

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**St. Leonard's Church,
Watlington, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andrew Muddin

Site Code: WCW14/65

(SU 6847 9474)

St Leonard's Church, Watlington, Oxfordshire

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
For the Parochial Church Council
of St Leonard's Church**

by Andrew Muddin

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WCW 14/65b

June 2019

Summary

Site name: St. Leonard's Church, Watlington, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 6847 9474

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 22nd - 28th May 2019

Site supervisor: Andrew Muddin

Site code: WCW 14/65

Area of site: c.28 sq m

Summary of results: Ground reduction of the new northern extension occurred adjacent to the 19th century north aisle. Twelve graves had been identified during the previous drainage works in 2014, with the potential that more could be found during the excavation for the raft foundation. The excavation uncovered a further three gravestones, cut to create rectangular slabs to make a pathway adjacent to the church with the script placed face down. This added to the five slabs previously identified. Three deposits of partially articulated human remains were found within homogenous grave soil deposits, though two were likely to have been disturbed by the northern edge of a modern drainage trench. Four articulated graves with human remains were encountered at the base of the excavation, with two possibly of Early Medieval date although the dating evidence is slender.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service with the code OXCMS:2014.238. Human bone was retained at the church for reburial.

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St Leonard's Church, Watlington, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andrew Muddin

Report 14/65b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at St Leonard's Church, Watlington, Oxfordshire, OX49 5AD (SU 6847 9474) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Zoe Sawbridge of Acanthus Clews Architects, Acanthus House, 57 Hightown Road, Banbury, OX16 9BE, on behalf of the Parochial Parish Council of St Leonard's Church.

Planning permission (P11/E2510) was gained from South Oxfordshire District Council and a Faculty from the Diocese of Oxford has been updated since 2014, for the construction of an extension for a kitchen facility and disabled-accessible toilet on the northern aisle of St Leonard's Church. In preparation for the development, a new storm and foul water drainage was also required. Due to the location of the works within the churchyard, archaeological observation was undertaken due to the likely presence of skeletal remains at the location with possibly other archaeological deposits. A raft foundation will form the concrete foundation base, linking it to the existing building, this part built in 1877. The western bay north aisle window was to be moved to make new access and fitted as a window for the new extension. The small exterior buttress is also to be dismantled, with a second access made to the new toilet.

These works have been undertaken to a scheme of works, agreed in in 2013, based on a brief first issued in 2012 by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Oram 2012). This investigation was carried out by Andrew Muddin between 22nd to 28th May 2019. The site code is WCW14/65 and is the second report regarding these works at the Church. The previous phase of works observed the laying of new drainage for the proposed extension with two new runs created; one to a new soakaway and the other linking to existing drainage in the east. Twelve burials were encountered, though no standing gravestones exist in this part of the churchyard. A series of modified late 19th- to early 20th-century gravestones had been laid face down to form a path adjacent to the north aisle wall. A single sherd of Medieval pottery was recovered from one of the graves (Muddin 2014).

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service under the code OXCMS:2014.238.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the north-west side of the small market town of Watlington in South Oxfordshire (Fig. 1). It is surrounded by residential development. The north side of the churchyard is within a retaining brick wall with railings and a footpath divides it from the adjacent post-war development on the east side of Pyrton Lane, which also includes housing of St. Leonards Close (Fig. 2). The precise location of the watching brief is on the north side of the church, towards the west end. The historic churchyard is still used north of the church for new burials, though there are a small group of 18th-century stones close to the vestry doorway and there are two Listed (both Grade II), early 19th-century chest tombs to the east and south-east. Several large yew trees are also present. Another larger group of early 19th-century gravestones are south-east of the south (Lady) chapel.

The underlying geology is West Melbury (Lower) Chalk (BGS Geindex; BGS 1980), overlaid with viable deposits of sandy silt, forming a modern grave soil consisting of a quantity of topsoil with occasional brick and flint debris. As is usual in graveyards, this has been extensively reworked and mixed over many years. The site is approximately 100m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Chalk marl had been previously observed at the lowest excavated depth, then identified as the natural geology from c.1.1m deep. Graves uncovered in the 2014 were encountered from between 0.96m to 1.4m deep, with the deepest cut into the top of the natural chalk (Mundin 2014).

