



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation & Recording Report

Plot 1

7 Woodfield Lane

Renhold

Bedfordshire



Quality Check

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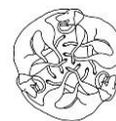
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25000)



Summary

In spring 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

The watching brief followed on from an evaluation, which had revealed an 11th – 12th century gully and the 12th century pit. Another pit was revealed during the current phase of works, as was a further pit or ditch. Neither feature produced any datable material but it is possible that they were contemporary with the features found in the evaluation.

The combined investigations have shown that Workhouse End, one of several ends making up the village, was settled in the late Saxon/early Norman period and produced similar pottery and charred grain assemblages to other local sites, such as Tempsford and Yeldon.

1 Introduction

1.1 In March and May 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Aragon Land and Planning Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye 2015), and approved by Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBCHET), archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA), Bedford Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 12/00530/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

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

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Plot 1 lies within Workhouse End, on the eastern edge of the village of Renhold, which is in the civil parish of Renhold, and the administrative district of Bedford Borough. It is centred at National Grid Reference 510213 252379 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site was occupied by a bungalow and its associated outbuildings, which is accessed by a drive from Woodfield Lane. The site is bounded to the north, west and south by other properties, and to the east by agricultural land (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The development area is fairly level, and lies at a height of 45m AOD. The sedimentary deposits are Oadby Member Diamicton (chalky boulder clay), which are underlain by mudstone bedrock, which is part of the Peterborough formation (British Geological Society 2015).

Development

The development comprised the demolition of the existing buildings on the site, and the construction of a single detached house (Fig. 3).

