



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**BUILDING RESTORATION RECORDING:
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH
TINGRITH
BEDFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Tingrith Parochial Church Council



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March 2007

ASC: 827/TSN/1

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	TSN	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	827
<i>Bedfordshire HER Reference:</i>	1141		
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Tingrith		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Tingrith		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0173 3242		
<i>Present use:</i>	Parish Church		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Restore tower & cellar		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/A		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	N/A		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	27 th July 2006 – 2 nd February 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Tingrith Parochial Church Council c/o Peter Dalling The Studio 75 Moffats Lane Brookman's Park Hatfield Hertfordshire AL9 7RT		
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Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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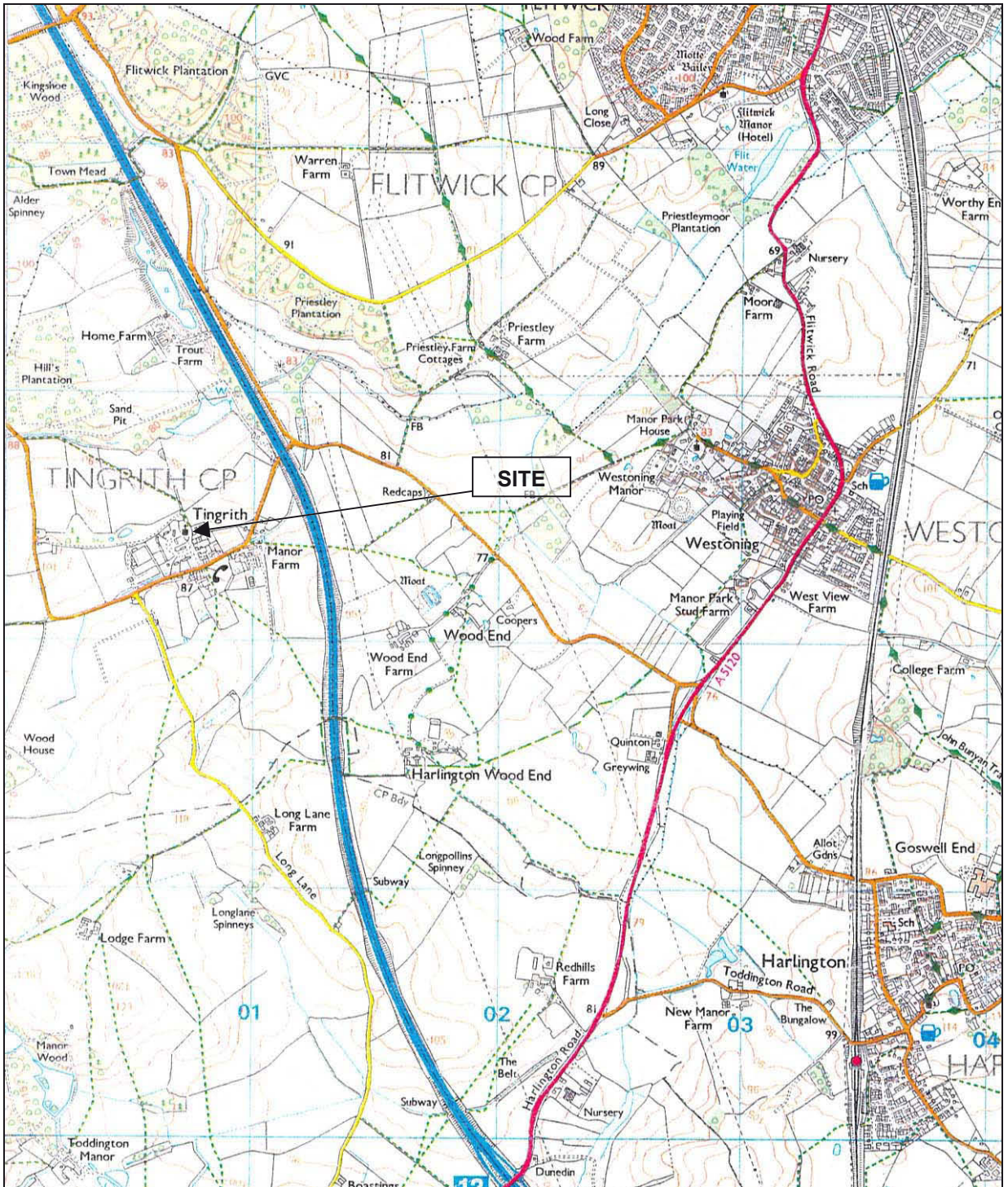


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

Between July 2006 and February 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out building restoration recording of the tower and cellar of St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith, Bedfordshire (HER 1141) to meet the requirements of a Faculty from the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans.

Apart from the 19th century vestry, the present church dates from the later 15th century. That it replaces an earlier church is indicated by the documentary evidence for an incumbent in Tingrith in 1215.

The tower is of three stages with diagonal buttresses up to the belfry, cinquefoil belfry windows, an iron clock on the south elevation and a door and a Perpendicular-style window in the west elevation. It is built of roughly dressed and ashlar ironstone with Totternhoe Clunch dressing. It was restored using the same building stone but with the addition of Stoke Ground (Lincolnshire Limestone) for the hood moulds.

The tower appears to have been of a single plan and is likely to have been constructed over a consecutive span of 10 years or so. The only apparent significant alteration had been to the west window, which was rebuilt in the 19th century, probably to the same Perpendicular design.

The entire church was heavily restored in the 1840s and a second new central heating system was installed in 1868. A brick lined cellar, which was cleared during the current restoration programme, had been constructed in the west tower to accommodate the boiler during one of these programmes of work.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between July 2006 and February 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out building restoration recording of St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 0072 3243: HER 1141: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Peter Dalling on behalf of the Tingrith Parochial Church Council.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building restoration recording project has been required under the terms of a *Faculty* from the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans and with the agreement of English Heritage.

1.3 *Location*

St. Nicholas Church lies at the northern end of the village, at the end of Church Road at approximately 90m AOD. Although loosely bounded by houses to the east, west and south, there are open fields to the northeast of the church.

1.4 *Description*

The church consists of a chancel, nave, west tower, north vestry and south porch largely built of ironstone with Totternhoe Clunch dressings. The building was heavily restored in the mid 19th century and again towards the end of the 20th century. Despite this, and the generally well-kept appearance of the building, there remains considerable movement at the tower/nave junction.



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:2,500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 2), the aims of the building restoration recording were:

- To record evidence for the construction of the west tower in order to increase the understanding of the building

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the brief, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage Guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 4), which required:

- The selective analytical recording of the tower elevations on the rectified photographs, noting phases of construction and major repairs
- The production of detailed drawings of features of particular and characteristic interest
- Stone types noted
- Mortar samples taken

2.4 Constraints

The tower had been encased in scaffolding prior to ASC being commissioned for the project. As a result, there was no clear overview of the tower before the repair works took place and it was not possible to determine the building lifts at first hand. Some of the render had also been removed from the windows, so the label stops on the south belfry window could not be recorded.

3 Historical Background

3.1 Manorial History

Tingrith, from *Ting Rei* (OE: assembly place), probably originated as a cohesive settlement during the Saxon period, with a meeting point for the Manshead Hundred (Coleman 1979). It is mentioned in the Domesday survey, under the lands of Nigel de Albini, assessed at two hides and one virgate and held by the Turgis family (VCH 1912, 435-438). A church is known to have existed by the early 13th century at least as the Abbess of Elstow unsuccessfully claimed the advowson at this time (VCH 1912, 438).

