

**SANDON BURY FARM,  
SANDON,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**NGR REF: TL 32271 34457**



***ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIPPING  
OF OVERBURDEN***

**SEPTEMBER 2019**

**PREPARED BY CHRISTER CARLSSON**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Summary</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Background</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The Archaeological Background</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Aims</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Results</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Finds</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Archive</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>References</b>

**Appendices:**

**OASIS Form**

**Context Descriptions**

**Trench Plans**

**Sections**

## **Summary**

*A program of archaeological stripping of overburden was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants between 16 and 17 September 2019. The proposed development entailed the rebuilding of Sandon Bury Farm to provide an events venue and guest accommodation. During the fieldworks a medieval ditch was uncovered and its fill proved to contain medieval pottery, animal bones and a limited amount of charred plant remains. Cut into the top of the backfilled ditch was also a much destroyed 17<sup>th</sup> century brick boundary wall. The foundations for a range of modern brick workshops were also uncovered.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The site was located at Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire (NGR: TL 32271 34457) (Figure 1-2). The proposed development entailed the rebuilding of Sandon Bury Farm to provide an events venue and guest accommodation, comprising demolition of existing modern buildings within the Sandon Bury Farm complex, change of use of existing buildings from agricultural uses to an events venue and alterations to listed and non-listed buildings.
- 1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2015), as well as discussions with the Dr Simon Wood, Archaeological Officer at Hertfordshire County Council. The project was based on a WSI, which complied with the principles of NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework 2012).
- 1.3 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the Code of Conduct issued by the CIfA. All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

## **2 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (18/00584/FP) for a new development at Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire. The proposed development entailed the rebuilding of Sandon Bury Farm to provide an events venue and guest accommodation, comprising demolition of existing modern buildings within the Sandon Bury Farm complex, change of use of existing buildings from agricultural uses to an events venue and alterations to listed and non-listed buildings.
- 2.2 The whole site comprised an area of approximately 4 hectares at an average height of c. 160m AOD. The proposed development site was located in the village of Sandon and the geology of the site comprised glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel over Chalk deposits (British Geological Survey).

2.3 The site was situated within an area of archaeological significance, as defined by the Hertfordshire County Council HER. Therefore, a program of archaeological stripping of overburden and historic building recording was required prior to any construction within the site. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by North Hertfordshire District Council. This report deals solely with the stripping of overburden.

