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**THE KING'S ARMS, 27 LONDON ROAD,
SANDY, BEDFORDSHIRE SG19 1HA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

HER search No. 201819/264

Authors: Joseph Locke (Fieldwork and report) Kate Higgs (Background research) Liam Podbury (Report)	
NGR: TL 1650 4941	Report No: 5829
District: Central Bedfordshire	Site Code: AS1999
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7548
	Date: 14 May 2019; Revised 17 September 2019

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Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed development, The Kings Arm's, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA</i>		
<p><i>In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication at The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA (NGR TL 1650 4941; Figs. 1 - 2). The investigation was undertaken as the initial requirement of a planning condition (No.9) attached to planning approval for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking, cycle and refuse store (CBC Planning Reference CB/16/05626/FULL). It was carried out according to the requirements of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists (CBC).</i></p> <p><i>The main research potential of the site related to its proximity to the historic medieval core of Girtford. The evaluation also had the potential to shed further light on the character of Roman settlement activity at Girtford.</i></p> <p><i>Modern (19th – mid 20th century) pits and a ditch were revealed. Pit F1039 may have been an early feature as it cut the natural. No finds were present. Below Made Ground L1009, a possible channel was present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>16 & 30 April 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P7548</i>	Site code	<i>AS1999</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed public house</i>		
Current land use	<i>Car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditch, Pits, possible channel</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Central Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Sandy</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Central Bedfordshire Council Historic Environment Record (CBC HER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG19 1HA</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1,900m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1650 4941</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 22m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Central Bedfordshire Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>AR Bruce</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed development, The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Podbury, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5829</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2019</i>		

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SUMMARY

In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication at The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA (NGR TL 1650 4941; Figs. 1 - 2). The investigation was undertaken as the initial requirement of a planning condition (No.9) attached to planning approval for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking, cycle and refuse store (CBC Planning Reference CB/16/05626/FULL). It was carried out according to the requirements of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists (CBC).

The main research potential of the site related to its proximity to the historic medieval core of Girtford. The evaluation also had the potential to shed further light on the character of Roman settlement activity at Girtford.

Modern (19th – mid 20th century) pits and a ditch were revealed. Pit F1039 may have been an early feature as it cut the natural. No finds were present. Below Made Ground L1009, a possible channel was present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication at The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA (NGR TL 1650 4941; Figs. 1 - 2). The investigation was undertaken as the initial requirement of a planning condition (No.9) attached to planning approval for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking, cycle and refuse store (CBC Planning Reference CB/16/05626/FULL). It was carried out according to the requirements of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists (CBC).

1.2 The archaeological investigation was carried out in accordance with a brief, *Brief for a Scheme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication. The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, Stage 1 – Evaluation*, dated 12th February 2019); and a specification compiled by AS (dated 19th February 2019). It was undertaken according to the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (2014).

1.3 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present; and
- to provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.4 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located within the town of Sandy, which lies within the district of Central Bedfordshire and the county of Bedfordshire (Fig. 1). The site lies towards the western extent of Sandy and within the area known as Girtford.

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land, which covers an area of 1,900m² (Fig. 2). It is bound to the immediate east by the course of the London Road. To the immediate south of the site stands No. 25 London Road, while to the north and west of the site lie residential dwellings located off Sandford Road. The site comprises the Grade II listed The King's Arms public house (HER 7530; List Entry No. 1113707; Appendix 1), which stands

at No. 27 London Road and in the southern section of the site. The remainder of the site is currently in use as a car park fronting the London Road, with a grass beer garden to its rear and west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Sandy is located within a valley of the river Ivel in a gap in Greensand Ridge. The River Ivel runs on a roughly north to south alignment to the west of the town and only 350m to the west of the site. The site lies at c.22m AOD, with the surrounding relief rising eastwards away from the valleys of the River Ivel. The solid geology of the site comprises Stewartby Member Mudstone (BGS 1991), overlain by superficial alluvial sands/gravels associated with the River Ivel. Soils of the Sandy area close to the river comprise those of the Efford 1 Association, which are described as well drained fine loamy soils often over gravel, associated with permeable soils variably affected by groundwater (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment & heritage statement was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology in support of the planning application for the proposed development. In summary:

4.2 The site lies in the core of the historic medieval (or earlier) settlement of Girtford, first recorded in the 13th century (CBHER 17130). The manor of Girtford was owned by Caldwell Prior in Bedford in the medieval period, before it was dissolved and the manor passed to private ownership. The manor was likely located to the south of the Kings Arms site in the area of the demolished Girtford Manor House (CB HER 12943). The settlement at Girtford was subordinate to the main settlement of Sandy to the east. Its extent at that time is unknown, but settlement likely expanded along London Road in the post-medieval period (CBHER 17130). A number of extant buildings from this period survive along this part of London Road, including the immediately adjacent Kings Arms PH, which is a Grade II listed timber-framed building of 17th century date (CBHER 7530; NHLE1137807). Two further listed 17th century buildings lie on the opposite side of the road (44 and 52 London Road, CBHER 7535 & 7576; NHLE 1137807 & 1113709). Cartographic evidence suggest the existence of buildings of likely post-medieval date fronting London Road in the late 18th/early 19th century (Cotswold Archaeology 2016).

