



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Evaluation, Observation and Recording Report

Land Adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road  
Salford  
Bedfordshire



### Quality Check

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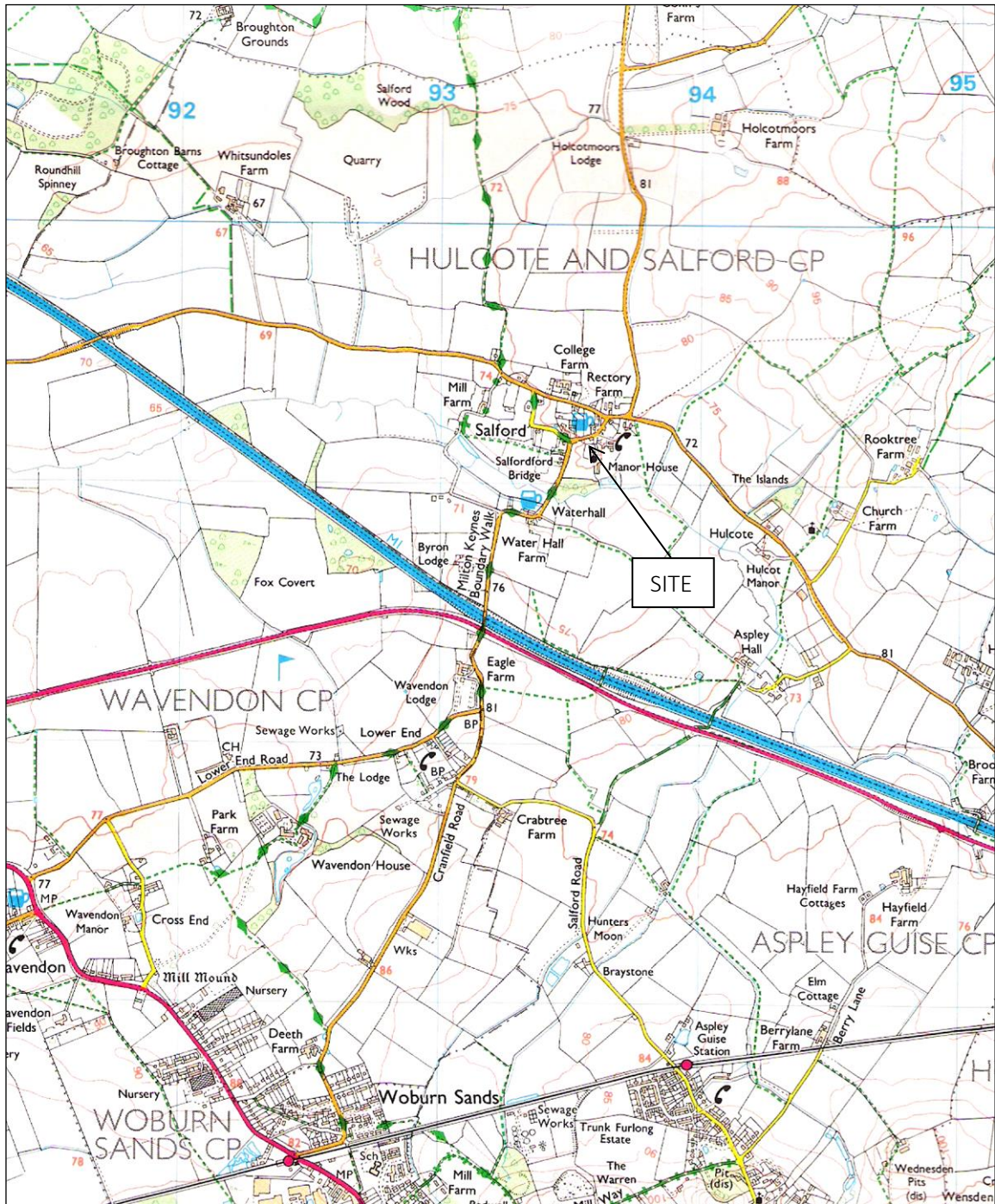


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



## Summary

In May 2015 an archaeological evaluation followed by observation and recording was carried out at land adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission during the construction of a single, two-storey detached dwelling with an associated double garage. The project revealed evidence for possible prehistoric, late Saxon and early medieval activity. The oldest features on the site consisted of two adjacent linear gullies, one of which contained burnt daub. This is likely to have been structural and of possible prehistoric date.

The two gullies were cut by a large late Saxon/medieval ditch, which may have been associated with St Mary the Virgin Church or Salford manor, both of which are in close proximity to the site. A sherd of St. Neots Ware (10-12<sup>th</sup> century), and a sherd of Shelly Ware (12-13<sup>th</sup> century) were recovered from the ditch, as were some charred plant remains, which represent a scatter of food preparation waste.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation and observation and recording at land adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned on behalf of David Coles Architects Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay Jones 2015), and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/14/03426/FULL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

These works have 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*

The development site lies toward the south-east edge of the village of Salford, in the civil parish of Hulcote & Salford in western Central Bedfordshire. It is centred at National Grid Reference SP 93576 39162 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The site is bounded to the north by Wavendon Road and to the east by the existing property. The boundaries to the south and west are formed by open ground (Fig. 2). The site is approximately 72m AOD, and is situated on comparatively level ground.

#### *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 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### *Development*

The development encompassed the demolition of existing structures at the site, and the construction of a single, two-storey detached dwelling with an associated double garage (Fig. 3).

