

**THE CHURCH OF ST PETER
SHARNBROOK
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION, RECORDING,
ANALYSIS AND REPORTING**

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Contents

Contents	2
Structure of the Report	4
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 Background	6
1.4 The Church Building	7
2. OBSERVATION AND FIELD EVALUATION	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Methodology	9
2.3 Results of Archaeological Observation (Areas 1 – 5 and 7)	9
2.4 Results of trial trenching (Trench 6)	11
3. BUILDING RECORDING	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Methodology	12
3.3 Rectified Photography	12
3.4 Results	12
4. SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS	14
4.1 Interpretation	14
4.2 Summary	14
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
6. APPENDIX	16
6.1 Context Summary	16



LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: All features Areas 1-5 and evaluation Trench 6.
- Figure 3: All features Area 7
- Figure 4: Section of Trench 6
- Figure 5: Elevation of the Chapel (north wall)
- Figure 6: Elevation of the Chapel (west wall)
- Figure 7: Elevation of the North Aisle

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: Opening Crypt [103]
- Plate 2: Crypt [103]
- Plate 3: Crypt [203] exposed
- Plate 4: Crypt [203] opened
- Plate 5: Tomb [403]
- Plate 6: North wall of Chapel; mosaic of photographs
- Plate 7: West wall of Chapel; mosaic of photographs
- Plate 8: North wall of North Aisle; mosaic of photographs

The figures and plates are bound at the back of the report.



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. 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.

This report has been prepared by James Pixley (Project Officer). Alison Bell carried out research for, and contributed to, the archaeological and historical background (Section 1.3). The report was edited by Joe Abrams (Project Manager). The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisor), Mark Philips (Project Officer, building recording) and Nigel Macbeth (Specialist consultant, photography). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) produced the figures. Credit is also due to Don Biggs, the churchwarden, for his assistance and support during the works.

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Structure of the Report

After the introductory Section 1, there is a summary of the results of the programme of archaeological observation and recording in Section 2, followed by a summary of the building recording (Section 3). Section 4 provides a brief conclusion and section 5 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 contains an archaeological context summary.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>Client</i>	Parochial Church Council
<i>DAA</i>	Diocesan Archaeological Advisor
<i>Architect</i>	John Glanfield and Partners
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Record
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2 nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

In January 2005 Albion Archaeology was commissioned by John Glanfield and Partners, on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation during the construction of a new parish room at the Church of St Peter, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire.

This involved works adjacent to the north wall of the church (Figure 1). A brief had been issued by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) for a scheme of archaeological investigations (DAA 2004). This stated that the archaeological works should include:

- *Field evaluation of the churchyard within the footprint of the development.*
- *Archaeological observation during work undertaken by exhumation contractors and during groundworks required as part of the development.*
- *Building recording of the upstanding fabric affected by the development.*

The Church of St Peter is located in the middle of the village of Sharnbrook, approximately eight miles north of Bedford. The development area is c.150m² and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 9935 5958. It lies at c.60m AOD.

This programme of observation and evaluation demonstrated that the development area had been subject to significant disturbance due to the excavation and construction of several post-medieval crypts and graves. Despite this, several relatively shallow, unmarked burials were recorded in “islands” between the post-medieval graves. It is suggested that these shallow graves constitute an earlier, possibly medieval, phase of burial within the churchyard.

Building recording of parts of the church affected by the development gave an opportunity to understand the development of the northern part of the building. Observations made during this project supported, and extended, the previous work undertaken at this site (Collett-White unpublished). The main findings were that the original 13th and 14th century building had survived in places, although it had been altered several times. The most noticeable alterations dated to the 17th century and the 20th century.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

A proposal was made to construct a new parish room at the Church of St Peter, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire. This proposal involved works adjacent to the north of the church and within the existing churchyard. This was considered to be an area of archaeological significance. As a result a brief was issued by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) for a scheme of archaeological investigations (DAA 2004). This stated that archaeological works should include:

- Field evaluation of the churchyard within the footprint of the development.
- Archaeological observation during work undertaken by exhumation contractors and during groundworks required as part of the development.
- Building recording of upstanding fabric affected by the development.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by John Glanfield and Partners to undertake the scheme of works and to prepare a report on the results. This work was carried out in accordance with an agreed project design (Albion Archaeology 2005).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The Church of St Peter is located in the middle of the village of Sharnbrook, approximately eight miles north of Bedford. The development area is *c.* 150m² and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 9935 5958. It lies at *c.* 60m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils of the area are derived from the underlying geology of limestone and alluvial deposits of gravels and sands. Boulder clay exists on the higher ground in this area (British Geological Survey 1977).

1.3 Archaeological Background

This section reviews the available archaeological evidence for land within a study area of 1km radius around NGR SP 9935 5958. This data was obtained from Bedfordshire's Historic Environment Record (HER).

1.3.1 Prehistoric (before AD43)

There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area; the most significant record lies around 350m SW of the site. This consists of an isolated ring-ditch preserved as a cropmark (HER 1839). Such circular cropmarks are most often interpreted as the remains of prehistoric domestic or ritual/funerary activity.

Further circular cropmarks are listed to the SW of this area (HER 10548) towards Odell. These are likely to be of a similar age to HER 1839. It is possible that the paucity of known physical remains dating to this period may be due to a lack of archaeological investigation in the area; rather than a complete lack of activity dating to these periods.



1.3.2 Roman (AD43 – c.AD450) – Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

There is evidence of a small Romano-British site (HER 2684) located c.250m to the SE of St Peter's Church. Both coarse wares and samian pottery sherds were recovered in this area (Hall and Hutchings 1972). This site has now been built over.

No remains from the Anglo-Saxon period are listed on the HER.

1.3.3 Medieval (AD1066-AD1550)

The study area contains several sites dating to this period. Most are preserved as earthworks or cropmarks. These represent the remains of ridge and furrow field systems, hollows and field boundaries. Several examples (HER 15675) exist in the area to the south of Toft Manor c.700m to the NW of the site.

Only 150m NE of the site was a findspot (HER 15642) containing evidence of medieval occupation, including sherds of pottery.

HER 994 is the site of an earthwork thought to have been a late medieval moat; this site is c.450m to the west of St Peter's Church.

There is evidence for two deserted medieval villages within the vicinity. One to the NE (Arnoe) and one to the NW (Colworth). Colworth is the closer of the two at approximately 1.3km from the site (Hall and Hutchings 1972).

1.3.4 Post-medieval (AD1550-AD1900)

Many of the existing buildings within modern Sharnbrook, were constructed in this period, predominantly during the 18th century. This includes Sharnbrook House and Grange, the Baptist Chapel and the Watermill.

