KDK Archaeology Ltd

# Historic Building Watching Brief

St Michael and All Angels' Church

High Street

Shefford

Bedfordshire

Karin Kaye MA MCIfA

February 2019

## Quality Check

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## Summary

Between September 2018 and January 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Watching Brief of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Shefford, Bedfordshire in order to fulfil a Faculty condition for the restoration of the church. The church is a Grade II listed structure and the tower dates from the 14th or 15th century, although the remainder of the church is predominantly 19th century. The tower was extensively repaired in the 1920s and the 1980s. The present restoration involved the complete removal and replacement of the render on the upper stage, which revealed the original clunchwork, which is a complete contrast to the ironstone with flint/cobble of the lower stage. A variety of repairs ranging from patches of ironstone/flint/cobble or brick to extensive rebuilding of the southwest corner in brick. Each elevation also had short layers of tiles inserted at different levels within the stonework, presumably to act as a basis for the render. Hand made nails had also been hammered into the wall for the same purpose. Putlog holes level with the label stops on the hoodmoulds indicated the break in the building lift in the upper stage. Of particular interest is the change of building material to clunch, which and although it can be suggested that this was due to a generous benefaction in the later stages of building, may well have been for other reasons.


## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between September 2018 and January 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Watching Brief of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Shefford, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Barker Associates on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, and was carried out according to a Method Statement prepared by KDK (Kaye 2018), and approved by David Baker, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required as a Faculty condition for the restoration of the church.

### 1.3 *The Site*

*Location*

The site is located in the unitary authority of Central Bedfordshire, in the town and civil parish of Shefford and is to be found at National Grid Reference TL 14355 39079 (Fig. 1). The church is positioned to the southwest of the intersection of Northbridge Street, Southbridge Street and the High Street. It is set back approximately 10m southeast from the High Street and is flanked to the southwest and northeast by local businesses. Running approximately 110m to the east is the River Hit.

*Listed Building Description*

St Michael and All Angels' Church is located within the Shefford Conservation Area and has been since 1966. It is described in the National Heritage List for England as follows (NHLE List entry Number: 1321780):

*Parish Church, until 1903 a chapel of ease to Campton. C15 origins, substantially rebuilt 1822, S aisle added 1850, arcade rebuilt first part C20. Coursed ironstone with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. In C13 style. Nave, S aisle, W tower. Nave and S aisle are in similar style, except that S aisle is plainer, without buttresses or dripstones. Both have pointed arched windows with Y tracery. To E ends of both and to aisle W end are 3-light pointed arched windows with intersecting tracery. Arcade, in colourwashed brick, also has pointed arches. S aisle has pointed arched door with square label. 3- stage W tower, C15 but reworked C19. 3-stage buttresses. 3-light W window has C19 intersecting tracery. C19 N door similar to that in S aisle. Top stage*

*has 2-light quatrefoiled windows. C20 brick parapet. Interior is plain, with a little late C19 and early C20 glass, and roofs by Mallows and Grocock of 1907.*

*Development works*

The works consisted of renovation and repairs to the tower, which included the removal of harmful sand/cement render and its replacement with solid masonry and replacing damaged stonework to the windows and string courses. The quoins were rebuilt in Clipsham limestone. All belfry windows were fully overhauled including, cills, jambs, mullions, tracery and inner and outer hoods. The outer hoods were built of stone from the Stoke Ground quarry, and the other stonework was in Clipsham Stone. The only tracery retained was in the south elevation. The lower string course was also retained in render. Some repointing was undertaken of the cobble sections below the lower string course

Further work involved the installation of energy efficient LED lighting, upgrades to the heating system, and a new glazed lobby, which were not monitored as there was no immediate impact on historic building fabric.