4.3 Preceding Roman activity is also known from this part of Sandy, associated with the small Roman town to the south (CBHER 444). Find spots of Roman material are known to the north and north east of the Kings Arms site (CBHER 6612, 11310 & 19387) though the character and extent of Roman activity/occupation is not known. Archaeological features at the Winchester Road/Engayne Road junction suggest settlement (CBHER 6612), finds east of hamlet End Nursery are coins, a brooch and stylus (CBHER

19387) and Roman pottery sherds have been found at All Saints Church (CBHER 11310).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.4 A number of recent investigations have been carried out in Girtford. An undated pit and modern features have been recorded at 52 London Road to the east (EBD 1619; Albion Archaeology 2015). Investigations to the south at the Rose & Crown PH revealed an undated ditch and post holes, an early post-medieval pit and more modern barn foundations, a possible; pond and cultivation features (EBD 1033; Heritage Network 2009). Investigations at the Star Service Station (EBD 586; Northamptonshire Archaeology 2007) revealed post-medieval layers possibly associated with the demolished Girtford Manor House (CBHER 12943). Investigations at 4-6 London Road revealed no pre-modern features (EBD 549; Albion Archaeology 2009).

Research potential

4.5 The main research potential of the site related to its proximity to the historic medieval core of Girtford. Oake *et al* (2007, 14) emphasise the need for further research into the medieval rural settlements of Bedfordshire, both in terms of investigating the chronology, structure, and function of individual settlements and in terms of looking at broader patterns of medieval settlement. The location of this site suggested the possibility that its northern and central parts may contain information regarding the form and character of medieval settlement in Girtford.

4.6 The evaluation also had the potential to shed further light on the character of Roman settlement activity at Girtford.

4.7 Post-medieval features were recorded at adjacent sites. Any such evidence that may be encountered within the current site would have the potential to provide information relating to the development of Girtford or to the agriculturally-based industries for which Bedfordshire became known (Oake *et al* 2007, 16).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The CBC brief required 32m² of trial trenches to be excavated. Two trenches each 8m x 2m were excavated and focused on the new build elements of the scheme (Fig.2).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 6)

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 – 3

Sample Section 1 0.00 = 22.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Tarmac.
0.08 – 0.15m	L1002	Made Ground. Loose, dark blue/black tarmac.
0.15 – 0.40m	L1003	Made Ground. Compact, dark blue/black tarmac and rubble.
0.40 – 0.45m	L1004	Former Tarmac Layer. Dark blue/black tarmac.
0.45 – 0.58m	L1005	Made Ground. Compact, crushed brick and tile within mid brown red clayey silt matrix
0.58 – 0.63m	L1006	Former Tarmac Layer. Dark blue/black tarmac.
0.63 – 0.75m	L1007	Made Ground. Compact, crushed brick and tile within mid brown red clayey silt matrix.
0.75 – 0.80m	L1008	Silty Sand. Friable, light brown yellow silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular flints.
0.80 – 1.16m	L1009	Made Ground. Friable, light - mid brown yellow silty sand with occasional iron-rich sandstone pieces.
1.16 – 1.20m	L1041	Made Ground. Dark grey/black deposit with modern CBM
1.20 – 1.40m	L1010	Fill of Possible Channel F1034.
1.40 – 1.48m	L1011	Fill of Possible Channel F1034.
1.48m+	L1012	Natural Gravel. Loose, blue grey/white gravel.

Description: At an upper level, prior to the removal of Made Ground L1009, Trench 1 contained Ditch F1013, and Piling Post Cuts F1032, F1035 and F1037. Ditch F1013 contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery and was also present in Trench 2. L1041 contained 19th – 20th century CBM. Layers L1009 and L1014 were test pitted by hand and then removed by machine. The lower level of Trench 1 encompassed the whole length of the trench. The deep modern piling post cuts remained evident, and Possible Channel F1034 was revealed.

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (3.50m+ x 0.70m x ?), orientated NW/SE.. Its fill, L1014, was a friable, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular flints. It contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery (3; 27g) and was not excavated.

Piling Post Cut F1032 was sub-circular in plan (0.55m x 0.45m x 0.65m+). Its fill, L1033, was a compact, dark grey black silty clay. A large, very roughly cut, piling timber was present.

Possible Channel F1034 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 3.70m x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It had very gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1011, was a loose, light blue grey fine silty sand. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1010, was a friable, mid - dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and angular gravels. It contained no finds.

Piling Post Cut F1035 was sub-circular in plan (0.50m x 0.50m x 0.65m+). Its fill, L1036, was a compact, dark grey black silty clay, and it contained no finds.

Piling Post Cut F1037 was sub-circular in plan (0.70m x 0.70m x 0.65m+). Its fill, L1038, was a compact, dark grey brown silty clay, and it contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 – 3

Sample Section 2A		
0.00 = 22.25m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Tarmac Layer. As above
0.06 – 0.18m	L1002	Made Ground. As above.
0.18 – 0.40m	L1003	Made Ground. As above.
0.40 – 0.48m	L1025	Made Ground. Compact, light grey yellow/red rubble.
0.48 – 0.53m	L1028	Former Tarmac Layer. Black Tarmac
0.53 – 0.61m	L1029	Made Ground. Compact, light red crushed modern brick.
0.61 – 0.65m	L1030	Former Tarmac Layer.
0.65 – 0.74m	L1031	Made Ground. Compact, light grey yellow/red rubble.
0.74 – 0.87m	L1008	Silty Sand. As above.
0.87m+	L1009	Made Ground. As above.

