



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Church of St Mary the Virgin  
Stotfold  
Bedfordshire



**Quality Check**

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## Summary

Between May and November 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Archaeological Observation and Recording of the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold, Bedfordshire in order to fulfil the Faculty requirements. The church is a Grade II\* listed structure. Although it is highly likely that there was a place of worship on the site during the Saxon period, the current building dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and was reworked throughout the medieval period and the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This project involved extensive repair and restoration to the exterior fabric of the church, including the removal of a great deal of cement from the string courses of the north and south aisles, most probably applied during the 19<sup>th</sup> century works or later. The removal of the cement revealed the degradation of much of the original clunch stone, almost certainly exacerbated by the impermeable cement repairs. In many cases iron nails and fixings had caused rust-jacking to the historic fabric, damaging it irreparably and necessitating stone replacement. It also confirmed that some of the stone quoins and mouldings had been replaced with red brick and subsequently covered with render, particularly in the string courses, buttresses and parapet walls. During the works the north nave parapet collapsed entirely onto the nave roof and had to be rebuilt. Clipsham limestone was selected as a substitute for the original clunch, due to its similar appearance and higher resilience, and has proven to be an effective choice.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 From May to November 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Barker Associates on behalf of the Stotfold Parochial Church Council, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay-Jones 2017), and approved by David Baker, Archaeological Advisor to the Diocese of St Albans.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been detailed in a Notification of Advice by the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of St Albans.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The site is located in the village and civil parish of Stotfold, in the county of Bedfordshire. It is situated at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 22027 36675 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The development works are confined within the limits of the churchyard, which in turn is surrounded on all sides by adjoining properties (Fig. 2). The church, which is a Grade II\* listed building, is described as follows (NHLE ref: 1113866):

Parish Church. C12 origins, reworked C13, C14 and C15, with chancel rebuilt 1890. Mostly cobblestones with some limestone rubble. Ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. Tower rendered. Chancel and S vestry, nave, N aisle, S aisle, S porch, W tower. Embattled parapets throughout. Windows mostly C15 with some C19 restoration. Chancel and S vestry rebuilt 1890. 3-light E window, 2- light windows, 2 to N, one to S, all with 4-centred arches. Vestry has small square-headed window. C15 chancel arch. Nave: C12, reworked C14, heightened C15. C14 3-bay pointed-arched arcades to both sides. C15 clerestory has 3 3- light windows with 4-centred heads to each side. N aisle: E bay apparently originally C13 N transept, incorporated into C14 aisle. elevation has 2 3- light pointed-arched windows and one 2-light window



with square head. E wall has 3-light pointed-arched window. W wall has 3-light 4-centred arched window. Pointed-arched N doorway under square head. S aisle: C14. S elevation has 2 3-light pointed-arched windows. W elevation has C14 2-light pointed-arched window. E elevation has 3-light 4-centred-arched window. S porch: C15. 2- light windows with square heads to W and E. Pointed-arched doorway under square head. W tower: C15. 3 stages, with 4-stage angle buttresses. W elevation ground stage has pointed-arched doorway under square head, surmounted by 3-light 2-centred-headed window. Bell-stage has paired 2-light pointed-arched windows to each side. Interior: C15 timbering to N aisle roof, C19 roofs elsewhere. C19 pewing. C14 octagonal font with carved quatrefoil panels. Fragments of medieval glass to N aisle middle window. Rood staircase to NE corner of nave, lower entrance to N side. C14 image niche to SE corner of nave. Same grotesque head stops to arcade labels, apparently reworked C20.

#### *Geology & Topography*

The bedrock of the site consists of chalk, from the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation; this is overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel, from glaciofluvial deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### *Proposed Development*

The work consisted of repairs to the stonework of the church, and the construction of a French drain.