Archaeological background

In the Middle Ages, Watlington was distinguished as a market-town, and consequently one of the more populated places in the area (VCH 1964). The church is located 100m from the site of the oldest manor, referred to as Adingeham (VCH 1964), though a second is also mentioned in Medieval times (Airs *et al.* 1975, 171). Both were controlled in 1086 by Robert d'Oilly (Williams and Martin 2002, 136), who granted the foundation of a church, also adjacent to a farm of Oseney Abbey all governed by the Honour of Wallingford (VCH 1964). This foundation of the church is 1129, and probably in existence by 1250, though the early manor is now lost certainly abandoned by the 17th century (Airs *et al.* 1975). The historian John Norris Brewer in 1819, documented that wood and stone from the demolished earlier manor was being sold off by the King's Bailiff by the early 17th century, and that the 'older wattle and daub structures' of the settlement near the church had been cleared in the late 18th century (VCH 1964). In some respects, the church is now isolated from other historic parts of the town. By the Late Medieval period, the other manor that lay to the south-east, known as Ingham and

later Watcombe, became the more important 'manse' by the 18th century (Airs *et al.* 1975). Much of the core of the town, centred at the Town Hall, is of 17th century date.

The Church of St. Leonard is a Grade II* Listed building and has Medieval origins though it was thoroughly rebuilt and extended in 1877 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 829). The north side of the church dates from this time, with a new aisle and a restructured north transept which became an organ chamber with attached vestry (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 829). The north aisle was a new extension for the Victorian church containing new windows and tracery. Renewal of the flooring, in 2001, was subject to archaeological observations that discovered part of an undated burial in the South chapel and a brick support for an earlier floor of the south aisle and additional works found further undated human remains outside the church, during the excavation a new pathway leading from the south porch (Bashford 2001).

The first stage of works for this extension was undertaken in 2014, and archaeological observations found a general presence of unmarked human graves in this part of the churchyard (Mundin 2014). Though poorly dated, most of the burials seem to be of Victorian date, though a single sherd of glazed Medieval pottery was recovered in proximity to (not necessarily associated with) one grave. A stone slab path, seemingly laid after the construction of the 19th-century north aisle, had reused grave slabs set adjacent to the exterior brick drainage trough. When these works required the stones to be lifted, text on them made reference to several 19th-century individuals and families; John and Martha Lovelock and their children, Humphey Stone, William Sowden, William and Elizabeth Banwell, and the early 20th-century burial of William and Hannah Copus (Mundin 2014). None of the remains could be directly associated with any of the aforementioned stones.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by ground reduction in the churchyard. The aims of the archaeological 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.

The excavations for footings for the new extension were to be carried out by a small mechanical excavator, though access was sometimes limited and works were carried out by hand, especially in close proximity to the church wall. All machine excavation was carried out with a mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket. All spoilheaps were checked for finds and all disarticulated human bone was retained, though every effort was

made to retain bone from any identified graves. Graves were only excavated if under immediate threat of destruction from the development. Human bone was retained at the church for reburial.

Results (Fig. 3)

Ground reduction took place in three stages: the levelling of the existing bank, the lifting of the church path and the reduction of the overall area. The site covered 7.45m long (SW-NE) x 3.8m (SE-NW) (Fig. 3).

Lifting of stone slabs

The first stage of reduction excavated the raised bank to the north of the aisle, that was retained by the churchyard wall to the north. This wall was 0.8m high, most likely of 20th-century date. The bank was reduced by 0.4m depth, and the soil excavated was turf, formed by dark brown sandy silt, containing moderately frequent lumps of brick fragments and shaped flint, remnants of building materials from phases of construction at the church. The bank itself had probably been created after construction of the north aisle, and the soil reflects this with generally modern material contained within its composition. It was probably at this time that any marked graves had their tombstones removed from this side of the churchyard (green on Fig. 3).

During the works of 2014, a number of grave slabs were recorded that had been placed face down at some point after the construction of the aisle. These slabs held information regarding individuals buried at the church between 1817 and 1917. In total, five slabs were discovered, and during this year's excavations three further slabs, one half and near complete slabs were identified adjacent to the exterior buttress. All the path slabs had been placed in front of a grey-purple brick trough, usually a late 19th-century rudimentary solution channelling rain water away from the base of the exterior church walls.

One slab (Fig. 3: s6) was cut at the top, with evidence that a quatrefoil had been present above the text (Pl. 1). This stone dated from the end of the 19th century, and like other slabs in the churchyard could have had a pointed top. It was inscribed 'Susanna Elizabeth, Wife of William Farmer, died May 1 1889, aged 73 years, in the midst of life we are in Death. Also William Farmer, who died June 27 1899, aged 85 years'. The slab measured 1.4m x 0.8m wide, made of a particularly thick orangey red sandstone.

