



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
ST GILES'S CHURCH
TATTENHOE
MILTON KEYNES**

on behalf of

The PCC, St. Giles's Church, Tattenhoe



A J Hancock BSc PgDip

August 2006

ASC: 779/TSG/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	TSG	<i>Project no:</i>	779
<i>SMR Event No:</i>	1052		
<i>County:</i>	Milton Keynes (Unitary Authority)		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Tattenhoe		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Shenley Brook End		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8280 3395		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.30m		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Church and associated access		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Creation of a new electricity supply duct		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/A		
<i>Client:</i>	The PCC, St. Giles Church, Tattenhoe C/o Shenstone & Partners St Paul's Institute 302 The Highway London EIW 3DH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Michael Poteliakhoff (Shenstone & Partners)		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	A J Hancock	<i>Date:</i>	11/08/2006
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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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CONTENTS

Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	6
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	7
4. Results.	9
5. Conclusions	16
6. Acknowledgements	17
7. Archive	17
8. References	18

Appendices:

1. Monitoring Sheets	19
2. Photo List.....	24
3. ASC OASIS Form	25

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan showing route of trench and location of discovered floor tiles (1:250).....	5
3. West facing section of pipe trench within church (1:10)	10

Plates:

Cover: Trench at west of church door

1. Trench crossing footpath toward church.....	11
2. Section through trench in churchyard	11
3. Foundation courses of brick buttress and base of church wall, facing N	11
4. Hole cut through modern concrete at the base of the church wall, facing N.....	11
5. Section within the church with two tiles in situ, facing E.....	11
6. Sub-angular limestone foundation blocks at the base of excavation within the church.	11
7. Surface of all tiles	12
8. Base of all tiles.....	12
9. Surface of overfired tile	12
10. Tile with design 11.....	13
11. Tile with design 18.....	13
12. Worn tile (a).....	14
13. Worn tile (b).....	14
14. Worn tile (c).....	15

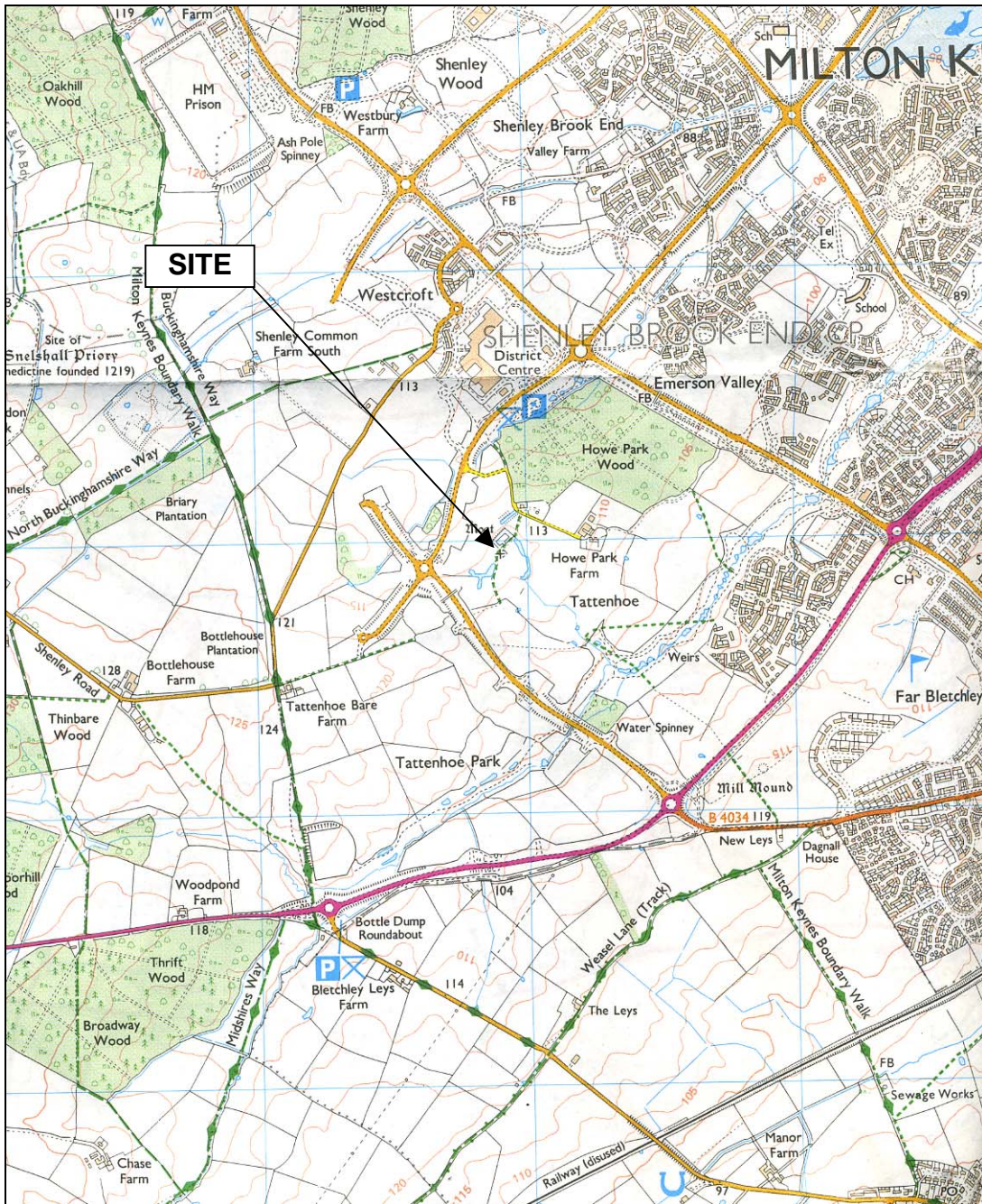


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out a watching brief during trenching for insertion of an electrical duct at St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes. Archaeological finds or features were absent in the section of trench outside the church and human remains were not disturbed within the churchyard.

Six decorated floor tiles, probably manufactured at the Little Brickhill kilns during the early 15th late 16th centuries, were discovered in a small excavated area within the church building and may have formed part of the original 16th century floor. Blocks of limestone located at the base of the area excavated within the church appeared deliberately laid and could suggest that the remains of an earlier structure underlie the extant building.

1. Introduction

1.1 In July 2006 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief on a trench for electrical cabling at St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 8280 3395: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by *Shenstone and Partners* on behalf of their clients *The PCC, St. Giles Church, Tattenhoe* and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2006). The church is a listed (2*) building and lies within the deserted medieval village of Tattenhoe, which is a scheduled ancient monument (National Monument No: 69). The archaeological watching brief was required by *English Heritage* as a condition of granting scheduled monument consent for the proposed work. The *Archaeological Officer* of the local planning authority *Milton Keynes Council* was contacted and kept informed of the progress of works.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was requested in response to proposals for trenching to insert an electrical duct to run beside and across a footpath then through the churchyard and into the church.

1.3 *Location & Description*

The site is located on the south western side of Milton Keynes in the parish of Shenley Brook End and comprises a small area running alongside a footpath outside St Giles Church plus the church and its burial ground.

1.4 *Services, Buildings, Access, Etc*

The site is surrounded by fields to the south, east and west, access is via a footpath from a car park off Portishead Road to the north.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area are of the *Hanslope Association*, which are defined as *slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils*. *Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils*. *Slight risk of water erosion*. The site lies at an elevation of c.116m AOD.

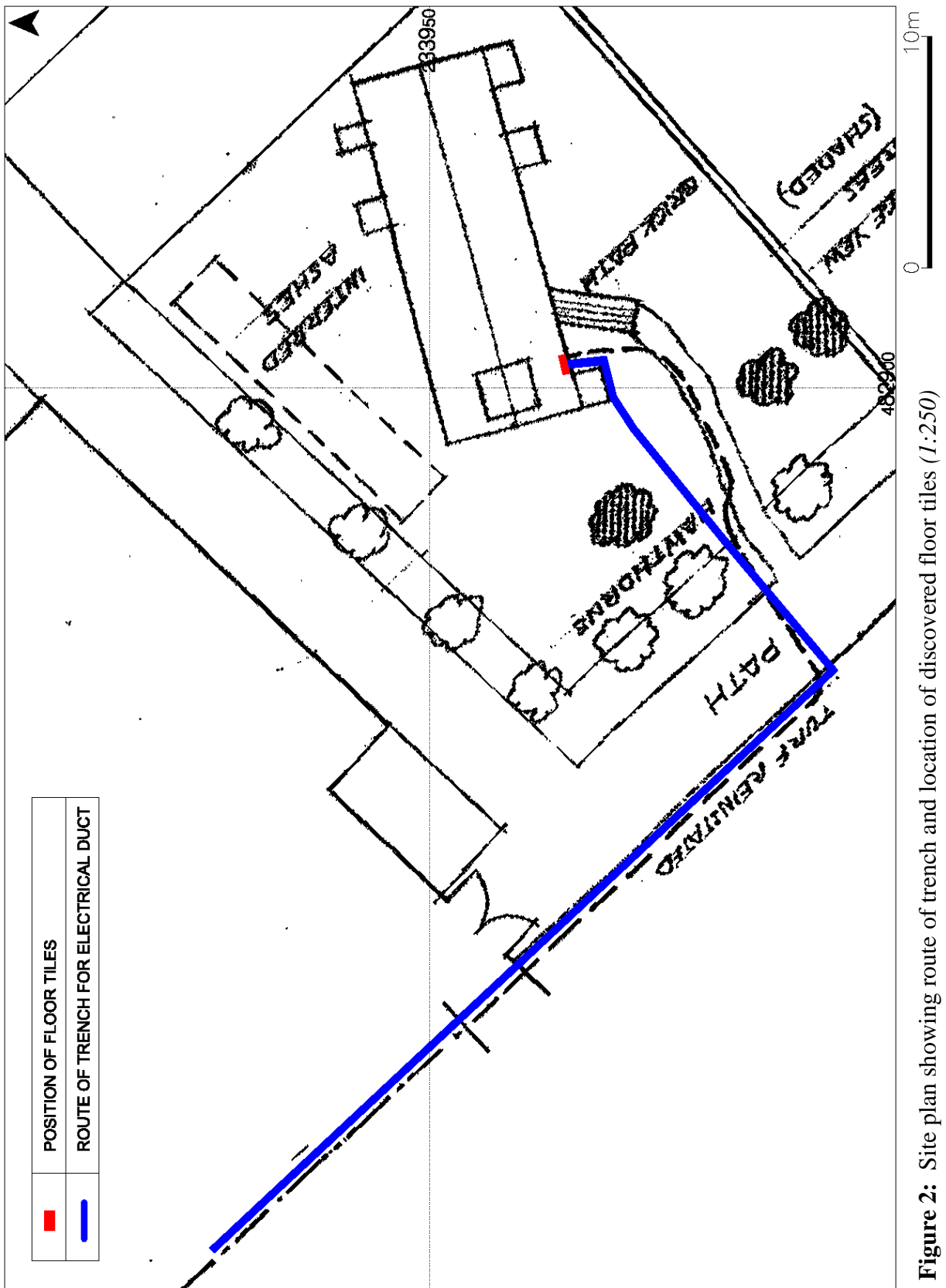


Figure 2: Site plan showing route of trench and location of discovered floor tiles (1:250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 2.1), the aims of the watching brief were:

- archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains.
- recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.
- analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, 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 1991), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to ASC's standard method statement for watching briefs, which requires:

- The presence of a qualified and experienced archaeologist during all works which could affect buried archaeology
- The excavation, cleaning and sampling of significant archaeological features in order to demonstrate their general date and character
- Appropriate levels of recording of archaeological remains
- Recording the extent and depth of all intrusive groundworks
- Where any archaeological remains are found whose presence could not have been reasonably anticipated, and whose recording or preservation *in situ* is not possible within the resources available, all work will cease and the County Archaeologist and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments will be invited to meet to discuss how the matter might be resolved.

ASC's general methodology for watching briefs, investigation and recording is described in detail in Sections 2.4 & 2.5 of the project design.

2.4 Constraints

No constraints were identified prior to or during the fieldwork and work was carried out according to the aims and methods detailed in the project design.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the site and its environs.

3.2 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Examination of readily available sources of information has revealed little evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. A random scatter of Bronze Age and other flints have been found within the parish, however no settlement sites have been identified.

3.3 Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

Iron Age activity is not recorded within the immediate environs of the site.

3.4 Romano-British (AD43-c.450)

Evidence of Romano-British activity has been recovered within the vicinity of the site and includes several Roman coins and artefacts, mostly found by metal detectorists. A watching brief carried out by ASC Ltd during the construction of Portishead Drive, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes, which is north west of St Giles Church, recovered a number of pottery sherds dating to the Romano-British period (Wilson 2000). During August 2002 a salvage excavation was carried out by ASC Ltd at 34/35 Portishead Drive and settlement activity dating to between the late 2nd to mid/late 4th centuries AD was recorded (Abrams, 2002). It was suggested that the archaeological remains excavated during this project formed part of a larger Romano-British settlement located immediately north of 34/35 Portishead Drive.

3.5 Saxon (c.450-1066)

The centuries between the end of the Roman period (c.AD 450) and the Norman Conquest are generally poorly represented although a small Saxon cemetery was excavated by Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service in 1992, at Bottle Dump Roundabout c.1km to the south-west (Parkhouse & Smith, 1994). The name 'Tattenhoe' suggests that a Saxon settlement was sited on the spur in the northern part of the parish (Gelling 1984). Earthworks surrounding the church locate the remains of a deserted medieval village (DMV) and it has been suggested that the origins of this settlement may lie within the very late Saxon period or early years of the Saxo-Norman period (Ivens 1993).

3.6 Medieval (1066-1500)

Tattenhoe is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey and may have been included with the Shenleys (Ivens *et al* 1995). This omission could suggest that spatially disparate farmsteads within the parish nucleated to form the village after 1086. The earliest known records relating to Tattenhoe date to the reign of Henry II, and suggest that prior to AD 1167 the lands were held by Sibyl de Angerville.

The earthworks of the DMV were well preserved until severely damaged by ploughing during the 1970s. Excavation (*ibid*) has shown that the foci of the DMV lay c.250m southeast of St. Giles Church. A moated site and fishponds surround the church and probably locate a medieval manorial site contemporary with the DMV (*ibid*). The extant church was built during the mid 16th century (c.1540 AD) although it replaced a previous building of 13th century, or earlier, date (Ivens 1993). Tradition maintains that the extant church was constructed from parts of Snelshall Priory, which were salvaged after the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII (*ibid*).

The earliest part of the DMV appears to have occupied the higher ground to the east of the church, and probably dates to the later 11th and 12th centuries. In the 13th and 14th centuries the DMV seems to have migrated southwards, which could have occurred as part of a reorganisation connected with the construction of the moated site and the fishponds. The southern part of the DMV does not appear to have survived the 15th century and, apart from the church and a few isolated farmsteads, the remainder of the village was abandoned by the 16th century (Ivens 1993, Ivens *et al*, 1995).

3.7 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Part of the route of the electrical cable will run through the burial ground, where a number of well preserved 19th century headstones are extant.

To the south of the development area in the Loughton Brook valley there is a small 19th century covert known as the “Water Spinney” (a Scheduled Ancient Monument). This site is bounded on three sides by substantial earthwork banks up to 3m in height. Originally, it seems likely that this feature was a medieval fishpond/ water management feature, created by damming the stream, thus flooding a substantial area within the earthworks.

3.8 Modern (1900-present)

The church has fallen out of use on a number of occasions during its history although it has seen constant use for over a hundred years. The stained glass window of the church dates to 1919 and a single track road to the church was built in the 1950s.

4. Results

- 4.1 The section of the *c.*0.3m wide service trench that ran NNW-SSE alongside the footpath outside the churchyard was machine excavated through *c.*0.2m of dark greyish brown organic topsoil and *c.*0.4m of mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil. Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were present in the topsoil and subsoil, and a discrete deposit of modern and post medieval CBM was noted extending from *c.*3m to *c.*7m southeast of an existing footpath gate at a depth of *c.*0.5m. The natural stratum was not reached in this part of the service trench and no archaeological finds or features were observed.
- 4.2 The service trench turned to run E-W and was machine excavated across the footpath entering the churchyard at the northern side of the churchyard gate. The metallised surface of the footpath overlay a layer of fine aggregate and geo-fabric, which rested on the surface of *c.*0.6m of subsoil (Plate 1). Fragments of CBM were present in the topsoil and subsoil and areas of clean mid brownish clay natural stratum were observed at the base of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were observed.
- 4.3 The service trench was hand dug within the churchyard revealing a depth of *c.*0.4m of organic soil containing frequent tree roots and fragments of CBM (Plate 2). The eastern extremity of the trench exposed the four foundation courses of a brick built buttress and the base of the southern wall of the stone built church (Plate 3). The exposed section of the base of the church wall lacked foundation courses although sub-angular limestone clasts within a matrix of subsoil underlay the wall and this material may have been deposited to help support its weight. The basal 0.4m of the wall had been faced with a cambered file of protective concrete probably during recent decades (Plate 4). Archaeological finds or features were not observed and human remains were not disturbed.
- 4.4 The section visible in the small area excavated within the church interior revealed that the current quarry tile floor was laid on a thin layer of sand (100) overlying a *c.*0.03m of sandy organic soil (101) deposited upon a *c.*0.02m deep mortar floor (102) laid upon the surface of *c.*0.15m of organic soil (103). Beneath the soil was a *c.*0.05m deep mortar floor (104), which sealed a deposit of disturbed fired clay floor tiles (105) (Plate 5). The tiles overlay *c.*0.2m of sandy organic soil (106) which in turn covered deliberately laid large sub-angular limestone clasts (107) possibly forming the primary stone course of the walls of an earlier building (Plate 6).
- 4.5 Six floor tiles were recovered from within the church, their form, fabric and surface decoration (Plate 7), are typical of those manufactured at the Little Brickhill tile kilns, probably during the late 15th – early 16th centuries. The tiles are described in the following sections using the “Little Brickhill Type” classifications employed by D.C. Mynard (1975).
- 4.6 All of the tiles were made of a well fired sandy clay, two broken examples possessed a red oxidised surface and a mid grey reduced core, all possessed chamfered edges and had dimensions of 11.5cm x 11.5cm. Five of the tiles were 2.2cm thick, while the remaining tile was 3cm thick. Remnants of the mortar used to fix the tiles adhered to their bases but none appeared to possess any basal indentations (Plate 8).

- 4.7 The surface of all six tiles were decorated although three were extremely worn and the surviving areas of decoration were not sufficiently complete to enable characterisation of the design (Plate 12-14).
- 4.8 The surface of the 3cm thick tile showed remnants of decoration but the tile had been overfired during manufacture and it was impossible to determine the exact design (Plate 9). Mortar was present on the decorated surface of the tile, which could suggest that the overfired tile was used as building material rather than being discarded. The presence of a small spoked circle is suggested at one corner of the tile and indicates that it belonged to a four tile design.
- 4.9 The yellow slip decoration of one of the tiles was almost complete and matched the description and illustration of design 11 (Mynard 1975, 61 and 69), which is characterised by a large quarter circle containing a fleur-de-lis and a smaller spoked quarter circle (Plate 10). The yellow slip decoration on the other tile was less complete but was sufficiently distinctive to allow attribution to design 18, (Mynard 1975, 62 and 70), which is described as a plain bordered circle enclosing a quatrefoil containing eight petals (Plate 11). Both tiles would have formed part of a repeated four tile design.

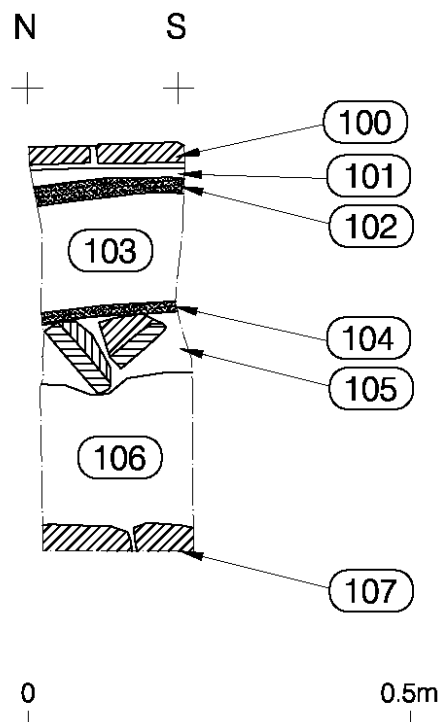


Figure 3: West facing section of pipe trench excavated within church (1:10)



Plate 1: Trench crossing footpath toward church



Plate 2: Section through trench in churchyard



Plate 3: Foundation courses of brick buttress and base of church wall, facing N



Plate 4: Hole cut through modern concrete at the base of the church wall, facing N



Plate 5: Section within the church with two tiles in situ, facing E



Plate 6: Sub-angular limestone foundation blocks at the base of excavation within the church.



Plate 7: Surface of all tiles

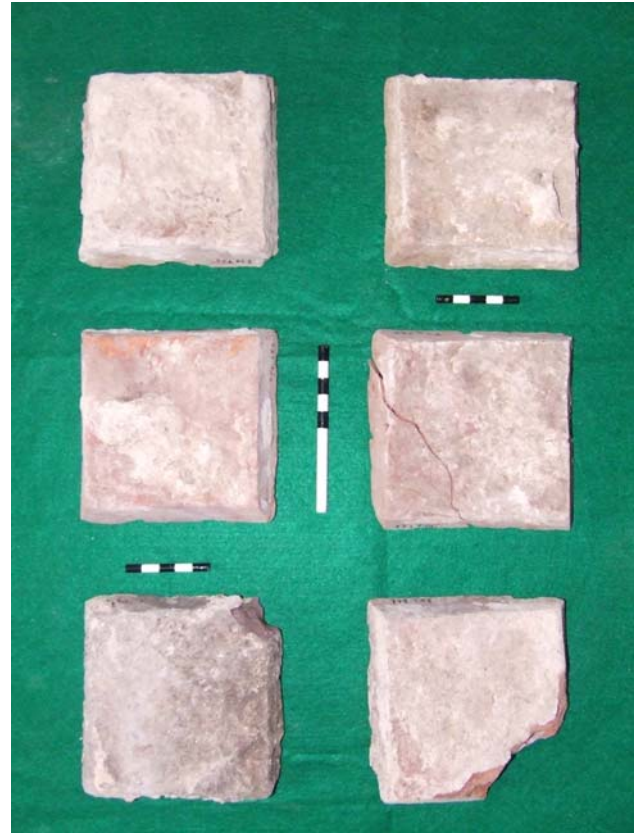


Plate 8: Base of all tiles



Plate 9: Decorated surface of overfired tile



Plate 10: Tile with design 11



Plate 11: Tile with design 18



Plate 12: Surface of worn tile (a)



Plate 13: Surface of worn tile (b)



Plate 14: Surface of worn tile (c)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Archaeological finds or features were not encountered in the section of trench outside the churchyard. A discrete deposit of ceramic building material (CBM) was revealed close to a gate crossing a footpath and it is suggested that this deposit is present as the consequence of relatively modern dumping of material to consolidate the predecessor of the current path. Fragments of CBM were distributed throughout top and subsoil, which indicates disturbance and mixing of these deposits, possibly as the result of relatively recent ploughing.
- 5.2 The trench within the churchyard was excavated into a deep organic soil containing fragments of CBM and the roots of trees. The trench was not deep enough to disturb human remains and the absence of structural evidence suggests that the remains of any earlier church may lie elsewhere in the churchyard. The trench revealed the foundation courses of a brick buttress and the full depth of a concrete skirt applied to the base of the church wall. The buttress and concrete skirt are the physical evidence of two phases of consolidation of the stone built church.
- 5.3 The stratigraphic profile of the small, 0.4m deep, area excavated within the church showed that the existing relatively modern quarry tile flooring covered two mortar floors, which were separated by a layer of organic soil from which the distinct aroma of horse manure emanated. Beneath the lower and therefore earliest of the mortar floors was a layer of disturbed late medieval decorated Brickhill floor tiles overlying a layer of clean sandy organic soil that had developed on deliberately laid sub-angular limestone blocks.
- 5.4 The limestone blocks at the base of the excavation did not appear to support the walls of the current church building and some of the blocks could suggest the position of a north-south aligned internal wall, which may indicate the presence of the walls of an earlier building. The clean sandy organic soil above the limestone blocks indicates that this earlier building fell out of use prior to the construction of the extant church.
- 5.5 The decorated floor tiles have a suggested late 15th to early 16th century date of manufacture (Mynard 1975) and the extant church building was probably constructed in 1540 (Pevsner and Williamson 2000). The church was constructed as the chapel of local landowners and this may explain why a relatively ornate floor was purchased for such a modest building. An alternative explanation could suggest that the dissolution of nearby Snelshall Priory provided a readily available source of Little Brickhill tiles for reuse in the chapel. Whether purchased from their manufacturer or obtained from the ruins of a monastic centre, the tiles were roughly level with the base of the wall of the southern elevation and may have formed the first floor of the chapel.
- 5.6 The disturbance to the tiles may indicate that the church fell out of use or was used for agricultural purposes for a period before the construction of the mortar floor, which lies above them. The organic soil covering this mortar floor illustrates another period of abandonment or agricultural use before reinstatement of the building and construction of a second mortar floor, which was eventually superseded by the existing relatively modern quarry tiles.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to *Shenstone and Partners* who commissioned this project on behalf of their clients *The PCC, St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes*. Thanks are also due to Chris Welch of English Heritage and Brian Giggins, the Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council, for their advice and guidance.

Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelman BA MA AIFA and Alastair Hancock BSc PgDip. The report was written by A. Hancock and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The tiles will be retained by The PCC, St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes.

7.2 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Initial Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site Monitoring Sheets
5. List of photographs/slides
6. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, accession number 2007.14

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)*.
- Rouse C 2006 *St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes: Project Design for Watching Brief*. ASC Ltd. Ref:779/TSG/1

Secondary Sources

- Abrams, J. 2002 *An Archaeological Salvage Excavation at 34/35 Portishead Drive, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes* ASC
- Gelling, M. 1984 *Place-names in the Landscape*. (London)
- Ivens R.J. 1993 "Tattenhoe" pp159-164 in *The changing landscape of Milton Keynes* by Croft, R.A. and Mynard, D C. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. 5 (Aylesbury).
- Ivens, R.J., Busby, P., and Shepherd, N.J. 1995 *Westbury and Tattenhoe*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. 8 (Aylesbury).
- Mynard D. C. 1975 *The Little Brickhill Tile Kilns and their Products*. Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Series 3. Vol. XXXVIII.
- Parkhouse, J & Smith, N. 1994 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Bottledump Corner, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire* Records of Buckinghamshire Volume 36
- Pevsner N. and Williamson E. 2000 *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire*. Penguin Books Ltd. London.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).
- Wilson, N. 2000 *An Archaeological Watching Brief on Phase 3D Portishead, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes*. ASC

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

 A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: <i>St Giles, Tattenhoe</i>		Project No/Code: <i>779 / TSG</i>		Sheet: 1 of 1		
		Date of visit: <i>17-07-06</i>				
Client/Developer						
Contact:				Phone:		
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: <i>10¹⁵</i>		Finish: <i>11³⁰</i>		
Completed by: <i>RL</i>						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify): <i>Initial site meeting</i>
Site & weather conditions: <i>V-wat</i>						
Observations:						
<p><i>Met with the architect, PC treasurer, ecologist + contractor to discuss programme of works. Agreed that de-turfing could proceed without arch supervision + that Richard (contractor) would phone this afternoon when they are ready to start working.</i></p> <p><i>the trench will be machine dug outside the churchyard and hand dug inside. Some of the floor will have to be raised in the SW corner and a hole bored through the wall. Floor to be photographed prior to being raised + wall also before being cut into</i></p>						
Comments:						

For sketch plan, use reverse

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: St Giles Tattenhoe		Project No/Code: 779 1759		Sheet: 2 of	
		Date of visit: 17-07-06			
Client/Developer					
Contact:				Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 2 ³⁰		Finish: 4 ⁰⁰	
Completed by:					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: V. hot					
Observations: Trench machine dug along gravel verge. Start: 0.20m sandy silt topsoil over (greyish-brown) 0.49m sandy silty clay subsoil (greyish-brown) CBM deposit approx 0.49m deep 3.10 → 7.50m from external gate. Mod + finite debris - post levelling layer when path constructed. Further CBM flag in remainder of trench but were dispersed. Whole subsoil deposit therefore disturbed.					
Comments: Richard to phone tomorrow when next section of trench is completed and ready for inspection					

For sketch plan, use reverse

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: ST GILES'S CHURCH		Project No/Code: 1	Sheet: 3 of
TATTENHOE		Date of visit:	
Client/Developer			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 13.15	Finish: 13.55	
Completed by:			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: SUNNY - V. HOT			
Observations:			
FINAL AREA OF TRENCH OUTSIDE			
CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY OBSERVED			
c. 0.05 M - METALLED FOOTPATH			
c. 0.3 M - TOP/SUBSOIL			
c. 0.1 M - MIXED NAT AND CBM			
(SOME AREAS OF CLEAN NAT VISIBLE IN SECTION)			
NO ARCH FINDS OR FEATURES OBSERVED			
Comments:			
FURTHER VISIT TOMORROW TO OBSERVE			
EXCAVATED SECTION OF SERVICE TRENCH WITHIN			
CHURCH YARD			

For sketch plan, use reverse

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: ST GILES'S CHURCH		Project No/Code: 779 1 TSG	Sheet: 4 of
TATTENHOE		Date of visit: 19 07 06	
Client/Developer			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 13.30	Finish: 14.30	
Completed by: AM			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: SUNNY + V. HOT			
Observations: SECTION OF HAND DUG SERVICE TRENCH WITHIN CHURCH YARD OBSERVED.			
TRENCH CUT INTO DISTURBED/MADE GROUND CONTAINING FREQUENT FRAGMENTS OF CBM.			
BRICK FOUNDATION OF BUTTRESS REVEALED AND CONCRETE UNDERPINNING OR SURFACING OF THE CHURCH ^{FOUNDATION} ALSO REVEALED. (SEE PHOTOS)			
Comments: FINAL VISIT NECESSARY TOMORROW TO OBSERVE ELECTRIC CABLING INSERTION THROUGH FLOOR OF CHURCH.			

For sketch plan, use reverse

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: ST GILES CHURCH		Project No/Code: 779 1 TSG	Sheet: 5 of 5
TATTENHOE		Date of visit: 20 / 07 / 06	
Client/Developer			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 13.00	Finish: 15.00	
Completed by: AMH			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: SUNNY / V. HOT			
Observations: CABLE TRENCH EXCAVATED THROUGH WALL OF CHURCH.			
(103) (19/20) QUARRY TILE FLOOR LIFTED.			
(104) TILES OVERLAY SAND/MORTAR c. 0.05M			
(105) THEN ORGANIC SOIL c. 0.15M			
(106) MORTAR c. 0.05M			
(107) LAYER OF DISTURBED MED TILES c. 0.15M			
(108) ORGANIC SOIL c. 0.20M			
(109) LARGE CLASTS OF LIMESTONE (FOUNDATIONS) WITHIN RED/BROWN SANDY MATRIX			
MED FLOOR TILES (DECORATED BACKHILL) NOT IN SITU ALTHOUGH IN DISCRETE LAYER			
Comments: FLOOR TILES POSS FORMER FLOOR OF EARLIER CHURCH DISTURBED BY FOOTINGS OF LATER BUILDING? — MAY SUGGEST UNDISTURBED AREA OF FLOOR TILES EXIST AT CENTRAL PART OF CHURCH AWAY FROM THE FOOTINGS			

For sketch plan, use reverse

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Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: ST. Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes				SITE NO/CODE: 779/TSG
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1			✓	General shot of church
2			✓	General shot of church
3			✓	General shot of church
4			✓	Trench crossing footpath
5			✓	Trench in churchyard
6			✓	Base of brick buttress and church wall
7			✓	Hole cut through church wall (external)
8			✓	Excavated area (internal)
9			✓	Section of internal excavation showing two tile in situ
10			✓	Surface of all six tiles
11			✓	Base of all six tiles
12			✓	Close up of overfired tile
13			✓	Close up of tile design 11
14			✓	Close up of tile design 18
15			✓	Close up of worn tile
16			✓	Close up of worn tile
17			✓	Close up of worn tile

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Watching Brief at St. Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes					
Short Description:	A watching brief during trenching for an electrical duct was undertaken by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd and six late Medieval decorated Brickhill floor tiles were recovered from within the Church. Possible evidence of earlier building observed.					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Listed and SAM		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		Exc	
Current land use:	Church and churchyard		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		No	
Monument type:	Church		Monument period:		Late Med	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Six late medieval decorated Brickhill floor tiles					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Buck's		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		SP 8280 3395	
District:			Parish:		Shenley Church End	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	20 sq m		Height OD: (metres)		116	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	-		Project design originator:		C Rouse	
Project Manager:	D. Fell		Director/Supervisor:		A. Hancock	
Sponsor / funding body:	The PCC, St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	July 2006		End date:		July 2006	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	The PCC, St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes		Floor tiles			
Paper:	Buck's County Museum		Project design, report, monitoring sheets			
Digital:	Bucks County Museum		All digital files			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	Watching Brief at St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes					
Serial title & volume:	-					
Author(s):	A Hancock					
Page nos	1-26		Date: 10 th August 2006			