Sample Section 2B		
0.00 = 22.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Tarmac Layer. As above
0.05 – 0.17m	L1002	Made Ground. As above.
0.17 – 0.52m	L1003	Made Ground. As above.
0.52 – 0.61m	L1029	Made Ground. Compact, light red crushed modern brick.
0.65 – 0.84m	L1031	Made Ground. Compact, light grey yellow/red rubble.
0.84 – 1.12m+	L1009	Made Ground. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1013; Pits F1019, F1023 and F1039; Service Trenches F1017 and F1021; and Drain F1026. Ditch F1013 was also present in Trench 1. A test pit at the northern end of the trench was excavated to the surface of the natural, L1012, and Pit F1039 was revealed and excavated.

Service Trench F1017 was linear in plan (2.20m x 0.70m x ?), orientated NW-SE. Its fill, L1018, was a compact, dark yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1019 was sub-rectangular in plan (2.10m x 1.70m x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1020, was a compact mid/dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery (6; 126g) and clay pipe (5; 9g). It was cut by Service Trench F1021.

Service Cut F1021 was linear in plan (2.20m+ x 0.30m x ?), orientated NE/SE. Its fill, L1022, was a compact, light/mid yellow brown silty clay. It contained no finds. F1021 cut Pits F1019 and F1023.

Pit F1023 was sub-rectangular in plan (3.00m+ x 1.60m+ x ?). Its fill, L1024, was a compact, mid/dark grey brown silty clay occasional small and medium angular flint. It contained 19th – mid 20th century pottery (6; 158g). F1023 was cut by Service Trench F1021.

Drain F1026 was sub-circular in plan (1.50m+ x 1.00m x 1.50m). It had steep sides and an unknown base. Its fill, L1027, was a loose, red crushed ceramic drainage pipe. It contained no finds.

Pit F1039 was sub-circular in plan (0.55m x 0.40m x 0.17m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a loose, mid brown grey silty sand with frequent angular gravels. It contained no finds. It cut the natural gravel, L1012.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors significantly inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1013	Ditch	19 th – mid 20 th C
	F1032	Piling Post Cut	-
	F1034	Possible Channel	-
	F1035	Piling Post Cut	-
	F1037	Piling Post Cut	-
2	F1017	Service Trench	Modern
	F1019	Pit	19 th – mid 20 th C
	F1021	Service Trench	Modern
	F1023	Pit	19 th – mid 20 th C
	F1026	Drainage Cut	Modern
	F1039	Pit	-

8.2 The main research potential of the site related to its proximity to the historic medieval core of Girtford. The evaluation also had the potential to shed further light on the character of Roman settlement activity at Girtford.

8.3 Modern (19th – mid 20th century) pits and a ditch were revealed. Pit F1039 may have been an early feature as it cut the natural. No finds were present. The 19th to 20th century features do not correspond with any of the former out-buildings that once stood to the north of the King's Arms PH, as depicted on the 1799 Enclosure Map (Fig.4) and the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1883 and 1901 (Figs.5 - 6). It is likely that these feature relate to the subsequent 20th century re-development of the site, similar to the pattern of modern features recorded at other sites along London Road, including no.52 and the Rose & Crown PH.

8.4 Below Made Ground L1009, a possible channel was present. This channel was shallow (c.0.15m), and contained fine alluvial sand and silty clay. Its true origin is uncertain but it is approximately parallel to a minor watercourse c.150m to the west, which is a small tributary of the River Ivel, and could represent the remains of a short-lived or seasonal water-filled channel, which was perhaps truncated by later activity.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the local museum (Bedford Accession No. BEDFM: 2019.06). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Andrew Bruce of AR Bruce for funding the programme of archaeological investigation, and for all his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge Mr Simon Richardson of GamPlan Associates.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input, advice and assistance of Mr Slawek Utrata, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

AS1999 - P7548, Proposed Development, The Kings Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1009		1 + 2	Layer				658				
1013	1014		1	Fill of Ditch	19th-mid 20th C	3	27					
										Fe Nail	1	19
1019	1020		2	Fill of Feature	19th-mid 20th C	6	126			Clay Pipe	5	9
1023	1024		2	Fill of Feature	19th-mid 20th C	6	158					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 15 sherds weighing 311g from four features. All of the pottery fits within a 19th-20th century date range.

Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001).

KEY:

PMBL: Post-medieval black earthenware 17th+

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

RWE; Refined white earthenware late 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

YELL: Yellow stoneware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1013	1014	2x15g TPW	19 th -mid 20 th	
Ditch 1015	1016	1x12g ENGS	19 th -mid 20 th	
Feature 1019	1020	3x90g ENGS 3x36g TPW	19 th – mid 20 th	
Feature 1023	1024	3x139g ENGS 1x13g PMBL 1x4g YELL 1x2g RWE	19 th -mid 20 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Layer L1009 contained two fragments (658g) of highly abraded, early modern, soft red brick. The brick had dimensions of ?x100x65mm with a smooth base, and was likely manufactured in the 19th to early 20th centuries.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-351299

