



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

The Church of St Mary the Virgin
Church Lane
Haynes
Bedfordshire

Timothy Lewis BA &
Laura Dodd MSc

August 2016



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Timothy Lewis BA & Laura Dodd MSc	<i>Version</i>	217/HSM/1.0	<i>Date</i>	04.08.16
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7b High Street Mews Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1EA
Tel: 01525 385443
Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk
Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





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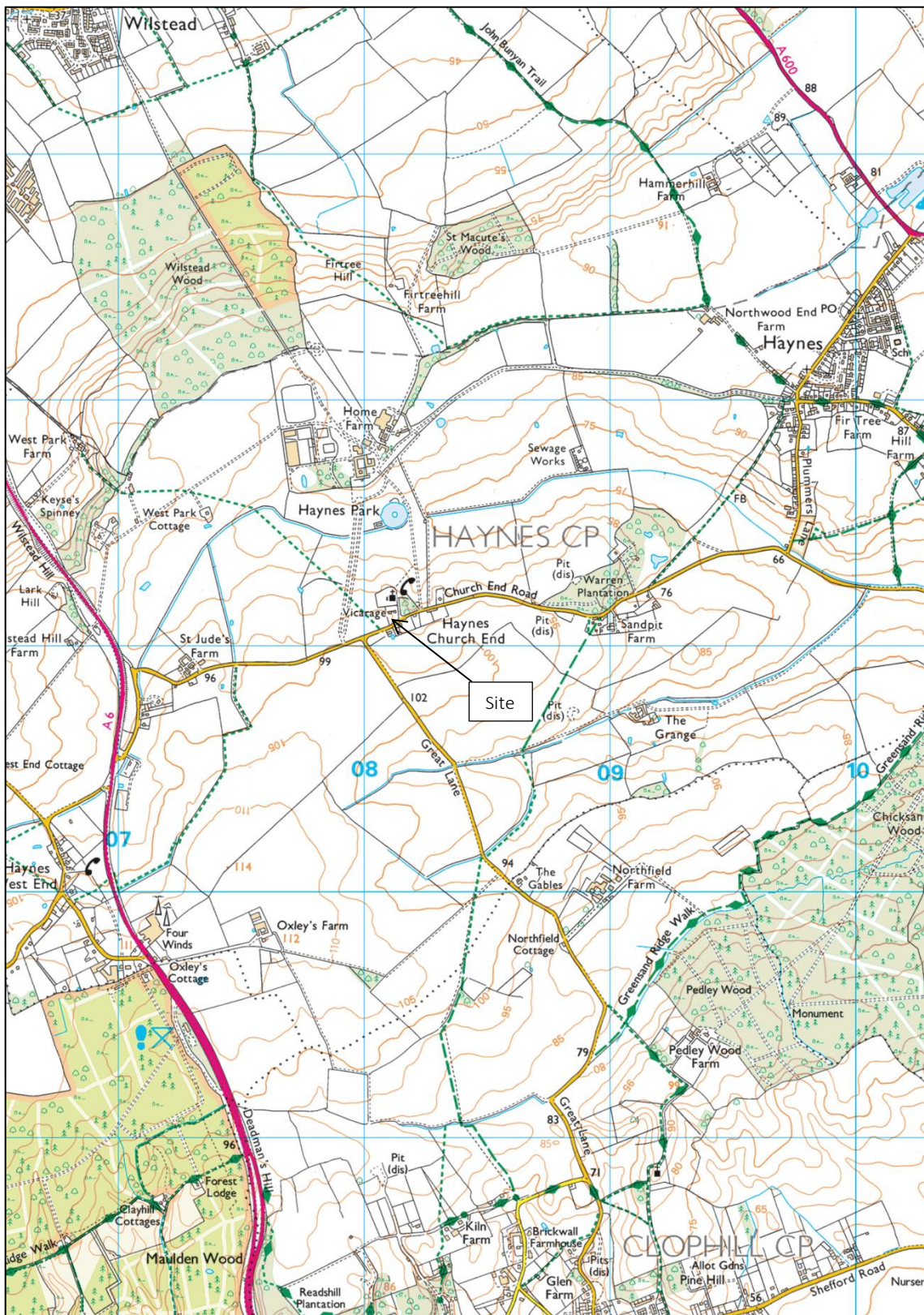