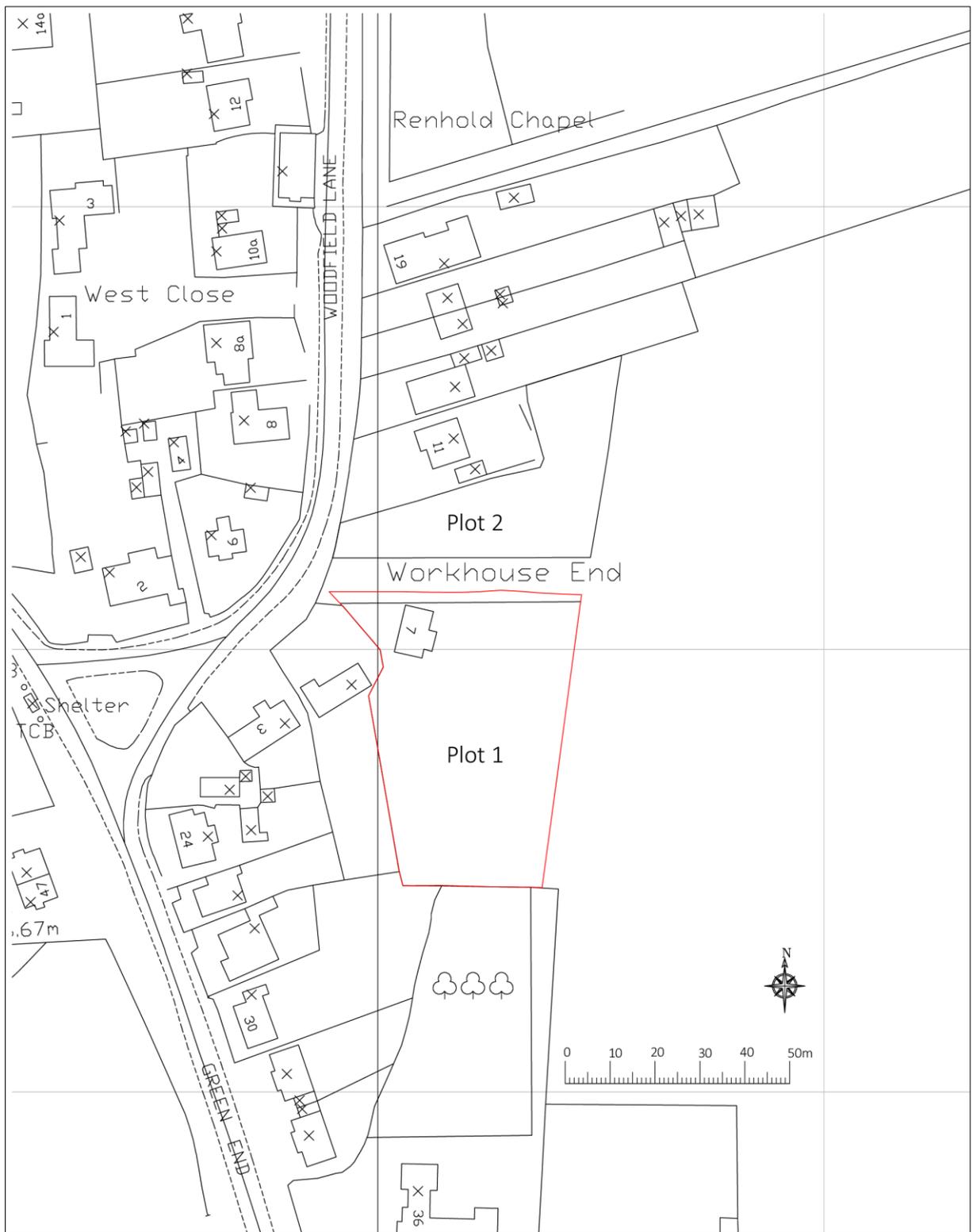


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

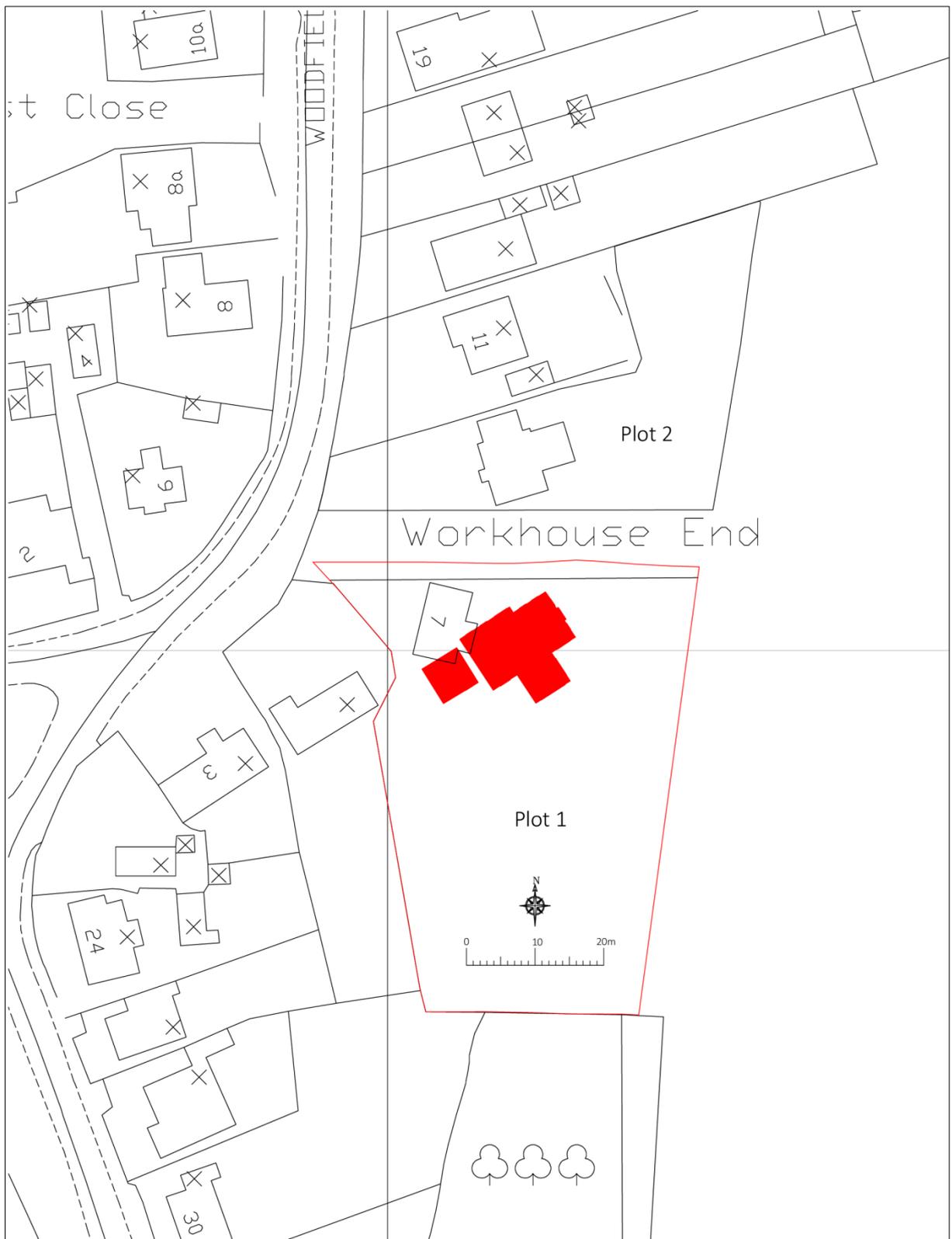


Figure 3: New development (scale 1:750)



2 Aims & Methods

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

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area,
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape, and
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

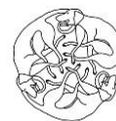
In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- Any groundworks or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

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



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Renhold is a small parish, consisting of several hamlets or 'Ends' rather than being one nucleated village, which is a settlement pattern that is not uncommon in Bedfordshire (Saunders 2014). Workhouse End, where the site is located, has also been known as Green End, but it is thought that the settlement predates either of these names, and could be of medieval origin, if not earlier.

Although there have been excavations and archaeological investigations in the area around Renhold, very little has taken place within the village itself, so little is known about its origins and development.

This section has been compiled with information from Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (the search radius being 1km around the site), reliable internet sources, and KDK's own library.

- 3.2 ***Prehistoric to Roman*** (before 600BC – c. AD450)

There is very little evidence of activity or occupation in the area immediately around the development site from the prehistoric period, with the exception of a dispersed spread of cropmarks of linears and enclosures to the north east (SMR 1632), and a small D-shaped enclosure to the south-west (SMR 16700). Further cropmarks to the south-east of the site, showing a complex system of irregular enclosures (SMR 1800), are also thought to be prehistoric in date.