By the early medieval period two manors had been established in Tingrith attached to the Cainhoe barony, held by the de Pinkneys. A third manor was created in the 14th century by a moiety arrangement from one of the existing manorial estates (*ibid*).

The family De Grey held *Dixwells* manor until *c.* 1525 when it was acquired by the crown and subsequently granted in 1554 to George Bredyman. The manor then passed by will in 1629 to William Ashton and by marriage from the Ashton family to the Buck family. In 1724 the manor was conveyed to one Ambrose Reddall and a member of this family still held it in 1762, after which date there is no further trace of this property (VCH 1912, 435-438).

The second manor is known as *Tingrith* manor, possibly because it outlived both of the other manorial estates to become the sole one. It was held by the de Pinkney family who continued to retain intermediary lordship during the 14th century, despite the manor passing into other families by marriage.

In 1387 the manor was divided into moieties for the heirs of Walter de Daventry, his daughters Joan and Matilda. Matilda's share of the property disappears from the record only to reappear in 1489 as the property of John Broughton. Tingrith appears to have been attached to the manor of Datchet for some time. It passed for short periods to the Moleyns family as holder of the Datchet manorial estate in 1508 after the death of Sir Robert Broughton, son of John Broughton and also in 1562 and 1614. It then passed to the Cheney family by the marriage of Anne Broughton, sister of Robert Broughton to Sir Thomas Cheney in whose family it remained until the latter half of the 17th century. The manor then appears to have been alienated to the Chernock family of Holcot until 1708, when Sir Pysent Chernock sold it to David Willaume.

Sometime between 1801 and 1820, the property was sold out of the Willaume family and bought by Robert Trevor who died in 1834, leaving the manor to be split yet again between his three daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine. Upon the death of Mary in 1883, her moiety passed to William Wilberforce Battye, a kinsman who complied with a clause in the will and purchased the remaining moieties to reunite the property under one owner (VCH 1912, 435-438). The manor passed to his son in the early part of the twentieth century and at some point after this the manor house itself may have been demolished and built anew, as it came to be known as Tingrith House (Parish Survey 1979).

Walweyns manor consisted of the portion of *Tingrith* manor that passed to Joan de Daventry in 1387 as her moiety of the whole estate. Little is known about the subsequent history of this manor. It appears briefly in 1504, when Sir Thomas Rotheram owned it but no reference to it as a manor is found after this date (VCH 1912, 435-438).

3.2 Church History

According to the Victoria County History (1912, 437), the church of St. Nicholas, for which a vicar was recorded as early as 1215, was rebuilt in the second half of the 15th century, when the chancel was stiffened with hexagonal turrets. It consists of a chancel, nave, north vestry, north and south aisles, west tower and a porch and is described in Section 3.3 below.

The church is known to have been in poor repair in 1616 and 1617, but the church accounts record a series of improvements from at least 1751, when £15.1.6 was spent for unspecified work. In 1787 Thomas Spufford (carpenter), Richard Spufford (plumber) and a mason called Stanisford were paid just over £10 for unspecified repair work. Further repairs were carried out in 1797-1798 and in 1802, including fairly substantial work to the windows costing over £12 in total. The roof was repaired in 1804, and William Major, the carpenter responsible, was further employed by the church in 1805, 1808 and 1812.

The interior was plastered and limewashed in 1831 and some minor repairs were undertaken in 1833, the same year that the Archdeacon inspected the church. The south aisle was attended to in 1844 when the windows were repaired and re-lead and the roof partly rebuilt.

A major restoration programme was undertaken in 1845-6 by the Misses Trevor and the Rector. The Rural Dean's notebook of 1848 states:

The whole church put in perfect order, 1846. The whole of the interior is new, & the foundation has been underpinned. Church substantial, the walls cemented in 1846. Roofs oak, new except the carved figures. Pavement stone & ventilated. There are pipes for hot water, which are useless, as they cause a great draught. New oak desk and pulpit. New oak open pews. A new north door, a new roof to the porch & a new oak screen, exactly like the old ones, have been completed this year. The old oak screen is put up in front of the west door in the tower, & forms a back to some of the seats, which have been erected for the school children. The chancel is now undergoing a thorough repair. There are to be 4 new windows of stained glass; the W window & 3 in the chancel. All at the expense of the Miss Trevors, to whose munificent philanthropy the parish owes so much. The tower has been underpinned & oak seats have been erected for 50 children. The tower roof is new, and of oak covered with lead. There is to be a new vestry. Churchyard surrounded by a stone wall with iron gates.

New heating was installed in 1868, presumably to replace the inefficient system installed in the 1840s, and a consecration service took place on 30th May 1870.

The church is recorded as being in good repair in 1873, but in 1904 the windows that had been installed in 1886 were letting water in.

A draft Faculty dated July 1900 specified the removal of the glebe buildings in accordance with the recommendations of the diocesan surveyor, C.E. Mallows. A second one prepared in November the same year details the alterations to the altar area, including the installation of a painting into the reredos, the widening of the communion table and the removal of two stone panels in the reredos to the west wall of the nave. The font was also to be moved, as was the reading desk and the childrens gallery at the west end of the nave.

More recent repairwork has included that to the felt roof covering of the nave and the clerestorey stonework in 1979. More extensive repairs were undertaken in the 1990s when the font was re-sited and new electrical and heating works were undertaken. The chancel and vestry were repaired; the north and south clerestoreys were partly rebuilt, as were the nave and chancel gables and all the parapets to the nave, chancel south aisle and porch. The north aisle, vestry and interior walls and floors were repaired. The roofs were also recovered and the structural timbers repaired. In essence, only the tower and cellar escaped the attention of the restoration programme at the time.

Archaeological monitoring of external drainage works and new soakaways was undertaken in 2000. No archaeological features or finds were observed at the time.

3.3 *Listed Building Description*

GV I Parish church. C15, reworked 1845-6, including surrounds and tracery of most openings. Coursed ironstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Chancel, N vestry, nave, N and S aisles, S porch, W tower. All parapets embattled except N aisle. Chancel: 4-light E window, 2 3-light windows each to N and S, all with 4-centred-arched heads. NW window blocked by organ. Small pointed-arched S doorway. Small hexagonal turrets project from NE and SE angles. N vestry: small C19 addition, with pointed-arched door to E and single light to N. Nave: 3-bay pointed-arched, similar to chancel arch. Clerestory has 3 3-light windows per side, all with 4-centred heads. N aisle: 2-light E window, 2 3-light N windows, all with 4-centred-arched heads. Pointed-arched N doorway. S aisle: fenestration similar to N aisle. S porch: gabled, with pointed archway, and 3-light 4-centred-arched window to each side. W tower: 3 stages, with octagonal stair turret projecting from NE angle, and diagonal buttresses to W angles. 2-light pointed-arched windows to each side of bell-stage. W elevation has pointed-arched doorway surmounted by 3-light 4-centred-arched window. Interior: nave retains brass to Robert Hogeson, Lord of the Manor, d.1611. C17 and C18 monuments to chancel. Other fittings mostly C19. Nave and aisle roofs are C15 in style but apparently C19 reworkings. Mid C19 stained glass to chancel and aisles.