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



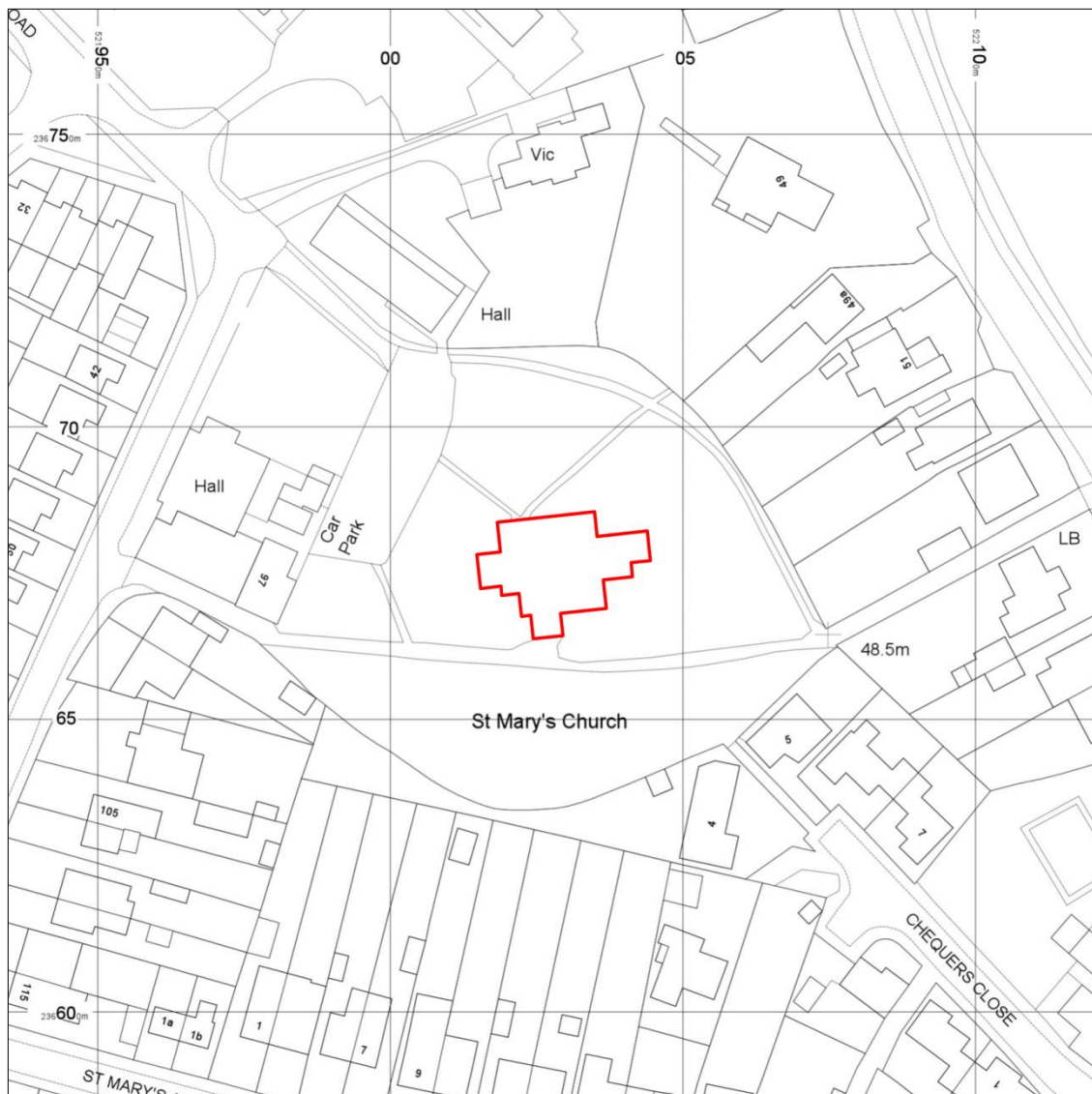


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)





## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay-Jones 2017) were:

- To provide a comprehensive record of the proposed alterations to the building
- To establish the date, nature and extent of any activity within the impacted areas both internally and externally
- To better understand the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding and/or contemporary environment

### 2.2 Methods

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

- A written record was made of each site visit using KDK's Historic Building Restoration Sheet.
- These records were accompanied by sketches when appropriate.
- In addition, a photographic record was maintained throughout the watching brief.
- The recording was based on drawings made available by the client/client's agent.

### 2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- ADCA Guidance Note 1 Archaeological requirements for works on churches and churchyards (
- 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)

### 2.4 Constraints

Due to failures of communication, some of the proposed works were not monitored. These included the installation of the French drain, as well as some of the more minor repairs to the building.



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

Recent excavations in Stotfold have revealed much of the late 10<sup>th</sup> century settlement that appears to have been built within a circular enclosure with the church standing precisely on its perimeter (Blair 2014). This enclosure is presumably the horse enclosure or *stod-fald* (OE for stud fold or horse enclosure (Mills 1991: 312)) that gave the settlement its name.