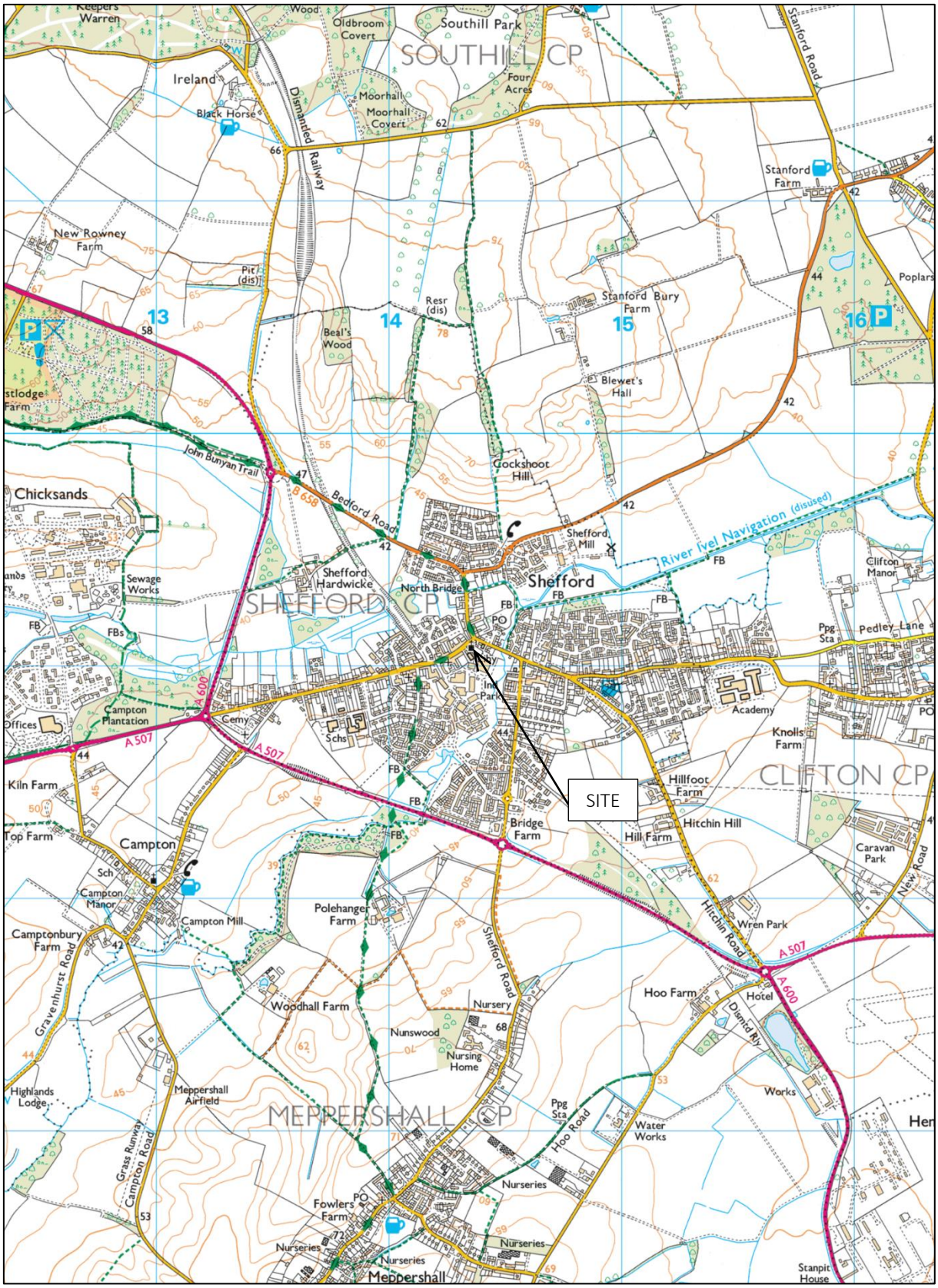


**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)

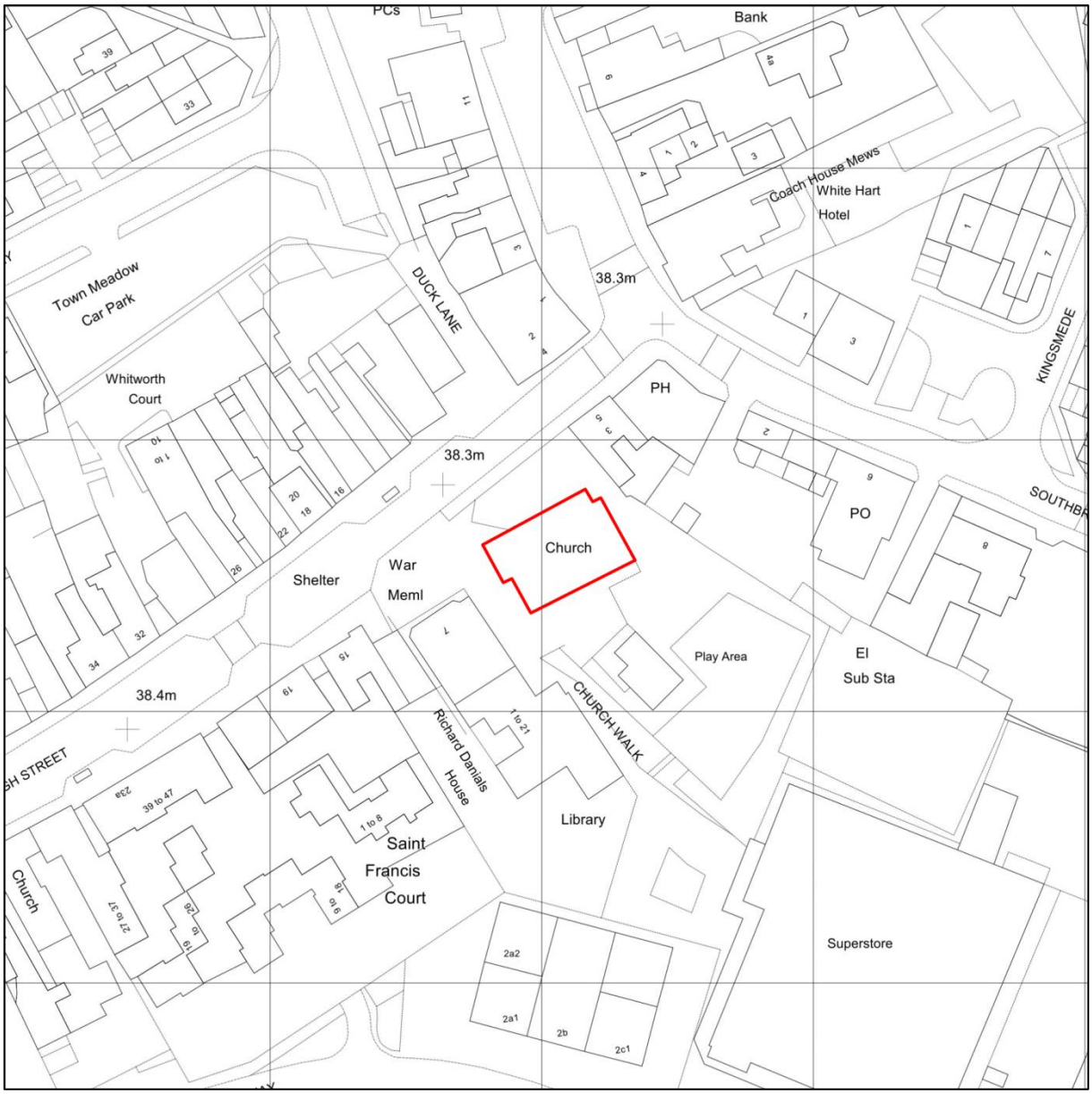


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:1250)

# 2 Aims & Methods

## 2.1 *Aims*

The aims of the project were:

- To compile a record of the church prior to renovation
- To examine the structural history and development of the building in relation to its historical and topographical context
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform development proposals
- To provide a report that meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework

## 2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CI*f*A 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CI*f*A 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)

## 2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the Method Statement (Kaye 2018: 9), which stated:

The areas of historic fabric to be impacted by the building programme will be photographed and recorded:

- Once the scaffolding has been erected and before any repair works take place.
- When areas of historic fabric have been exposed and before remedial works have taken place.
- If any additional items of archaeological or architectural interest are exposed.

## 2.4 *Constraints*

No constraints were encountered.

# 3 Historical Background

Until 1903 Shefford lay within the parish of Campton, and St Michael's church served only as a chapel of ease until it was licensed for communion services in 1853. Twenty years later it was licensed for marriages. Baptisms were recorded for Campton until 1902 although a brick-built font is known to have been present in St Michael's Church as early as 1708 (Pickford 1994:637).

An early 19th century illustration shows the church surrounded by buildings, but otherwise structurally much the same as today (Plate 1).

**Plate 1**: Shefford High Street c.1820
(http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/Shefford/ChurchArchitecture.aspx)

A faculty was obtained in 1807 to enlarge the church, which was almost completely rebuilt on the same site the following year (Pickford 1994: 637). The alterations to the building included the construction of a fire engine house on the north side of the church.

Despite the increased seating that the rebuilding allowed, the church was again too small by 1822 when the Rector of Campton bought a house and garden next to the church to allow it to be enlarged. The church was re-opened in 1823 having been extensively remodelled and a new aisle added to the south of the nave. Scant 30 years later the church was again enlarged, this time to the east to allow for a chancel and communion table (ibid: 238).

An organ was installed in 1862 but removed again in 1902; the year after the gallery under the tower was removed, possibly due to structural reasons.

