood, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/03537/15/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

15.3 *The Site*

Kestrel is located on the south side of Golf Club Road in the village of Ashridge, part of the civil parish of Little Gaddesden in the Borough of Dacorum. The National Grid Reference coordinates for the development site are SP 98417 13413 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development site is currently occupied by a three bedroom dwelling, located in the northern half of the property. The site is bounded on the north by Golf Club Road and is flanked to the east and west by other dwellings, set on large wooded and landscaped lots. To the south is an area of woodland known as Pitstone Copse. Around the settled area are the fairways and greens of the Ashridge Golf Club. The B4506 passes approximately 100 metres to the west.

Geology & Topography

The development site is located on the chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). The superficial geology is Clay-with-Flints Formation, which consists of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The proposed development would involve the demolition of an existing dwelling, including the removal of the existing slab foundation. Following demolition, the proposal calls for the construction of a new, three bedroom dwelling and garage, with associated access and landscaping (Fig. 3).

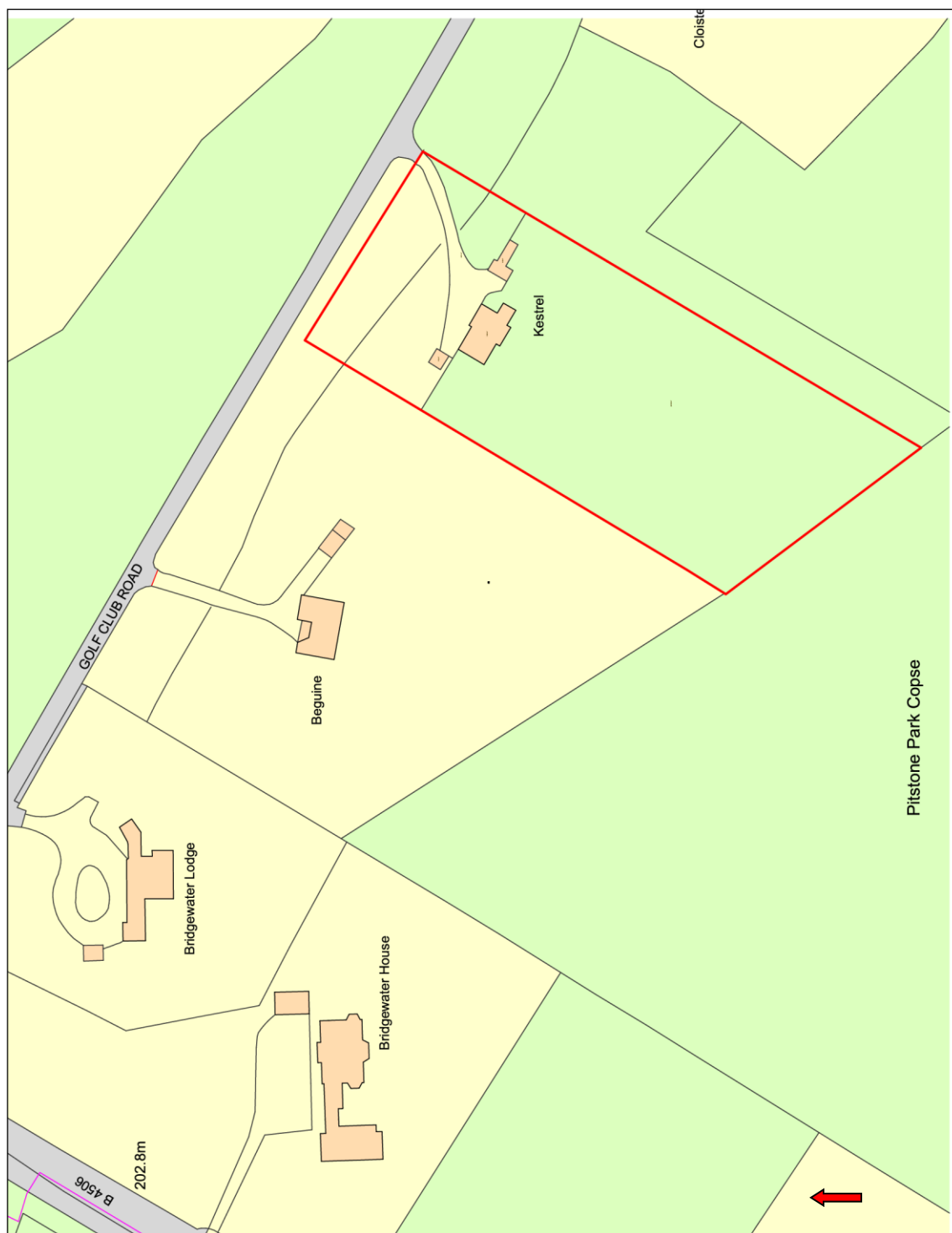


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

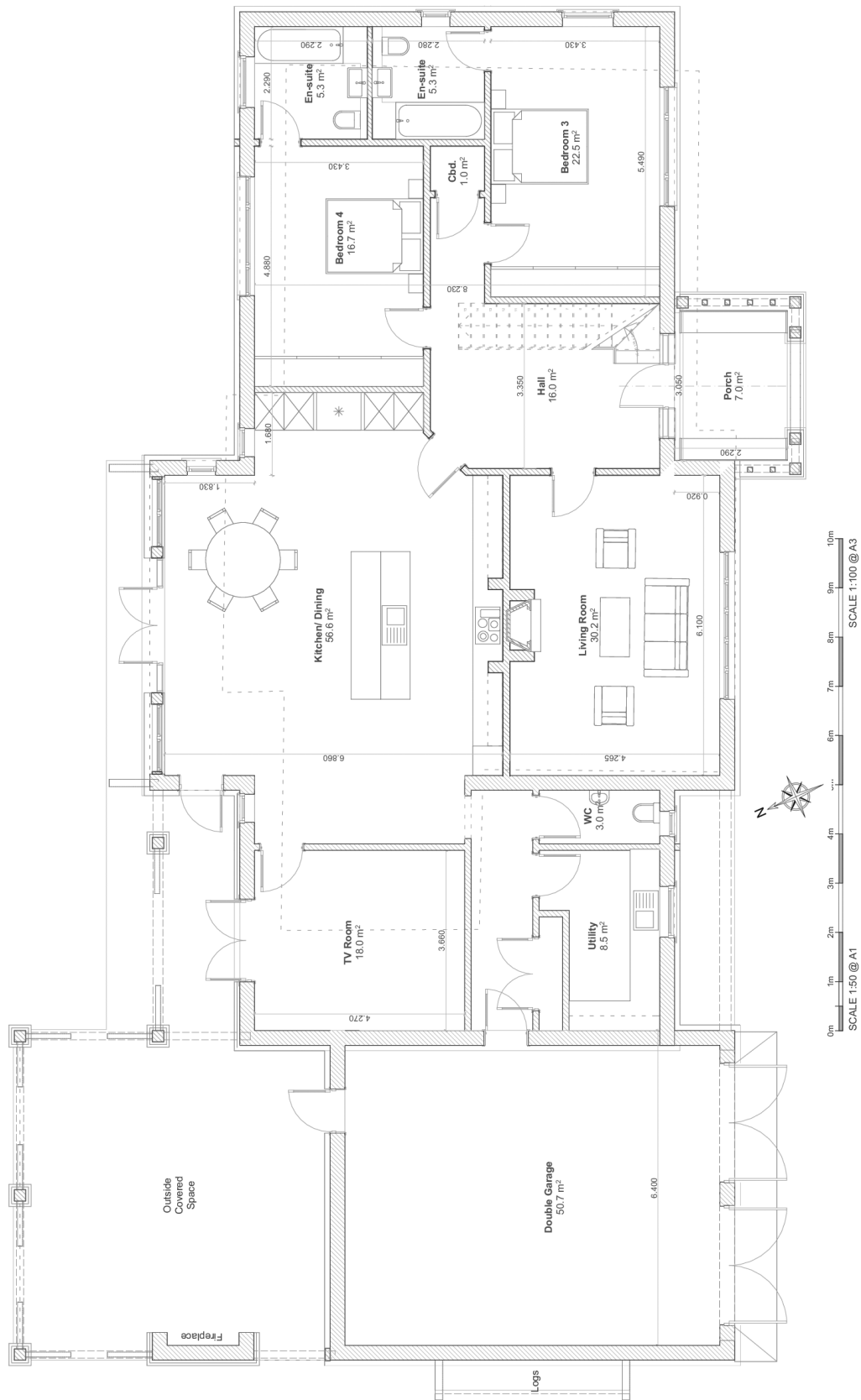


Figure 3: Development (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Shlasko 2015) were:

Strip, Map & Sample Excavation:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction of the proposed building/extension footprints, and the further archaeological investigation and recording of the site, as appropriate
- the analysis, conservation, and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions

Watching Brief:

- to establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- to establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- to recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions
- to ensure that the project findings are placed in their historical and geographical context through appropriate levels of cartographic, documentary and other research, and are then properly disseminated and published

2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the AA, the methods used were as follows:

Strip, Map & Sample Excavation:

Stage I: The first stage of the project was to monitor the demolition of the existing structures and features, including the existing foundation slab, removal of landscaping, etc. This was not achieved as the house was demolished prior to KDK's involvement

Stage II: To undertake Strip, Map and Sample excavation of the footprint of the new building. Archaeological features encountered were evaluated and excavated as required during this stage.

Stage III: Following fieldwork, post-excavation analysis of the features and recovered artefacts was undertaken

Watching Brief:

- The archaeological monitoring of areas not subject to a Strip, Map & Sample Excavation were done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The planned development is located in Ashridge, part of the civil parish of Little Gaddesden. This part of Hertfordshire extends to the west like a peninsula, bounded on three sides by Buckinghamshire. Ashridge sits on top of a ridge of the Chilterns approximately three miles from Berkhamsted in the Bulbourne valley to the south (Bell 1949: 2). The site is within the bounds of Area of Archaeological Significance No. 28.

While there is evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation in Little Gaddesden, virtually none of this evidence occurs within a kilometre of the development site. More evidence survives from the medieval and post-medieval periods, when the manor of Ashridge developed into a monastery and then a royal dwelling. As the home of the Earl (subsequently Duke) of Bridgewater, Ashridge House remained at the centre of social and political events throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, while Capability Brown's design of the park in the 1760s and the ornamental gardens designed 50 years later by Humphrey Repton, are important examples of landscape design.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER ref: 114/15), reliable online sources such as the Victoria County History (cited here as Page 1908) and written sources from the author's own library.

3.2 *Prehistoric and Iron Age* (before AD43)

Although the Ashridge estate has a number of prehistoric sites within its 2,000 hectares, including an Iron Age hill fort (www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ashridge-estate/history/), the only possible prehistoric archaeology identified in the vicinity of the development site is an oval enclosure (HER16596) consisting of a fragmentary ditch and ephemeral bank, situated about 800 meters southwest of the development site. A trial trench excavated in 1993 revealed a ditch 1.8 metres wide by 0.50 metres deep, but no dating evidence (HCC).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

A few Roman and Romano-British artefacts have been recovered from the area around the development site. These include a Roman amulet (HER1313) found in 1937 and now in the collection of the Letchworth Museum, and a first century AD Romano-British quern stone fragment (HER508). Both of these were found approximately a kilometre from the development site. In the 1960s, the Viatores identified a Roman road near the quern stone find spot, but this identification is purely conjectural (HCC). The possible enclosure identified at Old Copse, Aldbury (HER16596), mentioned above, might also be Roman in date (HCC).

3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

Relatively little is known about Little Gaddesden in the Saxon period. From the Domesday survey we know that the Manor was held by Humphrey from the Count of Mortain. Before the Conquest it appears to have been in the possession of Edmer 'attile,' a thegn of Edward the Confessor (Page 1908: 208-214). There are no Saxon period sites in the immediate vicinity of the development site.

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

After the Conquest, the ownership of the Manor of Little Gaddesden passed through various hands. When Ashridge was established is unclear, but it existed in AD 1283, when Edmund, Earl of Cornwall donated the property to found a college (or monastery) of the order of Bonhommes (Bell 1949:14-16). The estate remained the property of the monastery until the Dissolution in 1538 (Page 1908: 208-214).



Evidence of medieval field systems has been identified approximately 800 metres southeast of the development site. Within these field systems, is a moated homestead (HER17515) that is probably contemporary with the fields. These remains may date to the 13th century, as the park of Ashridge was enclosed prior to the foundation of the monastery in 1283 (Page 1908: 208-214). The earliest parts of a building at 5 Ringshall, a kilometre north of the development site, date to the 15th century and are the oldest identified structural elements in the area.