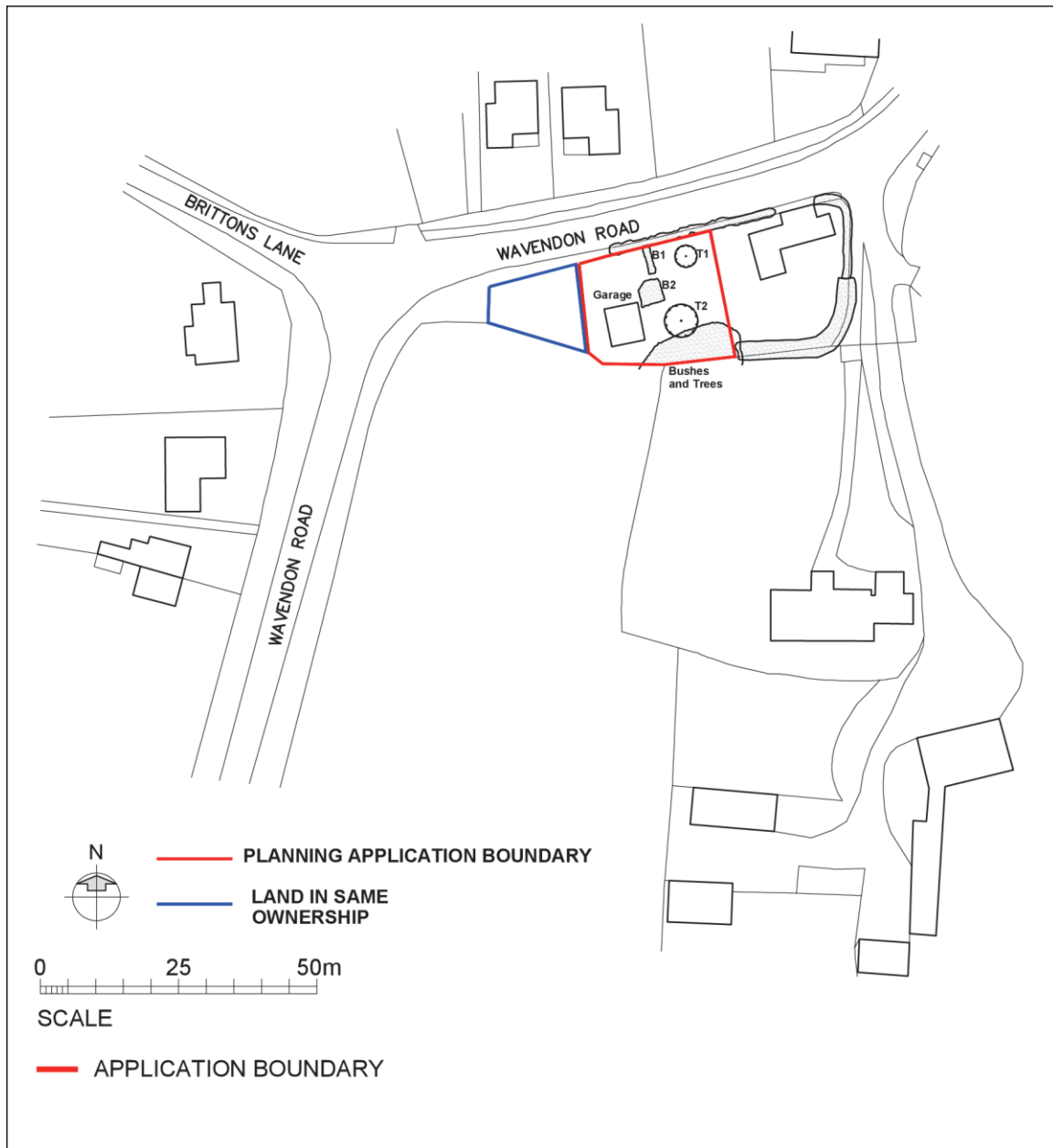


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)