It was clearly a large and wealthy estate as it was assessed for the Domesday Survey at 15 hides, with 4 mills and worth £25. It was held by Hugh de Beauchamp with one hide being held of him by the Church of St Albans (Williams & Martin 2002: 572).

The Grade II\* listed parish church of St Mary the Virgin dates to about 1150, but, despite the fact that no priest is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, it is considered likely that it would have been preceded by at least one wooden Saxon church on the same site – work in the church in 1890 uncovered a Saxon confined burial in the nave of church (Stotfold Church website).

The 12<sup>th</sup> century church appears to have comprised a chancel and nave to which a northern transept appears to have been added in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The quoins in the northeast and northwest angles of this transept as well as the break between the first and second bays of the north arcade are still clearly visible. In 1320 a north aisle was added subsuming the northern transept. The south aisle was built shortly afterwards, initially as a 2-bay structure, the third bay to the west being added later.

The chancel along with the chancel arch was rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the west tower and south porch added. Towards the end of the same century the clerestory was and all but the windows in the west wall of the south aisle were replaced. It is possible that the north aisle was lengthened at this time.

The chancel was also completely rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the exception of its western arch; the organ chamber was also added at this time.

Extensive works were undertaken in the churchyard in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, when trees were planted, beds were dug, and seats were put in; the car park was constructed at the same time (Stotfold Church website).



## 4 Results

4.1 Monitoring visits were made to the church on four occasions. The first was to conduct an initial photographic survey of the building before any works began. Two further visits were made in order to inspect the works as they progressed, the third visit being made soon after the collapse of the north nave parapet wall. The final visit was carried out to inspect the repairs once the work was finished and the scaffolding had been removed.

### 4.2 *Initial Survey* (Fig. 8; Plates 1 – 13)

The church is primarily walled with flint rubble, interspersed with patches of clunch limestone. The tower is cement rendered (Plate 1). The ashlar quoins are also generally of clunch, although many were in poor condition, having been re-pointed or rendered with cement mortar in the past. In some cases the ashlar quoins had been entirely replaced with brickwork, either cement rendered or left exposed. This could be seen particularly on the buttresses to the northwest corner of the north aisle (Plate 5), as well as on the embattled parapet of the north aisle. Cement repairs had deteriorated revealing brickwork that had evidently replaced lost or damaged stone quoins. This was not only true of many of the ashlar quoins, such as those found in the parapets, but also a number of hoodmolds and window surrounds, where degraded stone mouldings had once again been replaced with cement render, which was causing further damage to the building fabric. In particular, the easternmost window of the north nave clerestory was in poor condition (Plate 6), as was the west window of the north aisle (Plate 7), the east window of the south aisle and the west and east windows of the south porch. The porch windows also required glass replacement (Plates 8 and 11).

A great many of the stone mouldings around the building had suffered serious degradation, whether due to environmental erosion or due to inadvisable past repairs. Among the most severely affected areas were the string courses of the north and south aisles and the south porch. These were missing in sections and, in some instances, had been entirely replaced cement render, which in turn had failed. Holes had been artificially made in the deteriorated stone behind in order to key the cement render mouldings, however this had failed to prolong the life of the repairs (Plate 12).

### 4.3 *Watching Brief* (Figs. 3 – 8; Plates 14 – 27)

Following the erection of scaffolding a site visit was made to inspect exposed historic fabric in the string course of the north aisle. The removal of sections of the string course revealed that the mouldings were composed of a range of materials and had been repaired in a number of different ways. In general, large pieces of the original clunch still survived behind the front mouldings, roughly dressed and bearing the marks made by claw chisels (Plate 14). Some clunch still survived in the string course moulding, revealed by the removal of cement render. These pieces had been degraded and their mouldings subsequently reformed with cement (Plate 15). The same technique had evidently been applied in other areas, except that the original clunch was replaced with red brick in lime mortar and covered with a cement moulding, particularly at the east corner of the north aisle string course (Plate 16). Other pieces of the string course were revealed in profile to be distinct from the original clunch stone, in some instances they were composed of an unidentified but coarse and shelly limestone (Plate 17), and in other instances appeared to be examples of Lincolnshire limestone, possibly Weldon or Ancaster. New sections of the string course were installed using Clipsham stone (Plate 18), from the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, which is commonly used for restoration work where other limestone has failed or significantly deteriorated (Hunt 2015). Figure 8 shows the restoration work to the north aisle string course.



