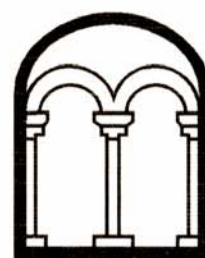


**THE OLD BAPTIST CHAPEL SCHOOL ROOM
LITTLE STAUGHTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND
INVESTIGATION**

Albion
archaeology



**THE OLD BAPTIST CHAPEL SCHOOL ROOM
LITTLE STAUGHTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AND INVESTIGATION**

Project: LS1945

Document: 2012/100 v.1.1

Compiled by	Approved by
Christiane Meckseper	Drew Shottliff

7th August 2012

Produced for:
Patrick and Lisa Janes

© Copyright Albion Archaeology 2012, *all rights reserved*



Contents

List of Figures	2
Preface	3
Structure of this Report	3
Key Terms	4
Non-Technical Summary	5
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Project Background	6
1.2 Site Location and Description	6
1.3 Archaeological and Built Heritage Background.....	7
1.4 Project Objectives	8
2. RESULTS.....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Methodology	9
2.3 The Old Baptist Chapel School Room - Building Recording	10
2.4 Archaeological investigation and Recording	11
2.5 Conclusions.....	12
3. BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
4. APPENDIX	15
4.1 List of Images	15



List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Enclosure map 1803

Figure 3: First edition 25" OS map 1884

Figure 4: Baptist chapel, south- and east-facing façades 1944

Figure 5: Baptist chapel, west-facing façade 1944

Figure 6: School room, west-facing side 1944

Figure 7: School room, east-facing side 1944

Figure 8: School room, SW-facing side and main entrance from road junction 1944

Figure 9: "Caretaker's cottage" and "barn", South-facing side 1944

Figure 10 : "Caretaker's cottage" and "barn", west facing side. Chapel in background and school room in far right of picture 1944

Figure 11: Building elevations, scale 1:100

Figure 12: School room, east-facing side

Figure 13: School room, west-facing side

Figure 14: South-facing and north-facing sides of school room with chimneys

Figure 15: Internal view, looking NNW

Figure 16: Windows in eastern side of building plus plank and batten door

Figure 17: Hopper window in western side of building

Figure 18: Sash windows fixtures and fittings

Figure 19: "Caretaker's cottage" southern side

Figure 20: All features plan

Figure 21: General view of excavated footings

Figure 22: Brick structure [12] in section above ditch [7]

All figures are bound at the back of this report



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The project was commissioned by Patrick Janes and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders, Archaeological Officer of Bedford Borough Council.

The photographic standing building recording was undertaken by Nigel Macbeth (Photographer) with historical research and additional recording by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer). The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Christiane Meckseper with contributions by Richard Gregson. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

*Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 8141
Fax: 0300 300 8209
e-mail: cf.meckseper@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com*

Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>20th July 2012</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>7th August</i>	<i>Incorporated comments by Bedford Borough Council's Archaeological Officer</i>

Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the methodology and summarises the results of the both the building recording and archaeological investigation. Section 3 is a bibliography.

The Appendix contains a detailed list of the photographs taken as part of the photographic survey. The images themselves will be submitted as part of the project archive.



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BLARS	Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service
CPA	Bedfordshire Borough Council's Planning Archaeologist
Client	Patrick and Lisa Janes
HER	Bedfordshire Borough Council's Historic Environment Record
HETO	Borough Council's Historic Environment Team Officer
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd ed, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

Planning consent was granted for the erection of a new dwelling following the demolition of the former Baptist chapel school room at Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. The new dwelling will consist of a replacement structure on the site of the school room, mirroring its original size and construction, plus a new north-eastern extension of matching design.

As the Development Area (DA) lies in an area of archaeological interest including above-ground standing buildings and potential below-ground archaeological remains, a building survey to English Heritage Level 3/4 was carried out to record the school room before its demolition. In addition a programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken during the excavation of the foundations for the new structures. This was in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

The project was successful in recording the state of the school room before its demolition. Documentary research of old photographs and maps showed that the school room was little changed from its original construction, which was a simple rectangular one-celled cottage with a fireplace and chimney at each end. The main alteration that had taken place in the 20th century was the insertion of two hopper windows in its western side facing the main road.

The precise date of the construction of the school room is unclear but elements of the building fabric confirm a date in the early 19th century. In particular, the narrow margin lights of the main east-facing windows had become a common feature of sash windows in the early 19th century.

The archaeological investigations revealed a garden soil, two drains and a possible brick structure, associated with the school room and caretaker's cottage. The buried brick structure may represent part of an earlier building or an earlier phase of the caretaker's cottage as shown on the Enclosure map of 1803.

A roughly north-south aligned ditch was recorded in the foundation trenches. Its date and function are unclear. However, as the Colmworth Road (High Street) was significantly wider in the 18th/19th century than it is today, it is possible that it may represent an early roadside ditch or roadside boundary.

The investigations also recorded a large pit with a fragment of late medieval pottery. While this is likely to be residual, it is nevertheless an indicator that medieval activity did take place in the vicinity of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning consent (11/02327/FUL) was granted for the erection of a new dwelling following the demolition of the former Baptist chapel school room at Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. The new dwelling will consist of a structure on the site of the school room, mirroring its original size and construction, plus a new north-eastern extension of matching design.

