

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**11-12 St Martin's Street,  
Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Pierre-Damien Manisse**

**Site Code: SMW19/102**

**(SU 6065 8928)**

**11-12 St Martin's Street, Wallingford  
Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Beechcroft Developments Ltd**

by Pierre-Damien Manisse  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SMW 19/102

**October 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** 11-12 St Martin's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SU 6065 8928

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 16th to 29th April 2020

**Project coordinator:** Danielle Millbank

**Site supervisor:** Pierre-Damien Manisse

**Site code:** SMW 19/102

**Area of site:** 240 sq. m within a site of c. 0.30ha

**Summary of results:** Following prior evaluation of the site which confirmed the survival of Late Saxon, Medieval, and Post-medieval deposits on the site, a mitigation strategy was drawn up to preserve-in-situ the majority of archaeological deposits on the site by a suitable foundation design. Archaeological excavation took place on smaller areas of the development in advance of unavoidable deeper groundworks, namely a soakaway and drainage trench.

Excavation for the drainage trench was not deep enough to impact on the relevant archaeological horizon, but the soakaway trench revealed seven pits of Late Saxon, Medieval, and Post-medieval date, which contained a typical range of artefacts variously of pottery, animal bone including a horse burial, charred plant remains metal objects, and some tile fragments.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2020.4.

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# 11-12 St Martin's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

**Report 19/102b**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at 11-12 St Martin's street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire (SU 6065 8928) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Joanna Nayler, for Beechcroft Developments Ltd, 1 Church Lane, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 0DX.

Planning permission (P18/S3868/FUL) has been granted by South Oxfordshire District Council for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a new retail space with apartments above. This consent is subject to a condition pertaining to archaeology, requiring a staged programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District's policies on archaeology. Following a watching brief and an evaluation (Sanchez 2020), an archaeological excavation was required.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Oxford County Council Planning Archaeologist, Mr Richard Oram, who highlighted the potential in a brief for the project (Oram 2019). The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Anne-Michelle Huvig, between 16th and 29th April 2020. The site code is SMW 19/102. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Services in due course with accession code OXCMS:2020.4,

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located on the west side of St Martin's Street in the Conservation Area of the centre of Wallingford (SODC 2012) (Fig. 1). It is a flat plot that was occupied by retail stores (demolished in a previous phase of work) and a private rear parking. It is bordered to north and south by residential buildings and to the west by a carpark (Fig. 2). The site lies at about 49m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology according to maps (BGS 1980) is younger gravels from the 1st (flood plain) terrace deposits. The online BGS viewer specified this as Northmoor Sand and Gravel overlaying Glauconitic Marl.

## **Archaeological background**

The site potential (Oram 2019) stems from its location within the Saxon *burh* and medieval town of Wallingford. Several excavations in very close proximity have shown a range of Saxon, Medieval and post-Medieval occupations. Late Saxon presence was evident to the south, with two 10th century cellars, and to the north with a Late Saxon sunken featured building. Traces of structures (a well and floors) likely of 11th-century date and later were also found there and investigations on the other side of St Martin's Street revealed a substantial settlement of that period (Pine 2012). Traces of 17th-century activity were also observed immediately to the north and a more general post-medieval re-occupation can be observed all around. Recently a limited trenching programme on the site itself (Sanchez 2020) confirmed the same sort of sequence as previously recorded nearby, with finds spanning from the Late Saxon to the present day and features consisting mostly of inter-cutting pits overlain by the more recent Victorian or modern construction.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The general purpose of this intervention was to archaeologically document two areas that were liable to be disturbed by invasive groundwork: the route of an 18m long foul water service trench at the east of the site and a soakaway at the west. That would involve the removal of any overburden by a 360° type machine, the recording of any archaeological deposits encountered down to the natural geology or to 0.20m below the formation level of the soakaway. At a minimum discrete features were to be half-sectioned and 10% of linear features would be investigated. Metal detecting, using a Fischer F5, was done to maximize the retrieval of metallic objects as well as visual scan over spoil.

A watching brief was also maintained during the latter stages of demolition and during initial stages of construction (pile probing) to ensure the majority preservation in-situ could be achieved as intended.

## **Results**

### *Watching brief*

A test pit, about 0.50m x1m and 1m deep, was dug in the Tarmac on the central north side of the site to locate services. This did not reach the archaeological layers, only uncovering recent made ground deposits. It was noted that this part of the site was higher (49.54m) compared to the rest of the site.

Prior demolition had not fully removed all the concrete slabs over the site. Removal of the remaining and sometimes substantial reinforced concrete slabs, was therefore monitored. These were mainly located along the

north and south buildings surrounding the site, along with some footings at the east and two south-north footings at the west, several metres long. Before their demolition, a trench was dug along the north side to expose the footings as the necessity of their removal was discussed. Three further deeper test slots dug by machine with a toothless bucket were about 1.10m x 0.60m, and were inserted close to the north-east building to evaluate the thickness of the concrete. Only mixed made ground was seen (at about 48.20 aOD).

The engineering of the new building is based on piling. Prior pile probing was archaeologically monitored. In two areas, further concrete blocks impeding the probing were therefore removed. Overall, there was no obstruction in the first two metres below the demolition level, indicating the low potential for any structural Medieval remains such as walls.

### *Excavation*

Stripping for the excavation phase was conducted using a machine was fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

### *Drainage trench*

In the east the trenching for the foul water service commenced where it was noted that the base of the trench at c. 1.30m did not encounter any archaeological horizon, but only modern made ground or disturbed ground. This trench depth was already much deeper than the 0.20m buffer below the intrusive groundwork level and going deeper would have required stepping. Work resumed, going down only 0.20m below the contractor's design. No archaeological deposits were found nor finds recovered (Pl. 1): the uppermost deposit was, a light yellowish brown sand (161), 0.25m thick in the east, 0.42m thick to the west, overlying a dark greyish brown sandy silt made ground (53) (0.62m at east, 0.20m at west). The trench width was 1.60m. At the eastern end, the trench was down to 48m while at west it reached 48.08m aOD.

### *Soakaway*

The area designed for excavation around the future soakaway was about 3.20m x 8m. It was excavated down to the level of the natural geology (Pl. 2), a light yellow and orange brown sand and gravel, with an irregular distribution of the gravels. The level of this geological horizon was uneven. It was 1.20-1.30m below the Tarmac level in the west but 1.58-1.60m in the east. A step was created on this side for safety purposes. The south-west corner was pitted by a modern truncation (containing "china" pottery, modern glass).

This area revealed a series of discrete and of inter-cutting pits. Most of these pits were dug into the natural geology but some appeared to be cut into a buried subsoil deposit (174), from which they could not be

distinguished in plan during the stripping. This horizon was a mid brown to mid reddish brown silt with frequent gravels at the transition with the geology. Its thickness was between 0.20m to 0.35m: it yielded no finds. It had also been observed during the evaluation phase (as deposit 84). It was overlain by a series of three made ground layers that matched those observed in evaluation trench 1 (81-83). The deepest of these (173), was a mid grey to brownish grey silt with rare charcoal flecks and rare gravels, 0.34m thick. Above this was a soft black or dark grey clayey sandy silt (172) with rare brick and tile inclusions, rare pebbles, metal waste and construction debris. It was 0.42m thick. On top of it at the west was a concrete slab (170) while the east half was occupied by another made ground layer (171), a 0.24m thick soft mid brownish grey clayey sand with common gravels, and a 0.16m thick levelling layer of compact yellow sandy gravels (169). All were topped by Tarmac layer (163).

The features are presented by cut numbers here as there was no clear chronological sequence. Their relative phasing will be nonetheless tentatively discussed in the conclusion.

#### Pit 36=41 (Pl. 4)

This sub-circular pit was about 1.80 x 1.90m. Its depth was at least 1.50m (<45.70m aOD) as its base was not reached (the depth attained was already well below the buffer zone below the base of planned tank at 46.30m and it was not safe to go deeper). It had a sharp break on top and vertical or near vertical sides. One slot, 36, was made to ascertain its relation with pits 37 and 38 (both truncating it) and another, 41, to investigate its relation with pit 39 (which also truncated 41). As the first slot was made it was thought that the infill was composed of a single deposit but the initial assessment had to be revised. In the second slot, two layers could be barely differentiated. The top fill (175=183) was a soft mid grey to brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles or gravels, rare charcoal inclusions and rare redeposited natural patches. One clay pipe stem fragment was found in this deposit but is probably intrusive and misplaced, due to poor boundaries between the fill of 36 and that of 37. The pottery sherds found within seemed mixed, with a Late-Saxon/Early Medieval sherd accompanying later products. A 12th to 13th century date is be considered most likely, providing a *terminus post quem* for the pits stratigraphically above it.

#### Pit 37 (Pl. 3)

This pit contained a buried horse. It extended outside the scope of the investigation so the full skeleton could not be recovered. This pit truncated pits 36 and 38. It was probably sub-rectangular with a flat base and vertical or near vertical sides. Two deposits were recorded. The basal fill (177) was a soft mid greyish brown or brownish grey sandy silt with very rare small stones and common charcoal flecks. It was up to 0.33m thick. Above lay the

horse in a soft mid to dark grey sandy silt with some brownish patches (176). There were rare charcoal flecks, very rare pebbles, flint or gravels. This deposit was at least 0.86m thick. The lowest deposit was sterile but the upper one, in addition to the animal skeleton, contained some pottery, a glass fragment and clay pipes. The pottery assemblage might again have been mixed with material derived from the neighbouring pits (the earliest sherd was late 8th-11th century and the more recent ones 12th - 16th) so the dating relies on the stratigraphy and the clay pipes to give a late 17th – early 18th century date (or later).

#### Pit 38=39 (Pl. 4)

This pit was barely present on the east edge of the excavation. It was at least 0.25m x 1.20m and 0.91m deep. It was truncated by pit 37 but cut pit 36=41. It had vertical sides and a curved base. Its infill was composed of at least four distinct deposits. At its base was (180=186), a soft mid brown sandy silt to silt with very rare charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles or flints. It was 0.21m thick. It was overlaid by a soft yellow brown sand (179=185), 0.04m thick and likely representing an episode of natural redeposition. Then backfill process resumed with a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks (178=184). At its maximum it was 0.40m thick. On top was a 0.54m thick soft mid brownish grey sandy silt (181) with occasional pebbles/flint and common oyster shells at its base. A single Cotswold-ware sherd was collected from the deepest deposit, whose date was a very broad 9th-13th century, but the stratigraphic relations point towards the more recent end of that range.

#### Pit 40

This pit was only marginally visible, truncated by both pits 36=41 and 38=39. It was likely sub-circular. Its preserved north side was slightly undercutting. It seemed to have a rounded base. It was at least 0.91m x 0.37m, and at least 0.18m deep. Date is provided by sherd of medieval Wallingford ware (11th-13th century) but the relationships incline us to think it is rather 11th than 13th century. The single fill (182) was a soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with scarce pebbles, gravels or natural flints along with an iron nail.

#### Pit 42 (Pl. 5)

In the central part of the north side of the excavation area was pit 42, presumably sub-circular. Only 1.58 x 0.30m of it were visible. It was at minimum 0.68m deep with a steep to near vertical south side and a flattish base, slightly sloping towards south. It truncated pit 44. Two deposits were recorded. The lower fill (189) was a soft to mid compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravels, 0.20m thick. The upper fill, only observed



in section, was a soft mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravels, pebbles or flints (188), 0.48m thick. Both fills yielded some St Neots ware pottery, although amounting to just four sherds in total. Coupled with the relationship, they suggests a likely date in the 11th century.

#### Pit 43 (Pl. 5)

This pit was also possibly sub-circular, at least 0.90m x 0.60m but was truncated by pits 42 and 44. Its single fill (190) was sterile except for some animal bone. It was a soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with scarce pebbles or gravels, 0.58m thick. The sides of the pit were steep and it had a slightly curved base. Although it had no datable finds it must predate the truncating pits 42 and 44.

#### Pit 44 (Pl. 5)

This was the largest pit encountered, encompassing an area about 3.30m by 2.85m. It was truncated at its north side by pit 42 and itself truncated pit 43 at north-east. Part of the modern disturbance at the south-west may have compromised its integrity. It was sub-circular in shape, with a flat base. Sides were steep to sub-vertical. No less than 6 fills composed its infill. At its base was a soft mid greyish brown sterile sandy silt (195) with rare gravels and charcoal flecks. It was 0.20m thick and was covered by, a thin (0.07m) redeposited band of natural yellowish sand (194) at the east and at the west by a patchy mix of natural sand and grey silt (196), 0.20m thick. Above was layer 193, not dissimilar to 195, yielding some bones and Medieval pottery. The same kind of finds also came from the two uppermost layers, (192 and 191). The former was a soft dark grey and black clayey sand (ashes?) with rare charcoal flecks. It was not an *in situ* fire as bones within this deposit were not burnt, but rather some residue thrown in the pit. It was 0.12m thick. The top fill (191) was a soft mid grey sandy silt, also 0.12m thick. A likely date for this pit is 10th to 11th century as it cannot be later than 42. samples from the fills of this pit produced abundant charred plant remains.

#### Pit 45 (Pl. 6)

This seemingly isolated pit was found on the west side of the excavation, partly removed by a modern truncation in its south part. It measured at least 1.76m by 1.80m for a depth of 0.75m. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (197) was a soft mid brown silt with very rare charcoal flecks, rare pebbles, gravels or flints which contained only two sherds of pottery, late medieval Wychwood ware and tin-glazed earthenware giving a 16th-18th century date. Some animal bone was also recovered.

## Finds

### *Pottery by Sue Anderson*

Sixty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 1028g were collected from twelve contexts during the excavation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary catalogue by context is included in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approximate date order (dates in centuries AD).

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>MNV</i>
OXB	Oxford Shelly Ware	Late 8th-early 11th	6	143		6
OXAC	Cotswold-type Ware	Late 9th-Late 13th	1	76		1
OXBFB	SW Oxfordshire ware (Kennet Valley A)	Late 9th-Late 13th	1	14		1
OXR	St Neots-type Ware	Early 10th-Late 11th	26	347	0.42	20
OXAG	Abingdon Ware/Camley Gardens-type	Early 11th-Early 15th	1	35	0.12	1
WA38	Wallingford Ware	Early 11th-Late 13th	11	144	0.04	11
OXY	Oxford Ware	Early 11th-Late 13th	3	42		1
OXAQ	E Wilts Ware (Kennet Valley B)	Mid-11th-mid-15th	13	172	0.12	13
LCOAR	Coarse London-type ware	Late 11th-mid-12th	1	7		1
OX162	SE Oxfordshire Ware	Early 12th-mid-16th	1	4		1
OX162: NE2	SE Oxfordshire Ware: Nettlebed 2	Early 12th-mid-16th	3	18		3
OXCX	Wychwood Ware	Late 12th-mid-15th	1	17		1
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	16th-18th	1	9	0.12	1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>69</i>	<i>1028</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>61</i>

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (ECE) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). All fabric codes were assigned from the Oxfordshire fabric series (Mellor 1994), or are based on the period and main inclusions. The start date for OXAQ is probably earlier in Wallingford than that suggested by Mellor's work in Oxford, and the mid 11th-century start-date for this ware suggested by Cotter (2011) for Winchester may also apply here. Methods and terminology follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001; 1998). The results were input onto an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

### The assemblage

Like the larger assemblage recovered from the evaluation (Anderson 2020), a high proportion of this assemblage is of Late Saxon and early medieval date. St Neots-type shelly wares predominate in this period group, with smaller quantities of more local wares. The Cotswold-type ware comprised a large fragment of jar rim of wedged form, similar to the typical Late Saxon forms of Oxford Shelly Ware (e.g. Mellor 1994 fig. 6, no. 10), and amongst the St Neots-type wares there were two jar rims and a flat-topped inturned bowl rim. Only one Kennet Valley A ware was found, in a pit which contained largely St Neots-type wares. The Kennet Valley B wares were more common, but occurred in later contexts; two rims were present, both simple everted/flared forms from jars. The sherds recorded as OXB in this assemblage included three which contained more sand than shell, although the shell included gastropods, suggesting that these sherds may have had a similar source to the Oxford shelly wares but were perhaps slightly later – they were all found in pit 36/41 in association with mainly sandy

wares. It is possible that they fall within the range of ‘sandy wares with added limestone’ noted as a Saxo-Norman type in Wallingford (Underwood Keevill and Mellor 2013, 360).

Most of the sandy wares were found in the latest pits in the group to the east, and were dominated by the local Wallingford Ware. A T-shaped everted jar rim was found in this fabric (*cf.* Mellor 1994, fig. 16.6). Other sandy wares of SE Oxfordshire type were present; one body sherd was decorated with lines of square rouletting. A body sherd of coarse London-type ware with white slip line and green glaze decoration was found, and there was a rim fragment from an Abingdon-type glazed jug with a flat-beaded rim decorated with short vertical notches, and thin yellowish glaze with green patches on both surfaces. Comparable notch decoration can be seen on a small bowl rim from the Ashampstead kilns (Mephram and Heaton 1995, fig. 3, no. 11).

A rim fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware drug jar of 16th–18th-century date was found in pit fill (197). It was found in association with a sherd of Wychwood Ware.

#### Pottery by context

Table 2 shows the distribution by context with suggested spotdates.

Table 2. Pottery distribution and spotdates.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
36	175	OXB OXR OXAG WA38 OXAQ OX162	12th-13th century?
37	176	OXB WA38 OXAQ LCOAR OX162:NE2	12th century?
39	186	OXAC	Late 9th-13th century
40	182	WA38	11th-13th century
41	187	OXB OXAQ OX162:NE2	12th century?
42	188	OXR	10th-11th century
42	189	OXR	10th-11th century
44	191	OXR OXY	11th century?
44	192	OXBF OXY	11th century?
44	193	OXB OXR	10th-Early 11th century
44	195	OXR	10th-11th century
45	197	OXCX TGE	16th-18th century

All pottery was recovered from pits. The single pit 45 to the west produced only two sherds, and one of these was post-medieval. Intercutting pits at the centre of the trench contained a high proportion of St Neots-type ware, suggesting a 10th/11th-century date for this group. The pits to the east contained a more diverse range of wares, the majority of which were sandy types, and these pits may be of broadly 12th or 12th/13th-century date.

#### Discussion and conclusions

Previous work on a neighbouring site in St Martin’s Street produced an assemblage which was dominated by local sandy fabrics (Anderson 2017), although some limestone-tempered wares were also present both there and at New Road (Weare 1977). The present assemblage, together with that from the evaluation, appears to contain a much higher proportion of earlier coarsewares which were sourced from Bedfordshire, the Oxford area, the Kennet Valley and the Cotswolds in particular. Only a limited range of forms was identifiable, with several Late

Saxon and early medieval jar rims present (all comparable with examples found elsewhere in the vicinity). The sandy Wallingford-type wares in this assemblage appear to be slightly later than the calcareous-tempered and flint-tempered wares, occurring separately and in association with other sandy coarse and glazed wares. No Brill wares were recovered, suggesting that the pits were out of use before the later 13th century, when this ware became more common in the town (Underwood Keevill and Mellor 2013, 364).

### *Ceramic Building Materials* by Danielle Milbank

A total of 9 fragments weighing 473g was recovered during the excavation. The material largely comprised tile fragments, in addition to several small fragments which could not be identified. It was examined under x10 magnification and categorised wherever possible based on dimensions, fabric and finish (Appendix 3). The material ranges in date from medieval to early post-medieval, though some is not closely datable. Overall, the assemblage comprises a modest range of forms and fabrics, and can be characterised as domestic.

Fabric ranged from hard (slightly weak or friable) to very hard and well-fired, with the majority comprising evenly-fired fine sandy clay fabric, with sparse to moderate small rounded quartz sand inclusions. Several examples were recovered of a similar fabric with coarser sand inclusions. The colour varied from mid orange red to dark red. The fragments have a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould. No complete tiles were recovered.

Pit 36 (175) contained small fragments which may be medieval or post-medieval.

Pit 37 (176) contained a small piece of tile in a fairly hard fine fabric with sparse sandy inclusions, with a red colour and grey (reduced) core, thickness of 14mm and slightly thickened at the edge suggesting a broadly medieval or very early post-medieval date. A second piece from this context is in a similar fabric and is plain, with a thickness of 30mm. The thickness and form suggest it is an undecorated floor tile of likely medieval date. This context also included a small piece of a white fine sandy lime mortar.

A small piece of brick from pit 43 (190) is hard and evenly-fired, with sparse fine limestone inclusions and is not closely datable.

Pit 44 (191) contained a piece of tile in a fairly hard fabric with slightly straw marks on the underside and a dark red brown colour with a slightly blackened surface. It is 15mm thick, with a gentle curve, and may represent a form of ridge or pan tile.

### *Metalwork* by Danielle Milbank

Metal objects (all of iron), were recovered from a range of features. These included a heavily corroded 62mm long nail or rivet from pit 37 (176), a pointed oval-headed nail 52mm long from a sieved sample taken from pit 40 (182), and a corroded horseshoe of possible late medieval or early post-medieval date from pit 44 (191) which is 112mm wide and 80mm long. Deposit 193 from this pit contained a small iron rod which is 122mm long, rectangular in section (5mm wide and 3mm thick), with a flattened oval 'foot' at one end and at the other, widening to an oval or lozenge shape 13mm wide, with the tip folded back on itself. Although it is not readily identifiable, it may represent an instrument such as an apothecary's tool, or part of an iron steelyard or balance, and is likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date.

### *Slag* by Danielle Milbank

One piece of slag was recovered from pit 36 (175), and two further small pieces of slag were recovered from pit 44 (193) which are broadly categorised as bloom slag and could be subject to further analysis if required.

### *Glass* by Danielle Milbank

A single piece of glass was recovered in the excavation. This comprised a fragment of bottle glass, broadly late medieval or post medieval in date, dark green in colour and heavily patinated, from pit 37 (176).

### *Clay Tobacco Pipe* by Danielle Milbank

Pit 36 (175) contained a small piece of stem which is only tentatively datable to the later 18th to early 19th century based on the bore diameter. Pit 37 (176) contained two pieces of stem of a similar broad date, and a bowl with a small spur, and fairly upright, fairly large bowl. It is comparable to Oswald Type 19 and is of early very late 17th to early 18th century date.

### *Animal bones* by Matilda Holmes

A small assemblage of animal remains was recovered from the evaluation and excavation, from late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval features (Appendix 4). The sample is too small for detailed consideration, but it reflects the deposition of general food waste representing a diet largely comprising of beef, pork and lamb with the occasional addition of chicken, goose and duck. Animals were largely culled at prime meat age, though some older individuals were also present that would have been important for secondary products.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. A method for rapidly recording animal bones was adopted based on Davis (1992) where only 'countable' fragments were recorded. 'Countable' fragments are those which contained at least half the epiphysis or metaphysis (the ends) of any long bone, scapula, phalanx, and vertebra; the acetabulum of the pelvis; tuber calcis of the calcaneus; and the astragalus where over half was present. The zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were recorded if present, as were mandibles with teeth and loose mandibular deciduous 4th premolar and 3rd molar. All other fragments were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size).

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. Articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens), and mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003). Cattle and sheep/ goats were sexed on the basis of the morphology of pelvis (Davis 2000; Greenfield 2006) and pigs by their canines (Schmid 1972).

#### Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in good condition with a small number of fresh breaks and refitted fragments (Table A4.1). There was relatively little evidence for gnawing and few loose teeth compared to those remaining in the mandible, indicating that bones were buried soon after discard. A few butchered bones reflect some processing of carcasses, but only a single burnt bone was recorded, suggesting they were not routinely exposed to fire either through cooking, processing or disposal.

There were no obvious deposits of primary butchery, craft working or skin processing waste, although possible primary contexts came from the presence of an unfused epiphysis alongside the associated metaphysis from late Saxon pit 42 (context 192), a few dog bones likely to be from a single individual from medieval pit 3 (context 56), and a partial post-medieval horse skeleton from pit 37 (contexts 176 and 177).

#### Late Saxon

A few animal bones were recovered from pit 42. Cattle were most commonly recorded, followed by similar numbers of pig and sheep/ goat (Table A4.2). Domestic fowl bones were next most common, with occasional finds of equid (horse or donkey) and goose.

Cattle were largely culled as younger animals, with most late- and final-fusing bones unfused (Table 3), and individual mandibles recorded at wear stages C, D and E, although a single fused vertebra indicates the presence of an older adult animal. A single first phalanx had a small amount of exostosis at the distal end, which can be indicative of age-related bone remodelling or a pathology consistent with the use of the animal for traction.

Sheep/ goats were culled at all ages. Most long bones were fused (Table A4.3), but there was evidence for subadult animals, and this was reflected in the two mandibles complete enough for ageing, at wear stages B and F. There was no evidence for pigs to live long enough to reach adulthood (Table A4.3). Most domestic fowl bones came from adults, but a few porous bones of chicks were also recorded.

#### Medieval

A small group of bones was recovered from pits 3, 20, 25, 36/ 41 and 40) that was nonetheless diverse in its composition (Table A4.2). Cattle again dominated, with similar proportions of sheep/ goats and pigs, and fewer domestic fowl remains. Isolated bones of cat, duck and goose were also recorded as well as the partial skeleton (vertebrae, ribs, ulna and metacarpal) of a mature dog.

Cattle were culled at a range of ages, although the sample is small (Table A4.3), and a single mandible was recovered at wear stage G, from an adult. A second phalanx had stage 4 proximal lipping, and stage 2 distal exostosis, indicating a draught animal (Bartosiewicz *et al.* 1997). Sheep/ goats were mostly mature at death, although a juvenile animal is apparent from the fusion data (Table 3). Bones of perinatal calves, lambs and piglets were also present, indicating either that they were bred in the vicinity, or that they formed part of the diet. Pigs were again immature when culled.

A cat humerus came from a juvenile animal, and a mixture of older chickens and chicks were also recorded.

### Post-Medieval

The smallest sample came from post-medieval pits 37 and 45. A similar number of cattle, sheep/ goat and pig remains were recovered as well as a few bones of canid (dog or fox), chicken, goose and duck. A salmonid vertebrae (probably trout) was also recovered from the samples, and the partial skeleton of a horse. The rest of the horse skeleton remained unexcavated, and it is likely from the ceramic evidence that the other animal remains recovered from pit 37 were residual. The sample is too small for further comment.

### Summary

This small assemblage has provided an insight into the diet and economy of those living in this area of Wallingford between the 9th and 13th centuries. The late Saxon and medieval meat diet would have been dominated by beef, but supplemented by pork, lamb, chicken and goose, as well as duck in the later phase. Dogs, cats and horses were also present, but there was no evidence that they were eaten. The majority of animals appear to have been culled at prime meat age, though some older cattle and sheep/ goats were also recovered that would have been important for secondary products such as milk, wool or traction.

### *Mollusca*

A small quantity of oyster shell was recovered (Appendix 5).

### *Environmental remains* by Rosalind McKenna

Bulk soil samples were taken from eleven contexts for the recovery of environmental evidence. The samples or sub-samples were wet sieved to standard methodologies and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive. The results are presented in Appendix 6. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997), and for charcoal, Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).

Charred plant macrofossils were present in ten of the samples (Table A6.1). The preservation of the charred remains varied from sample to sample, from poor to excellent. Indeterminate cereal grains were the most abundant remains and were recorded in ten of the eleven samples. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of bread wheat (*Triticum*) – six samples, oat (*Avena* sp.) – three samples, and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) – four samples. These were probable identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics.



Barley was present in four of the samples. Barley was often grown as a dredge crop along with oats as a buffer against adverse weather; it was also mixed with oats to make coarse bread for the lower classes in society (Stone 2009, 12). Barley was also used to brew ale because of its distinctive taste (Dinely and Dinely 2000).

Wheat was the most abundant grain present. It is probable, based on the general size and remaining identifying morphological characteristics that the species of wheat utilised was bread wheat. Bread wheat was not protected by glumes and it was easier than glume wheats (such as emmer) to process. The fact that it lacked glumes meant that it was subject to decay and infestation. If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff – a by-product of the crop processing sequence would be found. There were chaff fragments present in two of the samples, but only in small amounts in comparison to the amount of grains recorded.

Two of the samples produced a medium sized suite of remains in terms of quantity and diversity. These samples were dominated by indeterminate cereal grains, with smaller amounts of identifiable cereal gains which were both dominated by wheat, with smaller amounts of barley and oat, and some chaff fragments.

