

Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

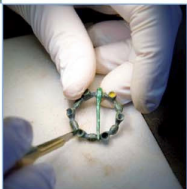
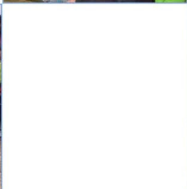
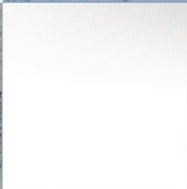
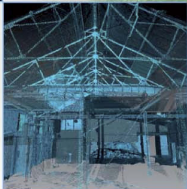
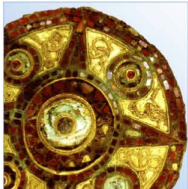
Planning Reference: TBC

National Grid Reference Number: TL 1773 4853

AOC Project No: 30786

Site Code: BEDFM:2010.40

Date: July 2010



ARCHAEOLOGY

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Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of: Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd

National Grid Reference (NGR): TL 1773 4853

AOC Project No: 30786

Prepared by: Stella Bickelmann & Chris Clarke

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Date of Fieldwork: 6th & 7th July 2010

Date of Report: July 2010

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

On the 6th and 7th July 2010 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a Watching Brief at Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire on behalf of Pinnacle Consulting Engineers. The work comprised the monitoring of geotechnical investigations.

The localised depositional sequence was observed throughout the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the site. In the southern area of the site the investigations revealed that substantial alluvial deposits survive overlain by modern made ground, demonstrating that archaeological features may still be present within this area. This conclusion was supported by the discovery of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon pottery and the presence of peat horizons in the alluvium. Horizontal truncation of deposits appears to have occurred in the northern and eastern areas of the site, which is likely to have removed any previously existing archaeological features. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The site is located in the outskirts of Sandy with the settlement focus north of the application site. The site lies west of the Railway Station and is bound by Station Road in the east, warehouses in the north and open fields in the west and south. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1773 4853 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations which were monitored on the 6th and 7th of July by AOC Archaeology. These geotechnical investigations comprised the excavation of six window samples and two soakaway pits positioned across the site (Figure 2).

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Central Bedfordshire. The site does not lie within a Conservation Area, nor does it contain any known Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team.
- 2.2 The development proposes the demolition of all structures on site and the construction of a large retail store and car park.
- 2.3 Previous correspondence, in October 2008, from Lesley-Ann Mather, the Archaeological Officer to Bedfordshire Council highlighted that the area of the site *'revealed an extensive cemetery, predominantly Roman in date but also with significant late Iron Age and Saxon elements'*. Due to the position of the site within *'an archaeologically sensitive area'* she advised that *'adequate provision is made for the investigation and recording of any remains that are affected'* and that *'a condition on any application would be sufficient to deal with the archaeological dimension'*.
- 2.4 No desk-based assessment or written scheme of investigation had been initiated at the time of this report.
- 2.6 The watching brief report comprises the results of monitoring the geotechnical investigations on site and was undertaken in order to support the planning application/ help make an informed decision on the potential of /to satisfy the requirement within the conditional planning permission.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site lies upon solid geology of Woburn Sands Formation of Cretaceous Age and comprises orange, yellow and pale grey sand. Alluvial (river floodplain) deposits of Holocene age overly the bedrock geology in the southern end of the site.
- 3.2 The area within the limits of the site is flat and level general topography of the area of the site is sloping towards the River Ivel.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The earliest known activity recorded within the vicinity of the site is associated with an Iron Age hillfort, known as Caesars Camp (BHER 442), located to the east of the town, approximately 600m to the northeast of the site. A small number of Iron Age finds have also been recovered from the area immediately to the north of the site (BHER 1501), which may imply that there was a cemetery at this location pre-dating the known Romano-British cemetery.