4 Building Record

4.1 *General*

St. Nicholas Church tower is, like the rest of the structure, predominantly built of coursed Clophill Ironstone with Totternhoe Clunch dressings. It has an embattled parapet, moulded plinth, diagonal buttresses ending below the belfry stage and a stair turret in the northeast corner. The belfry windows have 2-light cinque-foiled lights below a pointed hood mould.

Tool marks are present on some of the ironstone pieces and a consecration rose was observed on the southwest buttress.

The lifts shown on the elevation figures (Figs. 3-5) refer to the scaffold lifts.

4.2 *South Elevation* (Fig. 3, Plates 1-9)

4.2.1 *Description*

The south elevation is adorned by an iron clock set against a narrow ventilation opening with rendered clunch dressings and an ironstone lintel.

Two sets of putlog holes, indicating where scaffolding beams had originally been inserted into the stonework during construction, were noted; the lower pair was located just below the first string course in Lift 1 and the second pair was situated in Lift 4, three courses below the second string course.

Various ashlar pieces of clunch were present at the junction between the south elevation of the tower and the buttress.

Prior to the start of the restoration work, the western label stop on the belfry window was decorated with an eroded head. The other had eroded beyond recognition. Both had been removed before the initial site visit and were not replaced.

4.2.2 *Restoration work*

During the restoration programme, most of the belfry window was replaced; the hood mould in stone from the Stoke Ground quarry, the tracery in Totternhoe Clunch and the sill in ironstone. Several pieces of clunch were replaced in the two base offsets and ironstone pieces were replaced in the string bands in Lifts 1 and 4. The entire string band in Lift 6 was replaced with clunch.

Lifts 4, 5 and 6 were all repointed as were all the courses between the two offsets at the base of the tower. The mortar used for all the repointing, apart from the lowest courses, was 1:3 lime:mortar mix. The lower courses were mortared during the winter, which required a 1:2:6 cement:mortar:lime mix to ensure that it set efficiently.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 4, Plates 10-19)

4.3.1 Description

The west elevation has a door under a pointed arch, a 3-light Perpendicular style window in the second stage and a 2-light, cinquefoiled window with a head on the south label stop in the belfry. Patchy remains of render, probably of the 19th century restoration, had survived on all the openings. Further indication of earlier repair work was seen at the base of the belfry window mullion, where a piece of Ketton stone had been inserted.

Several ashlar pieces of clunch were present at the junction between the elevation and the buttresses on either side.

Putlog holes were noted just below the first and the second string courses (Lifts 1 & 4), as well as to either side of the Perpendicular window in Lift 2. The putlog hole to the south of the window was one course lower than that on the other side, and another possible putlog hole was located three courses above it. Two possible putlog holes were observed immediately below Lift 1 whilst analysing the photographs.

4.3.2. Restoration

The door hood was replaced with one of Stoke Ground stone and, apart from one small piece, which was left untouched, the interior mouldings were renewed in clunch. The same combination was applied to the Perpendicular window, where only the northern side of the hood was replaced. The remaining render was all removed and the clunch below the hood, above the string course and a single piece on the northern side of the opening were replaced. The belfry window was completely restored.

A number of ashlar ironstone pieces were inserted throughout the elevation, and particularly in both buttresses. The northern buttress was almost completely repointed with a 1:3 lime:mortar mix, and the other areas of more intense remortaring were below the string courses in Stages 1 and 2 and immediately above the Perpendicular window in Lift 5, which may indicate an entire building lift. The base of the elevation was also completely remortared using a cement:lime:sand mix.

4.4 *North Elevation* (Fig. 5, Plates 20-23)

4.4.1 Description

There is a belfry window with no label stops and a small ventilation opening under an Ironstone sill in this elevation. Ashlar clunch pieces are present in the wall/buttress junction and to the west of the small opening. Some tile levellers were observed in three courses of stonework in Lift 3, which may indicate a building lift, perhaps the work of a lesser skilled mason.

4.4.2. Restoration

The hood of the belfry window and some of the clunch pieces on the western side of the opening were replaced in the same Stoke Ground/ Totternhoe Clunch combination as elsewhere, as was most of the small opening in the stage below. This, however, was done entirely in clunch, the ironstone lintel not being replaced.

A few pieces of ashlar ironstone were inserted into the upper stage of this elevation and the string band in Lift 1. Clunch insertions were made into the string band in Lift 4 and the plinth offset. Some repointing was also undertaken, primarily to the buttress and the lower courses of masonry, but in general less work was required here than on the other sides of the tower.

4.5 *Mortar*

The masons noted that there was a variety of mortar types randomly distributed throughout the tower, and were unlikely to reflect building lifts. Nonetheless, a number of mortar samples were taken from Stages 1 and 2 of all the elevations and one piece was retrieved from the skip to ascertain their nature.

The samples that were taken from the west elevation tended to be of fine-grained, white sand with frequent chalk inclusions, some as large as 5mm across. The mortar was very hard and may have contained a small element of cement.

The south elevation samples were more friable and contained coarser-grained, brown sand and some chalk inclusions. A single sample was taken from the north elevation, which was extremely friable having been based on coarse-grained brown sand. There were rare stone inclusions measuring 1-2mm.

The sample retrieved from the skip was a cement based mortar and may have been part of a recent repair to the base of the tower.

4.6 *Cellar* (Fig. 7, Plates 24-26)

The cellar lies below the tower floor and measures 3.40 x 1.84m. The floor was covered with rubble on the day of the survey and the height was not measurable. It is clear, however, that it exceeds 2m. The walls are of 22 x 7cm bricks set in a Stretcher Bond using lime mortar.

There is a 0.48m wide coal chute in the southeastern corner and a buttress to the north of it. The roof to the north and the east of the southwest corner of this buttress is barrel vaulted. A Britannia coal burning stove is located in the northeast corner of the room. A flue, 12cm in diameter, is situated in the west wall, 1.64m from the southwest corner.

4.7 *Building Lifts*

Although it was not possible to determine the building lifts before the restoration programme started, the size and coursing of the stonework has allow a hypothetical model to be created (Fig. 6).

The building lifts proposed here are based on the differences observed in the rectified photographs taken before the restoration began. These photographs were an extremely useful tool for the recording and analysis of the tower, the only regret being that they were not produced in colour, as this would have shown even greater detail.

As is largely typical of pre-modern church construction, the lower part of the tower generally consists of larger blocks of roughly dressed stone. The most carefully built is the south elevation, almost certainly as it was symbolically as well as visually the most significant elevation of the entire church. As the building progressed, it became more difficult to raise the stone to the building platforms and so the masonry became smaller. This change is apparent in Lift 2, again half way up Lift 3 and by the belfry stage the masonry consists of small pieces of rubble.

The north and west parapets are built of slightly larger stone pieces than the rest of Lift 6, and there are even some roughly dressed and ashlar blocks. This could suggest that the parapet is a later addition, but there is no further archaeological, architectural or documentary evidence to support this.

The crack between the nave and the tower is indicative of severe structural stress at a naturally weak point of the building. Is it possible, though, that this weak point could have been exacerbated by a break in the initial building programme and when the tower was added slightly later the bonding was insufficient here?