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In July 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Archaeological Observation and Recording during groundworks at St Mary the Virgin Church, Haynes, Bedfordshire. A brick vault containing at least one coffin was found in the footing trench orientated east-west. This feature continued beneath the east facing wall. As a result of this discovery, the construction methods for the footings were changed in order to cause minimal damage and disturbance to the individuals interred within the vault. No further archaeological features were encountered during the excavation and the only finds were disarticulated human remains which were re-interred on site.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Haynes, Central Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Priory Heritage, and was carried out according to a brief prepared by David Baker, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) for the St Albans diocese.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required following the recommendation of the DAA.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

The village of Haynes lies 7 miles south of the town of Bedford and 3½ miles east of the market town of Shefford. The site is located within the small hamlet of Church End situated in the civil parish of Haynes on National Grid Reference TL 08109 41190. To the north, east and west the church is surrounded by open fields and a small residential area can be found to the south along Church End Road. The church is a Grade II* listed building (English Heritage ID: 1311867) and is described by English Heritage as follows:

Parish church. C14 and C15, with extensive rebuilding 1850 by Henry Woodyer for the Rev. Lord John Thynne. Coursed ironstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with stone coped gables. Chancel, N vestry, N chapel, nave, N and S aisles, S porch, W tower. Most windows reworked C19, with pointed heads. Chancel: 3-light E window, 2-light SW window. N vestry: doorway to N elevation, single lights. N (Thynne) chapel: oeil-de-boeuf to E, 2 single lights to N, gabled roof. Nave: 4-bay pointed arched arcades, S one C14, N one C19, Aisles: mainly 2-light windows, pointed arched doorway to N. Gabled SE bay has rose window serving Carteret chapel. S porch: gabled, with pointed doorway. W tower: C15. 3 stages, with octagonal stair turret to SW angle. 2-light pointed windows to all sides of bell-stage and w elevation lower stage. Pointed W doorway. Embattled parapet. Angle buttresses. Interior: Chancel: decorative ribs and polychrome stencil patterning to roof and walls. Brass to Anthony Newdigate, d.1568. Thynne chapel: alabaster effigy of Lady Thynne, 1868 by H. H. Armstead. Canopy, floor and ironwork by Sir George Gilbert Scott. E window by O'Connor. Polychrome stencil decoration and angel corbels to roof, by Clayton and Bell. Carteret chapel: monuments to First Lord Carteret, d.1826 (marble portrait head in oval surround, by Westmacott) and to 2nd. Lord Carteret, d.1838. Rose window with 6-cornered star by Woodyer.

Geology & Topography

The development sits in an active graveyard which is flat and at a height of c.50mAOD.



The prevailing geology consists of sandstone bedrock overlain by superficial deposits of sandy diamicton (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Development

The proposed development comprised the demolition and replacement of the church boiler room (Fig. 3). Future works include the construction of a battered drainage trench surrounding the church.