- 4.2 Roman activity is well attested to in the Sandy area, with emphasis placed upon the known presence of a Roman road which runs between Sandy and Godmanchester travelling northeast-southwest through the town (BHER 505). The presence of the Roman road facilitated the development of a sizeable Roman-British settlement, thought to be located in the vicinity of the modern Chesterfield cemetery (BHER 444). One element of this Romano-British settlement was a cremation and inhumation cemetery discovered during 19th century quarrying works in the northern half of the site (BHER 11318).
- 4.3 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation for the area derived from the discovery of a cemetery dating to this period (BHER 432). Anglo-Saxon burials have been found to the north and east of the known Romano-British cemetery containing grave goods dating to the 5th and 6th centuries. Most of the discoveries from this period were made in the 1850's during the construction of the railway.
- 4.4 Historic documents indicate the settlement of Sandy, as we understand it today, was known to have been established by the medieval period (BHER 17131). The centre of the medieval town is thought to be located approximately 500m to the north of site.
- 4.5 Analysis of the 1884 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the site lies to the south of the village, with the now established railway, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. The nearest settlement activity to the site is a row of small cottages, identified on the map as 'Station Row' located immediately to the northeast corner of the site. The majority of the site consists of open agricultural fields, with a patch of rough ground to the western boundary. The most significant feature marked is an area of quarrying, labelled and 'Sand Pits', occupying the north-eastern area of the site. Later cartographical sources show that the quarrying expands and occupies all but the southern area of the site.
- 4.6 The first full scale development of the site occurred during the late 20th century with the construction of the foundry buildings that currently exist on site.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To preserve by record any archaeological remains threatened by development on site.
 - To recover ecofactual and environmental evidence from any suitable archaeological features and deposits encountered.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team to make an informed decision as to the necessity for any further work that may be required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were:
- To determine the presence of any remains associated with the cemetery of Roman and Saxon date.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief was carried out on 6th and 7th July 2010 and was focussed on the monitoring of six window samples and two test pits positioned across the site (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).
- 6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 6.5 Archaeological recording consisted of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.
- 6.6 A unique site code, BEDFM:2010-40, was obtained from Bedford Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 6.2 The watching brief was undertaken by Paul Fitz, Project Officer, under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; General Manager. The work was monitored by Martin Oake of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team.

7 Results

7.1 Window Sample 1

7.1.1 Surface of window sample = 24.00m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
24.00m	0.00m	(101)	Current ground surface: stone/gravel and sand
23.90m	0.10-0.30m	(102)	Made ground: orangey brown compact gravel with concrete inclusions
23.70m	0.30-1.20m	(103)	Made ground: reddish brown sandy silts with moderate stone and occasional brick fragments
22.80m	1.20-1.90m	(104)	Alluvium: soft grey silty sand with timber fragments
22.10m	1.90-2.50m	(105)	Alluvium: greenish grey silty sand
21.50m	2.50-3.30m (NFE)	(106)	Natural: yellow sand

7.1.2 Window Sample 1 was located in the very northern area of the site (Figure 2).

7.1.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a compact yellow sand (106), interpreted as the natural horizon. It was recorded at ca 21.50m OD and measured up to 0.80m in thickness.

7.1.4 Sealing the natural sand were two alluvial deposits. A greenish grey sand layer (105) 0.60m thick, was followed by a soft greenish grey silty sand (104), which included small timber fragments and measured 0.70m thick. At its highest the alluvial deposits were recorded at 22.80m OD.

7.1.5 Made ground (103) comprising reddish brown sandy silts with moderate stone and occasional brick fragments was overlying the alluvial deposits. This was encountered at a maximum height of 23.70m OD and measured 0.90m.

7.1.6 Sealing this was the current concrete surface (101) and associated bedding / consolidation layer (102) at 24.00m OD.

7.2 Window Sample 2

7.2.1 Surface of window sample = 24.16m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
24.16m	0.00m	(201)	Made Ground: sandy silt with brick and rubble
23.31m	0.85-1.00m	(202)	Alluvium: dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional organic material
23.16m	1.00-1.30m	(203)	Alluvium: reddish brown silty sands

22.86m	1.30-1.75m	(204)	Alluvium: orangey yellow silty sands
22.41m	1.75-2.20m (NFE)	(205)	Natural: sand and gravels

7.2.2 Window Sample 2 was located in the south-western area of the site at the rear of the depot between the fuel tank and the temporary road (Figure 2).