As the Development Area (DA) lies in an area of archaeological interest including above-ground standing buildings and potential below-ground archaeological remains, a condition was placed on the planning consent by the Local Planning Authority, following advice received from Bedford Borough's Historic Environment Team Officer (HETO). This is in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, which was published on 27 March 2012¹ and replaces the previous *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

The condition required a programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 3/4 standard to be carried out on the former school room before its demolition. The requirements also included a programme of archaeological observation and investigation of any groundworks associated with the construction of the new buildings and access drive.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the programme of building recording and archaeological works in accordance with a brief prepared by the HETO (BBC 2012) and a Written Statement of Investigation (Albion 2012).

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Little Staughton lies in north-east Bedfordshire, close to the border with Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). It is a small hamlet, mainly strung out along the Colmworth Road. The ground of the former Baptist chapel lies in the southern part of the hamlet, at the junction of Colmworth Road (High Street) and Moor Road leading off to the east. The chapel was demolished in 1944 but the south-west corner of the site, near the road junction, is still occupied by the chapel's 19th-century school room. The former Baptist burial ground, with rows of headstones, occupies the eastern half of the property.

The site lies at the base of a gentle slope to the north and is itself level ground at an average height of 68m OD. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone. The site is centred on grid reference TL108619.

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf>.
The Old Baptist Chapel School Room, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Building Recording and Investigation 6



1.3 **Archaeological and Built Heritage Background**

The parish of Little Staughton is thought to have pre-Norman origins but is first mentioned only in documents dating to 1207, relating to a land transaction between John de Stockton and the Master of the Templars.

The Order of the Knights of the Templars held a number of lands within Little Staughton and surrounding parishes. After the dissolution of the Order this passed into the hands of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem (Hospitallers) and after the dissolution of the monasteries into the hands of the local gentry². Bushmead Priory, the remains of an Augustinian monastic complex and a scheduled monument and Grade I listed building, lies not far to the south of Little Staughton.

Little Staughton still lies within the limits of the identified medieval settlement (HER 17157) which was of a linear form, strung out along the High Street (Colmworth Road), with a parish church a short distance to the east of the main road. The southern part of present-day Little Staughton, including the DA, is located in the envelope of the Top End deserted medieval village (HER 17158). Part of this settlement is a moated site (HER 7940) which lies to the south-east of the chapel. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation (HER 9057) has been recorded to the west of Colmworth Road. A number of well-preserved ridge and furrow earthwork remains of medieval ploughing (HER 1777) still exist in the fields around the village.

Even in the post-medieval period Little Staughton must have been a slightly more substantial hamlet than it is today, as the HER lists a number of 19th-century cottages along the High Street which are now demolished. An exception is 'The Manse', a Grade II listed 17th-century building to the south-west of the DA.

The Baptist congregation of Little Staughton first met in the private dwelling house of William Pearson, which was registered for meetings in 1766. In 1786 a purpose-built chapel was erected and registered (Welch 1996). This was the building that formerly stood on the DA. The chapel was enlarged in 1793 which is also the date when the first burials took place. The chapel is first shown on the Enclosure map of 1803³ where it is marked "Meeting house" (Figure 2). The map also shows a building that lies in roughly the same position as the caretaker's cottage/barn. It may be the same building or an earlier predecessor. The medieval moat is also marked on the map.

The adjacent school room, which is the subject of this development, was built in the early 19th century. Its precise date of construction is unclear but a gazetteer of elementary school education in Bedfordshire lists no facilities in Little Staughton in 1818, whilst by 1831 a Sunday school for 100 children had been established (Bushby 1988).

² Information from: Design and Access Statement. Little Staughton Baptist Church Old School Room/Old Baptist Chapel. Junction of High Street and Moor Lane, Little Staughton, Beds, MK44 2BY.

³ BLARS reference: MA17



The whole complex of the Baptist Chapel, which consisted of the chapel, school room and an east-west aligned building forming the northern side of an open space between the buildings, is first shown on the OS map of 1884 (Figure 3). On historical photographs (see below) this building is described as a “caretaker’s cottage” and “barn”.

During WWII an airfield was constructed at Little Staughton which was in use for the duration of the war and was closed down in 1945. The runway still lies in the fields to the east of the DA.

A set of historical photographs⁴ was taken in 1944 (Figures 4–10) shortly after the chapel was hit by a Mosquito plane, heading for the nearby airfield. The chapel was demolished in the same year, and the school room was used for meetings by the congregation until a new chapel was built closer to the centre of Little Staughton in the 1960s.

1.4 Project Objectives

The project had the potential to add to the knowledge and understanding of settlement development in this part of Bedfordshire and to produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological and building recording works.

The objectives of the building recording were:

- to provide a comprehensive record of the structures prior to the permitted demolition in line with English Heritage Level 3/4 standard.
- to provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context, with reference to the appropriate regional research agendas.
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by understanding’ the buildings in their form prior to demolition.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- if there was any evidence for medieval occupation relating to the deserted medieval village of Top End, particularly in light of nearby moated site to the south-east;
- if any post-medieval remains relating to the position, construction and use of the former Baptist chapel and associated buildings and activities survived on the site.

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the nature of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present at the site.