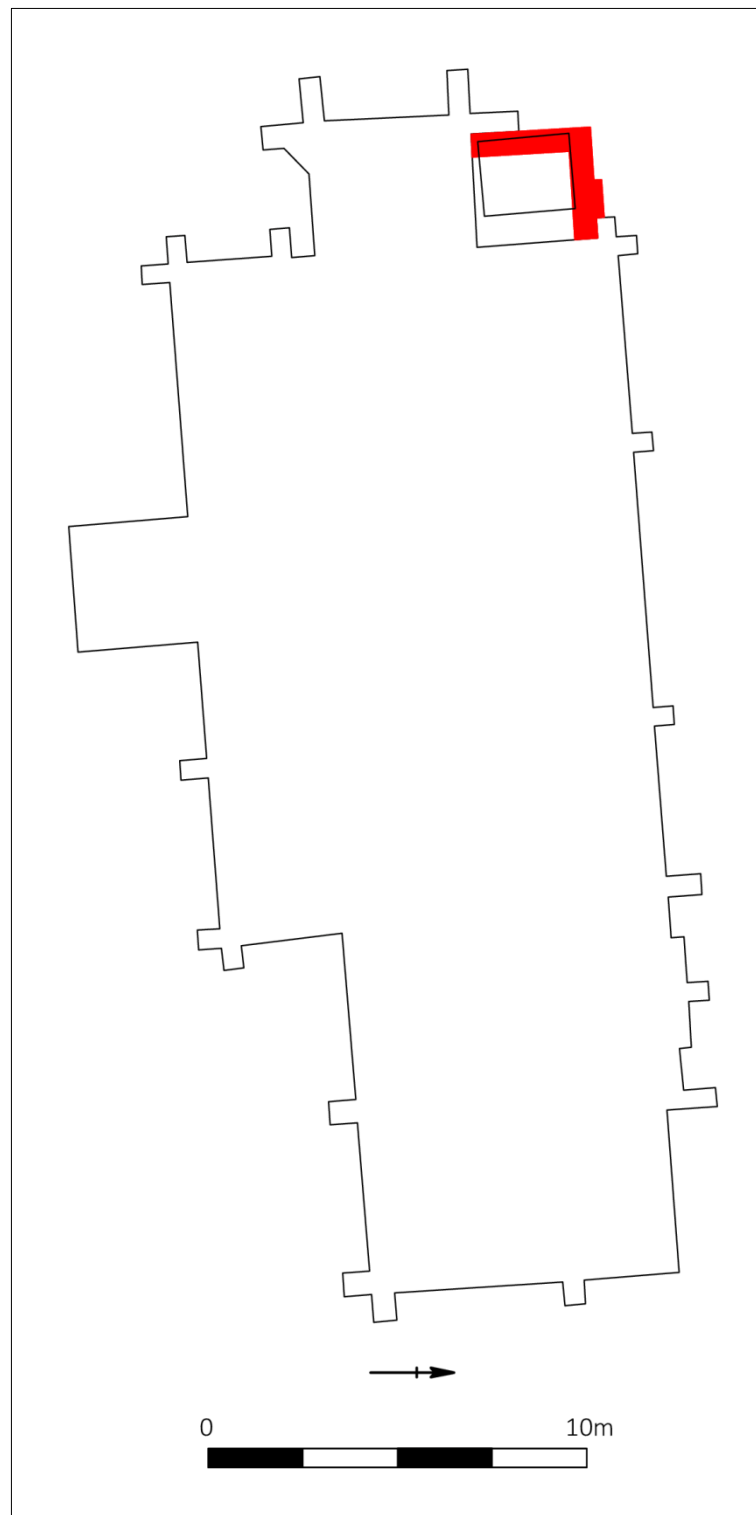


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:200)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved brief were:

- To increase understanding of the building and churchyard
- To monitor all groundworks to ensure any archaeological remains uncovered were appropriately and fully recorded

2.2 *Methods*

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

- Continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation
- Inspection of excavated material

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- 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)
- The Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans guidelines on *Taking Care of Human Remains* (2000)
- English Heritage's *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2005).
- The Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA) guidelines on *Archaeological Requirements for Works Affecting Cathedrals, Churches, Precincts and Churchyards* (2013)
- The Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA) guidelines on *Archaeology and Burial Vaults: A Guidance Note For Churches* (2010)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The church of St Mary the Virgin seems to have its origins in the post-Conquest period and is first mentioned in the 12th century. The area of excavation is within the curtilage of the Grade II* listed church, which is situated within the manicured grounds of Haynes Park. The whole area sits on a ridge of high ground overlooking the valley of the river Flit below.

This section has been compiled primarily with information from the Archaeological Data Service, Victoria County History online, and the Brief prepared by the Diocesan Archaeological Adviser (DAA).