Plate 1: Consecration rose



Plate 2: South elevation belfry window



Plate 3: South elevation window base



Plate 4: South elevation: Lift 4 east putlog

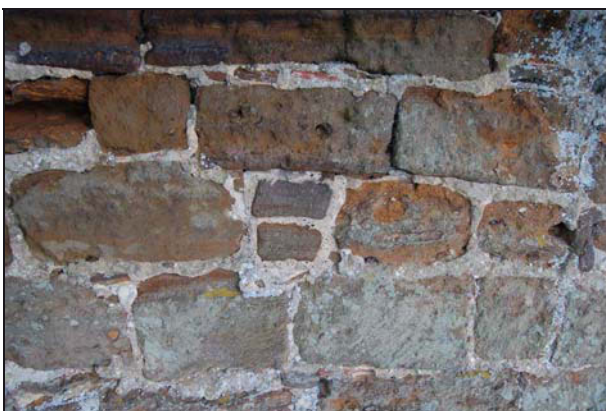


Plate 5: South elevation: Lift 4 west putlog



Plate 6: South elevation: Lift 1 east putlog



Plate 7: South elevation: Lift 1 west putlog



Plate 8: South elevation: clock area after restoration



Plate 9: South elevation after restoration



Plate 10: West elevation: door



Plate 11: West elevation: Ketton insertion to base of mullion



Plate 12: West elevation: belfry label stop



Plate 13: West elevation: Lift 1, south putlog hole



Plate 14: West elevation: Lift 1, north putlog hole



Plate 15: West elevation: Lift 2, south putlog hole



Plate 16: West elevation: Lift 2, north putlog hole



Plate 17: West elevation: Lift 4, north putlog hole