⁴ BLARS reference: Z426/79-83



2. RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

Building recording of the school room and the adjacent remains of the caretaker's cottage/toilet block was undertaken on 11th April 2012. The archaeological investigations took place on 27th June 2012. The excavation of the footings for the replacement building on the line of the school room and its north-eastern extension was continuously monitored throughout the day. The footings were dug by a mechanical excavator.

2.2 Methodology

The methodology for the project is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2012). Throughout the project the following standards were adhered to:

• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2009)</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (updated 2008)</i>
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (2003)</i>
• Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford (1998)</i>
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (2009)</i>
	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (2006)</i>
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011)</i>
• HET	<i>Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at The Old Baptist Chapel School Room, Corner of Colmworth Road and Moor Road, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire (March 2012)</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edn, 2001).</i>

The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM: 2012.21).



2.3 *The Old Baptist Chapel School Room - Building Recording*

2.3.1 **The school room**

The school room consisted of a rectangular, one-celled building that measured 9.5m (31'6") in length and 5.0m (15' 6") in width. The walls were of a yellow brick construction, two-bricks wide and laid in slightly irregular Flemish-style coursing (Figures 12–14). The foundations for the walls extended to 0.30m below present ground level (Section 2.4.3 below).

A chimney existed at either end which served two respective internal fireplaces. These were of a simple recessed construction with vertical sides and a flat segmented arch made up of vertical bricks. The fireplaces were bricked up probably fairly recently with yellow bricks in an English bond (Figure 15).

The doorway to the building was on its eastern side, which would have faced the Baptist Chapel, when it was still standing. The doorway was centrally placed and extended the full height of the building. Its sides and rounded arch were made of rounded bull-nosed bricks. Parts of the wooden doorframe survived. A simple plank and batten door was lying off its hinges inside the school room (Figure 16). The central doorway was flanked on either side by two rectangular windows with the same rounded, bull-nosed brick arches, and simple stone window sills.

The windows consisted of wooden sash frames with a lower, moveable 5 x 2 paned window section and a fixed upper 5 x 2 plus arched panes (Figure 16). The panes were rectangular and framed by narrower margin lights.

The western side of the building facing the main road, originally had no windows, as shown on the photographs of the school room dating from 1944 (Figure 7). After WWII two hopper windows were inserted at either end of the wall. These had heavy wooden frames with narrow wooden hoppers on the inside and a chain or cord operated mechanism at their apex to open and close the windows. They were half the height of the full sash windows in the eastern façade and consisted of six rectangular and arched window panes (Figures 13 and 17).

A hopper vent was also inserted on the western side of each chimney at the northern and southern end walls of the school room.

All windows had been boarded up — the eastern windows with simple chipboard, the western ones with boards painted to represent the original windows behind them. One of the hopper windows was knocked out when a car hit the western wall of the school room, creating a big hole in the side of the building.

No evidence for any internal divisions were observed when the school room was still standing and upon inspection of the foundations after its demolition. The internal walls were whitewashed, with some evidence of blue paint surviving in the upper two-thirds of the room and on the internal window frames (Figure 15). The eastern sash windows had thin fabric blinds fitted above their arches. A series of clothes hooks was fitted in between the windows along the eastern wall in the southern half of the building.



The school room had a low pitched, open roof, which was slate-covered and had thin, internal, metal braces and cross struts (Figure 15). A small ventilation tower in the centre of the roof visible in the 1944 photographs (Figures 6 and 7) was subsequently removed.

2.3.2 The caretaker's cottage

A small outbuilding stood to the north-east of the school room. This is described as a “caretaker’s cottage” and “barn” on photographs of the 1940s, but had been largely demolished and the remains converted into a toilet block in the 20th century. It is not described in detail here as at the time of the recording works it was derelict and partly demolished. It had also suffered extensive fire damage.

The surviving building was a small red brick structure, built in Flemish bond with queen closers along the building’s edges and around its window and door openings (Figure 19). The northern and eastern side of the building were built of a weatherboard construction. The windows were rectangular with flat segmented arches made up of two rows of vertical bricks. A simple plank door in the western side of the building may represent an original doorway. A small fireplace also survived in one of the internal walls.

The building remains represent the westernmost part of the original caretaker’s cottage which was a much larger weatherboard structure with a higher pitched roof and substantial central chimney (Figure 9).

2.4 Archaeological investigation and Recording

The excavation for the footings of the reconstructed school room and its NE extension were observed. An all features plan is shown in Figure 20.

2.4.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposits (Figure 21)

Topsoil (2) comprised a dark brown grey clay silt 0.15–0.40m thick, which would suggest an old cultivation soil. In the central and eastern side of the DA this deposit overlay a 0.20–0.38m thick subsoil (5), comprising mid grey brown clay silt. Undisturbed glacially derived light blue-grey chalky clay (6) was reached throughout the footings trench at a depth of 0.32–0.70m below ground level (Figure 20: section 1).

Variations in the thickness of topsoil and subsoil may be a result of ploughing. In the NW corner of the DA there was a darker, more friable garden soil (1). It is possible that this deposit was part of a vegetable or garden plot situated close to the caretaker’s cottage.

2.4.2 Features pre-dating the school room

A NNW-SSE aligned ditch [7], *c.* 1.5m wide, was found within the footings for both the SW and northern parts of the building (Figure 20). This was located at 0.85m below ground level (Figure 20: section 2). Only the top 0.15m of the upper fill (8) of the ditch was excavated, therefore the full depth and shape of the ditch could not be ascertained.



