

**NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, CHURCH LANE,
MILDENHALL, WILTSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SU 2097 8948
Planning Reference: 19/05352/FUL
Wiltshire Museum, Devizes Accession Number: DZSWS -
35-2021**

PREPARED FOR MR. MARK MUTCH OF F1IT LTD.

By

Neville Hall
with a contribution by Luke Barber

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new disabled toilet block and associated services on land adjacent to and at the parish church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Mildenhall, Wiltshire was carried out by Neville Hall on the 7th-11th and on the 14th-16th of June 2021.

Within the area of the parish churchyard, a new electricity cable trench was mechanically excavated. This extended from the site of the new disabled toilet block to the north and for most of its length ran alongside two existing churchyard pathways, prior to terminating at the west wall of the west tower of the church. Within the bounds of the earlier churchyard, the monitoring identified a graveyard soil horizon from which a moderate assemblage of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered for eventual reburial along with three fragments of stone grave slabs of 19th century origin. At the termination of this trench at the west wall of the west tower, a small portion of the stone foundations of this wall were exposed. This revealed that this stepped foundation offset was of two courses in depth and was partially constructed of chamfered stone ashlar. Part of this exposed foundation had already been removed by earlier modern service trenching.

The bounds of the parish churchyard had been expanded in area to the north in the late 20th century, so during the mechanical excavation of the northern end of the cable trench to the site of the new disabled toilet block, a different site deposit sequence was recorded. This consisted of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of river terrace gravels. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.

The second element of the monitored site groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation of a new water pipe trench. This extended from an existing water main located off the eastern frontage of Church Lane and at the western hedgerow churchyard boundary, thence extended alongside the northern portion of this western hedgerow boundary before turning to the north-east and running alongside the present northern churchyard boundary to the site of the new disabled toilet block to the north-east. These excavations identified the same deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon and the underlying natural horizon of river terrace gravels along its entire length, since this excavation took place at the very western fringes of the earlier churchyard and along the northern boundary and periphery of the later and expanded late 20th century churchyard. A single and undated pit cut was identified within this trench and at the northern churchyard boundary. Two sherds of late post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil horizon at the western fringes of the parish churchyard.

The groundworks for the new disabled toilet block consisted of limited mechanical ground reduction of a small area to facilitate the construction of a concrete slab foundation. Consequently, these excavations were relatively shallow and were thus confined to the topsoil horizon identified in this area of the site earlier. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.

The final element of this monitored site groundworks programme took place on land adjacent and to the immediate north of the parish churchyard. This consisted of the mechanical excavation of a short section of new service trenching from the rear of the disabled toilet block to connect to the septic tank excavation. These excavations recorded the same site deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon and the underlying natural horizon of river terrace gravels. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Mark Mutch of F1IT Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new disabled toilet block and associated services on land adjacent to and at the parish church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Mildenhall, Wiltshire centred at National Grid Reference SU 2097 8948. The archaeological watching brief was carried out at the development site on the 7th-11th and on the 14th-16th of June 2021.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist of Wiltshire, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the Local Planning Authority. This is in accordance with the principles established in established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Neil Adam, the Planning Department of Wiltshire County Council, the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated within the parish church churchyard and also on land to the north of and adjacent to the parish churchyard of the church of St. John the Baptist, Church Lane, Mildenhall, at National Grid Reference SU 2097 8948 and at a height of approximately 140mAOD. The village of Mildenhall is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of Wiltshire Council, a unitary authority [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Wiltshire Chalk Downs and on a south facing scarp slope that overlooks the valley of the River Kennet further to the south. The development site is situated on well drained flinty fine soils of the Charity 2 Series, which have developed on flinty and chalky drift deposits. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1974].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application (Reference: 19/05352/FUL) for the proposed construction of a new disabled toilet block and associated services on land adjacent to and at the parish church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Mildenhall, Wiltshire has been submitted to and granted consent by Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development site is situated within a perceived area of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (No. 3) was attached to the granting of this planning consent, which stated that:

