



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Manor Lodge  
15 Wavendon Road  
Salford  
Bedfordshire



### Quality Check

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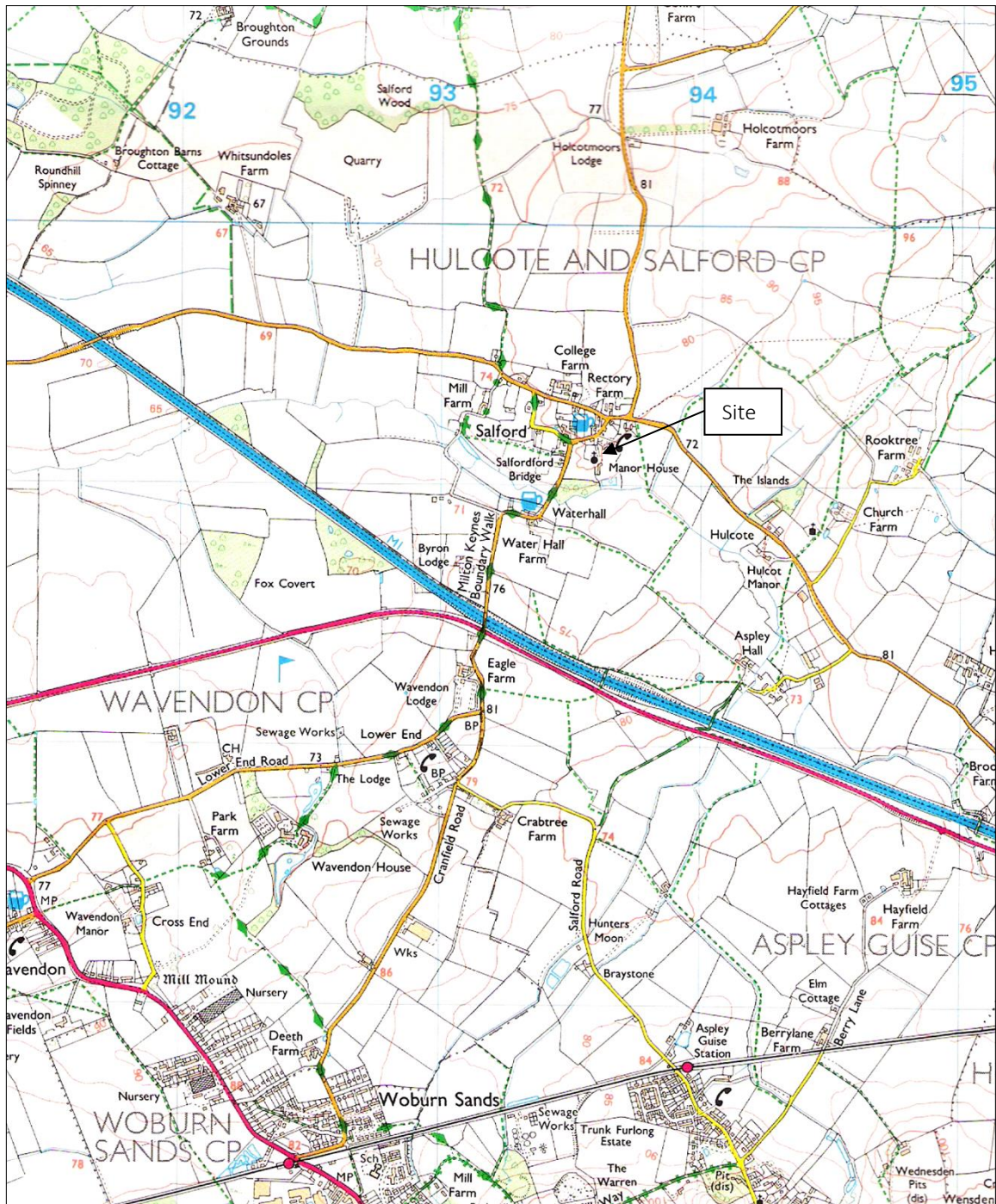


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25000)



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## Summary

In November and December 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of Manor Lodge, 15 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire. A total of five site visits were made for the monitoring of both ground reduction and excavation of footings trenches associated with this development site. An area of ground was reduced surrounding the new development to the north and north-west of c.250m<sup>2</sup> by 1m, and numerous footings trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered throughout the excavation of either the ground reduction or the footings trenches.

