

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
ST MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
BARKWAY
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 38309 35594

*on behalf of
Barkway Parochial Church Council*



Nigel Wilson HND AIFA

August 2008

ASC: 1090/BMM/1

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	1090	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	BMM
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol246445	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	n/a
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Barkway		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Barkway		
<i>NGR:</i>	TL 38309 35594		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	1800 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Churchyard		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Meeting room, disabled toilet and associated service runs		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	n/a		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	North Hertfordshire		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	1/07/2008 -		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Gerald Barrett Touchdown Pipers Tye Galleywood Chelmsford Essex CM2 8NP		
<i>Client:</i>	<i>Barkway Parochial Church Council</i>		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Gerald Barrett		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA	<i>Date:</i>	1 st August 2008
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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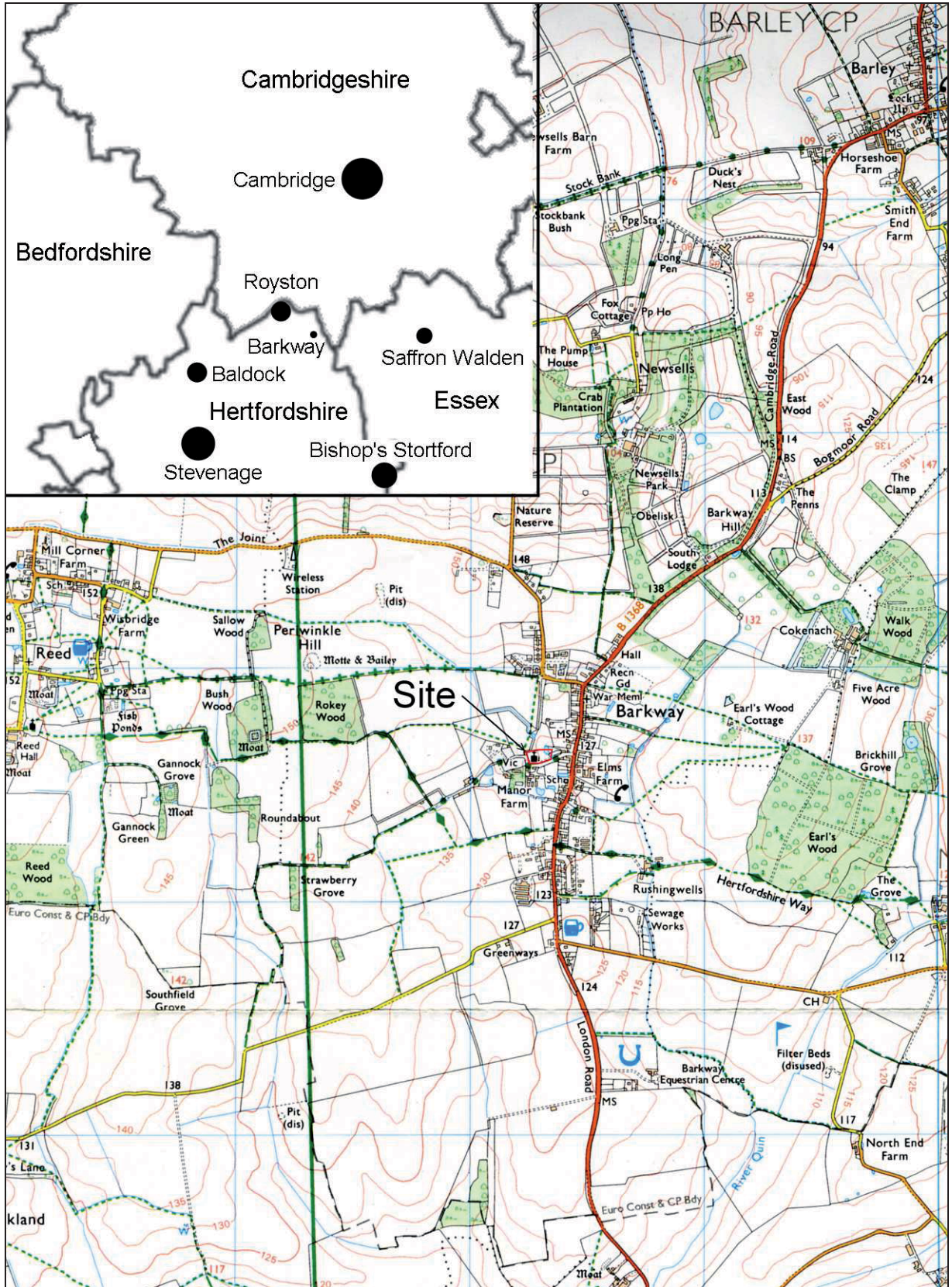


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During July 2008, a watching brief was undertaken at, Barkway Church during groundworks associated with building work in the north aisle of the church, namely the construction of a new meeting room, toilet and associated service runs through the churchyard.

The new drain run went through the footings of the west wall of the aisle and crossed the churchyard in a south westerly direction and terminated in a newly installed septic tank. An electricity cable followed the same trench as the drain from the church before branching off to the south. It then followed a path round the south side of the church, before turning northwards to the boiler room, located on the south side of the church. Both trenches were cut through disturbed soil but were not deep enough to disturb any burials. Whilst excavating the pit for the septic tank, four adult burials were revealed and lifted after recording. Though the excavated burials were unmarked, other headstones in the same row were dated to the third quarter of the 19th century. It is therefore likely that the disturbed burials were of a similar date.

1. Introduction

1.1 In July 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at St Mary Magdalene Church, Barkway, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by the architect Gerald Barrett on behalf of Barkway Parochial Church Council, and was carried out according to a brief (Baker 2008) prepared by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) on behalf of the Diocese of St Albans. Due to the small scale of the work a project design was not required and the work was carried out according to a standard ASC method statement and discussion with the DAA.

1.2 *Planning Background*

The development was carried out under a Faculty from the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans. As the work involved excavation in the churchyard the DAA required that the groundworks be monitored and any archaeological remains revealed recorded.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 ***The Site***

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in Barkway, in the administrative district of North Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The church is situated about 160m west of the High Street, on the north side of Church Lane and is centred on NGR TL 38309 35594 (Fig. 2) at an elevation of 130m OD.