Fill (8) consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay and contained a lump of cinder (10g) and a piece of ceramic peg tile (59g), the latter indicating a post-medieval date.

A segment of a probably circular pit [9] of uncertain function was identified towards the SW limit of the footing trenches (Figure 20). It was at least 2.1m long, by 0.75m wide and at least 0.75m deep with concave sides and base.

The lower mid brown grey clay silt fill (10) was at least 0.25m thick. The upper deposit (11) was 0.5m thick and consisted of mid brown grey sandy clay. One abraded sherd of late medieval pottery (24g) in an oxidised sand-tempered fabric (type E02⁵) was retrieved from this fill. However, this single sherd does not provide reliable dating for the pit.

2.4.3 Remains associated with the school room

Two make-up layers (3) and (4) were recorded in the southern corner of the DA (Figure 20: section 2). They consisted of mid grey and grey brown silty clay and were 0.23m and 0.08m thick respectively. It is likely that these layers are associated with the construction of the school room.

Two brick drains were also identified within the footings trenches (Figure 20). One was in the southern corner of the DA, in the same general area as make-up layers (3) and (4). It was aligned NW-SE and was mainly constructed of brick, although there were also some badly damaged ceramic drain sections adjacent to the brick. The bricks used for it were the same as those used for the building of the school room.

The other drain was situated in the north-western corner of the DA and was constructed of a different type of yellow brick. However, it is still highly likely that both drains serviced the school room and the caretaker's cottage / toilet block.

A linear band of bonded bricks (12) was exposed below the garden soil (1) at the northern limit of the DA (Figures 20 and 22). The two courses of NE-SW aligned red bricks were traced for *c.* 2m. The nature of this structure is unclear. It may define the footing of an earlier building, possibly associated with the caretaker's cottage or its predecessor.

The brick footings of the school room were observed to a depth of *c.* 0.30m. They comprised two courses of bricks in a double row, bonded with cement-like mortar.

2.5 Conclusions

The project was successful in recording the state of the school room before its demolition. Documentary research of old photographs and maps showed that the school room was little changed from its original construction. The main alteration that had taken place in the 20th century was the insertion of two hopper windows in its western side, facing the main road.

⁵ Fabric type defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently held by Albion Archaeology.



The setting of the school room has changed in so far as both the main Baptist Chapel and the caretaker's cottage do not survive. Additionally, a farm complex to the south of the chapel was demolished in the mid 20th century and the setting of the building is far more open today than when it was first in use.

The precise date of the construction of the school room is unclear, but elements of the building fabric certainly confirm a date in the early 19th century. In particular, the narrow margin lights of the main east-facing windows were a common feature of sash windows in the early 19th century⁶. However, it is not possible to establish if the window frames, fixtures and fittings were original features or replacements in the same style.

The archaeological investigations revealed a garden soil, two drains and a possible brick structure, associated with the school room and caretaker's cottage. The buried brick structure [12] may represent part of an earlier building or the earlier phase of the caretaker's cottage, as shown on the Enclosure map of 1803.

Evidence of earlier utilisation of the site was also identified. The nature and date of the roughly N-S aligned ditch [7] is unclear. As the Colmworth Road (High Street) was significantly wider in the 18th/19th century than it is today (compare the 1803 and 1884 maps Figures 2 and 3), it is possible that it may represent an early roadside flanking ditch.

The medieval pottery fragment in the partially revealed pit [9] may be residual, but it is an indicator that medieval activity took place in the vicinity of the site.

⁶ Conservation Team at Tewkesbury Borough Council (undated). "Historic Window Guide". Available at: http://www.fscj.co.uk/Historic_Window_Guide.pdf



3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albion Archaeology 2001. *Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd ed.
- Albion Archaeology 2012. *The Old Baptist School Room, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. Written Statement of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Building Recording and Observation Works*. Report no. 2012/46.
- Bushby, D (ed) 1988. *The Bedfordshire Schoolchild. Elementary Education before 1902*. Bedfordshire Historic Society, Volume 67.
- DCLG 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London: TSO.
- HET 2010. *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at The Old Baptist Chapel School Room, Corner of Colmworth Road and Moor Road, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire*. March 2012.
- IfA, 2010. Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IfA, 2008. Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Medlycott, M. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the east of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- Oake M, Luke M, Dawson M, Edgeworth M and Murphy P. 2007. *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9.
- Oake M. 2007. 'Research Agenda and Strategy.' In: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9, 7-18.
- Welch, E 1996. *Bedfordshire Chapels and Meeting Houses: Official Registrations 1672-1901*. Bedfordshire Historic Society Volume 75.