### 1 Introduction

1.1 In November and December 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of Manor Lodge, 15 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by David Coles Architects Ltd on behalf of Trevor and Amanda Bish-Jones, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2014), and approved by Martin Oake, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/14/01743/FULL.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as Condition 3 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site.

#### 1.3 *The Site*

##### *Location & Description*

The development site lies on the south east edge of the village of Salford, in western Central Bedfordshire. It is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 9365 3915 (Fig. 1). The development area, which measures 157m<sup>2</sup>, is situated south-east of Wavendon Rd and is bounded to the north-west by The Clock House. To the north and north-east of the development site is residential developments, with open ground to the east and south. To the south-west, are the 13<sup>th</sup> century Grade I Listed church of St Mary the Virgin, and a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century manor house (Fig. 2).

##### *Geology & Topography*

The bedrock of the site is mudstone of the Weymouth Member which was formed during the Jurassic Period. It is overlain by clay, silts, sands and gravels formed and/or deposited during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Society 2015). Topographically the site is located on a south facing slope at a height of c.75m AOD.

##### *Proposed Development*

The development consisted of the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a replacement dwelling on the site of Manor Lodge (Fig. 3).

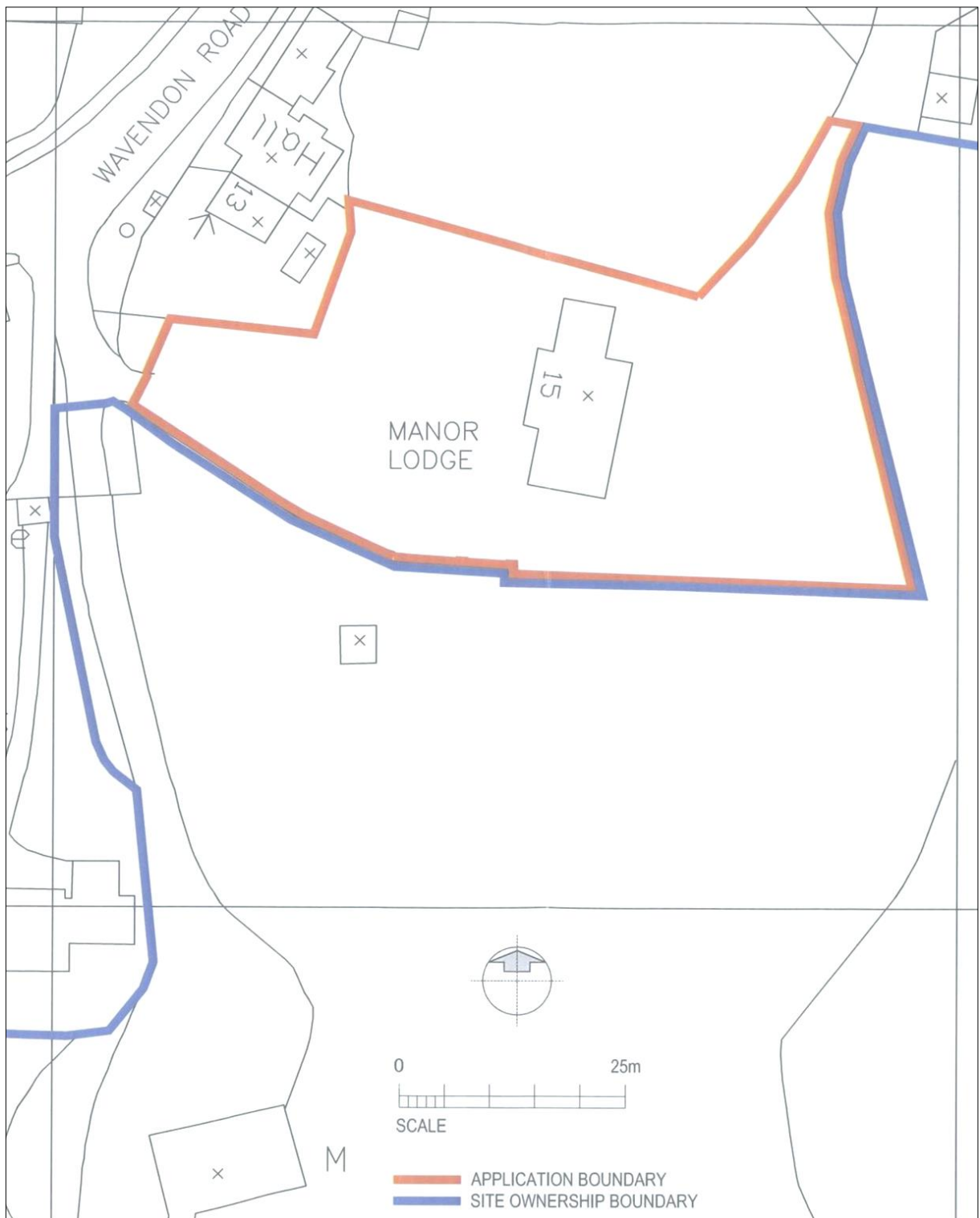


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)