Plate 18: Upper stages of the west elevation after restoration



Plate 19: Lower stages of the west elevation after restoration



Plate 20: North elevation opening



Plate 21: North buttress restoration

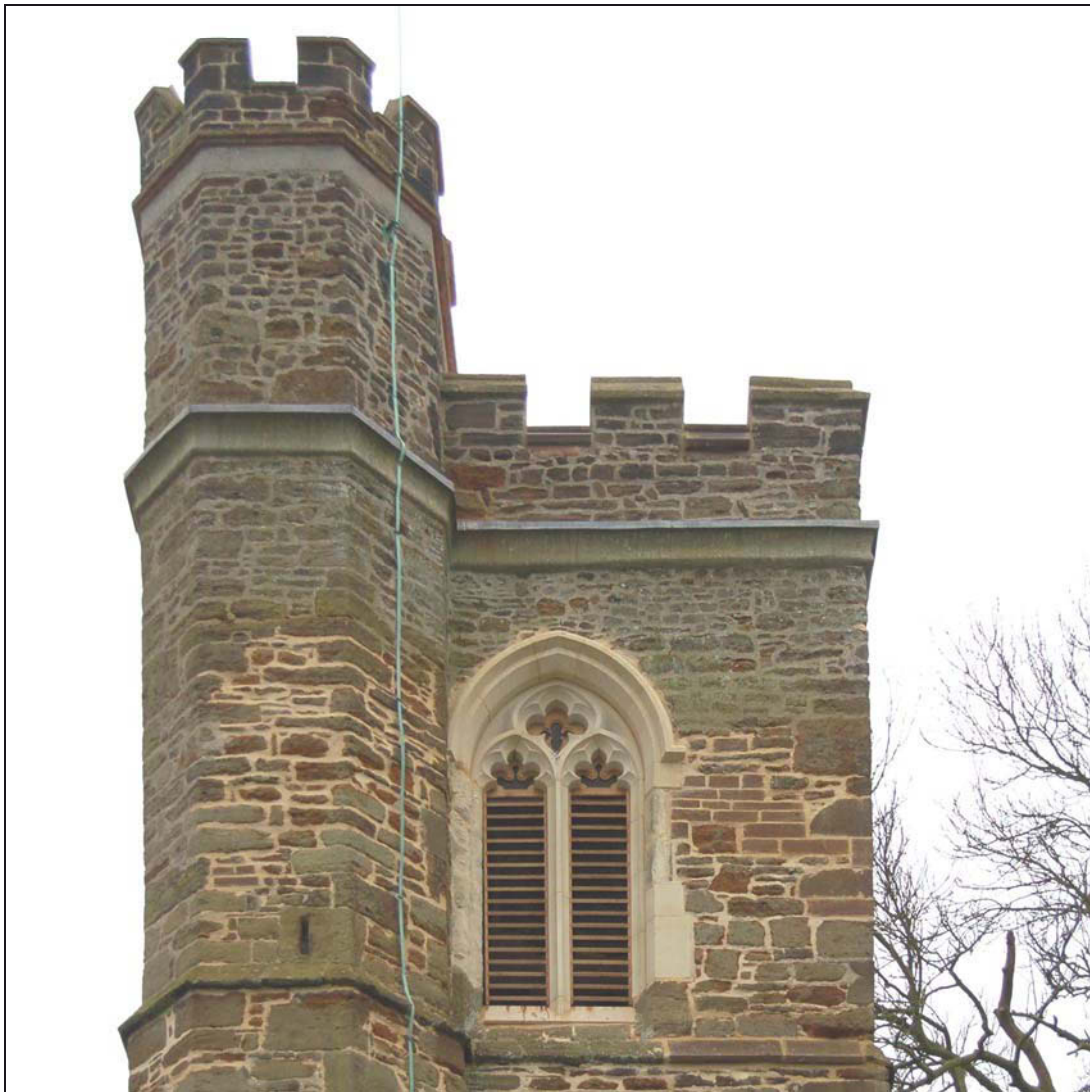


Plate 22: North elevation belfry after restoration



Plate 23: North elevation after restoration



Plate 24: Cellar: looking north



Plate 25: Cellar: looking southeast



Plate 26: Cellar: looking south

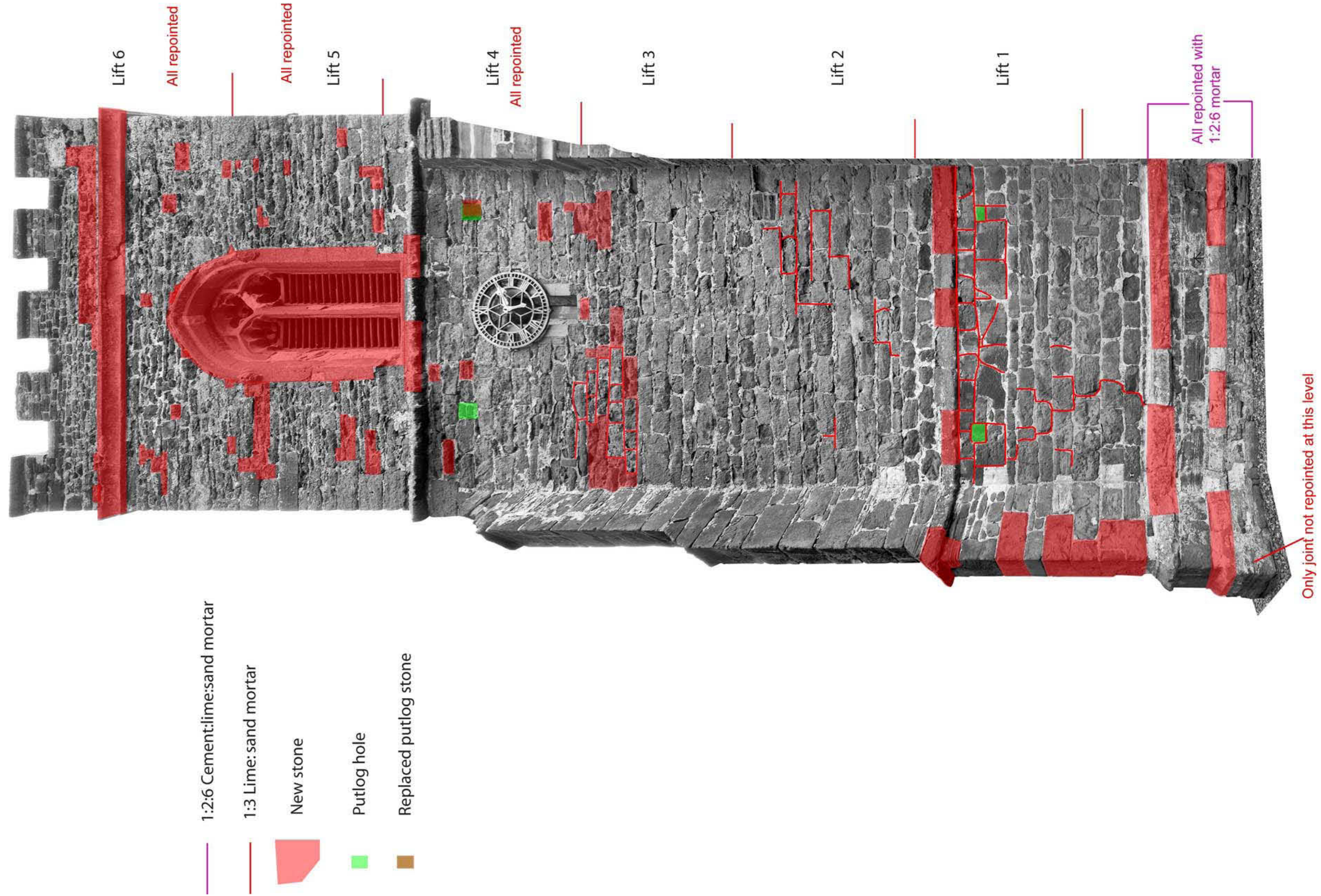


Figure 3: Works to the south elevation (*not to scale*)
(Based on rectified photographs produced before the restoration by Plowman Craven & Associates)

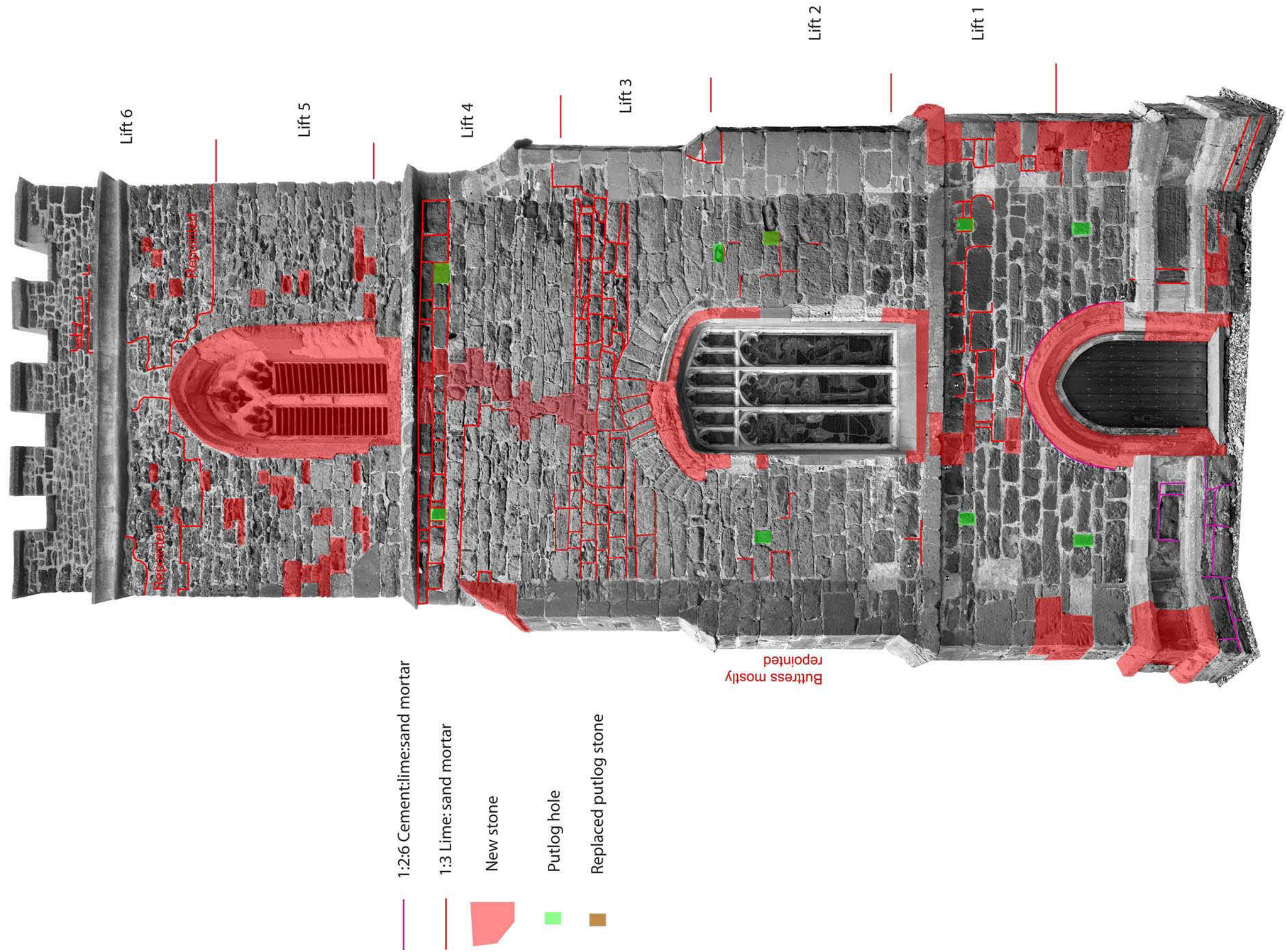


Figure 4: Works to the west elevation (*not to scale*)
(Based on rectified photographs produced before the restoration by Plowman Craven & Associates)