Prehistoric (before 600BC)

The rivers in the vicinity of Haynes form part of the Great Ouse catchment. During the prehistoric period the Ouse valley was a centre of intense activity and a number of cropmarks indicating curvilinear and linear enclosures visible on aerial photographs would suggest that prehistoric settlements existed within Haynes (HER 16657; HER 1665; HER 16708; HER 16704).

Iron Age/Romano-British (600BC – AD c.450)

Evidence for Iron Age & Romano-British settlement has been found within the grounds of Haynes park, particularly in the fields immediately north and northwest of the site. Excavation to the north of Church End (EBD 336, HER 15840) undertaken prior to a new access route being built uncovered evidence of occupation spanning from the late Iron Age through to the post-medieval periods. A series of Iron Age pits and ditches were discovered as well as a trackway to the south of Haynes Park. Late Romano-British structures such as a drying oven and a timber floor were also discovered on this site. At the eastern end of Church End a selection of 4th century Roman finds known as the Haynes Hoard was discovered by metal detectorists in 1997. Amongst the assemblage was a number of late Roman coins, three silver spoons, two golden rings and three silver rings along with other fragments of gold and silver jewellery (HER 748).

Saxon (c.450-1066)

The name Haynes derives from the Old English word 'Hægen' meaning enclosures (Mills 1991) this could be a reference to the predecessor of Haynes Park. The entry for Haynes in the Domesday Survey of 1086 suggests the village had access to woodland large enough to hold 500 pigs. Such a large expanse suggests the area was still fairly well wooded. Archaeological evidence for Saxo-Norman activity was uncovered during the same excavation to the north of Church End (EBD 336, HER 15840). Ditches and domestic and structural features including two hearths and four postholes with associated waterlogged timbers dating to AD1081 provide evidence for occupation of the site around the time of the Norman Conquest.

Medieval (1066-1500)

The Church is believed to date from 1150; however the portions that remain are masked by later work (Page 1908).

The small hamlet of Church End played a more manorial and ecclesiastical part of Haynes history. The manorial estate was centred at Haynes Park (HER 13958). The estates origins lie in the 14th century and contained a deer park and possible rabbit warren.

Remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident suggesting plough cultivation in the medieval period which is abandoned for a less physically scarring form of agriculture (HER



3283). Further cropmarks observed on an aerial photograph taken in 1974 show linear cropmarks believed to be representative of the deserted medieval village c.200m northeast at Church End (HER 5481 and HER 17042).

Post-Medieval to modern (1500 - present)

During the post-medieval period Northwood End, which is located 1.90km north of the church of St Mary the Virgin, was the commercial centre of the village. Today, much of the land at Haynes Park has been dedicated to arable farmland; however many of the post-medieval features survive. Substantial landscaping was undertaken in the 17th and 18th century and in 1720 building was undertaken on Hawnes House for the Carteret family. The mansion then passed to the Lord John Thynne, who was responsible for establishing a school in Haynes and for the restoration of the church of St Mary the Virgin. During the 20th century the mansion was turned into a boarding school for girls before being sold to the Clarendon independent school in 1975. This institution remained on the site until the school went into liquidation in 1992. Today the house is owned by an Indian mystic sect Radha Soami Satsang Beas British Isles (RSSB). Within the estate itself was situated a brick kiln and kiln yard to the east to Haynes park (HER 8448) a possible water mill (HER 14974) and an Icehouse (HER 7904).

The small hamlet of Church End contains further historical and listed buildings which are 16th and 17th century in date such as Tudor house (Grade II listed HER 4966) and Warren Cottage (Grade II listed HER 4969). Undated sand extraction pits, and an area labelled 'Warren plantation' suggesting rabbit farming are recorded to the east of the development on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. During the modern period Haynes had become a stable farming community.