When the adjacent slab to the left was lifted (s7), it was also seen that the top had been modified to fit as a rectangular slab. The script read, 'Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William & Susanna Farmer, who died Aug 29 1864, aged 22 years. Also of William John, Son of the Above, who died Dec 1 1871, aged 38 years who died happy in the Lord' (Pl. 2). The slab measured 1.25m x 0.75m wide, made of similar orangey red sandstone.

A half slab (s8), cut to fit the space to the left to the buttress, was also a former grave slab. On lifting this stone, it was evident the facing had spalled and broken. Careful lifting of the remains, was able to retrieve the scripted surface, and it was seen this stone was fine light-yellow grey limestone. The date could not be discerned, but the part that was read was 'Memory...Hannah, wife of John Jones, who...'. There was no other indication of date from the style of the stone, but it is assumed it is likely to be 19th century.

Reduction for foundation base

The reduction of the overall area went a further 0.35-0.4m at its deepest to allow for the toe at the base of the new slab. The soil changed to a dark clayey silt below the banked deposit. No finds of interest were encountered in this upper deposit of overburden and only small occasional pieces of animal and human bone were observed.

From 0.4m deep, below the base of the bedding for the grave slab patch and brick trough the deposit changed to a dark grey clayey silt with chalk pieces (layer 80). This was cut by a modern drain to the south which was filled with a pipe and sand, that led to a buried manhole situated to the base of the slope adjacent to the church path. It was broken up and removed from the area. Nothing of archaeological interest was exposed at this depth.

Human remains

Three partial remains of human burial were recorded and lifted (summarized in Appendix 1).

Deposit 78 was a disturbed context of remains, with a misplaced skull above left and right lower limb bones of a prone internment. These bones were recorded and lifted, also found with adjacent metal coffin fittings. The skull might have been disturbed during the excavation of an adjacent pipe trench.

At the same depth of excavation, deposit 79 (Pl. 4) to the east, was also found on the edge of the same disturbance, represented by a skull and three of the spinal vertebrae situated on a SE-NW axis. The skull was damaged during excavation, due to a tree root growing through the skull from underneath. Another skull, deposit 81, was found in isolation and could not be attributed to any visible grave cut. This deposit was just west of a deeper grave cut (16) which could have removed much of the higher, and possibly older deposit. Generally, these deposits above deposit 80 show much disturbance from either grave digging or from the excavation of services that ran parallel to the north aisle. The lower deposit of this sequence contained two clay pipes stems; suggesting that this layer (80) could have been Post-Medieval, potentially earlier than the 19th-century burial (Grave 16) that had been excavated through it. This layer was not deeper than 0.7m.

The base of excavation was at 1m and the natural chalk was reached at 0.95m (Pl. 3). Four grave cuts were found (grave 15, grave 16, grave 17 and grave 18) at the base, on the west side of the excavation area, with the remains in grave 15 contained under the base of the northern section (Fig. 3; Pl. 5). The east side of the excavation area had been reduced with a later drainage cut truncating the overburden and the natural horizon. A concrete chamber was the main feature here, that was removed during excavation. Three runs, a pit-tar pipe and two ceramic pipes led to the soakaway in the north-east corner. The old soakaway had been discovered during the 2014 works. Only two disarticulated pieces of bone were recovered in this area. The old soakaway was filled with sandstone ballast.

Grave 15 was 0.33m wide and at least 1.33m long. It was on a WSW-ENE axis, with the head of the skeleton (sk82) tilted to the west, positioning indicative of Christian burial ritual. A large percentage of the bone was present in the grave, and all the remains exposed were recorded before being lifted (Pl. 5). The upper backfill of the grave was a light grey clayey silt (84). The only remains not exposed were the lower limb bones. A single small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from lower fill 83 by the skull in the grave and another from the upper fill.

Grave 16 was immediately to the south of grave 15. A soil stain was visible, indicative of the remains of a coffin, at the edges of the grave (Pl. 6). The remains of the coffin were now a brown silt clay with wood fibres. The backfill within this was a firm chalk-rich grey clayey silt (87) with angular, possibly shaped masonry flint, and tile fragments. This grave was exposed in full, 1.64m long by 0.44m wide. The west end was excavated, to expose the skull of the skeleton (sk85), removing the highest point of bone within the grave, and so the depth of the grave could be ascertained. Articulated remains of the skeleton were 0.18m lower than the lowest point required for the foundation, so were recorded but retained *in situ* within the grave. The finding of coffin plate and handle in the west suggests this is an early 19th century or later grave (Pl. 7).

Another grave was exposed south of this, with the north edge of Grave 17 cut by Grave 16. This grave was not excavated as the skeletal remains were lower than the required foundation depth. Bone (sk86) observed suggested this was a juvenile, also suggested by the shorter length of the grave. The only bone visible were the distal ends of the femoral bones and an outline of the skull, with possibly some damage caused during excavation by the machine. The grave was 0.75m long and 0.27m wide. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the fill of the grave. The fill was a grey brown clayey silt (88).