3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Ashridge became a Royal residence following the Dissolution and may have been one of the childhood homes of Edward VI (Bell 1949: 42-43). Following his accession to the throne, he granted the estate to his sister the Princess Elizabeth in 1551. She was living at Ashridge when she was arrested in 1555, under suspicion of treason against Queen Mary (Bell 1949: 44). Although none of the original monastic or royal buildings survives in its original form, a number of other 16th and 17th century elements are preserved in the vicinity of the development site. John of Gaddesden's House (HER 4151) contains some structural features dating from c. 1500, while Faerie Hollow (HER17561) began as a 16th century hall house (HCC). Old Park Lodge (HER18289) and Witches Hollow (HER13703) both preserve 17th century features. These buildings are all Grade II listed.

During Elizabeth I's reign, she leased the estate at Ashridge to various courtiers, but the buildings fell into disrepair. Eventually, in 1604, the estate was acquired by Thomas Egerton, the Earl of Bridgewater, who began the process of upgrading and improving the buildings (<http://www.ashridgehouse.org.uk/ashridge-house/#history>).

The most significant 18th century development at Ashridge occurred in the 1760s, when the Egertons hired famed landscape architect Capability Brown to design the park and gardens. Much of Brown's design survives today.

The Bridgewater Arms (HER 18514), located about 850 metres northeast of the development site, is a surviving 18th century public house, formerly known as the Brownlow Arms.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the original manor house was torn down and replaced with the current neo-Gothic revival mansion. This was designed by architect James Wyatt and had ornamental gardens designed by Repton. The house is Grade I listed and elements of the gardens are Grade II listed (HCC).

In 1891, a memorial to Lady Marian Alford (HER18512), mother of the 2nd and 3rd Earls Brownlow, was erected approximately 900 metres east of the development site.

3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

During World War I, Ashridge House was used as a military training centre and hospital. The War Memorial (HER18513) was erected in 1921. The park was acquired by the National Trust in 1926, while the house was used as a hospital again during World War II, then as a ladies finishing school and, eventually, a business school.

3.2 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

There is no specific archaeological or historical information available for the site.



4 Stratigraphic Report

4.1 Site Stripping

An area of 449.66 sq m (Figs 4&5, Plates 1-3) was mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden to a depth of <0.65m under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The area was excavated using a 7 tonne JCB fitted with a 0.90m toothed bucket to remove turf and made ground (003) and (004), and a 1.5m toothless bucket. In addition, three soakaways measuring <2.10 x 1.80m were excavated to a depth of 1.60m and a service trench was installed between the house, soakaway 3 and the main road.

The stratigraphy encountered comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Layer	L: 29m W: 8.04m D: 0.30m	Topsoil: Found in the southwest section of trench. Loosely compacted light grey brown fine silty clay with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and flint and frequent rooting and vegetation.
002	Layer	L: 29m W: 18m D: >1.27m	Natural: Moderately compacted bright reddish orange silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular flints and occasional burnt roots.
003	Layer	L: 24.42m W: 9.65m D: 0.25m	Made ground: Light brown grey clay silt with frequent inclusions of small-medium sub angular stones and flint. Inclusions consisted of modern debris such as metal, glass, pottery and CBM. Layer thicker to the north west where the previous house stood becoming thinner to the southeast.
004	Layer	L: 10.16m W: 5.8m D: 0.30m	Topsoil: Found to the southeast of the trench. This layer was identical to (001) in colour and composition, however contained large sporadic inclusions of modern debris from the demolition of the previous house and garden area.
009	Layer	L: >2.10m W: >1.80m D: 0.30m	Subsoil: Found in soak away 3 only. A mid yellowish brown friable fine clayey silt with occasional inclusions of rooting and sub-angular flint.

There was an absence of subsoil on the majority of the site being only observable in soakaway 3 and part of the service trench. Elsewhere, in its place, a deep interface wherein topsoil and natural had fused could be observed. It is possible that the entire area had been reduced during or after the construction of the previous house.

The archaeology encountered comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
005	Cut	L: >2.90m W: 0.37m D: 0.06m	Cut of gully: Shallow linear feature that extended beyond the baulk to the northwest and continued in a southeast direction where is terminated.
006	Fill	L: >2.90m W: 0.37m D: 0.06m	Fill of [005]: Very compacted light grey brown soft silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular flint, degraded brick and flecks of charcoal from burnt rooting.
007	Cut	L: 1.60m W: 1.20m D: 0.35m	Cut of modern soak away: This feature was not investigated fully.
008	Fill	L: 1.60m W: 1.20m D: 0.35m	Fill of modern soak away with rubble such as frogged bricks (some marked L.B.C), aluminium cans, paint canisters, cement, porcelain, glass bottles and iron objects.

4.2 Sampling Strategy



On completion of the site strip, archaeological features comprising [005] and [007] were revealed (Fig. 5, Plate. 7). However, these were deemed to be of little archaeological significance as they were both related to the construction of the previous dwelling which had been erected in the 1970s. No finds of archaeological significance were noted in the spoil removed during stripping. Furthermore, no features or finds were observed during the excavation of the new soakaways.

4.3 *Results*

Gully [005] (Figs. 5&7, Plates 5&6): This linear feature was located to the northwest of the trench in an area which would have been within the footprint of the previous dwelling. The extent of the gully is unknown as it continues beyond the edge of excavation but it can be observed from the north-western baulk continuing southeast before terminating. The function of this gully is unclear; however, several degraded pieces of modern brick were recovered from its fill (006) suggesting that this feature was probably associated with the previous dwelling. The brick was made of a dark pinkish brown material with frequent stony inclusions. The artefacts encountered were weighed, photographed but not retained.

Soakaway [007] (Fig. 5, Plate 7): The soakaway associated with the previous dwelling was encountered towards the centre of the trench. This features main component was machine made brick and concrete debris, but also included other items such as glass bottles, part of a porcelain sink basin, metal tins, cans and canisters. As the feature was instantly recognisable as the soakaway for the previous dwelling which was constructed in the 1970s the finds were left in situ and no further excavation was undertaken.

Watching Brief

Three soakaways measuring <2.10 x 1.80m were excavated to a depth of 1.6m which went below the natural geology of the site by up to 1m (Fig. 7; Plates 8-13). The stratigraphy for these services were comparable with that observed within the main footprint with the exception of soak-away 3 which had 300mm of subsoil below the topsoil. No archaeological features or finds were observed within the soak-aways.

The route of the service pipe ran from Golf Club Road, southwest down the site boundary then westwards across the front of the new building (Fig. 7, Plate 14). A total of 80m of trenching was excavated under archaeological supervision, using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 450mm toothed bucket.

The trench was c. 600mm deep, cutting into the clay natural by c.350mm (Plate 15). There was no discernible trace of subsoil between the greyish brown, silty clay topsoil and the yellowish red, hard, flinty clay natural, suggesting the site had been extensively truncated, probably when the original bungalow was constructed. No features or finds were revealed.



Plate 1: Southwest section of trench



Plate 2: Middle section of trench



Plate 3: Northeast section of trench



Plate 4: Trench stratigraphy



Plate 5: Southeast facing section of gully [005].



Plate 6: Gully [005] fully excavated.



Plate 7: 1970s soakaway [007].



Plate 8: Soakaway 1



Plate 9: Soakaway 1 stratigraphy



Plate 10: Soakaway 2



Plate 11: Soakaway 2 stratigraphy



Plate 12: Soakaway 3



Plate 13: Soakaway 3 stratigraphy



Plate 14: Service trench



Plate 15: Service trench stratigraphy

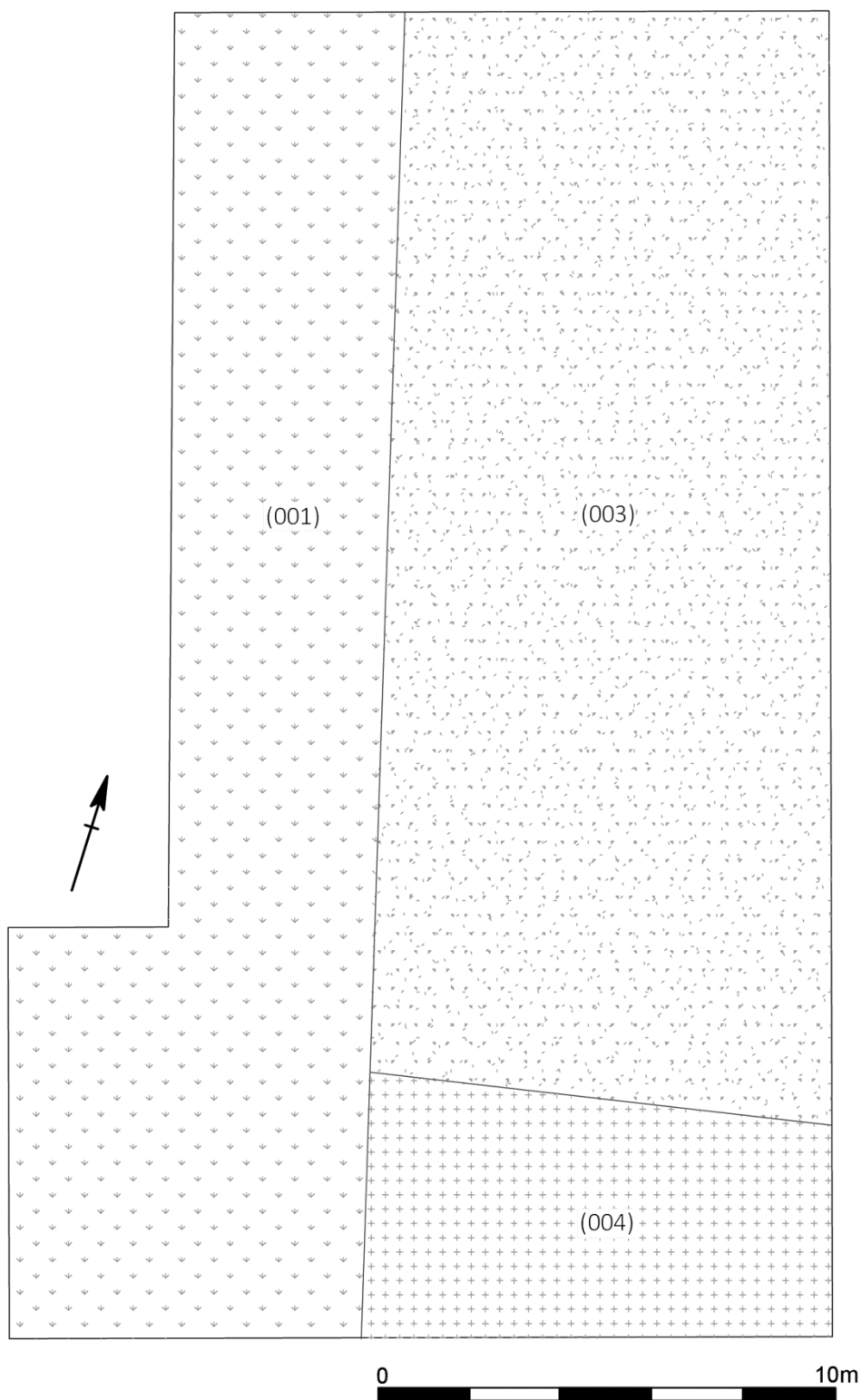


Figure 4: Plan of topsoil (001) and made ground (003) and (004) (scale 1:150)