An Iron Age farmstead (SMR 18224) was excavated in 2001 to the northwest of Brewers Hall Farm, which lies outside the immediate study area. The settlement included a roundhouse, ditches, pits and postholes. A single Iron Age pit was revealed during the excavation of an early Roman site (SMR 15340) to the west Brewers Hall Farm in 2005.

No archaeology from these periods has been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the development area.

- 3.3 ***Saxon*** (c.450 - 1066)

The evidence for Saxon occupation comes mainly from a settlement at Water End (SMR 13409), to the south of the development area, which was settled from the mid Saxon period through to the 12th century.

Further evidence of Saxon activity was revealed during excavations for the A421 Great Barford Bypass, when a small amount of pottery and a late Saxon pit were discovered (EBB 688).

There is no evidence for Saxon activity within the immediate environs of the development site.

- 3.4 ***Medieval*** (1066 - 1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 contains no mention of Renhold, but 'Renhold Manor' appears later as part of the barony of Bedford (Page 1912). The name of Renhold – known as *Ranhale* in 1220 – probably derives from the Old English *rā + halh*, for 'nook of land frequented by roe deer' (Mills 1991: 271). It does not appear as Renhold until 1227 - 8, when Sybil de Renhold (with others) 'were seised of some land in this parish' (Page 1912).

To the north of the main road through Renhold are earthworks, often considered to be the remains of Danish occupation. The first Danish pottery found in the county came from the Ouse (Godber & Dickinson 1973: 104), which forms the southern boundary of the parish. However, some sources believe that the earthworks are the remains of medieval ringworks or



a motte-and-bailey castle, as there is no proof of it having been built by the Danes in defence of the Danelaw (Gatehouse 2014, PastScape 2014).

The Saxon settlement at Water End continued into the early medieval period, although it was short lived. The Iron Age settlement around Brewers Hall Farm (MBD 18224) was not occupied properly until medieval times, when there is evidence of structures as well as ploughing, and ridge and furrow. The settlement at Top End, to the west of the development site, is also medieval in origin, and still remains within the original medieval boundaries (SMR 17074). The ancient woodland next to it also dates from this period. To the north of the development area lies the moated medieval manor house of Creakers and the associated rabbit warren (SMR 12182 & 818, respectively).

The area immediately around the development site has no known activity from the medieval period.

3.5 ***Post-Medieval*** (1500 - 1900)

Renhold has several notable or listed buildings including Howbury Hall, which was built in the 17th century and then was restored and altered in the Victorian period, following a fire (Godber & Dickinson 1973: 105). Top End also has some Grade II listed buildings, which are 17th - 18th century cottages, clustered together at 56-58, and 57-57a Top End (SMR 1724 & 9481, respectively). Top End also had a smithy (SMR 12892), although it is no longer in existence; it was last shown on a map in 1882.

The development area is located within Workhouse End, a hamlet that contains several notable post-medieval buildings, including White House on Woodfield Lane, a Grade II listed 17th century building, although with 18th and 20th century alterations (SMR 5888). Green End, which is the area along the bottom of Woodfield Lane, also contains various Grade II listed buildings from the 17th and 18th centuries.

A number of timber framed buildings survive on Woodfield Lane including Noah's Cottage (SMR 9479) to the north of the site, a barn at Woodfield Farm (SMR 9483), Woodfield Farm (SMR 5889), and number 1 Woodfield Lane, which is an 18th century thatched cottage (SMR 5886).

Documentation shows that Workhouse End has also been known as Green End, but both of these names only occur in documentation from the later 19th century. It is clear from the structures that remain that there was occupation here prior to that time, and the hamlet has origins in the post-medieval period, if not earlier (Saunders 2014).

3.6 ***Modern*** (1900 - present)

Renhold continued to develop in the 20th century, and Woodfield Lane became more populated during this time. There are few notable features for the area, with the exception of a wind pump at Green End (SMR 18318) that survived until 1926, but which has now been demolished.

3.2 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

A recent trial trench evaluation undertaken on the development site uncovered a number of features; pits, a ditch and a gully that contained evidence of 11th - 12th century pottery and animal bone (Summerfield-Hill 2015: 4).



4 Results

A total of six monitoring visits were undertaken to observe part of the removal of concrete footings from the previous building, and the excavation of footing trenches for both the construction of the new dwelling and associated garage.

The concrete footings for the previous building were removed by a grabber lorry, which proved extremely destructive, particularly as the footings were very deep. As a result, and following consultation with BBCHEM it was decided that this process would not be monitored beyond the three visits made.

The footing trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a 0.6m toothed bucket. The footing trenches in the north western part of the site were located within the footprint of the former bungalow on site, and as a result were excavated through very disturbed ground.