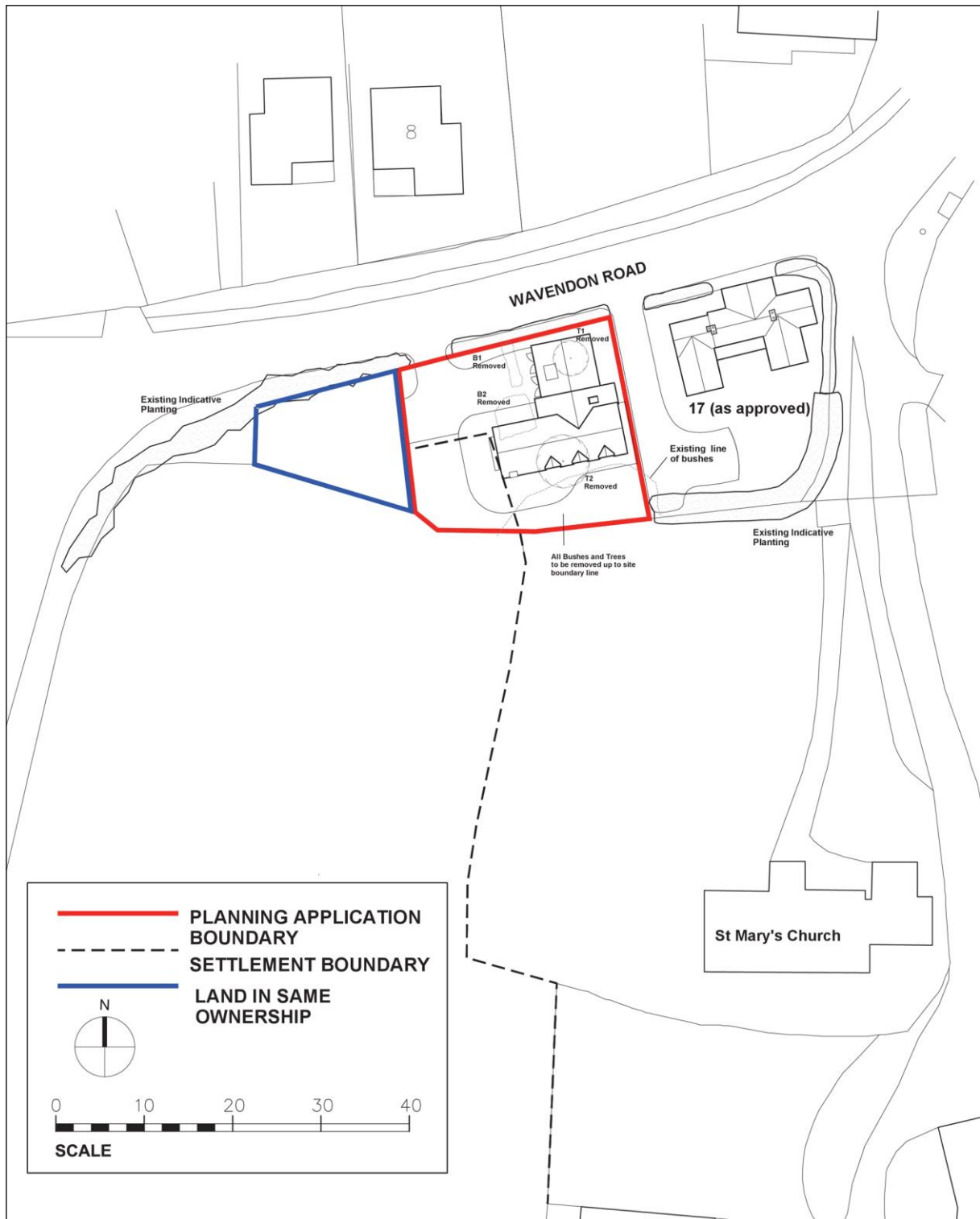


Figure 3: Development (scale as shown)

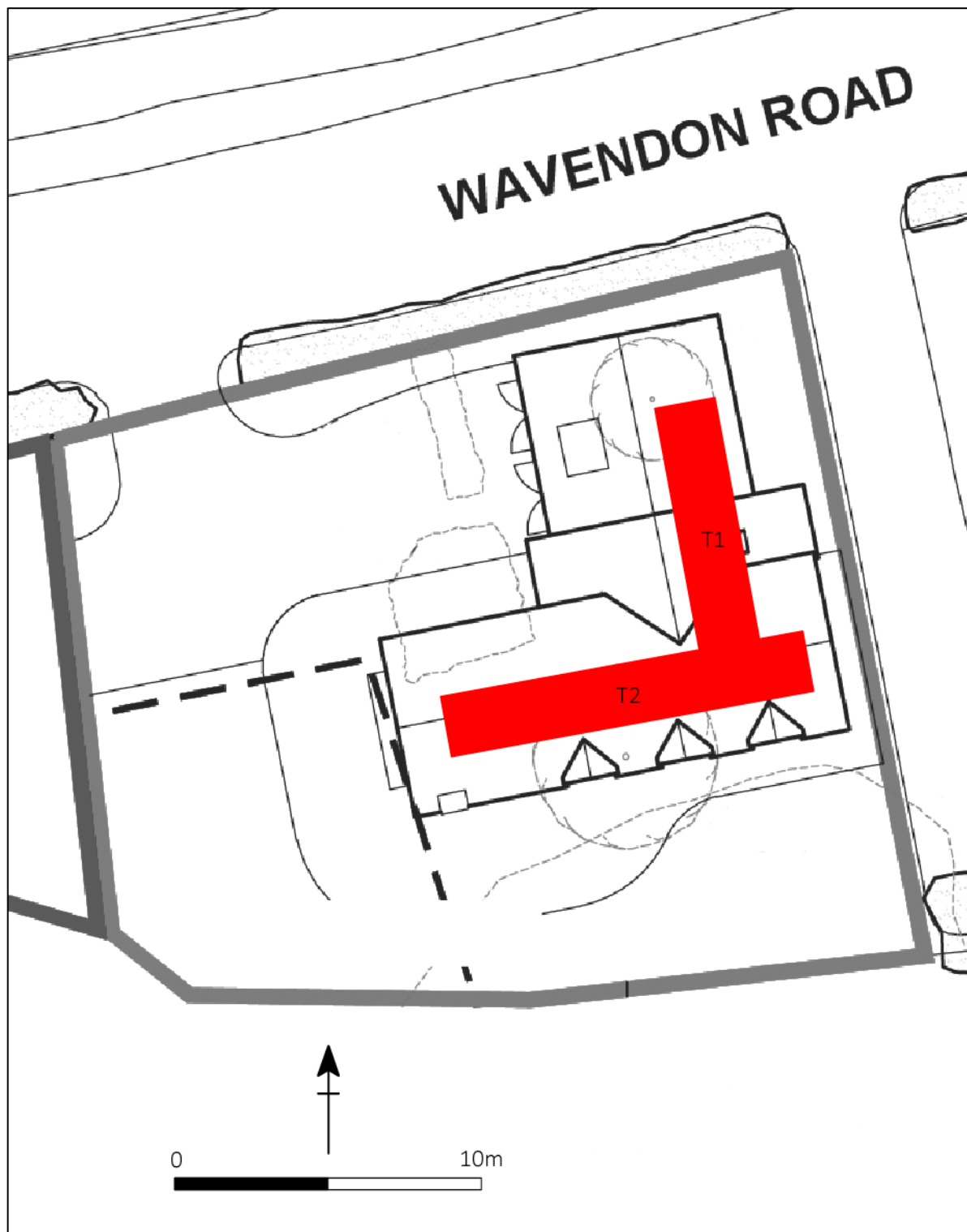


Figure 4: Trench locations (scale 1:200)





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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this evaluation as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay Jones, C 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 landscapes.
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

In addition general research aims set out *inter alia* by Going and Plouviez (2000), Oake et al (2007), Medlycott (2011) and Wade (2000) that may be relevant to the site include:

- Investigating rural Saxon, medieval and post medieval settlements to examine diversity characterise settlement forms and understand how they appear, grow, shift and disappear

### 2.2 *Methods*

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

- Trial trenching up to a maximum of 20m
- The trenches were a minimum of 2m wide and were excavated under archaeological supervision using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket

Upon finding archaeological features during the archaeological evaluation it was decided by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team that a program of archaeological observation and recording be carried out. The method used was as follows:

- Archaeological supervision during the excavation of the footing trenches for the new build

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

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

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

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric - Iron Age* (before 600BC - AD43)

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 (EBD519). An Iron Age coin was found in the field to the south west of the village near Homelands Farm (HER 18690).

#### 3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Despite evidence for possible Roman activity in the north of the parish, the only material evidence for Roman occupation in the vicinity of the site is a quernstone (EBD519).