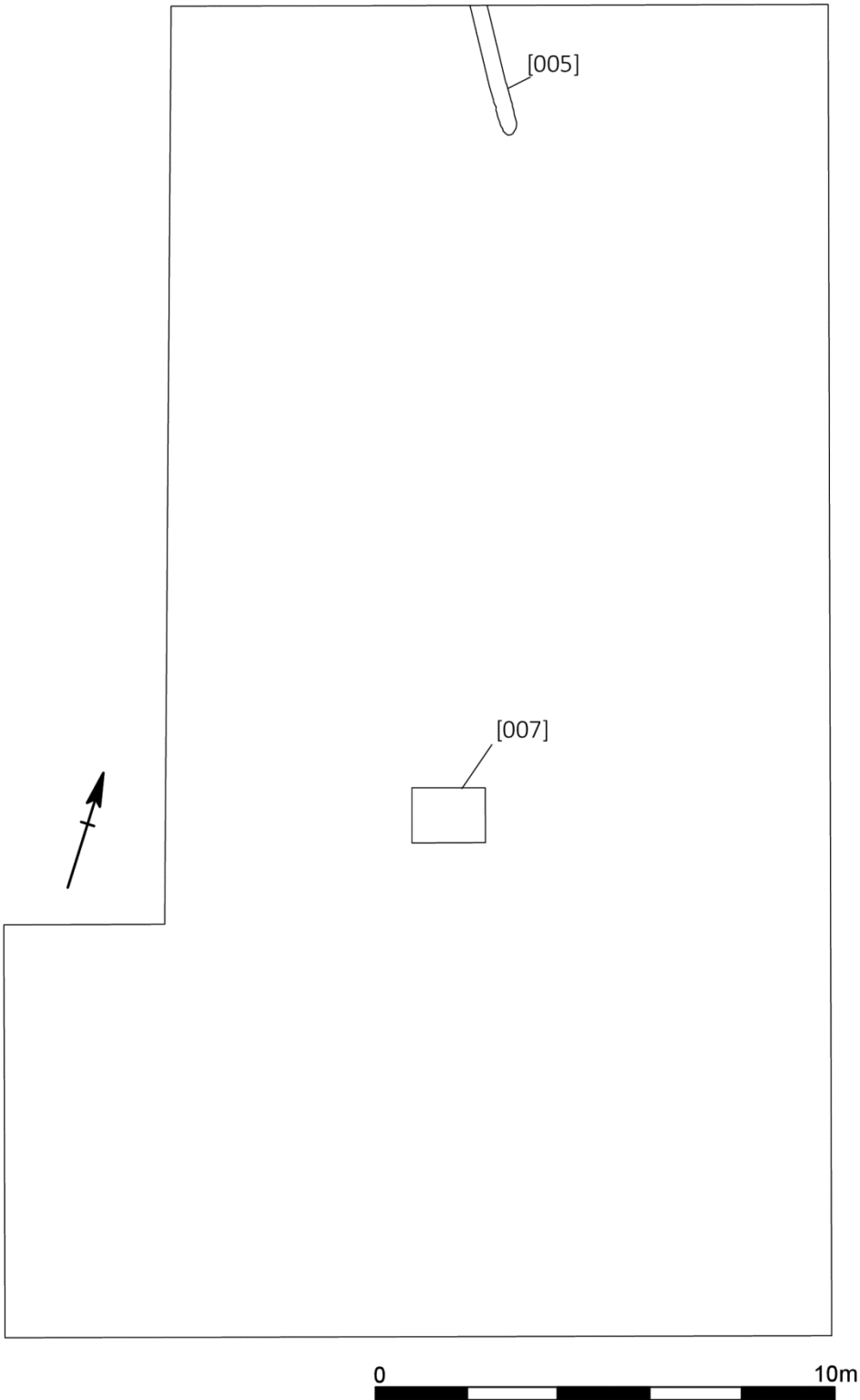


Figure 5: Archaeological features (scale 1:150)

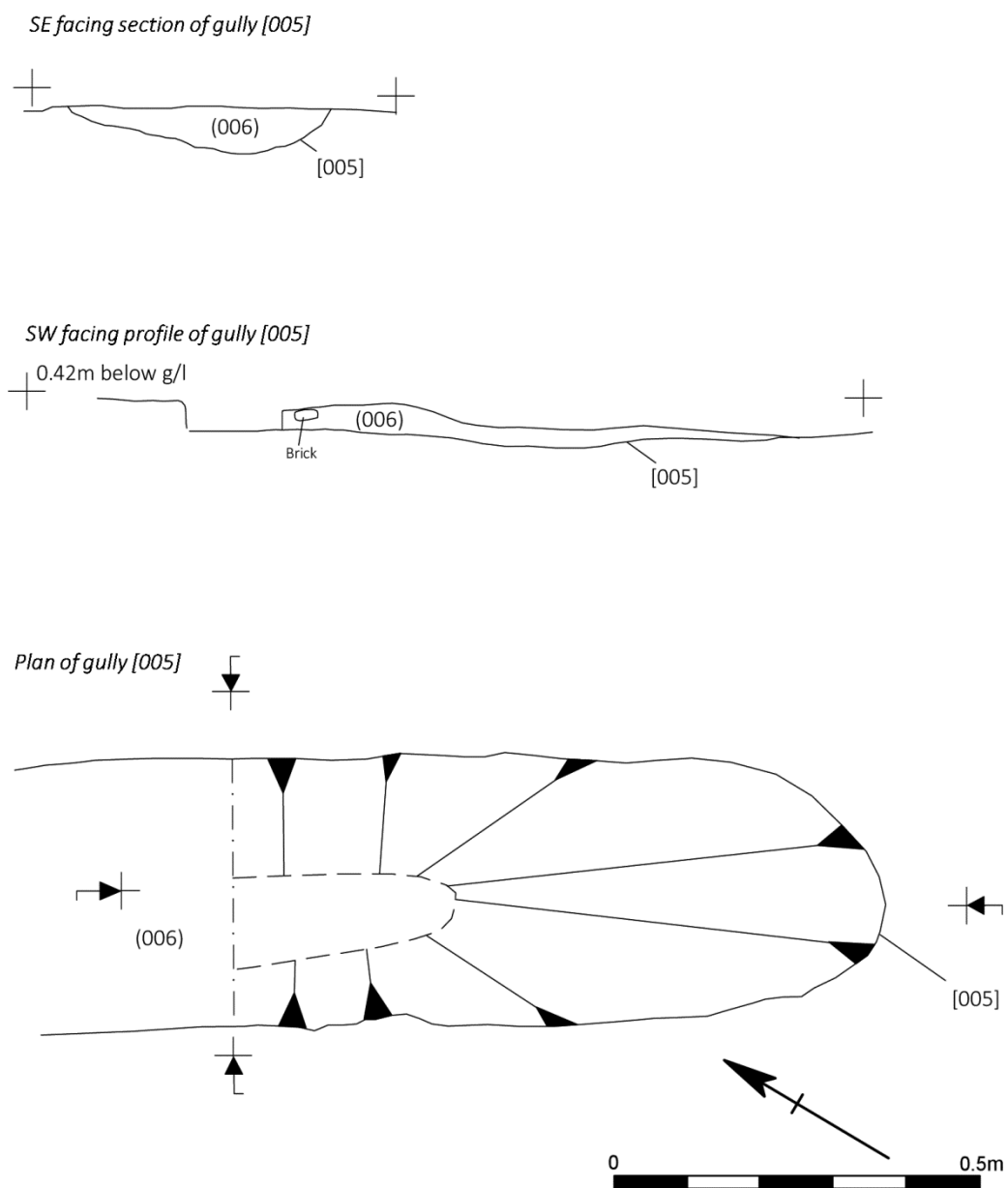


Figure 6: Gully [005] (scale 1:10)

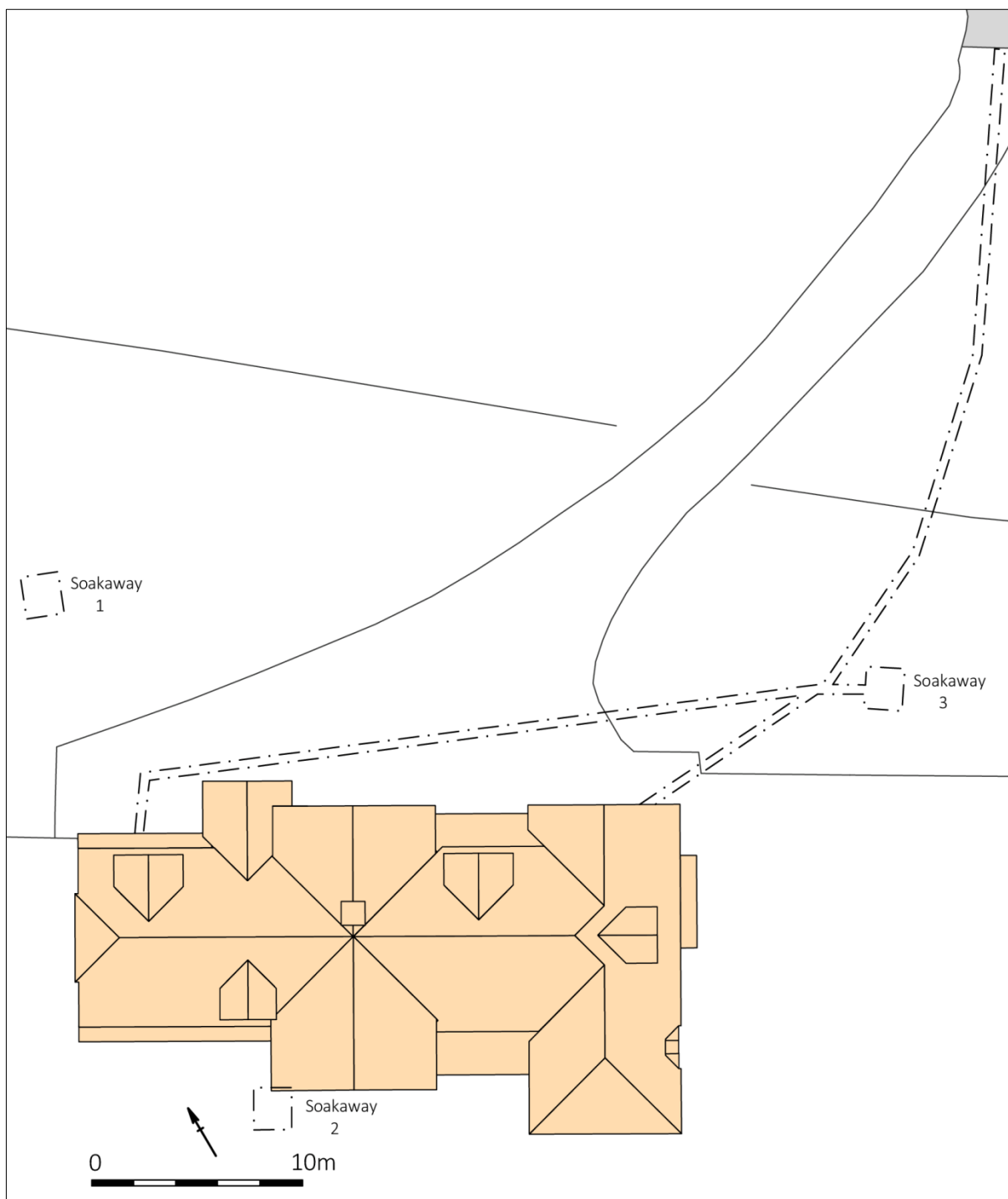


Figure 7: Service trenches and soakaways (scale 1:300)



5 Conclusions

Unfortunately, the pre-existing building was demolished prior to KDK Archaeology's involvement, and all material from the demolition had been removed from site, therefore, no comment can be made on this stage of the investigation

However, no archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts were observed during the ground reduction of the site, or during the subsequent installation of service trenches and soakaways.

There was evidence to suggest that tree clearance had taken place on the site as there were several tree throws with evidence of the burning of roots to the west of the previous development. A small gully and a soakaway were discovered during the Strip, Map and Sample stage of this exercise. Both were deemed of no archaeological significance as they were modern and associated with the pre-existing dwelling. The three soakaways and the new service trench installed for the new development were also of no archaeological significance.

The absence of archaeological material may be explained by the positioning of the site. Although there is evidence for potential prehistoric activity 800 metres southwest of the site, the location of the development site maybe outside the area of occupation. The Strip, Map and Sample area incorporated a large amount of the previous dwellings footprint. As such, the absence of earlier features could also be due to the ground reduction undertaken during construction of the previous dwelling.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Clifford Atkins for commissioning this report on behalf of Steve Atkins. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire county council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council monitoring the project.

KDK Archaeology would also like to thank Andy and Jim of G&D Groundworks for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd and David Kaye. The report was written by Laura Dodd, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Written Scheme of Investigation
 2. Initial report
 3. Monitoring sheets
 4. Site drawings
 5. Client's site plans
 6. List of photographs
 7. B/W prints & negatives
 8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Decorum Heritage Trust.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

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Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
001	Topsoil	Topsoil. Found in the southwest section of the trench only
002	Natural	Natural
003	Deposit	Made ground covering middle and southwest trench
004	Deposit	Made ground. Highly disturbed topsoil located in the southeast corner of the trench
005	Cut	Cut of gully
006	Fill	Fill of gully [005]
007	Cut	Cut of soak away
008	Fill	Fill of [007]
009	Deposit	Subsoil observed in soak away 3

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	3	1:20	Plan of gully [005]

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	SW facing profile of gully [005]
1	2	1:10	SE facing section of gully [005]

Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint		Shell		CBM		Flint		Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)
(006)									4	8				



Appendix 2: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	Digital	View	Subject
1	X	X	SE	South west section of trench
2	X	X	NW	South west section of trench
3	X	X	SW	Stratigraphy
4	X	X	ENE	Mid section of trench
5		X	SSW	Pre ex [005]
6	X	X	NE	Mid ex [005]
7	X	X	NW	SE facing section of [005]
8	X	X	NE	SW facing profile of [005]
9	X	X	NE	Full ex [005]
10	X	X	SSE	Soak away of previous dwelling
11	X	X	NW	NE section of trench
12	X	X	NW	Soak away 3
13	X	X	NW	Soak away 3 stratigraphy
14	X	X	SW	Soak away 1
15	X	X	SW	Soak away 1 stratigraphy
16	X	X	SSW	Soak away 2 with board
17		X	SSW	Soak away 2 stratigraphy
18		X	NW	Service trench stratigraphy
19		X	NW	Service trench stratigraphy
20	x	X	SW	Service trench Looking southwest
21		X	SW	Service trench Looking southwest



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Lt. Gaddesden, Herts.	Project Site Code	152/AGR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-218441	Event/Accession no	-
OS reference	SP 98417 13413	Study area size	449.66 sq. m
Project Type	Strip, map and record and Archaeological Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	
Short Description	Between April and October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation at Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire in advance of the development of a new detached dwelling. This project was undertaken as the site is within the bounds of Area of Archaeological Significance No. 28. This exercise did not uncover any finds or features of archaeological significance and the area appears to have been truncated through previous modern development.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new dwelling and garage.	Current land use	Dwelling
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/03537/15/FUL
Monument type	Gully, soak away	Monument period	Modern
Significant finds	none	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Steve Atkins		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	04.04.16	End date	13.10.16
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trust	-	
Paper		SMR report, WSI, site records, photographs	
Digital		CD ROM, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample: Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	152/AGR/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
Page nos	31	Date	10.02.2017



Appendix 4: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Lt. Gaddesden, Herts.		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Decorum	
Village/Town: Little Gaddesden	Parish: Little Gaddesden	
Planning application reference: 4/03537/15/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Steve Atkins, Clifford Atkins Ltd, 1 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EB		
Nature of application: Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new dwelling and garage		
Present land use: Private dwelling		
Size of application area: 9495sq m	Size of area investigated: 449.66 sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 98417 13413	Site code: 152/AGR	
Site director: Laura Dodd	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Strip, Map and Record and Archaeological Watching brief		
DATE OF WORK:	Start: 04.04.2016	Finish: 13.10.16
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER nos:	Periods represented: Modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: None		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Between April and October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief at Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire in advance of the development of a new detached dwelling. This project was undertaken as the site is within the bounds of Area of Archaeological Significance No. 28. This exercise did not uncover any finds or features of archaeological significance and the area appears to have been truncated through previous modern development.</p>		
Author: Laura Dodd	Date: 10.02.2017	



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

Kestrel
Golf Club Road
Little Gaddesden
Hertfordshire

Ellen Shlasko PhD

November 2015



Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	152/AGR		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-218441	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	-
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Little Gaddesden		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Little Gaddesden		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 98417 13413		
<i>Present use:</i>	Dwelling		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new dwelling and garage.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	4/03537/15/FUL		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Clifford Atkins Ltd 1 Alfred Place London WC1E 7EB		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Steve Atkins		

Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Ellen Shlasko PhD	<i>Version</i>	152/AGR/1.	<i>Date</i>	03.08.2015
<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	152/AGR/1	<i>Date</i>	03.08.2015
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



1 Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared on behalf of Steve Atkins as a specification for a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at Kestrel, Golf Club Road, Little Gaddesden, Berkhamsted, HP4 1LY. The work is part of a requirement of the National Planning Policy Frameworks (NPPF) and Conditions 4 and 5 of Planning Consent. This has been defined by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), the Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/03537/15/FUL.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation incorporates the requirements set out by Historic England in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015) and covers:

- The scope of the project
- The objectives and methodologies
- The archaeological & historical context
- Dissemination of the results
- Archive deposition
- Details of permanent and specialist staff
- The proposed programme of work
- Relevant additional information, eg insurance, copyright etc
- Bibliography of professional and academic resources

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Kestrel is located on the south side of Golf Club Road in the village of Ashridge, part of the civil parish of Little Gaddesden in the Borough of Dacorum. The National Grid Reference coordinates for the development site are SP 98417 13413 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development site is currently occupied by a three bedroom dwelling, located in the northern half of the property. The site is bounded on the north by Golf Club Road and is flanked to the east and west by other dwellings, set on large wooded and landscaped lots. To the south is an area of woodland known as Pitstone Copse. Around the settled area are the fairways and greens of the Ashridge Golf Club. The B4506 passes approximately 100 metres to the west.

Geology & Topography

The development site is located on the chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). The superficial geology is Clay-with-Flints Formation, which consists of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The proposed development would involve the demolition of an existing dwelling, including the removal of the existing slab foundation. Following demolition, the proposal calls for the construction of a new, three bedroom dwelling and garage, with associated access and landscaping (Fig. 3).

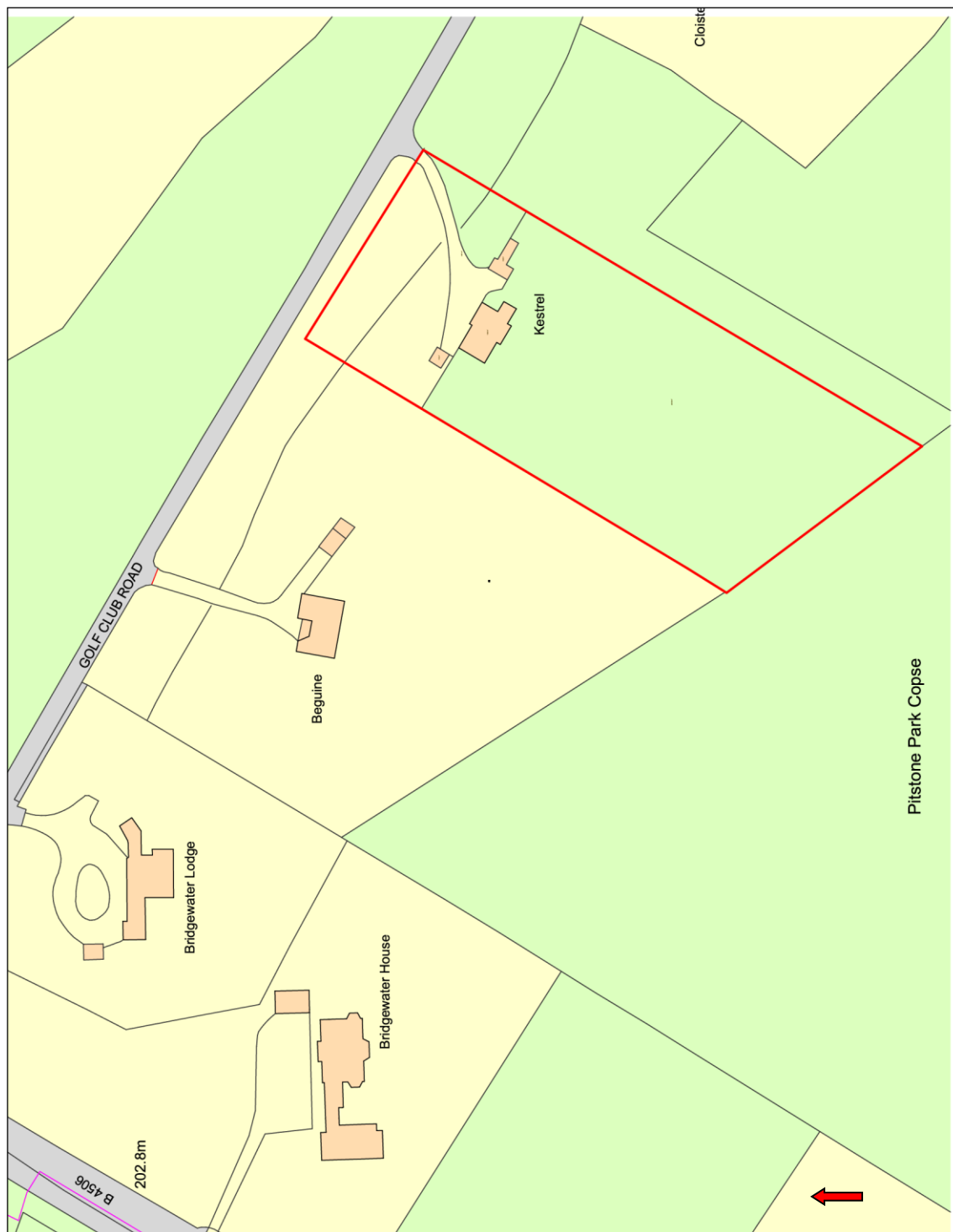
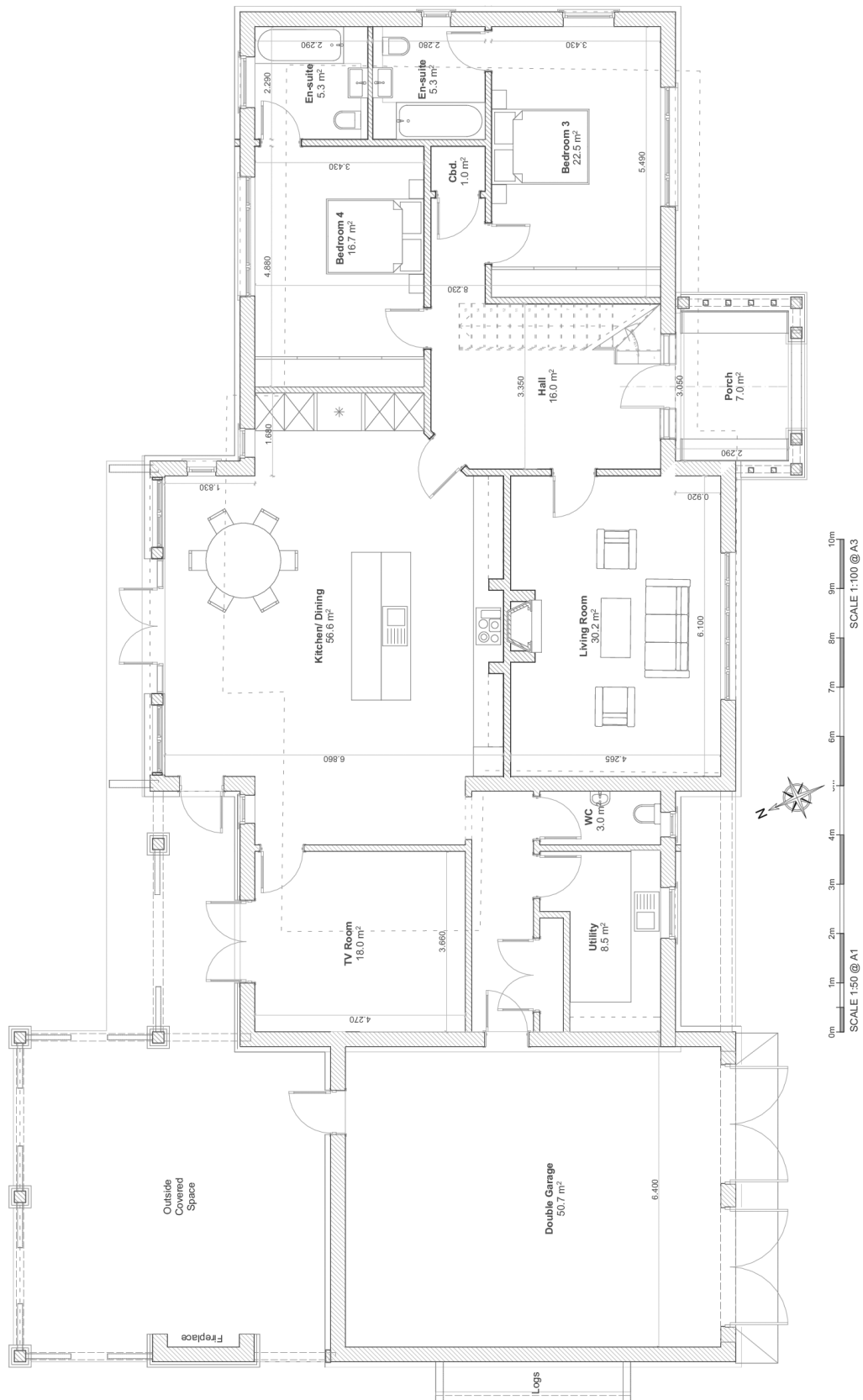


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)





2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the project are:

Strip, Map & Sample Excavation:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction of the proposed building/extension footprints, and the further archaeological investigation and recording of the site, as appropriate.
- the analysis, conservation, and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions

Watching Brief:

- to establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- to establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- to recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- to ensure that the project findings are placed in their historical and geographical context through appropriate levels of cartographic, documentary and other research, and are then properly disseminated and published.

2.2 Standards

The work will conform to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

In line with the recommendations laid out by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team, the methods used will be as follows:

Strip, Map & Sample Excavation:

Stage I: The first stage of the project would include monitoring the demolition of the existing structures and features, including the existing foundation slab, removal of landscaping, etc.

Stage II: An archaeological evaluation of the proposed building footprint and any other impacted areas, using a strip, map and sample methodology as defined below. Any archaeological features encountered will be evaluated and potentially excavated during this stage.



Stage III: Following fieldwork, there will be post-excavation analysis of the features and recovered artefacts, culminating in the production of a report and archive.

Watching Brief:

- The archaeological monitoring of areas not subject to a Strip, Map & Sample excavation will be done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.
- If significant archaeological deposits are encountered the Hertfordshire County Council Archaeologists will be notified and a timetable for the adequate investigation and recording of these features will be agreed.
- Construction works must not re-commence until the Hertfordshire County Council Archaeologists are content that the archaeological work has been completed satisfactorily

2.4 Methodology

Excavation

The site will be stripped under close archaeological supervision to the archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever is reached sooner. An exception to this is if the brief states the ground reduction should only extend as far as the development impact level. The machine will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket unless a toothed bucket or breaker is required to remove more solid material.

The site will then be hand cleaned and a pre-excavation plan prepared and a meeting will take place between KDK, the Archaeological Advisor and the client in order to agree a detailed site strategy.

Archaeological features and deposits will generally be excavated by hand. A mechanical excavator may be used for larger features or areas following agreement with the Archaeological Advisor. The minimum sampling levels of archaeological features will be:

- **Linear features:** Sections will be excavated at the terminals and intersection of linears and at evenly spaced distances along the length. The sections will be at least 1m wide and will cover 20% of the linear.
- **Structural features (inc. post holes, beam slots):** 100%
- **Structures with in-situ floors:** 100% with detailed spatial recording of finds
- **Kilns & hearths:** 100%
- **Pits & pit groups:** At least 50% of each pit, to be increased if the pit(s) are found to be significant in function or content
- **Quarry pits:** Strategy to be defined at the initial monitoring meeting. A machine may be used for larger areas if appropriate and following agreement with the archaeological Advisor.
- **Extensive archaeological deposits, buried soil horizons:** The extent of the sampling will be determined by the nature and significance of the deposit taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the project. Defined features of significance will be systematically sampled, using a grid if appropriate, to ensure accurate spatial recording of finds. Systematic environmental sampling will be determined by the nature of the site/feature and will follow specialist advice from EH.
- **Other archaeological deposits:** The excavation and sampling strategy will be determined by the nature and significance of the deposit taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the project.
- A metal detector will be used on the excavated area and on the spoil heap. The location of any artefacts found using a metal detector will be recorded in 3D.

Surveying



A temporary benchmark will be established at the start of the project which will subsequently be tied in to the Ordnance Survey national grid. All plans and section drawings will be annotated with relative heights and all plans will be related to the OS National Grid. Overall plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:100 or 1:50. Plans of features or specific areas will be drawn to either 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Burial will be drawn at 1:10. Sections will be drawn at either 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. Plastic film will be used for manual site drawings. Digital survey data will be presented in an appropriate CAD format and converted to TIFF or PDF as required.

Planning

Site plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:100 or 1:50. Where greater detail is required specific areas or features may be drawn to 1:20 or 1:10. Digital surveying equipment may also be used and the results presented in a CAD format. Sections will generally be drawn at 1:10, unless the size of the section is more appropriately illustrated at 1:20. Plastic film will be used for manual site drawings.

Recording

Each context will be recorded in either electronic format or on KDK's Context Record Sheet, which details dimensions, shape, fill type and inclusions, artefact content, samples and interpretation. A register of contexts will be maintained, and context records will be cross-referenced to all other records.

Photography

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white format. This will be supplemented by digital and/or 35mm colour slide/print photography. Metric scales will be used in all photographs where appropriate. A cross-referenced photographic register will be maintained on KDK's *Photographic Record Sheet*. Digital photographs will be used to illustrate the report.

Finds

All stratified finds will be collected by context and, if of particular significance, individually recorded in 3 dimensions on KDK's Object Record Sheet. Un-stratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.

Finds processing, which can take place during or after fieldwork, involves cleaning, marking, packaging, quantification and initial classification. In most cases the conservation of artefacts will take place after processing, but primary conservation of delicate artefacts may be required on site. Radiography may be required to identify some objects. *First Aid for Finds* by Watkinson and Neal (1998) is considered the standard reference for finds recovery, processing and packaging. Provision has been made for finds analysis and conservation in the project estimates.

Environmental

Environmental sampling strategies will be formulated following advice from the appropriate HE Regional Science Advisor. All samples will be recorded on KDK's *Sample Record Sheet*, and a register of samples will be maintained. Provision has been made for sampling, analysis and reporting in the project estimates.

Scientific Dating

A number of scientific dating techniques are available for scientific dating. Radio-carbon or C14 dating is commonly used to date organic remains including human remains where no other means of dating is available. Archaeomagnetic or thermoluminescence dating may be applied to pottery or ceramic building materials, kiln linings etc. Dendrochronological dating may be possible on certain species of timber where sufficient growth rings have survived. Provision has been made for scientific dating in the project estimates. A site specific strategy will be formulated with specialist guidance from the appropriate HE Regional Science Advisor



Human Remains

An exhumation license from the Ministry of Justice is necessary if human remains are encountered that cannot be left *in situ* (Section 8.6, below). Under the Human Tissues Act 2004, the Environmental Health Officer must also be notified if the remains are less than 100 years old. Investigation or removal of remains must be agreed between KDK, the client, the AA and other appropriate authorities and will be undertaken in accordance with current ClfA guidelines (McKinley & Roberts 1993; Brickley & McKinley 2004). Any and all human remains will be treated with care and respect.

Security

The security of the archaeological remains, the archive and the site as a whole will be safeguarded as much as possible. The security of individuals on site, whether KDK staff or not, will perforce take precedence.

Outreach

In line with the requirements of the brief, and subject to agreement with the client, a public outreach programme will be formulated. This may include:

- Press releases
- Exhibitions
- Public talks/lectures
- Site open days (subject to access and/or Health & Safety considerations)
- Leaflets or brochures

Acknowledgement will be made to the role of the LPA and the AA in facilitating the work, and to the client for funding it.

2.5 ***Methodology: Watching Briefs***

A programme of archaeological observation and recording (also known as a watching brief) requires an experienced archaeologist to monitor groundworks such as service trench excavation, ground reduction or landscaping on a development. This is undertaken in accordance with the building contractor's timetable and so requires close co-operation and communication between contractor and archaeologist. This is particularly important on sites of significant archaeological sensitivity where a continuous or intensive watching brief will be necessary. An intermittent watching brief may be undertaken on sites where the impact of the development or the archaeological sensitivity may be considered to be of lesser significance. This can either be defined in the design brief or agreed with the Archaeological Advisor as appropriate.

Each site visit will generate observation records including sketches and photographs as appropriate. These will be entered on KDK *pro forma* sheets. Where possible professionally prepared plans of the development prepared for the client will be used as a basis for locating archaeological features and finds.

Should significant archaeological remains be revealed during the watching brief, an appropriate strategy will be agreed with the client and the Archaeological Advisor. Provision for this has been included in the project estimates. Detailed investigation will follow the methods set out in the Section 2.5.



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The planned development is located in Ashridge, part of the civil parish of Little Gaddesden. This part of Hertfordshire extends to the west like a peninsula, bounded on three sides by Buckinghamshire. Ashridge sits on top of a ridge of the Chilterns approximately three miles from Berkhamsted in the Bulbourne valley to the south (Bell 1949: 2). The site is within the bounds of Area of Archaeological Significance No. 28.

While there is evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation in Little Gaddesden, virtually none of this evidence occurs within a kilometre of the development site. More evidence survives from the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, when the manor of Ashridge developed into a monastery and then a royal dwelling. As the home of the Earl (subsequently Duke) of Bridgewater, Ashridge House remained at the centre of social and political events throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, while Capability Brown's design of the park in the 1760s and the ornamental gardens designed 50 years later by Humphrey Repton, are important examples of landscape design.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER ref: 114/15), reliable online sources such as the Victoria County History (cited here as Page 1908) and written sources from the author's own library.

3.2 *Prehistoric and Iron Age* (before AD43)

Although the Ashridge estate has a number of prehistoric sites within its 2,000 hectares, including an Iron Age hill fort (www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ashridge-estate/history/), the only possible prehistoric archaeology identified in the vicinity of the development site is an oval enclosure (HER16596) consisting of a fragmentary ditch and ephemeral bank, situated about 800 meters southwest of the development site. A trial trench excavated in 1993 revealed a ditch 1.8 metres wide by .050 metres deep, but no dating evidence (HCC).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

A few Roman and Romano-British artefacts have been recovered from the area around the development site. These include a Roman amulet (HER1313) found in 1937 and now in the collection of the Letchworth Museum, and a first century AD Romano-British quern stone fragment (HER508). Both of these were found approximately a kilometre from the development site. In the 1960s, the Viatores identified a Roman road near the quern stone find spot, but this identification is purely conjectural (HCC). The possible enclosure identified at Old Copse, Aldbury (HER16596), mentioned above, might also be Roman in date (HCC).

3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

Relatively little is known about Little Gaddesden in the Saxon period. From the Domesday survey we know that the Manor was held by Humphrey from the Count of Mortain. Before the Conquest it appears to have been in the possession of Edmer 'attile,' a thegn of Edward the Confessor (Page 1908: 208-214). There are no Saxon period sites in the immediate vicinity of the development site.

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

After the Conquest, the ownership of the Manor of Little Gaddesden passed through various hands. When Ashridge was established is unclear, but it existed in AD 1283, when Edmund, Earl of Cornwall donated the property to found a college (or monastery) of the order of Bonhommes (Bell 1949:14-16). The estate remained the property of the monastery until the Dissolution in 1538 (Page 1908: 208-214).



Evidence of medieval field systems has been identified approximately 800 metres southeast of the development site. Within these field systems, is a moated homestead (HER17515) that is probably contemporary with the fields. These remains may date to the 13th century, as the park of Ashridge was enclosed prior to the foundation of the monastery in 1283 (Page 1908: 208-214). The earliest parts of a building at 5 Ringshall, a kilometre north of the development site, date to the 15th century and are the oldest identified structural elements in the area.

3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Ashridge became a Royal residence following the Dissolution and may have been one of the childhood homes of Edward VI (Bell 1949: 42-43). Following his accession to the throne, he granted the estate to his sister the Princess Elizabeth in 1551. She was living at Ashridge when she was arrested in 1555, under suspicion of treason against Queen Mary (Bell 1949: 44). Although none of the original monastic or royal buildings survives in its original form, a number of other 16th and 17th century elements are preserved in the vicinity of the development site. John of Gaddesden's House (HER 4151) contains some structural features dating from c. 1500, while Faerie Hollow (HER17561) began as a 16th century hall house (HCC). Old Park Lodge (HER18289) and Witches Hollow (HER13703) both preserve 17th century features. These buildings are all Grade II listed.

During Elizabeth I's reign, she leased the estate at Ashridge to various courtiers, but the buildings fell into disrepair. Eventually, in 1604, the estate was acquired by Thomas Egerton, the Earl of Bridgewater, who began the process of upgrading and improving the buildings (<http://www.ashridgehouse.org.uk/ashridge-house/#history>).

The most significant 18th century development at Ashridge occurred in the 1760s, when the Egertons hired famed landscape architect Capability Brown to design the park and gardens. Much of Brown's design survives today.

The Bridgewater Arms (HER 18514), located about 850 metres northeast of the development site, is a surviving 18th century public house, formerly known as the Brownlow Arms.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the original manor house was torn down and replaced with the current neo-Gothic revival mansion. This was designed by architect James Wyatt and had ornamental gardens designed by Repton. The house is Grade I listed and elements of the gardens are Grade II listed (HCC).

In 1891, a memorial to Lady Marian Alford (HER18512), mother of the 2nd and 3rd Earls Brownlow, was erected approximately 900 metres east of the development site.

3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

During World War I, Ashridge House was used as a military training centre and hospital. The War Memorial (HER18513) was erected in 1921. The park was acquired by the National Trust in 1926 (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ashridge-estate/>), while the house was used as a hospital again during World War II, then as a ladies finishing school and, eventually, a business school.



4 Reporting

- 4.1 A summary report will be prepared, as required in the Brief, within one month of completion of the fieldwork. This will generally include
- A concise non-technical summary of the results
 - Details regarding the circumstances of the project
 - A summary of background information about the site
 - A summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
 - A brief, illustrated, description of the results,
 - A summary of the results and their significance
 - An HER summary sheet, if required
- 4.2 A detailed Assessment Report and an Updated Project Design will be submitted to the client and the Archaeological Advisor within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The preparation of these documents will have been informed by Historic England guidelines (HE 2015; EH 2006) and will include detailed proposals with costs for post-excavation analysis and final publication of the results of the excavation.
- 4.3 Where the results are not considered of sufficient significance to warrant the above, and with the Archaeological Advisor's approval, the report will bring together all the field-work and post-excavation results, and typically include
- A concise non-technical summary of the results
 - The objectives of the project
 - The methodologies used
 - The circumstances and date at which it was undertaken
 - The identity of the organisation and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project director, site supervisor and any specialists)
 - A summary of the history and archaeology of the site and its context
 - A written account of the results of the project with appropriate supporting illustrations.
 - A conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
 - Statement of confidence rating
 - References
 - An index to and the proposed location of the archive
 - Appendices as appropriate (including specialist reports)
 - An HER summary sheet, if required
- Paper copies of the report will be provided for the client, the Archaeological Advisor, the HER and the National Monuments Record. Further paper copies can be made available at additional cost.
- 4.4 Interim reports on the project will be submitted to any relevant regional and county journals (e.g. *South Midlands Archaeology*, *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*), and to any relevant specialist journals (e.g. *Industrial Archaeology Review*, *Journal of the Historic Farm Buildings Group*), within one year of the project's completion.
- 4.5 The project has been registered with the Archaeology Data Service. This will allow an OASIS fieldwork summary form, along with a copy of the report, to be submitted immediately after the final report has been approved.



5 Archive

- 5.1 The project archive consists of the electronic and paper records, photographs, artefacts and environmental samples. On occasion associated records, photographs or finds are also acquired. It is essential that this primary information is stored in a suitable environment to allow it to be studied by anyone with an interest to do so.
- 5.2 The appropriate local depository, whether museum, County Record Office or similar, will be contacted at the start of the project to make preliminary deposition arrangements. On completion of the project, the archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with guidelines prepared by the CIfA (CIfA 2014), the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).
- 5.3 Where local depositories are unable to take on more archival material, KDK will make alternative arrangements until deposition can be arranged.
- 5.4 The local depository for this particular project is Dacorum Heritage Trust.



6. Staffing

6.1 *KDK Staff*

After many years of working in tourism and academic libraries, Karin Kaye fulfilled a long ambition in graduating from the Institute of Archaeology, UCL with an MA and first class honours degree in medieval archaeology. Since starting her career in commercial archaeology in 2000 she has gained considerable experience in managing all types of archaeological projects as well as specialising in historic buildings and church archaeology. She is a full member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Society for Church Archaeology, the Vernacular Architecture Society, the Dunstable History Society, St Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society and the Leighton Buzzard and District Archaeological and Historical Society.

David Kaye graduated with an honours degree from the Institute of Archaeology, UCL in 2004 following a long career in photography and graphic design. He joined Heritage Network whilst still a student and gained considerable experience in his seven years there and in the years since. Apart from the day to day site management, David has been responsible for training staff in how to survey sites and post-excavation CAD work. More recently he has developed a tablet-based electronic recording system for site records. David is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the Leighton Buzzard and District Archaeological and Historical Society.

Caroline Barclay-Jones graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter in 2004 with a BA in Archaeology, and again in 2007 with an MA in Social Archaeology. She has excavated at a variety of sites in the UK and Israel, although her most recent job was as an Account Executive with a health insurance broker. She is currently studying for her PhD in archaeology with the University of Manchester.

Carina Summerfield-Hill graduated with an honours degree in Archaeology from the University of Liverpool in 2003, which was followed by a Master's degree in Human Osteology and Funerary Archaeology from the University of Sheffield in 2004. Since 2005 Carina has worked for a number of commercial archaeological units throughout England and Wales. She has excavated and supervised a range of sites of various periods, with a particular specialism in human osteology. Carina has also supervised on a number of research projects in the Sudan. Carina is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Alex Thompson started excavating at the age of 16 and went on to gain her BSc (Hons) degree in Archaeology from University College Cardiff in 1988. She was in continual professional British archaeological employment until 2009, since when she has undertaken freelance archaeological illustration and finds reporting as contract work. Alex's career spans a whole range of archaeological experience most notably, from 1999 to 2005 when as a Project Officer/ trainee Senior Project Officer at Northamptonshire Archaeology she managed and directed a number of large excavations in the Midlands. She has produced numerous reports, some of which have since been published in local archaeological journals. Alex is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Jessica Bertrand began her career in Australia as a forensic biologist, graduating from the University of Technology, Sydney with a Bachelor of Forensic Science in Biomedical Science. After discovering her love for forensic osteology, she relocated to Canberra to complete a Master of Arts (Forensic Anthropology and Archaeology) at the Australian National University, graduating with honours. While working professionally as a forensic biologist for the Victoria



Police Forensic Services Department (VPFSD), and later the New South Wales Forensic and Analytical Science Services (NSW FASS), she used her holiday leave to participate in research excavations in the Philippines and Vietnam. After travelling to Vietnam for the second time to complete post-excavation skull reconstructions, and publishing a journal article in the area of forensic anthropology, she decided to save her holiday leave for actual holidays, and relocate to the United Kingdom to pursue a career in archaeology. Since starting her career in commercial archaeology in the UK, Jessica has become a Practitioner member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and has worked on projects in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire.

Laura Dodd graduated from the University of Reading in 2013 achieving a BA in archaeology. After graduating she continued her studies at Durham University where she achieved an MSc in Palaeopathology. As well as studying abnormality and diseases on the human skeleton she also has an interest in the isotopic analysis of human remains. During her time at Durham she assisted in a project to identify potential childhood origins of several individuals found in a mass grave. Laura has attended several large scale excavations such as the Roman field school at Silchester and the Amheida project in Egypt's Dakhla oasis.

Ellen Shlasko graduated from Yale University with a PhD in Anthropology. She also holds an MA in Anthropology with a specialization in Historical Archaeology from the College of William and Mary in Virginia. After a twenty year career in academic and commercial archaeology in the United States, she recently moved to the UK and is getting back to one of her early interests, the archaeology of Roman Britain, which was the subject of her undergraduate dissertation.

Eva Estela graduated in History from the University of Balearic Islands in 2003, which was followed by a Master's degree in Archaeology from the University of Barcelona in 2005. She then worked in commercial archaeology in the northeast of Spain, where she excavated and supervised sites of various periods until 2013. She was also involved with a project of the University of Barcelona between 2008 and 2014 where she was acting as supervisor on an Iron Age site. She decided to relocate in 2015, and joined KDK Archaeology in July that year.

6.2 *Specialists*

The following are KDK's preferred specialists:

Subject	Specialist	Organisation
Bone & antler artefacts	Nina Crummy	Freelance
Building materials: Roman	Andy Fawcett	Freelance
Building materials: post-Roman	Karin Kaye	KDK Ltd
Ceramics: prehistoric	Emily Edwards	Freelance
Ceramics: Roman	Andy Fawcett	Freelance
Ceramics: Post-Roman	Paul Blinkhorn	Freelance
Coins: Iron Age & Roman	Nina Crummy	Freelance
Coins: post-Roman	Anna Gannon	Freelance
Environmental: seeds & mollusca	Angela Monckton	ULAS
Environmental: animal bone	Umberto Albarella	Sheffield University
Environmental: human bone	Patrick Mahoney	KORA
Glass	Hilary Cool	Freelance
Illustration	Frances Saxton	Freelance
Lithics	Sarah Bates	Freelance
Metalwork	Quita Mould	Freelance
Quernstones	Chris Green	Freelance
Slag	Tim Young	GeoArch



7. Programme

- 7.1 A programme of works will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor, the client and KDK. KDK will keep the Archaeological Advisor and the client informed of progress throughout the project.
- 7.2 Once the Written Scheme of Investigation has been approved by the Archaeological Advisor, a start date will be agreed with the client allowing the Archaeological Advisor at least one week's notice in order to schedule monitoring visits. All monitoring visits by the Archaeological Advisor will be agreed with the client.
- 7.3 The client will allow site access by the Archaeological Advisor and archaeological specialists as required and provide detailed information regarding access requirements to ensure site protocols are not breached.

7.4 *Proposed Programme*

A provisional outline of the timetable and staffing of the different phases of the projects are as follows:

Stage	Person-Days	Staff
Site stripping	1 min	Site director
Cleaning & initial planning	As required	Site director/site assistant
Excavation	As required	Site director/site assistant
Report	2 min	Site director
Specialist Reports	As required	



8. Other Requirements

8.1 *Health & Safety*

All work by KDK staff will be carried out according to the relevant Health and Safety legislation. This includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*
- *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007*
- *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*
- *Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992*
- *Work Equipment Regulations 1998*
- *Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992*
- *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*

A copy of KDK's *Health and Safety Policy* will be supplied if requested by client or Archaeological Advisor. An Initial Risk Assessment (Appendix 3) has been completed prior to the commencement of the project, and will be checked and updated on site.

8.2 *Insurance*

KDK holds the following insurance cover (further details can be provided if required):

Employer's Liability	£10,000,000
Public Liability	£2,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£250,000

8.3 *Copyright*

Unless otherwise agreed, full copyright of any written, graphic, electronic or photographic records and reports rests with KDK, which will licence their use in relation to the specific project by the client or sponsoring body in all matters relating to the project, as described in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

KDK will assign joint copyright to the museum or repository undertaking curation of the archive, but retains the right to be identified as author of all project documentation and reports, as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, sec.79).

8.4 *Curatorial Requirements*

Monitoring is carried out by the Archaeological Advisor to ensure that project is being carried out in accordance with the brief and approved Written Scheme of Investigation, to enable the need for modifications to the project to be independently considered and validated and to control and validate the use of available contingencies. The Archaeological Advisor will be advised of the start date and the anticipated duration of the project at least one week before the commencement of the fieldwork. The Archaeological Advisor will be allowed access to the site as required, as will other professionals as required to ensure compliance with project health and safety requirements and access controls.

8.5 *'Treasure'*

The 1996 *Treasure Act* (and its 2003 amendment) specifies that the finders of specific types of artefacts it defines as treasure must report them to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery. Failure to do so could lead to a maximum penalty of three months in prison and a



fine of £5000. Further details are available on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website at www.finds.org.uk.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme will be notified of any finds that could be considered treasure within 48 hours of discovery.

8.6 ***Human Remains***

Under recent changes in legislation to Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857, an application for a licence should be made whether buried human remains are to be removed from the ground or intended to be left *in situ* (since excavation is likely to disturb them). A site-specific license will be procured from the Ministry of Justice in advance of the project if human remains are thought to be encountered during the fieldwork.

Human remains in a Church of England site and municipal and private cemeteries that have been consecrated are protected by ecclesiastical as well as secular laws. The requirements for dealing with human remains on such a site should be detailed in a Faculty that must be procured from the Diocesan Registrar before works begin.



9. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J L & Holt A St J 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
- Brickley M & McKinley J I 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper.
- ClfA 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation. London: English Heritage
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* London: English Heritage
- Ferguson L M & Murray D M 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1
- Gurney, D. 2003 Manchester: *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- Historic England 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- McKinley J.I. & Roberts C. 1993 *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13
- MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*. London: Museums and Galleries Commission
- SMA 1995 *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. London: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section
- Watkinson D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* Hertford & London: Rescue

Secondary Sources

- Bell, V 1949 *Little Gaddesden: The Story of an English Parish*. London: Faber and Faber Ltd.
- British Geological Society: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Domesday Book online: <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>



National Trust: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/ashridge-estate

Page, W (ed) 1908 'Parishes: Little Gaddesden' in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*.
London: Victoria County History. Accessed July 28, 2015, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp208-214>



Appendix 1: Initial Health & Safety Risk Assessment

In accordance with current legislation and KDK's Health & Safety Policy, an Initial Health & Safety Risk Assessment has been prepared.

The Accident and Emergency Unit closest to the site is:	Hemel Hempstead Hospital Hillfield Road Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP2 4AD
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A risk assessment for tasks and hazards typical to this type of project appears on the following pages. An assessment of site-specific hazards appears below.

Site-Specific Hazards:	Risks:	Mitigation:
None noted		
Project:	Kestrel, Golf Club Road	
Project Code:	152/AGR	
Date of Assessment:	3 rd August 2015	
Assessed By:	Karin Kaye	



Archaeological Fieldwork: General Hazards								
Task	Hazard	Adverse Effect	People at Risk	Likelihood × Consequence = Risk Score			Actions to minimise risk	Residual Risk
Travel to and from workplace	Traffic accident	Major	Field staff, visitors , public	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain vehicles in roadworthy condition.• Ensure suitable insurance is in place.• Only qualified staff to drive vehicles.• Staff to observe speed limits and other traffic regulations	4
Access/egress workplace	Moving vehicles and plant	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe site speed limits.• Park in designated area.• Transport by vehicle to excavation area if required.	5
Access/egress workplace	Reversing vehicles and plant	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe site speed limits.• Park in designated area.• No reversing without assistance/supervision.	5
General site work	Trips/slips	Minor	Field staff, visitors	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure good housekeeping.• Cease work if site conditions are extremely poor.• Use vehicles to traverse uneven ground if possible.• Use appropriate footwear.	4
General site work	Manual handling	Moderate	Field staff	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use equipment to transport heavy loads if possible.• Train staff to use equipment.• Instruct staff in correct lifting techniques.• Monitor staff compliance.	4
General site work	Adverse weather	Minor	Field staff, visitors	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wear appropriate clothing.• Provide welfare facilities• Cease work in very	2



Archaeological Fieldwork: General Hazards								
Task	Hazard	Adverse Effect	People at Risk	Likelihood × Consequence = Risk Score			Actions to minimise risk	Residual Risk
							adverse weather.	
General site work	Presence of contaminants, pathogens and other hazardous substances	Major	Field staff	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review results of available geotechnical assessments.Conduct COSSH assessment if hazard identified.Inform staff of identified hazards.Restrict working areas if necessary.Provide welfare/hygiene facilities.Monitor staff health.Use appropriate PPE.	4
General site work	Environmental pollution	Moderate	Field staff, visitors , public	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dampen down dry surfaces.Restrict hours of plant operation if noise is an issue.Seek to minimise landfill.	2
General site work	Fire	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors , public	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compile fire risk assessment if required.Maintain good housekeepingProvide suitable fire fighting equipment	5
Soil stripping	Excavating plant	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors	3	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Induct plant operatorsIdentify designated routes for plant movement.Clearly signal instructions / intentions to plant operators.Maintain safe distance from plant.Use appropriate PPE.	
Soil stripping	Live services	Catastrophic	Field staff	3	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain service mapsUse CAT scanner to locate services.	5
Soil stripping	Power lines	Catastrophic	Field staff	3	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Observe HSE guidelines for plant operation in vicinity of power lines.Establish goal posts to	5



Archaeological Fieldwork: General Hazards								
Task	Hazard	Adverse Effect	People at Risk	Likelihood × Consequence = Risk Score			Actions to minimise risk	Residual Risk
							constrain plant movement.	
Soil stripping	Undermining structures	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors, public	3	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leave a suitable gap between excavation and adjacent structures (e.g. at least 5m).• Locate trenches outside the bough of any trees.	5
Soil storage	Subsidence	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors, public	3	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Induct plant operators• Identify designated routes for plant movement.• Identify suitable storage areas away from the edges of excavation.• Compact spoil and grade slopes of soil stores.	5
Hand excavation	Human remains	Major	Field staff	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruct staff in appropriate protocols and hygiene• Provision of welfare/hygiene facilities.• Use appropriate PPE.	5
Hand excavation	Deep features	Catastrophic	Field staff	4	5	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fence or suitably demarcate areas of deep excavation.• Step or batter edges of excavated area?• Assess stability of strata• Shore all vertical faces deeper than 1.2m• Use secured ladder for access/egress.• Monitor for signs of subsidence.• Cease work if heavy rain causes strata to become unstable.• Consider use of auger to record the depth and sample the base of feature.• Machine excavate if	4



Archaeological Fieldwork: General Hazards								
Task	Hazard	Adverse Effect	People at Risk	Likelihood × Consequence = Risk Score			Actions to minimise risk	Residual Risk
							permitted. ● Use appropriate PPE.	
Hand excavation	Hand tools	Minor	Field staff	3	2	6	● Train field staff in correct use of tools. ● Instruct and closely supervise staff until competent. ● Monitor staff compliance. ● Use appropriate PPE.	5
Hand excavation	Power tools	Major	Field staff	3	4	12	● Use correct tools for job. ● Train field staff in correct use of tools. ● Instruct and supervise staff until competent. ● Monitor staff compliance. ● Employ suitably qualified contractors if appropriate. ● Use appropriate PPE.	4
Hand Excavation	Tool/equipment failure	Major	Field staff	3	4	12	● Maintain equipment. ● Replace worn or broken equipment.	4
Recording Excavation	Working at height (photography)	Catastrophic	Field staff	3	5	15	● Subcontract to Aerialcam (remotely operated elevated camera).	4



Appendix 6: Fieldwork sheets



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Context Record

Site Code 152/AGR		Area -		Grid Ref	Type FILL	Context Number (008)	
Deposit	1) Colour			1)			
	2) Composition			2) RUBBLE.			
	3) Consistency			3) RUBBLE			
	4) Inclusions			4) BRICK, GLASS, FE, ALUMINIUM.			
	5) Contamination			PORCELAIN SINK, cement.			
	6) Excavation method						
	7) Conditions & comments			5) -			
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section			6) - INVESTIGATED WITH TROWEL. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED			
	2) Sides			7) OVERCAST - SLIGHT DRIZZLE.			
	3) Base						
	4) Orientation						
	5) Other comments						
Dimensions			Width: 1.20m		Length: 1.60m		
			Depth: 0.35m		Height:		
Finds			Stratigraphic Matrix				
Pot							
Bone							
Flint							
CBM	✓						
Other	✓						
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo		
Physical Relationships							
Earlier than	Covered by: (003)	Contemporary with	Within: -		Later than	Covers: (002)	
	Filled by: -		Part of: -			Fill of: [007]	
	Cut by:		Includes: -			Cuts: (002)	
	Butted by:		Same as: -			Butts: -	
Environmental Samples				Special Finds			
Interpretation FILL OF 1970S SIDEWALK. CONTAINING DEBRIS - BRICKS (LBC'S & UNMARKED), PAINT CANS, METAL TINS, MILK BOTTLES.							
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers							
Provisional Date/Period/Phase MODERN						Group	
Recorded By		Date		Checked By		Date	



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Context Record

Site Code 152/AGE		Area		Grid Ref	Type CUT. SCAKAWAY	Context Number 007.
Deposit	1) Colour		1) SQUARED. IN PLAN & SECTION.			
	2) Composition		2) VERTICAL.			
	3) Consistency		3) FLAT.			
	4) Inclusions		4) -			
	5) Contamination		5) NOT FULLY EXCAVATED			
Cut	6) Excavation method					
	7) Conditions & comments					
	1) Shape in plan + section					
	2) Sides					
	3) Base					
4) Orientation						
5) Other comments						
Dimensions		Width: 1.2cm.		Length: 1.6cm		
		Depth: 0.35m		Height:		
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix				
Pot		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(008)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>				
Bone		↓				
Flint		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 40px;">[007]</div>				
CBM		↓				
Other		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(009)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>				
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo	
		-	-		17-19.	
Physical Relationships						
Earlier than	Covered by:	Contemporary with	Within:	Later than	Covers:	
	Filled by:		Part of:		Fill of:	
	Cut by:		Includes:		Cuts:	
	Butted by:		Same as:		Butts:	
Environmental Samples			Special Finds			
Interpretation CUT OF SCAKAWAY OF PREVIOUS HOUSE.						
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers						
Provisional Date/Period/Phase MODERN					Group	
Recorded By		Date		Checked By		Date



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Context Record

Site Code ED/AGR		Area -		Grid Ref -		Type Fill		Context Number (006)	
Deposit	1) Colour			1) LIGHT GREY BROWN					
	2) Composition			2) SOFT SILTY CLAY.					
	3) Consistency			3) VERY COMPACTED					
	4) Inclusions			4) OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL, OCC BRICK, SMALL FLINT.					
	5) Contamination			5)					
	6) Excavation method			6) TROWEL					
	7) Conditions & comments			7) DRY. OVERCAST					
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section								
	2) Sides								
	3) Base								
	4) Orientation								
	5) Other comments								
Dimensions			Width: 0.37 m		Length: 2.90 m				
			Depth: 0.06 m		Height:				
Finds			Stratigraphic Matrix						
Pot		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; text-align: center;">(003)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>							
Bone									
Flint									
CBM	✓	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; text-align: center;">(006)</div>							
Other		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; text-align: center;">[005]</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>							
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section 1, 2		Plan 3		B&W Photo		Digital Photo 8-16	
Physical Relationships									
Earlier than	Covered by: (003)			Contemporary with	Within:			Later than	Covers:
	Filled by:				Part of:				Fill of:
	Cut by:				Includes:				Cuts:
	Butted by:				Same as:				Butts:
Environmental Samples					Special Finds				
Interpretation FILL OF GULLY [005]. FILL CONTAINED 4 FRAGMENTS OF MODERN BRICK									
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers									
Provisional Date/Period/Phase								Group	
Recorded By		Date		Checked By		Date			



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Context Record

Site Code 150/AGR		Area -		Grid Ref -		Type Cut		Context Number [005]	
Deposit	1) Colour		1) CONCAVE - LINEAR FEATURE						
	2) Composition		2) SHALLOW						
	3) Consistency		3) CONCAVE						
	4) Inclusions		4) NW-SE.						
	5) Contamination		5) 						
6) Excavation method									
7) Conditions & comments									
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section								
	2) Sides								
	3) Base								
	4) Orientation								
	5) Other comments								
Dimensions		Width: 0.37m		Length: 72.90					
		Depth: 0.06m		Height:					
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix							
Pot		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(006)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>							
Bone		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">[005]</div>							
Flint		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(002)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></div> </div>							
CBM									
Other									
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section 1 & 2		Plan 3		B&W Photo		Digital Photo 8-16	
Physical Relationships									
Earlier than	Covered by:		Contemporary with	Within:		Later than	Covers:		
	Filled by:			Part of:			Fill of:		
	Cut by:			Includes:			Cuts:		
	Butted by:			Same as:			Butts:		
Environmental Samples					Special Finds				
Interpretation Cut of shallow gully terminates in southeast, vanishes into bank in NW. [005] is within the footprint of former house - possible service trench. - no services visible									
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers									
Provisional Date/Period/Phase medieval								Group	
Recorded By		Date		Checked By		Date			



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Context Record

Site Code 152/AGR.		Area		Grid Ref	Type	Context Number (004)
Deposit	1) Colour		1) LIGHT GREY BROWN.			
	2) Composition		2) FINE CLAY SILT.			
	3) Consistency		3) LOOSE			
	4) Inclusions		4) ROOTING, SMALL SP. FUNG, OCC. BRICK			
	5) Contamination		PLASTIC, METAL DEBRIS.			
	6) Excavation method		5) - HIGH			
	7) Conditions & comments		6) MACHINE			
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section		7) OVERCAST.			
	2) Sides					
	3) Base					
	4) Orientation					
	5) Other comments					
Dimensions		Width: 5.8		Length: 10.16		
		Depth: 0.30		Height:		
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix				
Pot						
Bone						
Flint						
CBM						
Other						
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo	
Physical Relationships						
Earlier than	Covered by:	Contemporary with	Within:	Later than	Covers:	
	Filled by:		Part of:		Fill of:	
	Cut by:		Includes:		Cuts:	
	Butted by:		Same as:		Butts:	
Environmental Samples			Special Finds			
Interpretation DEBRIS & TOPSOIL LAYER. - SPORADIC INCLUSIONS OF MODERN DEBRIS FROM PREVIOUS HOUSE ABANDONMENT & DEMOLITION.						
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers						
Provisional Date/Period/Phase MODERN TOPSOIL.					Group	
Recorded By		Date	Checked By		Date	



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Context Record

Site Code 153/AGR		Area -		Grid Ref -	Type LAYER MADE GROUND	Context Number (003)	
Deposit	1) Colour		1) LIGHT BROWN GREY				
	2) Composition		2) CLAY SILT CLAY SILT				
	3) Consistency		3) VERY COMPACT				
	4) Inclusions		4) OCB BRICK, PLASTIC, FREE STONE				
	5) Contamination		5) HIGH				
	6) Excavation method		6) MACHINE.				
	7) Conditions & comments		7) CURCAST				
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section						
	2) Sides						
	3) Base						
	4) Orientation						
	5) Other comments						
Dimensions		Width: 9.65		Length: 24.42			
		Depth: 0.25		Height:			
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix					
Pot							
Bone							
Flint							
CBM							
Other							
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo		
Physical Relationships							
Earlier than	Covered by: -	Contemporary with	Within: -		Later than	Covers: (006) (008) (002)	
	Filled by: -		Part of: -			Fill of: -	
	Cut by: -		Includes: -			Cuts: -	
	Butted by: -		Same as: -			Butts: -	
Environmental Samples				Special Finds			
Interpretation A LAYER OF MADE GROUND WITHIN THE FOOTPRINT OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.							
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers							
Provisional Date/Period/Phase MODERN 1970s.						Group	
Recorded By LD		Date		Checked By		Date	



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Context Record

Site Code 152/AGE		Area GROUND REDUCTION		Grid Ref	Type NATURAL	Context Number 002	
Deposit	1) Colour		1) BRIGHT REDDISH ORANGE.				
	2) Composition		2) SILTY CLAY				
	3) Consistency		3) MED COMPACTION.				
	4) Inclusions		4) MED S.A FLINTS - OCC. CHARCOAL				
	5) Contamination		FROM BURNT ROOTS.				
	6) Excavation method		5).				
	7) Conditions & comments						
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section						
	2) Sides						
	3) Base						
	4) Orientation						
	5) Other comments						
Dimensions		Width: 18m		Length: 29m			
		Depth: 30-35m		Height:			
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix					
Pot		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">[005]</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">[007]</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 60px; margin: 0 auto;">(002)</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">↓</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>					
Bone							
Flint							
CBM							
Other							
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo		
Physical Relationships							
Earlier than	Covered by: (001) (006) (003)		Contemporary with	Within:		Later than	Covers: -
	Filled by:			Part of:			Fill of: -
	Cut by: [005] [007]			Includes:			Cuts:
	Butted by:			Same as:			Butts:
Environmental Samples				Special Finds			
Interpretation NATURAL.							
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers							
Provisional Date/Period/Phase -						Group	
Recorded By LD		Date 4/04/16		Checked By		Date	



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Context Record

Site Code 150/AGR		Area SW		Grid Ref		Type TOP SOIL		Context Number 001	
Deposit	1) Colour			1) LIGHT GREY BROWN					
	2) Composition			2) FINE CLAY SILT					
	3) Consistency			3) LOOSE					
	4) Inclusions			4) ROOTING, SMALL SA. SPINES FLINT					
	5) Contamination			5) -					
	6) Excavation method			6) MACHINE					
	7) Conditions & comments			7) DRIZZLY RAIN					
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section								
	2) Sides								
	3) Base								
	4) Orientation								
	5) Other comments								
Dimensions			Width: > 7.93		Length: > 29m				
			Depth: 0.30m		Height:				
Finds			Stratigraphic Matrix						
Pot									
Bone									
Flint									
CBM									
Other									
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section		Plan		B&W Photo		Digital Photo	
		-		-		6 -		1 - 5	
Physical Relationships									
Earlier than	Covered by:		Contemporary with	Within:		Later than	Covers:		
	Filled by:			Part of:			Fill of:		
	Cut by:			Includes:			Cuts:		
	Butted by:			Same as:			Butts:		
Environmental Samples					Special Finds				
Interpretation TOP SOIL									
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers									
Provisional Date/Period/Phase								Group	
Recorded By		Date		Checked By		Date			
LD		4/10/16							



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Fieldwork Record Sheet

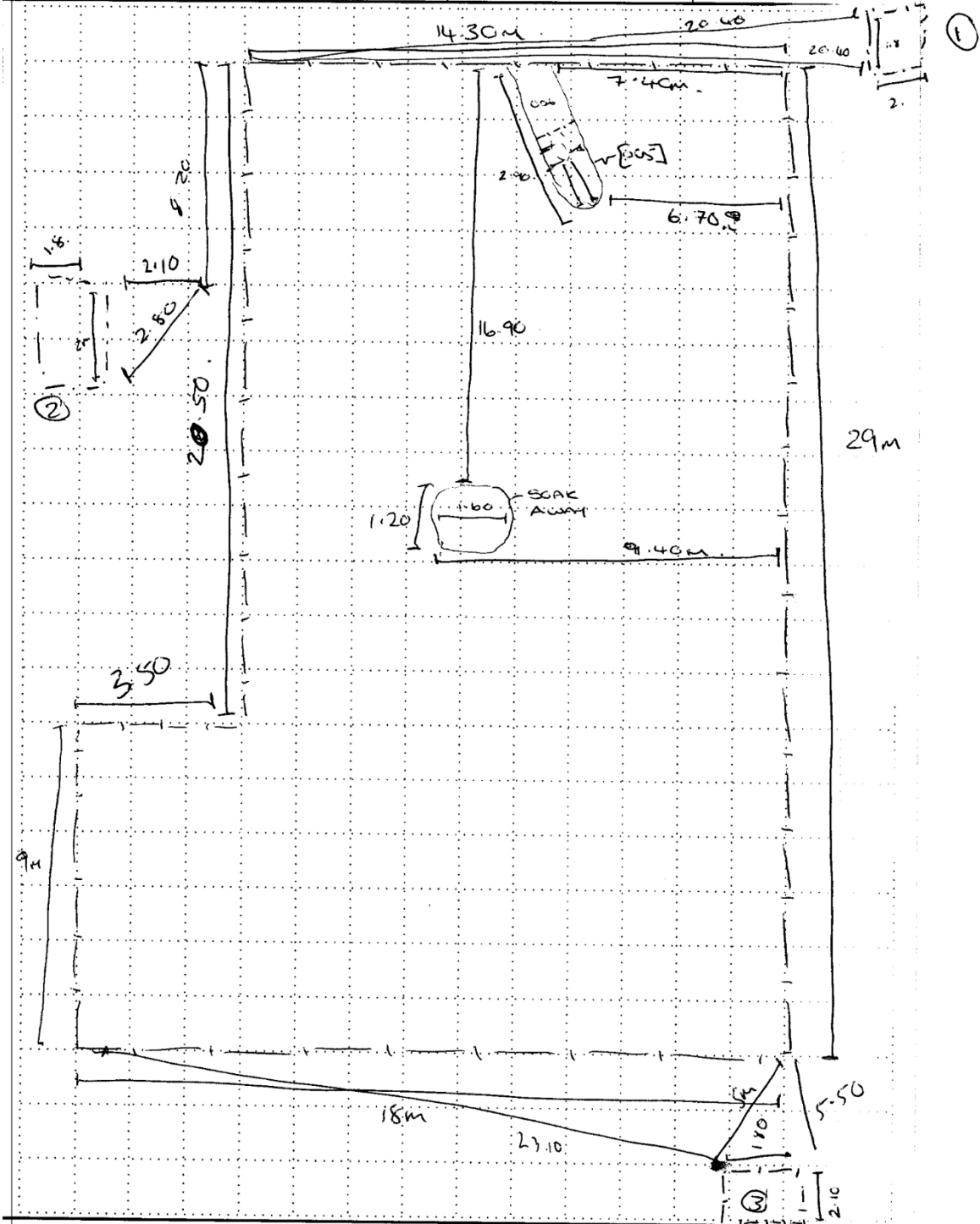
Project: KESTRES GOLF CLUB RD		Project Code: ISZ/AGR	Sheet: _____ of _____
LITTLE GADDESSEN		Date of visit: 18.04.16.	
Client/Developer: CLIFFORD ATKINS.			
Contact: STEVE ATKINS		Phone: _____	
Duration of Visit: INCL. TRAVEL	Start: 7.30	Finish: 13.30	
Completed by: LD			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ground Reduction	Excavation
			Pipelines
			Other (specify): _____
Site & weather conditions: OVERCAST			
Staff Present: LD			
Observations & Comments: 11.11sq m EXCAVATED			
EXCAVATION OF 3 SOAKAWAYS. WASTE HOLES EXCAVATED			
TO DEPTH OF 1.6 USING 7 TONNE MACHINE			
FITTED WITH 0.90M TOOTHED BUCKET TO GET			
THROUGH ROOTING & TO GET TO DEPTH. ARCHAEOLOGICAL			
HORIZON REACHED USING 1m TOOTHLESS BUCKET.			
SOAKAWAY 1 2x1.80x1.60m 3.67sqm			
TOPSOIL (001) - 0.50m NATURAL (002) - 1.10m			
SOAKAWAY 2 SOAKAWAY ON SITE OF RECENTLY UPROOTED			
TREE. UNDER SPILLWAY.			
SOAKAWAY 2 2x1.80x1.60m 3.64sqm			
TOPSOIL (001) - 0.50 NAT. 002: 1.10			
SOAKAWAY 3 2.10x1.80x1.60m 3.80sqm			
TOPSOIL (004) INCL PAVING MATERIAL (FENCE) TILES 0.13m			
SUBSOIL (009) MID YELLOW BROWN CLAY SILT 0.30			
NATURAL (002)			
Health & Safety Issues:			



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Sketch Sheet

Project: KESTREL GOLF CLUB ROAD.	Project code: 152/AER	Orientation:
Title: SKETCH PLAN - GROUND PROVISION	Sheet no:	



RECORDING NOTES

Recorded by: LO

Date:

Digitised by:

Date:



Fieldwork Record Sheet

Project: KESTRIS, GOLF COURSE RD.		Project Code: 152/AGR.		Sheet: _____ of _____	
LITTLE GARDEN		Date of visit: 5.04.16.			
Client/Developer CLIFFORD ATKINS					
Contact: STEVE ATKINS.			Phone: _____		
Duration of Visit: INC TRAVEL.		Start: 7-30.		Finish: 5.30	
Completed by: LD					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Ground Reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excavation	Pipelines	Other (specify): _____
Site & weather conditions: _____					
Staff Present: LD					
Observations & Comments: TOTAL AREA OF GR. REDUCTION 449.66sq Continuation of ground reduction. Archaeology comprised a shallow gully & 1970's Scaleway. Gully [005]. Made ground covers the the 2/3rds of the site - the middle & E sections. (004) contains 8g of Brk machine marks Frequent stony inclusions.					
Health & Safety Issues: _____					



Fieldwork Record Sheet

Project: KESTREWS GOLF CLUB RD.		Project Code: 152/AGR.		Sheet: of	
LITTLE CHADDSDEN, HERTS.		Date of visit: 4.04.16			
Client/Developer CLIFFORD ATKINS					
Contact: STEVE ATKINS.			Phone:		
Duration of Visit: INCL TRNG		Start: 11.15.		Finish: 4.15.	
Completed by: LD					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Ground Reduction ✓	Excavation	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRIZZLY RAIN					
Staff Present: LD. ANDY JIM G.D. GROUND					
Observations & Comments: ARE					
AREA REDUCED (SE PART) TO A DEPTH OF 0.45m					
USING A 3CXECO TRACTOR ^{7 TONNE} FITTED WITH A 0.90m					
TOOTHED BUCKET - TO REMOVE TOPSOIL & A 1.5 M					
TOOTHLESS BUCKET.					
STRAT COMPLETED.					
0.30m TOPSOIL - (CO1) LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY SILT - LOOSE.					
SMALL SA FLINTS.					
0.35 m INTERFACE. TO NATURAL STRATA. NATURAL					
BRIGHT REDDISH ORANGE. MEDIUM SA. STONES, CHARCOAL FROM BURNED					
TREE THROWS DISCOVERED - NO ARCHAEOLOGY ENCOUNTERED					
NO FINDS OBSERVED.					
Health & Safety Issues:					



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Sketch Sheet

Project:	Project code: 1581ACR	Orientation:
Title:	Sheet no:	

GOLF CLUB ROAD

RECORDING NOTES

Recorded by: DK	Date: 13/10/16	Digitised by:	Date:
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KDK Archaeology Ltd

Context Record

Site Code 50/AGR.		Area SCARAWAY 3		Grid Ref	Type SUBSIL.	Context Number (009)
Deposit	1) Colour		1) MID YELLOW BROWN			
	2) Composition		2) CLAY SILT (FINE)			
	3) Consistency		3) LOOSE & FRIABLE			
	4) Inclusions		4) OCCASIONAL ROOTING, SUB-ANGULAR FLINT.			
	5) Contamination		5) -			
	6) Excavation method		6) MACHINE.			
	7) Conditions & comments		7) OUTCAST			
Cut	1) Shape in plan + section					
	2) Sides					
	3) Base					
	4) Orientation					
	5) Other comments					
Dimensions		Width: 1.80'		Length: 2.10		
		Depth: 0.30		Height:		
Finds		Stratigraphic Matrix				
Pot		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(004)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>				
Bone		↓				
Flint		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 60px;">(009)</div>				
CBM		↓				
Other		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(002)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>				
Drawing & Photo Numbers		Section	Plan	B&W Photo	Digital Photo	
Physical Relationships						
Earlier than	Covered by:	Contemporary with	Within:	Later than	Covers:	
	Filled by:		Part of:		Fill of:	
	Cut by:		Includes:		Cuts:	
	Butted by:		Same as:		Butts:	
Environmental Samples			Special Finds			
Interpretation SUBSIL.						
Continuation or Sketch Sheet numbers						
Provisional Date/Period/Phase 1					Group	
Recorded By LD		Date 18.04.16		Checked By		Date