



**Historic building recording and archaeological
observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin
Keysoe, Bedfordshire
January 2016**

Report No 16/38

Authors: Tim Sharman
Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

Illustrators: Olly Dindol
James Ladocha



**Historic building recording and archaeological
Observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin
Keysoe, Bedfordshire
January 2016**

Report No. 16/38

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Status:	Reason for Issue:
1	01.03.16	P Chapman	Amir Bassir	A Chapman	Awaiting approval	Draft for client review
2	23.05.16					2 nd draft for client

Authors: Tim Sharman
Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

Illustrators: Olly Dindol
James Ladocha

© MOLA Northampton 2016

MOLA Northampton
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 809800
www.mola.org.uk
business@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager: Amir Bassir BSc

Text: Tim Sharman BA
Yvonne Wolframm-Murray BSc PhD

Fieldwork: Tim Sharman
Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Finds: Tora Hylton

Illustrations: James Ladocha BA
Olly Dindol BSc

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS molanort1-244283	
Project title	Archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe, Bedfordshire		
Short description	MOLA Northampton was invited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary, Keysoe, during groundworks associated with the installation of a new single storey extension containing a small kitchenette, toilet facilities and associated services. The existing doorway and the area surrounding it were photographically recorded and a measured drawing was produced. Four carved marks around the door were noted. The groundworks comprised the reduction of ground level within this area and the excavation of pipe trenches. A small amount of disarticulated and disturbed human remains and a possible layer of medieval or post-medieval demolition material were identified and recorded.		
Project type	Building Recording and Watching brief		
Site status	Grade I listed		
Previous work	None		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Church, 12th century		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Bedfordshire		
Site address	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe		
NGR	TL 07389 62490		
Area	c 22 sqm		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray		
Project Manager	Amir Bassir		
Sponsor or funding body	Bruce Deacon Architect		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	11th January 2016		
End date	18th January 2016		
ARCHIVES		Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	BEDFM2015.82		Pottery sherds, glass, metal pin
Paper			Site file, drawings, photographs
Digital			Word report, photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title	Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation at the Church of St Mary The Virgin, Keysoe, Bedfordshire, January 2016		
Serial title	MOLA report,16/38		
Author(s)	Tim Sharman/Yvonne Wolframm-Murray		
Page numbers	30		
Date	01 March 2016		

Contents

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
 - 2 BACKGROUND**
 - 2.1 Location and topography**
 - 2.2 Historical and archaeological background**
 - 3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**
 - 3.1 Objectives**
 - 3.2 Building recording methodology**
 - 3.3 Monitoring and recording methodology**
 - 4 BUILDING RECORDING**
 - 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**
 - 5.1 Trench 1**
 - 5.2 Trench 2**
 - 6 THE FINDS** by Tora Hylton
 - 6.1 The pottery**
 - 6.2 The glass**
 - 6.3 The metal finds**
 - 7 DISCUSSION**
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY**

Figures

- Cover: Keysoe Church at sunrise, looking north-west
- Fig 1: Site location
- Fig 2: The recording area
- Fig 3: Ordnance Survey map 1888-1913
- Fig 4: Areas of archaeological observation and photographic survey directions
- Fig 5: The recording area, looking south-east
- Fig 6: The 14th-century north aisle
- Fig 7: North doorway elevation
- Fig 8: The elevation with north door, looking south
- Fig 9: Internal view of area around north door, looking north
- Fig 10: The doorway, looking south
- Fig 11: The ovolo moulded stones
- Fig 12: The hood mould
- Fig 13: Label stop
- Fig 14: The replaced jamb stone under the spring line with an iron bolt
- Fig 15: Carved *H* on lower left part of door frame
- Fig 16: Graffiti on stone, left side of door jamb
- Fig 17: *P* carved into one of the lintel stones
- Fig 18: Carved + on the inside of the door jamb
- Fig 19: Section, east face of Trench 1
- Fig 20: Trench 1, looking south-east
- Fig 21: Trench 1, fully excavated, looking west
- Fig 22: Trench 1, fully excavated, looking east
- Fig 23: Trench 1, looking east
- Fig 24: Trench 1 and Trench 2 (background), looking east
- Fig 25: Trench 2, fully excavated, looking west
- Fig 26: Trench 2, disarticulated human bone, looking east
- Back cover: Keysoe Church, looking north

Historic building recording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin Keysoe, Bedfordshire January 2016