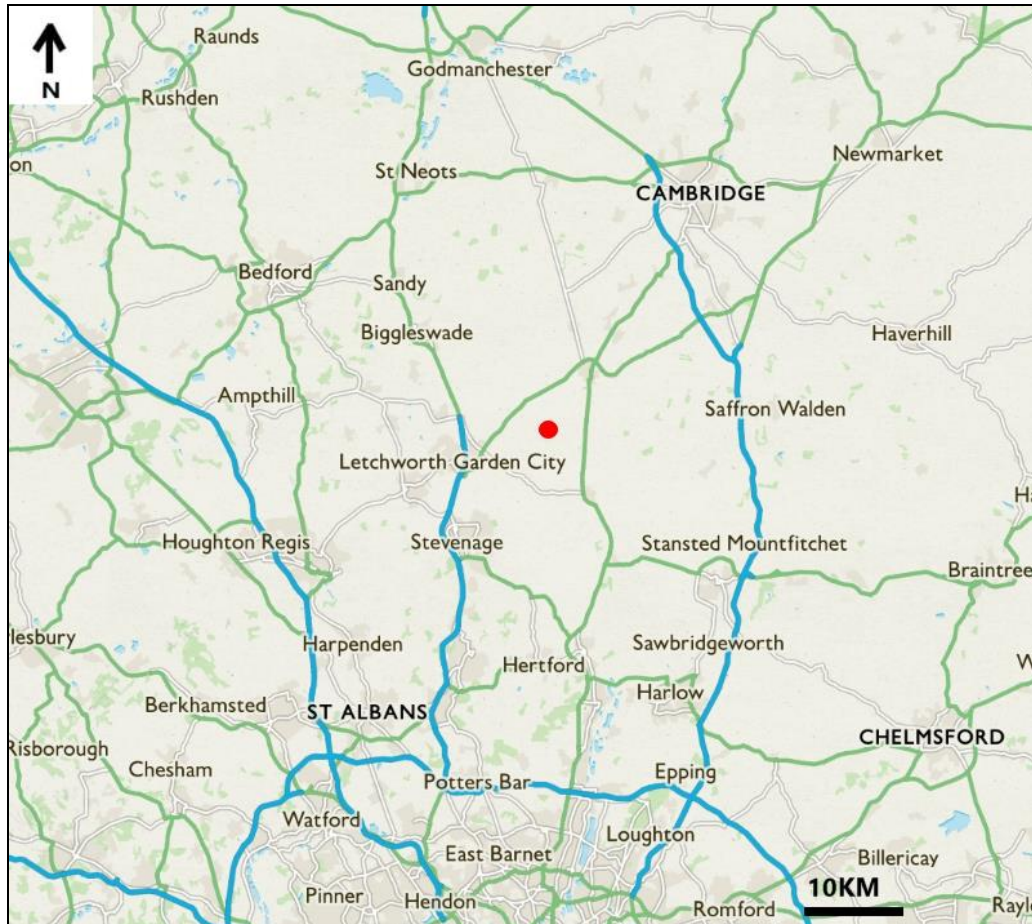


Figure 1. Location of Sandon in England. (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