A grave further east was seen in isolation. Grave 18 was 0.82m long by 0.21m wide. The skull of the skeleton in this grave (sk89) was damaged during excavation, and was the only bone uncovered. The eastern

edge had also been excavated deeper than the skull, though truncation of the upper deposits had occurred at this location from the surrounding drainage runs. The backfill was a grey brown clayey silt (90). Though the skull was fragmentary, the mandible was intact, with milk teeth present. It indicates the individual was roughly 6 years of age at their death.

The observations as the north aisle foundation was exposed were brief and restricted during to the remains of modern service runs, but what was observed showed a continuation of the regular stone coursing of the face above at foundation level. Though the buttress was also of stone, its foundation had been constructed from two stacked courses of yellow-grey bricks, with the wider base footing formed by mortared concrete. It extended beyond the observed depth of 0.55m.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Three sherds of pottery weighing 28g were collected from three contexts (Appendix 2). Fabric codes were assigned from the Oxfordshire fabric series (Mellor 1994). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998).

Two sherds, from grave 15 (fill 83) and grave 17 (fill 86) were body fragments of handmade limestone-tempered wares, with rounded voids where the calcareous inclusions (presumably oolites) had been leached out. This is a type known as 'Cotswold Oolitic ware', or in Oxford as West Oxfordshire Ware (fabric OXAC), and is less frequent to the east of Oxford, where it occurs from the 11th century onwards (Mellor 1994). Limestone-tempered wares of early medieval date have also been identified in nearby Wallingford (e.g. Anderson 2017).

One sherd from (84) is a sandy handmade ware, black, with rounded quartz inclusions typical of Wallingford Ware (fabric WA38) and also of early medieval date (11th-13th century). There is a notable absence of any Victorian or Post-Medieval pottery sherds contained in overburden deposits or within backfill of graves, such as porcelain or other recent material.

Human bone by Ceri Falys

Seven deposits of human bone were recorded, either contained within graves or within the mixed grave soils. Specialist observation has been undertaken from the photographic record in the field. Portions of six of the seven deposits contain articulated remains, which are all supine, but have been heavily truncated if the deposit was located higher than 0.7m deep. A summary of the remains are found in Appendix 1, with the 2014 summary

index. The overall preservation of the remains is good to fair, with a degree of fragmentation. Portions of excavated remains differed between contexts dependent of depth and lifted only based on their immediate threat of destruction by the ground works. Two are possibly from sealed contexts, and differ from an adjacent grave which is obviously of later date. Most of the graves contained 75% of the total remains or less. Where deposits were not under immediate threat of destruction in their contexts they were left *in situ*.

The skeletons can be initially separated into two general categories: adult (20+ years old) and non-adult (i.e. child >20 years old). Non-adult age was determined using the stages of development of the dentition and the skeletal elements (van Beek 2002; Scheuer and Black 2004). Adult individuals were aged based on the eruption of the third molar (wisdom teeth), and the complete fusion of long bone epiphyses. The skeleton in Grave 15 was of an elderly individual, based on the tooth wear, though a number of the teeth were present. There was a trace of an abscess on the right-side mandible. Most of the incisors of the maxilla and mandible were missing antemortem. It is thought it is a female, from the pelvic identifiers, though with excavation damage of the skull, this could not be confidently verified. Generally, the condition of the bones was good, with no signs of healed trauma on the long bones, with proximal and distal end epiphyses fused (briefly examined during lifting).

Though the upper body of the remains in Grave 16 was the only element exposed, it was presumed this was a complete interment. The skull, mandible, both arms and collar bones and ribs were exposed (Pl. 6). The only bones lifted was the skull. The skull was of an elderly individual, as teeth edentulous suggests this individual is over 46 years old (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

The final two graves were of smaller individuals. The remains contained within Grave 17 were of an individual, that should be sub-adult, as third molars were visible within the mandible.

Of the disarticulated remains, skulls or skull fragments were found in all three deposits, with the skull in sk81 edentulous. The skull and mandible of sk79 were articulated but truncated by a modern service trench. This has shovel-shaped maxillary incisors, with pronounced wear to the lingual surface of the central incisor, and a worn notch on the left central maxillary incisor and left lateral mandibular incisor. The notches suggest a sub-adult, but the wear may mean they had reached early adulthood. Though only partial burials, these remains were generally in good condition, though truncated by other excavation of graves or the service runs in this location.