ABSTRACT

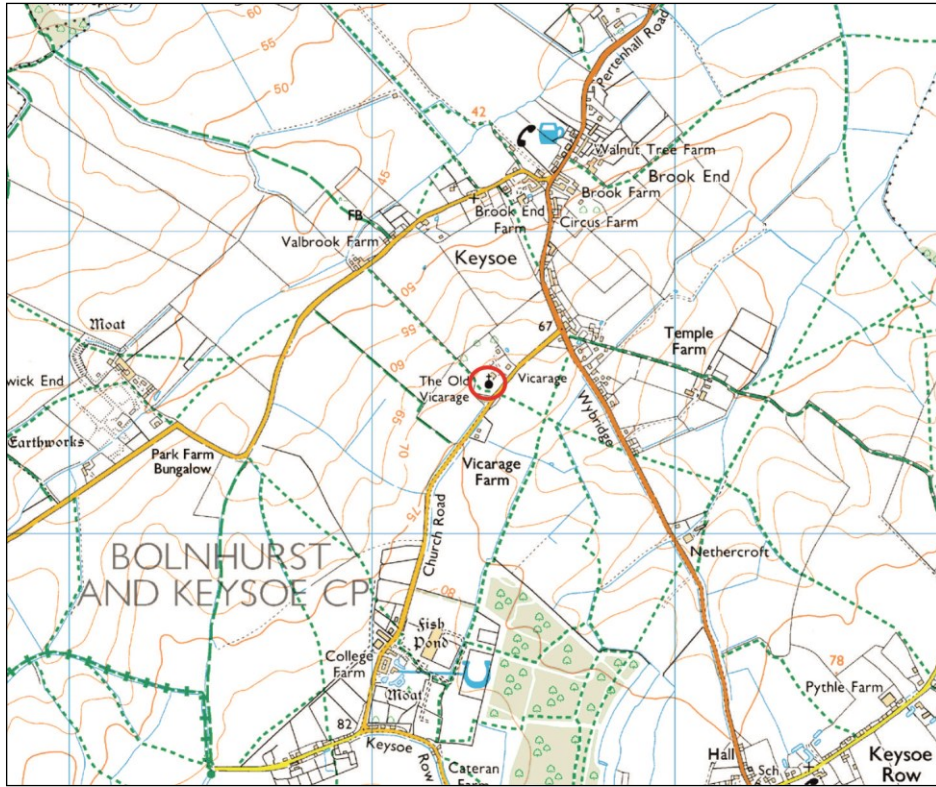
MOLA Northampton was invited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary, Keysoe, during groundworks associated with the installation of a new single storey extension containing a small kitchenette, toilet facilities and associated services. The existing doorway and the area surrounding it were photographically recorded and a measured drawing was produced. Four carved marks around the door were noted. The groundworks comprised the reduction of ground level within this area and the excavation of pipe trenches. A small amount of disarticulated and disturbed human remains and a possible layer of medieval or post-medieval demolition material were identified and recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

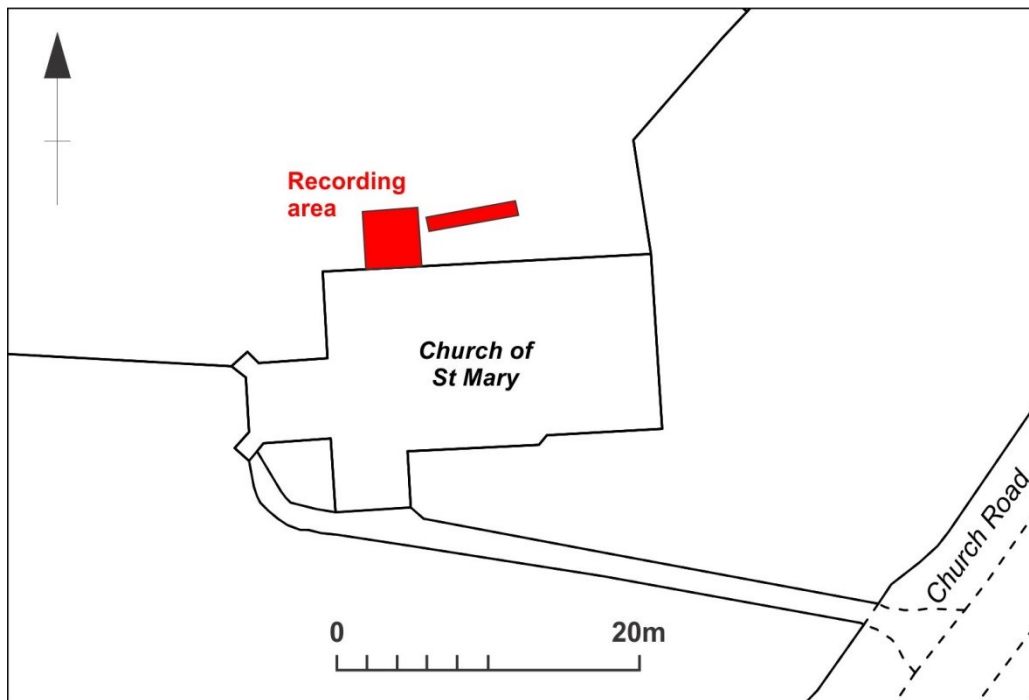
MOLA had been commissioned by Bruce Deacon to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation of works at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 07389 62490, Fig 1), in advance of the construction of a new single storey extension containing a small kitchenette and toilet facilities and associated services. A planning application (15/00739/FUL) granted permission in July 2015, had two conditions attached, one to cover below ground work and one for archaeological building recording (Conditions 2 and 3).

A brief setting out the requirements for recording had been prepared by the Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer (BBC 2015). The document had recommended a programme of monitoring and recording of groundworks, and a historic building recording survey of the effected elevation, to Historic England Building Recording Level 2 (H 2015a).