Sharnbrook Grange bordered the western edge of the churchyard in the 18th century; it has since been demolished and replaced by houses and flats.

The HER lists a number of undated sites located within the study area. These include HER 3039, a gravel pit which probably postdates the Roman occupation and HER 10755 a set of probable quarry pits. These are likely to be either medieval or post-medieval in date.

1.4 The Church Building

1.4.1 Historical Background

The original fabric of St Peter's Church dates to the 13th century, although much of the existing fabric is the result of additions in the 14th to 17th centuries.

An earlier church may have existed on this site in Norman times (AD1066 - AD1200). This was probably created by the Triket family of Sharnbrook Castle (Collett-White *unpublished*).



By the 13th century a larger building was needed to cater for a growing population. The existing fabric of the north and south aisles, and possibly the chancel, dates to this phase of rebuilding or remodelling.

Later additions in the 14th century included the Toft Chapel (named after the Toft Estate once owned by Newnham Priory in Bedford) and the church tower. During the 15th century alterations were made to the east of the chancel and to the west of the north and south aisles, connecting them to the tower. The north and south porches were also added in this period.

The 16th century saw the addition of stained glass windows and other significant internal alterations which occurred as a result of the Reformation.

The medieval roof was replaced in the early 17th century. In addition, a new door and window was added to the Toft Chapel (immediately adjacent to the development area), although the door was replaced in 1866.

During the 17th to 19th centuries, St Peter's Church experienced a period of decline and the building deteriorated. This situation was exacerbated by a damaging fire in the south aisle in the 18th century.

Although work was carried out on the roof in the 1850s, the general decline continued. The most significant factor appears to have been a lack of contributions from the local gentry. The wealthier members of any congregation are of great importance to the upkeep of a church building. Apparently, wealthy locals were more inclined to finance large country homes such as nearby Ouse Manor, Sharnbrook House and Colworth house, than to finance the maintenance of St Peter's.

Within the churchyard is the Magniac Mausoleum, designed by William Burges and built around 1891-92 for the members of the Magniac family of Colworth House (Pevsner 1968). Such a memorial is indicative of the elaborate nature of crypts and tombs of this date, many of which exist within St Peter's churchyard.

Both churchyard and church building are in good order at the present time. Indeed this project has been occasioned by the construction of a new room to service the expanding needs of today's congregation.

1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A watching brief was conducted in 1992 in the grounds of church. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted (BCAS WB173).



2. OBSERVATION AND FIELD EVALUATION

2.1 Introduction

The archaeological observation and evaluation phases of the project were undertaken between 18th April 2005 and 22nd April 2005. During this period all groundworks which required monitoring were completed.

The re-development of the church comprised work in seven areas;

Areas 1 to 5: Observation and investigation during exhumation of existing graves.

Trench 6: Trial trench evaluation within the development area.

Area 7: Observation and investigation during footing excavation.

No artefactual material was recovered during any stage of this project. However, the paper archive (including the negatives and prints of all rectified photographs) will be deposited with Bedford Museum in due course (Accession No 2005:19). These photographs are suitable for creating detailed drawings of all parts of the church walls which will be concealed by the development.

Detailed technical information on all the deposits and archaeological features discussed below can be found in Appendix 1.

2.2 Methodology

The programme of archaeological observation and evaluation adhered to the agreed field methods set out in the Brief (DAA 2004) and the Project Design (Albion 2005).

Throughout the project the standards set out in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance documents (specifically *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief/Evaluation*, September 1999), in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual* were also adhered to.

2.3 Results of Archaeological Observation (Areas 1 – 5 and 7)

The first element of archaeological observation was undertaken during the removal of burials by the exhumation contractor. This enabled the exposed section of some of the former graves to be examined and recorded archaeologically prior to backfilling (Areas 1 – 5, Figure 2).

The second element involved an on-site presence during the groundworks required ahead of footing construction (Area 7, Figure 3).

2.3.1 Exhumation of existing graves (Areas 1-5, Figure 2)

A total of sixteen E to W aligned burials were exhumed within these areas (Figure 2). Eleven were removed from five brick lined crypts [103] [203] [303] [305]



[403] with only five burials occurring in individual graves [105] [205], [407], [405], [409].

The brick lining of the crypts made observation of the surrounding topsoil and subsoil sections impossible. This limited the quantity of information which could be gathered about surrounding deposits. However, examination of the sides of each individual grave cut was possible and revealed a topsoil of approximately 0.2m in depth overlying 1.0m of graveyard subsoil. This was underlain by undisturbed geological deposits (c.59m AOD).

The crypts consisted of large pits ranging in depth from 1.5m to 3.5m cutting through geological deposits (102) (202) (302) (402) and (502). They were brick lined (104) (204) (304) (306) (404) and contained between one and six coffins in family groups.

Evidence of more recent disturbance had occurred in some crypts; indicating later modification perhaps with the addition of family members over a period of time. A date range between the 19th and 20th centuries indicates a relatively recent date for these features.

2.3.2 Investigation during footing construction (Area 7, Figure 3)

Excavation of the footings for the extension (Figure 3) revealed layers similar in character to those identified during the exhumation of burials from Areas 1 to 5.

Topsoil (700) was 0.3m in depth and overlay a 1.0m deep layer of graveyard subsoil (701). This sealed the undisturbed geological deposit (702), which appeared to be uniform in character across the development area.

A total of eight burials ([704], [706], [708], [716], [720], [724], [726], [731]) were encountered at a depth of c.1.0m below current ground surface (c.59.2m AOD). It was unclear whether these burials cut through graveyard soil (701). This layer had clearly been mixed many times during repeated excavations for human burials.

These eight burials were aligned E to W and were buried less deeply than the 19th to 20th century grave burials encountered in Areas 1 to 5. Most contained the remains of adults. Grave cuts ranged in size from 1.0m to 1.8m in length and were spaced at a minimum of 0.3m apart. The only exception was [706], the smallest grave, which contained the remains of a juvenile.

Working conditions were difficult on this site, and despite efforts to clean and record the sections of grave cuts it was not possible to discern any intercutting graves. Such a record would have been useful in phasing the various burials which were encountered. In the absence of clear stratigraphic evidence it has been concluded that these eight unmarked, relatively shallow graves are likely to be broadly contemporary and possibly medieval in date. They have survived in “islands” between the deeper post-medieval crypts and graves.



2.4 Results of trial trenching (Trench 6)

Trench 6 was approximately 1.4m wide and 5m long, sampling 5% of the development area. It was located in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area within the footprint of the new extension (Figures 2 and 4).

