

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Church of St Michael and All Angels, Waddesdon,
Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andrew Muddin

Site Code: WCB17/52

(SP 7402 1697)

**Church of St Michael and All Angels,
Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief (Interior works)
For the Incumbent and Church Wardens of
St Michael and All Angels**

by Andrew Mundin

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

WCB 17/52d

November 2018

Summary

Site name: Church of St Michael and All Angels, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7402 1697

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 2nd to 17th October 2018

Site supervisor: Andrew Muddin

Site code: WCB 17/52

Area of site: 159 sq m of an overall interior floor of 450 sq m

Summary of results: Excavation occurred inside the Church reducing existing floor levels and removed part of the wooden suspended floor. Part of a badly truncated and backfilled vault was located in the eastern bay of the south arcade. A broken clay tobacco pipe dated the backfill to mid-17th century date. Excavation of brick formwork from two of the columns of the central south aisle exposed its stone foundations. Parts of the previous under-floor ducting truncated Medieval levels in the north-east nave. Four undated graves cut through the Medieval horizon. Three formed a distinct cluster of infant and juvenile burial. Structural masonry of a previous north wall of the Church lay under the north side of the Chancel Arch. This masonry, added to other structural evidence, found this year, point to an older phase of the construction for the Church.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

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St Michael and All Angels, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

By Andrew Muddin

Report 17/52d

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire, HP18 0JP (SP 7402 1697; Fig.1). The works was commissioned by Ms Zoe Sawbridge of Acanthus Clews Architects, Acanthus House, 57 Hightown Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX16 9BE on behalf of the Incumbent and Church Wardens.

A faculty of works has been gained from the Diocese of Oxford to improve exterior drainage and replace the wooden suspended flooring of the nave and aisles with a limecrete floor. Ground reduction in the Church excavated raised brickwork and infilled parts of the floor, with works concentrated, at this time, in the central and east nave and the south aisle. The eastern nave was contained within a brick structure and was reduced. The limecrete slab creates a light-weight floor, the bedding underneath covered by a membrane that will seal the lower levels. Hand excavation was undertaken on all deposits under constant archaeological supervision with archaeological excavation undertaken on areas deemed to be sensitive, and exploratory investigation was undertaken at points with archaeological potential.

These works have been carried out in accordance with a generic specification provided by Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, Dr Julian Mumby. The investigation was carried out by Andrew Muddin between 2nd and 17th October 2018. The site code is WCB 17/52 and this is the fourth report produced in regards to the works at the Church. Other reporting has been associated with a watching brief on construction of a new French drain encircling the church (Muddin 2017; 2018) and exterior percolation test pits at potential soakaway locations (Sanchez and Muddin 2017). Interior test pitting was also undertaken in 2017, and located a human burial of unknown date under the fill at the base of the suspended floor (Fig. 4). Four sealed brick vaults were also observed under the suspended floor aligned along the centre of the western nave, likely to be of 18th or 19th-century date, cutting through earlier structural rubble and sealed under a later coarse, mortar surface (Muddin 2017).

Location, topography and geology

Waddesdon lies west of Aylesbury (Fig. 1). The Church of St Michael and All Angels is on the western side of the village, which straddles the A41 some 6.5km north-west of Aylesbury. The Church lies in the centre of the Churchyard. The underlying geology is recorded as Amptill Clay Mudstone, though pockets of Head deposits are nearby (BGS 1994). A bench mark on the south-west corner buttress of the Church tower is listed as 107.6m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The extant Church of St Michael and All Angels (Listed Grade II*; 111780) dates from the 13th century and incorporates reordered pieces of late 12th-century (*c.*1190) stone that are of ‘Transitional’ style of architecture, from the time of Richard I (RCHME 1912). Phase planning has been produced from three different historical sources for this Church, primarily from the entry for the *Inventory of Buckinghamshire Ancient Monuments* (1912), and later reproduced with minor modifications by W. Page (1924), and separately in the historical publication of the parish by C.O. Moreton (1929). All start with evidence of a standing church by the late 12th century. The core of the present south arcade is formed in the 13th-century, with a later addition of two phases of development in the 14th century, lengthening the church to a six-bay interior arcade and forming the northern aisle extension. At the end of the 14th century, the west end is altered and a tower added (later reconstructed in 1891-2). Also at this time, reconstruction or extension of the chancel from the nave started, and the existing width of the chancel was formed. In the earlier 15th century there was extension of the eastern ends of both the north and south aisles and east chancel. In the late 15th/16th century ‘Perpendicular’-styled larger windows are inserted into both ends of the north and south facing walls of both aisles. The southern and northern ends of the chancel were later rebuilt, with a purposely thicker wall strengthening the south-eastern corner. It was at this time the first buttresses were added to the south and east of the Chancel, with others added from the 18th century. The only recorded 16th/17th century work was the replacement of the window in the south-western end of the south aisle, likely for the benefit of the vestry.

Results of the previous archaeological work in the church are summarized on Figures 2 and 3, details can be found in the previous reports (Mundin 2017; 2018; Sanchez and Mundin 2017).

Interior monuments

Several important monuments are present inside the church, but those referred to here are only those in the immediate area of development, in the south aisle and eastern nave. A stone coffin-shaped floor slab has been placed next to the altar plinth in the Lady Chapel. Little information as to how this medieval memorial came to be in this location within the church is available. Typologically, it is 12th century in date (Kemp 2016, 6), but could also be early 13th century. Traces of foliated decoration and a faint cross are evident and its eastern end has a sunken quatrefoil with a disfigured face, possibly that of a priest (RCHME 1912). A brass memorial to Sir Roger Dyrham (*d.*1490) is present in the eastern nave.

An effigy of a supine knight is also positioned in the eastern nave. Varied information is available regarding this item, and there is confusion as to its provenance. Typologically, it is thought to be 14th century, and '1330' has been etched, at a later time, on its chamfered base though this has been described as too early for its form (VCH 1927a). George Lipscomb suggested its previous position before 1815 'lay on the pavement (in the eastern south aisle), possibly between one of the arcade bays (for a long time)' (Lipscomb 1847, 508). Another monument is recorded by antiquarian, J. J. Sheahan (1862, 434), who gained a description from Dr. Terry of Ellesborough of a brass plaque in the church, described as reading '*Hic Jacet Joannes De Policot, qui vivens fecit hoc sibi sepulchrum, 1330*'. The hamlet of Pollicot, is close to Ashendon, also in the Aylesbury Vale.

Floor memorials of 18th-century date are placed in the east nave, set within the later tiled surface (Fig.4). One is for a generous benefactor of the church, William Turner (*d.*1791, aged 81) and another is for a child, Samuel Chitty (*d.*1780, aged 10), a relation to George Chitty, Rector of Waddesdon (1787–94). The Turner memorial was once fitted to the south wall of the chancel but was taken down when the altar rail was renewed in the late 19th century (Moreton 1929, 202).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected during reduction of the floor in the church. The aims of the archaeological works for the works were:

- to minimize the impact of groundworks on any surviving remains of the earlier church;
- to determine the extent to which human remains survive in excavated areas, and generally observe the presence of burial vaults and graves; and
- to signal, before further groundworks proceed, the discovery and height of archaeological structural elements that could not be lifted or removed, and where further action would be required.

Burials uncovered were excavated to the top of the grave deposit by hand, and then investigated to record skeletal remains, with careful identification its depth relative to the bottom of the required formation level.

Inscribed memorials, for record were photographed prior to works, and areas of archaeological and historical structural interest were discussed with the Architect prior to determining the impact of the new makeup levels. A photographic and drawn record of the deposit's placement, condition and completeness was made. No *in situ* human remains were to be lifted (as agreed under the Diocese faculty), unless under threat. The test pitting undertaken in 2017 determined that the grave (Test Pit 4), and possibly others, were present under the fill at the base of the suspended floor, though well below the depth required for this excavation.

The only floor memorials with any potential to require lifting were the slabs in the eastern nave. Though both the slab of Marie Reynolds and the Chitty memorial showed signs of previous damage when they were likely moved, it was only the Reynolds memorial that was to be lifted and re-laid at 90° to its original position. An S.S Teulon, alabaster pulpit of 1859 (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 707) from Blenheim Palace was situated to the south of the eastern nave.

Results

The area of flooring of this phase of work included much of the south aisle, from the east side of the south door to the Lady Chapel altar, the central and eastern nave to the chancel arch and up to the base of the northern arcade (Fig. 3). All the woodwork and metal grating were removed prior to observations. Several support timbers under the floor were evidently in poor condition.

Central Nave

Limited soil was to be excavated from the base of the suspended floor. The dismantling of the central tiled walkway exposed a channel within the base of this structure. It was part of the main heating flue, with soot covering the walls of the central channel at its base. It consisted of a single header brick course, forming the outside wall either side and single stretcher course creating the channel on the inside, forming a structure 0.92m wide. The central channel was 0.33m wide and was retained at the base of excavation, as were the outside edges. It was reduced by three courses.

A tiled walkway crossed the nave, linking the doorways at the west end of the east nave (the western limit of this phase of work). Most of the existing pipe work was contained within the eastern nave, and extended from this point to the north, but the ducting for the south aisle came from the west. Recent relaying of the floor in the 1980s was found to be more extensive than thought as it included the consolidation of the foundations of three column bases of the 14th-century north arcade and compaction of the northern nave floor (Pl. 1). It was observed that the concrete had been cast onto a course of bricks observable under the arcade from the nave, so it is

possible that lower deposits have not been impacted. No recording of this part of the floor was undertaken at this time.

South Aisle

Like the central walkway structure, the similar structure in the south aisle was dismantled. Pipe work linking radiators which were located at the foot of the column were supported on the lower retaining brick structure of the foundation. In the rest of south aisle, minimal soil was removed over its length, which was the same clinker-rich deposit as in the southern part of the nave (Pl. 2). Finds, including porcelain, metal and a small quantity of broken and disarticulated human bone on the surface, indicate a late 19th-century date.

The eastern side of the foundation on the fourth column in the southern aisle was cleaned and recorded (Pl. 3). The similarity of the backfill and the bricks (handmade, with a shallow curved frog) used to encase the columns suggests they were contemporary with those around the third column. No finds to date this event were recovered, but further pieces of disarticulated human bone were recovered; a disturbed remnant of older surfaces from the inside of the church. The final overall difference in floor level was 0.46m from the previous existing floor level.

An additional Test Pit (7) measuring 0.5m x 0.56m was excavated in the east end in front of the Lady Chapel (Fig. 3). The base of the ash-clinker layer was reached at 0.22m below the surface, with this thickness comparable to that recorded in Test Pit 5. A single stretcher brickwork course remained of the upper structure of a vault (100) which sat on top of an unrelated, and older brick-built structure. The upper deposits contained within these were different to others seen on the exposed floor; a calcareous rubble deposit (152) within two rows of handmade bricks (153) (Pl. 4). This homogenous backfill was a chalk flecked, yellowish sandy silt. It contained few closely datable finds; only yielding fragments of slate and brick as well as scraps of disarticulated human bone. Two parts of a broken clay tobacco pipe of an early form are of 17th-century date. The excavated feature was first half-sectioned and recorded before being extended to the east. The cut for this vault was rectangular, 1.6m long, 0.88m wide and 0.32m deep. It had been robbed of its bricks from the eastern end, so only a rectangular pit remained. The top of the cut (100) had been disturbed on its east side by the later construction of the base of a brick duct of 18th-century date, linking through a higher brick structure, at the base of the void under the floor in the south aisle.

Brick Vault 100 and Interpretation in South Aisle

The structure (100) contained *in situ* brick structure (153), and later backfill (152). The cut for this vault was 1.6m long, 0.88m wide and 0.32m deep. The western end of this vault remained intact under the backfill and was

recorded, and the east was excavated after discussion with the Architect, for the purpose of locating datable finds (Pl. 5). Mortar impressed with the shapes of bricks remained at the top western end of the vault structure, covering the western end bricks on the second course. This remnant was remains of upper vaulting or capping of the structure. It was obvious that the chamber had long since been emptied, as the backfill post-dated its initial structure. Bluish-grey, thin slate had been used as a liner in part of the inside and could have also been used under the mortar of the seal, as it was present in the backfill and a fragment under the mortar (152). Parts of the slate remained *in situ* under the mortar capping. When the vault had been sealed, there would have been a void between floor level and the top of the slab. This could have contained a small brass purposely placed under an effigy at floor level. It is possible that this was the location of Lipscomb's (1847) 14th century effigy of a knight although the vault's brick construction dates it to a period no earlier than the 16th century, suggesting that the location of the original 14th century tomb has been lost.

North Aisle Arcade to Northern Nave

The ground exposed under the northern half of the nave, under the suspended floor, was very different. The floor of was removed to the edge of the north aisle walkway, with a concrete slab forming the base of the floor for the north aisle, and included cast concrete renewing the foundations of the 14th-century arcade. Under the base of the slab was a single course of brick. The soil exposed south of this was not a clinker soil, instead a semi-compacted calcareous soil of unknown date, which has not been encountered elsewhere during these archaeological investigations. A single course of breeze block floor support had been constructed to support the floor from underneath. The breeze block course was removed, but the underlying soil did not require further any excavation.

East Nave (Fig.4)

The tiles on the south side of the East Nave had clearly been reset onto a 0.12m thick layer of reinforced concrete. Under the concrete was a chalky sandy silt bedding layer with modern inclusions that was 0.35m thick. This contained rubble in the south-east c. 0.4m thick but no evidence of reinforcement or renewal and with only a thin mortar containing the ceramic tiles. At the base of excavation, the top of a straight W-E tile duct was seen, but not excavated as it was beneath the new formation level . This corresponded with an aperture recorded in section on the east section of Test Pit 4 in 2017. A sherd of brown glazed pottery was located below the upper rubble, at 0.4m, but was the only find from the south-east nave.

The exterior of a brick chamber under Sir Roger Dryham's brass was uncovered, seen only in section, during excavations of the southern part of the East Nave. The top three courses of the brickwork exterior were observed (Pl. 8). This seems to be the referred burial place the exterior 1889 memorial states for the deposited

remains when they had been rescued from Eythrope by the Rothschild's. There was no chance to full record the final excavated depth at this location, though at the base of excavation, a couple of large pieces of disturbed limestone were present. The depth of excavation was no deeper than 0.42m.

Excavation was also required south of the pulpit, which was to remain *in situ*. Again, careful hand excavation reduced deposits to the west side of the foundation of the eastern *respond* of the south arcade. This part of the south arcade is a later 14th-century modification, and there was further alteration in the 15th century. The stone foundation of the column was located, and seemed original and not changed like the others recorded in the centre of the arcade. The surrounding soil were calcareous, but disturbed as those before. The homogenous rubble south of the pulpit was shallower than of that in the south east nave, to a depth of 0.15m. The underlying calcareous fill, with brick/tile fleck was also homogenous, but a modest quantity of disarticulated human bone, including some long bone. This backfill events, similar to the soils on the arcade seem to be occurred from the same event. One sherd of 18th-century, embossed brown-glazed pottery was recovered from the base of the rubble fill south of the pulpit. It is thought that the pottery sherd is redeposited, but is the best evidence of fills disturbed from a Medieval floor.

The excavation of overburden deposits in the north part of the east nave reached a depth of 0.25m, before *in situ* remains and graves were encountered. The upper deposit, a slightly compact light grey-yellow clay silt with red brick/tile fleck and chalk (165), was no earlier than 18th century date, due to the association of memorials. Homogenous fill of sand mixed with clay and brick fragments was observed on the western side, especially in section under the slab containing the Marie Reynolds brass. No remains associated with this monument were encountered. In the centre of the nave, on the north side of the flue, there was a brick chamber (163), which was linked by a curving tile capped duct (164) to it by an aperture on the west side. This chamber was 0.9m long x 0.55m wide and 0.35m deep. This was all contained within a construction cut (105), which dug through underlying deposits beyond the formation level required for the new floor. It had no constructed base and was formed by a single line of stretcher bricks, three courses high. The bricks were 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m in dimension. These bricks showed no sign of sooting unlike the adjacent duct. The tile duct was dismantled, but the single courses of bricks of the brick chamber was kept.

Duct 164 truncated older levels, below 0.42m, It is thought this was inserted into an earlier /flue (105)

A section of the deposits was visible under the south facing side of the Chitty memorial. Under this slab, below a depth of 0.35m, and cut by duct (165), was a light yellow chalky, calcareous silt (166), that was at least 0.45m deep. It was cut by graves in the west and east, and overlay the structural limestone to the north (161).

The top of the calcareous layer was a likely be the top of an abandonment horizon after this masonry went out of use. There were no artefacts recovered for dating purposes but was cut by burials 101-104..

Three child burials (101, 102 and 103) were located to the east of this area, and partially under, the late 18th-century *Samuel Chitty* memorial (Pl. 6). The highest placed of these (103, sk 158) was the partial remains of a baby, contained within the outline trace of a timber coffin (E-W), and contained within a backfill, a light, yellow grey sandy silt (159). The remains of this infant had been laid with the head to the east. A number of the bones from the upper part of the body were retained in the upper soils under the memorial slab, but the most of the skull required lifting, due to the reduction needed for the excavation. This grave was 0.6m long, by 0.18m wide. The depth of the cut was no visible more that 0.2m deep, possibly indicated it had been truncated from above, after it had been deposited. The top of the remains was encountered at 0.43m deep. One of the lower long bones of the left leg was located at the base of excavation. Minimal further excavation of this grave was necessary.

Immediately to the west were two parallel burials of children; one a complete infant, from the size less than 6 years old (c101, sk 154); and the other was the complete remains of a child over 6 years old (102, sk 156). The higher remains of the infant required the lifting of a fragment of the base of the skull (sk154), but other associated remains (ribs) were left *in situ*. This grave (101) had been partially formed by the angle created by the south-east angle of the lower stone work (161); with the grave measuring 0.72m + (W-E), though truncated in the east, 0.34m wide. Most of this grave was recorded in plan, with only part of the upper backfill (157) excavated to the west.

The grave (102) of the juvenile to the south was 1.07m W-E, 0.28m wide, though truncated to the north. None of these bones required lifting as the partially disturbed skull was 0.1m below the depth required on reduction. It is likely these burials form a family grouping, but they cut through the Medieval soil (165), so can only be ascribed a general Medieval or Early Post-Medieval date. The easternmost grave was partially below the Chitty memorial, but as this has likely been moved, it cannot be definitively associated with any of these burials, nor does the 1780 date of the memorial provide a certain *terminus ante quem* date.

One other grave cut was recorded in the eastern nave, initially encountered as a void, that reaching beyond the depth required by this reduction. The fill contained in the grave (104) was homogenous mix of brown clay and yellow clayey silt (160), but unlike the graves to the east, contained pieces of mortared brick in the backfill, meaning its was likely to post-16th century. Human bone, though disarticulated, was observed in the void. A fragment of dark green glazed floor tile was also recovered.

Underlying these graves, and uncovered by excavation of the remains of the overlying abandonment deposit (165), was a larger piece of structural stonework (161) (Pl. 7). This formed part of a W-E foundation, 2.11m long, though truncated in the west, though seeming to be 0.74m wide (N-S). It seems to survive beyond the north side of the position of the Chancel arch, and parallel, and south, of the existing wall, of this standing element is one of the oldest in the Church. It had been partially cut or incorporated into the construction of the later chamber built under the knight effigy to the north (162). The chamber was no longer (W-E) than 1.85m under the knight monument. This chamber was different than that of Sir Roger's to the south with an upper brick construct. The rough courses on the top of the chamber, with at the top, floor tile underlying the monument. The lower part of the chamber was of stone construction. The western continuation of the foundation was truncated in the west by the construction of the brick duct (105), and the deep truncation of the western end of the raised dais. The height of this stone wall was 0.05m higher than the new foundation but was preserved in-situ by a slight reduction in the thickness of the new bedding deposits..

This foundation would appear to have been an original north wall of the Church.. It was bonded with a yellow calcareous mortar, with the pieces of limestone used in its construction being sizeable, typically 0.4m x 0.5m x 0.1m+ thick. Only the top of the highest single remaining course was uncovered and it was unclear if the remains continued to any greater depth. Though the later cut of graves had been formed into potentially a previous interior, south side of this wall, their impact had utilised rather than removed material from its earlier construction.

Finds

Occasional pieces of ferrous metal, ceramic, leather (from a hob-nailed shoe) and clay tobacco pipe were located, as were a modest quantity of ceramics of late 18th century to late 19th century date. Generally, none of the ceramics encountered during the contractor working were of archaeological interest. Various-sized pieces of human bone were found mixed with light coloured calcareous backfills against structural parts. It is deemed these could have come from Medieval interior floor contexts, last disturbed in Post-Medieval times. Though collected from earlier contexts the human bone was gathered to be reburied with the other remains recovered this year. Three *in situ* deposits from three graves were minimally disturbed, where only two parts of the individual skulls required lifting from Graves 101 and 103.

Ceramics

Pottery and finds recovered from dark, clinker-rich layers below the suspended floor included a small group of eleven sherds of porcelain and 'patterned china' of late 19th-century date. One piece was unusual; a floral-embossed sherd from a black vessel, with high-gloss glaze on the interior and exterior. It is known as 'Black Amethyst Glass' and it was popular during Art Nouveau (1890-1910); therefore, of late Victorian date. It can technically be called glass, which is opaque, and is the vessel its from would have been mostly of decorative function, such as a vase.

A single sherd of a brown, floral embossed Post-Medieval pottery was encountered in the backfill at the base of the overburden rubble deposit excavated from the south of the East nave. It was under a 19th-century context, but could equally have been residual within this rubble backfill, due its proximity to the 20th century excavation for the bedding of the *Teulon* pulpit and the late 19th century excavation of the vault under the Sir Roger Dyrham brass.

Clay tobacco pipe

A couple of later-form, clay pipe stems and two bowl fragments were encountered from the clinker rich deposit in the south aisle. One was letter stamped on the rear bowl, 'A.BISHOP' and underneath 'ISHTON'. It is also of late 19th century date.

The excavation of a brick vault (100) recovered an earlier clay pipe form. A single broken clay pipe stem and a small bulbous bowl with a grooved rim, 11mm in diameter and a stem of 9mm, with a bore of 3mm, was recovered from the excavated backfill (152). The two pieces were not joining. Makers letters are stamped on the quite large heel, an interlaced 'E P' or 'E B', and the form is likely of 1650–90.

Glazed floor tile fragments

A single fragment of a brown-glazed red-earthenware tile, with creamy yellow patterning is of Early Post-Medieval date, and was recovered from the backfill of Vault 100 (152). Separately, the investigation of a void into a grave in the east nave (Grave 104) found a dark green glazed floor tile of Late Medieval date (but alongside later brick fragments). Some of the underside of the later tiles were found to have been stamped with 'M' and marked 'W & C'. The rest of the existing floor tiles were plain.

Conclusion

The works have successfully located further remains of earlier phases of the church development including what appears to be structural phase older than the extant Church. The foundations of a wall aligned West-East was found under the north side, and perpendicular to the Chancel arch. It seems likely that this is a part of the church that pre-dates the 14th century. No dating evidence was recovered other than that the wall was cut by 18th century graves which contained Late medieval floor tile

The highest concentration of human bone was found in either *in situ* soil graves in the east nave or from probable disturbed earlier context, found as backfill covering structural foundation masonry of the south arcade. The only *in situ* graves encountered in the 2018 works have been those of the east nave, and of particular interest was a possible family group of child burials (Graves 101,102 and 103). Their depth was not indicative of their date, and they were not under immediate threat of destruction so were not fully excavated.

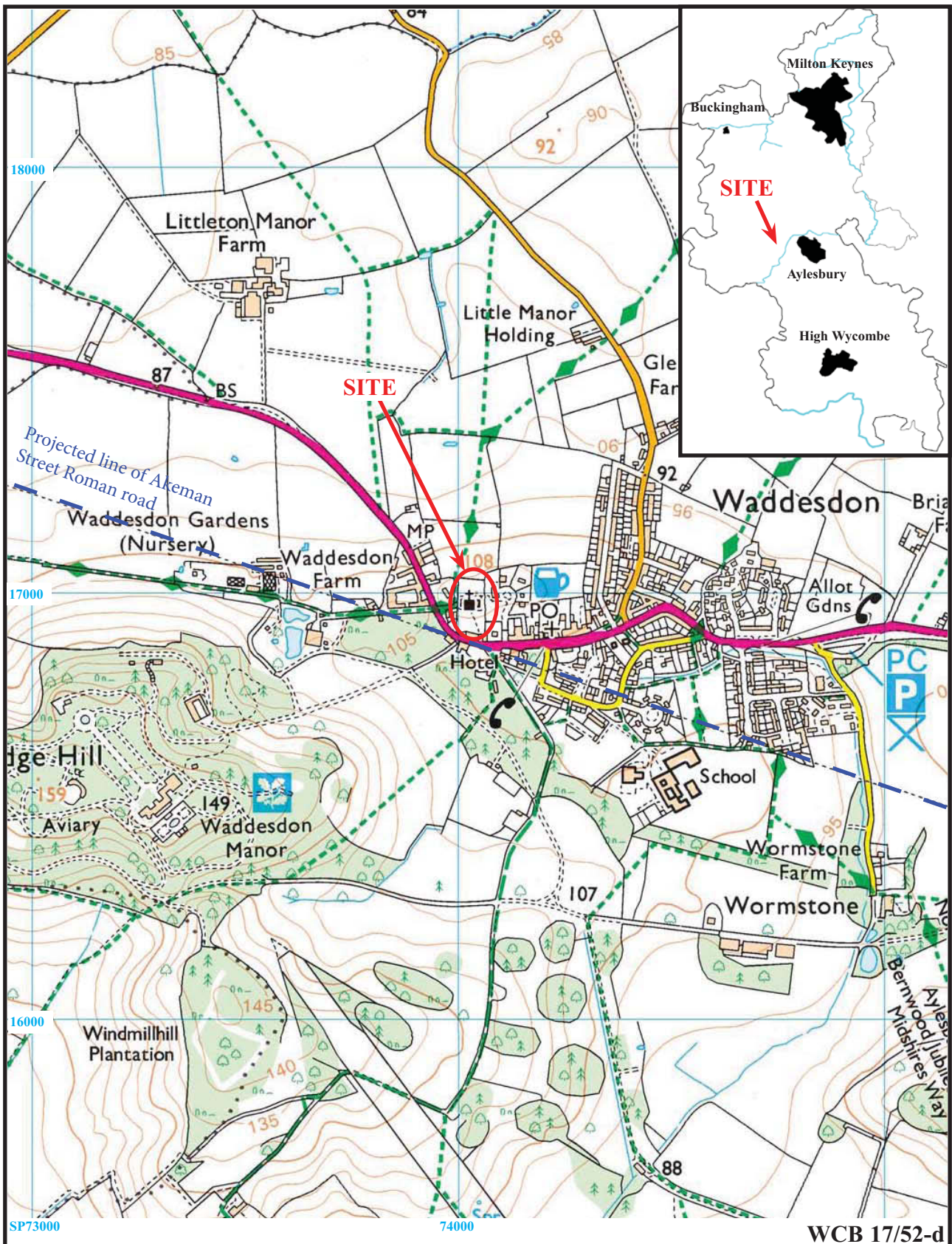
The examination of brick structures containing backfilled soil deposits, pre-dating the Victorian suspended floor, has been an interesting addition to the story of the Church,. The vault (100) in the east of the south aisle was also part of this story and fills a gap in our knowledge of the only datable 17th century evidence in the interior, or indeed within any part of the Church fabric. The hand-made bricks are older than the Victorian sequence, and were recorded physically underneath base of construction at the bottom of the void under the suspended floor. This fieldwork has also revealed remains of a late post-medieval/Victorian heating system

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APPENDIX 1: Feature and layer details

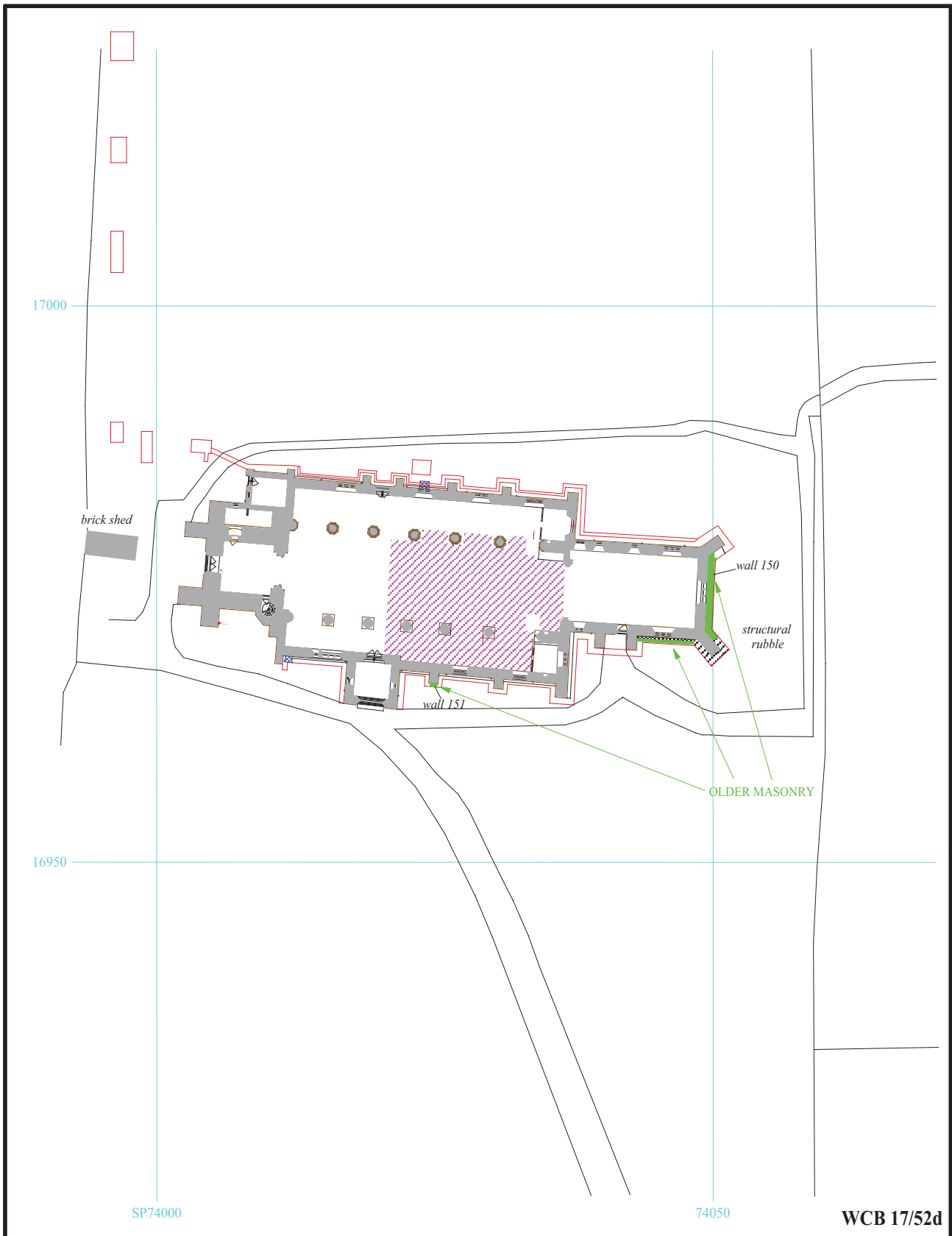
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
100	152 153	Brick Vault	Earlier than 17th century	Clay pipe dates backfilling
101	sk154 155	Grave	Undated?	Stratigraphically Pre-18th century
102	sk156 157	Grave	Undated?	Stratigraphically Pre-18th century
103	sk158 159	Grave	Undated?	Stratigraphically Pre-18 th century
104	160	Unexcavated Grave	Early Post-Medieval?	Late Medieval tile fragment
	161	Structural masonry	Medieval?	stratigraphy
	162	Structural vault under knight	Post-18th century?	Part of upper floor structure; sealed by Victorian tiles
105	163 164	Chamber and duct of underfloor heating system	18th century	Pre-dates or contemporary with Chitty memorial
	165	East nave raised dais backfill	18th century	Pre-dates Chitty memorial and backfill at same time as 105
	166	Structural demolition deposit	Medieval	Cut by all graves, and overlies 161



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Archaeological Watching Brief - Interior works
 Figure 1. Location of site within Waddesdon and Buckinghamshire.

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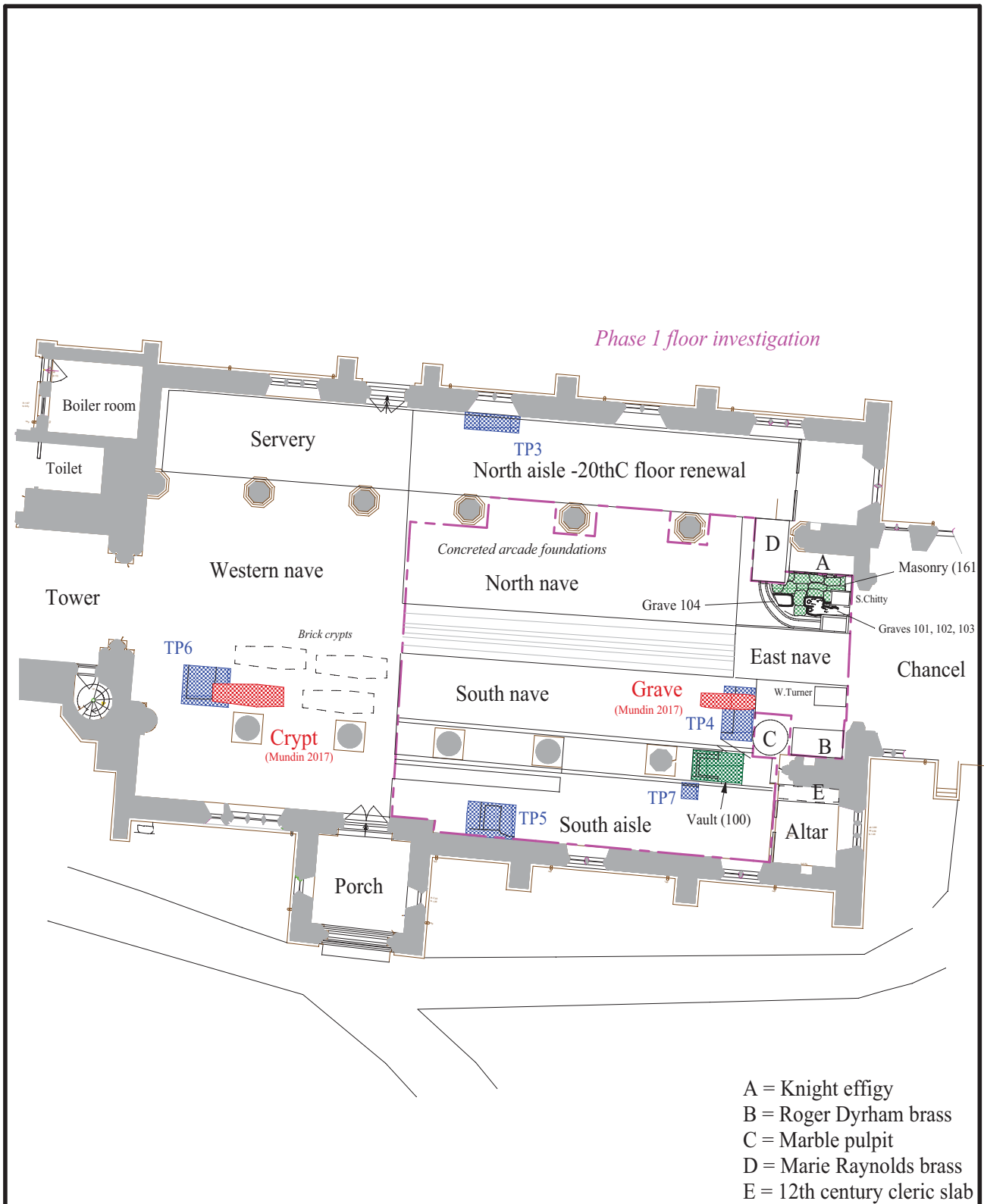
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Figure 2. Interior works (pink), previously reported, exterior drainage in red, archaeologically recorded masonry in green (Mundin 2018).



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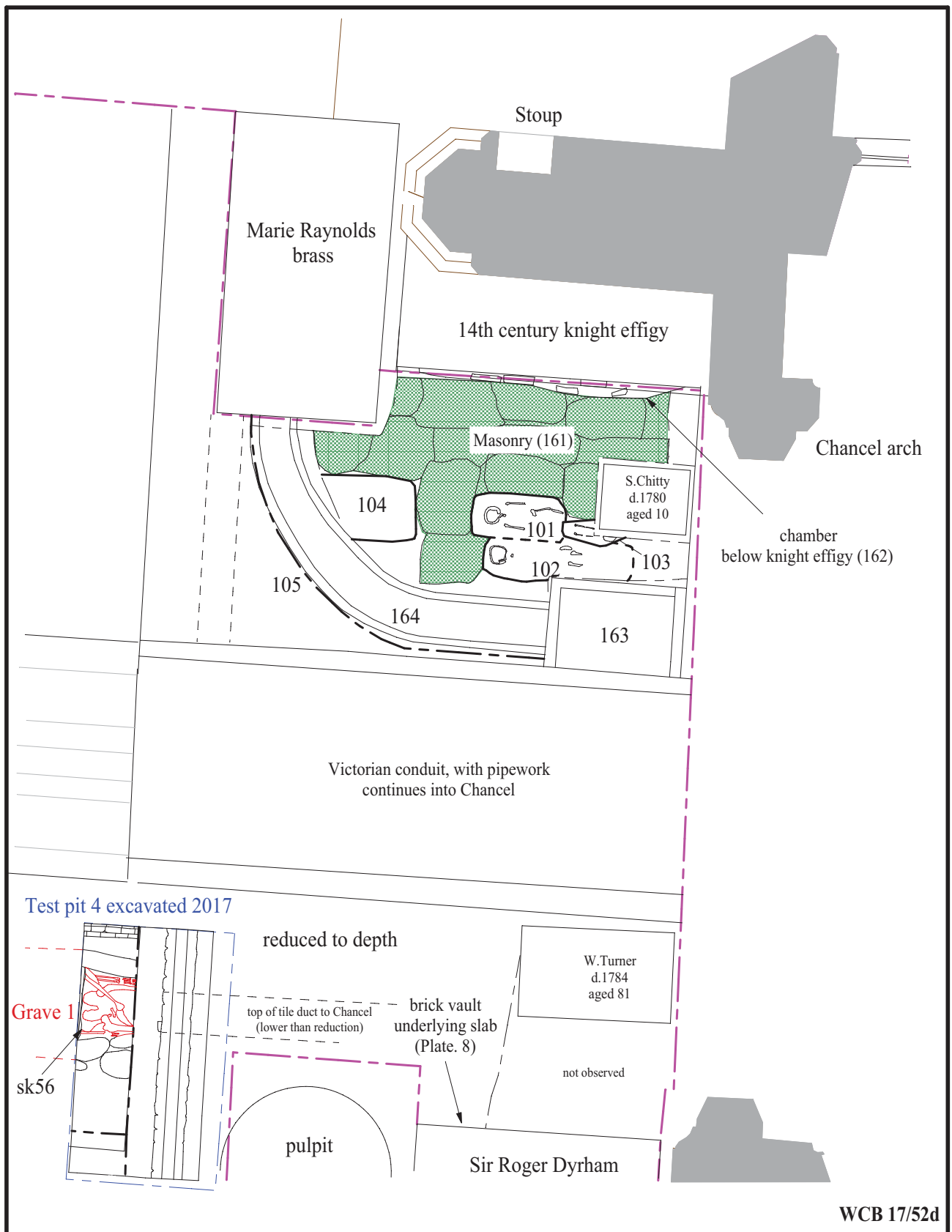