This report has been prepared by MOLA specifically for use with Historic England (HE) Level 2 building surveys, and in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA 2014b), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014c), and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015b).



Site location (OS OpenData contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016) Fig 1



The recording area Fig 2

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography

St Mary's Church is located to the south of Keysoe village, in Bedfordshire (NGR TL 07389 62490, Figs 1 and 3). The surrounding 0.5ha churchyard is bounded to the south-east by Church Road and to the north by Vicarage Farm and some other residential buildings. The church is situated around 300m west of the southern arm of the village, and is surrounded by agricultural fields.



Ordnance Survey map 1888-1913 Fig 3

The development comprises the construction of a small extension on the north side of the church in the form of a porch, with access from the inside of the church, to provide a DDA compliant toilet and refreshment area. The development works would impact on both the fabric of the historic church and potentially on below ground remains and inhumations.

The ground level is approximately 72m above Ordnance Datum, although there is some variance due to banking around the church. The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Oxford Clay Formation mudstone, overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2015). The soil is recorded as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils of the Hanslope association (LAT 1983).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The following data is summarised from the Heritage Gateway, with data from Historic England PastScape resource. A Historic Environment Record (HER) search was also conducted. The development is located in an area of archaeological interest within the medieval parish churchyard of St Mary's Church (MBD8866). The present church, a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE1114778 and HER no. 1083), is late 12th century in origin. Alterations were made between the 13th and 15th centuries. The churchyard is likely to have been in use since the late 12th century and may contain contemporary archaeological remains. There is also the post-medieval Brook end burial ground of the Baptist church (MBD4435) and a 17th century cemetery (HER no. 7826).

Prehistoric evidence from near to the site takes the forms of two areas of cropmarks have been observed to the south of the church, and slightly further to the south-east (MBD16636 and MBD16635). These represent a probable later prehistoric settlement, comprising an extensive complex of conjoined and accreted ditched enclosures inside

a main enclosure ditch, with probable roundhouse circles, and a scatter of conjoined irregular rectilinear enclosures.

Medieval cultivation, in the form of ridge and furrow, has been recorded around Keysoe village c 480m to the north, and c 500m to the south-east of the site (MBD4897). North of the site is the Brook End Medieval settlement (MBD17043) with the earthworks of the shrunken Medieval Settlement (MBB21797). North-west of the site is the medieval track way of Pond Lane with the remains of a bridge and earthworks (MBD7665) A Scheduled Monument is situated 1km to the south of the site: this is a medieval moated site with an associated banked enclosure and fishpond (SM1012074) adjacent to the 16th-century Grade II Listed College Farm.

A number of further historic and listed buildings from the 17th to 20th centuries are recorded from the village of Keysoe, including the Grade II Listed 19th-century bier house (HER no. 1406) immediately across Church Road from St Mary's, and the nearby remains of an 18th-19th-century vicarage at the same site (HER no 14641). A former mid-18th-century windmill (HER no. 930) was situated c 300m to the north-east of the site. To the west of the site are Post-medieval gravel pit (MBD7677) and to the north Brickworks (MBD2945).

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objective of the Level 2 building recording is to provide a descriptive record of an extant structure, often before demolition or conversion, where the building is known or strongly suspected to retain limited historic significance. The work provides a basic record in accordance with the HE document of 2015 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (HE 2015a). Level 2 provides conclusions regarding the building's development and use but does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. Measured plans and other drawings have been produced as appropriate.

A comprehensive photographic record ensures the preservation by record of the building prior to conversion and alteration works.

The aims of the observation and recording works were to:

- Mitigate the impact of the development through preservation by record;
- Identify, investigate and record any archaeological deposits or features exposed during the groundworks;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions as an intrinsic part of the investigation.
- Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of fieldwork and analysis.

Specific research objectives were drawn from national and regional research

frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work. The regional research agenda is given by (Oake *et al* (2007), Glazebrook (1997), Brown and Glazebrook (2000), Medlycott and Brown (2008), and Medlycott (2011).

3.2 Building recording methodology

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), relevant Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014b and c), and regional guidelines (Gurney 2003). All works conformed to the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015b). All site recording procedures are detailed in MOLA Northampton's in-house manual (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff.

A detailed, comprehensive, and phased record of the affected elevation of the building was made in advance of construction works, undertaken to Level 2 (EH 2006). A photographic record was maintained of the buildings in their present condition comprising general and detailed shots taken in medium format, 35mm black and white film, as well as digital photographs for reporting purposes.

The drawn record was based upon the architects plans produced for the planning application, which were enhanced for purely archaeological purposes and accuracy was verified on site (Fig 4). An elevation drawing surrounding the north door was produced, including markings noted during the survey.

All works were conducted in accordance with the procedural documents Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015b), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance: Standing structures* (CIfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b). Where appropriate the research frameworks were borne in mind.