2.4.1 Topsoil, Subsoil and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Topsoil (600), was c.0.3m in depth and overlay graveyard subsoils (601) and (607) both c.0.4m in depth. Two further graveyard subsoils (602) and (603) lay below (607). Both were 0.35m in depth and sealed the undisturbed geological deposit (619) (Figure 4).

2.4.2 Graves (Figures 2 and 4)

Four graves [605], [620], [611] and [609] were observed below graveyard subsoils (601) and (607). They were aligned E to W and ranged in length from 2.10m to 1.25m. These had definitely been cut through graveyard subsoils (602) and (603) and may also have truncated 601 and 607, although it was not possible to discern this. Two graves [609] and [611] intercut each other suggesting at least two phases of burial activity within this group.

Skeletal remains (608) and (617) were observed in graves [605] and [609] respectively. These were recorded at a depth of c.1.0m below ground level (c.59.20m AOD). Due to their relatively shallow position in relation to the present ground level, it is thought that these graves are also medieval in date.



3. BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 Introduction

This section summarises the various stages of the building recording process and the methodological approach.

3.2 Methodology

An assessment was made of the north side of the church, where it was going to be affected by the development. This included the following parts of the building:

- The area affected by the development (even where it was not going to be completely concealed).
- The north wall of the chapel (which was to be concealed by the new extension).
- The doorway as existing.

Detailed scale drawings, annotated as appropriate, were made as part of the assessment. Supplementary photographs (standard SLR and digital) were taken to enhance the archive and in order to illustrate detail.

Recording and photographic methods followed Albion Archaeology's normal procedures (Albion Archaeology 2001). Detailed method statements for the principal investigative techniques were presented in the Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2005).

3.3 Rectified Photography

The external elevation of the north side of the church was recorded using rectified photography. This was undertaken by an experienced photographer using black and white film. The rectified photographs were supplemented by measured and annotated drawings. This provided a precise framework for the compilation of the illustrative work and the analysis of the fabric.

The rectified photographs were printed on archival quality black and white photographic paper at a scale of 1:20.

3.4 Results

3.4.1 The north and west walls of the North Chapel (Toft Chapel, Figures 5 and 6)

A window, comprising three lights, is located on the eastern half of the 14th century North, or Toft Chapel wall. This measures c.1.75m in width and 2.5m in height. The masonry around the window is unaltered suggesting that this is original to the chapel and therefore of the same date.

Other observations on the Chapel's north wall, recorded a similar series of changes to those recognised during earlier fieldwork (Collett-White *unpublished*).



A door and window on the western half of the wall (Figure 5) show evidence of considerable alteration. The door measures approximately 1.85m by 0.8m with the entire stone frame and arch measuring 1.6m by 2.2m. The window measures 0.95m by 1.0m. Significant changes in masonry around the frame and arch demonstrate that this window is a later addition. Previous observations (Collett-White *unpublished*) indicate that this is likely to have occurred in the 17th century. Further recent alteration of the window has occurred. This was to allow for the installation of a vent for the church heating system. The wooden door is not original either, having been installed in 1866.

The north-western corner of the chapel contains further examples of masonry alteration, including the addition of a buttress. Evidence of this is present on the western face of the chapel (Figure 6), along with the scar of a roofline probably associated with the construction and removal of the 17th century roof. A small modern stone built structure can be seen on this face and is related to utility supply heating for the church.

3.4.2 The north wall of the North Aisle (Figure 7)

The north wall of the north aisle is of 13th century date and represents one of the earliest elements of the church. The north porch is a later 15th century addition.

Two large windows measuring approximately 1.8m in width and 3.35m in height exist to the east of the porch. Alteration of the masonry around these features indicates that they are later additions. Although of similar dimensions, stylistic difference in the design suggests that these windows are unlikely to be contemporary.



4. SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Interpretation

The groundworks that occurred to the north of the church revealed that substantial 19th to 20th century disturbance had taken place due to the addition of large family crypts and graves such as [103] and [203]. This meant that archaeological remains which may once have existed within these areas are likely to have been destroyed.

However, trial trenching and observation during footings excavation revealed that earlier graves existed in “islands” between the crypt and modern grave excavations. This was demonstrated by the presence of shallow, unmarked earlier graves such as [611], [605] and [704].

The burial pattern and similar depths of the more shallow, earlier burials suggest that they may be of a contemporary date. They may represent a medieval phase of burial activity within the churchyard. It is likely that many more such burials existed prior to the creation of the late post-medieval crypts and other, deeper graves.

Building recording has demonstrated the existence of several additions made to the building between the 13th and 20th centuries. These affected the north-western corner of the chapel, which has been subject to several changes, including the addition of a buttress (Figure 6).

Evidence of change is also present on the western face of the chapel (Figure 6), in the form of a scar from a roofline probably associated with the construction and removal of the 17th century roof. This scar was most apparent on the western wall of the north chapel (Figure 6). Modern alteration associated with the installation of a heating system was also apparent (Figure 5).

4.2 Summary

The programme of observation and evaluation demonstrated that the development area had been subject to significant disturbance due to the excavation and construction of several post-medieval crypts and graves. Despite this, several relatively shallow, unmarked burials were recorded in “islands” between the post-medieval graves. It is suggested that these shallow graves constitute an earlier phase of (possibly medieval) burial within the churchyard.

Building recording of the parts of the church affected by the development gave an opportunity to understand the development of the northern part of the church. Observations made during this project supported and extended the previous work undertaken at this site (Collett-White unpublished). The main findings were that the original 13th and 14th century building had survived in places, although it had been altered several times. The most noticeable alterations dated to the 17th century and the 20th century.



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6. APPENDIX

6.1 Context Summary



Area: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 4.50 m. Width: 3.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:

Reason: Dug by contractor to extract human remains from graves/ tombs before construction

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 1.4m, max length 2.2m Cut for brick tomb (104)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Stone structure	Brick built tomb, regular courses of pinkish red frogged bricks, barrel vaulted roof. Contained 2 coffins.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Grave	Profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 1.2m possible grave cut, only visible in trench section	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.20 m. Width: 3.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:

Reason: Dug by contractor to extract human remains from graves/tombs before construction

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Grave	Square E-W profile: vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 3.25m, max depth 3.5m, max length 3.3m Cut for brick built tomb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Stone structure	Brick built tomb, barrel vaulted roof. Regular courses of pinkish red bricks. Contains 6 coffins.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 1.5m Grave cut observed in trech section.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt Backfill of grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt Backfill of grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.30 m. Width: 2.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:

Reason: Dug by contractor to extract human remains from graves/tombs before construction