Project details

Project name	Proposed development, The Kings Arm's, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA
Short description of the project	In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication at The King's Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA (NGR TL 1650 4941; Figs. 1 - 2). The investigation was undertaken as the initial requirement of a planning condition (No.9) attached to planning approval for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking, cycle and refuse store (CBC Planning Reference CB/16/05626/FULL). It was carried out according to the requirements of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists (CBC). The main research potential of the site related to its proximity to the historic medieval core of Girtford. The evaluation also had the potential to shed further light on the character of Roman settlement activity at Girtford. Modern (19th - mid 20th century) pits and a ditch were revealed. Pit F1039 may have been an early feature as it cut the natural. No finds were present. Below Made Ground L1009, a possible channel was present.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2019 End: 30-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7548 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1999 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES, PITS AND POSSIBLE CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE SANDY Proposed development, The Kings

Arm's, 27 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 1HA
Postcode SG19 1HA
Study area 1900 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 1650 4941 52.130278791247 -0.297828741678 52 07 49 N 000 17 52 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 22m Max: 22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator Central Bedfordshire Council
Project design originator Jon Murray
Project director/manager Jon Murray
Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body AR Bruce

Project bibliography 1

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1
General site overview looking west



2
General site overview looking north-west



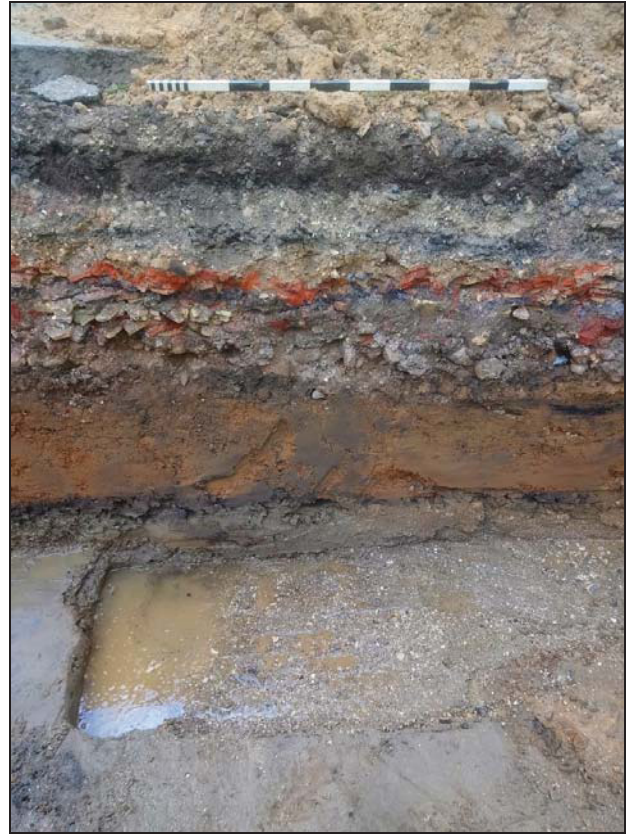
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4
Sample section 1 in Trench 1 looking south



5
Piling Timber from Piling Post Cut F1032



6
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7
Trench 2 looking north



8
Sample section 2A looking west



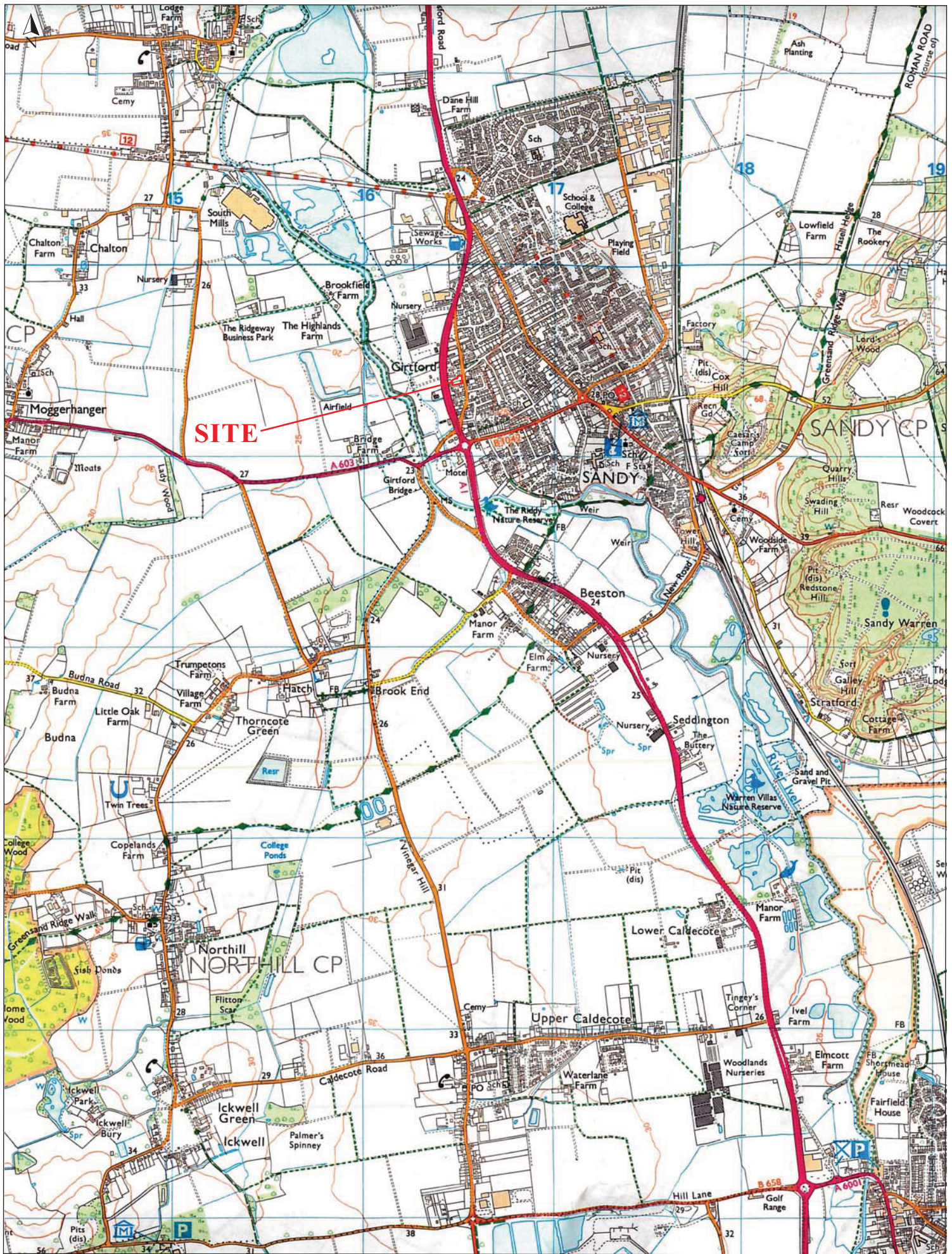
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Sample section 2B looking east



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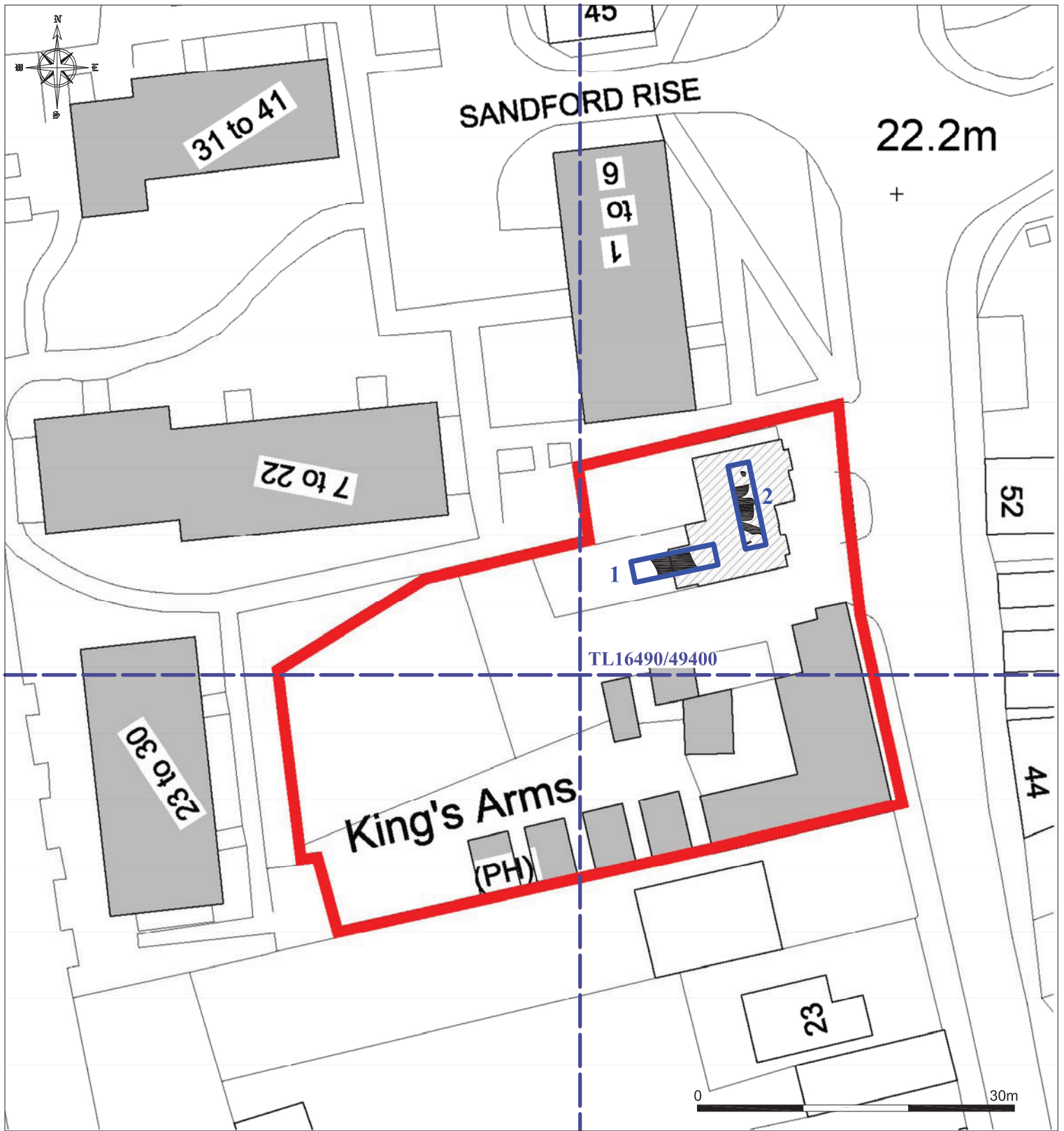


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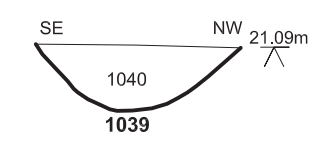
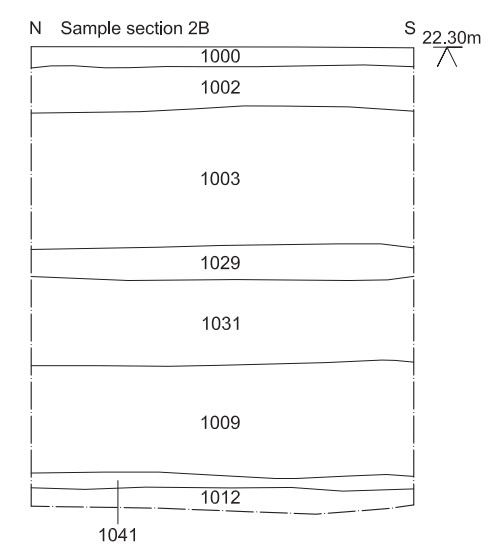
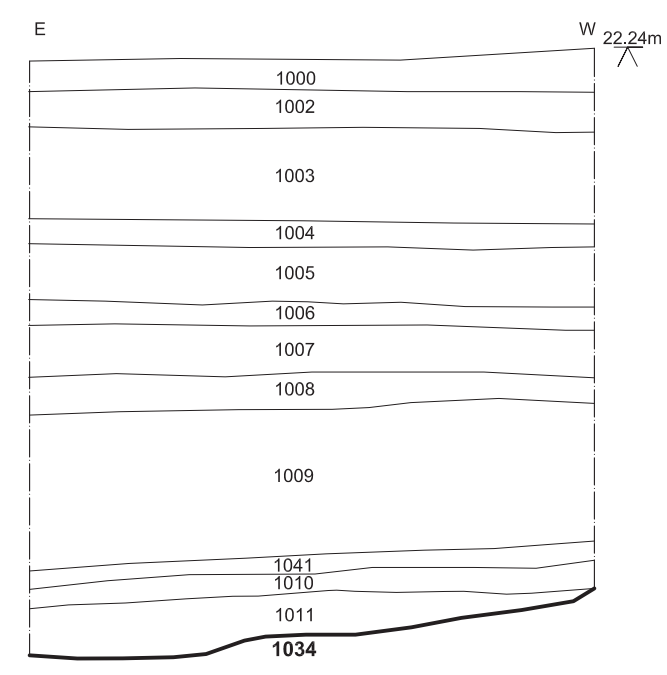
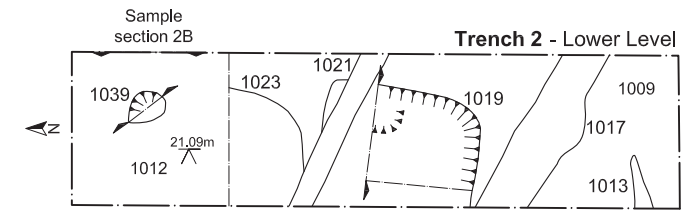
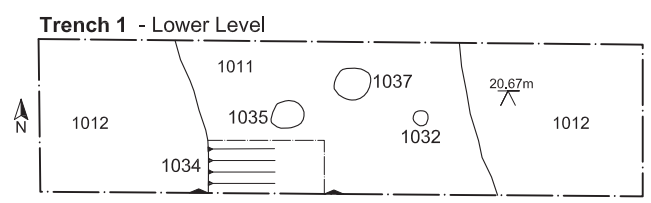
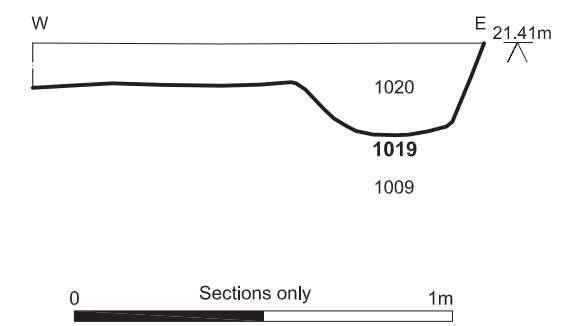
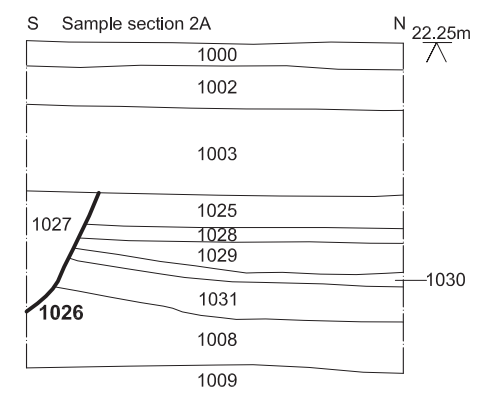