No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

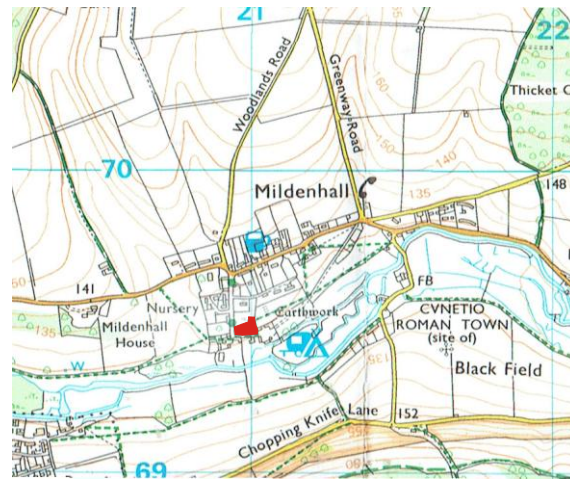


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 It was understood that an archaeological watching brief would constitute such a programme of archaeological work and was deemed to be the most appropriate method of recording any archaeological remains that may be affected by this proposed development.
- 3.3 In response to this condition, Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicant to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological watching brief.
- 3.4 A specification or a written scheme of works for an archaeological watching brief was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist of Wiltshire County Council (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this archaeological watching brief and will be submitted to Mr. Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist of Wiltshire County Council and to the Local Planning Authority.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the excavation of the foundations and services for the new disabled toilet block.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:
 - To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The earlier Edition Ordnance Survey maps consulted for this project show the highly significant Roman settlement of Cunetio to the north-east. A square shaped earthwork or enclosure of medieval dates occurs to the immediate north-east of this development site, which also lies to the north of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval parish church. This formed a focal point for these settlements. This development site is also clearly situated within the post-medieval settlement. The specific objectives of

this archaeological monitoring and recording were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

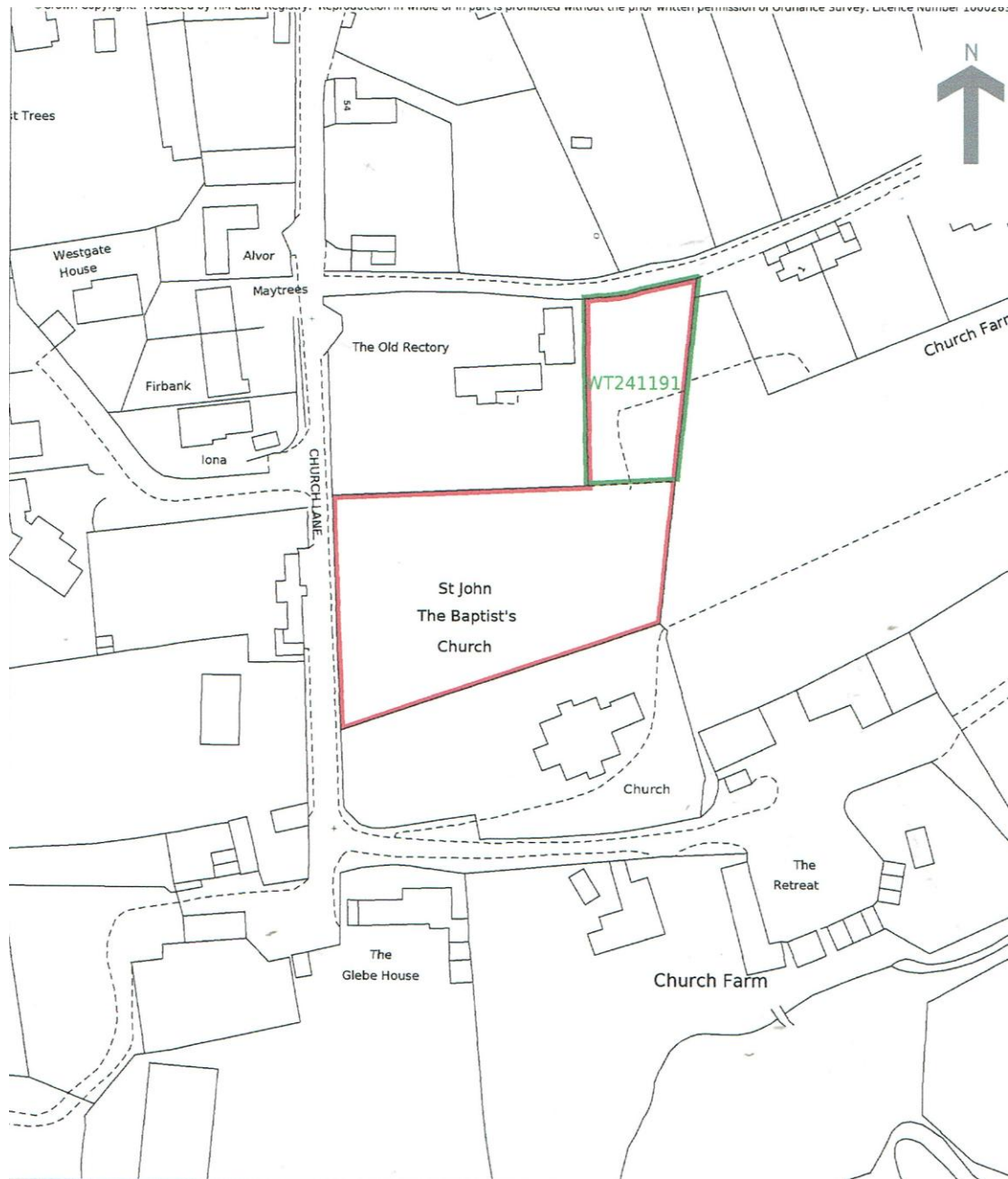


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan)

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research map sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland. A search of the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER) was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the development site.