7.2.3 The earliest context identified were the natural sands and gravels (205), recorded at a height of 22.41m OD.

7.2.4 The natural was overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits comprising of orangey yellow silty sands (204), ca 0.45m thick, followed by reddish brown silty sand (203), ca 0.30m thick, and a more distinct layer of dark blackish grey silt, which included organic material (202). The uppermost layer (202) measured ca 0.15m in thickness and was recorded at a height of 23.31m OD.

7.2.5 A 0.85m thick layer of made ground comprising of sandy silt and brick rubble was sealing the alluvial deposits at 24.16m OD.

7.3 Window Sample 3

7.3.1 Surface of window sample = 24.04m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
24.04m	0.00m	(301)	Concrete
23.84m	0.20-0.35m	(302)	Made Ground: mixed clayey gravel and brick rubble.
23.69m	0.35-1.15m	(303)	Alluvium: dark blackish grey clayey sandy silt with compressed organic matter
22.89m	1.15-1.60m	(304)	Alluvium: greenish grey silty sands
22.44m	1.60-2.10m	(305)	Alluvium: greyish green sandy silts
23.94m	2.10-3.00m	(306)	Alluvium: brownish yellow sands with orange bands

7.3.2 Window Sample 3 was located in the southern area of the site

7.3.2 The earliest deposit revealed in Window Sample 3 was an alluvial deposit (306) comprising of brownish yellow sand, ca 0.90m thick. At its highest level it was 23.94m OD. This was sealed by greyish green silts (305), ca 0.50m thick, followed by greenish grey silty sands (304). This alluvial deposit (304) encountered at a height of 22.89m OD and measuring about 0.55m thick contained two pot sherds, which are thought to be from the Roman or Anglo-Saxon period. Sealing this deposit at a maximum height of 23.69m OD was another alluvial layer formed of dark blackish grey clayey sandy silt with compressed organic matter up to 0.80m thick.

7.3.4 The current concrete surface (301) and related bedding / consolidation layer (302) were recorded at 24.04m OD.

7.4 Window Sample 4

7.4.1 Surface of window sample = 23.80m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
23.80m	0.00-0.15m	(401)	Concrete
23.65m	0.15-0.25m	(402)	Made Ground: mixed clayey gravel and brick rubble
23.55m	0.25-0.50m (NFE)	(403)	Brick cover: red bricks bonded with grey mortar bonding

7.4.2 Window Sample 4 was situated adjacent to the southern boundary of the site.

7.4.3 Drilling was abandoned in Window Sample 4, after encountering a layer of bricks bonded with grey mortar (403) at 23.55m OD. It was sealed by the current concrete (401) and bedding/ consolidation layer (402).

7.5 Window Sample 4a

7.5.1 Surface of window sample = 23.80m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
23.80m	0.00-0.20m	(401a)	Concrete
23.60m	0.20-0.60m	(402a)	Made Ground: mixed clayey gravel and brick rubble
23.20m	0.60-0.70m	(403a)	Made Ground: dark brown silty sand occasional brick
23.10m	0.70-1.20m	(404a)	Alluvium: dark grey clayey sandy silt with organic material
22.60m	1.20-1.45m	(405a)	Alluvium: firm peaty brown clayey silt with organic remains
22.35m	1.45m-NFE	(406a)	Alluvium: greenish grey sandy silt

7.5.2 Window Sample 4a was positioned to the east of Window Sample 4, adjacent to the southern boundary of the site.

7.5.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a greenish grey, sandy silt alluvial deposit (406a), located at a height of 22.35m AOD. Overlying alluvial deposit (406a) was a layer of firm, mid brown, peaty clayey silt (405a), also thought to alluvial in nature, measuring up to 0.25m thick. Organic material was noted as present within peaty layer (405a). Deposited above peat (405a) was an upper alluvial horizon consisting of a dark grey, clayey sandy silt (404a) which also contained organic inclusions. Alluvial layer (404a) was up to 0.50m thick, surviving to a level of 23.10m AOD.

7.5.4 Sealing alluvial deposit (404a) was a layer of dark brown, silty sand made ground (403a), which contained occasional ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, and measured 0.10m thick. A more substantial layer of made ground (402a), consisting of a mix of gravel and brick rubble 0.40m thick, overlay made ground (403a). The layer of gravel and brick made ground (402a) acted as a formation layer for 0.20m thick concrete surface (401a) which capped the sequence.