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Figure 3. Details of interior works, and reference to observations from previous reporting (blue and red).

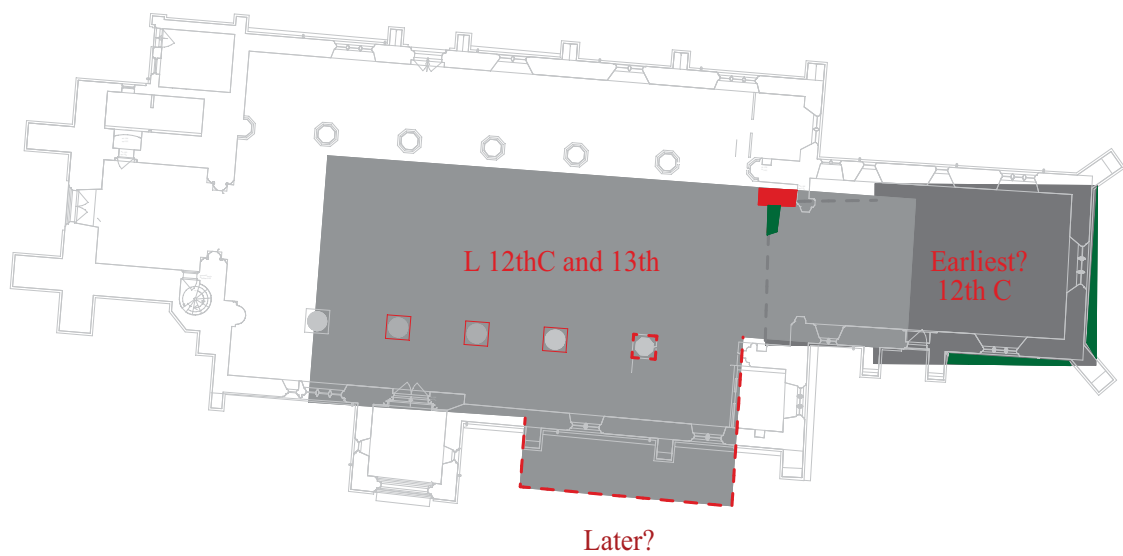




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Figure 4. Details of findings in East nave.

0 5m



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Figure 5. Suggested phases of 12th century and 13th century date,
compared to full extent (Not to scale)

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Plate 1. Extent of 1980's floor works and north arcade.



Plate 2. Formation level reached in south aisle, looking east, Scales: 1m.

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Plate 3. Exposed footing of south arcade column base, Scales: 0.5 and 0.1m



Plate 4. Test Pit 7, exterior structure of vault 100, looking north, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plate 5. South arcade, Vault 100 with backfill in section, Scales: 1m and 0.1m



Plate 6. East nave. cut for grave 101 and 102, and 103 partially removed, Scales: 1m.

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Plate 7. East nave, structural masonry 161, Scales: 1m.



Plate 8. East nave. brick of vault under Sir Roger's brass, Scales: 0.5m.

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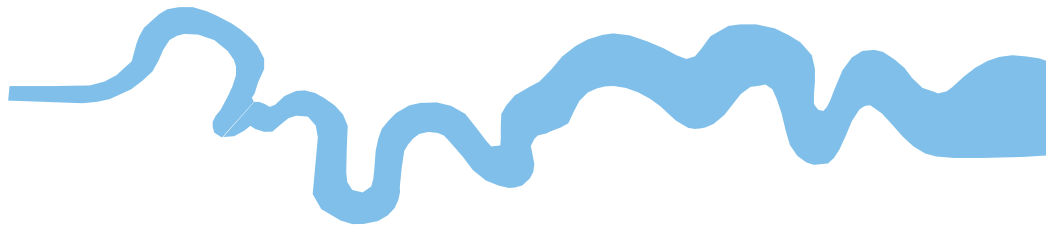
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Plates 7 and 8.**

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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