Figure 3: Plan of the proposed site groundworks, (not to scale)

- 5.2 The findspot of a Neolithic flint which was a residual find, was recovered from a Roman pit to the west of West Trees in the early 1970s (HER MWI18722 - SU26NW102).
- 5.3 Finds of a sherd of Roman pottery and other finds were made from a Roman pit to the west of West Trees in the early 1970s (HER MWI218744 - SU26NW306).
- 5.4 Mildenhall is a settlement with late Anglo-Saxon origins (HER MWI18765, SU26NW405). The first and earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from AD803-5 when it is referred to as *Mildanhald*. At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, it is referred to as *Mildenhalle*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *halh* and an Old English personal name of *Milda* or *Milde*, hence 'the nook of land of a man called Milde or of a woman called Milda'.
- 5.5 The Grade I listed parish church of St. John the Baptist has fabric from the 11th and 12th centuries with additions of 1816 and restoration work of 1876 (HER DWI366, MWI48094). The church consists of a west tower, a nave, a chancel, north and south aisles and a south porch.

- 5.6 The site of a possible medieval earthwork of a possible enclosure, which is square shaped is situated to the north-east of the parish church (HER MWI18793 - SU26NW6060. This is located to the immediate north-east of this development site.
- 5.7 Alvor on Church Lane, is a Grade II listed 16th-17th century house that was once two cottages (HER DWI362).
- 5.8 No 44, Mildenhall is a Grade II listed 17th century house, which was formerly two cottages (HER DWI372).
- 5.9 No. 46, Mildenhall is a Grade II listed 17th century house that formerly consisted of two cottages (HER DWI373).
- 5.10 Kennet Cottage is a Grade II listed cottage of probable 17th century origin (HER DWI374). Kennet Cottage is an extant 17th century farmstead of a loose courtyard plan (HER MWI69836). Three sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is within a village location. The farmstead has undergone minimal alteration.
- 5.11 A Grade II listed granary at Glebe House is of 18th century date (HER DWI364). Hawthorn Cottage is a Grade II listed mid 18th century house (HER DWI375).
- 5.12 The wall, gate piers and gates at the former Rectory are all Grade II listed and are of 18th century origin (HER DWI365).
- 5.13 Glebe Farm at Mildenhall is a partially extant 18th century farmstead of a regular courtyard plan (HER MWI69834). The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards. The farmstead is within a village location. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. One historic working building within the farmstead has been identified as being of 18th century origin.
- 5.14 A Grade II listed granary at Church Farm is of post-medieval origin (HER DWI367). A piggery also of post-medieval origin at Church Farm is similarly Grade II listed (HER DWI368).
- 5.15 The earthworks of post-medieval water meadows that have been plotted from aerial photographic sources are located to the north-west of the River Kennet (HER MWI76596).
- 5.16 The Horseshoe public house is a Grade II listed 18th-early 19th century public house, which was formerly a house (HER DWI374).
- 5.17 Church Farm at Mildenhall is a partially extant 19th century farmstead of a regular courtyard plan (HER MWI69835). The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is within a village location and there has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. Two historic working buildings have been identified within the farmstead.
- 5.18 An undated bowl barrow earthwork is situated to the north of the parish church (HER MWI18789). This was descheduled in 2001.
- 5.19 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological evaluation in 2001 at the former Post Office comprised the excavation of two trenches within an area of garden that was close to the street frontage (HER EW15122). No archaeological features were identified, but a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil horizon.