The area of the churchyard disturbed during the groundworks lies to the west and south of the church where the cable trench follows the south side of a path. Existing services run from Church Lane to the boiler house on the south side of the church.

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the *Melford Association*, namely deep well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soil, some with calcareous clayey subsoils (Soil Survey 1983, 571o). The underlying geology comprises till laid down during the Anglian Glaciation (BGS, Sheet 221).

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

A new meeting room and accessible toilet are being constructed at the west end of the north aisle of the church. Associated service runs and a pit for a septic tank have been excavated in the churchyard. (Fig. 3)

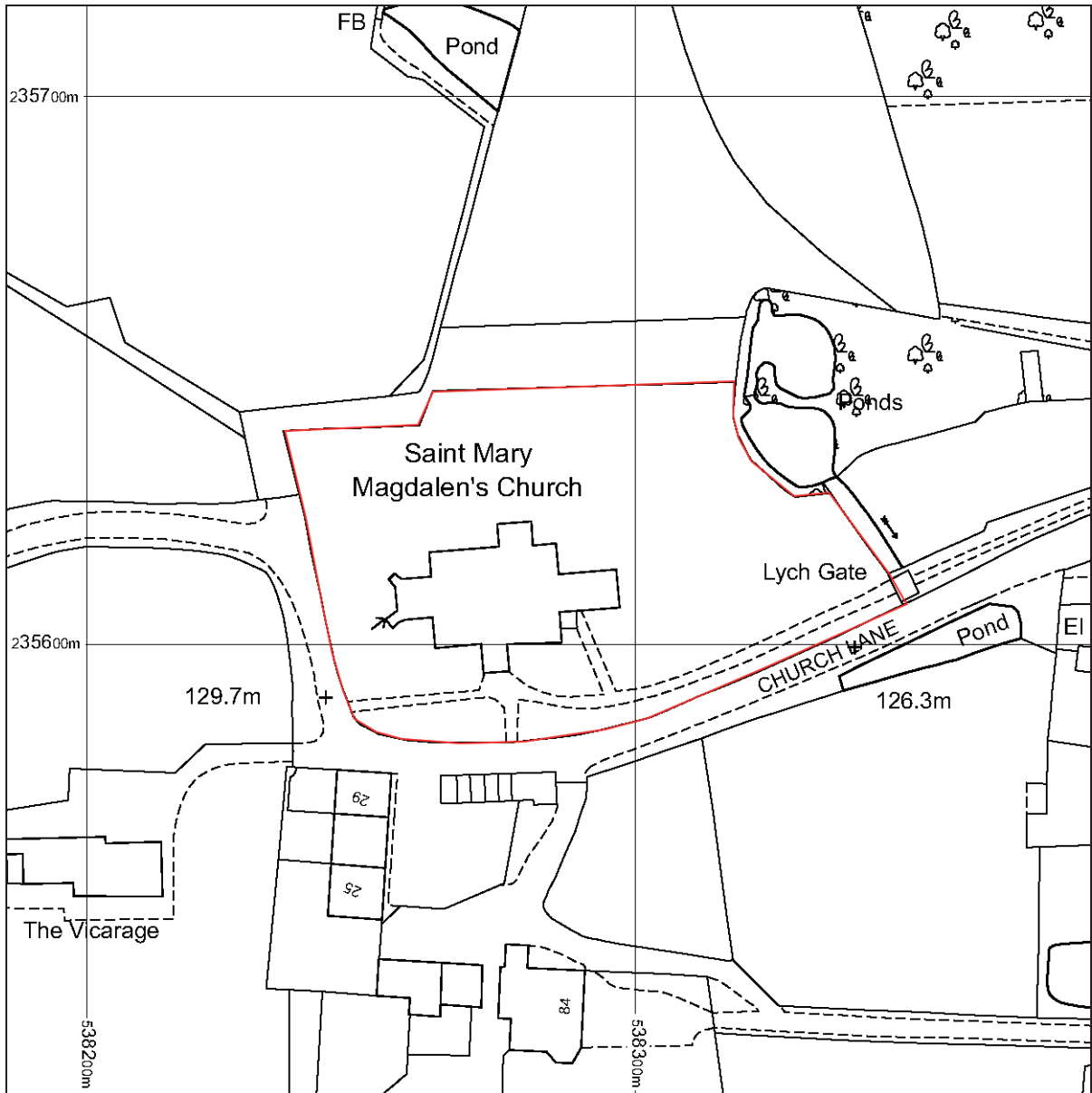


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 2), the aims of the watching brief were:

- **Investigation:** to record structural and buried evidence for the development and history of the church that were revealed, concealed or destroyed by the proposed works.
- **Understanding:** the report on the work undertaken will help increase understanding of the building and churchyard for those who use it for worship, for all others with an interest in its architectural, historical and archaeological significance, and those responsible for its maintenance and repair.
- **Archive:** the resulting archive of records and finds, properly organised and deposited in a registered museum, will facilitate future study and interpretation of the church.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991), English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practise* (2006), St Albans Diocese *Taking Care of Human Remains* (2000) and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 3), which required:

- A watching brief on the groundworks.

2.4 *Constraints*

Four articulated burials were uncovered during the course of the watching brief. In line with section 3.6 - 3.8 of the brief, the remains were left at the church whilst consulting with the DAA what level of analysis was required. Due to a misunderstanding between the church and ASC the bones were reburied before they could be collected for assessment, hence they were not examined by a qualified osteologist.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before AD43)

During this period the area to become Barkway was at the crossroads of two major trackways. An east west trackway followed the ridge formed by the Chilterns whilst a north south one followed the river Quin valley roughly along the route of the modern B1368 road.

3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

The Roman conquest seems to have had little direct influence on the area, though the major Roman road now known as Ermine Street passes about 3km to the west of Barkway. With a major road this close it is possible that a Roman agricultural landscape may have developed, though evidence is not readily visible.