7.6 Window Sample 5

7.6.1 Surface of window sample = 26.10m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
26.10m	0.00-0.10m	(501)	Tarmac
26.00m	0.10-0.25m	(502)	Made Ground: orange sand and brick rubble
25.85m	0.25-0.35m	(503)	Natural: firm orange brown sandy clay
25.75m	0.35m-0.45m	(504)	Natural: orangey yellow sandy clay

7.6.2 Window Sample 5 was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.

7.6.3 The earliest deposit observed in Window Sample 5 was an orangey yellow, natural sandy clay (504), which was overlain by a similar orangey brown, sandy clay deposit (503) 0.10m thick, which was interpreted to be the upper horizon of weathered natural. At its highest weathered natural was recorded at 25.85m AOD. Overlying weathered natural (503) was an orange, mixed sand and rubble made ground deposit (502) measuring up to 0.15m thick. Sealing the made ground (502) was a layer of 0.10m thick tarmac.

7.7 Window Sample 6

7.7.1 Surface of window sample = 24.42m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
24.42m	0.00-0.15m	(601)	Concrete
24.27m	0.15-0.20m	(602)	Made Ground: orange sand and brick rubble
24.22m	0.20-0.65m	(603)	Made Ground: dark brown sandy silt occasional brick
23.77m	0.65-1.05m	(604)	Made Ground: dark greyish brown sandy silt occasional brick
23.37m	1.05-1.30m	(605)	Made Ground: dark reddish brown slag and brick rubble
23.12m	1.30-1.80m	(606)	Alluvium: dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt

22.62m	1.80- 2.80m NFE	(607)	Alluvium: orangey brown clayey silty sands
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7.7.2 Window Sample 6 was located in the southeast corner of the site.

7.7.3 The earliest deposit encountered was an orangey brown, silty sand alluvial deposit (607), recorded at a height of 22.62m AOD. An additional dark greyish brown, clayey sandy silt alluvial horizon (606) overlay alluvial horizon (607) measuring up to 0.50m. The surface of this upper alluvial horizon was at 23.12m AOD. Sealing the alluvial deposits was a layer of dark reddish brown made ground deposit (605) consisting of fragments of slag and brick, recorded as 0.25m thick. Layer (605) was overlain by a dark greyish brown, sandy silt made ground deposit (604), which contained occasional CBM fragments and was up to 0.40m thick. A similar layer of made ground (603) was located above context (604), albeit a darker hue of brown and measuring 0.45m thick. Sealing the sequence of deposits was 50mm thick modern rubble formation layer (602) facilitating the construction of concrete surface (601).

7.8 Soakaway Trench 1

7.8.1 Surface of soakaway trench = 23.76m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
23.76m	0.00-0.20m	(701)	Topsoil: Soft, dark brown, stony loam
23.56m	0.20-0.60m	(702)	Subsoil: dark brown clayey sand silts
22.96m	0.80-1.85m	(703)	Alluvium: blackish grey sandy silt
21.91m	1.85-1.90m	(704)	Alluvium: soft, mid yellowish brown silt sand gravel
21.86m	1.90-2.00m NFE	(705)	Alluvium: orangey sandy gravel.

7.8.2 Soakaway Trench 1 was located adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and measured 2.50m by 0.50m in plan.

7.8.3 The earliest deposit observed in Soakaway Trench 1 was an orangey, alluvial sandy gravel (705) at a height of 21.86m AOD. Overlying alluvial gravel (705) was a 50mm thick alluvial lens of soft, mid yellowish brown silty sand gravel. The upper alluvial horizon was represented by a substantial layer of blackish grey, sandy silt material (703) measuring up to 1.05m thick, sealing lens (705). This upper alluvial horizon survived to a height of 22.96m AOD. Deposited above layer (703) was a dark brown, clayey sand silt subsoil deposit (702) recorded as 0.40m thick. The sequence was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of stony loam topsoil (701).