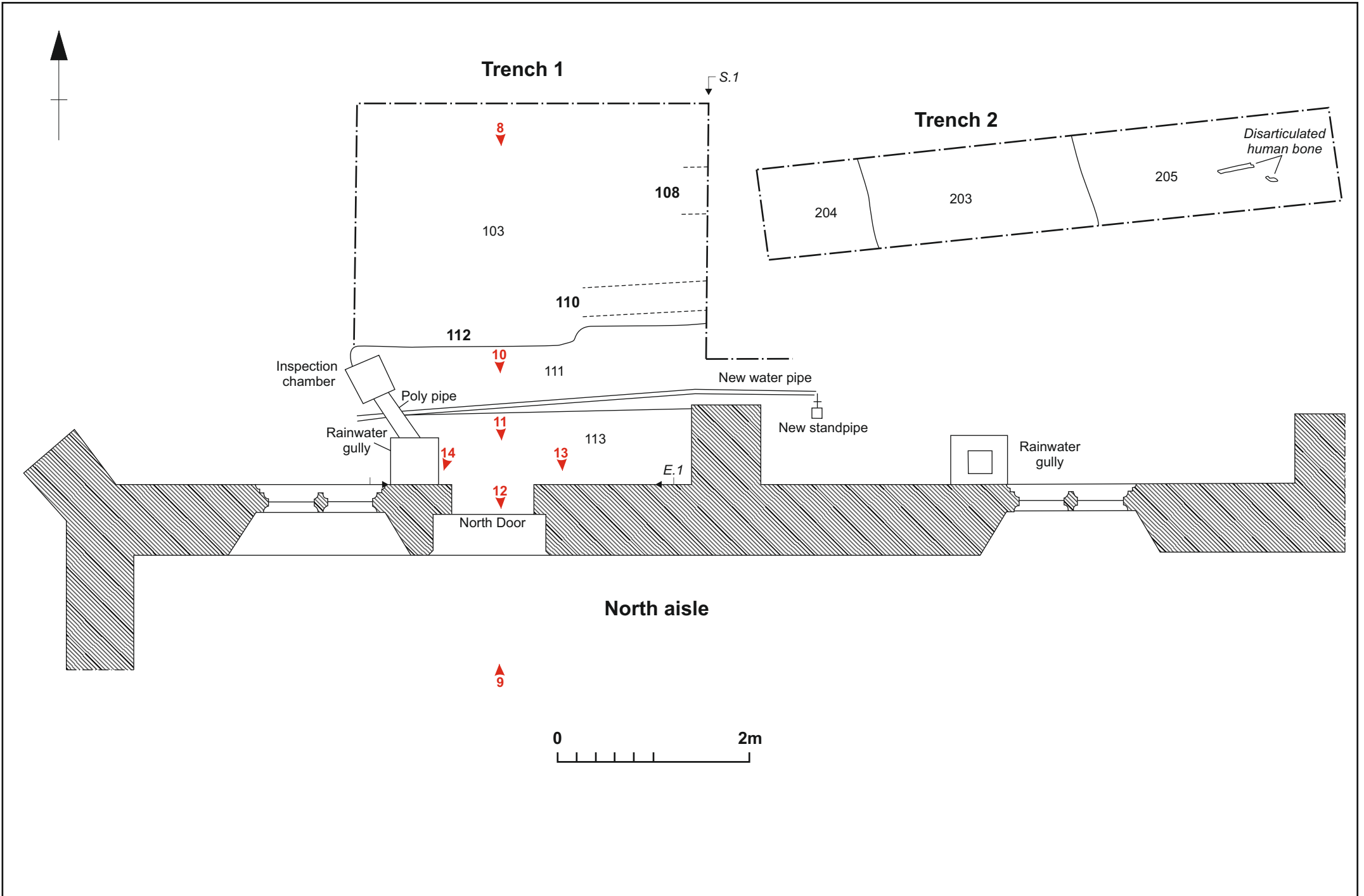
3.3 Monitoring and recording methodology

Between the 13th and 18th January 2016 in variable weather conditions, the areas of observation, comprising an area of relatively flat land, within the churchyard, immediately to the north of the church, were excavated by the appointed contractors, under continuous archaeological supervision. The groundwork areas were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features, where present.

A rectangular trench (Trench 1), 4.0m long by 3.7m wide by 0.7m deep was excavated immediately to the north of the small doorway set within the north church wall, approximately 3.5m to the east of the north-western corner of the church (Fig 4). Another trench (Trench 2) excavated just to the east of Trench 1, was 6m long by 0.9m wide by 0.6m deep and aligned roughly west to east.

The topsoil, subsoil and natural substratum were stripped using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.9m bladed bucket. The ground within the excavation area was reduced to approximately 0.7m below the surface to allow for the installation of the new porch building and associated drainage pipes.

Recording followed standard MOLA Northampton procedures as described in the *Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. The photographic record comprised digital images and 35mm black and white film.



The works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014c), and *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), and the Historic England document *MoRPHE* (HE 2015b).

4 BUILDING RECORDING

The north aisle is a 14th-century addition to the church, the north door and window to its right also date to this time (Figs 5 and 6). The church is built of local light grey-orange limestone, the mortar is more recent and grey in colour with a coarse texture.