4. APPENDIX

4.1 List of Images

4.1.1 Film 1a (digital)

Image no.	Description
001	South-facing elevation
002	East-facing elevation
003	SE-facing elevations
004	South-facing elevation
005	Looking north, west-facing elevation plus damage made by car
006	West-facing elevation
007	Looking north, west-facing elevation plus damage made by car
008	West-facing elevation
009	Caretaker's cottage looking NW
010	Caretaker's cottage, south-facing elevation
011	School room and caretaker's cottage, looking west
012	Caretaker's cottage, east-facing elevation
013	Looking south, west- and north-facing elevations
014	School room and caretaker's cottage, looking west
015	Caretaker's cottage, north-facing elevation
016	School room, north-facing elevation
017	Caretaker's cottage, north-facing elevation
018	Caretaker's cottage, north-facing elevation, fireplace detail
019	School room interior northern end, looking west, boarded up sash windows
020	School room interior, looking north-east
021	School room interior, looking north
022	School room interior northern end, looking east
023	School room interior looking south-west
024	Boarded up window in western wall
025	School room interior southern end, looking east, boarded up sash windows
026	Looking south
027	looking south-west
028	Interior eastern wall, southern end, sash window and clothes hooks
029	Interior eastern wall, sash window and window blind detail
030	Looking west, damage in western wall
031	Sash window, window blind detail
032	Sash window, window blind detail
033	Sash window, window blind detail
034	Interior western wall clothes hooks
035	Interior southern wall, ventilation window
036	Interior southern wall, bricked up fireplace
037	Interior northern wall, bricked up fireplace
038	Interior northern wall, ventilation window



Image no.	Description
039	Interior roof
040	Interior roof
041	Interior roof
042	Interior roof
043	Interior roof
044	Interior roof
045	Western wall windows opening mechanism
046	Eastern wall windows detail
047	External eastern wall, boarded up sash window
048	External eastern wall, boarded up sash window
049	External eastern wall, boarded up sash window
050	External eastern wall, boarded up sash window
051	North-eastern corner of building, detail
052	North-facing elevation
053	North-facing elevation
054	North-facing elevation ventilation opening
055	North-facing elevation very small ventilation opening
056	East-facing elevation
057	School room and caretaker's cottage, looking west
058	School room and caretaker's cottage, looking north-west
059	Caretaker's cottage and graveyard, looking north
060	School room, east-facing southern end
061	School room, east facing central part
062	School room, east-facing northern end and caretaker's cottage
063	Caretaker's cottage, east facing
064	Graveyard, looking north
065	Graveyard, looking NNE
066	Graveyard, looking NE
067	Graveyard, looking east
068	Graveyard, looking east
069	School room, caretaker's cottage and graveyard, looking NW
070	School room, caretaker's cottage and graveyard, looking NW
071	School room, caretaker's cottage and graveyard, looking NW
072	Gravestone
073	School room, looking west across graveyard
074	School room, looking west across graveyard
075	Graveyard, looking NE
076	Graveyard, looking east
077	Graveyard, looking east
078	Graveyard, looking SE
079	School room and graveyard, looking north
080	School room and graveyard, looking NE
081	School room and graveyard, looking NE
082	School room and graveyard, looking NE
083	School room and graveyard, looking NE
084	School room, looking NE

} stitchable



Image no.	Description
085	School room and graveyard, looking NE
086	School room and graveyard, looking NE
087	School room and graveyard, looking NE
088	School room and graveyard, looking NE
089	School room and graveyard, looking NE
090	School room and graveyard, looking NE
091	External southern wall, chimney and ventilation window detail

4.1.2 Film 1b (black and white print)

Image no.	Description
1	External east-facing elevation
2	-----
3	External east-facing elevation
4	External south-facing elevation
5	External south and east-facing elevations
6	External south-facing elevation
7	External west-facing elevation with damaged wall close up
8	-----
9	External west-facing elevation with damaged wall
10	External north-facing elevation
11	Interior eastern wall southern end
12	Interior eastern wall northern end
13	-----
14	Interior western wall northern end
15	Interior, looking north
16	Interior, looking south
17	Interior, looking SW
18	Interior, looking SW