7.9 Soakaway Trench 2

7.9.1 Surface of soakaway trench = 24.72m OD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
24.72m	0.00-0.30m	(801)	Topsoil: Soft, dark brown, sandy silt
24.42m	0.30-1.50m	(802)	Natural: firm orangey brown sandy clay
23.22m	1.50-2.40m NFE	(803)	Natural: light yellowish brown sand

- 7.9.2 Soakaway Trench 2 was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site and measured 2.50m by 0.50m in plan.
- 7.9.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a light yellowish brown, natural sand (803), which was overlain by a layer of firm, orangey brown, natural sandy clay (802) up to 1.20m thick. The upper natural horizon survived at a level of 24.42m AOD. The sequence was sealed by a 0.30m thick dark brown, sandy silt topsoil deposit (801).

8 Finds

- 8.1 A limited finds assemblage was recovered during the course of the watching brief on site. Two sherds of pottery were collected which derived from context (304). The pottery is thought to date to either the Romano-British or the Anglo-Saxon periods.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief on site the nature and extent of the archaeological potential was observed, in addition to the associated disturbance of this potential. A full sequence of deposits was recorded adjacent to the boundaries of the site.
- 9.2 Natural or alluvial deposits were identified in all but one of the geotechnical investigation holes examined, ranging in height between 22.80m AOD and 24.42m AOD. Along the northern and southern boundaries of the site the presence of alluvial deposits was recorded, whereas along the eastern boundaries of the site natural sandy clay deposits were identified.
- 9.3 Along the southern boundary of the site Window Samples 2, 3, 4A and 6, in addition to Soakaway Trench 1 identified a consistent sequence of deposits in this area. The lowest sequences were dominated by both gravely and sandy alluvial deposits surviving to a height of between 23.10m AOD to 23.69m AOD. For each trench, the thickness of alluvial deposits recorded exceeded 1.20m. Certain alluvial deposits did appear to contain organic material, but of greater interest was the possible layer of peat identified in Window Sample 4a at a height of 22.60m AOD. No other peat deposits were encountered. Two sherds of either Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the upper alluvial horizon in Window Sample 3, indicating possible human activity on site during these periods. The upper sequence of deposits in Window Samples 2, 3, 4, 4a and 6 were represented by deposits of made ground and surfacing materials between 0.25m to 0.85m thick. These deposits are believed to have deposited as part of the 20th century development of the site. In contrast, the upper profile of Soakaway Trench 1 revealed potentially undisturbed subsoil and

topsoil horizons indicating that the majority of the southern boundary site boundary experienced a phase of horizontal truncation as part of the 20th century development on site, removing previously existing overlying soil horizons.

- 9.4 The deposit sequence adjacent to the northern boundary of site is represented by Window Sample 1. The sequence of deposits recorded in Window Sample 1 was very similar to the sequences observed adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, with alluvial deposits surviving to a height of 22.80m AOD, with a 1.20m thick band of made ground and surfacing material overlying the alluvium. Due to the known quarrying which has taken place in the northern area of the site, it is likely that these alluvial deposits represent modern waterlain deposits accumulating in the quarrying hollow after quarrying operations had ceased.
- 9.5 Window Sample 5 and Soakaway Trench 5 were located to the eastern boundary of the site. Natural sandy clays were identified at the base of both of the sequences at a height of 24.42m AOD and 25.85m AOD. The presence of the natural sandy clay indicates that the alluvial deposits do not extend as far as the eastern boundary of the site. Immediately overlying the natural sandy clay was a limited depth of topsoil or modern surfacing material implying that horizontal truncation of overlying deposits had taken place. As observed elsewhere on site, it is likely such horizontal truncation occurred during the 20th century development of the site.
- 9.6 Analysis of the soil sequences observed during the course of the watching brief has indicated that during the 20th century development of the site that horizontal truncation of previously existing deposits occurred across the majority of the areas investigated. This led to the removal of previously existing soil horizons and replacement with various depths of made ground. In the eastern area of the site this led to the exposure of the natural sandy clay deposits, while in the northern and southern areas of the site horizontal truncation exposed the upper alluvial horizons before being sealed by modern made ground deposits. The alluvial horizons in the northern area of site though, are thought to be attributed to modern waterlain deposits accumulating in the quarry hollow. The archaeological potential is demonstrated by the recovery of possible Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon pottery, and the identification of surviving peat deposits. No other features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.
- 9.7 Overall, there is potential for features of archaeological interest to survive in the southern area of the site, especially in the vicinity of Window Samples 3 and 4a. Although, previous phases of horizontal truncation in the eastern area of the site are likely to have removed any potentially surviving archaeological features from this area.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Bedfordshire Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs will be deposited with the Bedford Museum.