Any major rebuild or phasing is difficult to establish around the location of the doorway as it has been extensively repointed. The northern elevation has the appearance of a few phases of repairs. Restoration and/or repair can be noted on the window as it has had parts of its mullion and sill replaced. The flying buttresses also have tile inserts.

Part of a more recent phase of restoration in the area of interest, marked in light orange, may have involved the replacement of stone and repointing. This stone and mortar is fresher in colour (Figs 7 and 8).

The doorway itself appears to have had a few of the stone blocks making up the door jamb replaced, marked in dark orange (Figs 7 and 8).

Internally the doorway comprises a compressed arch formed of individually carved blocks of stone with a simple chamfered edge. The tympanum, the space above the door, is plain. However, towards the back it bulges out into the tympanum (Fig 9).

Externally the doorway is a pointed equilateral arch (Figs 7 and 10). The door jambs, like the arch, comprise individual blocks of stone with an ovolo moulded edge (Fig 11). The doorway has a hood moulding outlining the lintel stones with label stops, turned horizontally away from the door (Figs 12 and 13). The stone immediately below the spring line is replaced, along with stones probably at the base of the door jamb (Figs 7 and 10).

During the recording four marks around the door were identified (Fig 10). On the left side of the door, behind the water pipe, is an *H* with holes on all ends (Fig 15). Graffiti with letters *T*, *A*, *C* and a possible a *K* or *R* was identified on the left side of the door (Fig 16). A *P* was carved into one of the lintel stones (Fig 17). A cross † was noted on the inside of the door jamb at the height of the door pull (Fig 18).

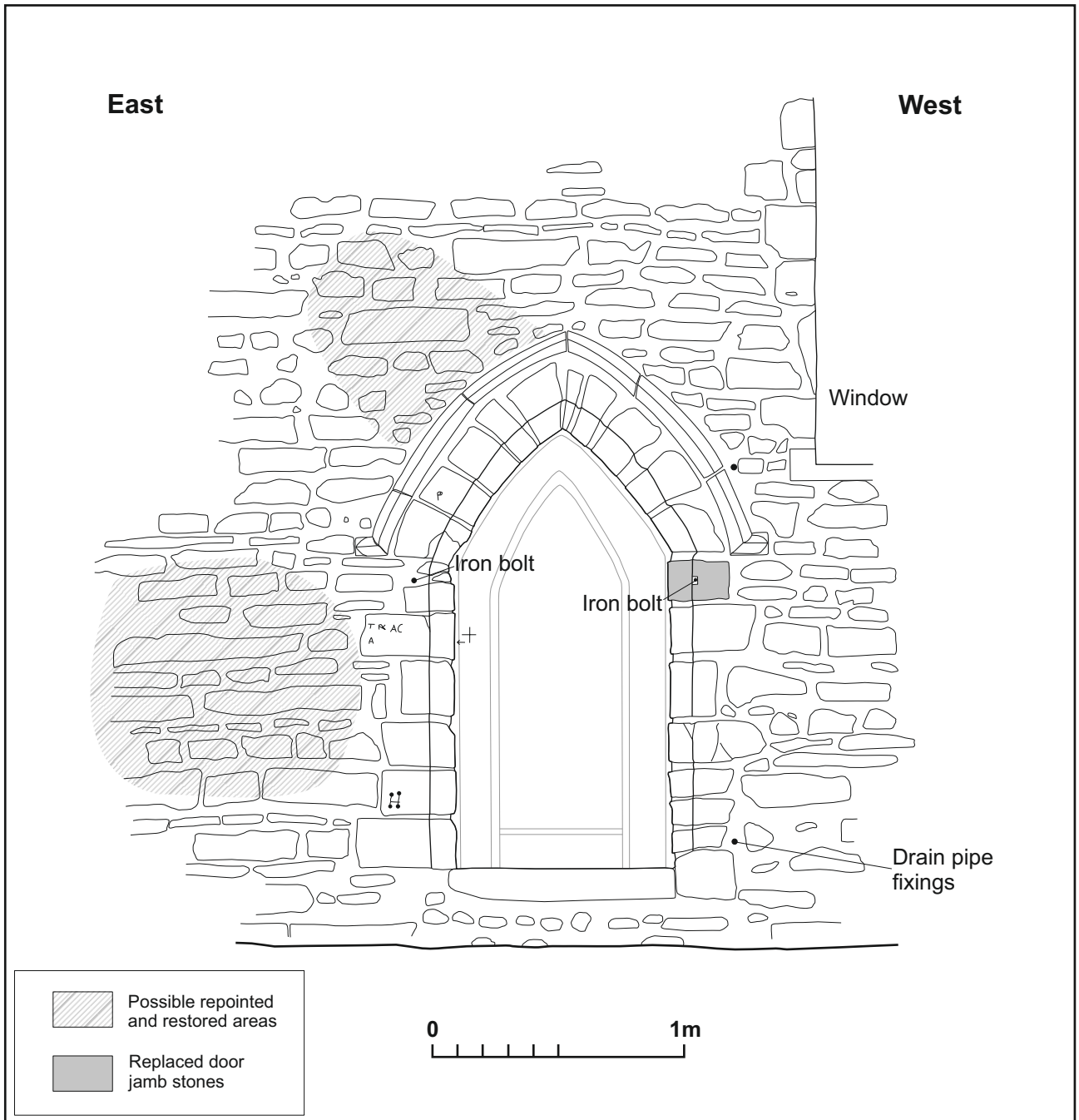
The panelled oak door reflects the pointed arched shape of the external elevation (Fig 8). The inner segment of the door can be opened independently leaving the external iron grating. This will leave the door secure whilst letting air inside.