Clay tobacco pipe

Two stems of clay pipe were encountered in layer 80, one with a diameter of 11mm and the other 12mm, both with bores of 5mm. Wider diameter stems are more typical of long pipes of the mid-late 18th century (Oswald 1975, 92).

Metalwork

Three pieces of coffin furniture were found; two with the remains of sk78, and a separate plate and handle fitting in Grave 16 to the west of the skull of sk85 (Pl. 7). These early 19th-century coffin attachments are quite corroded though coffin handles for two of the pieces were also found. Their attachment to a plain wooden coffin was seen to enhance its appearance. They were usually made from thin sheet-tin and stamped with an appropriate decorative design (May 2010, 7). The tin would have been plated, and gives the pieces a ferrous look on the surface corrosion product. Some fragmentary plating is still visible on the rear of two of the pieces. The metal is fragile and the black corrosion product of the tin has tarnished much the surface metal, and the edges are broken or disappear. The matching pair, with sk78, had a pair of cherub motifs at the top, above stylised swags with an indentation for the handle. There are traces of a corded surround to the edge. One coffin handle, in grave 16 displayed a decorative twist. This handle was 110mm long, and would have originally formed a grouping of either four or six attached to the exterior sides of a coffin. Similar coffin plates have been found in large Post-Medieval cemeteries, and are generally thought to be of late 18th-early 19th century date (Mahoney-Swales *et al.* 2011).

Conclusion

The works have successfully observed further human interment and excavated the remains under immediate threat of damage from the groundworks. Most of the articulated burial was present below 0.7m deep, with disturbance of higher remains coming from a number of modern service trenches, with visible cuts of graves at 0.5m and 0.95m deep. The excavation reached no deeper than 1m, and burials identified at the base of the excavation were left in-situ. Medieval pottery from two of the burials (adult male in grave 15, juvenile in grave 17) could conceivably date them to this period (contemporary with the earliest church) but the inevitable reworking and mixing of soils in graveyards means this can only be tentatively suggested. An obviously later coffin burial contained the remains of an older female. The final undated burial is that of an infant.

More grave slabs were lifted, of which two stones referred to a single family, the Farmers, with the husband and wife and two children named. The half slab is in poorer condition, notable for its inferior-quality

limestone which the facing severely spalled. Though possible, it can only be inferred to be of an earlier date than the other 19th-century examples.

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APPENDIX 1: Summary of skeletons