- 5.20 An archaeological evaluation in 2005 at West Trees consisted of the excavation of two trenches and took place prior to development (HER EW16188; MW118767 - SU26NW450). A single medieval ditch was recorded along with a number of other negative features, which appeared to be of natural origin.
- 5.21 In 2006, an archaeological watching brief took place at the Rectory Garden House (HER EW16365). This found a small number of archaeological features, which may have been of either medieval or post-medieval origin, but were difficult to date. The earliest features on the site were represented by two pits that produced finds of early-middle Iron Age pottery along with a third undated pit. In addition, two possible medieval or later boundary ditches were recorded, which were broadly aligned with Church Lane, which is adjacent to this site.
- 5.22 Copies of published early edition Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1889. This map shows the development site in the south-eastern corner of a much larger enclosure that is in turn situated off the eastern frontage of Church Lane. To the immediate north-east of this site and extending along the eastern fringes of this enclosure and continuing to the east is the square shaped enclosure of possible medieval origin. To the north-east., this map also carries the designation of 'Cunetio, Roman Station, site of'.
- 5.23 This same layout to the area of this development site and of its vicinity is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1900, on the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1923 and on the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1943.
- 5.24 The 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1970 shows that the current boundaries of the development site are in place by this time with the Rectory to the north. The possible medieval earthwork to the north-east remains, though its western side within the eastern fingers of this enclosure has become degraded such that less of it is featured on this map. The southern boundary of the site forms the northern boundary of the adjacent parish churchyard.
- 5.25 The current layout of the development site is featured on **Figure 2**.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 7th-11th and on the 14th-16th of June 2021. This comprised the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks, which comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a new electricity cable trench and a new water pipe trench within the parish churchyard, mechanical ground reduction for a new disabled toilet block within the churchyard and further mechanical ground reduction for a new septic tank on land adjacent to the churchyard. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 1.5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.30m wide toothed bucket and a 1.0m wide toothless bucket and a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequences and the single archaeological feature observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:500 was compiled from measurements made on site onto an Ordnance Survey map plot of that same scale, which is reproduced at the smaller scale of 1:250 as **Figure 4**. A total of seventeen representative sections of the observed site deposit sequence and of the single identified archaeological feature [designated as **Sections 1-17**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are all reproduced at this same scale

on **Figure 5**. A digital photographic record was compiled during the course of the archaeological watching brief and is reproduced in this report as **Plates 1-115** in an accompanying photographic catalogue. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 1**.

- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-5]

7.1 The Electricity Cable Trench within the Parish Churchyard [Figure 4, Photographic Catalogue Plates 1-47]

- 7.1.1 The first element of the monitored site groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a new electricity cable trench. This ran from the site of the new disabled toilet building, alongside the lines of two pathways, which extended through the churchyard, before terminating at the west wall of the west tower of the church. The line and extent of this cable trench is shown on **Figure 4**. The trench was excavated to a uniform width of 0.30m and to depths of 0.45m-0.60m below ground levels [**Plates 1-7, 9-11, 13-18, 20-21, 23-24, 26, 32-35 and 37**].
- 7.1.2 Limited hand excavations to depths of between 0.50m-0.80m below ground levels were undertaken at the base of the west wall of the west tower and also to the immediate west of it, to connect this new cable trench to existing services within the church interior. These hand excavations exposed several modern existing services that extended below the wall foundations. These hand excavations also exposed a small portion of the stepped offset stone foundations of this west wall, which were found to be of two courses in depth and included worked, shaped and faced chamfered stone ashlar. These excavations also established that part of the foundations had already been removed to facilitate the earlier excavations for these newly exposed modern services [**Plates 27-31**].
- 7.1.3 These mechanical excavations were confined to a graveyard soil horizon (**001**), from which a moderate assemblage of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from and retrieved for eventual reburial. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6** [**Plates 8, 12, 19, 22, 25 and 36**]. During the course of these excavations three stone grave headstone slabs of 19th century date were recovered from the graveyard soil (**001**) [**Plates 113-115**]. A 19th century red ceramic pipe was also encountered during the course of these excavations, extending from a gully at the south wall of the chancel.
- 7.1.4 The third day of the site archaeological monitoring programme saw the resumption of the mechanical excavation of this new cable trench to connect the northern end of this trench to the site of the new disabled toilet block. These excavations were undertaken to the same uniform width of 0.30m and to depths of 0.50m-0.60m below ground levels and were confined to the same graveyard soil horizon (**001**) [**Plates 38-42**]. Several further fragments of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from, and retrieved for eventual reburial.
- 7.1.5 To the north of the churchyard pathway and beyond it, a further and final section of cable trench was excavated to connect to the site of the new disabled toilet block. These mechanical excavations initially comprised a small area of limited ground reduction that measured 5.80m in length, of 1.40m in width and went to depths of 0.20m-0.30m below ground levels [**Plates 43-45**]. From this limited area of ground reduction, the final section of the new electric cable trench was excavated to the same uniform width of 0.30m and to depths of 0.60m below ground levels [**Plate 46**]. These further excavations were confined to a topsoil horizon (**002**), (which was

recorded beyond the former churchyard boundary) and was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plate 47]**. No archaeological activity as identified here and there were no finds.

7.2 The Site of the Disabled Toilet Block [Figure 4, Photographic Catalogue Plates 48-50]

7.2.1 The site of the new toilet block had been set out and was denoted by a small area of limited mechanical ground reduction to the north of the newly excavated electricity cable trench. This excavation measured 2.50m in length (from north-south-west) and 2.0m in width (from east-west) and extended to an average depth of 0.25m below ground levels. This very limited ground reduction was made to facilitate the construction of a shallow concrete raft foundation and was thus entirely confined to the topsoil horizon (002) [Plates 48-50].