The recording area, looking south-east Fig 5



The 14th-century north aisle Fig 6



Scale 1:25

North doorway elevation Fig 7



The elevation with north door, looking south Fig 8



Internal view of area around north door, looking north Fig 9



The doorway, looking south Fig 10



The ovolo moulded stones Fig 11



The hood mould Fig 12



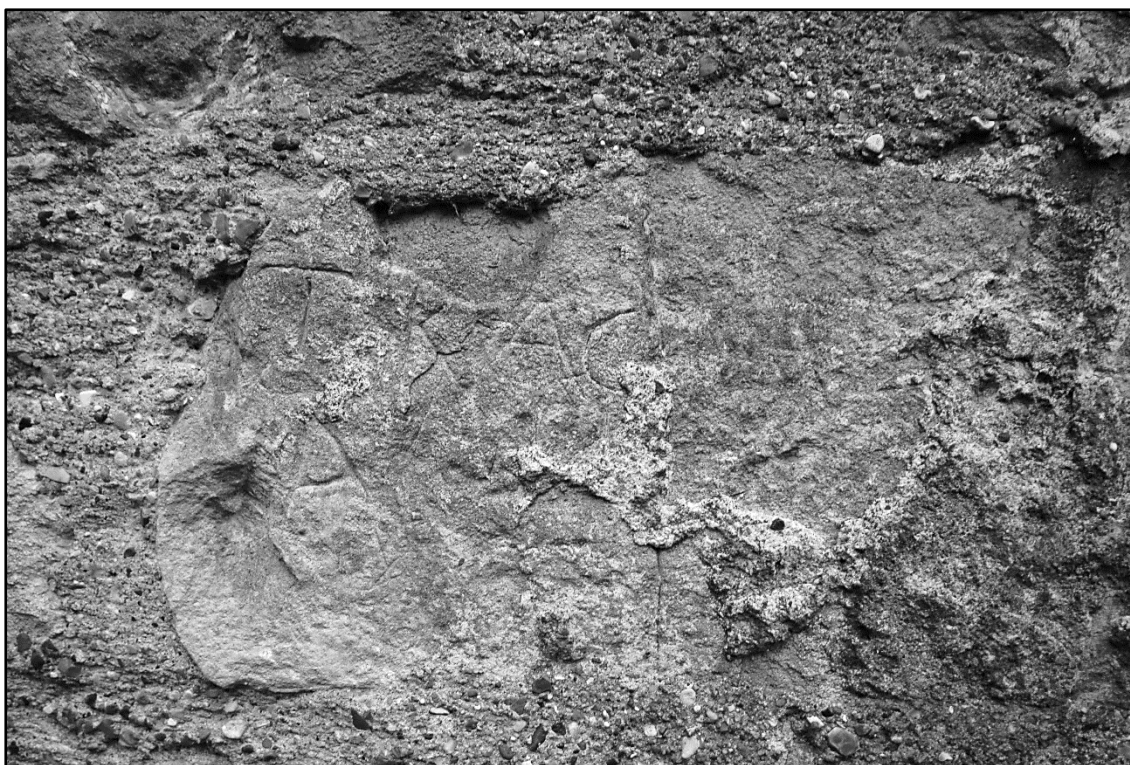
Label stop Fig 13



The replaced jamb stone under the spring line with an iron bolt Fig 14



Carved *H* on lower left part of door frame Fig 15



Graffiti, on stone left side of door jamb Fig 16



P carved into one of the lintel stones Fig 17



Carved + on the inside of the door jamb Fig 18

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 Trench 1

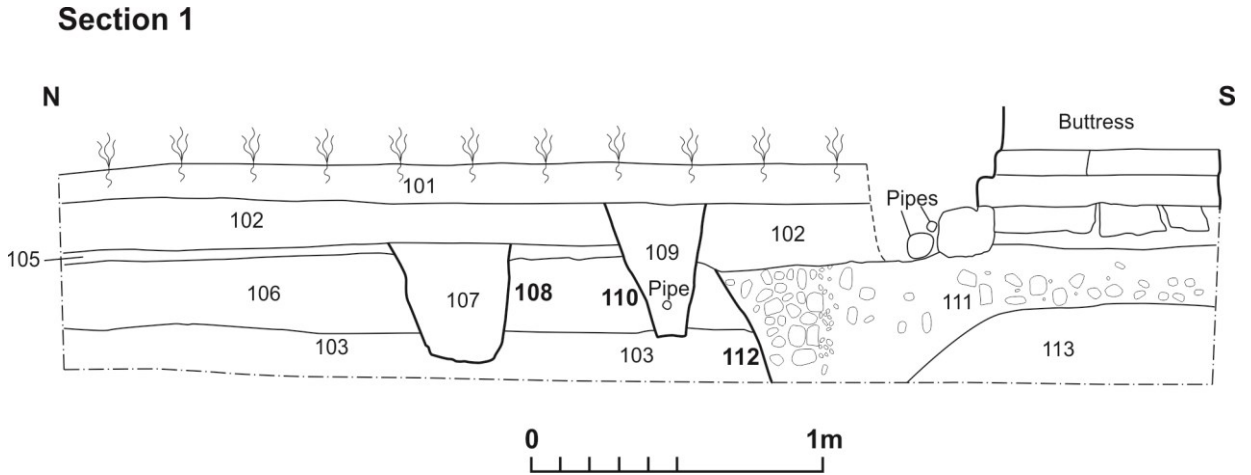
Trench 1, to the north of the church, was 3.75m by 2.75m (Fig 4). Within Trench 1, the natural substrate (103) was encountered at a depth of c 0.6m below the surface and consisted of a compacted yellow-brown sandy clay with numerous small to medium-sized flint and chalk pebble inclusions (Figs 19-24). Overlying this was a possible buried former subsoil (106) consisting of a 0.25m deep layer of compacted yellow-brown sandy clay loam with numerous small to medium sized fragments of chalk and flint. The topsoil (101) consisted of a loose, dark grey-brown loam with a few pebble inclusions.

At a depth of c 0.3m below the surface, overlying layer (106), a 0.04m deep layer (105) of dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with numerous fragments of re-deposited lime mortar, was recorded. Two finds, a small copper alloy pin and fragment of lead window cane (see report below), were recovered from this layer (Figs 19, 23). This was overlain by a 0.25m deep layer of slightly compacted mid-brown clay loam subsoil (102) with a few pebble inclusions.

A foundation trench [112], c 1.80m wide, was observed parallel to the church wall (Figs 4 and 19). In the south corner the fill (113) comprised compact yellow-brown sandy clay with small chalk inclusions. This was overlain by fill (111), which consisted of dark yellow-brown sandy clay with numerous small to large sized fragments of flint and chalk (Fig 23).

A possible tree bole [108], was noted in the Trench 1 section (Fig 19). The feature had steeply sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. The fill (107) consisted of a compact yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small chalk fragments and a small of tile fragment, which was not retained. There was tree root disturbance present.

A water stand pipe was present outside the north door. The modern narrow, water pipe trench [110], modern back fill (109), was aligned east to west alignment approximately 1m to the north of the stone buttress (Figs 19, 23).



Section, east face of Trench 1 Fig 19