#### 3.4 *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). However, 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 100. It had 5 hides, land for 5 ploughs, 1 bordar and 4 slaves, a mill rendering 9s4d, 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).

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

When the manor was granted to Hugh de Beauchamp following the Conquest it had fallen in value, 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 ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)).

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 hollow. Ditches and gullies were 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 a 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 southwest 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 field's north-west of the watermill have associated earthworks of a possible mill pond and dwelling or building (HER 8396).

### 3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The present manor house is a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century Neo-classical building (HER 27; English Heritage Building ID: 38312). North of the manor house, by the road, 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. Along to the east from 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 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).

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

### 3.7 *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.

### 3.8 *Site Specific*

During the redevelopment of the adjacent house to the site, 17 Wavendon Road, wattle and daub was observed, the form and date of which was not determined (pers comm. Michal Slawek). Also during the current project it was noted that in the field immediately to the SW of the site, forming part of the Salford manor estate, a shallow depression was seen in the landscape orientated NNE-SSW.



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

A two trench evaluation was carried out in the footprint of the proposed development using an 8 tonne mechanical excavator, fitted with a 600mm wide toothless ditching bucket. In response to finding archaeological features within Trench 1 it was agreed with Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist Team that a programme of archaeological observation and recording be carried during the excavation of the footing trenches.

### 4.2 Evaluation

#### **Trench 1** (Figs. 5-7: Plates 1-6)

Trench 1 was orientated N-S and measured 8m long, 2m wide and 2.2m deep (max).

The following contexts were encountered (see Appendix 3 for specialist reports for pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and environmental data):

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Description</b>
100	Deposit	0.24m d	Topsoil: mid-dark grey brown, coarse sandy/silt clay with occasional small rounded stones, charcoal flecks & ceramic building material (CBM), finds include modern pottery
101	Deposit	1.03m d	Natural strata: Mid mottled orange & beige, coarse silty sand, friable and moderately loose with frequent sub-angular stones
102	Cut	0.27m w 0.07m d	Gully
103	Fill	0.27m w 0.07m d	Fill of gully [102]
104	Cut	8m w 1.9m d	Ditch
105	Fill	3m w 0.5m d	Primary fill of ditch [104]
106	Fill	7.5m w 1.1m d	Secondary fill of ditch [104]
107	Fill	8m w 0.58m d	Tertiary fill of ditch [104]
108	Cut	0.36m w 0.22m d	Cut of Gully
109	Fill	0.36m w 0.22m d	Fill of gully [108]

#### **Archaeological Features**

**Gully [102]:** A linear gully was revealed towards the southern end of the trench, orientated NW-SE. It had shallow sloping sides and a concave base containing a single naturally silted fill (**103**). The fill comprised mid orange brown, coarse, friable clayey silt with frequent small rounded stones, and no finds. The gully was cut by ditch [**104**] (Plates 1-4).

**Gully [108]:** A linear gully was found adjacent to and on the same alignment as gully [**102**]. It had shallow/moderately sloping sides with a concave base and contained a single naturally silted fill (**109**). The fill consisted of mid grey brown, soft, coarse sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones, flecks of chalk, charcoal and CBM, and contained two fragments of burnt daub. One of the two fragments had clear wothy impressions and both fragments were clearly structural and may be of prehistoric date (Appendix 3). The gully was also cut by ditch [**104**], (Plates 1-2 & 5).



**Ditch [104]:** A large feature, interpreted as a ditch, was orientated WNW-ESE and found throughout the trench. The ditch cut through gullies [102] and [104] and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base, and contained three fills. The primary fill (105) was the result of natural silting that consisted of darker-mid greyish brown with flecks of green, soft gritty silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and gritty sand inclusions with minor rooting. It contained a St Neots Ware rim sherd deriving from a small jar dated to the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century and a fossilized oyster shell. An environment sample was taken from fill (105) which revealed only charcoal flecks and no charred plant remains (Appendix 3).

Secondary fill (106) was a result of natural silting consisting of mid brown, soft/friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal and rooting, and contained animal bone fragments (cattle ribs), a waste flake of flint with percussion marks (most likely residual) and a sherd of medieval Shelly Ware of probable 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date (Appendix 3). The environmental sample taken from this fill revealed modern rootlets and uncharred seeds, suggesting a level of disturbance to the context. Charcoal fragments (>2mm in size) were common and there was a low level of charred plant remains. Cereal grain was rare, all of which were of a bread/rivet wheat type (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* spp.); this is generally the most common type of cereal in the medieval period. A single large grass seed (Poaceae) was also recorded (Appendix 3).

The tertiary fill (107) consisted of darker-mid brown, friable silty clay with rare-moderate small sub-angular stones. It contained finds of post medieval/modern glass bottles, ceramic and CBM. Due to the nature of the finds this may be a result of levelling the ground at a much later date to the ditches original use (Plates 1, 4-6).

#### **Trench 2 (Fig. 6: Plates 7-8)**

Trench 2 was orientated E-W and measured 12m long, 2m wide and 0.26m deep max.

The following contexts were encountered:

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Description</b>
200	Deposit	0.16m d	Topsoil: mid-dark grey brown, coarse sandy/silty clay with occasional small rounded stones, charcoal flecks and CBM. Finds include modern pottery.
201	Deposit	0.1m d	Natural Strata: mid mottled orange and beige, coarse silty sand, friable and moderately loose with frequent sub-angular stones

#### **Archaeological Features**

In the northeast corner of Trench 2 a continuation of the large ditch [104] could be seen, aside from this no archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed.

#### **4.3 Observation and Recording (Fig. 7; Plates 9-12)**

In order to gain a better understanding of ditch [104], the excavation of the footing trenches for the new build were also monitored.

The ground was initially reduced by 300mm across the site into which the footing trenches were mechanically excavated. The footings measured 0.6m wide and varied in depth between 1.3-2.25m. The general stratigraphy comprised topsoil onto the natural strata (see evaluation trenches for detail; Plates 9-10).