The Known Archaeology & History of the Site

The list of clergy serving at St Mary the Virgin dates back to 1150AD. The church is believed to have been built but the Monks of Chicksands priory and several of the original features survive. The piers and double chamfered arches date from c.1300 and the chancel and tower arches were built between 1350 and 1400. The church underwent serious refurbishment in 1850 by architect Henry Woodyer thanks to the benefaction of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Queen Victoria bequeathed the 'Cloth of Gold,' the garment on which the Queen knelt on during her coronation, to Lord Thynne who in turn gifted the item to the church (VCH & a church near you). During the modern period, the church has undergone few changes. The tower was restored in 1986.



4 Results

Introduction

Two trenches were excavated, the first trench, which measured 3 x 0.80 x 1.8m deep, was orientated east-west and was parallel to the north wall of the tower. The second, which was orientated north-south and was parallel to the west facing wall of the north aisle measured 3.30 x 0.6m but only 0.3m deep. The excavation was conducted using a 3 tonne excavator fitted with a toothed ditching bucket.

Description

The boiler house that was demolished had been a free standing structure that did not impact on the historic fabric of the church (Plates 1-3). The only additional information regarding the historic fabric that the current building programme provided was that the foundations of the medieval tower, which is of coursed ironstone rubble with ashlar dressings, were far shallower than those of the 1850s north aisle. Whereas the tower footings were in the region of 0.10m deep, the north aisle foundations comprised stone walling to a depth of 0.35m below ground level which was supported on a base of chalk, clay, brick fragments that was 0.4m thick.

The investigation uncovered a vaulted tomb constructed of unfrosted bricks that contained at least 1 burial. On exploration this seemed to be at least one metre in width (N/S) and over 2 metres in length (E/W), extending below the foundation of the buttress on the northwest corner of the north aisle. No other archaeology was encountered save for a quantity of disarticulated human remains. These were left in the care of the church for later reburial.



Plate 1: Shot 2. East facing wall of tower following boiler house demolition.



Plate 2: Shot 12. Junction between north aisle and the western tower following boiler house demolition.



Plate 3: Shot 4. Detail shot of tower buttress repair.



Plate 4: Shot 31. Section of trench showing brick vault.



Plate 5: Shot 36. Detail of coffin stud work.



Plate 6: Shot 32. East facing section over vault.



Plate 7: Shot 20. Skull at east end of trench.



Plate 8: Shot 24. North facing section of finished trench.

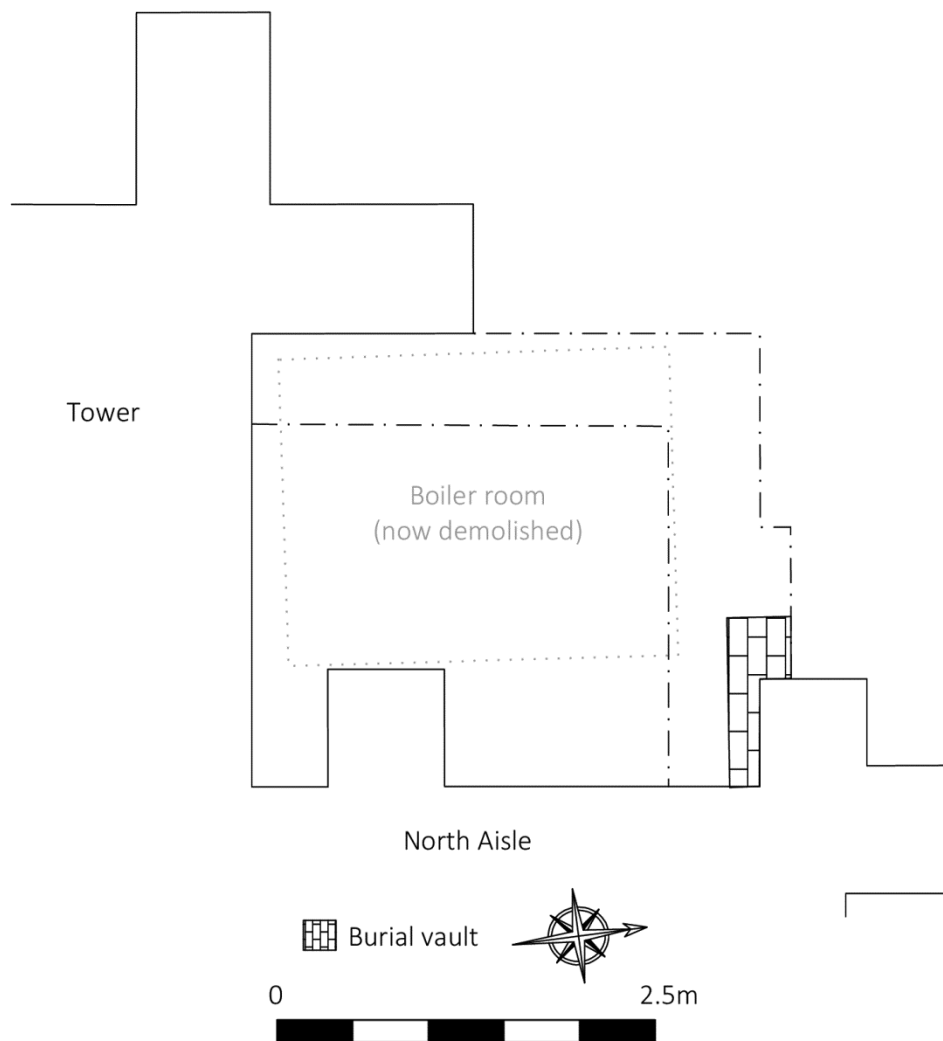


Figure 3: Detail of trench and church structures (scale 1:50)

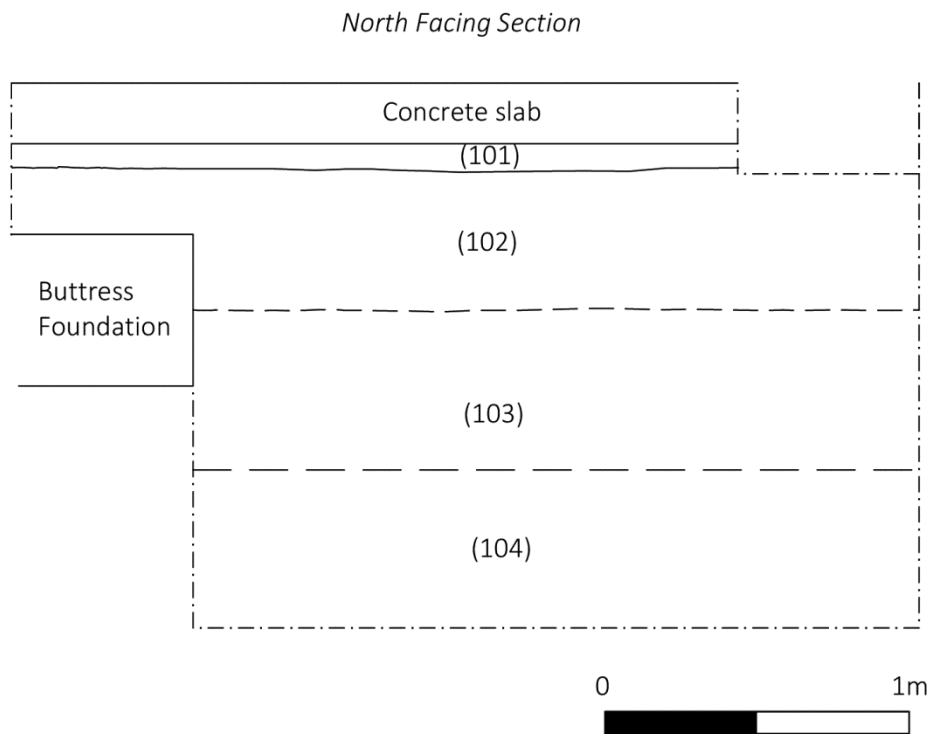


Figure 4: North facing section shown in Plate 8 (scale 1:25)

Site stratigraphy comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	0.06m (D)	Dump of modern refuse used to level ground below concrete foundation.
102	Layer	0.25m (D)	Subsoil, highly mixed with modern contamination
103	Layer	1m+	Loose re-deposited sand (evident due to presence of disarticulated remains) point of interface with (104) is unclear.
104	Layer		Natural, sand



5 Conclusions

The evidence encountered gives a great deal of information about the church construction. The tower, an early part of the church, sits on very shallow foundations, restricting the depth to which it was safe to excavate. While the north aisle, part of the 1850 rebuild, had much more substantial foundations.