The subsequent site visit was made following the collapse of the north nave parapet wall onto the nave roof (Plate 19). It had been 23cm (9 inches) in width and had consisted of cobbles set in lime mortar with limestone copings. Inspection was made of works to the south aisle and porch. The west parapet wall of the south aisle, constructed of brick with cement render (Plate 20), was removed down to the string course, revealing a 19cm high course of clunch behind beneath a brick wall in roughly consolidated cement mortar. The red bricks were poorly puddled with stone inclusions and measured 21 x 10 x 6cm. They likely dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and had been reused (Plate 21). Further east along the south aisle, the parapet wall was not removed but the string course was repaired using the same methods used for the north aisle. The removal of sections of the string course as well as much of the cement render revealed that its past treatment had evidently been similar to its counterpart on the north aisle. Sections had been repaired with a cement moulding adhered to roughly dressed clunch stone, or had been wholly replaced with red brick and cement (Plates 22 and 23).

The parapet wall of the south porch was stripped of its coping stones so that past cement repairs could be removed. Once the cement was removed from the sides of the battlements, it was clear that they predominantly consisted of brick infill, although they were cobbled on the exterior (Plate 24). Removal of material from the southeast corner above the string course showed a cement core in the wall and also highlighted that much of the lead flashing to the roof had been wrongly installed. In addition, handmade nails dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century had caused rust-jacking to the clunch quoins, no doubt aided by the ingress of moisture from the poorly installed lead flashing. Removal of the quoins also showed that parts of the string course contained brick, as also seen on the north and south aisles. It was also observed from the scaffolding that the roll-top moulding on the southeast corner did not align properly with the corners of the quoins above, in contrast to that of the southwest corner, which was in alignment (Plate 26).

Sections of mouldings were also removed from the arch around the west door of the church, in preparation for later replacement (Plate 27).



Plate 1: Initial survey, north elevation and tower (1)



Plate 2: Initial survey, north elevation (2)



Plate 3: Initial survey, east elevation of north aisle (33)



Plate 4: Initial survey, north aisle string course and parapets (4)



Plate 5: Initial survey, west buttresses of north aisle (11)



Plate 6: Initial survey, northeast clerestory window (9)





Plate 7: Initial survey, west elevation of north aisle (13)



Plate 8: Initial survey, west elevation of south porch (16)



Plate 9: Initial survey, south elevation (18)



Plate 10: Initial survey, south aisle and porch (23)



Plate 11: Initial survey, east elevation of porch (29)



Plate 12: Initial survey, south aisle string course (28)