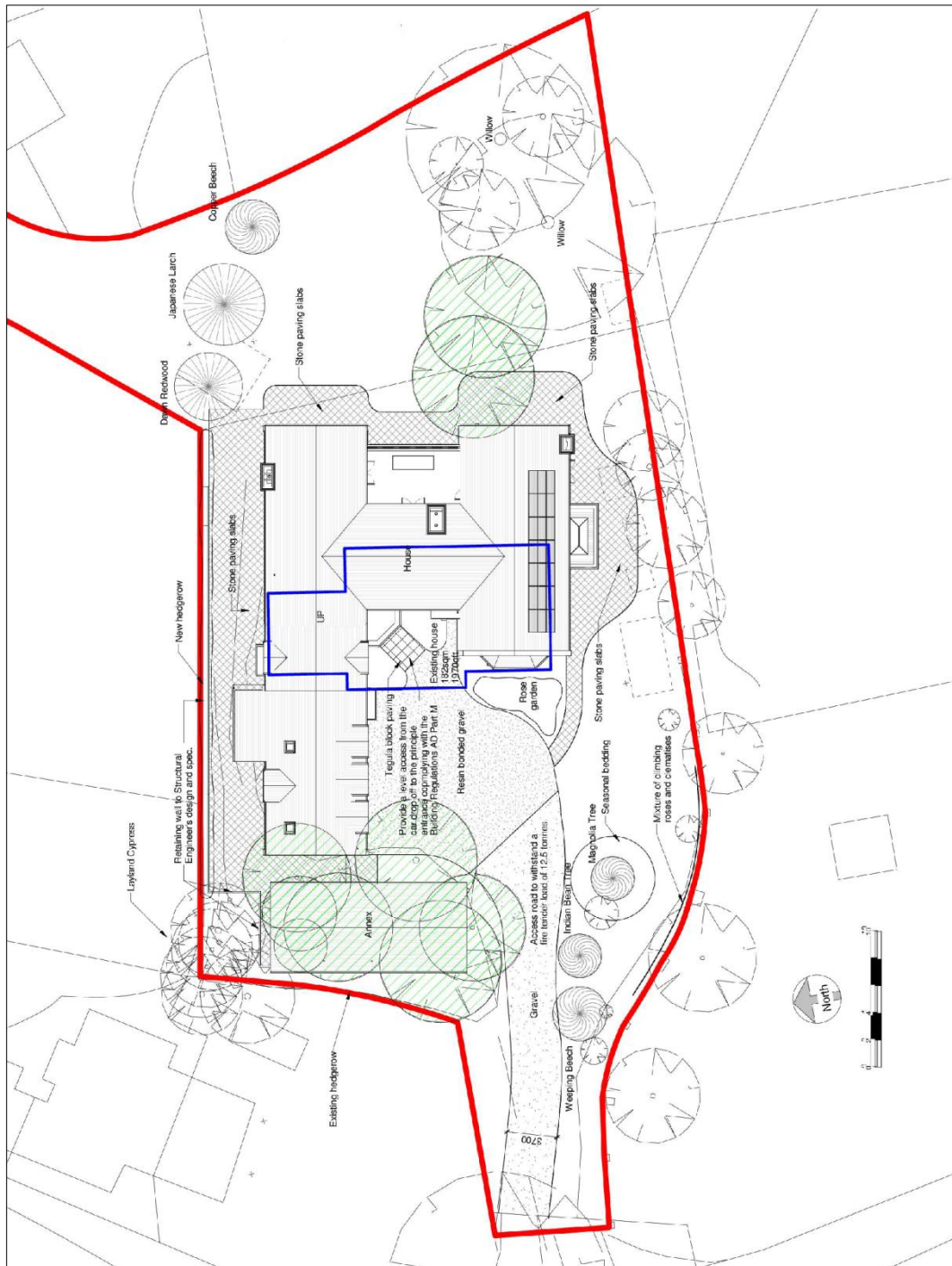


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:500)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Watson 2014) 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.

In addition, the research aims also considered various aspects of the development of rural Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements; their origins, morphology, diversity and ultimate success or failure (Wade 2000: 24 - 25; Oake *et al.* 2007: 14; Medlycott 2011: 70; Edgeworth 2007: 121 - 123).

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief (CBC 2014), the methods used were as follows:

- Any ground 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 design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (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 & Historical Background

- 3.1 This section has been compiled with information from readily accessible material including reputable internet sources, KDK's own library and data from the Historic Environment Record (HER).

The name Salford comes from the Old English for *salh + ford* meaning 'ford where willow trees grow' or 'willow ford' (Mills 1991: 283). There is some evidence of prehistoric and Saxon activity, but the majority of material remains are date to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

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

Salford is located in a fertile lowland landscape which has been inhabited since at least the Neolithic period. Prehistoric settlements have been found from excavations in the north of the parish (EBD 519), and during a recent evaluation to the west of the development site, two prehistoric gullies were also uncovered (Summerfield-Hill 2015).

An Iron Age coin was found in the field to the south-west of the village near Homelands Farm (HER 18690).

Despite evidence for possible Roman activity in the north of the parish, the only material evidence for Roman occupation is a Quernstones (EBD 519).

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

There is very little archaeological evidence from the Saxon period, apart from the upper fill of a pit containing Saxon pottery within the complex of earthworks between Brittens Lane and Broughton Road (HER 1655). During a recent evaluation to the west of the site, a late Saxon/medieval ditch was also uncovered, with the primary fill containing 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds (Summerfield-Hill 2014). Despite the relatively small amount of Saxon finds in the area, the village must have been well established by at least the end of the period as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey.

Salford, which was in the Hundred of Manshead, was held by Thorkil, a thegn of King Edward at which time it was worth 100s. It had 5 hides, land for 5 ploughs, 1 bordar and 4 slaves, a mill rendering 9s 4d, meadow for 5 ploughs, and woodland for 150 pigs. In demesne there was 1 plough and 12 villains with 4 ploughs (Williams & Martin 2002: 572).