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Layer	0.3m deep	Topsoil; mid brown friable silty loam with moderate small sub-angular stones and frequent inclusions of modern rubbish, including building debris, bottles and domestic refuse
101	Layer	0.2m deep	Subsoil; mid brown, friable silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones
102	Cut	1.65m wide x 0.7m deep	Concave cut of pit with moderately sloping sides
103	Fill	1.5m wide x 0.6m deep	Uppermost fill of pit [102]; mid beige grey clay with frequent inclusions of flint and chalk nodules, and occasional charcoal flecks and ceramic building material (CBM)
104	Fill	1.25m wide x 0.7m deep	Primary fill of pit [102]; mid grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM
105	Layer	0.8m deep	Natural; mid beige clay, with frequent inclusions of flint and chalk nodules
200	Cut	>1.4m wide x 0.6m deep	Concave cut of ditch/pit with moderately sloping sides
201	Fill	>1.4m wide x 0.3m deep	Uppermost fill of ditch [200]; mid grey friable silty clay with frequent chalk flecks
202	Fill	1.2m wide x 0.35m deep	Primary fill of ditch [200]; light grey plastic clay with occasional chalk flecks

The site stratigraphy (Fig. 6, Plate 1) comprised 0.3m topsoil overlying 0.2m subsoil, with a natural geology of light brown clay. During the monitoring of the removal of the original building's footings, a ditch or pit [200] was observed. During the subsequent excavation of the footings for the new dwelling, two tree boles and a pit [102] were discovered.

As ditch/pit [200] (Figs. 4 & 6, Plate 2) had been heavily truncated by the grabber it was difficult to confirm whether it was a ditch or a pit. It appeared to be orientated north northwest to south southeast, with a concave base and moderately sloping sides and contained two fills, (201) and (202). No finds were recovered in either fill.

Pit [102] (Figs. 5 & 6, Plate 3) was U-shaped with moderately sloping sides, and contained two fills, (103) and (104). Fill (103) appeared to be a mixture of redeposited natural and a material similar to (104) and is likely to have been a deliberate backfilling episode. No datable finds were recovered in either of the fills.



Plate 1: Site stratigraphy, east facing section, 1m scale



Plate 2: Ditch [200], northeast facing section, 1m scale



Plate 3: Pit [102], northeast facing section, 1m scale

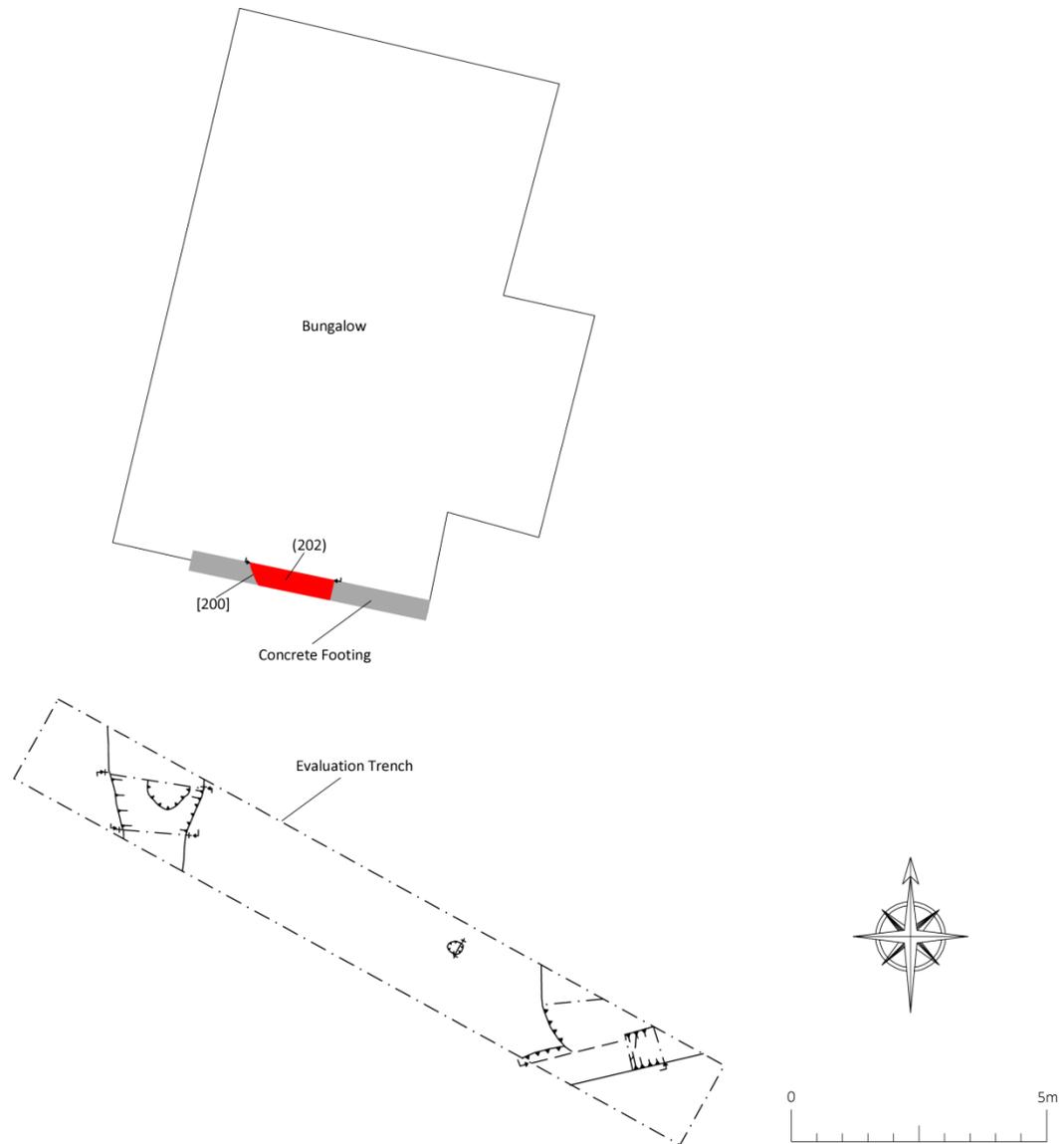


Figure 4: Archaeological remains found during footings removal in relation to the evaluation trench (1:100)

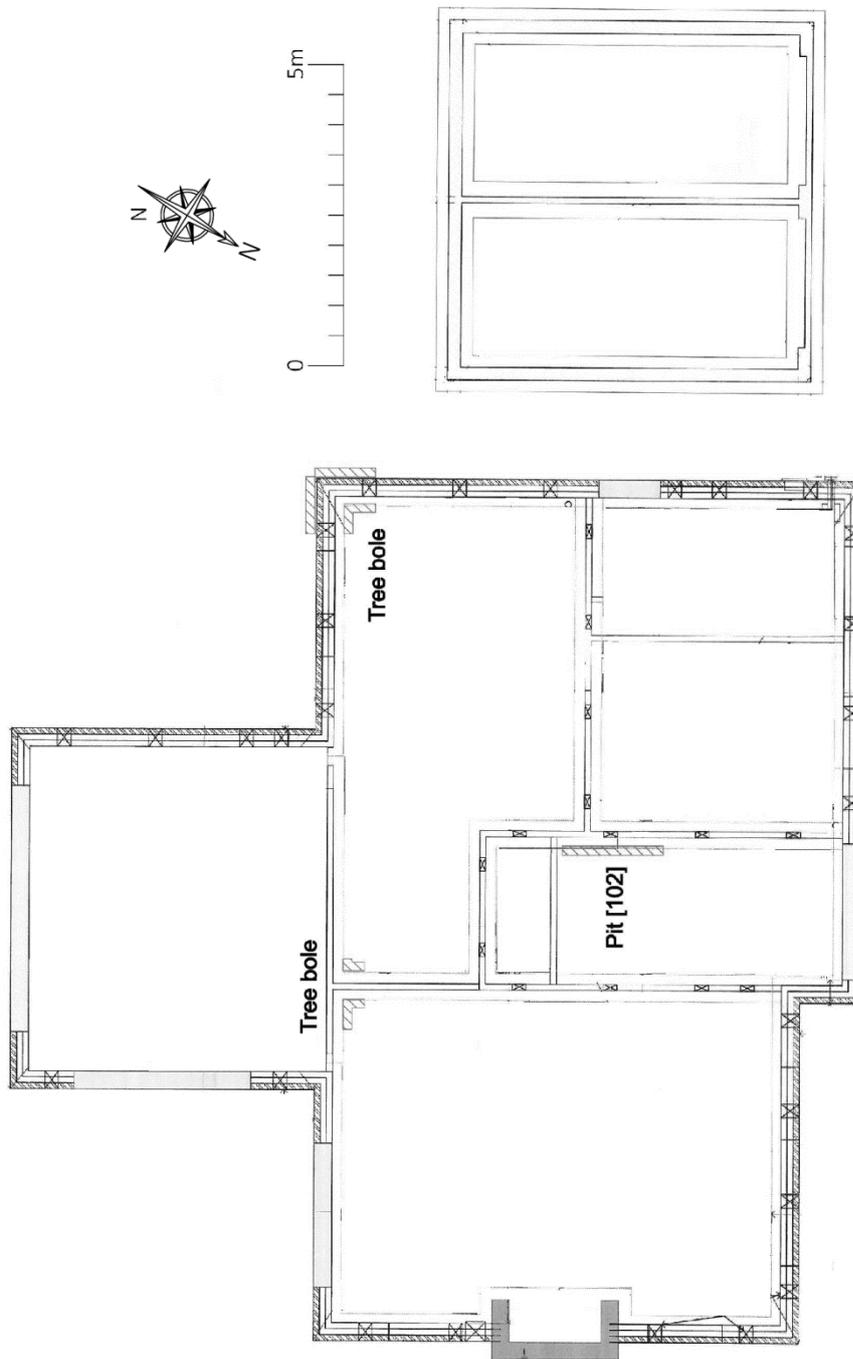
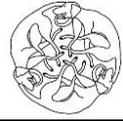


Figure 5: Archaeology observed during excavation of footings (scale 1:125)