**Ditch [104]:** The ditch was observed throughout the central core of the footing trenches continuing beyond the site boundary to the east and the limit of excavation to the west. The



feature appears to be linear orientated WNW-ESE, and throughout which were the same three fills, as observed during the evaluation (**105, 106 & 107**), (Plates 11-12).

It is also worth noting that whilst the footing trenches for the adjacent house (17 Wavendon Road) were being excavated recently, the footings had to be deeper towards the road in order to reach the natural strata. This most likely indicates a continuation of the ditch (pers comm. Adrian Glew).

**Modern Pit [110]:** A pit was observed in section towards the western end of the footing trenches. The pit measured 2.4m wide and 1.55m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, its full shape in plan was not observed. The pit contained a single fill (**111**) a result of deliberate backfilling consisting of dark black/brown, friable silty clay with dumped finds of glass bottles, ceramics, a metal kettle, and kitchen pans. The pit cut through ditch **[104]** and was interpreted as a modern rubbish pit.



**Plate 1:** Trench 1: gullies [102], [108] & ditch [104], looking N (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 2:** Trench 1: gullies [102] & [108], looking W (scale 1m)



**Plate 3:** Trench 1: gully [102], looking ESE (scale 50mm)



**Plate 4:** Trench 1: gully [102] cut by ditch [104], looking W (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 5:** Trench 1: gully [108] cut by ditch [104], looking W (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 6:** Trench 1: large ditch [104], looking SW (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 7:** Trench 2: general shot, looking W (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 8:** Trench 2: general stratigraphy, looking N (scale 1m)





**Plate 9:** Footing trenches: general shot, looking S (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 10:** Footing trenches: general stratigraphy, looking NW (scale 1m)



**Plate 11:** Footing trenches: large ditch [104], looking E (scale 1m)



**Plate 12:** Footing trenches: large ditch [104], looking E (scale 1m)



Plan of Trench 1

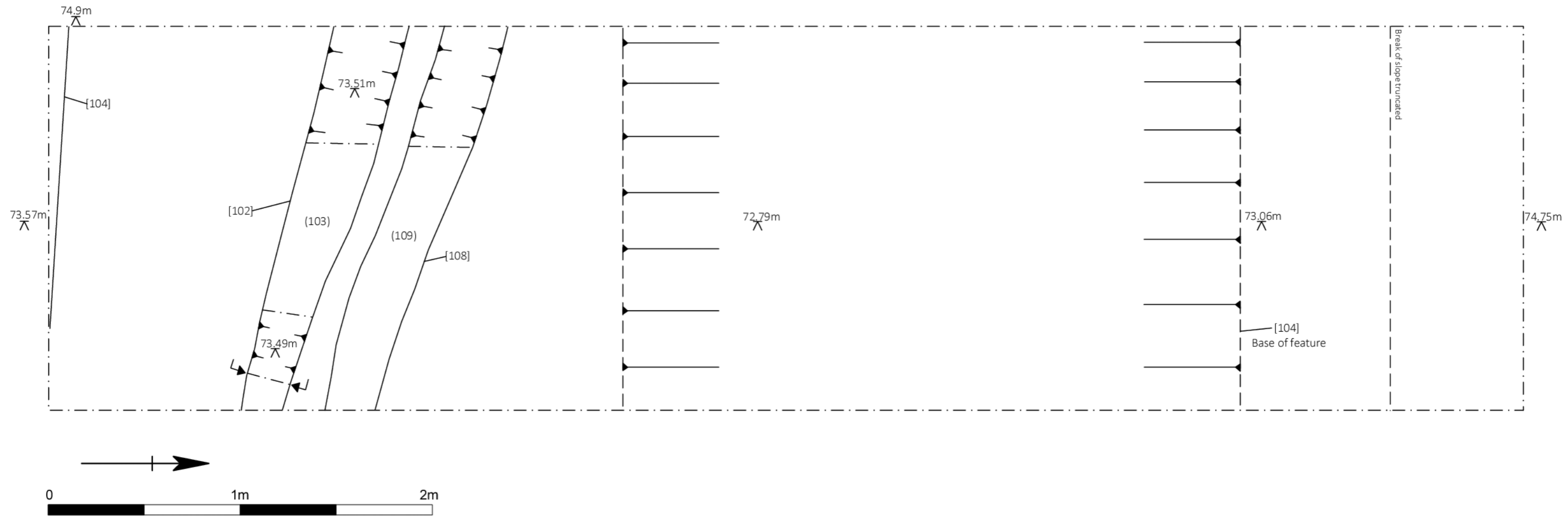
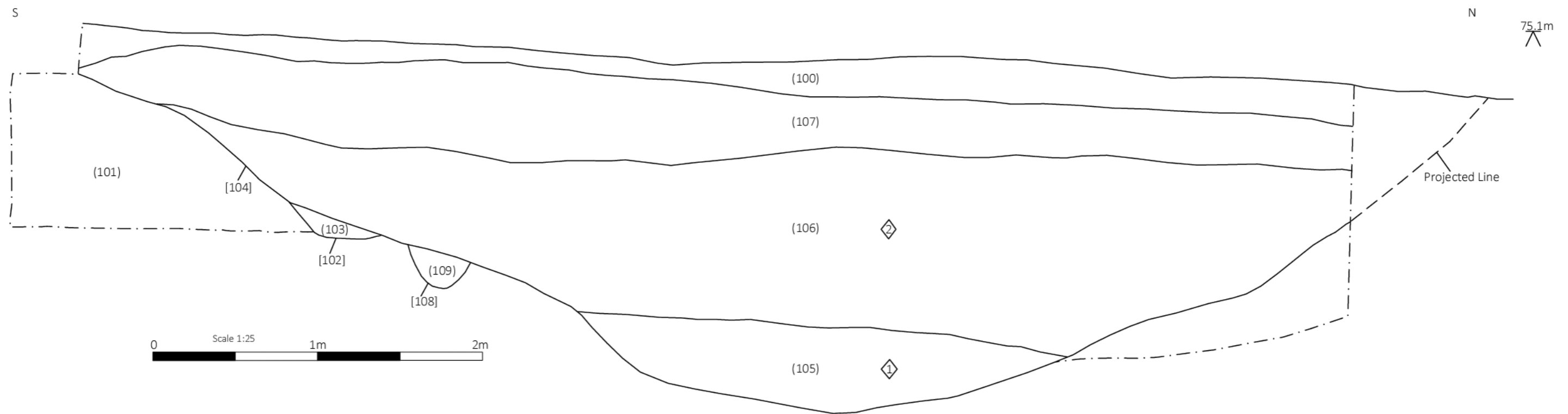