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The village seems to have been founded during the Saxon period and by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086-87 the village was known as *Berchewig* meaning Birch tree way or path (Gover *et al* 1938). The Domesday Survey notes that there was a priest and from this statement it can be assumed that there was a church or chapel by this time.

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

During the medieval period Barkway prospered and during the reign of Edward 1st was granted the right to hold a market on Thursdays. Though major fires engulfed the town in the 15th and 18th centuries this prosperity is clear from some of the surviving houses such as the jettied 3 bay hall house at 2 High Street (Gibson 1970). As coach travel developed during the later Medieval and early post Medieval periods several coaching inns were founded along the High Street to cater for the growing trade between London, Cambridge and the north.

About 1km northwest of the church on Periwinkle Hill there are allegedly the remains of a Norman motte & bailey castle founded by the de Mandeville family.

The current church dedicated to Mary Magdalene has 13th century origins, with major alterations having taken place in the 15th and 19th centuries. Today the church is grade 1 listed (Appendix 3)

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The coaching industry continued to flourish until the mid 19th century, when the railways were built. However Barkway was not connected to the railway network despite plans to build a station. As a result of this isolation a general decline in the fortunes of the town is recorded.

From the mid 18th century the land around Barkway was subject to rapid enclosure and by the early 19th century the existing landscape had largely been formed, though in the second half of the 20th century some of the smaller fields have been combined to form large “prairie” fields.

3.8 ***Modern*** (1900-present)

Throughout the twentieth century Barkway has continued in steady decline and today it is largely a dormitory village serving the surrounding towns and London.

4. Results

4.1 Observation and recording was undertaken on all of the groundworks in the churchyard (Fig. 3). Disarticulated bones were recovered and stored for reburial whilst articulated bodies were rapidly cleaned and recorded. A similar soil profile was observed in each cutting. Below the 150-200mm of turf and topsoil there was c.1100mm of disturbed orange brown, friable clay. Within this soil there were occasional fragments of roof “peg” tile, and a surprisingly few disarticulated bones. Natural undisturbed orange clay with flint nodules was only exposed in the pit for the septic tank at a depth of c.1300mm.

4.2 *Sewer Trench (500mm x 1000-1300mm)*

This trench commenced inside the church at the western end of the north aisle where a hole was cut through the footings of the west wall c.1.5m north of the tower. It then continued in a north westerly direction across the graveyard for c.8m before turning south easterly for a further 10m, terminating where a pit to house a septic tank was excavated. A modern French Drain runs round the church and a section of this was removed during the cutting of the trench.

The footings for the west wall of the north aisle (Plates 1, 2) were 900mm wide and 800mm deep. These footings were constructed using chalk fragment and flint nodules set in a loose pale white lime mortar. The cut of the foundation trench extended 0.7m west of the foundation, and was filled with yellowish brown clay. Inclusions of flint nodules and chalk fragments accounted for c.10% of the footing trench fill.

Beyond the footing trench the fill of the sewer trench was generally orange brown friable clay with occasional fragments of peg tile and medium sized flint nodules.

The only features identified in this trench were the tops of two skulls and a brick burial vault. These features were all identified on the south western leg of the trench run. It is likely that the skulls belonged to undisturbed burials, but they were not investigated as they lay below the required level of the trench. The brick vault was orientated east to west and was 1.2m wide externally. It had vertical sides and a vaulted top. The dark red frogged bricks were mortar bonded and measured 222x106x68mm. The upper part of the vault was removed during the excavation of the trench and the interior walls appeared to have been painted white, presumably limewash. As the burial was below the depth of the trench, it was left undisturbed and covered with sand to protect it.

4.3 *Septic Tank Pit (2800 x 2900 x 3000mm)*

The south east corner of the septic tank pit connected to the sewer trench. The upper soil profile was the same as that observed in the trench. Four articulated burials in various states of completeness were revealed below the disturbed soil at c.1.2-1.3m below the surface. The graves had been cut in to the natural soils which comprised orange clay with flint nodules.

4.3.1 *The burials*

All the burials encountered were unmarked on the surface. However other gravestones in the same row ranged in date from 1850 to 1875 and it is therefore likely that the graves disturbed during the excavation of the pit are of a similar date. The burials were extended, supine and orientated approximately west-east, with the head to the west, as is the custom in Christian burial grounds. All were contained within coffins, which were identifiable from the survival of highly degraded wood, metal coffin fittings or in some cases staining of the soil around the human remains.

The four burials were rapidly cleaned and recorded prior to being lifted. Though most of the bone was in poor condition and not subject to detailed specialist examination it was clear that no obvious pathologies or deformities were present. Dimension and bone survival is tabulated in Appendix 3

Burial 1 was located towards the southern side of the tank pit. The northern (left hand) side of the burial had been truncated by Burial 2, on to which several of the long bones had been placed. The surviving arm was straight and to the side of the body.

Burial 2 was located to the north of Burial 1 which it cut. This was the only complete burial. The arms were straight and to the side of the body. Examination of the skull and pelvis indicates that the individual was an adult male. A green (copper alloy) stain on the skull could be an indication that the body was buried with a pinned shroud, though no pins were found.

Burial 3 was located to the north of Burial 2 and stacked above Burial 4. The skull and legs were damaged, and the feet were entirely missing along with much of the northern (left hand) side of the body. From the surviving diagnostic bones, especially the pelvis, it is possible to tentatively suggest that this was a male. The right arm was straight and to the side of the body.

Burial 4 was below Burial 3. The skull was crushed and fragmentary, the torso arms and upper legs were present the rest of the body was disturbed and or missing.

4.4 *Electricity Cable Trench (300 x 500mm)*

This trench branched off the sewer trench and continued round the west and south sides of the tower from where it headed in a south easterly direction to the cobbled pathway leading to the main south door of the church. The trench crossed the pathway using an earlier trench cut and then followed the south side of a pathway running through the churchyard for c.16m. It then turned northwards following another path for c.15m at which point it entered a small annex on the south side of the church housing the boiler and electricity cupboard.