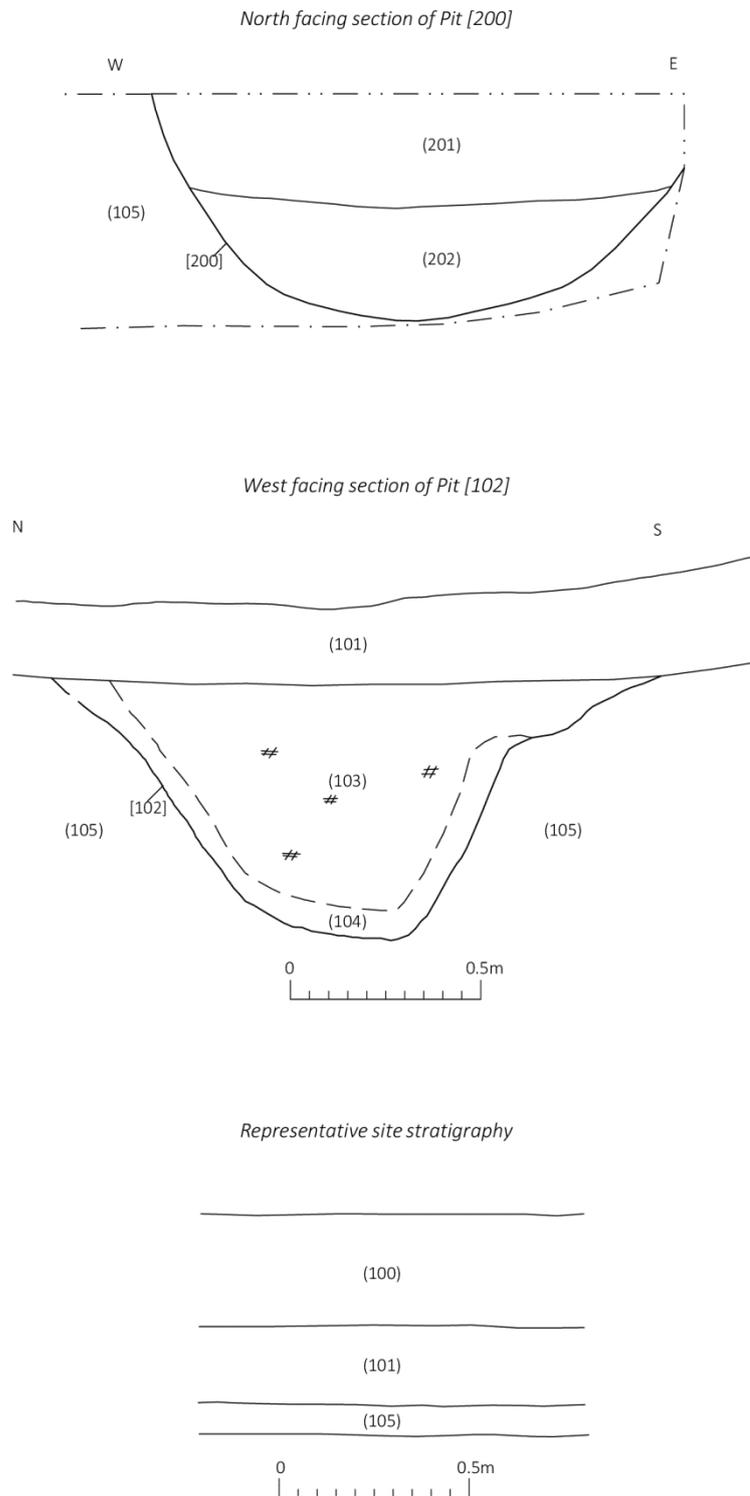
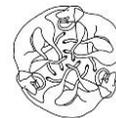


Figure 6: Feature sections and site stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



5 Conclusions

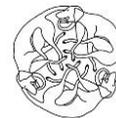
This programme of observation and recording was undertaken following an evaluation on this site, which revealed two pits, a ditch and an 11th – 12th century gully.

Two features were revealed; ditch [200] was discovered within the footprints of the new garage during the removal of the old footings, and pit [102] was uncovered during the excavation of the new footings.

Feature [200] was directly to the northeast of the evaluation trench but its alignment would suggest that it is unrelated to the previously exposed ditch. No datable finds were recovered from either feature [200] or pit [102], but the nature of the fills was not dissimilar to those found in the evaluation trench features. In both instances there is evidence for deliberate backfilling.

Environmental samples taken from the features in the evaluation trench were retained until the completion of all the archaeological works on the site, but only the late Saxon gully fill (213) produced sufficient evidence for analysis. A number of species of wild seeds which commonly occur as weeds in agricultural fields were present, as were fragments of hazelnut shell, which suggests wild food was being gathered. Rivet wheat, which is useful for thatching, was also found, but the remains predominantly represented cleaned grain that may have been spilt during cooking, fell into the hearth and became charred.

The combined investigations have shown that Workhouse End, one of several ends making up the village, was settled in the late Saxon/early Norman period and produced similar pottery and charred grain assemblages to other local sites, such as Tempsford and Yeldon.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Lee Messenger for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council for providing historic environment records and for monitoring the project. Finally, our gratitude to all onsite contractors for their assistance throughout the fieldwork component of this project.

The fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA ACIfA, Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc MCIfA, and Calli Rouse BA ACIfA. The report was written by Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.

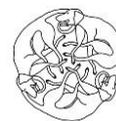


7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (BEDFM2014.84).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Page W. 1912 '*Parishes: Renhold*', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3*. London. pp. 214-218.
Online version: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42417> (Accessed: 4th December 2014)

PastScape: http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=362997 (Accessed 8th December 2014)



Appendix 1: Specialist reports

The charred plant remains from Woodfield Lane, Renhold

Rachel Small

Introduction

This report presents the analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from environmental samples taken during excavation at Woodfield Lane, Renhold. Two samples are considered; one from a ditch fill (214) that dates to the medieval period and the other from a gully fill (213) which dates to the late Saxon period. Charred plant remains, which may include cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, provide evidence for past food production, consumption, agricultural practices and environment.

Method

Samples were wet sieved in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry; they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted for all finds. The fractions under 4mm were re-floated and sorted to ensure the charred plant remains collected were representative – clay can get stuck in chaff fragments causing them not to float. The charred plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and plant names follow Stace (1991). Regarding quantification; for grains only the embryo or embryo scar was counted, for chaff each glume base was counted as one. Weed seeds were counted as one, even when broken, with the exception of large weed seeds fragments when they clearly represented parts of the same seed. Ratios of remains were calculated following Van der Veen (2007).

Results by sample

Sample 1 - medieval

Charcoal and charred plant remains was rare in sample one, fill (214) of a ditch [203]. Two free-threshing wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* L.) were identified; a possible cereal or large grass seed and a large grass (Poaceae) seed. The number of items per litre was 0.43. Modern rootlets and burrowing snails were present suggesting a level of disturbance to the context.

Sample 2 – late Saxon, 11th century

This sample was from a gully fill (213) [212]. Charcoal was common in the sample and charred plant remains were found in quantity (Table 1), these will be discussed by type below. Like Sample 1, modern rootlets and burrowing snails were present suggesting a level of disturbance to the context.



Table 1: Analysis of sample two showing counts for each species. Charred plant remains from the flot, 're-flot' and coarse fraction are included.

Sample No.	2	
Context	213	
Cut	212	
Description	Gully fill	
Grain		
<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> L.	72	Bread/rivet wheat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	9	Barley
Cereal	15	Cereal
Cereal/Poaceae	7	Cereal/grass
<i>Avena</i> sp.	11	Oat
Chaff		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. rachis	1	Barley rachis
cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. rachis	2	cf. Barley rachis
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. rachis	7	Bread wheat rachis
<i>Triticum turgidum</i> L. rachis	2	Rivet wheat rachis
Other		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	3	Hazelnut shell
Wild seeds		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	12	Stinking chamomile
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	7	Goosefoots
Large Poaceae	6	Large grass
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	2	Vetchlings
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	3	Docks
<i>Stellaria media</i> L.	1	Chickweed
cf. <i>Phleum</i> sp.	2	Timothy
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	6	Vetch/tares
Indent.	6	Indeterminate
Total		
	174	
Volume		
	30	
% sorted		
	100	
Items per litre		
	5.8	

Grain was abundant in the sample. Free-threshing wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* L.) was most common. It is of note that the identification of rivet wheat can only be confirmed from diagnostic chaff (rachis). Barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) were present; they were of a hulled form and some were twisted indicating that six-row barley was present (twisted grains are from the fertile lateral floret of six-row barley). Oat (*Avena* spp.) grains were identified; these could be wild contaminants but are likely to be cultivated.

Chaff fragments were present in the sample but in smaller quantities than the grain. It was possible to identify bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.); rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum* L.); and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) rachis internodes.



A number of species of wild seed were identified that commonly occur as weeds in agricultural fields such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.) and chickweed (*Stellaria Media* L.). Grassland species were also identified and included timothy (*Phleum* spp.).

Fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) were identified suggesting that wild foods were being collected and consumed.

Sample 2 contained a total of 174 items which amounts to 5.8 items per litre. This is sufficient for detailed analysis of the ratios of charred plant remains, as a minimum of 50 items is needed (Van der Veen 2007). Crop processing activities carried out on site can be interpreted from these ratios.

For free-threshing cereal grains a general process was followed to prepare the grain for consumption. The crop would be harvested and then winnowed; this would remove straw, light chaff fragments and small free light seeds. Coarse sieving would then be carried out and this would remove headed seeds and heavier chaff fragments. Fine sieving would follow which removes small free heavy seeds. Finally, seeds similar in size to the grain (big free heavy seeds) would be removed by hand-picking (Jones 1987).

The ratio of free-threshing rachis internodes to grains was calculated (Table 2). This ratio in the wheat plant is 0.3 (i.e. one internode to 3 grains); for the sample the ratio was lower suggesting the sample primarily represents a cleaned grain product.

Table 2: Calculations for the ratio of free-threshing rachis internodes to grain. Indeterminate grains were split according to the proportion of identified grains in the sample and included in the ratio.

Total free-threshing rachis internodes	9
Total free-threshing grains	72
Proportion of ident. cereal grains	17
Total grain	89
Ratio	0.10

The ratio of weed seeds to grains was calculated (Table 3) and for the sample it was 0.39. This ratio is low suggesting that the sample primarily represents a cleaned grain deposit.

Table 3: Calculations for the ratio of weed seeds to grain.

Total weed seeds	45
Total cereal grains	114
Ratio	0.39

The proportions of the types of weed seed present were considered (Table 4). Small free heavy (SFH) seeds were most common; these are generally removed during fine sieving. Also present were big free heavy (BFH) seeds, which are generally removed by hand-picking.

Table 4: Calculation of small to large weed seeds. Classifications follow Jones (1987).

Total SFH	25
Total BFH	14
Ratio	1.79



Considering all of the calculated ratios the sample primarily represents a cleaned grain product. It is likely that the grain was spilt during cooking, fell into the hearth and became charred. The smaller amounts of rachis and weed seeds could be contaminants of the cleaned grain, or they could represent small amounts of burnt waste from preparing the grain for consumption – residues from sieving and handpicking. The charred plant remains would have formed a general scatter across the site accumulating over a period of time in open features such as the gully.

Discussion

It is not possible to draw conclusions about changes over time from the late Saxon to medieval period because Sample 1 did not contain enough items for analysis. However, at other sites, such as Yeldon, Bedfordshire (Deighton 2007) and West Cotton, Northamptonshire (Campbell 2010), there is evidence for continuity.

The species identified in the Renhold assemblage are similar to those from Yeldon and West Cotton. Free-threshing wheat was the most common type of cereal. Like Renhold, rivet wheat was present in samples from West Cotton; one of the deposits dated to the 10th century and this is the earliest example of rivet wheat in Britain. Rivet wheat has started to be found at a number of other British dating from the late 11th to 12th century (Campbell 2010). The straw of rivet wheat is long and is therefore useful for thatch; the flour is not favoured for bread making because it is weak but it is suitable for porridge and biscuit making. Rivet wheat and bread wheat may have been combined to produce 'all purpose' flour (Campbell 2010). The two crops may have been grown as a mixture, this would have ensured sufficient yield.

Barley and oats were also identified at all of the sites. If oats were cultivated at Renhold it is possible the two crops were grown together as dredge or they could have been grown separately. There was evidence for malting of both barley and oats at West Cotton in the form of germinating grains; however, this was not seen at Renhold. Another difference between West Cotton, Yelden and Renhold was the lack of rye cereal grains at the latter. However, similar weeds associated with agricultural fields were found. Evidence for the collection of wild foods, such as hazelnut shell, was also seen at West Cotton.

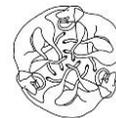
At Yeldon, the highest number of items per litre in a sample was 10.6, and at West Cotton it was 74.1 (this does not include samples from ovens). In comparison, Renhold at 5.8 is low – for a late Saxon sample it is not abundant in remains. With regards to the proportions of grains, chaff and weeds Renhold and Yeldon were similar. Grain was most common in the samples and there was little chaff, wild seeds and other food products.

Conclusion

Two samples from Renhold, Bedfordshire were processed for charred plant remains. Sample 2, a gully fill (213) dating to the late Saxon period, had enough items for detailed analysis of ratios. The sample primarily represented a cleaned grain product, resulting from cooking spills which would have accumulated over time in open features. The species present were similar to other sites in Bedfordshire and the south Midlands; however the density of remains was low in comparison. The site adds to the growing regional dataset which is yet to be synthesised.

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Appendix 2: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 114/RWL			Site Name: Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Ditch/pit [200], NE facing section
2	✓	✓	Removal of original dwelling's footings, facing NE
3	✓	✓	Removal of original dwelling's footings, facing E
4	✓	✓	Concrete footing N end of original dwelling, facing NE
5	✓	✓	Garage footing trenches, facing S
6	✓	✓	Garage footing trenches, facing NW
7	✓	✓	Garage footing trenches, facing SE
8	✓	✓	Garage footing trenches, facing W
9	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing W
10	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing S
11	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing E
12	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing NE
13	✓	✓	Site stratigraphy, E facing section
14	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing SSW
15	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing NNE
16	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing SSE
17	✓	✓	Pit [102], NE facing section
18	✓	✓	Pit [102], NE facing section
19	✓	✓	House footing trenches, facing ENE



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	114/RWL
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-197281 (1)	Event/Accession no	BEDFM2014.84
OS reference	510213 252379	Study area size	184 sq. m.
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	45
Short Description	<p>In spring 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.</p> <p>The watching brief followed on from an evaluation, which had revealed an 11th – 12th century gully and the 12th century pit. Another pit was revealed during the current phase of works, as was a further pit or ditch. Neither feature produced any datable material but it is possible that they were contemporary with the features found in the evaluation.</p> <p>The combined investigations have shown that Workhouse End, one of several ends making up the village, was settled in the late Saxon/early Norman period and produced similar pottery and charred grain assemblages to other local sites, such as Tempsford and Yeldon.</p>		
Previous work	Evaluation	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Demolition of existing structures and erection of house and garage	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Bedford Borough Council	Planning application ref.	12/00530/FUL
Monument type	Ditch/pit and pit	Monument period	Uncertain
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	D. Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	D. Kaye
Sponsor/funding body	Lee Messenger		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	2/3/15	End date	12/5/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum (BEDFM2014.84)	None	
Paper		WSI, report, maps, plans, site records, b & w photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital data	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation & Recording: Plot 1, 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK: 114/RWL/2		
Author(s)	Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA		
Page no's	26	Date	4/9/15