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The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andrew Mundin and Ellen McManus-Fry

Site Code: OPW16/177

(SU 6067 8935)

The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Oakman Inns

by Andrew Mundin and Ellen McManus-Fry

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code OPW 16/177

January 2017

Summary

Site name: The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 6067 8935

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 29th September - 12th October 2016

Project Coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin

Site code: OPW 16/177

Area of site: 112.5 sq m

Summary of results: The watching brief was carried out in a yard to the north of the existing building which was the former Post Office within the historic centre of the town. The foundation trenches were relatively shallow and mostly did not reach levels containing archaeological deposits nor the natural geology. No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were encountered.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 19.01.17

Steve Preston ✓ 18.01.17

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Report 16/177

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 OAD (SU 6067 8935) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Michael Schooling of Oakman Inns and Restaurants, 81 Akeman Street, Tring, Herts, HP23 6AF.

Planning permission (16/S0718/FUL) has been gained from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of a new exterior terrace on the north of the existing property. Due to the potential for these works to damage or destroy below ground archaeological features, the consent was subject to two conditions (5 and 6) requiring an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during the period of groundworks. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved Mr Richard Oram, planning archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, who also monitored the work on behalf of the District Council.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out by Andrew Mundin and Ellen McManus-Fry between 29th September and 12th October 2016. The site code is OPW 16/177.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The building, which is now current in use as a restaurant, is sited within the urban and historic core of the town of Wallingford. It is situated on the west side of St Martin's Street, opposite the Town Hall in Market Place (Fig. 2). To the south east are the Church of St Mary-le-More and its graveyard. The site lies at a height of c. 49m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The underlying geology is recorded as First floodplain terrace gravel deposit (BGS 1980), although natural geology was only potentially visible in a small part of the footing trench, where a mid red brown clayey sandy silt was observed.

Archaeological background

The development of Wallingford, from a Saxon *burh*, Medieval castle and Medieval to Post-Medieval town has been intensively investigated archaeologically at various locations around the town. As new research via excavation comes to light, new theories, interpretations and development sequences are being formulated about the town's history (Airs *et al* 1975; Preston 2012; Christie *et al*. 2013).

Fieldwork took place adjacent to this site in 2003 associated with detached development behind the extant building. Evaluation and follow-up fieldwork uncovered homogenous modern and post-medieval made ground c. 1m deep, which overlay 11th- to 13th-century pits containing domestic refuse, indicative of 'backyard' deposits associated with contemporary development located on the frontage of St Martin's Street, most likely under the extant Post Office building (Pine and Hammond 2012).

The development of the site in later times is somewhat complex in regards to the existing building. Reference is made to the 'Mermaid Inn' being situated at the site from the 17th century until the death of the last landlord, Lovelock, in 1875. It was finally demolished in 1914 (VCH 1924). The origins of The Post Office building are from 1936, with the front doorway displaying the arms of Edward VIII prior to abdication.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works. This was to involve monitoring of all areas of intrusive groundworks and include observations of archaeologically sensitive surfaces exposed within foundation trenches and service trenches. All works were undertaken a toothed bucketed 360° mechanical excavator. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

The excavation of footing trenches on the northern side of the existing building was observed (Pl. 1; Fig. 3). The trenches were 0.6m wide and ranged in depth from 0.96m to 2.60m. The north eastern length of the terrace footing, where the new footings met the existing wall, was dug to the greatest depth in an attempt to locate the base of the existing building foundations. Layers of made ground deposits were observed along the length of the excavated footings (Pl. 2; Fig. 4) and the stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m modern concrete, over 0.18m of grey sandy silt containing modern rubble and brick, above 0.26m of dark brown made ground containing brick fragments, which overlay 0.15m of homogenous yellow grey sandy silt with gravel and brick, over up to 0.91m

grey clayey sandy silt, which (where the works penetrated deep enough) lay above 0.8m of dark red brown clayey sandy silt, over mid red brown clayey sandy silt, which appeared to be natural geology.

No archaeological features were observed nor finds recovered.

Finds

No finds of archaeological interest were recovered.

Conclusion

This watching brief was successful in observing the groundworks involved in the construction of a terrace area at the Old Post Office but no features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed. The excavations uncovered deep deposits of later post-medieval made ground.

References

Airs, M, Rodwell, K and Turner, H, 1975, 'Wallingford', in K Rodwell (ed), *Historic Towns in Oxfordshire*, Oxford Archaeol Unit Survey **3**, Oxford, 155–62

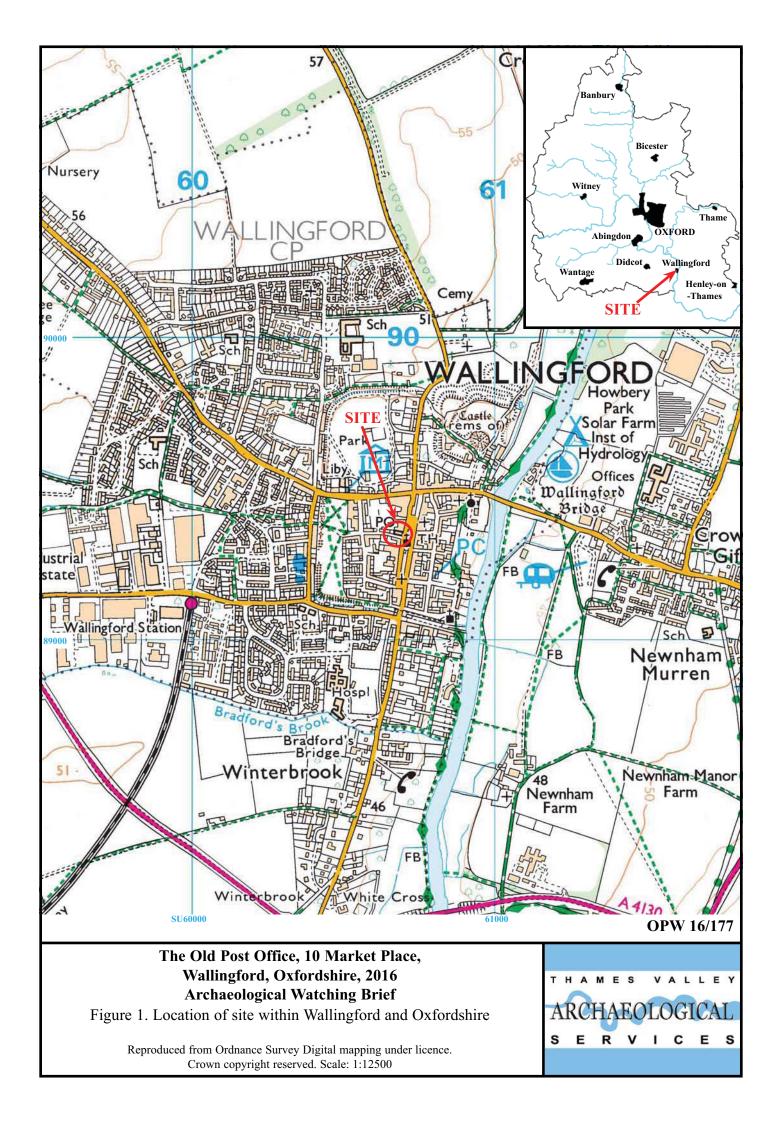
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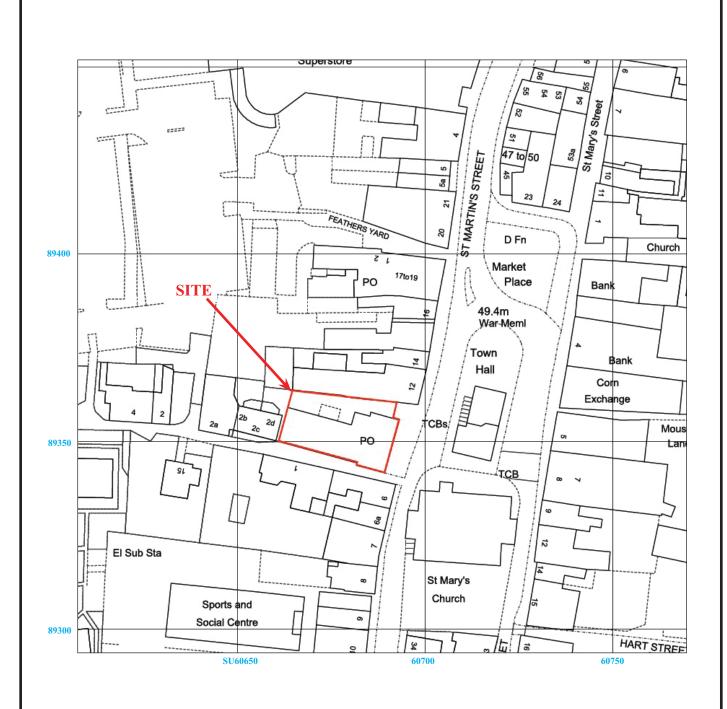
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VCH, 1924, 'The Borough of Wallingford: introduction and castle', in PH Ditchfield and W Page (eds), *A History of the County of Berkshire*, **iii**, 517–31: http://www.britih-history.ac.uk/vch/berks/vol3/pp517-531; accessed 9th January 2017