2014 graves

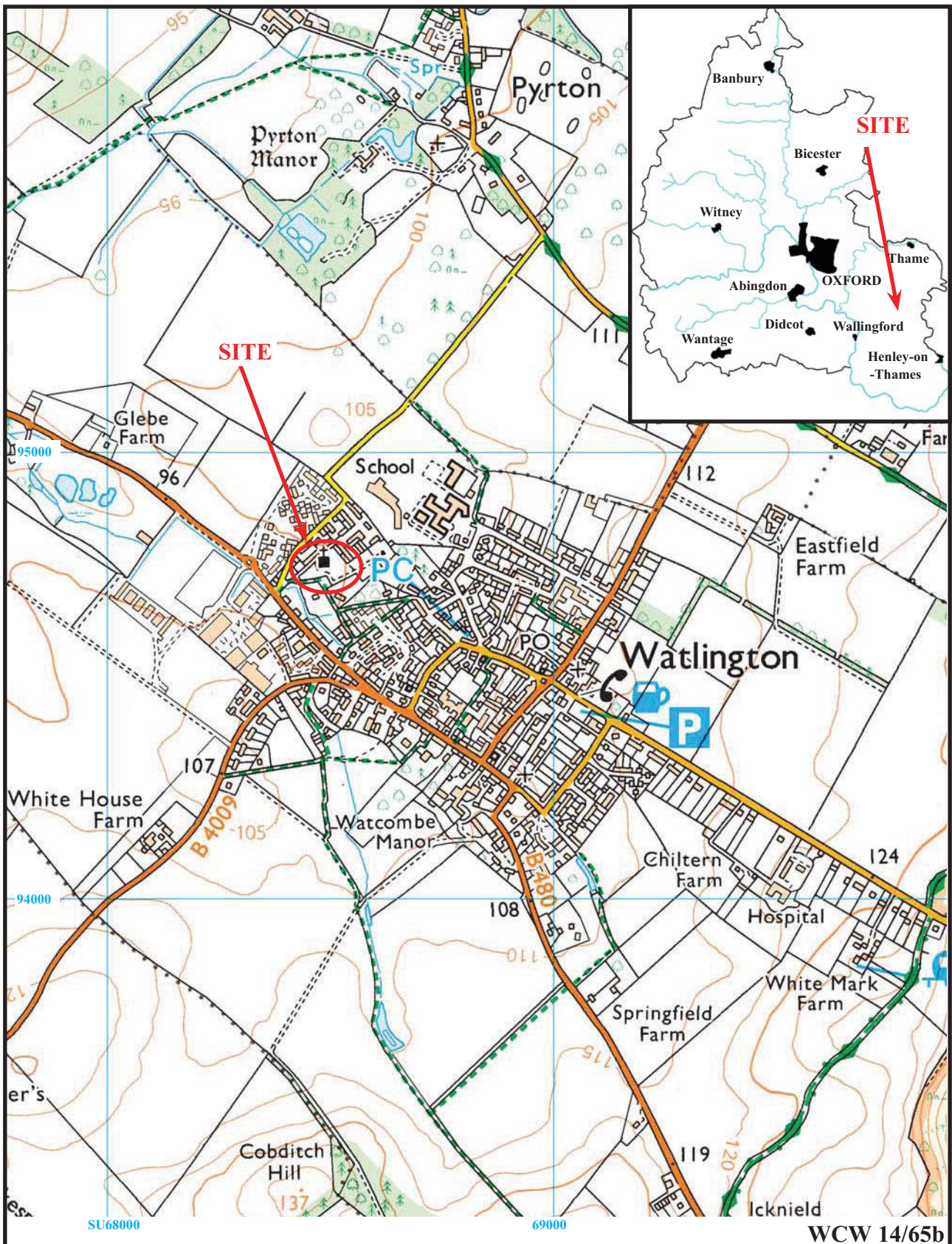
Grave	Sk	Position	Preservation	Compl. (%)	Age	Sex	Pathology
2	53	supine, extended, W-E	good	25-75	adult	F	large carious lesion of the left first mandibular molar and associated abscess
2	54	supine, extended, W-E	good	75+	c. 1 yea)	n/a	-
3	56	supine, extended, W-E	good	<25	adult (older)	M	antemortem tooth loss of right mandibular molars
5	60	supine, extended, W-E	good	<25	c. 10 year)	n/a	
6	62	supine, extended, W-E	good	25-75	Adult	F	
7	64	supine, extended, E-W	good	<25	adult	I	
9	67	supine, extended, E-W	good	75+	6+ years	n/a	
10	69	supine, E-W	good	<25	adult	I	
11	71	Supine, E-W	fair	<25	adult	I	
12	73	supine, extended, E-W	good	25-75	adult	I	
13	75	supine, extended, E-W	good	<25	non-adult	n/a	
14	77	supine, extended, E-W	good	<25	adult	I	

2019 graves

Grave	Sk	Position	Preservation	Compl. (%)	Age	Sex	Pathology
	78	disturbed WNW-ESE	poor	25-75	?	?	legs and coffin furniture <i>insitu</i> ; skull above legs after disturbance?
	79	disturbed NW-SE	V poor	<25	juvenile	F	Skull only present, with truncation by pipe trench
	81	Truncated W-E	poor	<25	adult	F	Teeth edentulous in maxilla
15	82	supine, extended, W-E	good	80+	adult	M	Poor dentition, though teeth present on maxilla and mandible Possible abscess on exterior right-side mandible
16	85	supine, extended, W-E	good	80+	adult	F	Teeth edentulous in maxilla and mandible, suggestive of mature adult. Visible metopic suture on frontal bone.
17	86	supine, extended, W-E	good	<25	juvenile	n/a	Most of internment not uncovered, leg bones and part of skull representative Eruption of rear canines on both sides of mandible
18	89	supine, extended, W-E	fair	25-75	<6 years	n/a	Badly damaged by machine, milk teeth present in mandible

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Spot date</i>
15	83	OXAC	1	14	1			11-13th century
15	84	WA38	1	6	1			11-13th century
17	86	OXAC	1	8	1			11-13th century



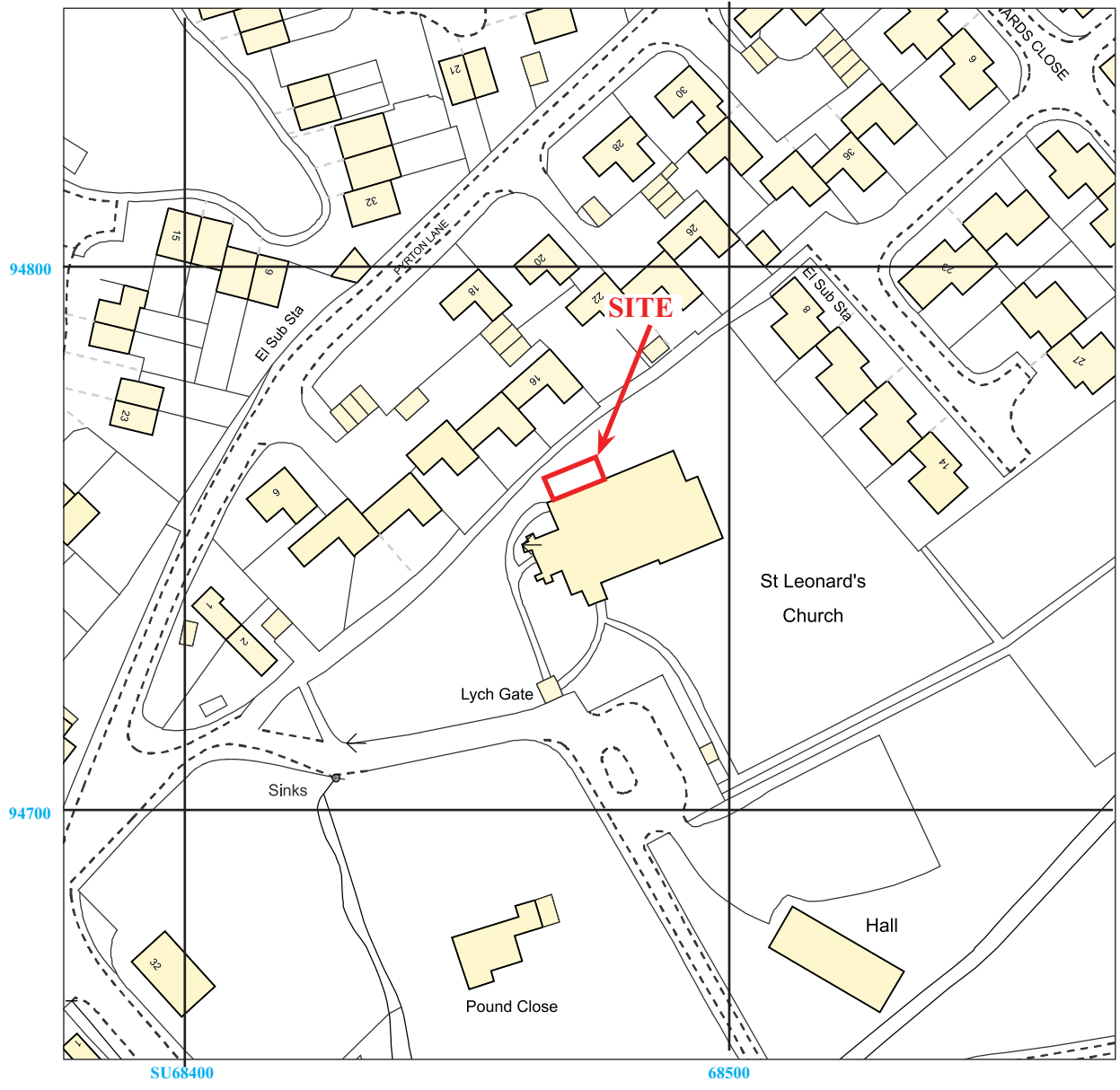
**St. Leonards Church, Watlington,
Oxfordshire, 2019**

Archaeological Watching Brief - Phase 2

Figure 1. Location of site within Watlington and Oxfordshire.

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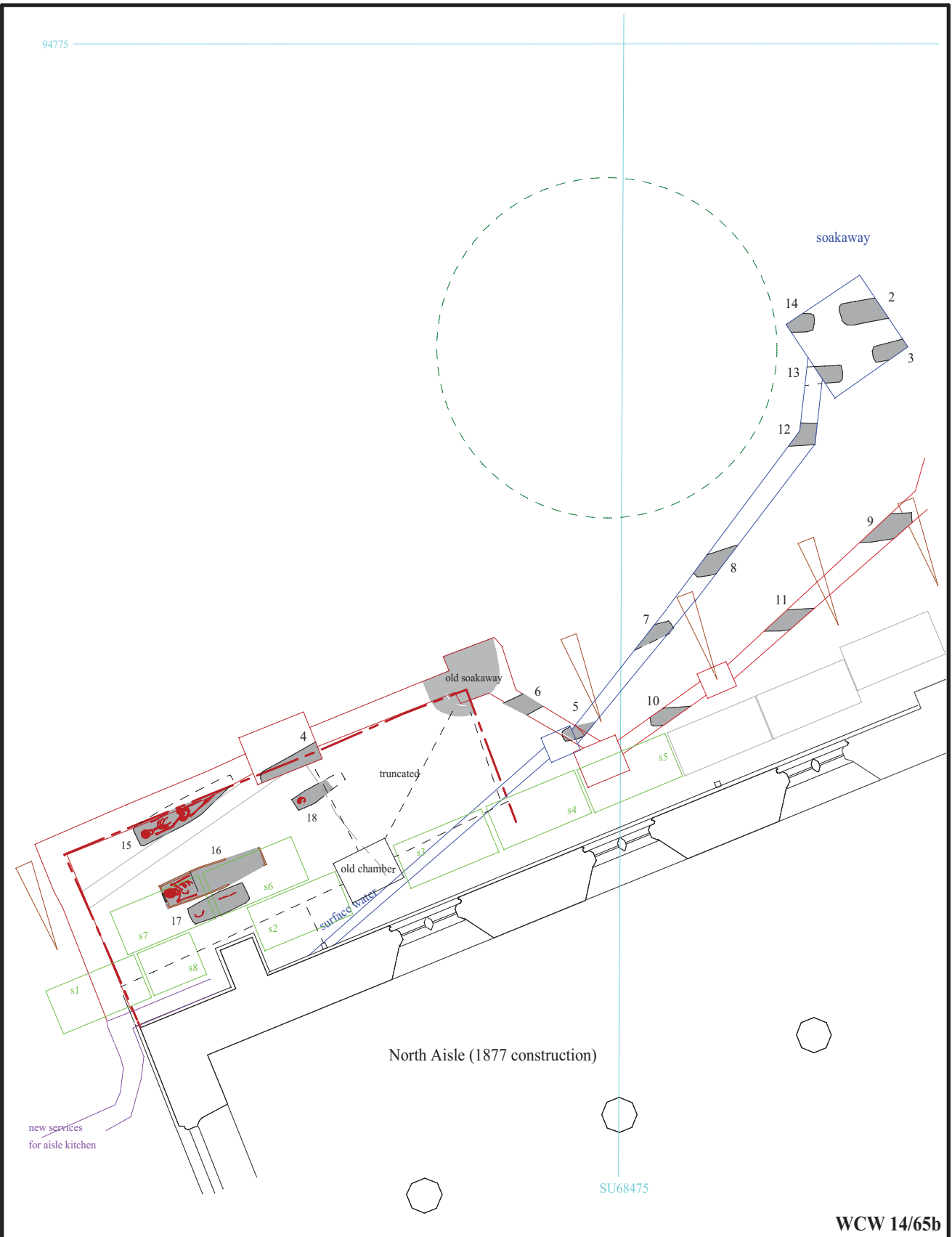
WCW 14/65b



**St. Leonard's Church, Watlington,
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Pyrtan Lane.

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 3. Observed area highlighting graves from 2014 works and current works in floor reduction.





Plate 1. Grave slab 6, Scale: 1m.



Plate 2. Grave slab 7, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 3. Excavation in progress at base of foundation level, looking north west.

WCW 14/65b

**St. Leonard's Church,
Watlington, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 1 - 3.**

THAMES VALLEY
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Plate 4. Fragment of disturbed burial, juvenile sk79, looking south east, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 5. Grave 15, looking west, Scale: 0.3m

WCW 14/65b

**St. Leonard's Church,
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Plates 4 and 5.**

THAMES VALLEY
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Plate 6. Western excavated exposure of sk85 in grave 16, looking west, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 7. Detail of coffin handle on plate grip, adjacent to skull in grave 16, looking east, Scale: 0.1m

WCW 14/65b

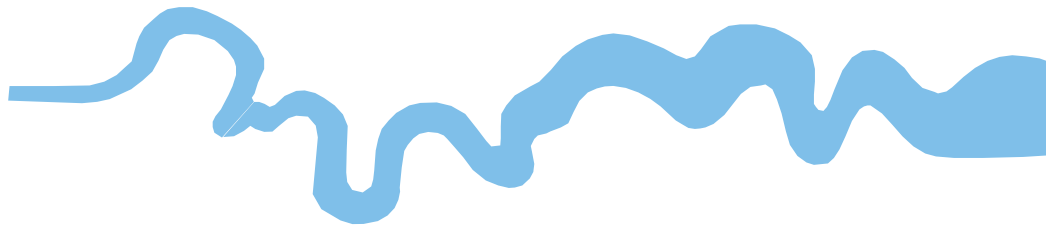
**St. Leonard's Church,
Watlington, Oxfordshire, 2019
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 6 and 7.**

THAMES VALLEY
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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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

*Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)*