Trench 1, looking south-east Fig 20



Trench 1, fully excavated, looking west Fig 21



Trench 1, fully excavated, looking east Fig 22



Trench 1, looking east Fig 23



Trench 1 and Trench 2 (background), looking east Fig 24

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was slightly shallower than Trench 1, being stripped to a maximum depth of 0.6m below the surface of the graveyard. Within the mid part of Trench 2, the natural substrate (203) was 0.6m below the surface and consisted of compact, yellow-brown sandy clay with numerous small to medium-sized flint and chalk pebble inclusions (Fig 25).

Immediately, to the west of (203) and visible on the floor of the trench was a 0.25m deep layer of compacted yellow-brown sandy clay loam with numerous small to medium sized fragments of chalk and flint (204).

On the floor of the trench and located just to the east of layer (203) was a 0.25m deep layer of compacted yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small chalk and flint pebbles and some fragments of charcoal (205). Three disarticulated human bones were found within this layer on the floor of the trench (Fig 26). These were recorded in accordance with the guidelines detailed in the *MOLA Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014).

Above layers (203-5), the subsoil (202) was a 0.15m deep layer of compacted mid-brown clay loam with a few small pebbles, which was overlain by a 0.15m deep topsoil (201), consisting of a dark grey clay loam with a few small pebble inclusions.



Trench 2, fully excavated, looking west Fig 25



Trench 2, disarticulated human bone, looking east Fig 26

5 THE FINDS by Tora Hylton

5.1 The pottery

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from subsoil [102]. The sherd weighs 9gm and it is a rim sherd from a small bowl in a sandy greyware fabric. Dimensions suggest that the bowl would have measured 111mm in diameter. A 2nd century AD date is suggested.

5.2 The glass

There are two sherds of colourless window glass, one from the topsoil deposits associated with the foundations [101] and the other from subsoil [102]. The sherds are post-medieval in date, they measure up to 49x21mm in size and 1mm thick and both fragments display signs of dehydration, with iridescent and flaking surfaces.

5.2 The metal finds

Two post-medieval small finds were recovered from layer [105], they include a short length of window lead and an undiagnostic copper alloy rod fragment. The H-sectioned window came measures 122mm in length, it is not reeded and originally it would have been used for securing shaped glass quarries in place. The rod fragment (Length: 24mm) has parallel sides and a circular cross-section (Diameter: 2mm), both terminals are missing making identification difficult, but it may be part of a shank from a pin.