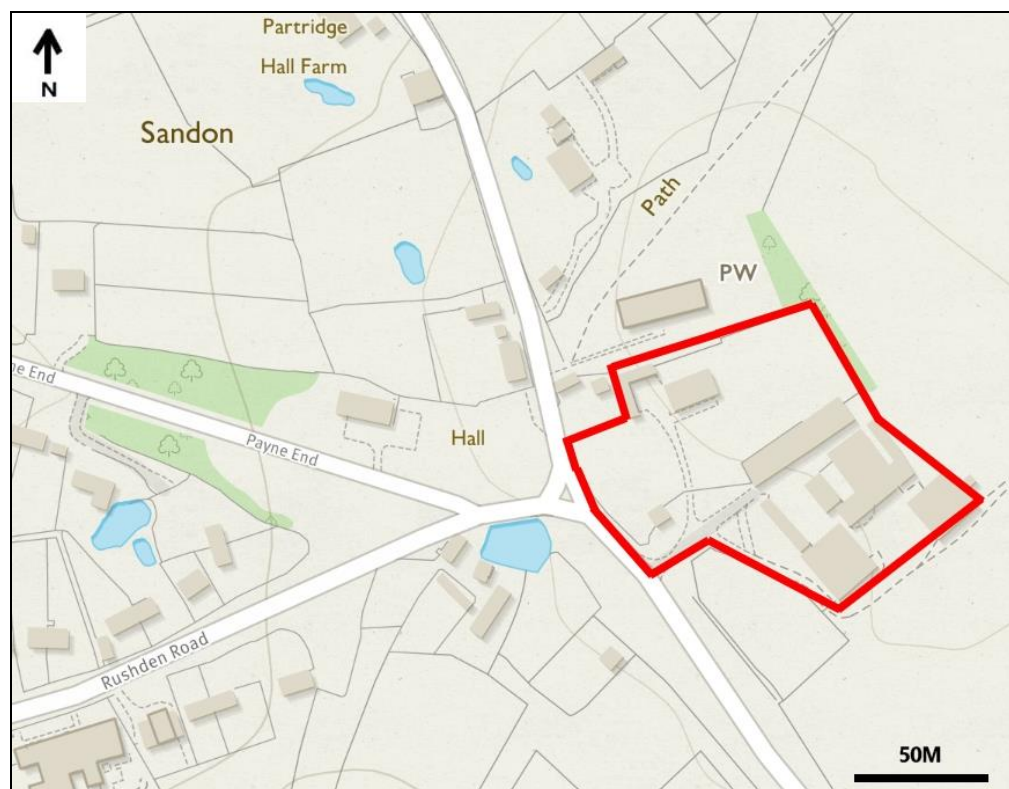


Figure 2. Site Location in Sandon. (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The proposed development site was located within the village of Sandon in Hertfordshire. The Sandon Bury Farm was located in an area which used to contain a medieval manor house, and the still existing Black Barn contained a wooden structure which has been dendro-dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2 There were in total 23 entries in the local HER-archive for Sandon Bury Farm. A number of archaeological investigations have also been carried out in the area in recent years.
- 3.3 Within the farm complex there was for instance a 17<sup>th</sup> century brick dovecote (MHT6297) and a 17<sup>th</sup> century Coach House (MHT13034), which were both closely studied as a part of the Historic Building Recording programme. At the farm complex was also a pond of uncertain age (MHT17393). Another pond (MHT31062) at Rushden Road has been proven to contain medieval pottery in its upper fills.
- 3.4 The medieval village of Sandon was centred on the coordinate TL 322 345 and was recorded as “Sandone” in the Domesdays Book (MHT2704). Some 50m north of the farm was the old village church of St All Saints (MHT4319). The church had a 14<sup>th</sup> century chancel, nave and aisle and an early 15<sup>th</sup> century west tower. The tower was buttressed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the building was

restored during both the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Features included 14<sup>th</sup> century windows and Easter Sepulchre and a 15<sup>th</sup> century chancel screen.

- 3.5 Some 150m northwest of the Sandon Bury Farm complex was an old building named “Old Sextons”. This structure was built in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, and was jettied on both long walls and to the west. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the present staircase was erected and the chimney-stack was relocated and rebuilt in brick (MHT15944). In the same area was also a 17<sup>th</sup> century house, reportedly used as a forge in the past (MHT17394).
- 3.6 A little bit further away from Sandon Bury Farm, about 250m northwest of the farm complex, was also a group of medieval earthworks located (MHT4230). These were possibly associated with the medieval manor house of Sandon.
- 3.7 The Post-medieval, but heavily remodelled, farmstead of Partridge Hall Farm (MHT11048) was located some 350m northwest of Sandon Bury Farm.
- 3.8 Another Post-medieval house was once located at Dark Lane some 500m west of Sandon Bury Farm, but was entirely demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (MHT16233).
- 3.9 A medieval moated site also existed at Danyells Farm, some 250m south of Sandon Bury Farm (MHT1933). Here was also an old timber framed barn located (MHT15019).
- 3.10 Some 500m south of Sandon Bury Farm was also once located a row of tiny Post-medieval cottages in an isolated position (MHT17868).
- 3.11 There was also some evidence for earlier human activity in the area. A Roman coin has for instance been found some 300m northeast of Sandon Bury Farm (MHT1740).
- 3.12 Further evidence for Roman activity has been identified some 500m east of Sandon Bury Farm, where a Roman glazed faience bead of the melon type was discovered in a field (MHT1501).
- 3.13 A number of archaeological investigations have also been carried out in the area in recent years: A Watching Brief was carried out at Danyells Farm in 2010, but recorded nothing of archaeological significance (Jones 2010).
- 3.14 An archaeological evaluation was also carried at 4 Rushden Road, Sandon, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in 2010. One trial trench and one geotechnical test pit were excavated. A single feature interpreted as root disturbance was recorded in the evaluation trench. One residual piece of struck flint was recovered from the fill of this feature (Haslam 2010).
- 3.15 Another archaeological evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at The Forge, Rushden Road, Sandon in 2011. Three

evaluation trenches were opened up within the garden at The Forge, between the standing buildings before demolition of three of them. A pond was found to have been previously larger in extent. There were otherwise no archaeological features or deposits present within the trenches. The topsoil overlay silty clay subsoil, which in turn overlay gravelly clay natural (Hinman 2011).