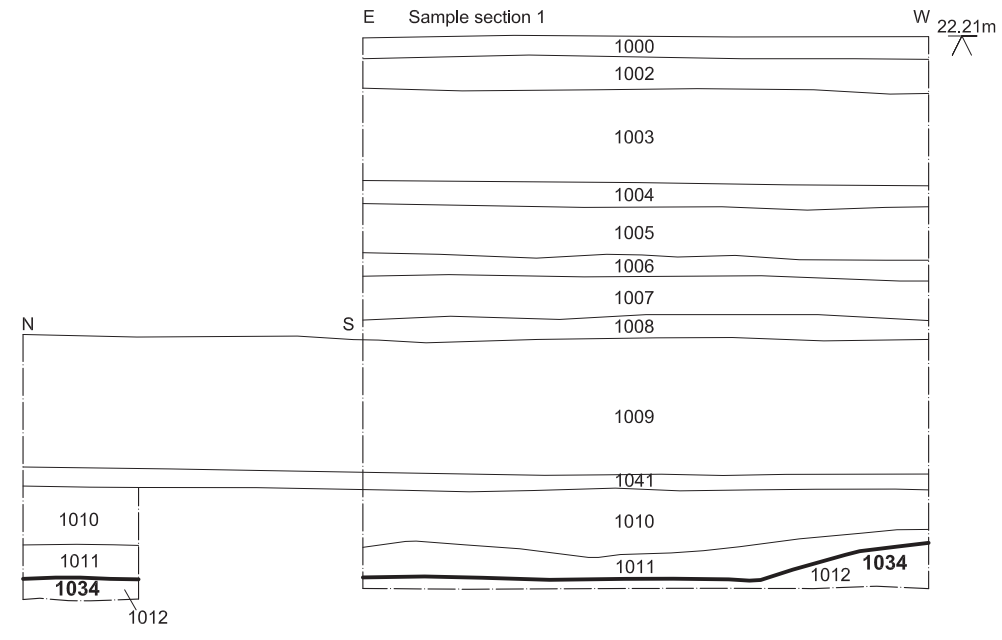
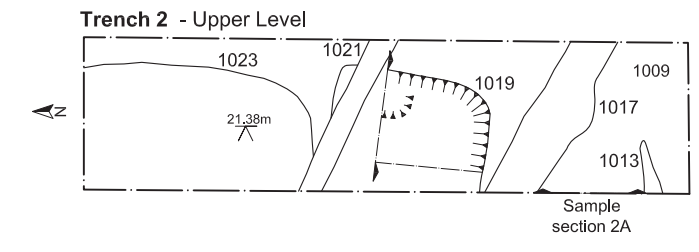
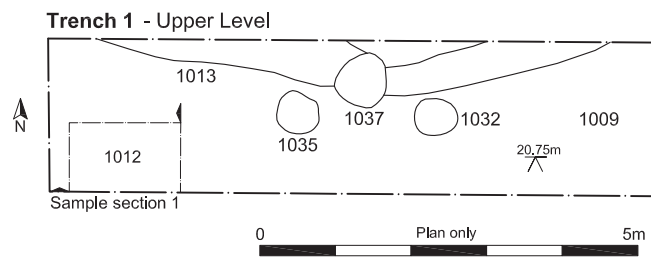
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
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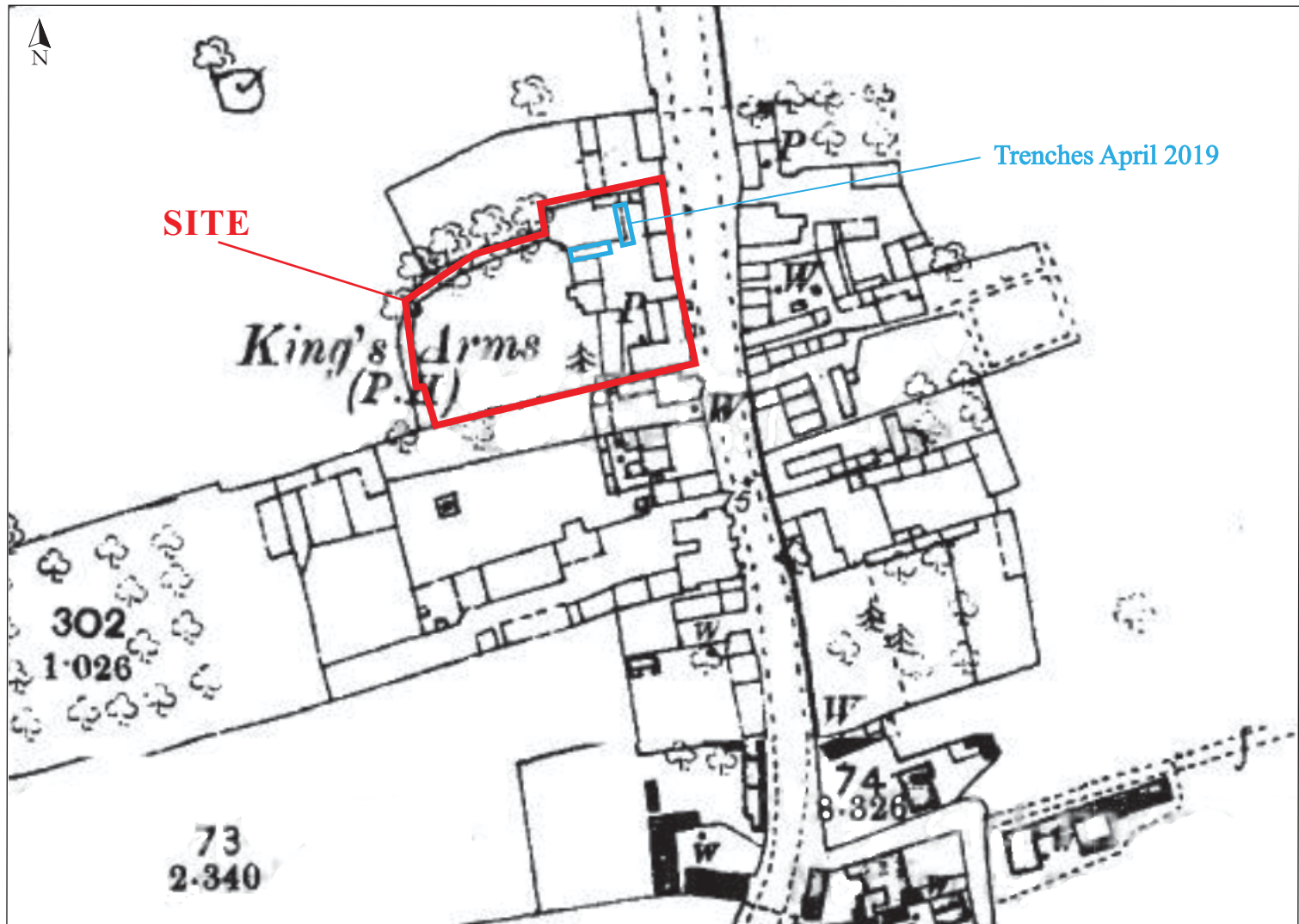
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
The Kings Arms, 27 London Road, Sandy (P7548)