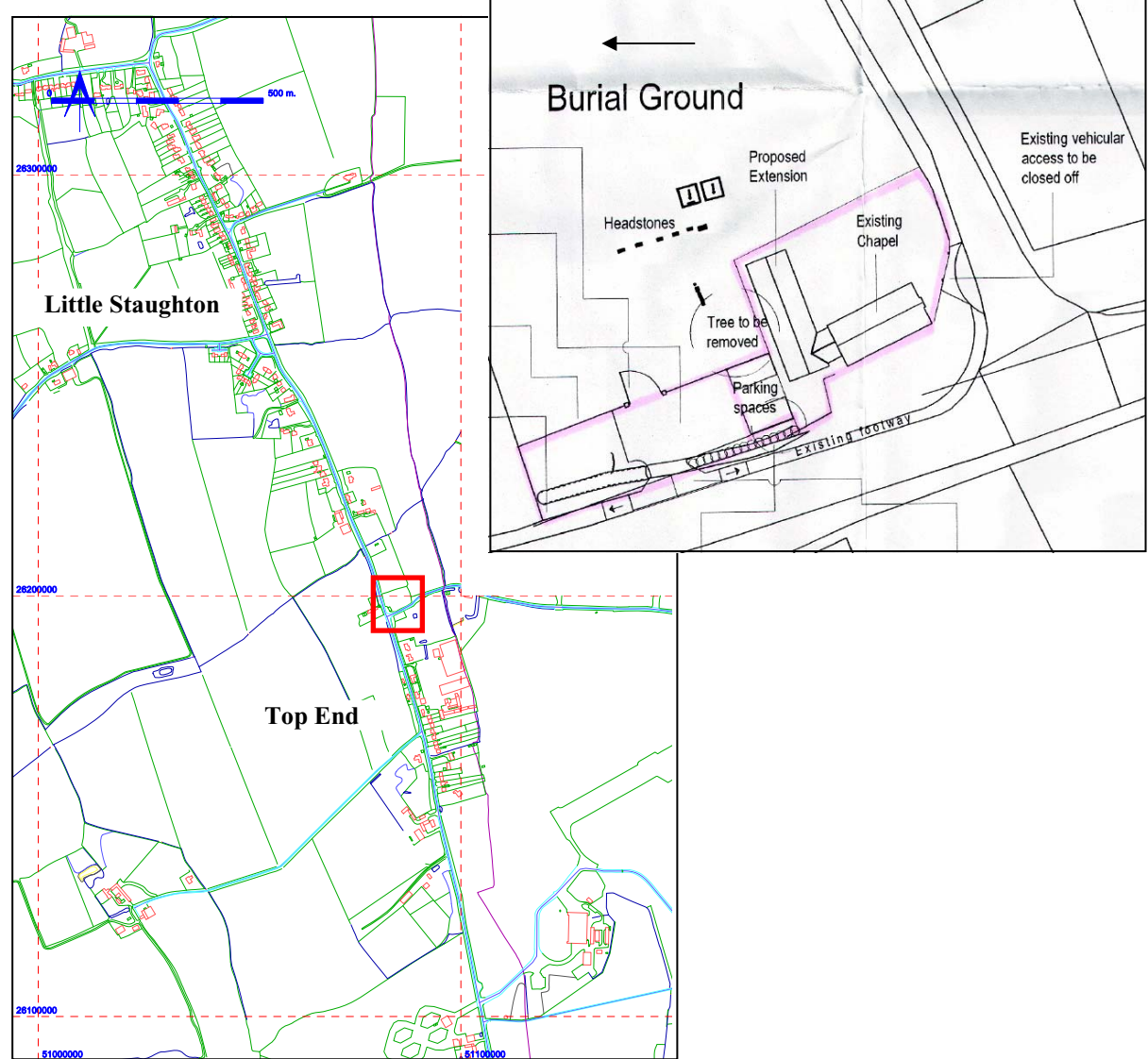
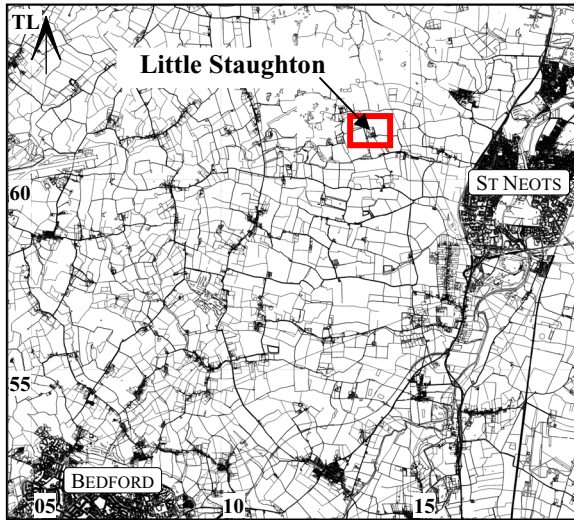
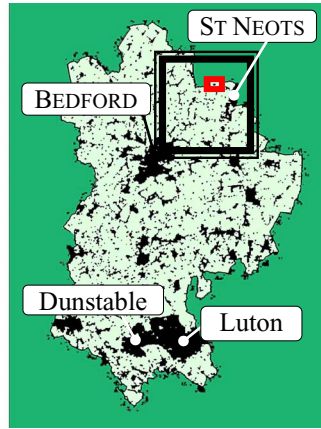


Figure 1: Site location

Contains Open Source Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010. Detail map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)