3.16 Monitoring of groundworks was also carried out by Albion Archaeology at All Saints Church in 2017. The works consisted of the replacement of base timbers in the nave, but nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

#### **4 AIMS**

4.1 The aims for the program of archaeological stripping of overburden were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- Gain information about the heritage assets within the proposed development areas;
- Provide detailed information regarding the date, character, extent, integrity and degree of preservation of the identified heritage assets;
- Inform a strategy for the recording, preservation and/or management of the identified assets;
- mitigate potential threats;
- Inform proposals for further archaeological investigations (namely, targeted area excavations) within the ongoing programme of research;
- Define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains;
- Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national, archaeological context.
- If applicable, provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals.
- If applicable, provide an impact assessment.

4.2 The archaeological stripping of overburden also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24; *Research and Archaeology: A*

*Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010* (English Heritage 2005).

4.3 Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:

- \*characterisation of the site in the broader landscape;
- \*characterisation of the activities identified on the site;
- \*characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Stripping of Overburden**

The archaeological investigation consisted of the continuous observation of removal of overburden within the footprints of the new extensions of the Centre Barn and the Hay Barn, followed by the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that were revealed.

All groundworks were made under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. When archaeological features were encountered these were investigated and recorded according to the parameters described below.

The program of fieldworks took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance.

The development areas were excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any features exposed.

The monitoring was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets within the site, and was minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

### **5.2 Metal Detecting**

Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

### **5.3 Hand Excavation**

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any



related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling was sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Discreet exposed features were subject to a minimum of 50% excavation. At least 15% (or a percentage sufficient to achieve information on the character, function and dating) of linear features were hand excavated. All slots through linear features were at least 1m wide. Particular attention was given to terminals and intersections, to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

Structural remains (stake holes, post holes and gullies, as well as masonry foundations or low masonry walls and associated features like hearths) were hand cleaned and documented in plan/phase, as appropriate to the requirements of the evaluation. The evaluation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of structural remains, or other special remains or deposits, was led by this consideration, and was made in consultation with the Archaeological Officer at Hertfordshire County Council.

#### **5.4 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling**

The site was located in an area of high archaeological potential and had, as such, good conditions for the preservation of faunal/plant remains and/or waterlogged timber in deeper deposits. For this reason, viable baulk samples to characterise soil profiles, as well as plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs, small faunal remains and pollen sequences, were collected from a representative selection of suitable deposits in accordance with the open area excavation aims.

Special care was taken to understand the stratigraphy of the site: Where the investigated deposits created in dry or wet conditions, and what can this, in that case, tell us about the development and history of the site? Buried soils and deposits were carefully studied in order to understand the processes behind their creations.

All samples were extracted and recorded in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practise of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and in consultation with the appointed specialist. The appointed Plant Remains and Environmental Samples Expert Val Fryer was available to assist throughout the project.

#### **5.5 Recording**

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced to show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections in the scales 1:20 and 1:50 were also produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied in to trench plans/trench location plans that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photographs was also used in this report (a maximum of two photographs per A4 sheet).

## **6 RESULTS**

6.1 The archaeological fieldworks consisted of the continuous stripping of overburden within two different areas. Area 1 was located at the Centre Barn, while Area 2 was located at the Hay Barn some 20m to the northeast. Both areas will be impacted upon as a result of the proposed development (Figure 3).