#### *Medieval (1066 - 1500)*

When the manor was granted to Hugh de Beauchamp following the Conquest it had fallen in value of 60s, but this rose to £4 at the time of the 1086 survey (Williams & Martin 2002: 572). The manor is later recorded as being held by a family who assumed the name 'de Salford'. The first mention of this family is Nigel de Salford who was a benefactor of Newnham Priory in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The last recorded family member was Peter de Salford, who received a grant for free warren in Salford in 1353 and was still holding the manor in 1366 (Page 1912: 424 - 425). In 1428 the manor is recorded as belonging to Ankareta, wife of Thomas Drakelowe, and then in 1438 the manor was bought by the Archbishop of Chichele and it became a part of the estate of the newly founded All Souls College, Oxford. Records of the College show that 550 acres were rented in the parish (Page 1912: 424 - 425).

Medieval earthworks survive in and around the village. An archaeological evaluation of the land between Broughton Road and Brittens Lane (HER 1655) was carried out, which included a survey as well as trial trenching of 180m<sup>2</sup>. Earthwork surveying in the western field confirmed the outlines of small fields also on the 1596 map (EBD 418). Trial trenching in this area found that a broad but shallow earthwork running east to west through the middle of the western



field was actually two infilled ditches, which were interpreted as a holloway. Ditches and gullies were also uncovered representing field boundaries and drainage. Just to the north, trial trenching uncovered two further linear features and a single pit of medieval date. The surveying identified a hollow that was the possible site of quarry activity. Trial trenching uncovered an area of irregular cobbles to the side of this hollow, which could have been to create a hard standing to help with the extraction of material from the quarry (BCAS 1997: 12). No archaeology was uncovered in the eastern field; it has been more disturbed in modern times due to its proximity to a working farmstead (BCAS 1997: 13). To the north of the village are several fields with medieval ridge and furrow remains visible in aerial photographs (HER 5215).

The Grade I Listed parish church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, is located in the south-east of Salford and is mostly of 13<sup>th</sup> century date, with later additions and some 1867 reworking (HER 1109). The churchyard (HER 8911) was established during the medieval period and was extended north in 1867. To the south of the church is the site of the manor house which has a medieval fishpond (HER 3408) in the grounds. A medieval rabbit warren (HER 8381) is known to have existed on Coney Green Furlong to the east of the development site and north of Hulcote Manor with which it was associated.

Further south just beyond the parish boundary is the site of an ancient, possibly medieval, boundary ditch (HER 8378) which is no longer visible. These are situated less than 100m south-west of the development area, and all lie within the core of the medieval settlement of Salford (HER 1655).

West of the village, on a tributary of the River Ouzel, is the site of a medieval water mill (HER 2613). Remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century water mill, which was used until c.1940, survive. The mill was part of the Salford estate and was owned by All Souls College, Oxford, when they bought the rest of the estate. Neighbouring fields north-west of the watermill have associated earthworks of a possible mill pond and dwelling or building (HER 8396).

#### *Post-medieval (1500 - 1900)*

In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries the manor was leased by All Souls College to the Langford and Pedders families. At the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century the manor was rebuilt, a 1504 lease shows how the responsibility of the new building was divided; Thomas Pedder the tenant had to promise to build up a new hall with parlour and lofts above and chimneys. The College had to provide the timber and tiles and a sum of cash of £6/13/4. In 1662 it appears that the lease had been taken on by Thomas Hackett. Hackett's family stayed there until 1722, when they were negotiating the transfer to his only child, Elizabeth Carew (Page 1912: 424 - 425).

The present manor house is a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century Neo-classical building (HER 27; English Heritage Building ID: 38312), which is situated to the immediate southwest of the development area. North of the manor house by the road, and north-west of the development area, is The Clock House (HER 12488; now known as the Mary Agate Village Hall), which was built in the post-medieval period and was later extended. To the east of the Clock House, along Wavendon Road, is the site of a former school and adjoining school house built in 1847 (HER 4847).

On the north side of Broughton Road, the main road orientated east to west through Salford, is a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century thatched cottages with some later alterations and additions (HER 3728). To the west of this is an 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse (HER 3729).

To the north-east of the village is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century red brick house, enlarged in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 3730). On the opposite of Broughton Road is the site of a former Methodist Chapel of rendered construction and a slate roof (HER 16148). To the north-east of



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this is the Rectory Farm farmhouse of uncertain date but constructed in the post-medieval period (HER 8634).