Plate 2: Church interior in 1907 before alterations [Z96/2]
(http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/Shefford/ChurchArchitecture.aspx)

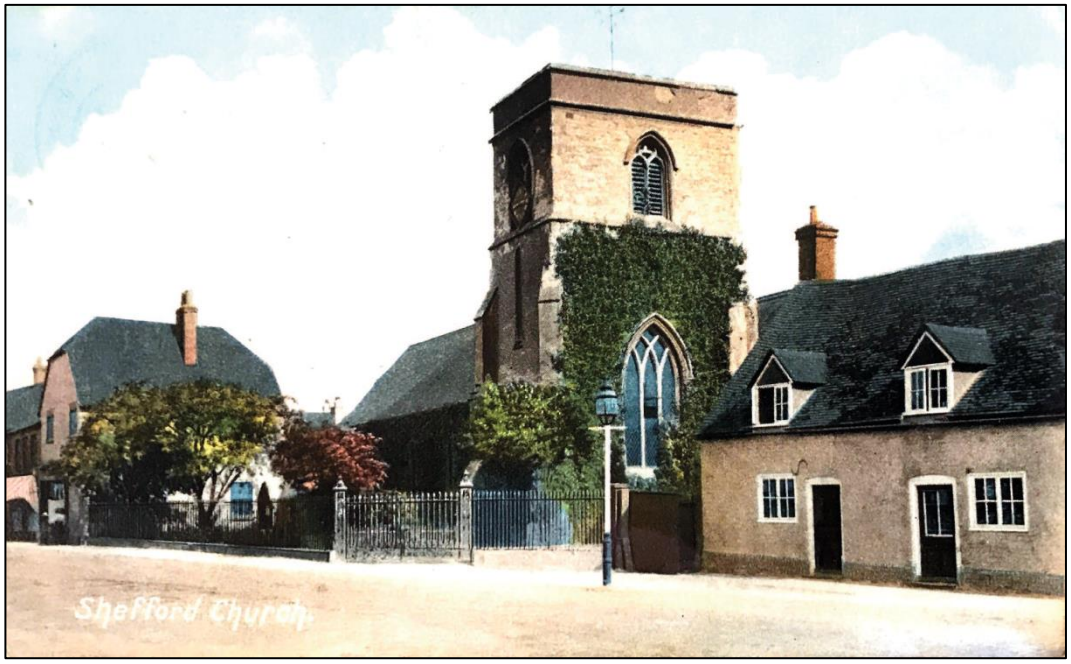


Plate 3: Coloured postcard of Shefford Church, *c.*1910 [Z96/1]

The church was extensively restored in 1906-7 with the installation of a new roof, new floor, new seating and new sanctuary furnishings. In 1914 W.Gill recommended that the ivy and stucco covering parts of the tower be stripped and that the tower be pointed with mastic cement [P70/2/8]. A postcard of around 1910 clearly shows the tower clad in ivy and stucco (Plate 3). Plans and specifications were drawn up for the tower restoration, as well as for a new lightning conductor, and were adopted by the Committee for the Restoration of the Tower, but were delayed by the advent of the First World War. This was finally undertaken in 1928. Details of the repairs are laid out in a bill of works by the contractors, Samuel Foster Ltd., and included 'pulling down 23ft deep bushel corner (sic) of tower, rebuilding and

strengthening with No.6 reinforced concrete rafts; taking down buttress of the south corner of the tower and rebuilding same; stripping the tile roof of the tower, making good decayed rafters and struts, re-lathing and re-tiling, making good with new tiles; preparing and fixing a rebated deal frame glazed with plate glass as an enclosure to the Clock Works [P70/5/7]. These works obviously represented significant alterations to the tower, however, no further reference could be found to the earlier recommendation to re-point the tower with mastic cement and as a result it is not known whether this was carried out.

Further extensions and alterations were carried out between 1925 and 1934 including the construction of a new brick arcade in the south aisle to replace the iron columns in 1933.

An ambitious specification of works was written by Levitt & Partners architects in 1965 [P70/2/21]. It included the removal and replacement of defective rendering to the buttresses and lower and upper stages of the tower, repairs to the tracery and mullions of the belfry windows and replacement of lead flashing as well as inserting galvanised wire netting to the louvred windows.

The church log book for 1970-1990 [P70/2/25] records that parts of the main body of the church were grouted and repointed in the summer of 1971. The weather vane was also repaired and reset and some of the gutters were attended to. In 1974 the interior of the church was re-ordered and, in 1975 it was redecorated. The subsequent four years involved the repair of guttering around the church and the replacement of the bell-frame with steel beams. The log book also indicates that dangerous rendering was removed from the tower in November 1980; however it does not refer explicitly to the sand and cement render that was thought to have been applied in 1981. It simply states 'Tower restored March 1984' [P70/2/25 p.19]. The Vicar's Report for 1985 notes that the restoration of the tower was completed, at a cost of £17,500, in 1984 [P70/37/2], therefore it is reasonable to assume that the sand/cement render repairs to the upper stages of the tower were completed at some point in this four year period.

The Quinquennial Report of 1985 found the floor of the belfry to be unsafe and according to the church log book [P70/2/25] the floor was replaced in 1987. The churchwarden's report of 1989 [P70/37/2] mentions that in the past year, the roofs of the vestry and tower were stripped and re-slated.

In the 1990s modern facilities and parish rooms were installed within the northern part of the church. An architect's specification of repairs to the church dating from 1996 is archived at Bedfordshire Archives and Record Service (BLARS) [P70/2/28]. Although it is unclear how much of the work was actually undertaken, the specification proposed extensive repairs to the church including renovation of the tower roof, as well as masonry and render repairs to the west and north face of the tower such as the re-rendering of the northwest buttress.

# 4 Description

## 4.1 Preliminary site visits

Two site visits were made before works took place; before and after the scaffolding was erected. The building lifts below the rendered walling is visible from the ground, and can be seen to vary slightly in height and also in composition (Plates 4-6). The lower lift is of roughly dressed ironstone fairly well coursed with the occasional clunch pieces, and above that are more randomly placed cobbles. This change is also very clear in the west elevation where there are more cobbles, flints and smaller ironstone pieces in the upper lift. The lower building lift ends at a lower level in the south elevation than in the west.

Within the upper lift in the south elevation are two circular arrangements of stone, which are unlikely to be putlog holes as they are not aligned correctly for that. There is also a small brick built opening that has been rendered at the western end of the south elevation, no doubt to light the staircase within (Plate 7).

Tile appears to have been extensively used in later repair work. The lower string course is largely made of tile, except in the east elevation where the tile and the underlying clunch has been rendered and subsequently deteriorated. In all the other elevations the sill is tiled and the string course also rendered tile. The mullion in the west window has been rebuilt in tile which was then rendered. The sill as well as the tracery in the east elevation survives, but this has also been rendered.

The upper string course consists of two tiers of brick with a hollow rendered chamfer between. The hoodmoulds appear to be of brick/tile throughout.

The cement based render was seen to be 5cm thick on the main body of the wall but only 1cm thick on the tracery. The mortar is stony and lime based.

The brick built parapet at the top of the tower is not rendered. The bricks measure 22 x 10 x 6.5cm (8⅝ x4 x 2½ inches), and are the same as in the exposed part of the west wall, which appear to have the most diverse fabric including tiles laid flat against the original clunch as well as fairly substantial brickwork at the southern end.