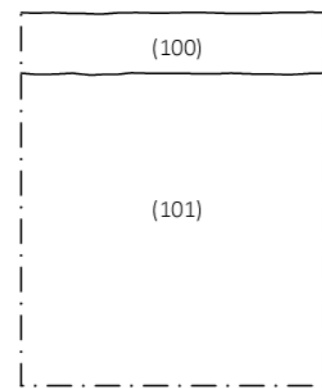
Figure 5: Trench 1 archaeology plan (1:20)



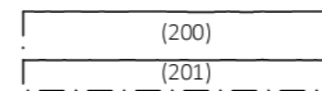
East Facing Section of Ditch [104] and Gullies [102] & [108]



General Stratigraphy of Trench 1



General Stratigraphy of Trench 2



NW Facing Section of Gully [102]

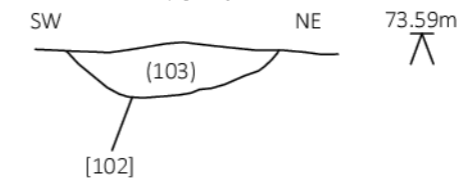
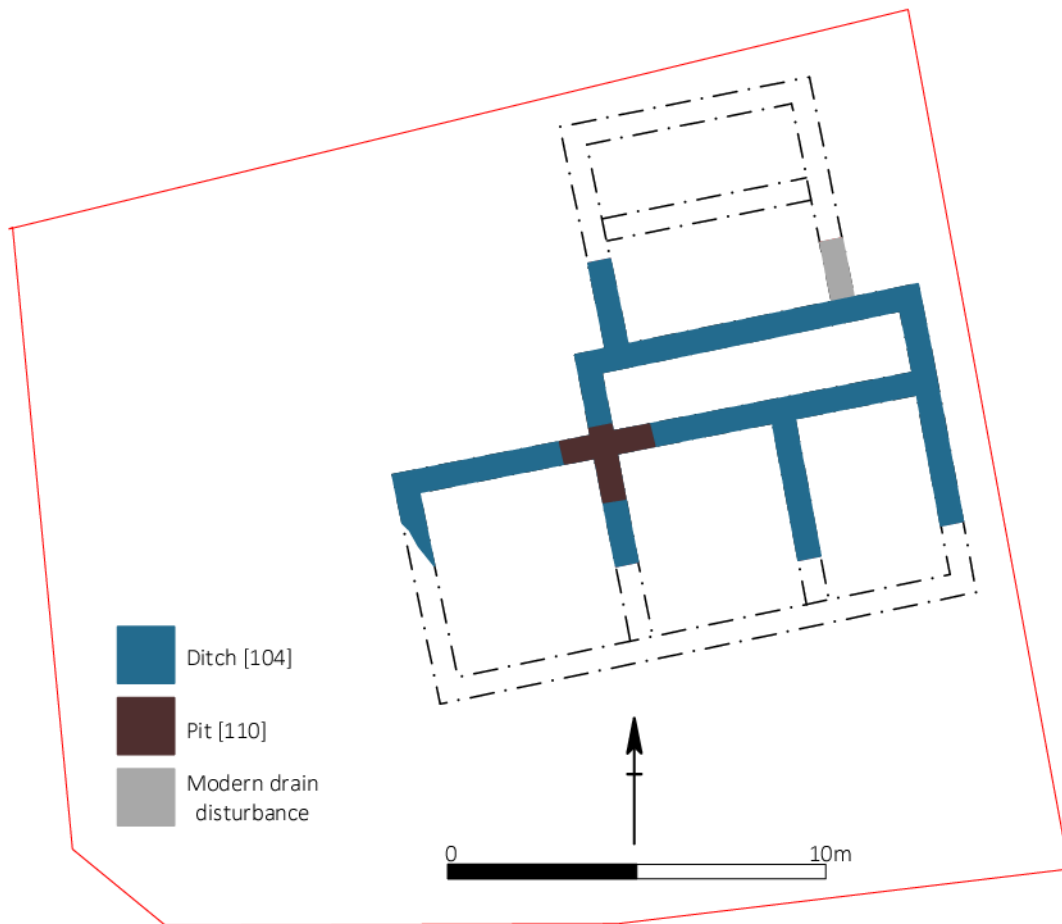


Figure 6: Section drawings (scales as shown)



**Figure 7:** Footing trench archaeological plan (scale 1:200)



## 5 Conclusions

The project revealed evidence for possible prehistoric, late Saxon and early medieval activity. The oldest features consisted of two contemporary linear gullies adjacent to one another [102] & [108], one of which contained burnt daub. The daub was interpreted as structural as one fragment had warty impressions and a flat external face. The fragments had a sparse temper of angular flint suggestive of a prehistoric date (Appendix 3). Wattle and daub was also noted during the redevelopment of the house adjacent to the site, 17 Wavendon Road, however as this was not observed or dated little can be concluded. Salford is known to have been inhabited since at least the Neolithic period with prehistoric settlements having been found in the north of the parish (EBD519).

The two gullies were cut by a large late Saxon/medieval ditch [104] approximately 8m wide and 1.9m deep. It was orientated WNW-ESE and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west of the site. The primary fill (105) contained a sherd of St. Neots Ware dating to the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century (late Saxon-early medieval) deriving from a small jar and the secondary fill (106) contained a sherd of Shelly Ware of probable 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century (early medieval). Environmental date deriving from these two fills concluded that (105) contained only charcoal flecks. The secondary fill (106) contained charcoal fragments and charred plant remains. Cereal grain was rare and all of which were of bread/rivet wheat type (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* spp.); which was generally the most common type of cereal in the medieval period. A single large grass seed (Poaceae) was also recorded. The samples contained insufficient plant remains to draw conclusions concerning changes over time. The charred plant remains identified were believed to represent a scatter of food preparation waste that can accumulate in open features over time. Large grass seeds were removed by hand when preparing the grain for consumption and disposed of in hearths. Therefore, the single grass seed recovered most likely represents spillage during cooking (Appendix 3). The tertiary fill of the ditch (107) contained finds of post medieval/modern glass bottles, ceramic and CBM and was believed to have been a result of levelling the ground at a much later date to the ditches original use.

The ditch found appears to be one of a number of similar features in the landscape. A possible medieval boundary ditch with a bank and rising ground (HER 8378) which is no longer visible was recorded to the south of the parish boundary. The ditch was situated to the SW of the development site over the tributary of the River Ouzel near to the Mill site (HER 2613). It is possible that ditch [104] may have formed part of the same landscape management system. Ditch [104] was also in close proximity to St Mary the Virgin Church and Salford Manor house, which is known to have had fishponds in the grounds. The possibility that ditch [104] may actually have been a large pond or possibly a quarry pit has been considered, but the environmental analysis did not show any pond deposits within the sample, and the feature appears to be too uniform in plan and profile to be a quarry pit. The most likely explanation was that the feature was indeed a ditch associated with St Mary the Virgin Church or Salford Manor house. During the project it was also noted that in the field immediately to the SW of the site, forming part of the manor estate, a shallow depression was seen in the landscape orientated NNE-SSW. Although it is difficult to determine with any certainty, should ditch [104] be a boundary associated with St Mary the Virgin or to Salford Manor, then the depression noted in the adjacent field may also be linked.

The results complement the evidence already known about Salford as medieval earthworks survive in and around the village, such as between Broughton Road and Brittons Lane, NW, of the development (HER 1655).



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to David Coles Architect Ltd for commissioning this report on behalf of Adrian Glew. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record Office for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents. The project was monitored by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council.

Thanks are also due to Paul Blinkhorn for pottery and CBM analysis and Rachel Small (ULAS) for environmental processing and analysis.

The site contractors, Pauley Construction, are also duly acknowledged for their assistance and full cooperation throughout the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA and Jessica Bertand MA PCIfA. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIIfA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Trench recording sheets
5. Sample records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site drawings
9. Client's site plans
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Specialist reports
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (LTNMG 1137).



## 8 References

### **Standards & Specifications**

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
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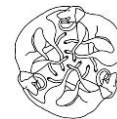
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## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 116/SWR		Site Name: Land adjacent 17 Wavendon Road, Salford
Digital Shot	B&W Shot	Subject
1		Evaluation: trench 1: modern drain, looking W (1m scale)
2		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] looking S (2x1m scale)
3	1	Evaluation: trench1, large ditch [104], looking S (2x1m scale)
4	2	Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking N(2x1m scale)
5		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking N (2x1m scale)
6		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking SSW (2x1m scale)
7		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NW (2x1m scale)
8		Evaluation: trench1, large ditch [104], looking W (1m scale)
9		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking W (1m scale)
10		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking ESE (2x1m scale)
11		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NE (2x1m scale)
12		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking ESE (2x1m scale)
13		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NE (2x1m scale)
14	3	Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NW (2x1m scale)
15	4	Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking SSW (2x1m scale)
16		Evaluation: trench 1, gullies [102] & [108], looking W (1m scale)
17		Evaluation: trench 1, gullies [102] & [108], looking W (1m scale)
18	5	Evaluation: trench 2, looking W (2x1m scale)
19		Evaluation: trench 2, looking W (2x1m scale)
20	6	Evaluation: trench 2, stratigraphy, looking S (1m scale)
21	7	Evaluation: trench 1, gully [102], looking ESE (50mm)
22		Evaluation: trench 1, gully [102], looking ESE (50mm)
23	8	Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] and gully [102], looking W (2x1m scale)
24		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] and gully [102], looking W (2x1m scale)
25	9	Evaluation: trench 1, gullies [102] & [108], looking W (1m scale)
26		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NW (2x1m scale)
27		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104], looking NW (2x1m scale)
28	10	Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] & gully [108], looking W (2x1m scale)
29		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] & gully [108], looking W (2x1m scale)
30		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] fully excavated, looking SSW (2x1m scale)
31		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] fully excavated, looking SSW (2x1m scale)
32		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] fully excavated, looking NW (2x1m scale)
33		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] fully excavated, looking NW (2x1m scale)
34		Evaluation: trench 1, large ditch [104] fully excavated, looking NW (2x1m scale)
35	11	Watching brief: footing trenches, looking S (2x1m scale)
36	12	Watching brief: footing trenches, looking SE (2x1m scale)
37		Watching brief: footing trenches, looking SSW
38		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking SE (1m scale)
39		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking SE (1m scale)
40	13	Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking E (1m scale)
41		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking SE (1m scale)
42		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking SE (1m scale)
43	14	Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking S
44	15	Watching brief: footing trenches and modern pit [110], looking SW (2x1m scale)
45		Watching brief: footing trenches and modern pit [110], looking SE (2x1m scale)



SITE NO/CODE: 116/SWR		Site Name: Land adjacent 17 Wavendon Road, Salford
Digital Shot	B&W Shot	Subject
46		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking E (1m scale)
47		Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking W (1m scale)
48		Watching brief: footing trenches general stratigraphy, looking NW (1m scale)
49	16	Watching brief: footing trenches general shot, looking SE
50	17	Watching brief: footing trenches general shot, looking SW (2x1m scale)
51	18	Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking W (1m scale)
52	19	Watching brief: footing trenches and large ditch [104], looking N (1m scale)
53	20	Watching brief: footing trenches and general stratigraphy, looking W (1m scale)

## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Shell		Other	
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
(105)	[104]	1	15								
(106)	[104]	1	8	3	78			Fossilized x 1	75	Flint x 1	3
(109)	[108]					2	76				

Note: not retained



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## Appendix 3: Specialist Reports

### Pottery and CBM

*Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 2 sherds with a total weight of 23g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg Baker and Hassall 1977), as follows:

**B01: T1 (1) type St Neots Ware**, c. AD900-1100. 1 sherd. 15g

**B07: Medieval Shelly Ware**, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 8g.

Both sherds occurred in the large ditch, and are typical finds in the region. The sherd of St. Neots Ware occurred in the base fill (105). It is in very good, crisp condition, and appears to be reliably stratified. It is from the rim of a small jar, a typical product of the tradition, and is of 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century date. The sherd of Shelly Ware occurred in the secondary fill (106). It is slightly abraded, and some of the calcareous inclusions are leached out. It is probably of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century date.

Two fragments of burnt daub (weight = 76g) occurred in context (109). One of them has two clear withy impressions, both of at least 25mm diameter, and a flat external face. It is clearly structural. Both have a sparse temper of angular flint up to 5mm, which suggests that they may be of prehistoric date.

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## The Charred Plant Remains

Rachel Small

### Introduction

This report presents the analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from environmental samples taken during excavation at Salford, Bedfordshire. Two samples are considered; both are ditch fills [104]; the first fill (105) dates to the late Saxon/early medieval period and the second fill (106) to the medieval 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

One part of each sample was processed by wet sieving and this was carried out 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 charred plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and plant names follow Stace (1991). Identifications were noted and an estimate of quantity is given below. Regarding quantification; for grains only the embryo or embryo scar was counted, and for chaff each glume base was counted as one. The 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.

### Results by sample

#### *Sample 1 – medieval, 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century*

This sample was taken from the second fill of the ditch [104] (106). Regarding taphonomy, modern rootlets and uncharred seeds were present in the samples suggesting a level of disturbance to the context. Charcoal fragments, greater than 2mm in size, were common and charred plant remains were present but low in number (1.22 items per litre). Cereal grain was rare, approximately ten grains were identified and all were of a bread/rivet wheat type (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* spp.); this is generally the most common type of cereal in the medieval period. A single large grass seed (Poaceae) was also recorded.

#### *Sample 2 – late Saxon/early medieval, 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries*

This sample was taken from the basal fill of the pit (105). Charcoal flecks were present in this sample but no charred plant remains.

### Discussion

There were insufficient plant remains, even if the remaining parts of each sample were sieved, for a detailed analysis of the proportions of cereal grains, chaff and weeds seeds; a minimum of 50 items is required (Van der Veen 2007). Therefore, it is not possible to draw conclusions about changes over time.

The charred plant remains present in sample one probably represent a scatter of food preparation waste that accumulated in open features over a period of time. Large grass seeds are classed as big free and heavy; they are similar in size to cereal grains and are removed by hand when preparing the grain for consumption and disposed of in hearths (Jones 1987). The grain probably represents spillage during cooking.



For the medieval period the number of charred plant remains present in this assemblage is poor when compared to other sites in the south midlands such as West Cotton, Northamptonshire (Campbell 2010). Despite this, the data from Salford adds to the growing regional data set which is yet to be synthesised.

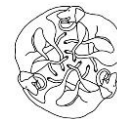
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## Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
<b>Project Name &amp; Address</b>	Land Adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire	<b>Project Site Code</b>	116/SWR
<b>OASIS reference</b>	kdkarcha1-204808	<b>Event/Accession no</b>	LTNMG 1137
<b>OS reference</b>	SP 93576 39162	<b>Study area size</b>	148 sq. m
<b>Project Type</b>	Evaluation, Observation & Recording	<b>Height (mAOD)</b>	72m AOD
<b>Short Description</b>	<p>In May 2015 an archaeological evaluation followed by observation and recording was carried out at land adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission during the construction of a single, two-storey detached dwelling with an associated double garage. The project revealed evidence for possible prehistoric, late Saxon and early medieval activity. The oldest features on the site consisted of two adjacent linear gullies, one of which contained burnt daub. The daub was interpreted as structural and of possible prehistoric date.</p> <p>The two gullies were cut by a large late Saxon/medieval ditch with finds including a sherd of St. Neots Ware (10-12<sup>th</sup> century), and a sherd of Shelly Ware (12-13<sup>th</sup> century). Charred plant remains were also found believed to represent a scatter of food preparation waste.</p> <p>The large ditch may possibly be associated with St Mary the Virgin Church or Salford manor, both of which are in close proximity to the site.</p>		
<b>Previous work</b>	None	<b>Site status</b>	None
<b>Planning proposal</b>	Demolition of existing structures and erection of single detached dwelling with attached double garage	<b>Current land use</b>	Disused buildings
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	Central Bedfordshire Council	<b>Planning application ref.</b>	CB/14/03426/FULL
<b>Monument type</b>	Gullies Ditch	<b>Monument period</b>	Prehistoric? Late Saxon-early Med
<b>Significant finds</b>	Burnt daub, pottery, animal bone, flint	<b>Future work</b>	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
<b>Organisation</b>	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
<b>Project Brief originator</b>	Martin Oake (Central Beds Council)	<b>Project Design originator</b>	Caroline Barclay-Jones
<b>Project Manager</b>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<b>Supervisor</b>	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
<b>Sponsor/funding body</b>	Adrian Glew		
PROJECT DATE			
<b>Start date</b>	20/05/15	<b>End date</b>	28/05/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)</b>	
<b>Physical</b>	Luton Museum (LTNMG 1137)	Burnt daub, pottery, flint and animal bone	
<b>Paper</b>		Brief, WSI, report, site records and drawings, specialist report, b&w photographs and negatives	
<b>Digital</b>		CD containing all digital records	



<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
<b>Title</b>	Archaeological Evaluation, Observation and Recording Report: Land Adjacent to 17 Wavendon Road, Salford, Bedfordshire		
<b>Serial title &amp; volume</b>	116/SWR/2.0		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
<b>Page no's</b>	31	<b>Date</b>	07/10/15