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max length 2.5m Cut of single brick tomb (304)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Stone structure	Brick built tomb, barrel vaulted roof. Regular courses of pinkish red bricks, grey mortar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max length 2.5m Cut of brick built tomb (306)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Stone structure	Brick built tomb with stone lintel roof. Regular courses of pinkish red bricks, grey mortar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 4.80 m. Width: 5.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:

Reason: Dug by contractor to extract human remains from graves/tombs before construction

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max length 2.5m Cut of brick built tomb (404)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Stone structure	Coffin shaped brick built tomb, barrel vaulted roof. Regular courses of pinkish red bricks, grey mortar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Grave	Sub-rectangular ENE-WSW profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 2.m Cut of grave 405	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Grave	Sub-rectangular ENE-WSW profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 2.m Cut of grave 407	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Grave	Sub-rectangular ENE-WSW profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 2.m cut of grave 409	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 5

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 4.70 m. **Width:** 0.50 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.25 m. **Max:** m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** **Ref. 2:**

Reason: Trench dug by contractor to try and find missing human remains named on headstone

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 6****Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:****Reason: Evaluation trench dug to establish extent of archaeological deposits/burials in area not marked by headstones**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.62m, min depth 0.64m, min length 1.55m Grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Backfill of grave cut [605]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Stone structure	Light white limestone Broken lower section of unknown gravestone. Squared finish on one side, roughly hewn on other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
618	Human skeleton	Skeleton from unmarked grave. Supine, extended.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min length 0.4m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Backfill of unexcavated grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
611	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min length 1.25m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
612	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
617	Human skeleton	Skeleton in unmarked grave. Supine, extended.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
619	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
620	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.78m, max length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 13.70 m. Width: 9.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:

Reason: Footings for building

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Cemented light yellow white limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 1.15m, min length 1.75m Grave cut, probably adult burial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Backfill of grave cut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 1.1m, max length 1.5m Grave cut, probably juvenile.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max depth 1m, min length 0.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
707	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
715	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Primary backfill of grave cut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
713	Modern Intrusion	Linear E-W profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.55m, min length 0.7m Modern service trench, c.1m below section of ceramic pipe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
714	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Backfill of service trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
716	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.8m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
717	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
720	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.2m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
721	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
724	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max length 1.45m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
725	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
726	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.45m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
727	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
731	Grave	Rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 1m Unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
732	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Backfill of unexcavated grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