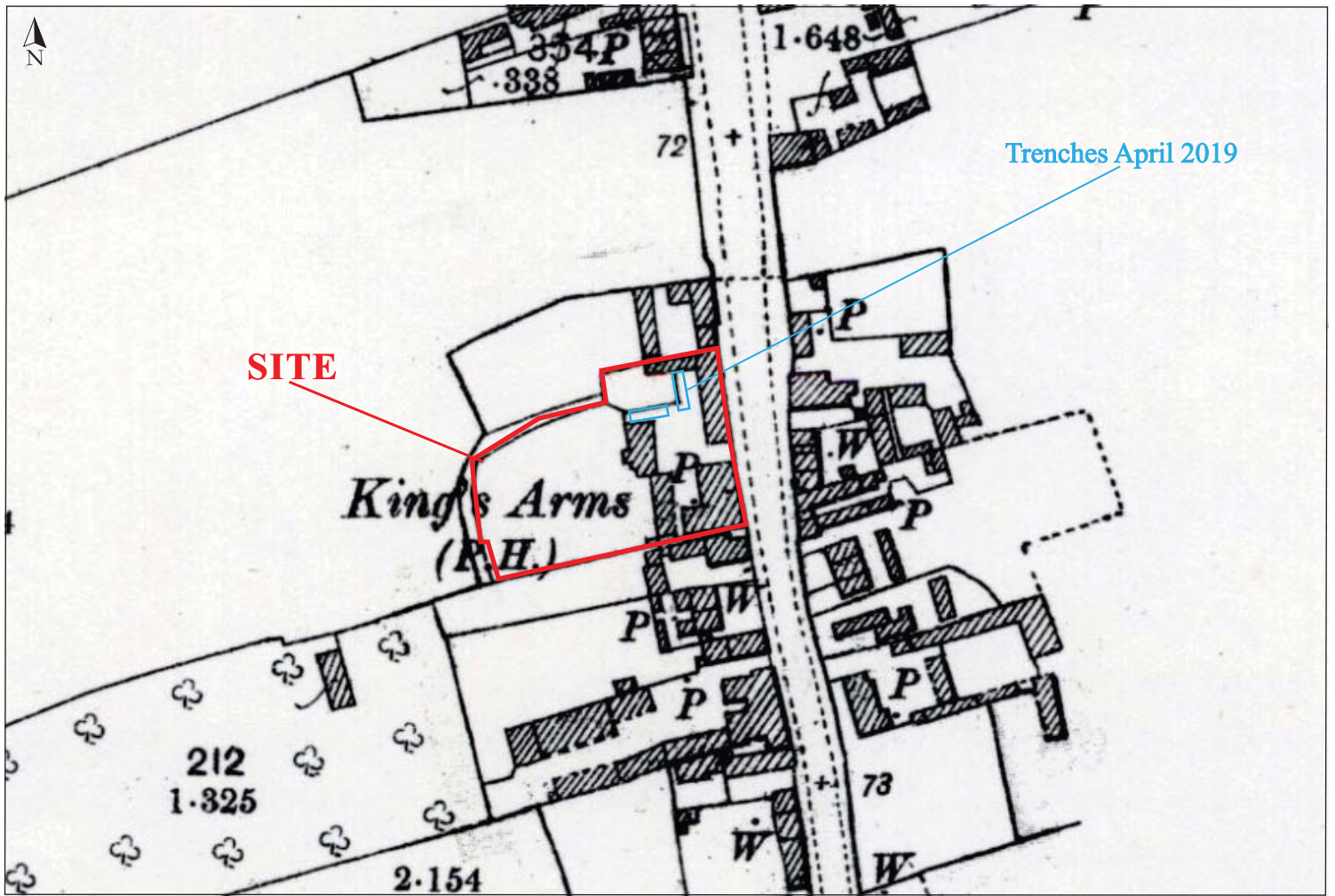
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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
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 Fig. 4 1799 Enclosure Map
 Not to scale
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Fig. 5 1883 OS Map
Not to scale
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Fig. 6 1901 OS Map
Not to scale
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