*Figure 3. Trench Locations at Sandon Bury Farm. (Produced with OS Licence Number 0100031673).*

- 6.2 Area 1 contained few features of archaeological interest (Figure 4). The trench was empty except for some brick footings in the northern end of the trench (103) and [104]. These brick footings belonged to a range of modern workshops, which were pulled down in 2012 (Figure 5).
- 6.3 The Natural deposits in Area 1 consisted of yellow-orange sandy gravel with occasional inclusions of larger stones. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick Subsoil (102) of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones. The uppermost deposit in Area 1 consisted of up to 0.40m thick, dark brown, densely packed gravel hardcore (101) across the present farm yard.
- 6.4 Area 2 contained an east-west orientated medieval ditch [204]. The ditch was visible over a distance of ca 11m, and was 2.25m wide and 0.75m deep (Figure 6) and (Figure 7). The ditch fill (203) consisted of dark brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones, medieval pottery, animal bones and charred plant remains.
- 6.5 The pottery consisted of a fragment of late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware dating to AD 900-1100, while the animal bones consisted of one fragment from a right cattle tibia and a much smaller fragment of a long bone from a large mammal. The ditch was interpreted as a backfilled medieval boundary ditch.
- 6.6 In Area 2 there were also the remains of a largely demolished brick boundary wall (205). This wall was still preserved north of the stripped area, where it formed the still standing enclosure garden wall which surrounds the main hall and its gardens. This enclosure wall was most likely erected as a part of a major re-development program, which were carried out within the farm complex during the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.7 The foundations for the demolished part of this wall [206] had a north-south orientation, but turned 90 degrees into an east-west orientation. This shows that a corner of the garden wall had been demolished at some point. The foundations of the wall had been dug into the upper parts of the backfilled medieval ditch, suggesting that the brick wall replaced the older medieval boundary ditch. This is an indication that the outer boundaries of Sandon Bury Farm may have been kept over several centuries.
- 6.8 The Natural deposits in Area 2 consisted of yellow-orange sandy gravel with occasional inclusions of larger stones. Overlying the Natural was the up to 0.30m thick Subsoil (202) of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones. The uppermost deposit in Area 2 consisted of up to 0.35m thick Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay (201).



*Figure 4. The stripping of overburden in Area 1 revealed little of archaeological interest. Photo from southeast.*





*Figure 5. At the northern end of the trench in Area 1 the brick foundations from a modern range of workshops were uncovered. Photo from west.*





*Figure 6. The stripping of overburden in Area 2 revealed the lower parts of a former brick boundary wall and a medieval ditch. Photo from north.*



*Figure 7. The medieval ditch in Area 2 contained medieval pottery, animal bones and charred plant remains. Photo from east.*

## 7 FINDS

### (The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn)

- 7.1 A single sherd of pottery weighing 2g occurred in ditch fill (203). It is a fragment of late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware, dating to AD 900-1100 (Denham 1985). It is a reasonably common find in the region. The sherd is a little worn and this, along with its small size, suggests that it is the product of secondary deposition, and may be residual.

### Bibliography

Denham, V, 1985 The Pottery in JH Williams, M Shaw and V Denham *Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton* Development Corporation Monog Ser 4, 46-64

### (The Animal Bones by Tania Kausmally)

#### Methods

- 7.2 The animal bones were identified using Schmid (1972). Bones that could not be identified to species were assigned size categories; Large (cattle-size), medium (sheep/goat/pig size) and small (cat/rodent size).
- 7.3 Taphonomy was recorded to identify fragmentation in 20% intervals. Surface preservation were divided into four categories following the York system (Harland *et al.* 2003). Modifications to the bones, such as carnivore gnawing, chop marks, knife marks were recorded and location on the bone noted. Helical breaks were recorded as present or absent.
- 7.4 Fusion was based on Sisson and Grossman (Getty 1975). Measurements were carried out following guidelines by von den Driesch (1976).