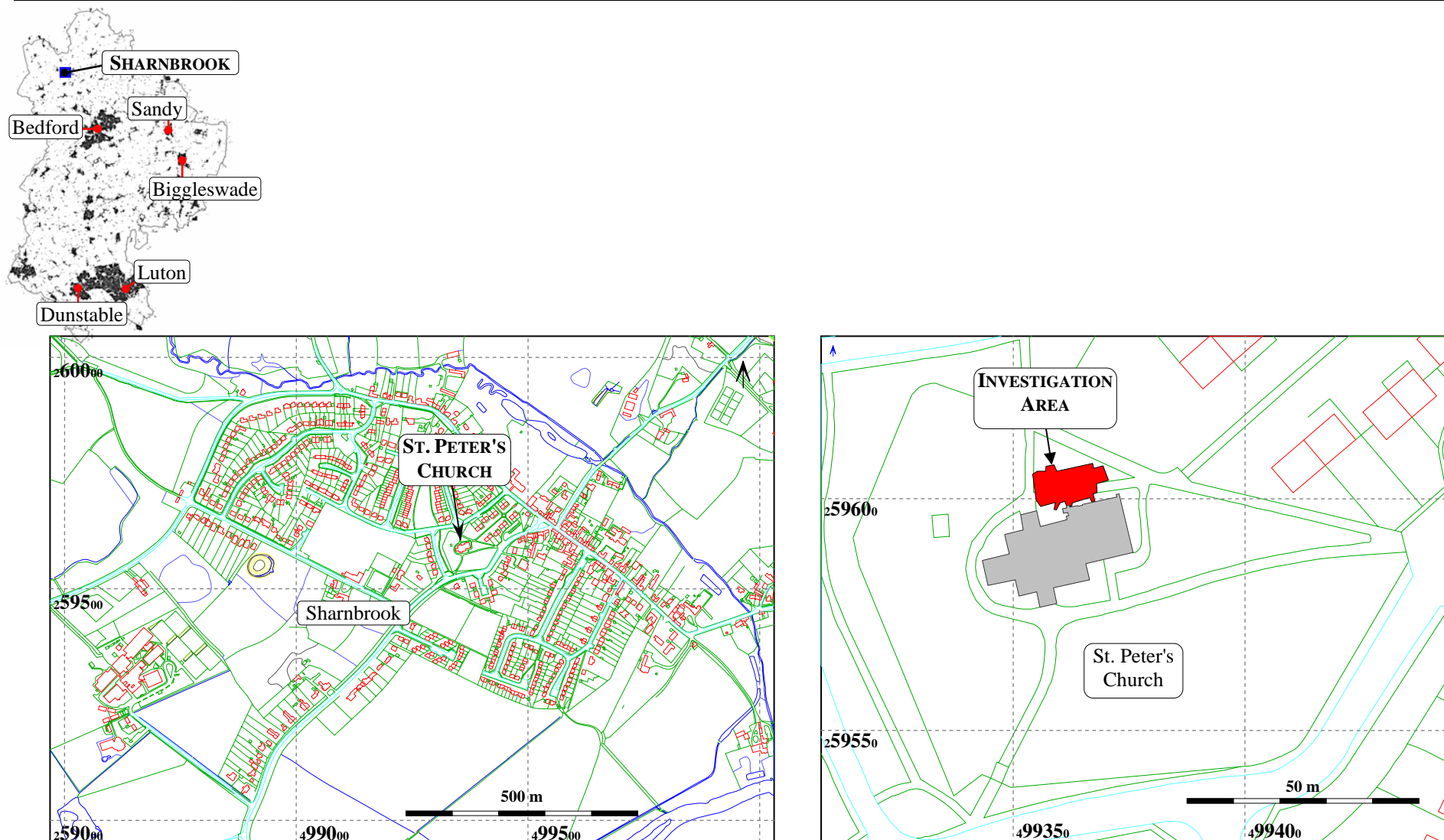


Figure 1: Site location

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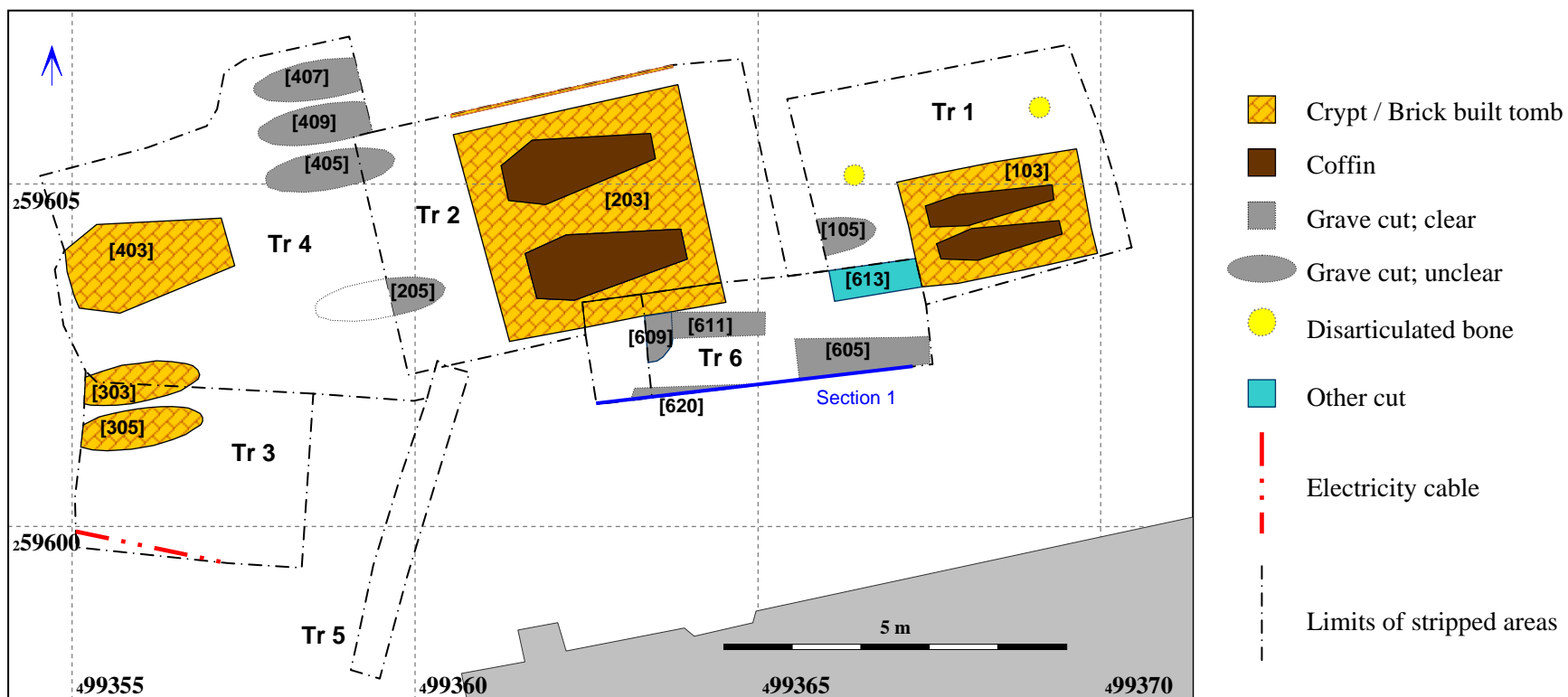
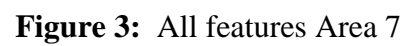


Figure 2: All features Areas 1-5 and evaluation Trench 6.



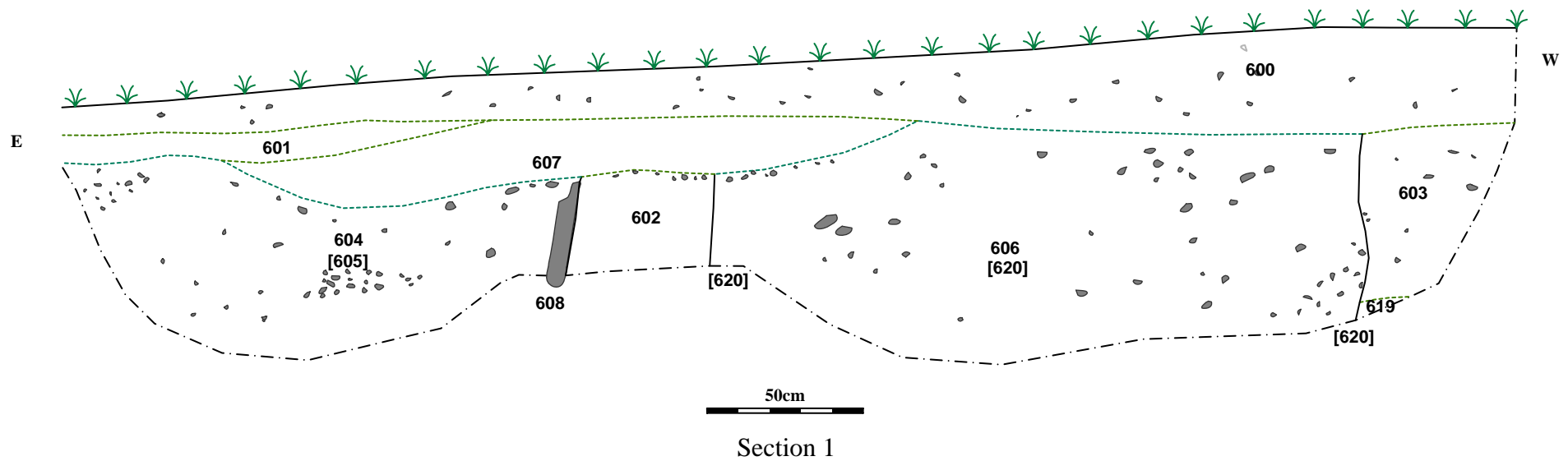
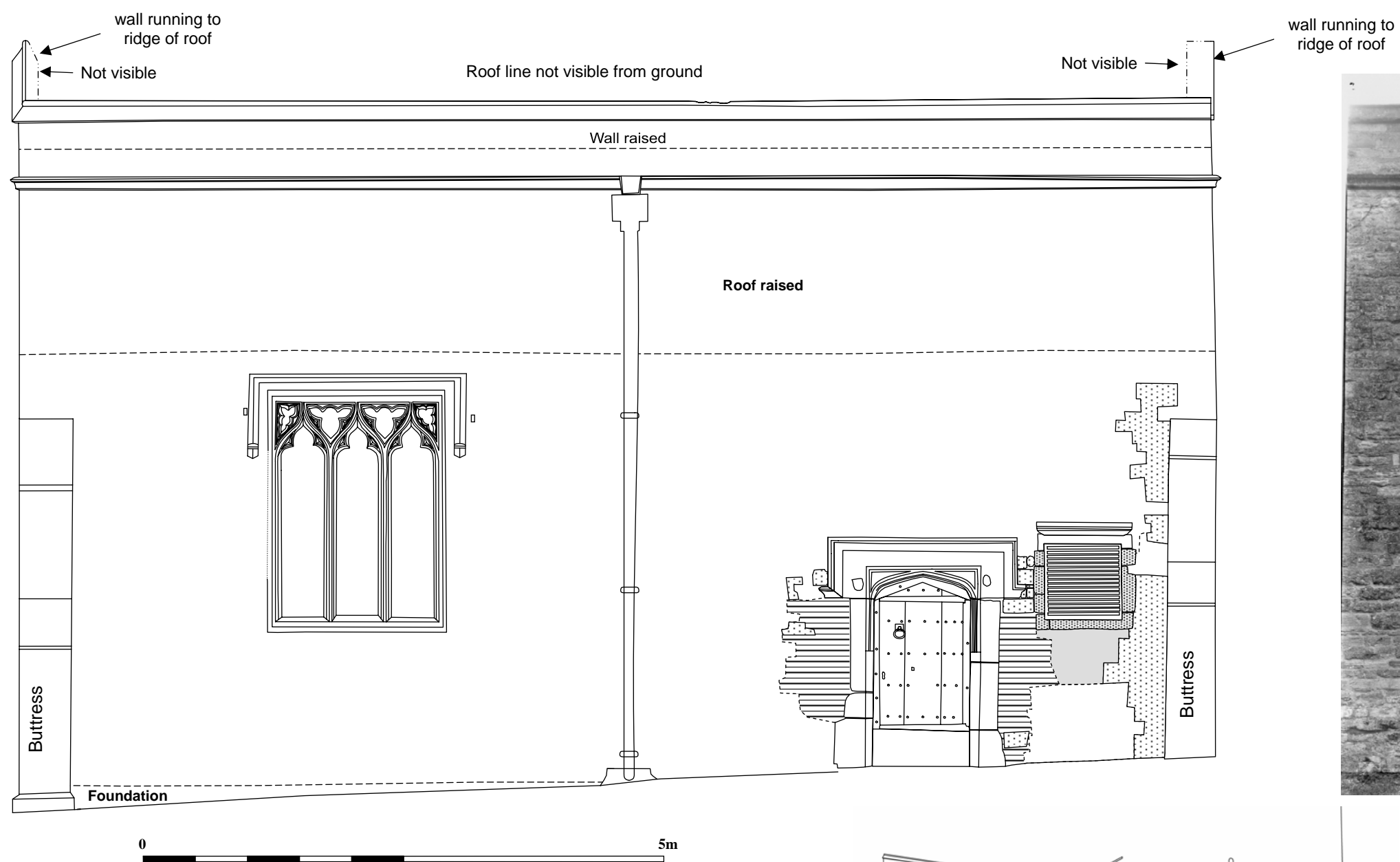