No features or burials were encountered along the length of the trench, and the soil profile was as described above.

4.5 Chancel Raised Floor

Work inside the church mostly involved the construction of a stud wall in the northwest corner of the north aisle. However a section of the raised central floor in the chancel was lifted. The floor comprised wooden boards sitting on 3 rows of brick supports (Plates 6, 7). The brick supports run east to west along the chancel and comprise 2 courses of stretcher bonded bricks. A wooden beam sat on top of the bricks. Pipes for the central heating system and other services were located in the void under the floor. As the bases of the internal columns are obscured by this raised floor it is obvious that the raised floor is an addition. No features were observed in the earthen floor but it did not appear to be natural. Further investigation of this deposit was not undertaken as it will not be disturbed during the building works..

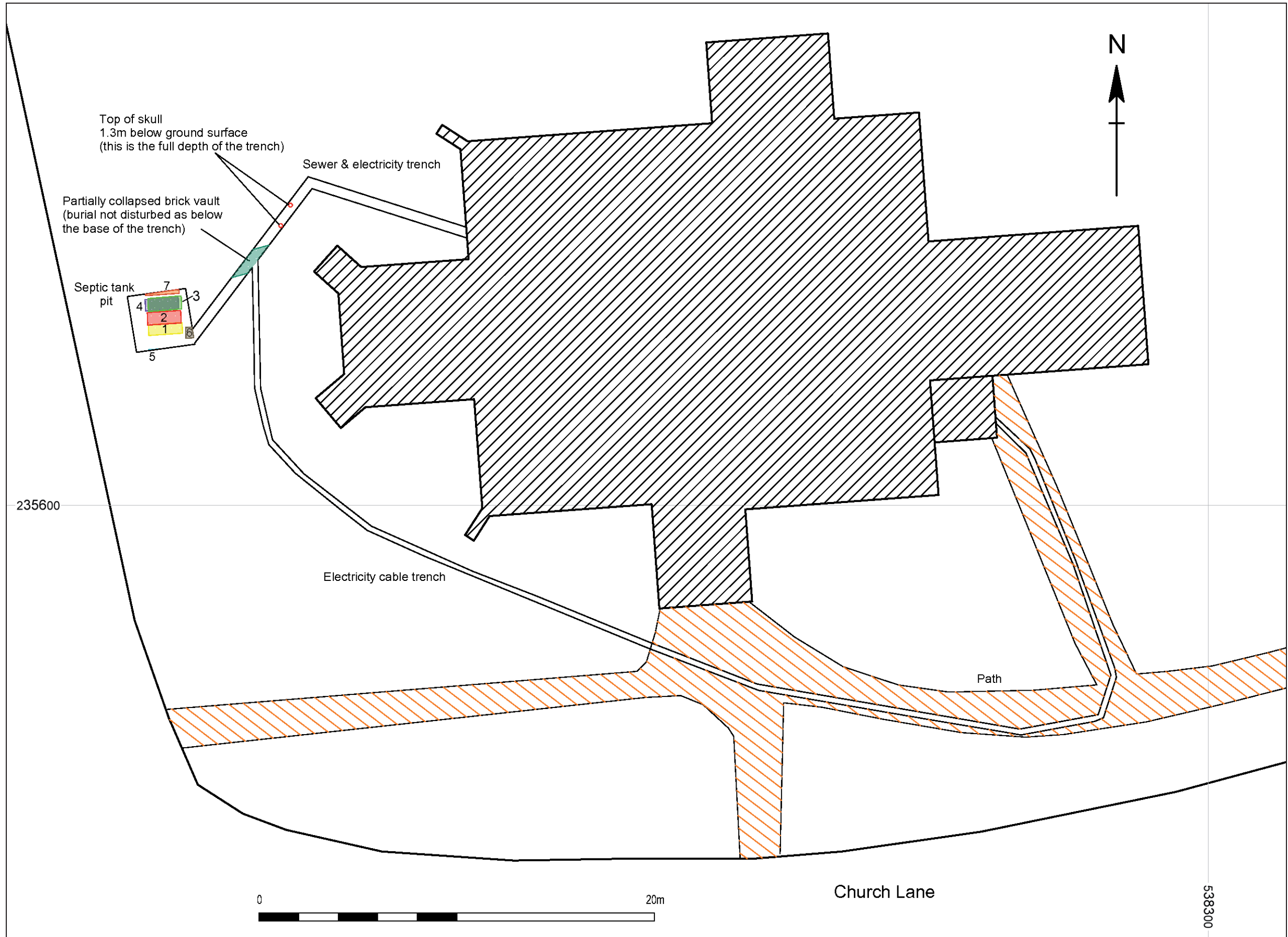


Figure 3: Plan of the excavated areas within the graveyard (scale 1:200)