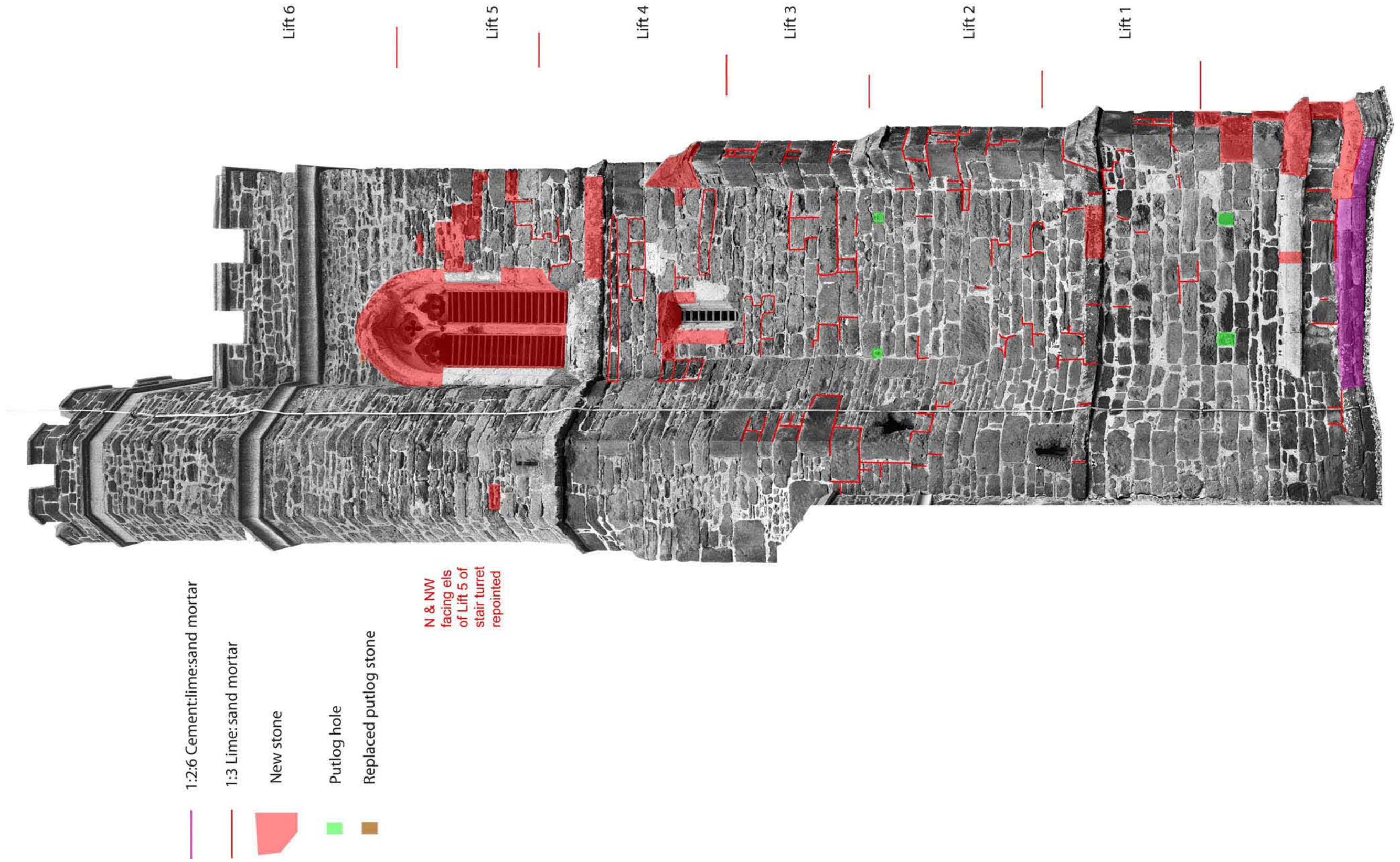


Figure 5: Works to the north elevation (*not to scale*)
(Based on rectified photographs produced before the restoration by Plowman Craven & Associates)

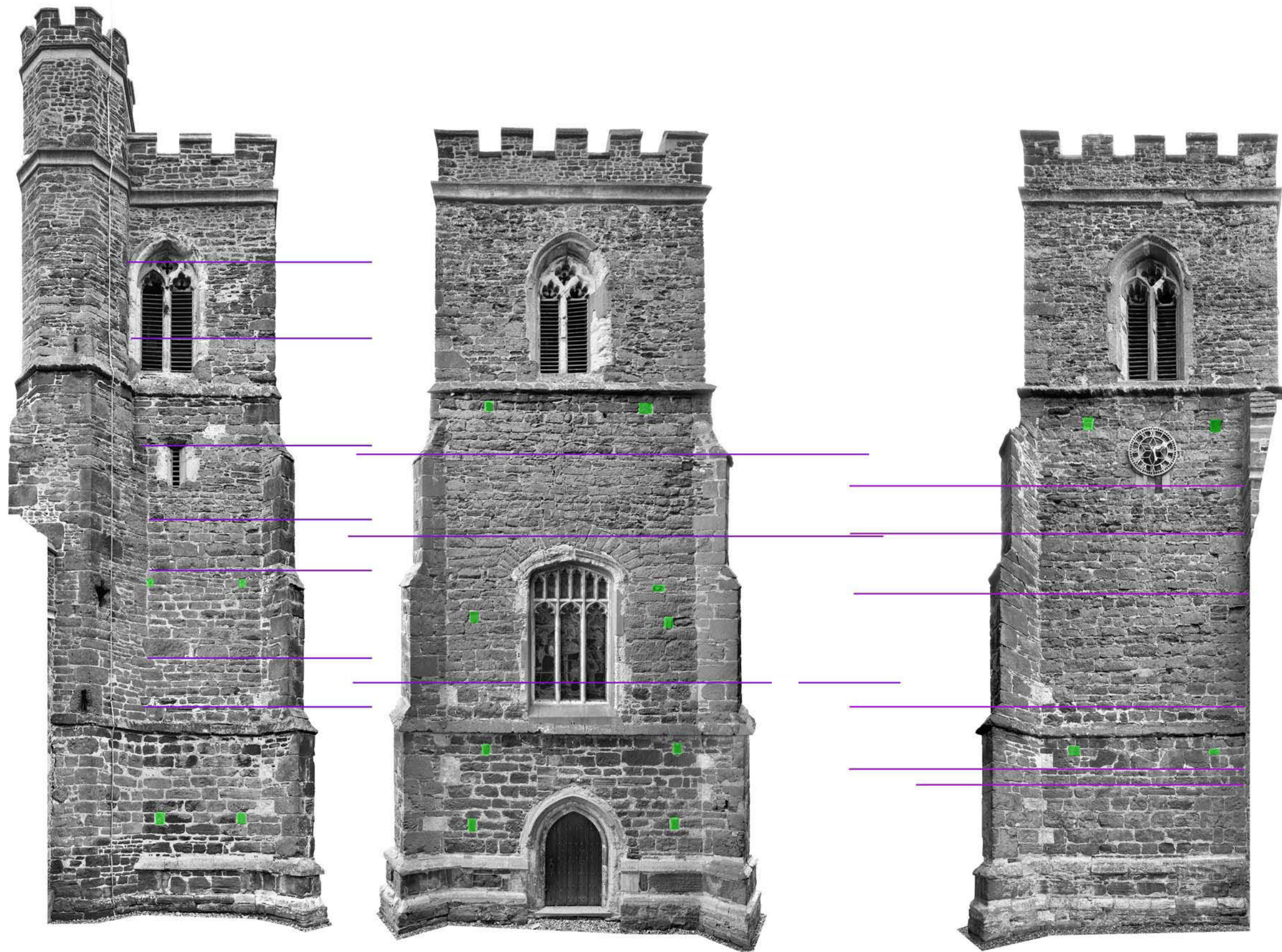


Figure 6: Putlog holes & suggested building lifts (*not to scale*)
(Based on rectified photographs produced before the restoration by Plowman Craven & Associates)