**Plate 13:** Initial survey, east elevation of south aisle (32)



**Plate 14:** Watching brief, exposed clunch in north aisle string course (39)



**Plate 15:** Watching brief, exposed clunch in north aisle string course (36)



**Plate 16:** Watching brief, exposed brick in north aisle string course (47)



**Plate 17:** Watching brief, Lincolnshire limestone in north aisle string course (37)



**Plate 18:** Watching brief, new Clipsham stone in north aisle string course (46)





**Plate 19:** Watching brief, collapsed north nave parapet (48)



**Plate 20:** Watching brief, south aisle parapet wall (42)



**Plate 21:** Watching brief, south aisle parapet wall removed (50)



**Plate 22:** Watching brief, south aisle string course (56)



**Plate 23:** Watching brief, south aisle string course (57)



**Plate 24:** Watching brief, south porch stripped parapet wall (51)

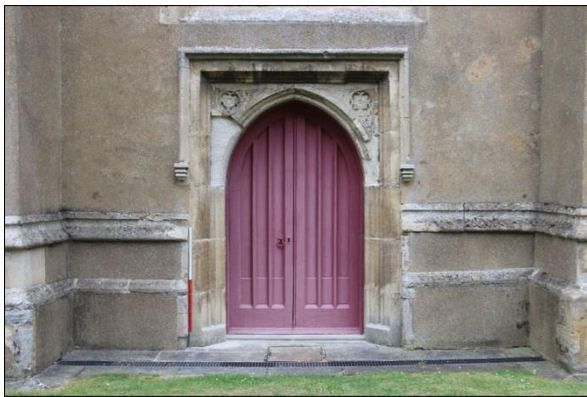




**Plate 25:** Watching brief, southeast corner of south porch (55)



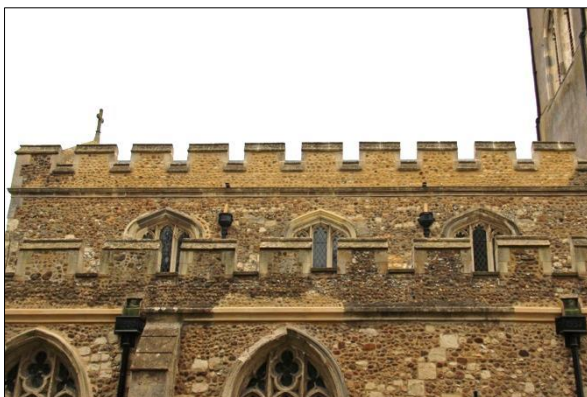
**Plate 26:** Watching brief, southwest corner of south porch (53)



**Plate 27:** Watching brief, mouldings removed from west doorway (58)



**Plate 28:** Finished works, north elevation (60)



**Plate 29:** Finished works, north aisle string course and replaced north nave parapet (64)



**Plate 30:** Finished works, east buttress of north aisle (73)





**Plate 31:** Finished works, repairs to doorway and window surround in north aisle (63)



**Plate 32:** Finished works, west elevation of north aisle (65)



**Plate 33:** Finished works, west elevation of south aisle and porch (67)



**Plate 34:** Finished works, south aisle (69)



**Plate 35:** Finished works, south porch (70)



**Plate 36:** Finished works, east elevation of south porch (68)



Figure 3: North elevation (scale 1:100)





Figure 4: West elevation (scale 1:100)