Plate 1: The hole through the north aisle footing



Plate 2: Detail of the north aisle footing trench



Plate 3: The sewer trench looking north east



Plate 4: The sewer trench and part of the brick vault

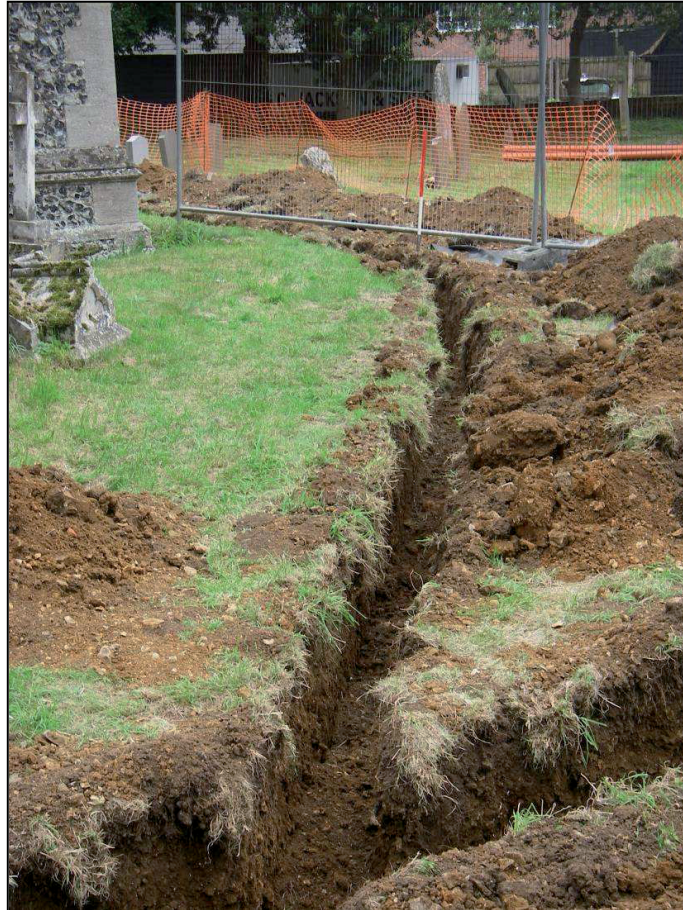


Plate 5: The electricity cable trench on the SW side of the tower



Plate 6: The raised floor support beams in the chancel



Plate 7: Detail of the void under the raised floor



Plate 8: Burial 1

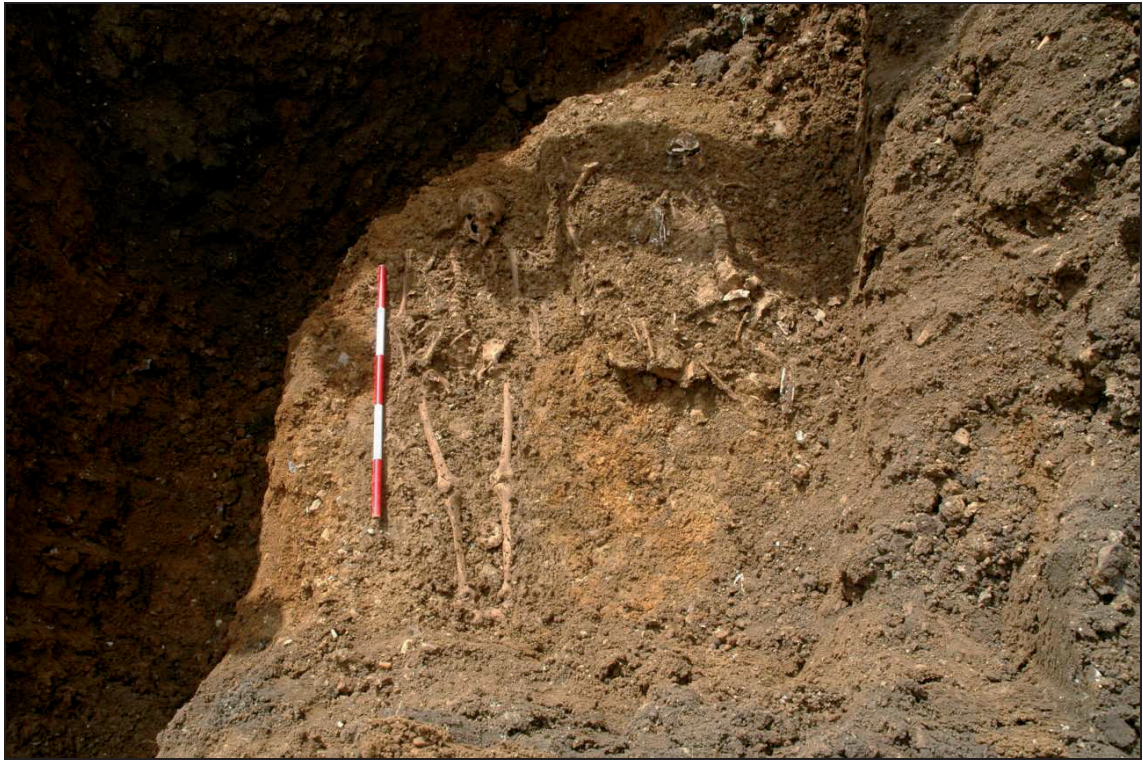


Plate 8: Burials 2 (left) & 3 (right)



Plate 10: Burial 4

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The aims set out in the brief have been successfully addressed by the watching brief. Whilst no evidence for earlier church buildings were uncovered during the watching brief the examination of the north aisle footings has enhanced our understanding of the construction techniques used during the building of the aisle, especially in relation to the depth and materials used in the construction of the footings.
- 5.2 The excavation of the service trenches and septic tank pit clearly demonstrates that for a depth of 1.2m below the current ground surface little or none of the natural soil profile survives in the graveyard, at the western end of the church. Though the trench for the electricity cable round the south side of the church did not go as deep, a similar depth of disturbance can be anticipated on the southern side of the church. Though a considerable number of graves are marked, from the 18-20th centuries the watching brief has demonstrated that not all the burials are marked including relatively recent mid 19th century ones. It therefore seems likely that any future excavation in the graveyard below *c.*1.1m is likely to disturb articulated burials, and the tops of brick vaults are likely to be encountered much closer to the surface.

5.3 *Confidence Rating*

Full co-operation was given by the building contractors at all times during the watching brief and the weather was ideal for the identification of buried remains, so the overall results of the watching brief can be given a high confidence rating. However as the articulated burials were not examined by a professional osteologist the pathology and sexing of the probable 19th burials can only be given a low to medium confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Gerald Barrett acting on behalf of Barkway Parochial Church Council in response to the DAA's request for a watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development. The writer is grateful to Matthew Pinnock and his staff for their assistance, especially Peter Wilson the JCB driver for his vigilance during the excavation of the septic tank pit. The projects progress was monitored by David Baker on behalf of St Albans Diocese.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Wilson, who also prepared the report. The report was edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site Monitoring Sheets
5. Burial records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. Digital prints
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with North Hertfordshire Museum Store

8. References

Standards & Specifications

- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- McKinley J.I. & Roberts C. 1993 *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 13.
- St Albans Diocese 2000 *Taking Care of Human Remains* (St Albans)

Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Gibson A 1970 *A Timber-framed Smoke Hood at Barkway*. Hertfordshire Archaeology Volume 2. (Welwyn Garden City)
- Pevsner, N. R. 1977 *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire* Yale University Press (New Haven & London)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Williams A. & Martin G. 1992 *Domesday Book A Complete Translation*. Penguin
- Gover J. Mawer A & Stenton F 1938 *The Place Names of Hertfordshire*, English Place Name Society Volume XV. (Cambridge)

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: BARKWAY CHURCH		Project No/Code: 10901		Sheet: 1 of 3		
		Date of visit: 1/7/08				
Client/Developer: GERALD BARRETT / BARKWAY PCC						
Contact: MATT PINNOCK			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 9.20		Finish: 4.20		
Completed by: N S WILSON						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, BRIGHT SUN						
Observations: SEWER TRENCH 1000-1300 DEEP. PUNCHED THROUGH W. WALL OF N. AISLE, AGAINST THE TOWER BUTTRESS. FOOTINGS/WALL 920mm (39") THICK. FOOTING TRENCH EXTENDS C. 700mm N. OF THE WALL. FILL YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY 10% FLINT NODULES & CHALK FRAGS. WALL FOOTING- CHALK FRAGS & FLINT NODULES IN LOOSE DIRT: WHITE MORTAR. GENERAL FILL OF TRENCH ORANGE BROWN CLAY, OCC FRAGS OF PET TILE, MEDIUM SIZED STONES VET: FEW DISARTICULATED BONES NO BURIALS OR OTHER REMAINS OBSERVED DOWN TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH EXCEPT FOR A RAMMED CHALK & FLINT PATH AT THE NW CORNER OF THE TOWER THIS CAN BE SEEN CONTINUING ROUND THE N. SIDE						
Comments: OF THE CHURCH AS A HOLLOW IN THE GRASS. BRICK VAULT TO W. OF TOWER E-W BRICKS DUCK RED MORTAR BONDED PARTIALLY COLLAPSED HAD EXCAVATED TO REQUIRED DEPTH OF THE TRENCH. THIS LEVEL ABOVE THE BURIAL. BRICKS PROGGED 222x 106x68mm TOP OF VAULT mm BELOW SURFACE SKULLS OF 2 BURIALS OBSERVED @ FULL DEPTH OF TRENCH						

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: BARKWAY CHURCH		Project No/Code: 1090 1	Sheet: 2 of 3
		Date of visit: 2/7/08	
Client/Developer: GERALD BARRETT / BARKWAY PCC			
Contact: MATT PINNOCK		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 8.15	Finish:	
Completed by:			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY OVERCAST			
Observations: WORKING ON ELECTRIC TRENCH, STARTS AT SEWER TRENCH AT W END OF CHURCH CONTINUOUS ROUND TO S SIDE 300 300mm WIDE X 450-500mm DEEP. DISTURBED SOIL AS SEEN IN SEWER TRENCH AGAIN NOT? FEW DISARTICULATED BOW? TOP BRICK VAULT 1/2 WAY ALONG W-SIDE PATH BY SW CORNER OF AISLE BUTTRESS 2 SLABS BELOW SEEN IN SIDE OF TRENCH ^{BASE} PATH c 300mm BELOW SURFACE SLABS 40mm STONE UNCLEAR NO NOT SLAB CONCRETE OVER ELECTRIC CABLE CUT THROUGH PATH CROSSES ENTRANCE PATH ON LINE OF PREVIOUS CUT RUNS S. OF PATH, THEN N. TO BOILER HOUSE			
NO BURIALS OR FEATURES			
Comments:			

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: ST MARY MAGDALENE		Project No/Code: 1090 1 BMM		Sheet: 3 of 3		
BARKWAY		Date of visit: 23/7				
Client/Developer: GERALD BARRETT / BARKWAY PCC						
Contact: MATT PINNOCH			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 7.30		Finish: 5.55		
Completed by: NZW						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, SUNNY						
Observations: SEPTIC TANK EXCAVATION (3x3x3.2m) LOCATION 2.5m N. OF CHURCH YARD W. WALL CONNECTS TO END OF SEWER TRENCH OBSERVED PREVIOUSLY TURF & TOPSOIL 0-200mm DISTURBED SOIL 200-1300mm NATURAL > 1300mm ORANGE CLAY WITH FLINTS FOUR BURIALS OBSERVED ALL HAD BEEN IN COFFINS (STAIN SURVIVED) BURIALS 1, 3 & 4 ALL DISTURBED. FIFTH BURIAL SEEN BUT NOT DISTURBED IN S. WALL OF PIT. SIXTH BURIAL EAST WALL OF PIT CONTINUED UNDER EXCAVATED LEVEL OF TRENCH. SEVENTH BURIAL IN N. WALL OF PIT. NO ADDITIONAL BURIALS SEEN IN W. WALL COFFIN NAILS OBSERVED BUT NOT COLLECTED						
Comments:						

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Code: 1090/BMM	Date: 23/7	Continued from Sheet Number: 3.1
Sheet Type: FIELD MONITORING		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BURIAL 1	BASE 1.2 m BELOW SURFACE
	LENGTH 1.7m
	SURVIVAL RIGHT SIDE BODY COMPLETE
	LEFT SIDE BODY DISTURBED BY 2
	SKULL COLLAPSED
	LEGS PRESENT BUT PARTIAL DISTURBED
	POSITION SUPINE ARMS BY SIDE, LEGS STRAIGHT
BURIAL 2	BASE 1.3 m BELOW SURFACE
	LENGTH 1.7m
	SURVIVAL COMPLETE
	POSITION SUPINE ARMS BY SIDE, LEGS STRAIGHT
	HEAD TO THE RIGHT LEFT
	CUTS 1 & 3
BURIAL 3	BASE 1.2 m BELOW SURFACE
	LENGTH 1.7 m
	SURVIVAL SKULL CRUSHED
	RIGHT SIDE BODY COMPLETE
	LEFT SIDE MISSING
	LEGS DISTURBED
	POSITION SUPINE, L. ARM BY SIDE, LEGS STRAIGHT
BURIAL 4	BASE 1.35 m BELOW SURFACE DIRECTLY BELOW
	^{3.} LENGTH 1.4m (LOWER LEGS CUT)
	SURVIVAL SKULL CRUS COLLAPSED
	1 BODY COMPLETE + ARMS
	LEGS CUT
	FEET MISSING
	POSITION SUPINE ARMS BY SIDE, LEGS STRAIGHT?
BURIAL 5	SKULL 2 & ARM SEEN IN SECTION
	S. FACE OF PIT (NOT EXCAVATED)
BURIAL 6	BASE 1.25 m BELOW SURFACE
	LENGTH N/A (DUE TO TRUNCATION & RUNNING
	AND UNDER BAULK
	SURVIVAL PELVIS, LEFT ARM