7.2.2 No archaeological activity was identified here and there were no finds.

7.3 The Water Pipe Trench [Figure 4, Photographic Catalogue Plates 51-99]

7.3.1 The next phase of the archaeological site monitoring programme consisted of the mechanical excavation of a new water pipe trench. This connected to existing roadside water main services on the eastern frontage of Church Lane. This excavation extended from these existing roadside services, entailed the removal of a small section of the western hedgerow churchyard boundary and thence extended alongside this western hedgerow boundary. From here, the trench excavation then extended north-eastwards and eastwards alongside the current northern boundary of the parish churchyard to connect to the disabled toilet block to the east.

7.3.2 The extent and line of this second service trench is featured on **Figure 4**. This trench excavation measured a uniform 0.30m in width and extended to depths of between 0.75m-0.80m below ground levels [Plates 51-57, 59, 61-67, 69-72 and 74-78, 80-83, 85-86, 88-90, 92-93, and 95-99]. These monitored mechanical excavations extended through the topsoil horizon (002) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon of river terrace gravels (003), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 8-14 and 16 [Plates 58, 60, 68, 73, 79, 84, 87 and 94]**. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil horizon (002), which were of late post-medieval-modern date [Appendix 2].

7.3.3 The cut of an undated small pit [004] was identified towards the eastern end of this trench. This feature was sealed by the topsoil horizon (002) and was cut into the natural horizon of river gravels (003). The profile of this pit was recorded within **Section 15**. The fill (005) did not yield any finds [Plate 91] .

7.4 The Septic Tank [Figure 4, Photographic Catalogue Plates 100- 112]

7.4.1 The final phase of the archaeological site monitoring programme consisted of the mechanical excavation of a new septic tank that was situated to the rear and immediate north of the disabled toilet block.

7.4.2 A short length of trench was excavated from the rear of the site of the disabled toilet block northwards and terminated at the septic tank excavation. This trench measured 3.10m in length, 0.35m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m below ground levels [Plates 100 and 101]. The septic tank excavation itself was of 3.40m in length by 2.0m in width and was monitored to a depth of 1.10m below ground levels, when the monitoring was terminated [Plates 102-105 and 107-112]. These excavations extended through the topsoil horizon (002) and into the underlying natural horizon of river gravels (003), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 17 [Plate 106]**.

7.4.3 No archaeological activity was identified here and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Within the area of the parish churchyard, a new electricity cable trench was mechanically excavated. This extended from the site of the new disabled toilet block to the north and for most of its length ran alongside two existing churchyard pathways, prior to terminating at the west wall of the west tower of the church. Within the bounds of the earlier churchyard, the monitoring identified a graveyard soil horizon from which a moderate assemblage of disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered for eventual reburial along with three fragments of stone grave slabs of 19th century origin. At the termination of this trench at the west wall of the west tower, a small portion of the stone foundations of this wall were exposed. This revealed that this stepped foundation offset was of two courses in depth and was partially constructed of chamfered stone ashlar. Part of this exposed foundation had already been removed by earlier modern service trenching.
- 8.2 The bounds of the parish churchyard had been expanded in area to the north in the late 20th century, so during the mechanical excavation of the northern end of the cable trench to the site of the new disabled toilet block, a different site deposit sequence was recorded. This consisted of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of river terrace gravels. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.
- 8.3 The second element of the monitored site groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation of a new water pipe trench. This extended from an existing water main located off the eastern frontage of Church Lane and at the western hedgerow churchyard boundary, thence extended alongside the northern portion of this western hedgerow boundary before turning to the north-east and running alongside the present northern churchyard boundary to the site of the new disabled toilet block to the north-east. These excavations identified the same deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon and the underlying natural horizon of river terrace gravels along its entire length, since this excavation took place at the very western fringes of the earlier churchyard and along the northern boundary and periphery of the later and expanded late 20th century churchyard. A single and undated pit cut was identified within this trench and at the northern churchyard boundary. Two sherds of late post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil horizon at the western fringes of the parish churchyard.
- 8.4 The groundworks for the new disabled toilet block consisted of limited mechanical ground reduction of a small area to facilitate the construction of a concrete slab foundation. Consequently, these excavations were relatively shallow and were thus confined to the topsoil horizon identified in this area of the site earlier. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.
- 8.5 The final element of this monitored site groundworks programme took place on land adjacent and to the immediate north of the parish churchyard. This consisted of the mechanical excavation of a short section of new service trenching from the rear of the disabled toilet block to connect to the septic tank excavation. These excavations recorded the same site deposit sequence of the topsoil horizon and the underlying natural horizon of river terrace gravels. No archaeological activity or finds were encountered here.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated both the nature of the deposit sequences present and of the limited archaeological activity and finds within the area of this site, while providing sufficient time to record the observed deposit sequences

and the single identified archaeological feature present. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to confirm both the nature of the deposit sequences and the limited nature of the archaeological activity and finds recorded within the site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Mark Mutch of F1IT Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire and to the staff of the Wiltshire and Swindon Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1974), Sheet 266, *Marlborough, Solid & Drift*, Scale 1:50,000.