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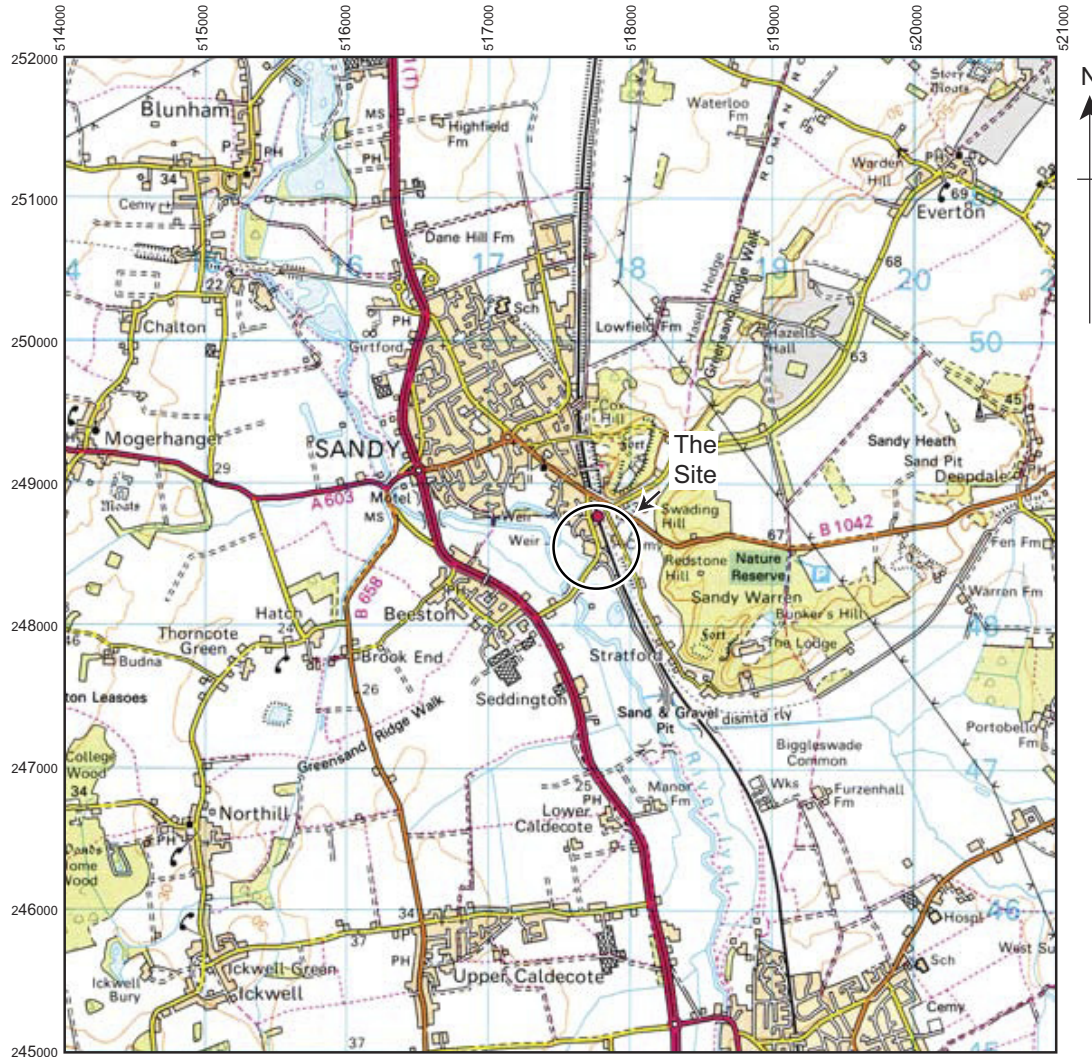
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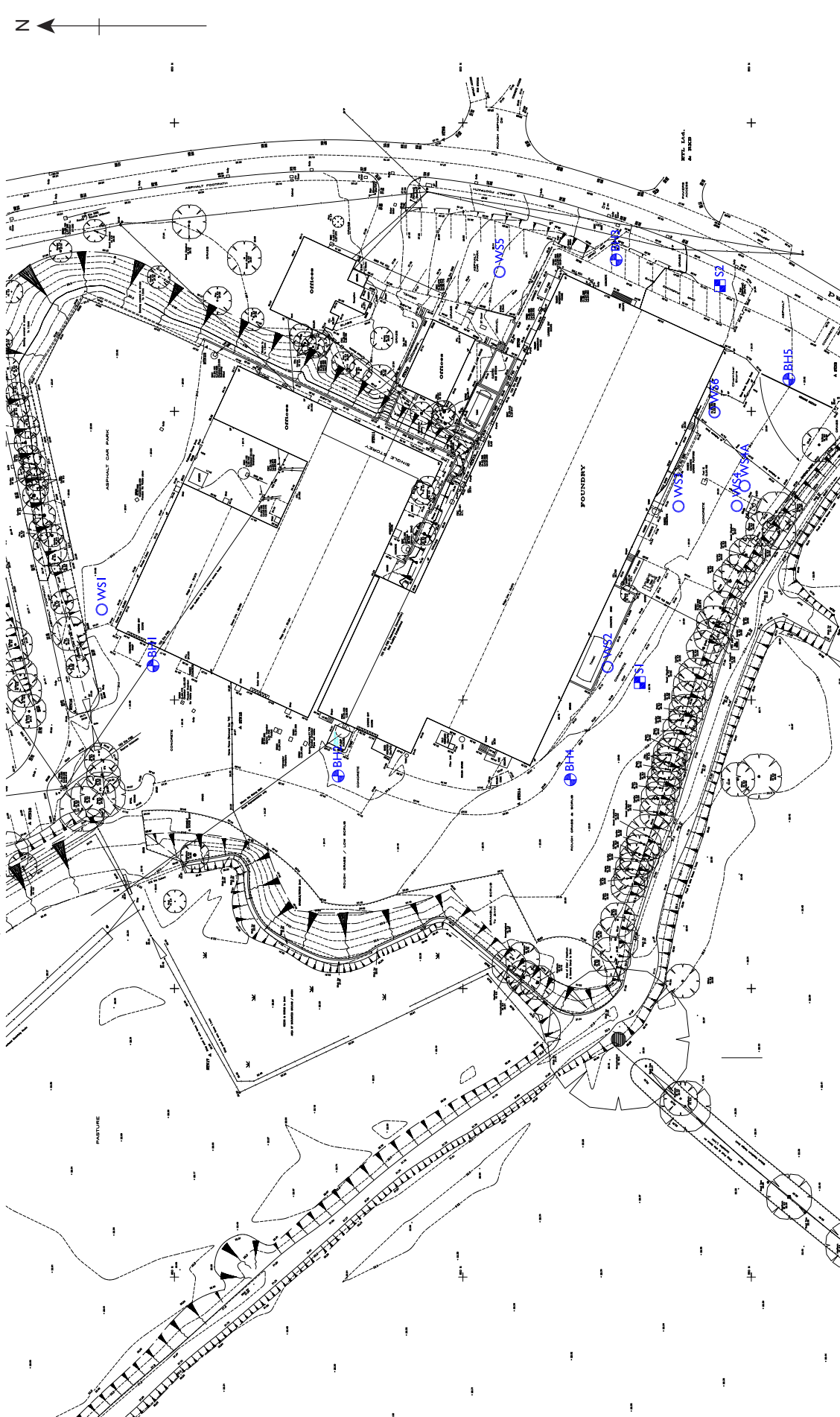
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Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Site Survey Plan Provided by the Client