CONTINUATION SHEET

Site Code: 1090/BMM	Date: 23/7	Continued from Sheet Number: 3-2
Sheet Type: FIELD MONITORING		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BURIAL 6 (CONT) E. SIDE OF PIT & UNDER PIPE TRENCH
MIGHT HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY REMOVED BY
MACHINE BONES RECOVERED.

BURIAL 7 GRAVE CUT ONLY SEEN IN N. SIDE OF
PIT. NOT INVESTIGATED.

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1090/BMM		
Shot	Digital	Subject
1	✓	General view of the hole into the north aisle
2	✓	Detail of the south aisle footing trench and footing construction
3	✓	Detail of the south aisle footing trench and footing construction
4	✓	Detail of the south aisle footing trench and footing construction
5	✓	Sewer trench looking west
6	✓	Sewer trench looking northeast
7	✓	Sewer trench looking northeast
8	✓	Detail of the brick vault in the sewer trench
9	✓	Detail of the brick vault in the sewer trench
10	✓	General view of the works
11	✓	General view of the works
12	✓	Detail of the chalk and flint path in the south facing section of the sewer trench
13	✓	General view of the sewer trench
14	✓	General view of the electricity trench looking south
15	✓	General view of the electricity trench looking northwest
16	✓	General view of the church south door and tower
17	✓	General view of the church south door and tower
18	✓	Interior view where the raised floor has been removed and base of pillar
19	✓	Interior view where the raised floor has been removed and base of pillar
20	✓	Interior view where the raised floor has been removed and base of pillar
21	✓	Interior view of the raised floor and support work
22	✓	General interior view of the frame for the new meeting room.
23	✓	General view of the electricity trench looking east
24	✓	General view of the electricity trench looking south
25	✓	Burial 1 looking northwest
26	✓	Burial 1 looking northwest
27	✓	Burial 1 looking north
28	✓	Burial 1 looking south
29	✓	Burial 1 looking north
30	✓	Burial 2 looking north
31	✓	Burial 2 looking west
32	✓	Burial 2 looking south
33	✓	Burial 2 looking east
34	✓	Burial 3 looking west
35	✓	Burial 3 looking south
36	✓	Burial 4 looking south

Appendix 3 Burial Summary

Burial no.	Portion of skeleton retrieved (length)	Approx. age	Sex	Notes	Depth bgl*
1	Skull, shoulder, vertebrae, pelvis, ribs, right arm, legs, feet (1.7m)	Adult	Unknown	Coffin nails retrieved. Skull crushed, pelvis and ribs cut and damaged mainly right side surviving. arm by side, no obvious pathologies	1.20m
2	Complete, including thyroid (1.7m)	Adult	Male	Coffin nails retrieved. no obvious pathologies	1.30m
3	Skull, shoulder, arms, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, legs 1.7m)	Adult	Male?	Coffin nails retrieved. Skull severely crushed, legs damaged feet missing, no obvious pathologies	1.20m
4	Vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, arms, legs, feet (1.4)	Adult	Female?	Coffin nails retrieved. Skull fragmentary no obvious pathologies below Burial 3	1.35
5	n/a		Unknown	Coffin seen in south side of pit	1.25
6	Pelvis, legs?		Unknown	Cut by Burial 1, legs below depth of sewer trench	1.30m
7	n/a		Unknown	Coffin seen in north side of pit	1.3