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1889, map sheet no. Wiltshire 29.10.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1900, map sheet no. Wiltshire 29.10.

Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1923, map sheet no. Wiltshire 29.10.

Extract from the Provisional Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1943, map sheet no. Wiltshire 29.10.

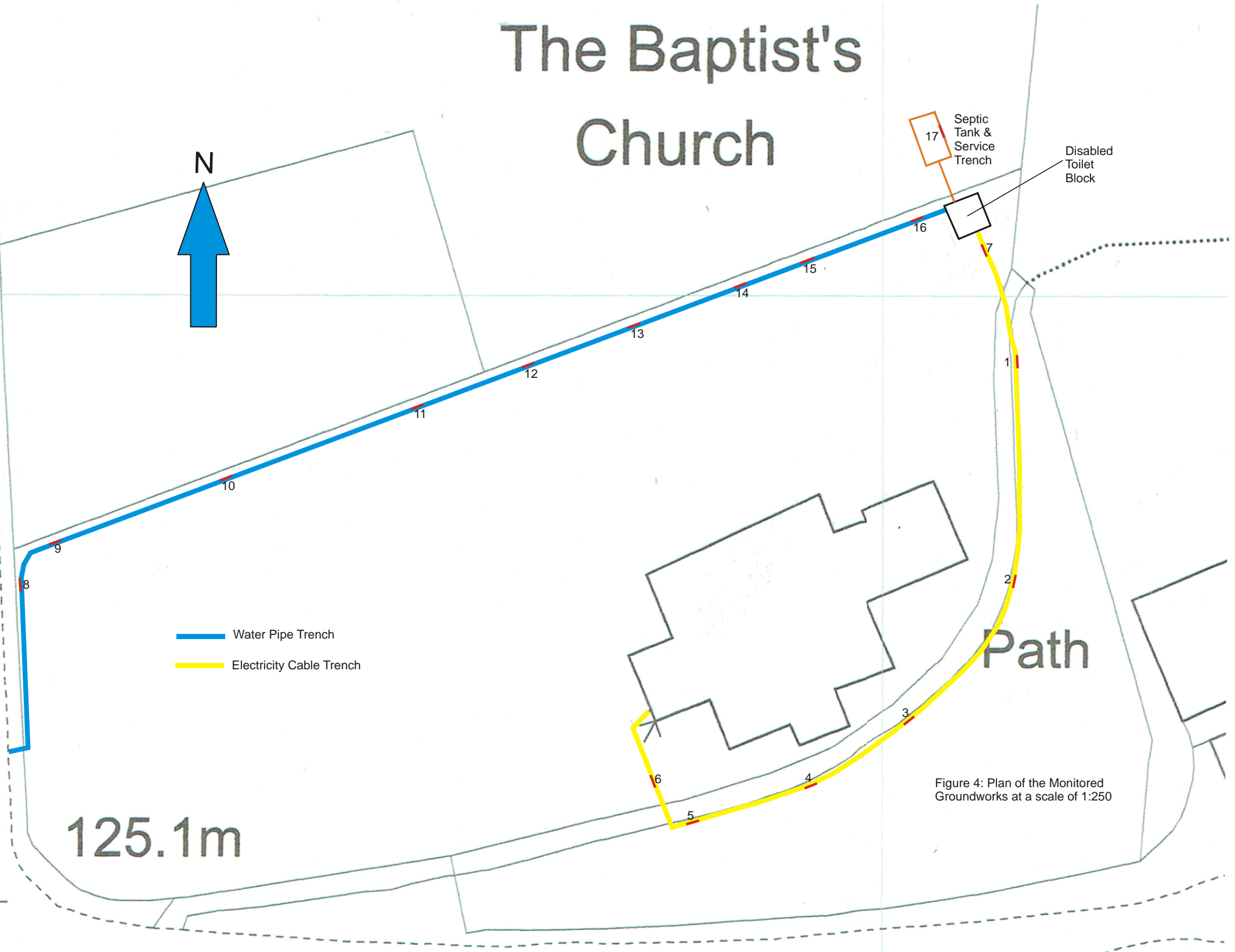
Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1970.

Ordnance Survey, (2014), Explorer Map Sheet No. 157, *Marlborough & Savernake Forest, Avebury & Devizes*, 1:25,000 scale.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), Soils of Southern England, Sheet 6, Scale 1:250,000.

The Baptist's Church

CHURCH LANE



Water Pipe Trench
Electricity Cable Trench

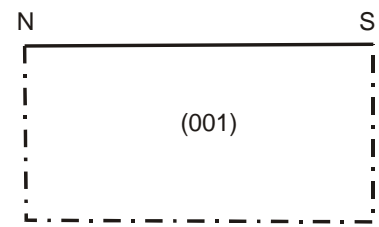
17
Septic Tank & Service Trench

Disabled Toilet Block

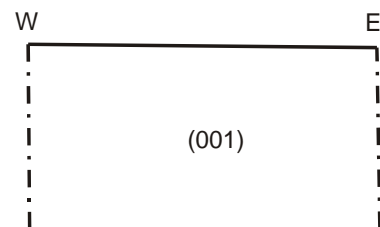
Path

125.1m

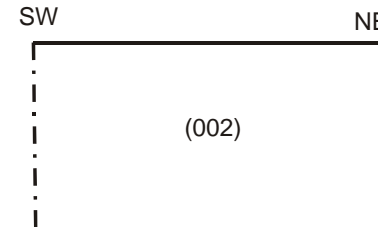
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:250



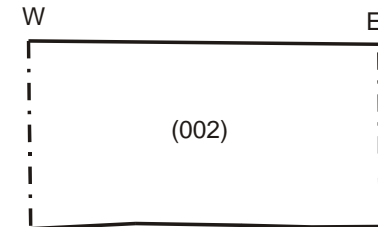
Representative Section 1, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



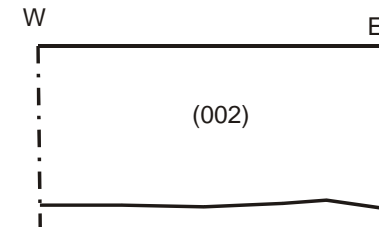
Representative Section 5, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



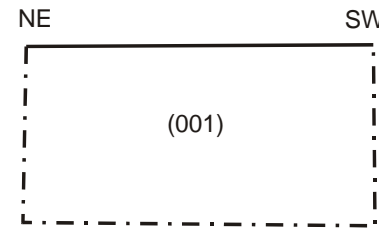
Representative Section 9, South-East Facing Section, scale 1:20



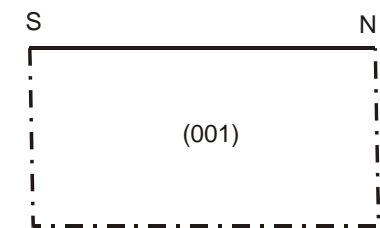
Representative Section 12, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



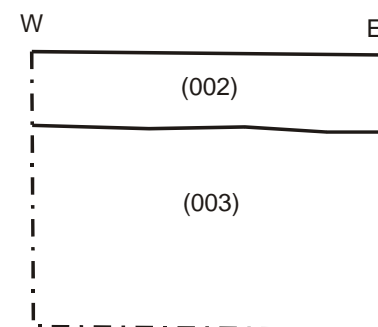
Representative Section 16, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



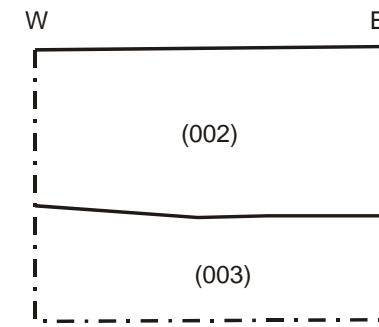
Representative Section 2, North-West Facing Section, scale 1:20



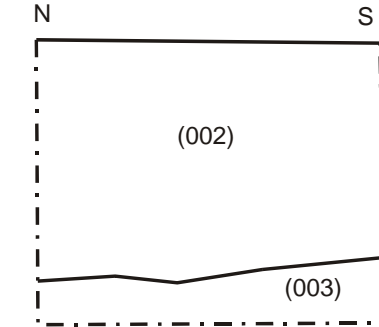
Representative Section 6, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



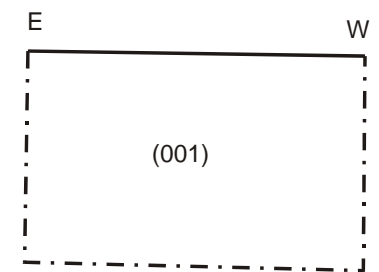
Representative Section 10, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



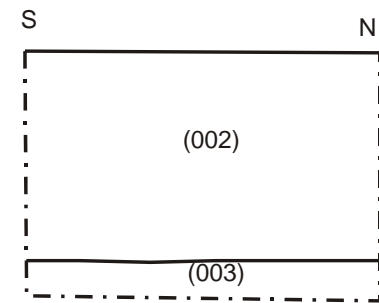
Representative Section 13, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



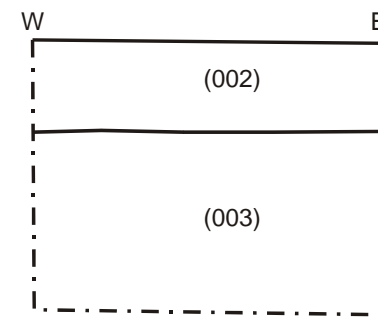
Representative Section 17, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



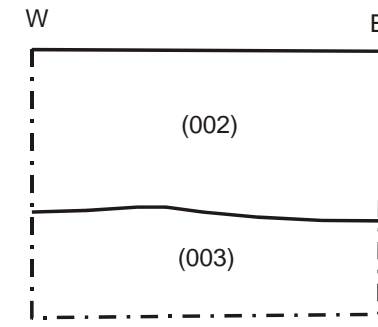
Representative Section 3, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



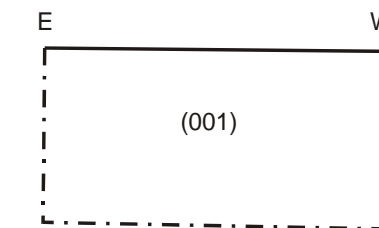
Representative Section 7, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



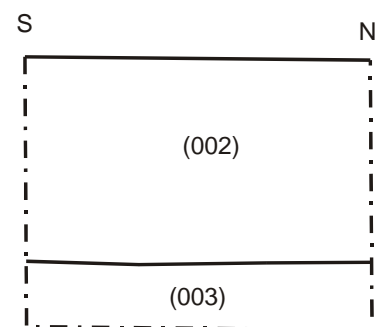
Representative Section 11, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



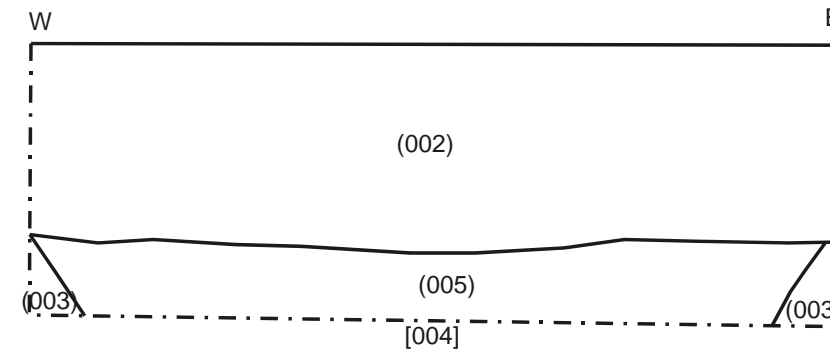
Representative Section 14, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 4, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 8, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section 15 of the Pit Cut [004] with Fill (005), South Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Sections 1-17 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: List of Contexts

Electricity Cable Trench

- 001** Graveyard soil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silt with small angular and rounded stones and flint fragments (gravel) 30%-40%. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - >0.50m.
- 002** Topsoil horizon to the north. Soft, mid orange brown silt with small angular and rounded stones and flint fragments (gravel) 10%-20%. Recorded within **Representative Section 7**. Depth - 0.49m.
- 003** Natural horizon of river terrace gravels. Soft, light orange brown silt matrix with small-medieval angular stones and flint fragments 60%-80%. Below (**002**). Recorded within **Representative Section 7**. Depth - >0.12m.

The Disabled Toilet Block

- 002** As above. Depth - >0.25m.

The Water Pipe Trench

- 002** As above. Above (**003**) and (**005**). This fill yielded finds of two sherds of late pots-medieval to modern pottery. Recorded within **Representative Sections 8-16**. Depth - 0.57m.
- 003** Natural horizon of river terrace gravels. Soft, light orange brown silt matrix with small-medieval angular stones and flint fragments 60%-80%. Below (**002**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 8-16**. Depth - >0.56m.
- 004** Cut of a small and undated pit. Cut into (**003**). Profile recorded within **Section 15**. Length - 2.26m, width - >0.30m, depth - >0.21m.
- 005** Fill of the undated pit cut [**004**]. Soft, mid orange brown silt with moderate small angular stones and flint fragments. Below (**002**). This fill did not yield any finds. Recorded within **Section 15**. Depth - >0.21m.

The Septic Tank

- 002** As above. Recorded within **Representative Section 17**. Depth - 0.75m.
- 003** As above. Recorded within **Representative Section 17**. Depth - >0.20m.

Appendix 2: The Finds by Luke Barber

Wiltshire Mildenhall St John (Neville Hall)

The Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered just two sherds of pottery from the site. Both are sherds of unglazed red earthenware flower pots (21g) and were recovered from the topsoil horizon (002). At least two vessels are represented, the smaller of which has a simple upright rim. The fragments, which are not particularly abraded can only broadly be dated to *c.* 1800-1940.

The pottery assemblage is small and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such the material has been discarded.

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Church Lane, Mildenhall, Wiltshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-424867

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	26 June 2021

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

Email Wiltshire and Swindon HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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