Figure 4: Section of Trench 6



-  Door insertion?
-  Wall repairs
-  Blocked opening?
-  Insertion of heating system
-  Eroded
-  Change in construction

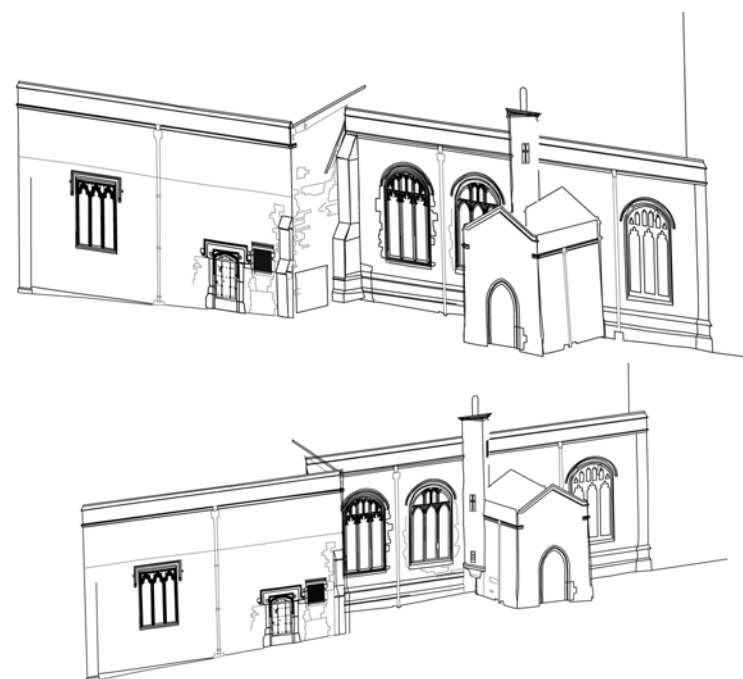
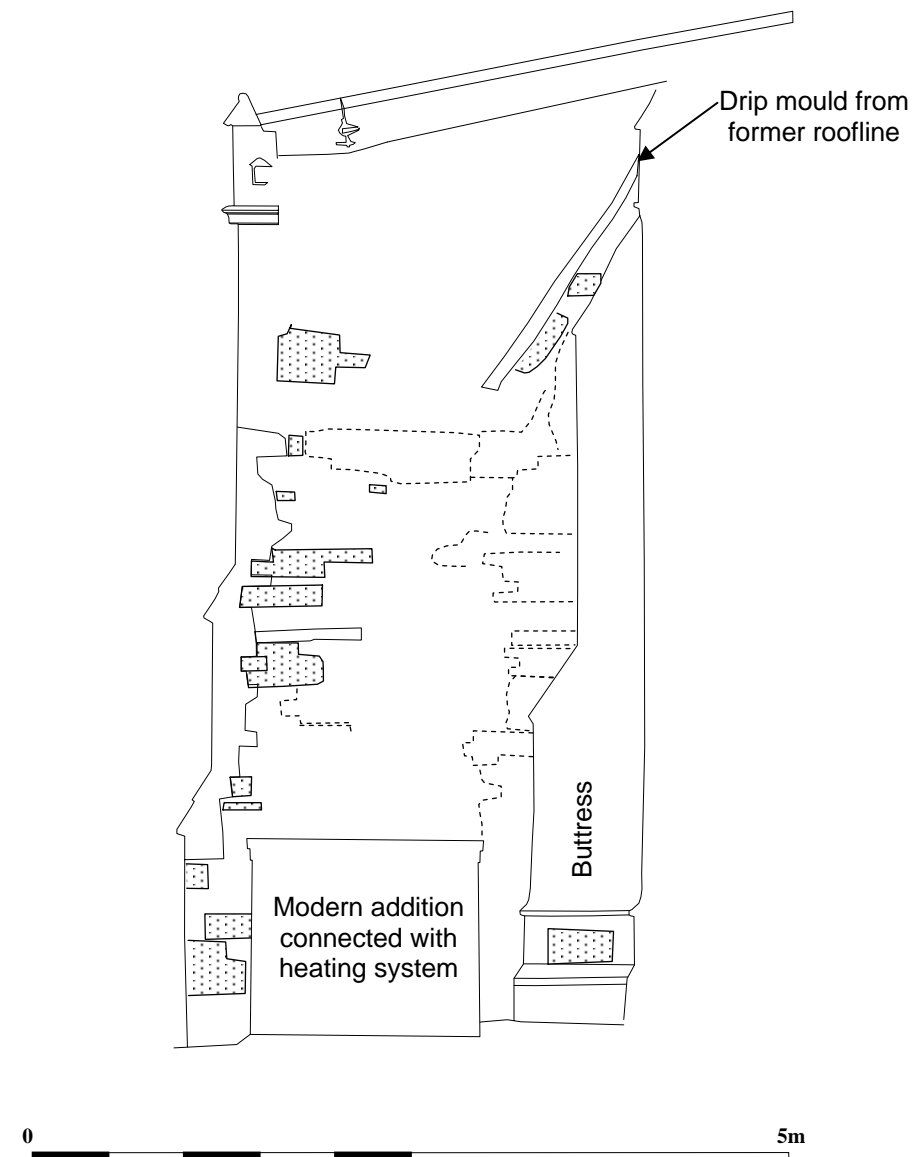