Figure 2: Detailed Site & Borehole Location Plan

Not To Scale



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Yard Surface	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
102	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m
103	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.90m
104	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.70m
105	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.60m
106	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.80m+
201	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.85m
202	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
203	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
204	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.45m
205	Natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.45m
301	Concrete	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m
302	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
303	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.80m
304	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.45m
305	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.50m
306	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.90m
401	Concrete	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
402	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
403	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m
401a	Concrete	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m
402a	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m
403a	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
404a	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.50m
405a	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m
406a	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m+
501	Tarmac	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
502	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
503	Natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
504	Natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m
601	Concrete	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m
602	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.05m
603	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.45m
604	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m

605	Made Ground	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m
606	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	0.50m
607	Alluvium	0.30m	0.30m	1.00m
701	Topsoil	2.50m	0.50m	0.20m
702	Subsoil	2.50m	0.50m	0.40m
703	Alluvium	2.50m	0.50m	1.05m
704	Alluvium	2.50m	0.50m	0.05m
705	Alluvium	2.50m	0.50m	0.10m
801	Topsoil	2.50m	0.50m	0.30m
802	Natural	2.50m	0.50m	1.20m
803	Natural	2.50m	0.50m	0.90m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-79767

Project details

Project name Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a Watching Brief at Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire. The work comprised the monitoring of geotechnical investigations. The localised depositional sequence was observed throughout the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the site. In the southern area of the site the investigations revealed that substantial alluvial deposits survive overlain by modern made ground, demonstrating that archaeological features may still be present within this area. This conclusion was supported by the discovery of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon pottery and the presence of peat horizons in the alluvium. Horizontal truncation of deposits appears to have occurred in the northern and eastern areas of the site, which is likely to have removed any previously existing archaeological features. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

Project dates Start: 06-07-2010 End: 07-07-2010

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 30786 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type NONE None

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds POTTERY Uncertain

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE SANDY Station Road, Sandy

Postcode SG19 1AY

Study area 9000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 1773 4853 52.1221086716 -0.280170624872 52 07 19 N 000 16 48 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 22.80m Max: 24.42m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief AOC Archaeology
originator

Project design Bedfordshire County council
originator

Project director/manager
Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor
Fitz

Type of Contractors
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Bedford Museum
recipient

Physical Archive ID BEDFM:2010-40

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Physical Archive to be held at AOC until ready to archive
notes

Digital Archive Bedford Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID BEDFM:2010-40

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes to be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper Archive Bedford Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID BEDFM:2010-40

Paper Contents 'Ceramics'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'
available

Paper Archive notes to be held at AOC until ready to archive

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Bickelmann, S.

Date 2010

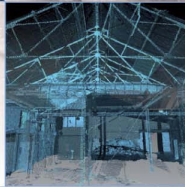
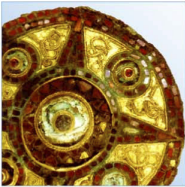
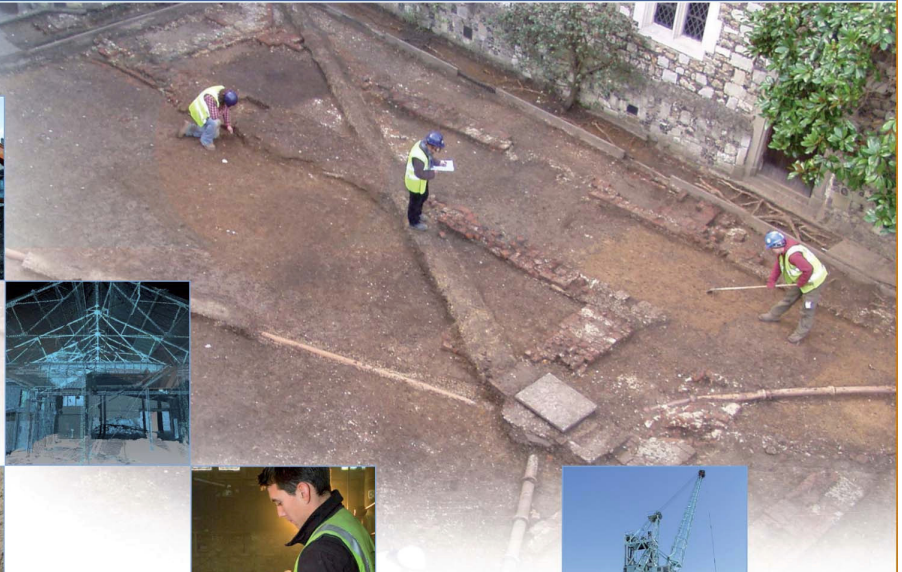
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