Appendix 4: Listing Description

Parish church. C13 origins. C15 nave rebuilt with aisles. 1861 restored, tower rebuilt, porch and vestry added by B. Ferrey at expense of the Hon. Mrs. V. Harcourt. Knapped flint with stone dressings. Tiled steep chancel roof, slate on shallower nave and porch roofs. Large 6 bay nave with broad N and S aisles, narrower and shorter chancel, W tower, S porch, N vestry/organ bay. Chancel: round arched 3 light E window with C19 geometrical tracery. Quoins, coped gable parapet with ridge cross and kneelers. To S a C19 pointed arched entrance, a restored C13 lancet and towards W a low side window of 2 cinquefoiled lights, blind below a transom, square head with mask stopped label. To N 2 blind lancets and a large C19 opening of 3 cinquefoiled lights with a square head, 2 stage buttress. Nave E end coped parapet with kneelers and ridge cross. 5 clerestorey windows to each side, paired cinquefoiled lights with square heads, ball flower friezes. N and S aisles have restored C15 windows of 3 cinquefoiled lights with rectilinear tracery in depressed arched heads, 3 to each side. S porch has outer moulded pointed arch with shafted jambs, double plinth, diagonal buttresses, coped gable parapet, 2 light windows in returns with pointed arched heads. C15 inner 4 centred wave moulded entrance arch. Projecting vestry with a 3 light N window as on aisles, double plinth, diagonal buttresses, coped parapet, pointed arched door to W. 3 stage W tower rebuilt to original pattern. To W rising through 2 stages is a tall 4 light window with rectilinear tracery, ogee headed label with fimal and stops. 2 light foiled belfry openings with pierced quatrefoil panels. To N a small door and to N and S an additional small light in belfry, clock imposed on N belfry opening. Double plinth. String courses separate stages. 3 stage diagonal buttresses, empty niches in lower stages with crocketed, fimaled surrounds. Buttresses to N and S where tower meets nave. To SE is semi-octagonal ashlar stair turret with a small outer entrance. Embattled parapet with crocketed finials at angles, weathervane at top. Interior: early C15 pointed chance! arch, double order of wave mouldings with label, semi-octagonal responds also wave moulded with elaborately moulded caps, simpler bases. Tall pointed tower arch, outer wave, middle casement and inner hollow mouldings, last of which terminates on engaged shaft responds with foliated moulded caps. 6 bay nave arcades differ very slightly in mouldings, that to N possibly a slightly later rebuilding. Pointed arches, hollow, casement and wave mouldings terminate on capitals of composite piers with 4 engaged semi-octagonal columns, moulded caps and bases with hollows in angles, labels over arcades with grotesque masks and animals at springings. Roofs rebuilt ii C19 re-using some old timber in nave, arched braces from posts which rest on large carved C15 and C stone corbels, angels with shields, crouching figures, grotesque heads, similar corbels in aisles. Chancel roof is a depressed barrel vault, ceiled with bosses on C19 ribs, C15 moulded wall plates. Chancel N wall, upper part of rear arches of blocked lancets. C15 wave moulded rear arch to E window, a similar blocked arch over C 19 door to S. At SE angle of nave a small door in a splay to rood stairs, upper door blocked. Piscinae: chancel S wall, C13 with a trefoiled head and C19 with 2 arches with a central marble shaft, S aisle E end, a pointed wave moulded arch, broach stopped. Furnishings include a simple C17 chest, an octagonal C19 Gothic pulpit, C19 Gothic font, brass eagle lectern of 1881, early timber ladder in tower. Monuments: in tower a large neo-classical marble monument by J.M.Rysbrack to Sir J Jennings, d. 1743, a tall broad pedestal stepped forward twice with moulded base and capping, epitaph over cartouche and arms, flanking gadrooned projections, above a bust in Roman costume with flanking putti and military accoutrements. N aisle wall, 2 marble pendant epitaphs by P. Chenu to J.Andrew, d. 1796, fluted pilasters frame epitaph, above a black obelisk rises with a relief allegorical figure of Hope and to T.T. Gorsuch, d. 1820, executed 1821, similar with toupettes in place of pilasters, arms at base relief figure of Father Time. S aisle wall, a similar marble monument by Kendrick to John Baron Selse d. 1816, and his son, d. 1811, draped urn with willow branches and a pelican over epitaph and arms. Small reset brass figures of R. Poynard, d.1561, and his 2 wives. Chancel S wall: Baroque marble epitaph by Stanton to Mrs. J. Chester, d. 1702, aedicular frame to inscribed panel with a segmental head Solomonic Corinthian columns, open segmental pediment, arms above with festoons, all surmounted by: an urn, scroll brackets below with skull, 2 seraphs and flowers. Another in a similar style to Mrs. M. Chester, d. 1703, inscribed panel bowed out slightly with skull and cross bones to fluted pilasters with scrolled outer jambs, arms above with scrolls to an urn with festoons, framing putti, at base relief of skull and musical seraphs. Chancel N

wall: E. Chester, d. 1708, marble, long epitaph in ellipse with aedicular surround, scrolled pilaster jambs, scrolled broken pediment with arms above. T. Smoult, d.1707, by R. Hartshorne, long epitaph in panel with aedicular surround, Ionic columns of black marble outer scrolled jambs, skull at base, above a trumpet and leaf relief, panel with flanking funerary urns, book with flanking seraphs. Smaller alabaster monument to Mrs. S. Castell, framed panel with scrolled brackets and a seraph below, frieze with lozenges, arms above. Huge wall monument to Dame S. Chapman, d. 1800, marble slab with festoon and urn above on a Gothic arched backing. Floor slabs to Mrs. E. Devemsh, d. 1670, and Mrs. J. Chester, d. 1702. Glass: S aisle E window, centre light has remains of mid C14 Jesse window, flanking C15 fragments of saints with musical angels above. Some C15 heraldic fragments in N aisle E window. E window Crucifixion. 1905 by Clayton and Bell.

(Kelly'~ Directory 1899: East Herts Archaeological Society Transactions, vol.2, pt.2, 1903, .15 1: RCI-IM 1910: VCH 1914: Pevsner 1977).

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Church of St Mary Magdalene, Barkway Hertfordshire		
Short Description:	<p><i>During July 2008, a watching brief was undertaken at, Barkway Church during groundworks associated with building work in the north aisle of the church, namely the construction of a new meeting room, toilet and associated service runs through the churchyard.</i></p> <p><i>The new drain run went through the footings of the west wall of the aisle and crossed the churchyard in a south westerly direction and terminated in a newly installed septic tank. An electricity cable followed the same trench as the drain from the church before branching off to the south. It then followed a path round the south side of the church, before turning northwards to the boiler room, located on the south side of the church. Both trenches were cut through disturbed soil but were not deep enough to disturb any burials. Whilst excavating the pit for the septic tank, four adult burials were revealed and lifted after recording. Though the excavated burials were unmarked, other headstones in the same row were dated to the third quarter of the 19th century. It is therefore likely that the disturbed burials were of a similar date.</i></p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Watching Brief		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Church listed grade 1 Churchyard	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	n/a
Current land use:	Churchyard	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Burials	Monument period:	C19th
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Burials		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 38309 35594
District:	North Hertfordshire	Parish:	Barkway
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Barkway Church, Church Lane, Barkway. Hertfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	1800sq m	Height OD: (metres)	130
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Baker St Albans Diocesan Archaeological Advisor	Project design originator:	n/a
Project Manager:	Karin Semmalmann BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Barkway Parochial Church Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	1/7/2008	End date:	23/7/2008

PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	n/a	n/a	
Paper:	Tbc	Monitoring sheets, Skeleton sheets, prints of digital images	
Digital:	tbc	CD containing digital images, (JPG) report (word & PDF formats)	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	St Mary Magdalene Church, Barkway, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1090/BMM		
Author(s):	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA		
Page nos	32	Date:	01/08/2008