The vaulted tomb, being fabricated using unfrogged bricks suggests construction date of around the 18th century or earlier, predating the renewed north aisle by a century. The fact that this was built over and not damaged by the construction shows the care with which the new foundations were laid. The presence of disarticulated material in close proximity to this feature may indicate disturbances in antiquity during the construction of the vault.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Priory Heritage for commissioning this report on behalf of Haynes PCC. Thanks are also due to David Baker the DAA for monitoring the project.

Thanks also to Matt and Richard of R. J. Pinnock for their assistance during the groundworks

The fieldwork was carried out by Timothy Lewis BA. The report was written by Timothy Lewis BA and Laura Dodd MSc, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIJfA



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 217/HSM		Site Name: St Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Haynes, Central Bedfordshire
Shot	Facing	Subject
1	S	North facing wall of tower following boiler house demolition. Without board.
2	W	Detail shot of tower buttress repair. Without board
3	W	Detail shot of tower buttress repair. Without board
4	E	Buttress detail. Without board. NORTHARROW WRONG
5	E	Buttress detail. With board. NORTHARROW WRONG
6	SW	North facing wall of tower following boiler house demolition. With board
7	?	Detail of Brickwork
8	?	Detail of Brickwork
9	?	Detail of Brickwork
10	N	(103). With board. NORTH ARROW WRONG
11	N	(103). Without board. NORTH ARROW WRONG
12	N	Burial vault. Exposed brickwork
13	N	Cranium northern end of N-S trench. Without board
14	N	Cranium at east end of trench. Without board
15	S	North facing section of finished trench. Without board
16	S	North facing section of finished trench. Without board
17	-	Disarticulated skeletal remains. Femurs L + R. With board
18	-	Disarticulated skeletal remains. Non adult Ilium. With board
19	-	Disarticulated skeletal remains. Radius. With board
20	-	Disarticulated skeletal remains. Radius. With board
21	-	Disarticulated skeletal remains. Cranium. With board
22	-	Section of trench showing brick vault. Without board
23	-	Section of trench showing brick vault. Without board
24	-	East facing section over vault. Without board
25	-	Inside vault. Detail of coffin stud work. Without board



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	St Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Haynes, Central Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	217/HSM
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-257415	Event/Accession no	2016.59
OS reference	TL0810941190	Study area size	3.85 sq m
Project Type	Observation & Recording	Height (mAOD)	50
Short Description	<i>In July 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Archaeological Observation and Recording during groundworks at St Mary the Virgin Church, Haynes, Bedfordshire. A brick vault containing at least one coffin was found in the footing trench orientated east-west. This feature continued beneath the east facing wall. As a result of this discovery, the construction methods for the footings were changed in order to cause minimal damage and disturbance to the individuals interred within the vault. No further archaeological features were encountered during the excavation and the only finds were disarticulated human remains which were re-interred on site.</i>		
Previous work	None	Site status	GII*
Planning proposal	Demolition and erection of a boiler house	Current land use	Churchyard / Boiler room
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	n/a
Monument type	Graveyard / Church	Monument period	Modern
Significant finds	Human Remains (Disarticulated)	Future work	Yes
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	David Baker	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Timothy Lewis BA
Sponsor/funding body	Haynes PCC		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	15/07/2016	End date	20/07/2016
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum	n/a	
Paper		Fieldwork Records	
Digital		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation & Recording: St Mary the Virgin, Church Lane, Haynes, Central Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	217/HSM/1.0		
Author(s)	Timothy Lewis BA & Laura Dodd MSc		
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