Figure 2: Enclosure map 1803

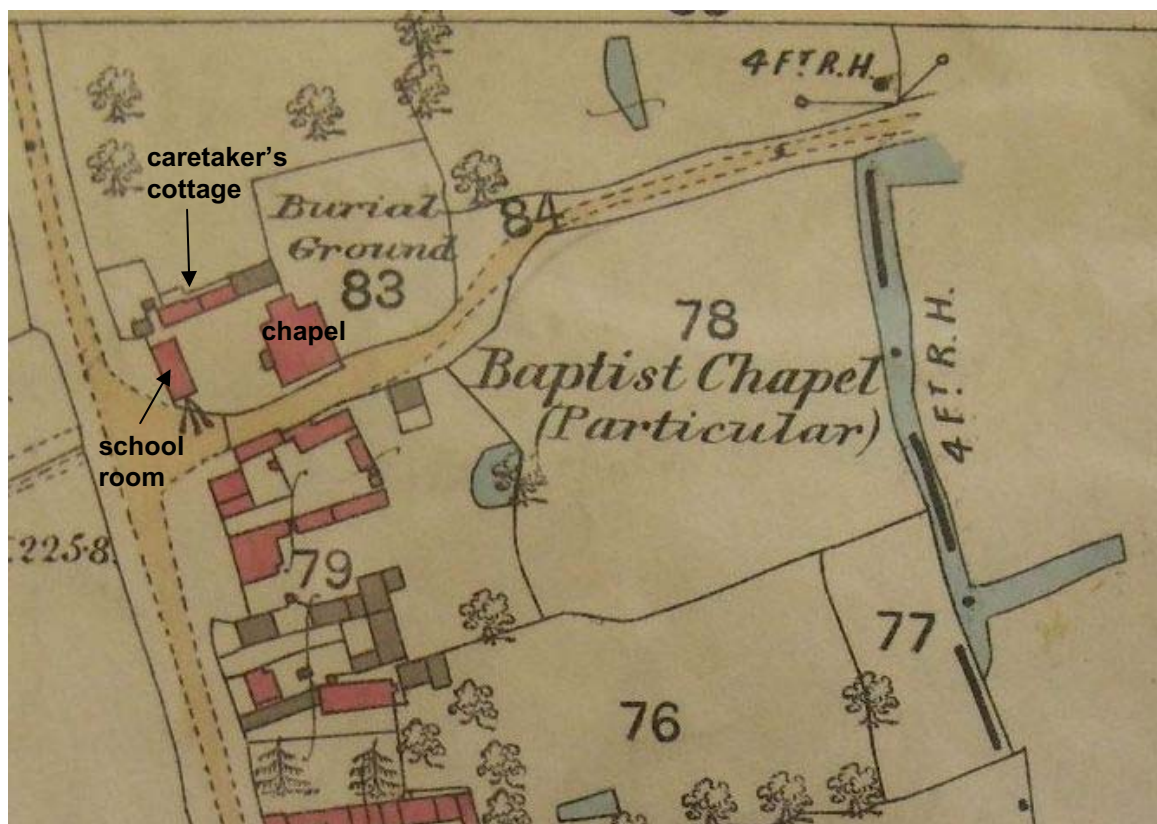


Figure 3: First edition 25'' OS map 1884



Figure 4: Baptist chapel, south- and east-facing façades 1944



Figure 5: Baptist chapel, north-facing façade 1944



Figure 6: School room, east-facing side 1944



Figure 7: School room, west-facing side 1944



Figure 8: School room, SW-facing side and main entrance from road junction 1944



Figure 9: Caretaker's cottage and barn, south-facing side 1944



Figure 10: Caretaker's cottage and barn, west-facing side. Chapel in background and school room in far right of picture 1944

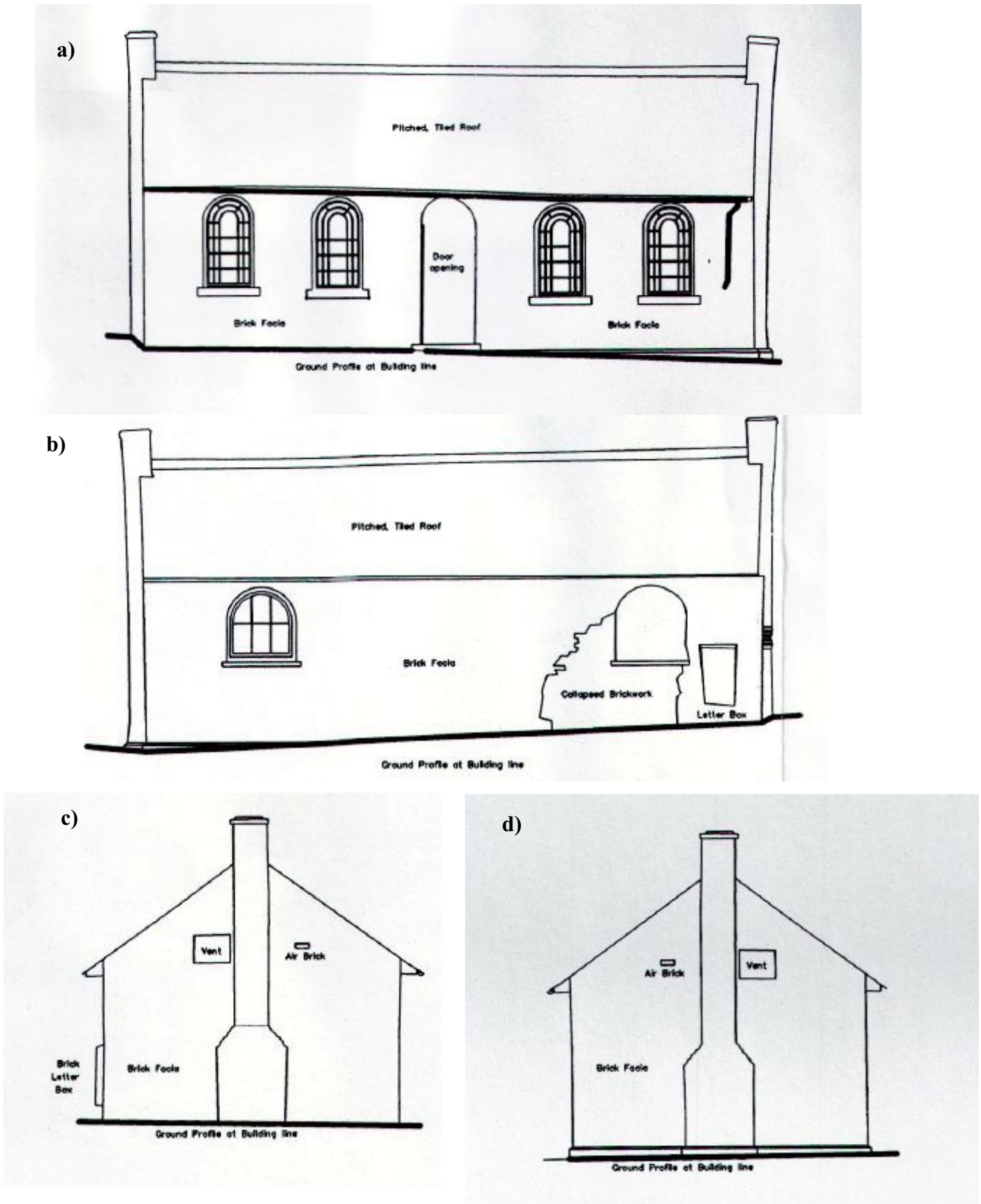


Figure 11: Building elevations, scale 1:100.
a) east-facing b) west-facing c) south-facing d) north-facing elevation.
(as surveyed by Simic Associates, drawing no. 11557:04c)



Figure 12: School room, east-facing side



Figure 13: School room, west-facing side



Figure 14: South-facing and north-facing sides of school room with chimneys



Figure 15: Internal view, looking NNE



Figure 16: Windows in eastern side of building plus plank and batten door



Figure 17: Hopper window in western side of building



Figure 18: Sash windows fixtures and fittings



Figure 19: Caretaker's cottage southern side (compare with Figure 9)

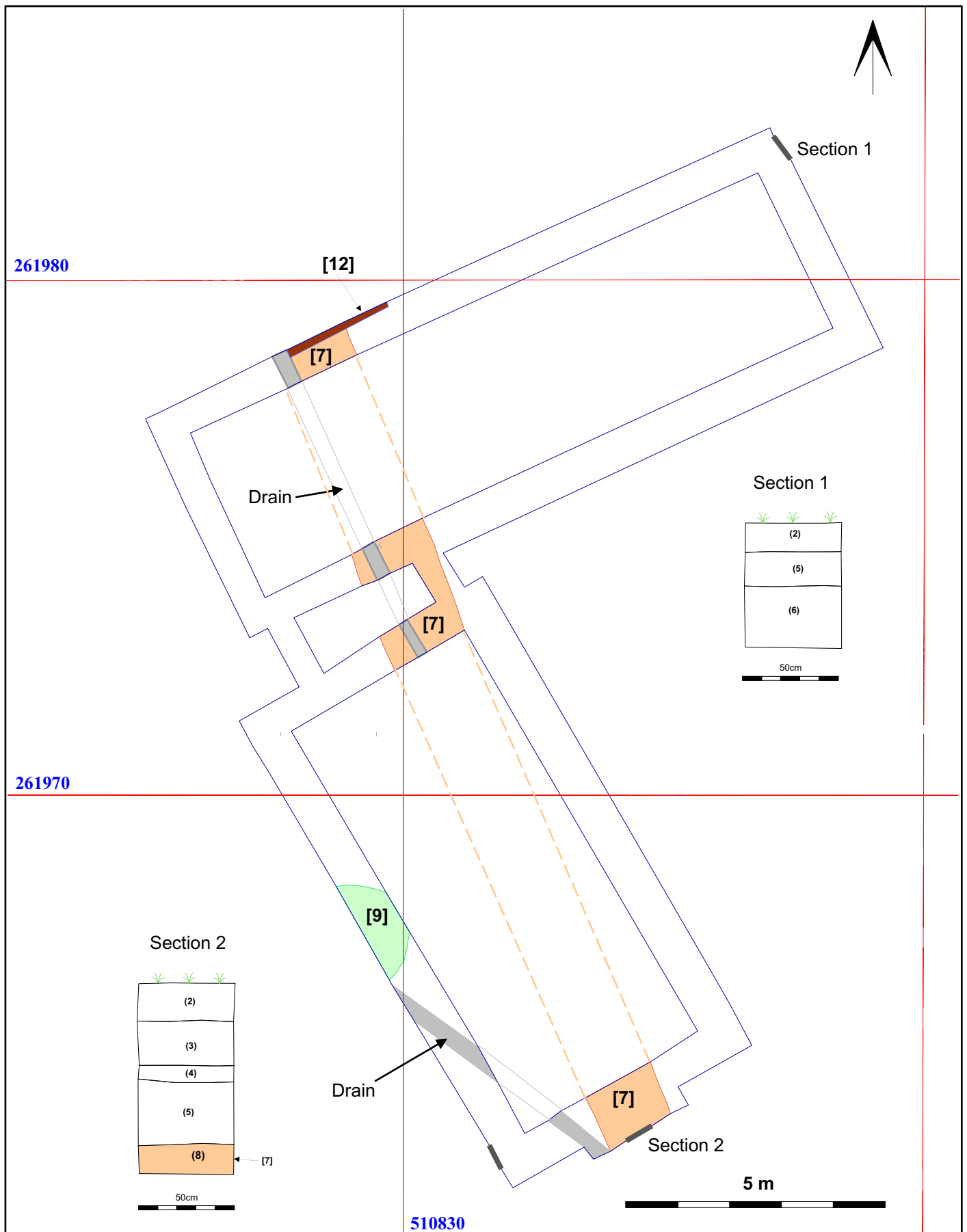


Figure 20: All features plan



Figure 21: General view of excavated footings



Figure 22: Brick structure [12] in section above ditch [7]

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