6 DISCUSSION

During the visit on the 11 January the area surrounding the north door was photographically recorded, and a drawn elevation was made of the area immediately surrounding the door. Due to the extensive repointing phasing was difficult to identify, some work could be identified by lighter, cleaner patches that were also present to the left of the door. Some of the door jamb stones have been replaced, one on the right side under the spring line had more recent mortar.

The shape of the door is very different inside to the outside of the church, internally it is more the shape of a depressed arch and externally it is a pointed arch. Externally four marks were identified on or near the door jamb/arch. The letters in Figure 15 are graffiti, the *P* may be a masonry mark or also graffiti. It is difficult to say what the *H* represents. The cross may be part of the consecration process of the newly-built north aisle, or also graffiti.

The programme of observation investigation and recording which was undertaken at the Church of St Mary The Virgin revealed evidence of different phases of activity within the northern part of the churchyard close to the north aisle of the church.

Due to the relatively shallow nature of the excavation trenches, no graves were positively identified. However, a possible grave cut was recorded close to the eastern balk of Trench 1 and on the floor of Trench 2; some disarticulated human bone was noted.

The thin layer of mortar containing a lead window cane fragment may be indicative of the spreading or dumping of building material waste, possibly associated with remodelling or refurbishment work, in the north aisle of the church during the late medieval or post-medieval periods. A feature indicates additional trees or bushes present on the north side of the church.

The modern water pipe trench, until quite recently contained a water polypipe supplying water to a standpipe which has recently been relocated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BBC 2015 *Brief for a Programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at St Mary's Church, Church Road, Keysoe, Bedfordshire*, Bedford Borough Council

BM 2010 *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire*, Bedford Museum

Brown, N, and Glazebrook, J, (eds) 2000 *Research and archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2: research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeol, Occasional Paper, **8**

Brown, D, 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*: Archaeological Archive Forum, revised edition

Campbell, G, Moffett, L, and Straker, V, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition)*, Historic England

ClfA 2014a *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014d *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA 2014e *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

DSA 2000 *Taking Care of Human Remains*, the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage

Glazebrook, J, (ed) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeol, Occasional Paper, **3**

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **14**

HE 2015a *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Practice*, Historic England

HE 2015b *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Historic England

HE 2015c *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, Historic England

Medlycott, M, 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper, **24**

MOLA 2014 *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual*, MOLA Northampton

MOLA 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation at the Church of St Mary The Virgin Keysoe, Bedfordshire*

Oake, M, Luke, M, Dawson, M, Edgeworth, M, Murphy, P, 2007 *Research and archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*, Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph, **9**

Websites:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

MOLA Northampton

01 March 2016

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No 1

Length, width & alignment: 4m x 3.7m north to south				
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts
101	Layer	Dark grey-brown loam topsoil with a few small pebble inclusions	c 0.15m deep	1 shard of stained glass
102	Layer	Mid brown clay loam subsoil with a few small pebble inclusions	c 0.15m deep	1 sherd of pottery, glass
103	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay natural with numerous small to medium-sized fragments of flint and chalk	At least 0.2m deep	-
104	Layer	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay with numerous small to large-sized fragment of flint and chalk	At least 0.2m deep	-
105	Layer	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam with frequent inclusions of lime mortar and small fragments of flint and fissile limestone	0.04m deep	Fragment of lead window cane. Cu alloy pin
106	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam with numerous small to medium-sized fragments of flint and chalk	c 0.25m deep	-
107	Fill of 108	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam with a few small chalk inclusions	0.4m deep	-
108	Tree bole	Possible linear feature, aligned east to west with steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom	At least 1m long by 0.35m wide by 0.4m deep	-
109	Fill of 110	Dark-grey brown sandy loam with frequent small chalk fragments	0.45m deep	Plastic water pipe in situ.
110	Pipe trench	Modern pipe trench aligned east to west with steeply sloping sides and flat bottom	At least 2m long by 0.3m wide by 0.45m deep	-
111	Fill of 112	Dark yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small to large fragments of flint and chalk	0.4m deep	-
112	Foundation trench	Linear feature, aligned east to west with steeply sloping sides	At least 1m long by c 0.8m wide	-
113	Fill of 112	Yellow-brown sandy clay with a few chalk inclusions	c 0.25m deep	-

Trench No 2

Length, width & alignment: 6m x 1m east to west				
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts
201	Layer	Dark grey-brown loam topsoil with a few small pebble inclusions	0.15m deep	-
202	Layer	Mid brown clay loam subsoil with a few small pebble inclusions	c 0.15m deep	-
203	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay natural with numerous small to medium-sized fragments of flint and chalk	At least 0.2m deep	-
204	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam with numerous small to medium-sized fragments of flint and chalk	At least 0.1m deep	-
205	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy clay loam with some small to medium fragments of chalk, some charcoal fragments and disarticulated human bones	At least 0.1m deep	3 disarticulated human bones (left in situ)



MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 809 800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk