

Hatfield Business Park, Plot 5610, Hatfield Hertfordshire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Excavation*



for:
Cambria Property Investments
Limited

CA Project: MK0765
Site Code: PBH22

November 2022



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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
4.	METHODOLOGY.....	5
5.	PROGRAMME.....	8
6.	PROJECT STAFF.....	8
7.	POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING.....	9
	<i>Reporting.....</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>Archive deposition.....</i>	<i>11</i>
8.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT.....	12
9.	INSURANCES.....	13
10.	MONITORING.....	13
11.	QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	13
12.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT.....	13
13.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD.....	13
14.	REFERENCES.....	14
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS.....	16

Figure 1: Site Location plan (1:25,000)

Figure 2: Detailed site plan (1:1,00)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological excavation to be carried out at Hatfield Business Park, Plot 5610, Hatfield, Hertfordshire (centred at NGR: 521410 209653). This WSI has been prepared on behalf of Cambria Property Investments Limited.
- 1.2. The work is being undertaken to support a planning application to Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC; the local planning authority) for industrial development of the site comprising the erection of two industrial units for light industrial processes/ general industrial/ storage and distribution purposes and ancillary office space, with associated parking, access and supporting infrastructure.
- 1.3. The requirement for an excavation was defined in discussions with Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HCCHET), the archaeological advisors to WHBC. Further discussion with the HCCHET will be required to define the scope of the excavation. This WSI will be submitted to HCCHET for review.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015b).

The site

- 1.5. The site comprises a plot of land, approximately 0.96ha in extent, at the northern end of Hatfield Business Park, which is located on the north-western outskirts of Hatfield, to the west of the A1 (M), situated within the Vale of St Albans. The business park occupies the site of the former Hatfield Aerodrome.
- 1.6. The site comprises an irregular plot of land which is currently under industrial use, with associated green space. The site is bounded to the north by Hatfield Avenue, to the east by Gypsy Moth Avenue and to the south and west by industrial units and associated infrastructure. The topography of the site and the surrounding area is generally flat, lying at c. 74m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period with superficial

deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022). The encountered natural substrate was recorded as silty clays with varying chalk and flint deposits (CAT 1999a) and gravels and sands (CA 2017) during previous archaeological works.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological and historical background of the site has been detailed within an Archaeological Assessment (CAT 1999a) and from more recent archaeological investigations (CAT 1999b, MOLA 2001, 2004, 2015, CA 2017). The following section has been summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2. Archaeological investigations within the area of the business park have revealed the extensive remains of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age field system, with some evidence for contemporary settlement and funerary remains. Initially identified by the evaluation undertaken by CA (CAT 1999b), subsequent mitigation work by MOLA confirmed the presence of the field system within the site of Plot 5600, along with several groups of postholes that appeared to form a small rectangular structure and a series of straight-sided enclosures.
- 2.3. Further settlement remains of Middle Bronze Age date were recorded at the University of Hertfordshire Bus Garage site, c. 500m to the south of the site. The remains comprised three or possibly four ditches and a number of small pits; worked flint flakes and a sherd of Middle Bronze Age Deveril-Rimbury pottery were recovered from these features.
- 2.4. Three unurned cremation burials were found during the evaluation; although undated, they are considered to be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date (CAT 1999b).
- 2.5. Recent excavations directly to the south revealed the presence of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity in the form of field systems, possible structures and cremations. A semi-circular arc of postholes potentially represents a small building: associated pits and postholes provide further evidence for settlement activity. An L shaped distribution of postholes and possible cremations potentially relate to a cremation cemetery, or remains of a sub-rectangular building. All of the settlement activity was located within an enclosed area showing evidence of maintenance.

Late Iron Age and Roman (100 BC – AD 410)

- 2.6. Two Late Iron Age or early Roman field boundary ditches and an urned cremation burial were identified in trial trenches close to the western edge of the business park, approximately 400m to the west of the site (CAT 1999b, 17–18). Two pits, a posthole and a small quantity of Roman pottery were also recovered during mitigation works for the development of the residential area in the same area (MOLA 2004).
- 2.7. No evidence has been identified for Late Iron Age or Roman settlement within the business park, suggesting that the area was predominately farmland in the Roman period. However, a residual fragment of box flue tile and a small assemblage of Roman finds were recovered from the site of Plot 5600, suggesting that there may have been a heated Roman building in the vicinity (MOLA 2015).

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.8. Approximately 775m to the south-west of the site, nine sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered during an archaeological watching brief at the LM Solutions site (MOLA 2001). The pottery has been dated to the Early to Middle Saxon period (AD 400–750). More recently, several Saxon pits yielding a large assemblage of early Saxon pottery were investigated within the site of Plot 5600, c. 1km to the south-west of the site (MOLA 2015).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1485)

- 2.9. During the medieval period the site lay within an area of open fields and woodland, interspersed with small farmsteads, at a distance from local centres. No archaeological remains of medieval date have been identified within the area of the business park.
- 2.10. The site of Harpsfield Hall, which is located approximately 300m to the north-west of the site, was a post-medieval building constructed on the site of an earlier medieval manor house. In a charter drawn up during the reign of King John (1199–1215), the manor was recorded as belonging to the Abbot of St Albans and it was held from the Abbey by Ralph de Harpsfield. The Harpsfields retained the manor until its return to the Abbey in 1429 (CAT 1999a).

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1485 – present)

- 2.11. During the post-medieval period the site and the surrounding area lay within the estate of Harpsfield Hall, which was rebuilt in the 17th century on the site of the medieval manor. Excavations at the site of Harpsfield Hall have indicated five major phases of development at the hall, dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

- 2.12. Reference to historic mapping shows that the site was farmland or parkland from the mid-18th century, with a number of paths radiating out from the hall complex.
- 2.13. Hatfield Aerodrome was opened in 1930 and the de Havilland Aircraft Company moved its main headquarters and factory there in 1934. Expansion of the aerodrome led to the demolition of Harpsfield Hall in 1938. During WWII the factory developed and produced the Mosquito fighter bomber. A concrete runway was built at the aerodrome in 1947 and during the Cold War years the Blue Streak rocket was developed by BAe Dynamics at the aerodrome in specially constructed buildings.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation are to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The specific objective of the excavation is further investigate and record:

- Any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- Recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified; and
- Sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

3.3. Subject to the results of the fieldwork, the specific research aims of the project will be reviewed and updated to incorporate new findings. The results will be examined with reference to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). The site has the potential to contain Bronze Age remains which could contribute to research aims for this period;

- To investigate the relationship between settlement sites and burial;
- To excavate/investigate Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations; and

- To gain a better characterisation of the nature of changes associated with the adoption and development of farming, the beginning of woodland clearance and establishment of permanent field systems.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The archaeological excavation will be undertaken within the footprint of the buildings prior to development taking place, and in the areas of any landscaping works, site strip or ground reduction which is likely to impact on the below ground archaeological remains. The final excavation area will be approved by the HCCHEM.
- 4.2. Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions and sizes of the excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the HCCHEM. The final 'as dug' areas will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.3. Initially works will comprise the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. The generated spoil will be monitored in order to recover artefacts, including systematic sweeping with a metal detector. Metal detecting and hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features and record the distribution of unstratified/surface artefacts, will be undertaken if deemed appropriate. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first).
- 4.4. All archaeological features will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS. No plant or any other site vehicles will be permitted to track or drive over the stripped area until it has been signed off by HCCHEM and no parts of the excavation areas will be handed back to the developer until written confirmation that they have been signed off is obtained from County Archaeological Services. A post excavation plan showing the features and interventions along with grid references will need to be provided for any sign off areas in advance of this written confirmation.
- 4.5. Examination of features will concentrate on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis will be placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery

of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate, and on upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.

4.6. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- all funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits will be 100% excavated;
- all discrete features (e.g. postholes, pits) will be sampled by hand excavation (average sample unlikely to exceed 50% of each individual feature), unless their common/repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information;
- all linear features will be sampled to a maximum of 10% of their lengths;
- bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be 10% by area hand excavated, after which a decision may be taken (in conjunction with HCCHET) to remove the remainder with machinery.

4.7. Archaeological features will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

Artefacts

4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained in consultation with the HCCHET.

Environmental remains

4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)

and CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

- 4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and HCCHET, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify client and HCCHET immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

- 5.1. The duration of the fieldwork and subsequent reporting will be defined once the scope of works has been established.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Julian Newman, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The structure of the field team will be defined once the scope of works has been established
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA)
 - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)

- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

7.1. The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting required will depend upon the nature of the archaeological results and will be confirmed with HCCHET once the archaeological fieldwork has been completed. At present, it is anticipated that, as a minimum, a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) will be undertaken and a PXA report will be issued. The PXA report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- a description of the project results;
- an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- a plan showing the location of the excavation area and the exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- detail plans of archaeological features as appropriate. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

- appropriate section drawings of excavation areas and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. The orientations of the drawings in relation to north/south/east/west will be shown;
- site matrices, if appropriate;
- photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the sizes of which will be noted in the illustration captions;
- a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional contexts;
- a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

7.2. The draft PXA report will be distributed to client and the HCCHET for review prior to finalisation. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the client, the HCCHET and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with GIS shapefiles containing data for the areas investigated, including the final plan.

Academic and public dissemination

7.3. Should the PXA identify the potential for further analysis and/or reporting, then an updated project design (UPD) will be prepared for inclusion in the PXA report. This UPD will detail the further analysis/reporting to be carried out, for the agreement of client and HCCHET. Depending on the excavation results, the UPD may detail

arrangements for an appropriate level of academic publication. As a minimum, a short note on the project results will be produced for inclusion in *CBA East Archaeology* and relevant period journals (e.g. *Hertfordshire Archaeology and History Journal*).