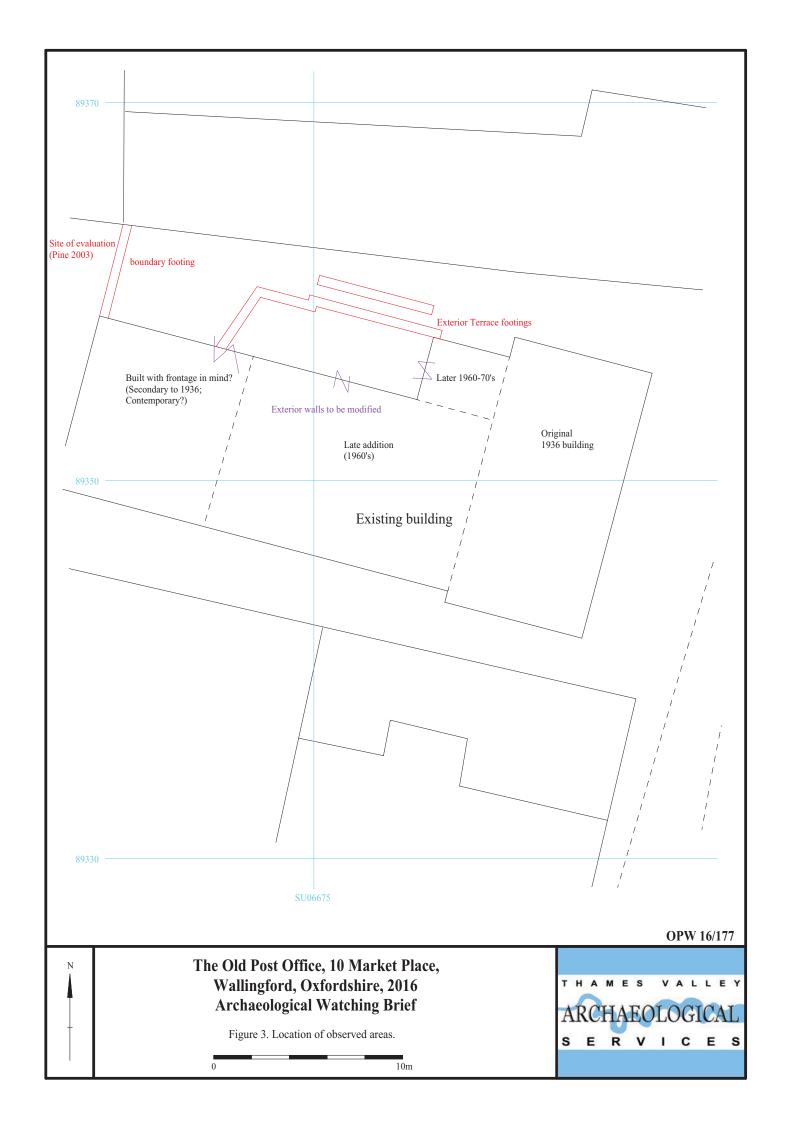
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off St Martins Street.

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E	W	
Concrete		
Hardcore	_	48.5maOD
Rubble/brick	_	
Dark brown made ground		
Homogenous yellow grey (rounded gravel and brick)	_	
Grey clayey sandy silt (made ground)		

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Figure 4. Representative section.





Plate 3. View of site during groundwork, looking west.



Plate 4. Deepest part of footings abutting existing wall, looking south-west, Scale: 1m.

The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2016 Archaeological Watching Brief Plates 3 - 4.





Plate 1. General view of site, looking east.



Plate 2. Representative footing, looking south, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 1m.

The Old Post Office, 10 Market Place, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2016 Archaeological Watching Brief Plates 1 - 2.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman Iron Age	BC/AD
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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Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 5NR

> Tel: 0118 9260552 Fax: 0118 9260553 Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk Web: www.tvas.co.uk