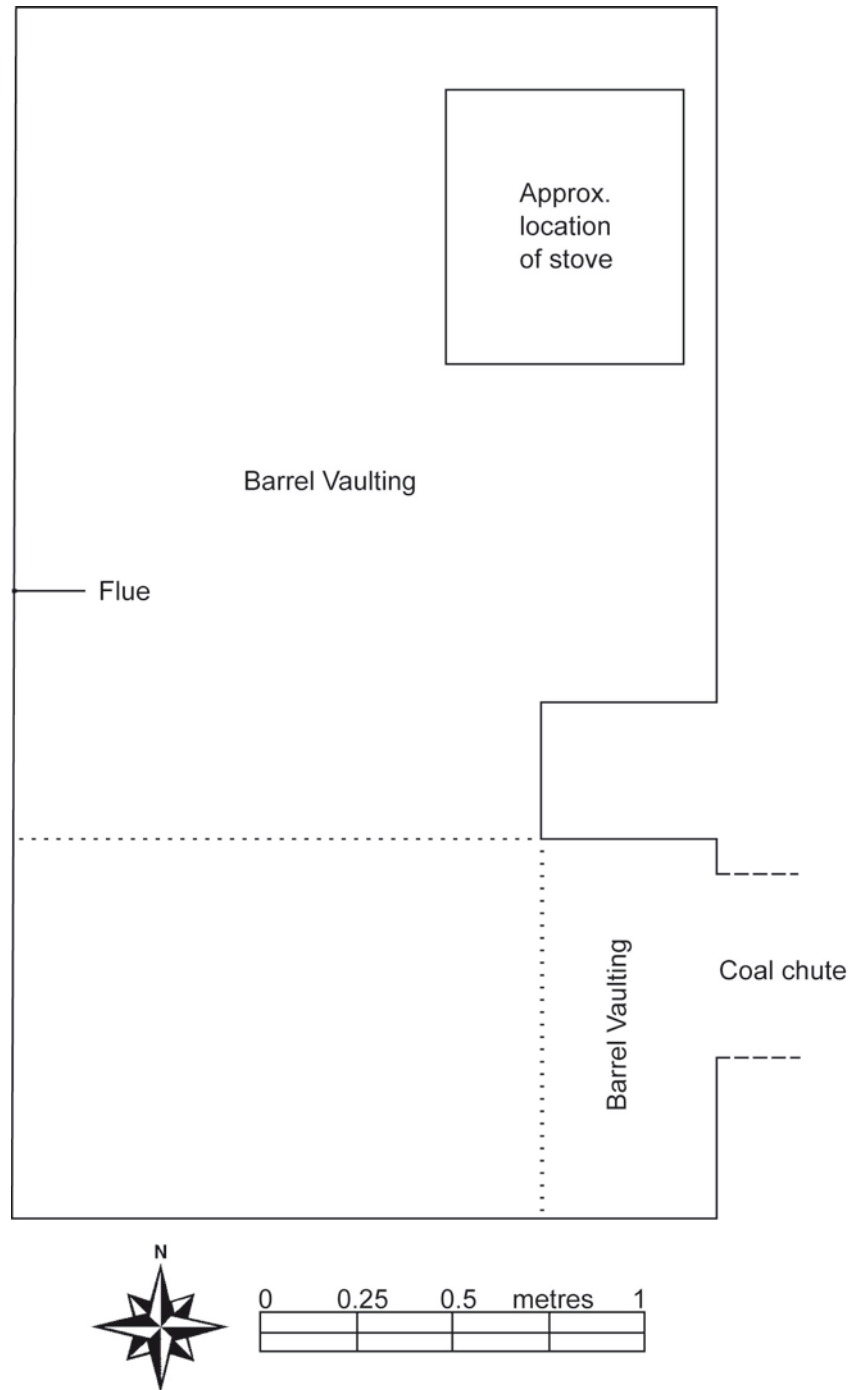


Figure 7: Plan of the cellar (scale 1:20)

5 Conclusions

The Tower

The development of the tower appears, on present evidence, to have been relatively straightforward. It is likely to have been constructed over a successive number of summer seasons, with each lift being of different height due to weather conditions, financial constraints, labour capability, availability of stone etc. It appears to have been designed as a whole, and the similarity in building technique and fenestration suggest that this was at the same time as the rest of the 15th century church was being planned.

The main alteration to the tower is the large window in the west elevation. The relieving arch above the window as well as the deterioration of the clunch dressings indicate that the original opening has not been altered, but the tracery is clearly 19th century stonework and is likely to date from the 1840s restoration programme.

The definition of the individual building lifts was inconclusive as the tower had been encased in scaffolding prior to the initial site visit. The remaining evidence, however, suggests that the tower was completed within 10 years. This is based on the premise that there are up to 10 lifts within the tower and each lift denotes a consecutive building season, which in the medieval period would have been the summer months to allow the building to settle and the mortar to dry. Documentary evidence shows that this is a reasonable means of assessing the length of time of construction. The 90ft high tower at Hedon, Yorkshire, for example, was built between 1427 and 1437 and the specifications at Helmingham, Suffolk were for the 60 ft of tower to be completed within 10 years (Harvey 1982, 159-160).

The Cellar

The architectural evidence suggests that the cellar was constructed in the 19th century. The sole purpose of the cellar appears to have been to allow for the central heating system, with the boiler in the northeast corner, coal chute in the southeast and an air vent in the west wall. The only access to this cellar is by a hatch in the tower floor. It is unclear whether this cellar was built during the 1840s restoration programme or whether it was part of the second attempt at installing central heating.

6 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Peter Dalling for commissioning the project; Steve & Richard of Weldon Stone for their help and assistance on site and Stephen Coleman of Bedfordshire Historic & Environment Services facilitating the background research.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA and Caroline Barclay BA. The report was written by Karin Semmelmann and Lizzie Gill BA and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum.

8 References

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Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 827/TSN		Site Name: St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith
Shot	Date taken	Subject
1	27.07.06	Base level: north buttress
2	27.07.06	Base level: north elevation looking east
3	27.07.06	Base level: north elevation looking southwest
4	27.07.06	Base level: south elevation
5	27.07.06	Base level: west elevation looking northeast
6	27.07.06	Base level: west elevation looking southeast
7	27.07.06	Lift 1: north buttress
8	27.07.06	Lift 1: north buttress scratch marks
9	27.07.06	Lift 1: north elevation looking east
10	27.07.06	Lift 1: south elevation, western putlog hole
11	27.07.06	Lift 1: south elevation, eastern putlog hole
12	27.07.06	Lift 1: south elevation looking west
13	27.07.06	Lift 1: west elevation looking south
14	27.07.06	Lift 1: west elevation south putlog hole
15	27.07.06	Lift 1: west elevation looking north
16	27.07.06	Lift 2: north buttress
17	27.07.06	Lift 2: north elevation looking east
18	27.07.06	Lift 2: north elevation/vestry junction
19	27.07.06	Lift 2: south elevation looking west
20	27.07.06	Lift 2: south elevation looking east
21	27.07.06	Lift 2: west elevation looking north
22	27.07.06	Lift 2: west elevation looking south
23	27.07.06	Lift 2: west elevation northern putlog hole
24	27.07.06	Lift 2: west elevation southern putlog hole
25	27.07.06	Lift 3: nave view
26	27.07.06	Lift 3: north elevation looking east
27	27.07.06	Lift 3: north elevation looking west
28	27.07.06	Lift 3: south elevation looking west
29	27.07.06	Lift 3: south elevation looking east
30	27.07.06	Lift 3: west window arch
31	27.07.06	Lift 3: west elevation looking north
32	27.07.06	Lift 3: west elevation looking south
34	27.07.06	Lift 4: east elevation
35	27.07.06	Lift 4:north elevation looking southeast
36	27.07.06	Lift 4:north elevation looking southwest
37	27.07.06	Lift 4:north elevation southern putlog hole
38	27.07.06	Lift 4:north elevation ventilation opening
39	27.07.06	Lift 4: south elevation looking northeast
40	27.07.06	Lift 4: south elevation eastern putlog hole
41	27.07.06	Lift 4: south elevation western putlog hole
42	27.07.06	Lift 4: west elevation looking north
43	27.07.06	Lift 4: west elevation looking south
44	27.07.06	Lift 4: west elevation northern putlog hole
45	27.07.06	Lift 5: east elevation
46	27.07.06	Lift 5: north elevation looking southeast
47	27.07.06	Lift 5: north elevation looking southwest