- 7.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.
- 7.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 7.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Welwyn Hatfield Museum Service (WHMS).
- 7.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014b; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant WHMS guidelines.
- 7.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if applicable), the excavation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 7.9. CA will make arrangements with WHMS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 7.10. As noted in para. 4.7, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of

post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

- 7.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 7.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 7.13. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 7.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to WHMS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015c). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

- 9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to HCCHET so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

- 11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this excavation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the excavation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

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- MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) 2004 *Residential Development, Hatfield Aerodrome: A Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpublished report
- MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) 2015 *Plot 5600 and Borrow Pit Area: A Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpublished report

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

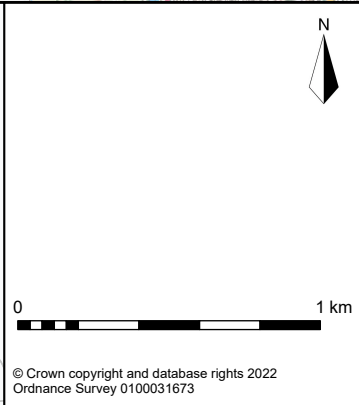
Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorraine Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)





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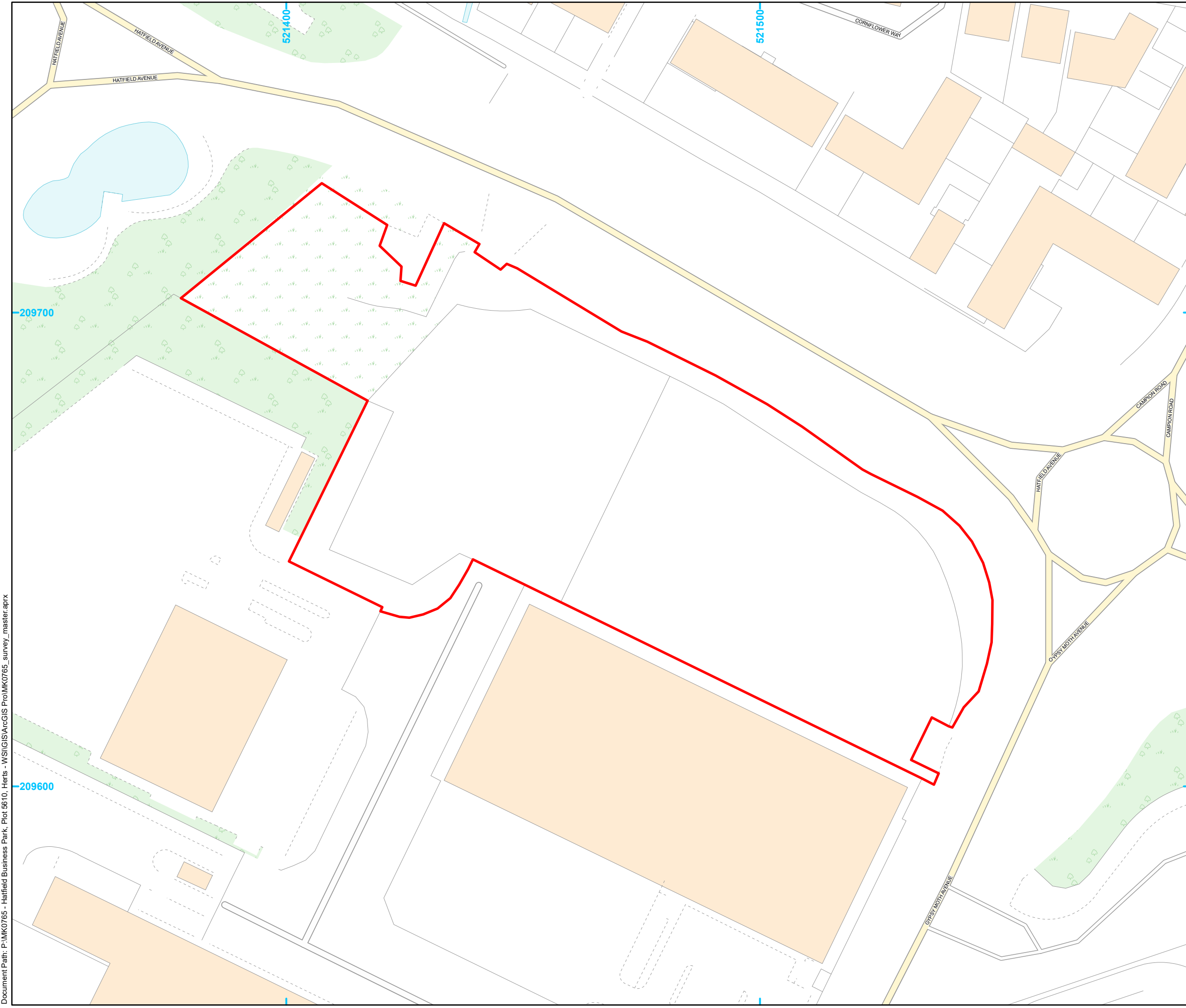
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PROJECT TITLE
 Hatfield Business Park, Plot 5610, Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DGL	PROJECT NO.	MK0765	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	JN	DATE	16/11/2022		
APPROVED BY	JN	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000		1

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Legend

 Site Boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
 Hatfield Business Park, Plot 5610,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Detailed site plan

DRAWN BY DGL	PROJECT NO MK0765	FIGURE NO.
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