*Modern (1900 - present)*

The mill that currently sits on the site of the ancient mill mentioned in the Domesday Book was constructed in 1911, and the machinery is one of the only surviving examples of water-mills in Bedfordshire. The wheel is a breast type, 16 feet in diameter, with oak spokes and metal buckets which can carry the average flow of 5000 gallons a minute.

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the manor house was being used as a farm house and was occupied by Bernard Charnock Sturges (Page 1912: 424 - 425). In 1914 the occupier was George Hawkes, and by 1920 it was occupied by Samuel Charles Denton. In 1925 the Rating and Valuation Act was passed and as a result the manor was assessed in 1927. It found the lord of the manor was still All Souls College, Oxford and the tenant was George Thomas Stevens who occupied it between 1924 and 1940 (CBC 2014).

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

*Prehistoric to Medieval (before 600BC - 1500)*

There is no site specific archaeological information available from these time periods.

*Post-medieval to Modern (1500 - present)*

On the 1883 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, the development site was depicted as an enclosed field, although it is not clear to which property this land belongs (Old-Maps 2015). From 1938 - 1952 there was a building within the development site to the east of the newly built dwelling, however by 1960 this building is no longer shown on the OS maps. A small building to the north-east of the current dwelling is also shown on the 1960 OS map. In 1972 Manor Cottage appears, orientated east to west, with the land surrounding it enclosed. Within the grounds, there is also a building to the south of the cottage orientated parallel to the cottage. An access road splits off to the east from the access road to the manor house and the church, in the same manner it appears today.



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## 4 Results

### *Introduction*

During November and December 2014, a total of five site visits were made for the monitoring of both ground reduction and excavation of footings trenches associated with this development site (Fig. 4). Groundworks were performed mechanically with an excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The overall stratigraphy of the site comprised:

- 0.1m topsoil; dark brown grey malleable silty clay
- 0.1 – 0.4m subsoil; mid yellow grey firm and friable silty clay
- Natural geology; mid yellow brown firm and friable silty clay, with small to medium rounded stone inclusions

Due to an unfortunate set of circumstances, neither the film nor digital photographic record is available from the recording of this project.

### *Description*

An area of ground c.250m<sup>2</sup> was reduced by 1m surrounding the new development to the north and north-west (Fig. 4). The subsoil of this area was notably deeper, at 0.4m in depth (Fig. 5).

The footings trenches were observed on three separate occasions, with the trenches excavated to a width of 0.45 - 0.6m and a depth of 1 – 2.5m. The subsoil layer was much shallower here, only being 0.1 – 0.2m in depth in the area of the new development (Fig. 6). No archaeology was uncovered throughout the excavation of these footings trenches or the ground reduction.