#### Results

- 7.5 Two fragments of animal bones were uncovered from a ditch fill (203) at Sandon Bury Farm in Sandon, Hertfordshire. One fragment was the distal portion and shaft of a right cattle tibia the other much smaller fragment was a splinter from a long bone of a large mammal. The tibia was 20-40% complete and the smaller fragment 1-20% complete. The cattle tibia was fully fused providing an age older than 20-24 months.
- 7.6 The tibia had a helical break mid shaft suggesting it may have been chopped in half whilst still fresh. No butchery marks were observed on either bone. Metrics was possible on the distal portion on the cattle tibia (Bd=57.1mm Dd=43.1mm).

## Discussion

- 7.7 It was not possible to draw any conclusions based on the two fragments of animal bones other than a confirmed presence of cattle on site, older than 1.5-2 years of age. Most likely butchered as fresh breaks were present mid shaft. Given the very limited bone presence, no attempt was made to draw parallels with other contemporaneous sites in the region.

## References

- Getty, R. 1975. Sisson and Grossman's. *The anatomy of the domestic animals*, 1, 5
- Harland, J.F., Barrett, J.H., Carrott, J., Dobney, K., & Jaques, D. 2003. The York System: An integrated zooarchaeological database for research and teaching. *Internet Archaeology*, 13.
- Hillson, S. 1996. Mammal bones and teeth.
- Lyman, R.L. 1994. *Vertebrate taphonomy* Cambridge University Press.
- Schmid, E.F. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones: for prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists. Knochenatlas. Für prahistoriker, archaologen und quartarbiologen. Drawings by otto garraux* Elsevier.
- Von Den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites: as developed by the Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin of the University of Munich*, 1 ed. Peabody Museum Press.

## (The Environmental Samples by Val Fryer)

### Introduction and method statement

- 7.8 Excavations at Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants, recorded a limited number of features including a ditch of probable medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the medieval ditch fill (203).
- 7.9 The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover with the flot being collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and all plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seed fragments were also recorded.



- 7.10 The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Ecofacts/artefacts were not present in the sample.

### Results

- 7.11 The recovered assemblage is extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. Highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are common, but other plant macrofossils are scarce. However, occasional indeterminate cereal grain fragments are noted along with two small pieces of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Preservation is very poor, with the cereals in particular being severely puffed, distorted and fragmented.
- 7.12 Other remains also occur infrequently. The black porous and tarry residues are all thought to be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains, probably including cereal grains. Small pieces of bone are also noted along with minute fragments of mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) shell.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 7.13 In summary, the paucity of material within this assemblage and the general poor condition of the macrofossils would appear to indicate that the remains are derived from weathered, wind dispersed refuse/midden waste, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the fill of a ditch which was peripheral to any particular focus of domestic/agricultural activity.
- 7.14 On the basis of this evaluation, it is difficult to suggest a future strategy for sampling should further excavation be anticipated. Charred plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon, but their value to the interpretation of the features appears to be very limited. However, if additional work is undertaken, plant macrofossil sampling should be considered, with emphasis being placed on closed, discrete contexts including pits or any structural features.

### Reference

Stace, C., 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
fg = fragment    b = burnt

Context No.	(203)
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>	
Cereal indet. (grains frags.)	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x

Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Indet. culm node	x
<b>Other remains</b>	
Black porous and tarry material	x
Bone	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Marine mollusc shell	x
Vitreous material	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological stripping of overburden at Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon Hertfordshire indicated that a number of features of archaeological significance are present within the farm complex.
- 8.2 While Area 1 at the Centre Barn only contained parts of the foundations from a range of modern brick workshops that were pulled down in 2012, it was clear that Area 2 contained a higher number of features of archaeological interest.
- 8.3 In Area 2 there were the heavily demolished remains of a 17<sup>th</sup> century brick boundary wall. The rest of this wall is still standing north of Area 2, where it forms the present garden wall that surrounds the garden and main hall. It is likely that this wall was erected as a part of a major re-development at Sandon Bury Farm during the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.4 The foundations for the demolished part of the brick boundary wall had clearly been dug into the upper parts of an older and backfilled medieval boundary ditch. Pottery from the ditch fill could be dated to the period ca AD 900-1100, and is thought to be residual. This indicates that the history of Sandon Bury Farm may go back to the Saxon and/or early Norman period.
- 8.5 The fact that the medieval manor was surrounded by boundary ditches is clear from written records from the early parts of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when its '*houses, ditches and closes*' were repaired (Hale 1858, 13, cit. 14). This is an indication that the boundaries of the farm may have been kept over many centuries.

- 8.6 When summoning up the results of the program of archaeological stripping of overburden at Sandon Bury Farm it is possible to conclude that the investigations were able contribute with much new information regarding the earlier history of the manor. This is particularly true for questions regarding the age of the medieval manor, and the orientation and appearances of its outer boundaries.

## 9 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project Brief

Written Scheme of Investigation

The Photographic and Drawn Records

The Project Report

The Primary Site Records

Finds

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants and will be transferred to: Hertfordshire Museum

## 10 REFERENCES

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8

CifA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation*

CifA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Glazebrook, J. 1997. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14

Hale, W. H. 1858. Dom St Pauls in Yr 1222. Camd Soc.

Haslam, A. 2010. Archaeological evaluation at 4 Rushden Road, Sandon, Hertfordshire. field evaluation. RNO 2406

*Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record*

Hinman, M. 2011. Land adjacent to Rushden Road, Sandon, Hertfordshire: an archaeological evaluation. field evaluation. RNO 3534

Historic England 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

Historic England 2015, *Revised Research Strategies 2010-2015*

Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

Historic England Action Plan 2015-2018

Historic England. 2016. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*

*Independent Archaeology Consultant's Health and Safety Manual* (2018)

Jones, G. 2010. Danyells, Sandon, Hertfordshire. Watching Brief. RNO 2564

Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Society of Museum Archaeologists , 1997. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*

*Treasure Act.* 1996. London.

# APPENDICES

## OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: [independ1-367499](#)

### Project details

Project name	Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and recording project in the areas of two new extensions of existing barns within the farm.
Project dates	Start: 16-09-2019 End: 18-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SBFH19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	18/00584/FP - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SN CL NT Medieval
Monument type	UF SN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SN CL BT Medieval
Significant Finds	UF SN Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"

## Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Stripping of Overburden

---

Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE SANDON Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire
Postcode	SG9 0QY
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 32271 34457 51.992346567047 -0.073325565954 51 59 32 N 000 04 23 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 159m Max: 161m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Dr Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Dr Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hertfordshire County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hertfordshire County Council
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"

## Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Stripping of Overburden

---

Paper Archive recipient	Hertfordshire County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sandon Bury Farm, Sandon, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample project
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carlsson, C
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Place of issue or publication	Peterborough
Entered by	Christer Karlsson (contact@independentarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	19 September 2019

**CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Younger than</b>	<b>Older than</b>
<b>Area 1</b>				
(101)	0.40	Dark brown, densely packed gravel hardcore	(102)	-
(102)	0.30	Subsoil of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones	(103)	(101)
(103)	0.45	Foundations of modern brick workshops	[104]	(102)
[104]	0.45	Cut for foundation of modern brick workshops	Natural	(103)
Natural	-	Yellow-orange sandy gravel with occasional inclusions of larger stones	-	[104]
<b>Area 2</b>				
(201)	0.35	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay	(202)	-
(202)	0.30	Subsoil of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional stones	(205)	(201)
(203)	0.75	Fill of medieval ditch. Dark brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones, medieval pottery, animal bones and charred plant remains	[204]	[206]
[204]	0.75	Cut of medieval ditch	Natural	(203)
(205)	0.15	Demolished 17 <sup>th</sup> century brick garden wall	[206]	(202)
[206]	0.15	Cut of demolished 17 <sup>th</sup> century brick garden wall	(203)	(205)
Natural	-	Yellow-orange sandy gravel with occasional inclusions of larger stones	-	[204]