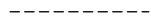




Figure 5: Elevation of the Chapel (north wall)



-  Crack
-  Change in construction
-  Relatively modern wall repairs
-  Older wall repairs?

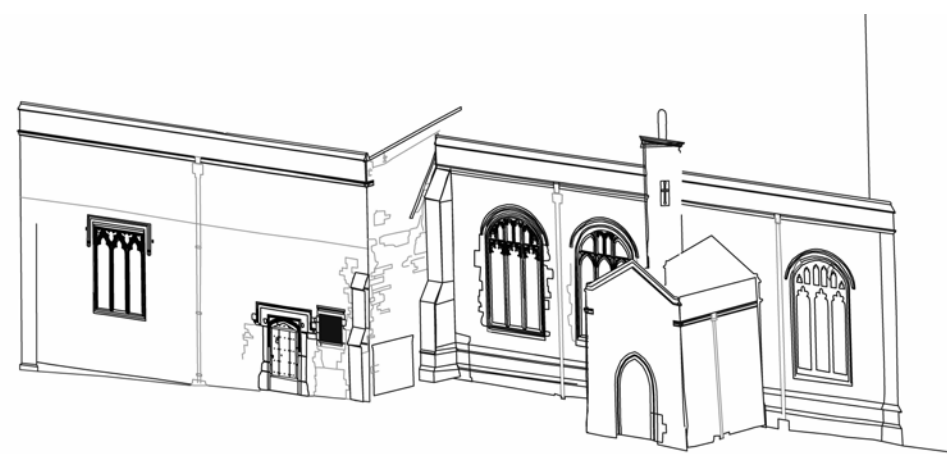


Figure 6: Elevation of the Chapel (west wall)