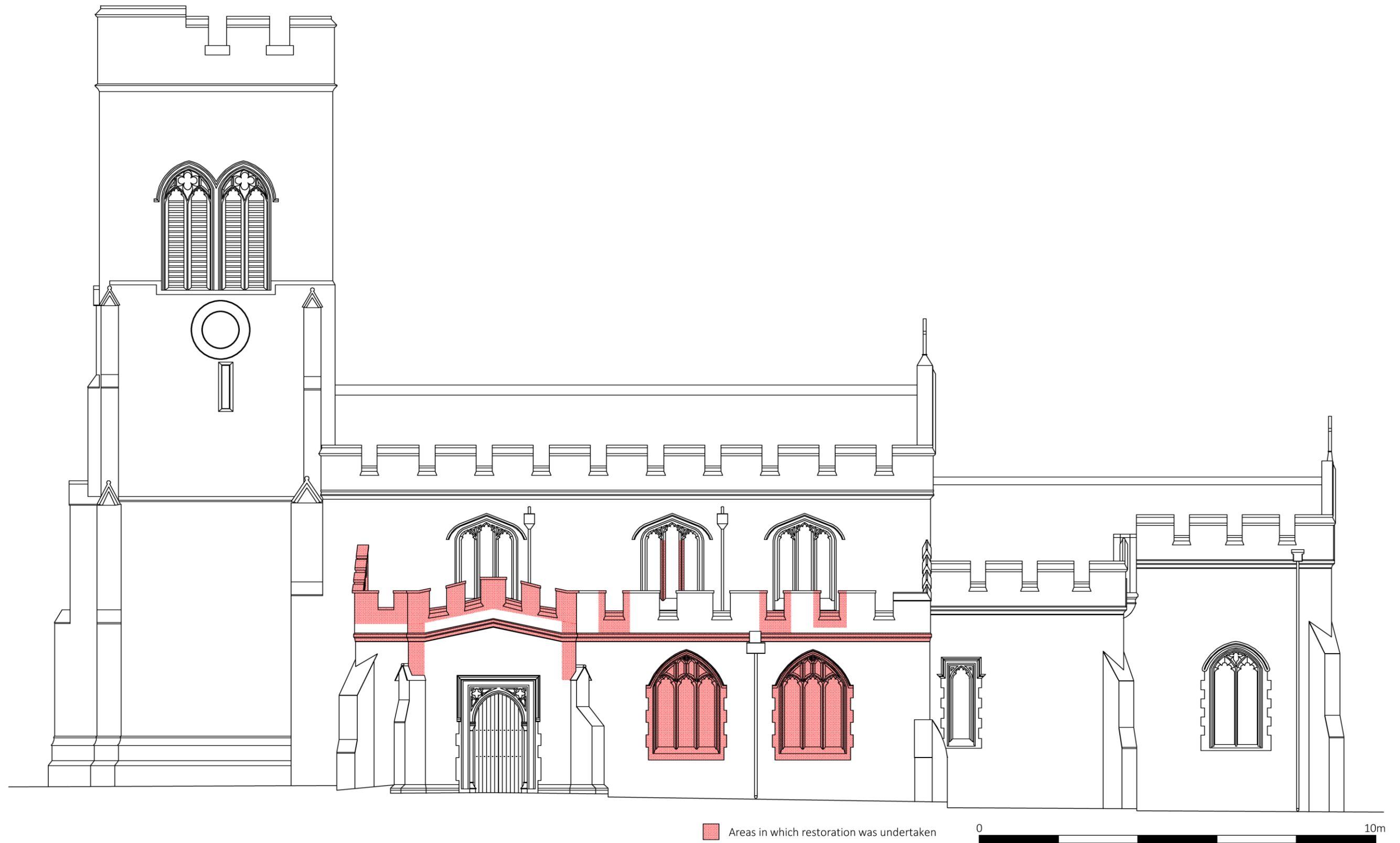


Figure 5: South elevation (scale 1:100)



Figure 6: East elevation (scale 1:100)





Figure 7: North aisle string course during watching brief (scale 1:50)