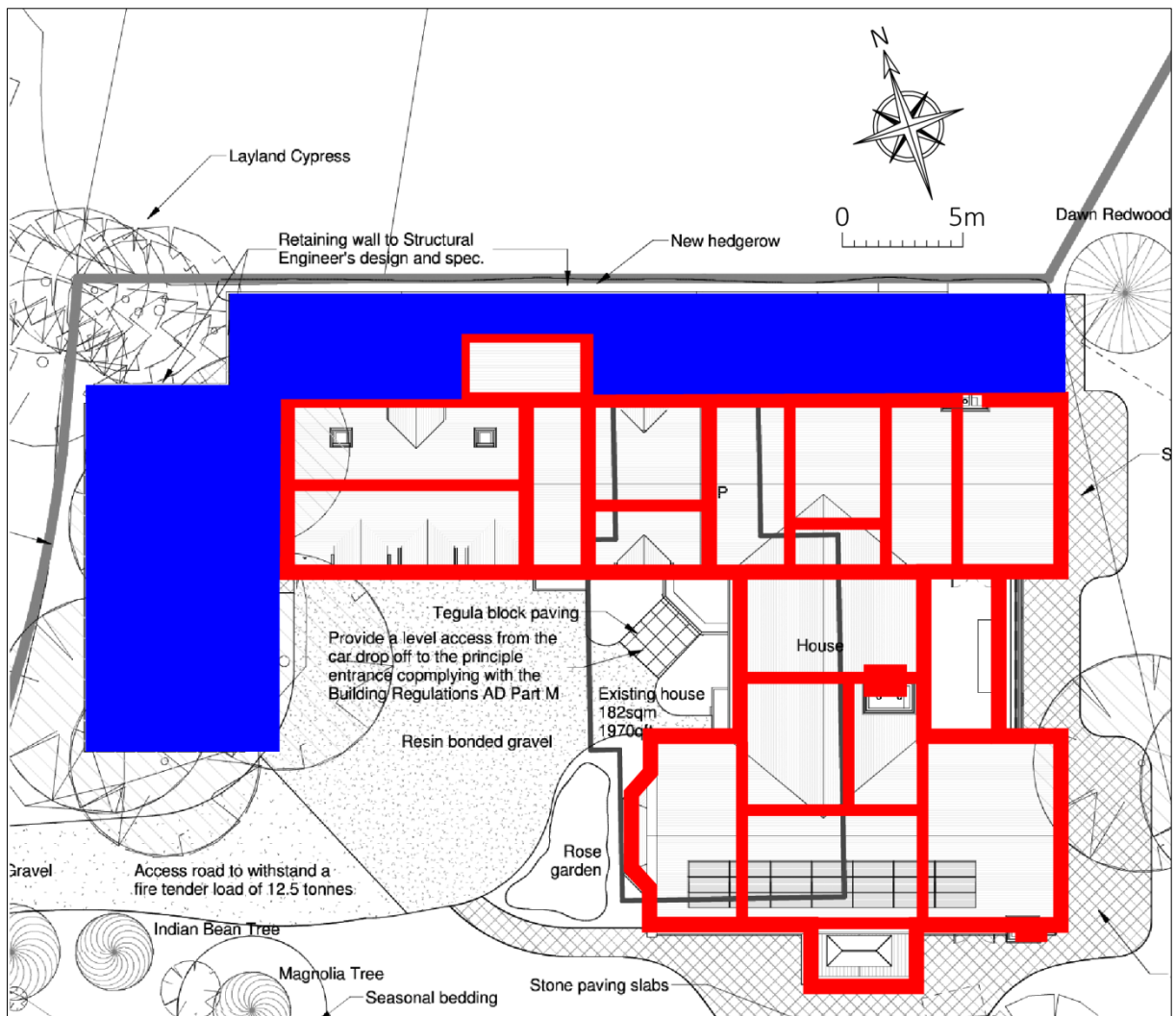
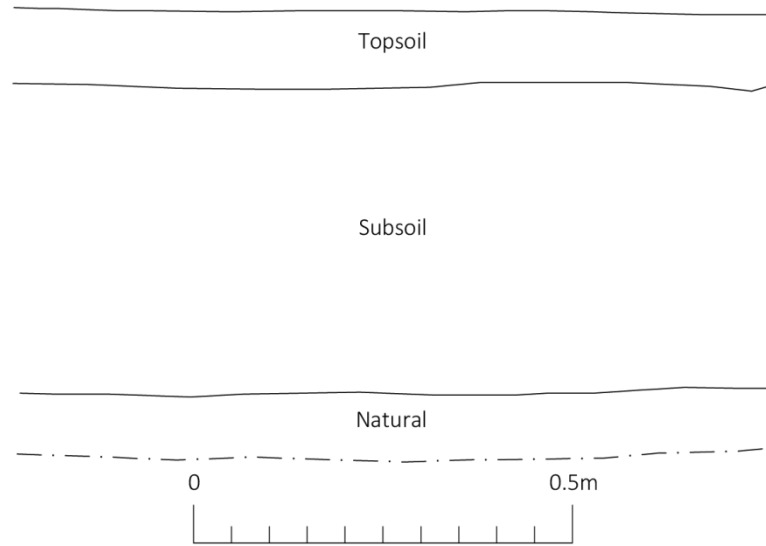
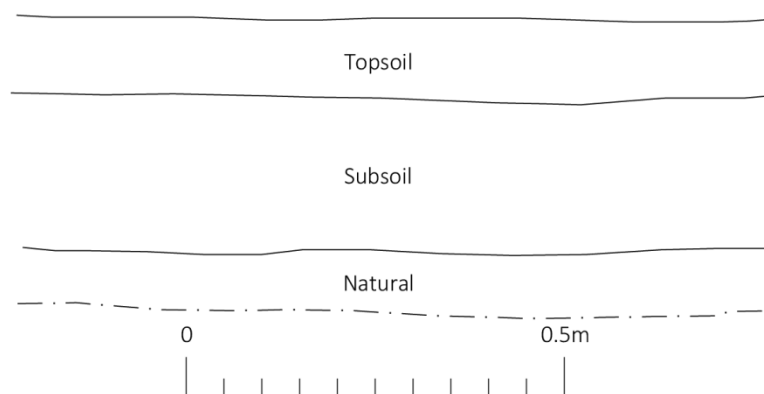


Figure 4: Monitored areas; ground reduction in blue, footings trenches in red (scale 1:300)



**Figure 5:** Representative stratigraphy of ground reduction area (scale 1:10)



**Figure 6:** Representative stratigraphy of footings trenches (scale 1:10)





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## 5 Conclusions

The development site is surrounded by archaeologically significant features including post-medieval listed buildings immediately to the north and the south-west. The manor and its grounds to the south-west have Saxon origins, and the Church of St Mary the Virgin immediately to the south-west dates from the medieval period. There are also recently discovered prehistoric features in close proximity to the west of the development. However, despite this and the site being within the medieval core of Salford, there were no archaeological features uncovered during either the ground reduction or the excavation of the footings trenches.

The reduced depth of the subsoil within the area of the footings trenches may signify a previous ground reduction or levelling of the area, possibly at the time the previous Manor Cottage was built during the 1990s.

The absence of archaeological features and artefact on the site may be a result of the development area being relatively small and located between widely distributed features. It is within the medieval core of Salford but may be outside the settlement area for other periods.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to David Coles Architects Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of Trevor and Amanda Bish-Jones. Thanks are also due to Martin Oake of Central Bedfordshire Council for monitoring the project.

Thanks to all site contractors for their assistance on site throughout this project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Calli Rouse BA ACIfA. The report was written by Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Client's site plans
6. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2014.54).



## 8 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

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- Old-Maps: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#> (Accessed: 30<sup>th</sup> October 2015)
- Page W. 1912 *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3 Parish: Salford*. Online version: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42458> (Accessed: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014)



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Manor Lodge, 15 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	077/SML
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-188731	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2014.54
OS reference	SP 9365 3915	Study area size	756 sq. m.
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	75
Short Description	In November and December 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of Manor Lodge, 15 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire. A total of five site visits were made for the monitoring of both ground reduction and excavation of footings trenches associated with this development site. An area of ground was reduced surrounding the new development to the north and north-west of c.250m <sup>2</sup> by 1m, and numerous footings trenches were excavated.. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered throughout the excavation of either the ground reduction or the footings trenches.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	A replacement dwelling on the site of Manor Lodge	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	CB/14/01743/FULL
Monument type	None	Monument period	None
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Martin Oake	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Calli Rouse
Sponsor/funding body	Trevor and Amanda Bish-Jones		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	26/11/2014	End date	10/12/2014
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2014.54)	None	
Paper		Brief, WSI, Report, Site notes	
Digital		CDROM with brief, WSI, Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: Manor Lodge, 15 Wavendon Road, Salford Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK/077/SML/2		
Author(s)	Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA		
Page no's	19	Date	10/11/15