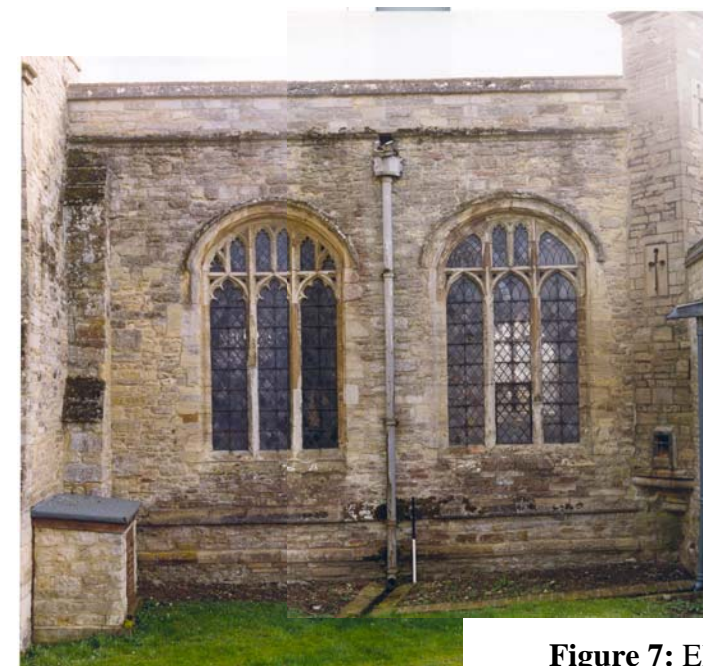
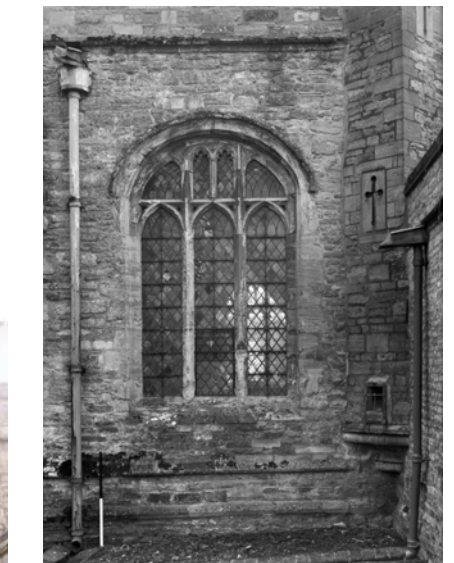
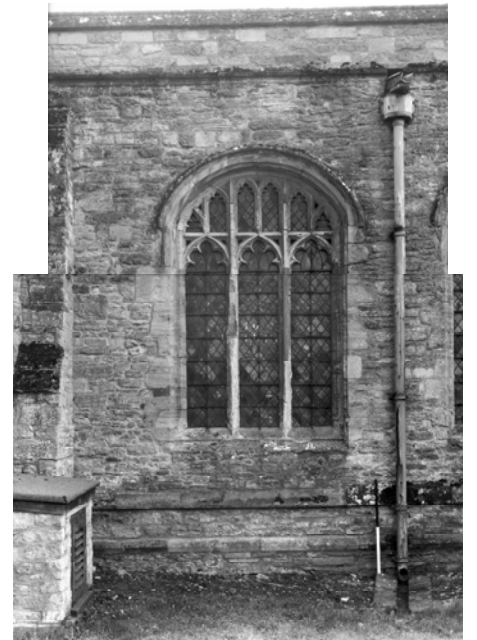
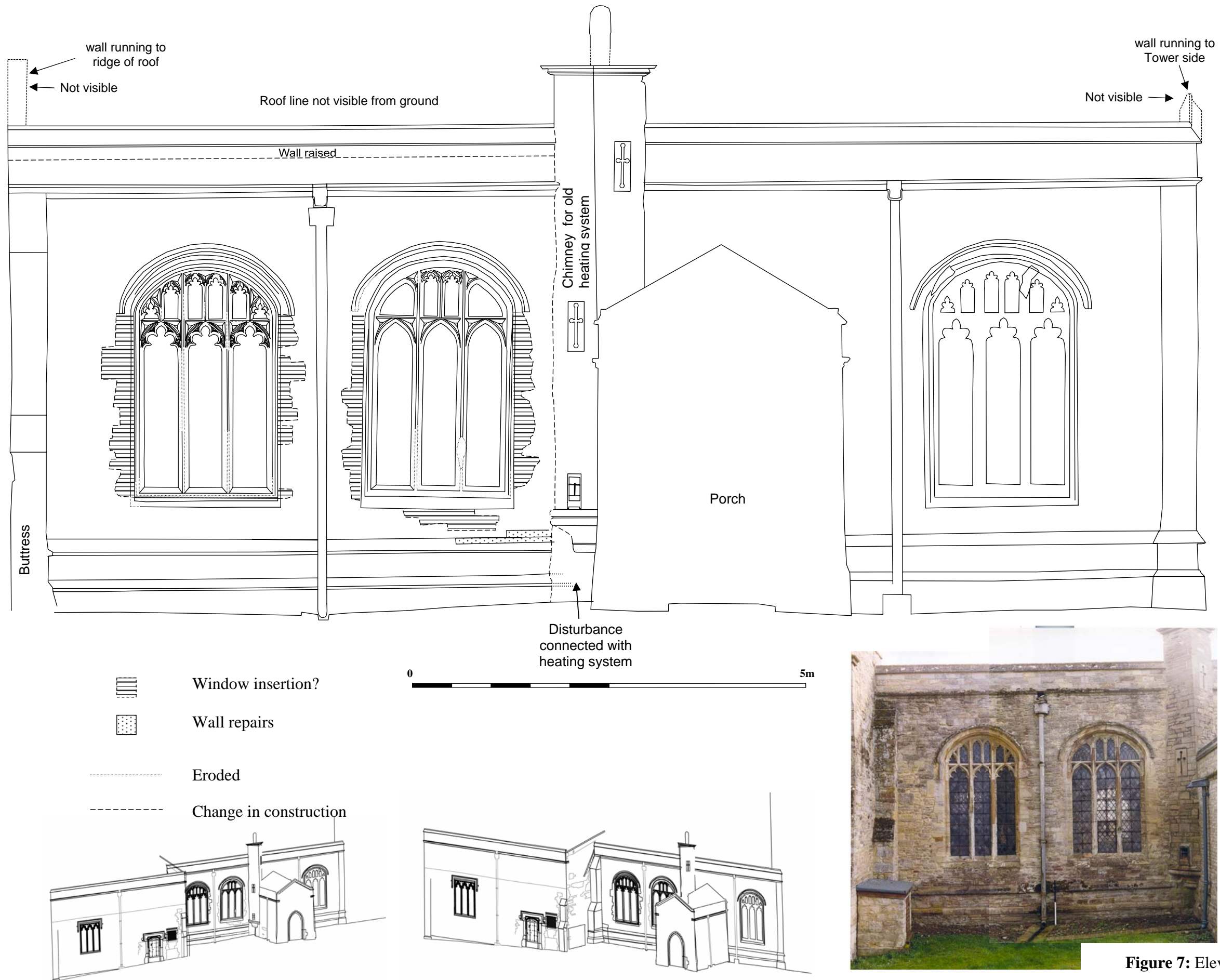


Figure 7: Elevation of the North Aisle



Plate 1: Opening Crypt [103]



Plate 2: Crypt [103]



Plate 3: Crypt [203] exposed



Plate 4: Crypt [203] opened



Plate 5: Tomb [403]

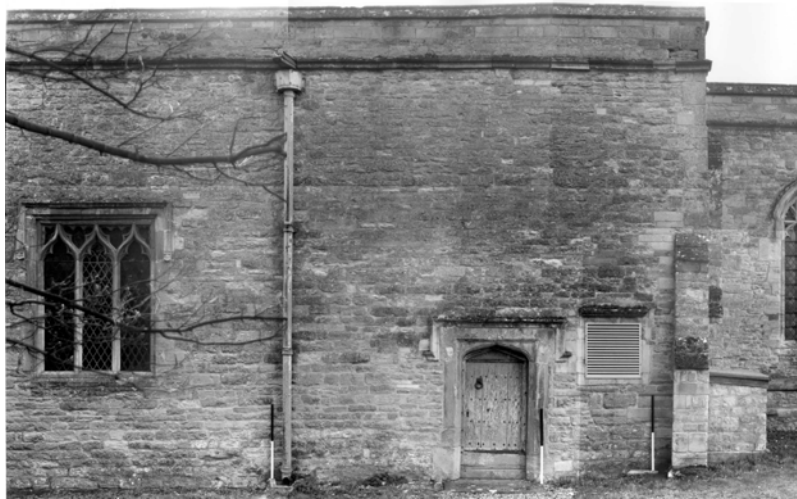


Plate 6: North wall of Chapel; mosaic of photographs



Plate 7: North wall of Chapel; mosaic of photographs

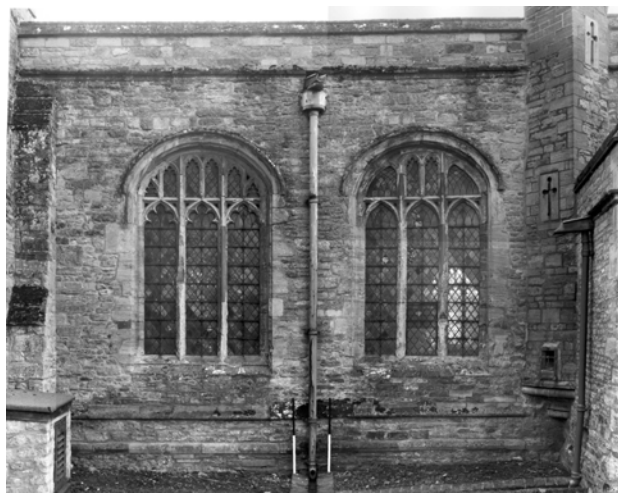


Plate 8: North wall of North Aisle; mosaic of photographs