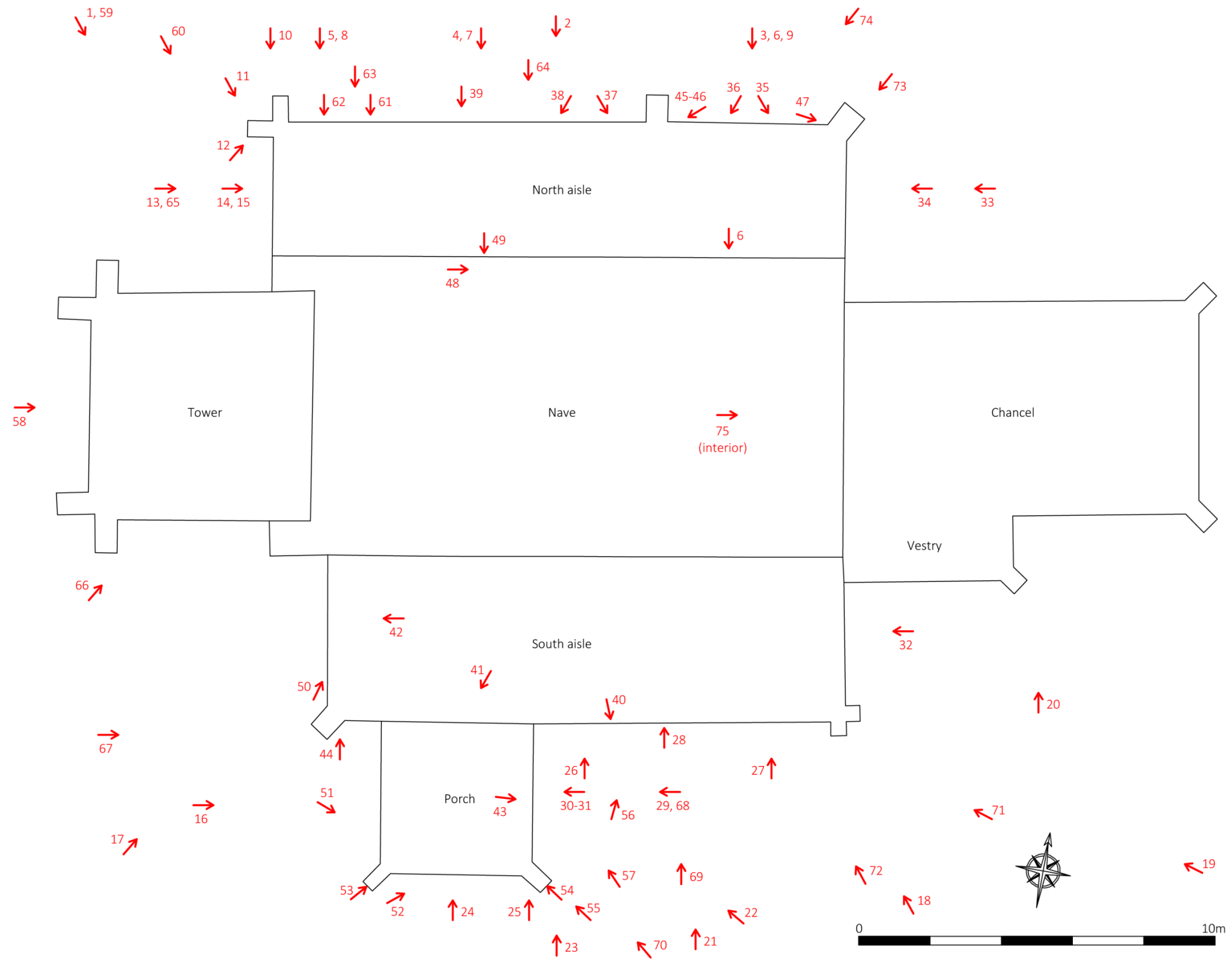


Figure 8: Photo plan (scale 1:125)

(NB. Not all of the photographs are included in this report: the shot number is given in red at the end of the caption for each plate)



## 5 Conclusions

The works to the Church of St Mary that could be inspected were focused primarily on the string courses of the north and south aisles and the south porch, as well as the embattled parapet walls of the south aisle and porch. Due to the unforeseen collapse of the north nave parapet, this was also rebuilt. Inspection of the string courses to both aisles showed that many repairs had been carried out in the past using a wide array of different methods and materials. Evidently the replication of sympathetic materials had not been a priority, given that lost or degraded clunch had been replaced in sections with a much coarser limestone, most likely Ancaster or Weldon, which are more robust than clunch. In many cases, the clunch had been replaced with red brick and the stone mouldings replicated using cement render. These repairs may have predominantly taken place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a good deal of work was evidently done to the church. The chancel and south vestry were completely rebuilt in 1890 and the structure was also reroofed, with the exception of the north aisle, in which the roof timbers still date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The repairs to the string course and parapets may have been a part of this program of works.

The parapets of the western south aisle and of the south porch transpired to be mainly brick built, hidden only by a veneer of cobblestones and cement. The reason for this is unknown but may have been in an effort to save on cost and materials during expensive restoration works, as well as an attempt to replicate the use of earlier materials.

Replacement of the limestone quoins to the corners of the south porch was required, following damage caused by rust-jacking. This is a process whereby the rusting of iron fixings between stone pieces causes the metal to expand, subsequently cracking the stone around them. In this case, it was most likely caused by the ingress of water from poorly installed lead flashing on the porch roof. This caused some 18<sup>th</sup> century handmade nails to rust, and the limestone to blow. Below these quoins, it was observed that the roll-top moulding above the buttress on the southeast corner of the porch was out of alignment with the quoins. The reason for this is unknown but it could reasonably be assumed to be a mason's error.

The use of Clipsham stone to make the repairs during this project has proven to be a worthwhile choice, in contrast to the past use of unidentified, coarse Lincolnshire limestone in the string courses. Clipsham has a similar appearance to the original clunch but is more resilient. The final result is pleasing and makes immeasurable improvement to the exterior of the building. The new quoins, string courses, window surrounds and parapets are sympathetic to the aesthetic of the church and are a welcome alternative to cement repairs that existed previously.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Barker Associates for commissioning this report on behalf of St Mary's Parochial Church Council. Thanks are also due to David Baker, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for St Albans, for monitoring the project.

Special thanks go to Nick Bunn and the staff of Bakers of Danbury Ltd for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCI(A) and Chris Martin-Taylor BSc. The report was written by Chris Martin-Taylor, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCI(A).



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## 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. The accession number is BEDFM 2017.23.



## 8 References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ADCA Guidance Note 1 Archaeological requirements for works on churches and churchyards
- 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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<http://www.stotfoldchurch.org.uk/History.html>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1113866>





## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 283/SSM			Site Name: Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		x	Initial survey: north elevation and tower
2		x	Initial survey: north elevation
3		x	Initial survey: north aisle string course
4		x	Initial survey: north aisle string course
5		x	Initial survey: north aisle string course
6		x	Initial survey: north clerestory
7		x	Initial survey: north clerestory
8		x	Initial survey: north clerestory
9		x	Initial survey: northeast clerestory window
10		x	Initial survey: west buttresses of north aisle
11		x	Initial survey: west buttresses of north aisle
12		x	Initial survey: west buttresses of north aisle, base
13		x	Initial survey: west elevation of north aisle
14		x	Initial survey: west window of north aisle
15		x	Initial survey: west parapet wall of north aisle
16		x	Initial survey: west elevation of south porch
17		x	Initial survey: south elevation
18		x	Initial survey: south elevation
19		x	Initial survey: south and east elevation
20		x	Initial survey: south elevation of chancel and vestry
21		x	Initial survey: south aisle
22		x	Initial survey: south aisle and porch
23		x	Initial survey: south aisle and porch
24		x	Initial survey: south porch string course and parapet
25		x	Initial survey: south porch quoins
26		x	Initial survey: south aisle string course
27		x	Initial survey: south aisle string course
28		x	Initial survey: south aisle string course
29		x	Initial survey: south porch east elevation
30		x	Initial survey: south porch east elevation
31		x	Initial survey: south porch east window
32		x	Initial survey: south aisle east window
33		x	Initial survey: north aisle east window
34		x	Initial survey: north aisle east string course and parapet
35		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
36		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
37		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
38		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
39		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
40		x	Watching brief: south aisle parapet
41		x	Watching brief: south aisle parapet
42		x	Watching brief: south aisle parapet
43		x	Watching brief: south porch parapet
44		x	Watching brief: southwest corner of south aisle, brick beneath cement render
45		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
46		x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
47	x	x	Watching brief: north aisle string course
48	x	x	Watching brief: north nave parapet
49	x	x	Watching brief: north nave parapet



50	x	x	Watching brief: south aisle, west parapet
51	x	x	Watching brief: south porch, west parapet
52	x	x	Watching brief: south porch, south parapet and string course
53		x	Watching brief: south porch, southwest roll-top and removed quoins
54		x	Watching brief: south porch, southeast roll-top and removed quoins
55	x	x	Watching brief: south porch, southeast roll-top and removed quoins
56	x	x	Watching brief: south aisle string course
57	x	x	Watching brief: south aisle string course
58	x	x	Watching brief: west door
59		x	Finished works: north elevation and tower
60		x	Finished works: north elevation
61		x	Finished works: north door
62		x	Finished works: north aisle window with square hoodmould
63		x	Finished works: north aisle door and window
64		x	Finished works: north aisle, repaired string course and rebuilt nave parapet
65		x	Finished works: west elevation of north aisle
66		x	Finished works: southeast corner of tower, exposed brick quoins
67		x	Finished works: south aisle and porch, west elevation
68		x	Finished works: south porch, east elevation
69		x	Finished works: south aisle
70		x	Finished works: south porch
71		x	Finished works: south elevation
72		x	Finished works: south elevation
73		x	Finished works: northeast buttress, north aisle
74		x	Finished works: north elevation
75		x	Finished works: interior, facing chancel



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	283/SSM
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-278753	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2017.23
OS reference	TL 22027 36675	Study area size	388m <sup>2</sup>
Project Type	Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	52m
Short Description	<p>Between May and November 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Archaeological Observation and Recording of the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold, Bedfordshire in order to fulfil the requirements of a Notification of Advice by the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of St Albans. The church is a Grade II* listed structure. Although it is highly likely that there was a place of worship on the site during the Saxon period, the current building dates to the 12th century and was reworked throughout the medieval period and the 19th century. This project involved extensive repair and restoration to the exterior fabric of the church, including the removal of a great deal of cement from the string courses of the north and south aisles, most probably applied during the 19th century works or later. The removal of the cement revealed the degradation of much of the original clunch stone, almost certainly exacerbated by the impermeable cement repairs. In many cases iron nails and fixings had caused rust-jacking to the historic fabric, damaging it irreparably and necessitating stone replacement. It also confirmed that some of the stone quoins and mouldings had been replaced with red brick and subsequently covered with render, particularly in the string courses, buttresses and parapet walls. During the works the north nave parapet collapsed entirely onto the nave roof and had to be rebuilt. Clipsham limestone was selected as a substitute for the original clunch, due to its similar appearance and higher resilience, and has proven to be an effective choice.</p>		
Previous work	Yes	Site status	Grade II* listed
Planning proposal	Repairs to the stonework of the church and the construction of a French drain	Current land use	Place of worship
Local Planning Authority	N/A	Planning application ref.	N/A
Monument type	Place of Worship	Monument period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCI(A)	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCI(A)
Sponsor/funding body	St Mary's PCC		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2017	End date	22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2017
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum	None	
Paper		WSI, report, photographs, fieldwork sheets	
Digital		WSI, report, photographs, fieldwork sheets	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation & Recording: Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stotfold, Bedfordshire		



<b>Serial title &amp; volume</b>	283/SSM/2		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc		
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