48	27.07.06	Lift 5: north window detail
49	27.07.06	Lift 5: south elevation window looking west
50	27.07.06	Lift 5: south elevation looking east
51	27.07.06	Lift 5: south window detail
52	27.07.06	Lift 5: south window base
53	27.07.06	Lift 5: south window tracery
54	27.07.06	Lift 5: west elevation looking north
55	27.07.06	Lift 5: west elevation looking south
56	27.07.06	Lift 5: west window Ketton limestone base to window mullion
57	27.07.06	Lift 5: label stop
58	27.07.06	Lift 5: west window
59	27.07.06	Lift 6: east elevation
60	27.07.06	Lift 6: north elevation looking east
61	27.07.06	Lift 6: looking west
62	27.07.06	Lift 6: south elevation looking west
63	27.07.06	Lift 6: south elevation looking east
64	27.07.06	Lift 6: west elevation looking north
65	27.07.06	Lift 6: west elevation looking south
66	22.08.06	Consecration rose
67	22.08.06	Lift 4: south elevation looking west
68	22.08.06	Lift 4: south elevation looking east
69	22.08.06	Lift 4: west elevation looking north
70	22.08.06	Lift 4: west elevation looking south
71	22.08.06	Lift 4: north buttress
72	22.08.06	Lift 4: north elevation looking southeast
73	22.08.06	Lift 4: north elevation looking southwest
74	08.09.06	Lift 6: west elevation northern end
75	08.09.06	Lift 6: west elevation southern end
76	08.09.06	Lift 6: west elevation southern end
77	08.09.06	Lift 5: west elevation looking north
78	08.09.06	Lift 5: west elevation looking south
79	08.09.06	Lift 5: north elevation looking east
80	08.09.06	Lift 4: north elevation looking east
81	08.09.06	Cellar looking north
82	08.09.06	Cellar looking southeast
83	08.09.06	Cellar looking south
84	08.09.06	Cellar looking east
85	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation looking north
86	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation
87	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation
88	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation
89	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation
90	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation looking west
91	12.12.06	Lift 6: south elevation looking east
92	12.12.06	Lift 6: west elevation looking north
93	12.12.06	Lift 5: west elevation looking south
94	12.12.06	Lift 5: west elevation north end
95	12.12.06	Lift 5: south elevation north end
96	12.12.06	Lift 5: south elevation south end
97	12.12.06	Lift 5: south elevation south end
98	12.12.06	Lift 5: south elevation south end

99	12.12.06	Lift 5: south elevation looking west
100	30.01.07	Cellar looking north
101	30.01.07	Cellar looking east
102	30.01.07	Vestry wall
103	30.01.07	North elevation
104	30.01.07	Tower/nave junction
105	30.01.07	North buttress base
106	30.01.07	Base level: west elevation south end
107	30.01.07	Base level: west elevation buttress
108	30.01.07	Base level: west elevation buttress
109	30.01.07	Base level: west elevation looking northeast
110	30.01.07	Base level: south elevation
111	02.02.07	Vestry wall
112	02.02.07	Vestry wall
113	02.02.07	Vestry door
114	02.02.07	West door
115	02.02.07	West elevation looking southeast (lower stages)
116	02.02.07	West elevation looking southeast (upper stages)
117	02.02.07	West elevation looking northeast (lower stages)
118	02.02.07	West elevation looking northeast (upper stages)
119	02.02.07	South elevation
120	02.02.07	South elevation, Stage 1
121	02.02.07	South elevation, Stages 2 & 3
122	02.02.07	South elevation, Stage 3
123	02.02.07	Working shot
124	02.02.07	Working shot
125	02.02.07	North elevation, Stage 1
126	02.02.07	North elevation, Stage 3
127	02.02.07	North elevation, Stages 2-3
128	02.02.07	North elevation, Stage 1
129	02.02.07	North elevation, Stage 1 rectified
130	02.02.07	North elevation, Stage 3 rectified
131	02.02.07	North elevation, rectified
132	02.02.07	South elevation, Stage 3 rectified
133	02.02.07	South elevation, Stage 2 rectified
134	02.02.07	South elevation rectified
135	02.02.07	West elevation, Stage 3 rectified
136	02.02.07	West elevation, Stages 1-2 rectified
137	02.02.07	West elevation, Stages 2-3 rectified

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith, Bedfordshire		
Short Description:	<p><i>Between July 2006 and February 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out building restoration recording of the tower and cellar of St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith, Bedfordshire to meet the requirements of a Faculty from the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans.</i></p> <p><i>Apart from the 19th century vestry, the present church dates from the later 15th century. That it replaces an earlier church is indicated by the documentary evidence for an incumbent in Tingrith in 1215.</i></p> <p><i>The tower is of three stages with diagonal buttresses up to the belfry, cinquefoil belfry windows, an iron clock on the south elevation and a door and a Perpendicular-style window in the west elevation. It is built of roughly dressed and ashlar ironstone with Totternhoe Clunch dressing. It was restored using the same building stone but with the addition of Stoke Ground (Lincolnshire Limestone) for the hood moulds.</i></p> <p><i>The tower appears to have been of a single plan and is likely to have been constructed over a consecutive span of 10 years or so. The only apparent significant alteration had been to the west window, which was rebuilt in the 19th century, probably to the same Perpendicular design.</i></p> <p><i>The entire church was heavily restored in the 1840s and a second new central heating system was installed in 1868. A brick lined cellar, which was cleared during the current restoration programme, had been constructed in the west tower to accommodate the boiler during one of these programmes of work.</i></p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Building Restoration recording		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade I	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	HER 1411
Current land use:	Parish Church	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Church	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL0173 3242
District:	Mid-Bedfordshire	Parish:	Tingrith
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Church Road, Tingrith, Bedfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	90mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Baker (DAA)	Project design originator:	N/A
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Tingrith Parochial Church Council		

PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	27 th July 2006	End date:	2 nd February 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A		
Paper:	Bedford Museum	1 Box	
Digital:	Bedford Museum	1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Restoration Recording Project: St. Nicholas Church, Tingrith, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann		
Page nos	37	Date:	30 th March 2007