**Plate 4:** St Michael's church tower from the northwest (blue lines indicate the building lifts)

**Plate 5:** St Michael's church from the northeast

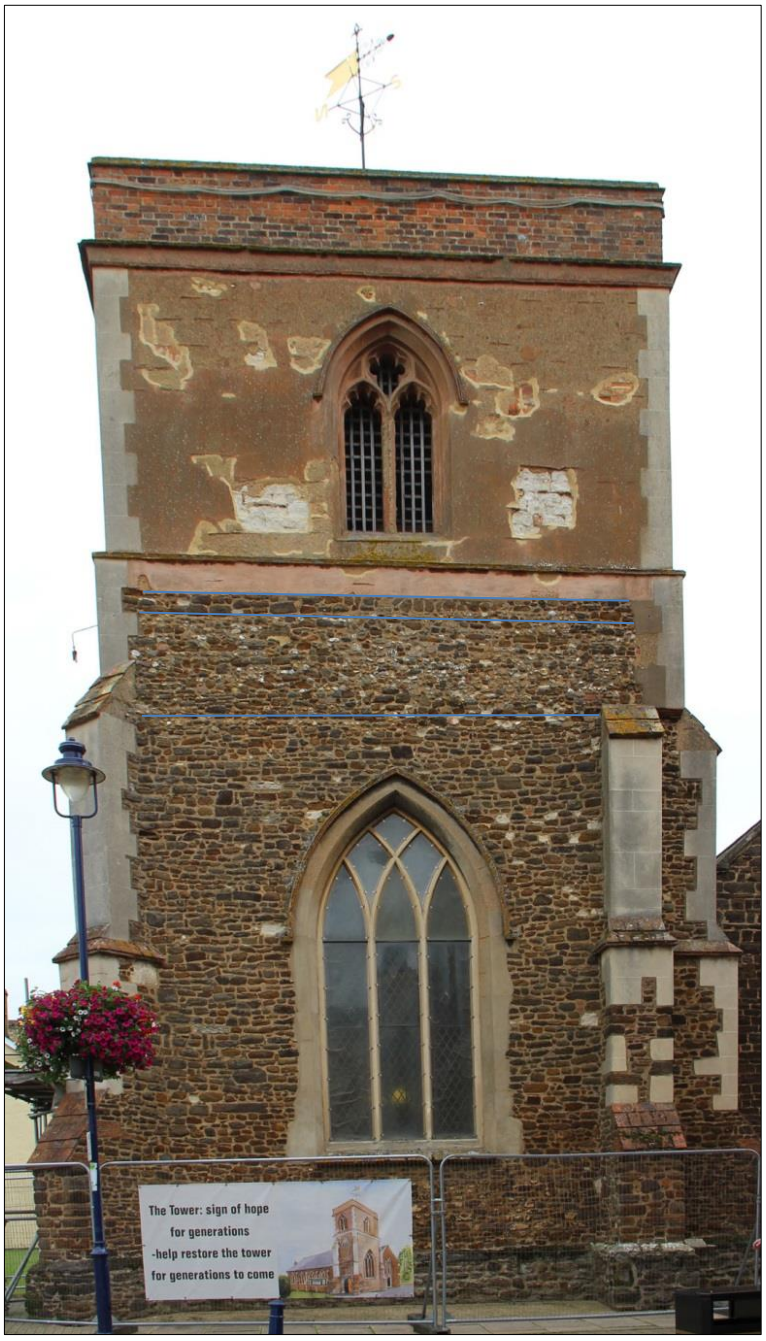


Plate 6: West face of the tower

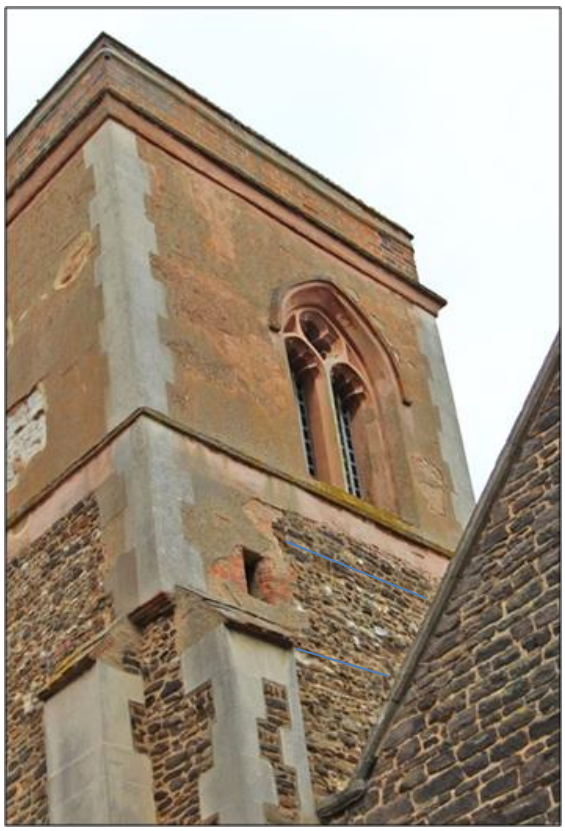

**Plate 7:** Repairs to the southwest corner

## 4.2 North elevation

The walling in the upper stage is largely ashlared clunch with horizontal layers of tiles set in hard cement mortar at 17-30cm intervals that act as a datum and as a key for the render (Plates 8-9). Handmade iron nails that also provide a key for the render dot the wall. There is one course of ashlared clunch, approximately 30cm high, below the string course and immediately above a section of ironstone walling with some cobbles and flint. The clunch blocks are variably sized but up to 18 x 42cm (7 x 16½ inches).

There are putlog holes on either side of the window level with the base of the hoodmould. The eastern one is 19cm wide and 20cm high and the one to the west 20 x20cm. Both have been filled with brick and flint. The render had been removed from quoins to the west, which could be seen to have been made of clunch. The remains of the original clunch hoodmould could be seen on the eastern side of the window.

Later brick repair work was evident to the east and the west of the window (Plate 8). The bricks to the east, where a piece of ironstone had also been inserted, had horizontal skintlings and were possibly re-used 19$^{th}$ century bricks. The western bricks were still partially covered in mortar and less clear, but not is not unreasonable to assume that they are of the same date.

When the window had been removed, the clunchwork inside the opening was revealed showing large key holes in the ashlared stonework in the jambs and chalk rubble in hard, stony mortar making up the wall above the window (Plate 10). Similar work had apparently been evident in the east window when the tracery had been removed.

**Plate 8:** North and west elevations, upper level putlog hole indicated by arrow

**Plate 9:** North and west elevations, lower level

**Plate 10:** North window opening

### 4.3 East elevation

This elevation is also largely of ashlared clunch with the same use of tiles and iron nails as in the north wall. It also has a similar arrangement of building material below the upper string course as the north wall (Plates 11-12). Some of the nails intended to act as a key for the render survived (Plate 13), as did a large, apparently handmade masonry nail holding the tiles to the surviving clunch in the string course.

There is a section of iron stone repair work to the south in cement mortar, below which a course of smaller ashlared clunch has been partially replaced with cobbles. The walling above the window has clearly been rebuilt. The ashlared clunch has been replaced by smaller pieces of clunch and other natural building materials, with a patch of iron work above the north side of the window and a brick repair above the south side of the window. A section of the original clunch hood mould was evident on both sides of the window beneath the later brick hoodmould.

Putlog holes could be seen on either side of the window (Plate 14). The one to the north, which measured 16cm wide by 14cm high was devoid of filling, but the southern one, which measured 17cm in width by 21cm in height was filled with brick and flint. Three further holes, probably associated with the floor joists, were noted in the first course of ashlared clunch between the flint walling and the lower string course. One was filled with stone and the others with brick.

As with the other windows, the wall has been disturbed and rebuilt with flint and mortar, presumably when the brick hoodmould was installed. Only a small section of the original clunch hoodmould survives in this window (Plate 14). However, the clunch quoins were at the time of the visit exposed to the north even though those to the south were still rendered.

**Plate 11:** East elevation looking northwest

**Plate 12:** East elevation looking southwest

**Plate 13:** Detail of tile insert above and nails inside clunch piece

**Plate 14:** East window: remains of clunch hood mould and put log hole

## 4.4 South elevation

Whereas most of this elevation is similar to the north and east elevations, the western corner has been rebuilt in brick in a variation of English Garden bond to accommodate a new staircase (Plates 15-18). The bricks are poor quality, with horizontal skintlings and are set in cement mortar. Despite the presence of the skintlings, the walling appears to be late 19th or early 20th century as the mortar is cement based and later repairs have taken place using blocks and tiles. The wall above the window has also been patched in brick although these are of a better quality than those in the wall. The bricks measure 22 x 11 x 7cm (8¾ x 4¼ x 2¾ inches).

The putlog holes on either side of the window are filled with bricks and mortar. The eastern one is 17cm wide by 26cm high, and that to the west 17 x 16cm. Here, too, is evidence for the original clunch hoodmould to the east of the window.

Iron stone repair work, with some brick and tile set within it, was evident at the eastern end of the elevation, directly below the upper string course. An iron strap was also observed within the brickwork in the southwest corner (Plate 19).

**Plate 15:** South elevation: upper level from the east

**Plate 16:** South elevation: upper level from the west

**Plate 17:** South elevation: lower level from the east

**Plate 18:** South elevation: lower level from the west

**Plate 19:** South elevation: iron work within southwest corner

### 4.5 West elevation

The brick work for the staircase extends half way along the southern section of the wall, beyond which the original clunch survives, albeit with tile inserts as in the other elevations and a section of iron stone repair at the northern end (Plate 20).

The putlog holes on either side of the window measure 17 x 20cm to the north and 15cm x 23cm to the south. The northern one has no infill, but that to the south is filled with brick and flint. Five further holes, probably associated with the floor joists, were noted in the first course of ashlared clunch between the flint walling and the lower string course (Plate 21). One is filled with stone and the others with brick.

**Plate 20:** West elevation: upper level from the north

**Plate 21:** West elevation: lower level from the south

## 4.6 Masonry heads

Two masonry heads that had been stored in the church for some time were also recorded. They were of similar dimensions, material and style, and were clearly part of a pair. The style suggested they had been made in the early 20th century, possibly as label stops for a doorway. There was no evidence of natural building stone on either item, but the nails that had been used to fix the heads to the building survived.

Masonry Head 1(Plates 22-23):
c.18cm wide x 2.5cm high x 11cm deep
Hooded head with shoulder length hair and facing slightly to the right. There is a single masonry nail to the rear.

**Plate 22:** Masonry head 1

**Plate 23:** Masonry head 1, reverse

Masonry Head 2 (Plates 24-25):
c.18cm wide x 2.5cm high x 12cm deep
Hooded head with shoulder length hair and facing slightly to the left. There are two masonry nails to the rear.

**Plate 23:** Masonry head 2

**Plate 24:** Masonry head 2, reverse

# 5 Conclusions

The most interesting element of the tower is the use of diverse building material, in particular the change from ironstone with flint/cobbles to Totternhoe clunch in the top stage. As the construction of the tower would generally have been the responsibility of the congregation in the middle ages, this change from a locally and more easily sourced material to one that had to be imported and dressed could suggest the intervention of a wealthier benefactor, or one that had easy access to clunch. Certainly the use of clunch in the upper stage would have allowed the tower to be completed more quickly as less lime mortar would have been needed to bond the stone, resulting in a shorter drying time and no winter break needed if the building work had taken place before the frosts set in. The series of putlog holes indicate that there were two building lifts in the clunch work, the upper lift starting in line with the base of the hoodmoulds.

By the late 19th or early 20th century the tower was clearly in need of attention, but largely due to the outbreak of World War I, this did not take place until 1928. However, although the roof and clock repairs are clearly laid out in the bill of works, the repairs to the walling is less clear. The bill states that a '23ft deep bushel corner [sic] of tower' was pulled down and rebuilt and strengthened with 6 reinforced concrete rafts, which must surely relate to the brickwork in the southwest corner. The bill of works shows that the southern buttress was also rebuilt at this time. However, the many minor repairs in brick and ironstone are not mentioned, and it is unclear to their date. Similarly, the use of courses of tiles in the clunch walling to act as a datum cannot be precisely dated, and could either date from the 1920s or the 1980s restoration. The nails used as a key for the render as well as for securing the render to the string courses were handmade and therefore unlikely to date from the 1980s. On that basis, it is highly probable that the tiles were inserted into the clunch walling in the 1920s.

Further repair works appear to have taken place in the 1960s, which included the replacement of defective rendering to upper and lower stages of the tower and the buttresses, and repairs to the tracery and mullions of the belfry windows.

In 1980 dangerous render was removed from the tower and by 1984 the tower had been restored at a cost of £17,500. In 1987 the belfry floor was replaced and two years later the tower and vestry roofs were re-slated. In 1996 the need for further repairs to the tower was identified including render repairs to the north and west face of the tower.

In summary, the tower has undergone considerable repair and remedial work, which was temporarily exposed during the present restoration programme. These seem to fall into two categories; the carefully planned and executed work such as the 1920s brickwork in the southwest corner and the more rudimentary repairs where holes were patched with ironstone, flint and/or cobbles. Both types of repair can be considered appropriate for the task in hand, but the juxtaposition of different types of building material can cause problems due to chemical reactions which can result in further repairs being necessary at a later date.

Ultimately, repairs such as these are generally undertaken according to best practice at the time, and the present work, which includes the use of Clipsham stone for the replacement quoins, windows and string courses, shows great promise.

# 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Barker Associates for commissioning this report on behalf of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Shefford. Thanks are also due to David Baker, the Archaeological Advisor for the Diocese of St Albans for monitoring the project.

The help and assistance of the team from Lodge and Sons is also gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA and Becca Bradford BA. The report was written by Karin Kaye, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.

# 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Method Statement
- Report
- Fieldwork sheets
- Architect's survey drawings
- List of photographs
- B/W prints
- B/W negatives
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedfordshire Archives and Records Services (BLARS), Bedford.

# 8 References


*Standards & Specifications*

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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Victoria County History: *'Parishes: Campton cum Shefford and Chicksands'*, in A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 2, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 269-270

*Bedfordshire Archives and Record Service (BLARS)*

[ABE 2 (1)] *Glebe terriers* 1708
[ABF 2] *Register of faculties – Chapel extension, pp. 102-3* 1807
[ABF 3. 194-195] *Faculty to enlarge Shefford Chapel* 1807
[P18/2/17] *Letters regarding 1903 separation of Parishes* 1934
[P18/5/1] *Inventory* 1705
[P70/2/8] *Church Restoration. Minutes of the Committee for Restoration of the Tower and New Organ Scheme* 1914-1921
[P70/2/9] *Draft letter to Sir Albert Richardson asking for suggestions regarding extension* 1961
[P70/2/12] *Terrier and inventory* 1965-71
[P70/2/14] *Faculty for new boiler house* 1924
[P70/2/15] *Faculty for stained glass in North Nave* 1931
[P70/2/16] *Faculty for works* 1933
[P70/2/17] *Faculty for stained glass window* 1937
[P70/2/18] *Faculty for electrical rewiring* 1958
[P70/2/19] *Faculty to redecorate interior and erect new porch screen* 1960
[P70/2/20] *Faculty for new lectern* 1962
[P70/2/21] *Church fabric and furnishings. Specification by F.C. Levitt & partners, architects, Biggleswade, for work on the tower, roofs, and walls of the Church etc.* 1965

[P70/2/24] *Terrier and inventory* 1972-91
[P70/2/25] *Church fabric and furnishings. Church Log book. Names of inspecting architects, summary of recommendations made at quinquennial inspections, and record of repairs and improvements* 1970-90
[P70/2/28] *Booklet of specifications for Repairs to the Church of St Michael & All Angels, Shefford, by Levitt Partnership, Biggleswade* 1996
[P70/5/1] *Churchwarden bills* 1790-1804
[P70/5/4] *Balance sheet for Shefford Church Committee* 1853
[P70/5/7] *Churchwardens' Receipted Bills. Include War Memorial, 1920; for estimates and contracts for rebuilding church, 1908; renovation of tower* 1928-30
[P70/8/1] *Book of minutes* 1809-73
[P70/37/2] *File of annual reports, accounts, and papers presented to annual meetings* 1985-92
[X254/73] *Appeal notice for enlargement of Shefford Chapel* 1852
[Z96/1] *Shefford Church coloured postcard* c.1910
[Z96/2] *Shefford Church interior postcard* 1907
[Z240/62] *Shefford Church from the Southwest* 1905

### *Online Sources*

Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service 2016 *Shefford Church Architecture: http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/Shefford/ChurchArchitecture.aspx* (Accessed: 28th September 2017)
Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service 2016 *Shefford Church Repairs and Additions: http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityArchives/Shefford/RepairsAndAdditions.aspx* (Accessed: 28th September 2017)
Historic England 2017 *Parish Church of St Michael and All Angels:* https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1321780 (Accessed: 22nd September 2017)

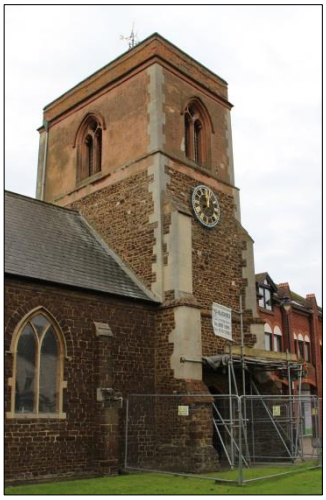
## Appendix 1: List of Photographs

| Shot | Date | View | DSLR | B&W | Subject |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10.09.17 | SE | X | | Tower from the northwest |
| 2 | | SW | X | | Tower from the northeast |
| 3 | | E | X | | West face of the tower |
| 4 | | NE | X | | South face of the tower |
| 5 | | E | X | | North elevation Stage 1 |
| 6 | | S | X | | West elevation Stage 1 |
| 7 | | N | X | | West elevation Stage 1 |
| 8 | | W | X | | North elevation Stage 1 |
| 9 | | SW | X | | East elevation Stage 1 |
| 10 | | W | X | | East elevation Stage 2 |
| 11 | | SW | X | | East elevation Stage 2 |
| 12 | | W | X | | North elevation Stage 2 |
| 13 | | E | X | | North elevation Stage 2 |
| 14 | | S | X | | West elevation Stage 2 |
| 15 | | N | X | | West elevation Stage 2 |
| 16 | | S | X | | South elevation Stage 2 |
| 17 | | N | X | | South elevation Stage 2 |
| 18 | | S | X | | East elevation Stage 3 |
| 19 | | N | X | | East elevation Stage 3 |
| 20 | | NW | X | | South elevation Stage 3 |
| 21 | | E | X | | South elevation Stage 3 |
| 22 | | N | X | | South elevation Stage 3, sill detail |
| 23 | | N | X | | West elevation Stage 3 |
| 24 | | S | X | | West elevation Stage 3 |
| 25 | | SE | X | | North elevation Stage 3 |
| 26 | | SW | X | | North elevation Stage 3 |
| 27 | | S | X | | East elevation Stage 4 |
| 28 | | N | X | | East elevation Stage 4 |
| 29 | | SW | X | | East elevation Stage 4, hopper & string course |
| 30 | | S | X | | South elevation Stage 4 |
| 31 | | N | X | | South elevation Stage 4 |
| 32 | | S | X | | South elevation Stage 4, window detail |
| 33 | | N | X | | West elevation Stage 4 |
| 34 | | S | X | | West elevation Stage 4 |
| 35 | | W | X | | North elevation Stage 4 |
| 36 | | W | X | | North elevation Stage 4 |
| 37 | | S | X | | North elevation Stage 4 detail |
| 38 | | S | X | | East elevation Stage 5 |
| 39 | | W | X | | North elevation Stage 5 |
| 40 | | E | X | | South elevation Stage 5 |
| 41 | | N | X | | West elevation Stage 5 |

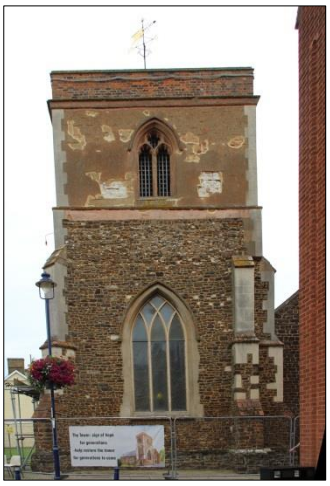
| Shot | Date | View | DSLR | B&W | Subject |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 08.10.18 | W | X | X | Top Stage: north elevation |
| 43 | | E | X | X | Top Stage: north elevation |
| 44 | | S | X | X | Top Stage: east elevation |
| 45 | | N | X | X | Top Stage: east elevation |
| 46 | | NW | X | | Top Stage: east elevation, walling detail |
| 47 | | NE | X | | Top Stage: east elevation, historic poor repair work |
| 48 | | W | X | | Top Stage: east elevation, nails in the clunch |
| 49 | | W | X | X | Top Stage: south elevation |
| 50 | | E | X | X | Top Stage: south elevation |
| 51 | | N | X | X | Top Stage: west elevation |
| 52 | | NE | X | | Top Stage: west elevation, SW corner repair work |
| 53 | | S | X | X | Top Stage: west elevation |
| 54 | | W | X | X | Lower Stage: north elevation |
| 55 | | E | X | X | Lower Stage: north elevation |
| 56 | | S | X | X | Lower Stage: east elevation |
| 57 | | N | X | X | Lower Stage: east elevation |
| 58 | | W | X | X | Lower Stage: south elevation |
| 59 | | E | X | X | Lower Stage: south elevation |
| 60 | | N | X | X | Lower Stage: west elevation |
| 61 | | E | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation, brickwork in SW corner |
| 62 | | S | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation |
| 63 | | SE | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation, ironstone/clunch interface below the window |
| 64 | | SE | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation, brick mullion |
| 65 | 09.10.19 | SE | X | | Top Stage: north elevation |
| 66 | | SE | X | | Top Stage: north elevation |
| 67 | | S | X | | Top Stage: north elevation, put log hole detail |
| 68 | | SW | X | | Top Stage: east elevation |
| 69 | | SW | X | | Top Stage: east elevation |
| 70 | | NE | X | | Top Stage: south elevation |
| 71 | | NE | X | | Top Stage: south elevation |
| 72 | | NE | X | | Top Stage: west elevation |
| 73 | | SE | X | | Top Stage: west elevation |
| 74 | | E | X | | Top Stage: west elevation |
| 75 | | E | X | | View through the west window |
| 76 | | W | X | | View through the east window |
| 77 | | SW | X | | Top Stage: north elevation |
| 78 | | SW | X | | Lower Stage: north elevation |
| 79 | | SE | X | | Lower Stage: north elevation |
| 80 | | SW | X | | Lower Stage: east elevation |
| 81 | | W | X | | View through the east window |
| 82 | | NW | X | | Lower Stage: south elevation |
| 83 | | SE | X | | Lower Stage: south elevation |

| Shot | Date | View | DSLR | B&W | Subject |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84 | | NE | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation |
| 85 | | NW | X | | Lower Stage: west elevation |
| 86 | | E | X | | Tower roof from the west window |
| 87 | | SE | X | | Tower roof from the west window |
| 88 | | SE | X | | SE corner of tower from the west window |
| 89 | | | X | | Masonry head 1 |
| 90 | | | X | | Masonry head 1, reverse |
| 91 | | | X | | Masonry head 2 |
| 92 | | | X | | Masonry head 2, reverse |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

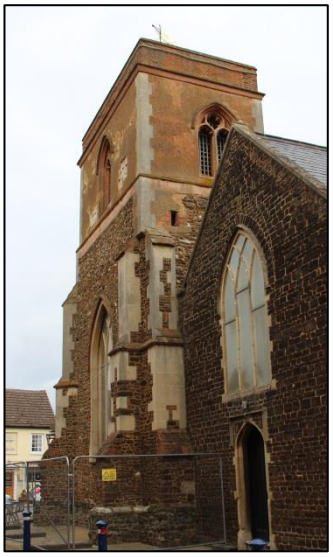
**Shot 1:** Tower from the northwest



**Shot 2:** Tower from the northeast



**Shot 3:** West elevation



**Shot 4:** Tower from the southwest

**Shot 5:** North elevation Stage 1

**Shot 8:** North elevation Stage 1

**Shot 12:** North elevation Stage 2

**Shot 13:** North elevation Stage 2

**Shot 25:** North elevation Stage 3

**Shot 26:** North elevation Stage 3

**Shot 35:** North elevation Stage 4

**Shot 36:** North elevation Stage 4 detail

**Shot 37:** North elevation Stage 4 detail

**Shot 39:** North elevation Stage 5, view to west

**Shot 42:** North elevation Stage 4

**Shot 43:** North elevation Stage 4

**Shot 54:** North elevation Stage 3

**Shot 55:** North elevation Stage 3

**Shot 65:**North window

**Shot 66:** North elevation Stage 4,view to west

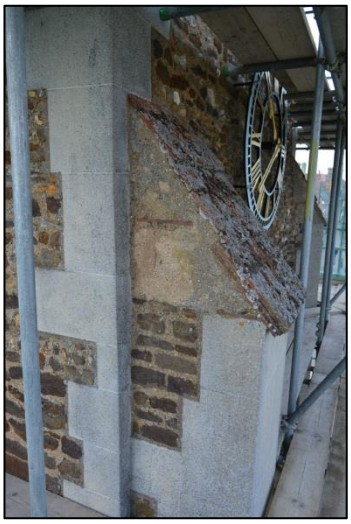
**Shot 67:**North elevation Stage 4,wall detail

**Shot 788:** North elevation Stage 3, window detail

**Shot 79:** North elevation Stage 3, window detail

**Shot 9:**East elevation Stage 1

**Shot 10:**East elevation Stage 2



**Shot 11:**East elevation Stage 2

**Shot 18:**East elevation Stage 3

**Shot 19:** East elevation Stage 3

**Shot 27:** East elevation Stage 4

**Shot 28:** East elevation Stage 4

**Shot 29:** East elevation Stage 4, hopper & string course detail

**Shot 38:** East elevation Stage 5

**Shot 44:** East elevation Stage 4

**Shot 45:** East elevation Stage 4

**Shot 46:** East elevation Stage 4, ironstone repair

**Shot 47:** East elevation Stage 4, walling detail

**Shot 48:** East elevation Stage 4, nails set into clunch

**Shot 68:** East elevation Stage 4 new window

**Shot 69:** East elevation Stage 4, clunch hoodmould

**Shot 75:** View through east window

**Shot 16:**South elevation Stage 2

**Shot 17:** South elevation Stage 2

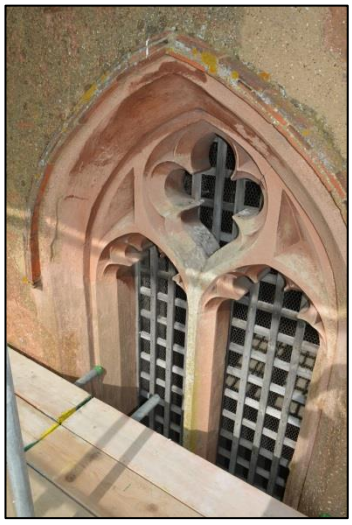
**Shot 20:** South elevation Stage 3

**Shot 21:** South elevation Stage 3

**Shot 22:** South elevation Stage 3, sill detail

**Shot 31:** South elevation Stage 4

**Shot 32:** South elevation Stage 4



**Shot 33:** South elevation Stage 4, window detail

**Shot 40:** South elevation Stage 5

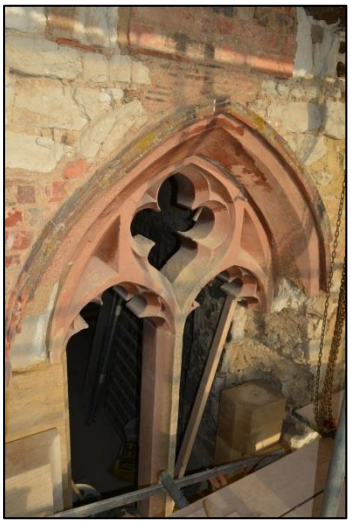
**Shot 49:** South elevation Stage 4

**Shot 50:** South elevation Stage 4

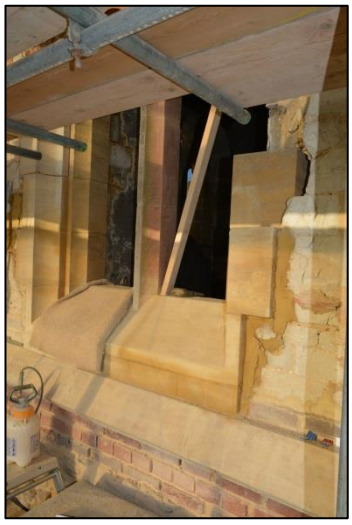
**Shot 52:** South west corner Stage 4 repair detail

**Shot 58:** South elevation Stage 3

**Shot 59:** South elevation Stage 3



**Shot 70:** South elevation Stage 4



**Shot 71:** South elevation Stage 3

**Shot 6:**West elevation Stage 1

**Shot 7:** West elevation Stage 1

**Shot 14:** West elevation Stage 2

**Shot 15:** West elevation Stage 2

**Shot 23:** West elevation Stage 3

**Shot 24:** West elevation Stage 3

**Shot 33:** West elevation Stage 4

**Shot 34:** West elevation Stage 4

**Shot 41:** West elevation Stage 5

**Shot 51:** West elevation Stage 4

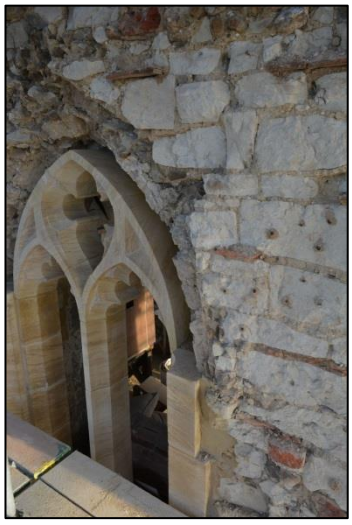
**Shot 53:**West elevation Stage 4

**Shot 60:** West elevation Stage 3

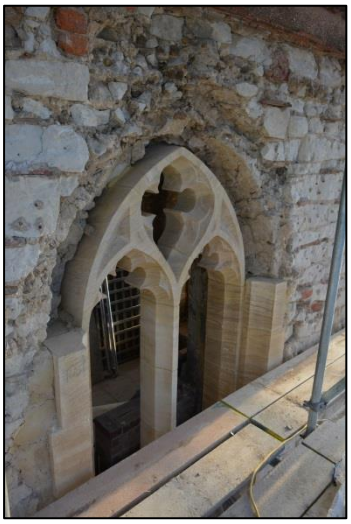
**Shot 62:** West elevation Stage 3

**Shot 61:** West elevation Stage 3, wall detail

**Shot 64:** West elevation Stage 3 mullion detail

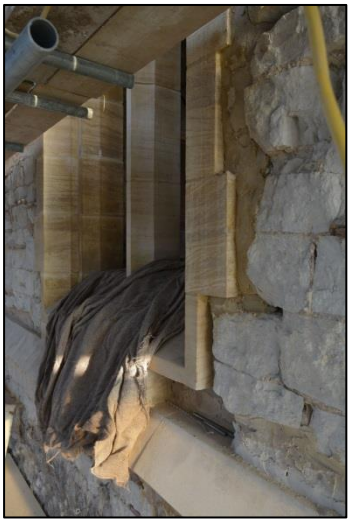


**Shot 72:** West elevation Stage 4



**Shot 73:** West elevation Stage 4

**Shot 74:** West elevation Stage 4, putlog hole



**Shot 84:** West elevation Stage 3

**Shot 85:** West elevation Stage 3

**Shot 86:** Tower roof from the west window

**Shot 87:** Tower roof from the west window

Shot 88: Tower roof from the west window

## Appendix 1: OASIS and Site Data

| PROJECT DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Name & Address** | St Michael and All Angels Church, Shefford, Bedfordshire | **Project Site Code** | 397/SSM |
| **OASIS reference** | kdkarcha1-326412 | **Event/Accession no** | TBC |
| **OS reference** | TL 14355 39079 | **Study area size** | n/a |
| **Project Type** | Building Restoration | **Height (mAOD)** | n/a |
| **Short Description** | Between September 2018 and January 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Watching Brief of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Shefford, Bedfordshire in order to fulfil a Faculty condition for the restoration of the church. The church is a Grade II listed structure and the tower dates from the 14th or 15th century, although the remainder of the church is predominantly 19th century. The tower was extensively repaired in the 1920s and the 1980s. The present restoration involved the complete removal and replacement of the render on the upper stage, which revealed the original clunch work, which is a complete contrast to the ironstone with flint/cobble of the lower stage. A variety of repairs ranging from repair patches of ironstone/flint/cobble or brick to extensive rebuilding of the southwest corner in brick. Each elevation also had short layers of tiles inserted at different levels within the stonework, presumably to act as a basis for the render. Handmade nails had also been hammered into the wall for the same purpose. Putlog holes level with the label stops on the hood moulds indicated the break in the building lift in the upper stage. Of particular interest is the change of building material to clunch, which and although it can be suggested that this was due to a generous benefaction in the later stages of building, may well have been for other reasons. | | |
| **Previous work** | Not known | **Site status** | Grade II listed |
| **Planning proposal** | Restoration of the tower, the installation of energy efficient LED lighting, upgrades to the heating system, and a new glazed lobby | **Current land use** | Place of Worship |
| **Local Planning Authority** | n/a | **Planning application ref.** | n/a |
| **Monument type** | Church | **Monument period** | Medieval/ 19th century |
| **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 MCIfA | **Director/Supervisor** | Karin Kaye MA MCIfA |
| **Sponsor/funding body** | St Michaels PCC | | |

| PROJECT DATE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Start date** | 08.10.2018 | **End date** | 09.01.2019 |

| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Location** | **Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)** |
| **Physical** | BLARS | None |
| **Paper** | | Report, Method Statement, photographs, fieldwork sheets |
| **Digital** | | Report, Method Statement, photographs, fieldwork sheets |

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Title** | Historic Building Watching Brief: St Michael and All Angels' Church, High Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire | | |
| **Serial title & volume** | KDK Archaeology Ltd 397/SSM/2 | | |
| **Author(s)** | Karin Kaye MA MCIfA | | |
| **Page nos** | 23 | **Date** | 30th January 2019 |