The remains of plant macrofossils showed the utilisation of wheat, oat and barley, as well as indeterminate cereal grains, and chaff fragments. The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain and chaff over the period of occupation. In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the samples from pits, postholes, gullies, ditches, etc. mostly represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping. The use of cereal processing waste as fuel is well attested and disposal of spent fuel either into features such as pits or ditches/gullies or directly dumped onto the site seems a likely explanation for the arrival of this material on site. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap. It is possible that charred debris from cereal crop parching, possibly also in combination with other crop processing waste used as fuel, was redeposited in the features.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was generally poor to average. Identifiable remains were however present in small numbers in ten samples (Table A6.2). The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), beech / birch (*Fagus/Betula*), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Beech / birch was the most abundant and frequently recorded species. It was the dominant species in five samples. Oak was the dominant species in three samples, hazel and

willow / poplar in one each. The majority of the samples contained a mixture of species. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Beech has always been important economically as both a structural wood and for its use in the manufacture in domestic and industrial artefacts (Hather 2000). Birch is of economic importance as a structural element and in artefact manufacture (Hather 2000). Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes (Edlin 1949). Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985). Hazel is recorded as a good fuel wood and was widely available within oak woodlands, particularly on the fringes of cleared areas. Willow/Poplar are species that are ideal to use for kindling. They are anatomically less dense than for example, oak and ash and burn quickly at relatively high temperatures. This property makes them good to use as kindling, as the high temperatures produced would encourage the oak to ignite and start to burn.

## **Conclusion**

Confirming the previous surrounding excavations and what the evaluation phase had highlighted, there seems to be a multi-phase occupation below several made ground layers. At the earliest this occupation could span from the Late Saxon era if one considers the lower bracket of some of the pottery assemblage, to post-Medieval times. It takes the form of a series of inter-cutting pits. The limited 25 sq. m area of the excavation revealed in its centre three inter-cut pits (42-44) that are likely of 10th to 11th century date. Pit 44 was rich in charred plant remains showing the use of mixed cereals (bread wheat, barley, oats) and other plant resources (peas, brassicas, hazelnuts) as well as the weeds of cultivated land. The environmental evidence from other features presented much less variety. One or two centuries later, to the east of these, three further pits were dug (36=41, 38=39 and 40). All are likely refuse pits. There were rare slag fragments collected, likely no more than 'background noise' expected amongst refuse in an urban environment, with no other traces of metallurgical activity around. Much later this place remained in use as a post-medieval pit (45) appeared at the west end of the area, and a horse was buried at the east (pit 37) before the modern era cast a veil over those.

It is proposed to publish an excavation report in a suitable academic publication series. At the time of writing it has not been determined whether this will be in a journal such as *Oxoniensia* or the externally refereed TVAS Monograph Series. The present report would form the core of the publication, but some sections would be longer (e.g. discussion), others shorter (e.g. project background).

The finds assemblage will be prepared for deposition the Oxfordshire Museum Service in accordance with that repository's requirements. Not all finds will necessarily be retained, in accordance with the Service's discard and retention policies. The paper archive will be prepared for microfiching and then for deposition with the Oxfordshire Museum Service in accordance with that repository's requirements. The accession code is OXCMS:2020.4 and the composition of the archive is summarised as Appendix 7.

Resourcing for all of the above is subsumed within the previously agreed project budget.

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## Appendix 1: Catalogue of all excavated features (including from the evaluation)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50				
	51, 53	made ground	TR3	Modern	
	52	Gravel layer	TR3		
	63	Green silty sand	TR2		
	65	Orange silty sand	TR2		
	80	Layer	TR3	15th – 18th century	Pottery
	81–83	made ground	TR1	Modern	
	84	Layer	TR1		
	160	Layer	TR2	Mid 12th -13th century	Pottery
	161	Yellow sand	TR2		
	162–4	made ground	TR2	Modern	
	165	Layer	TR2	Mid 12th – 13th century or earlier	Stratigraphy
	170	Concrete		Modern	
	171–3	modern ground		Modern	
	174	occupation level?			
1	54	Pit	TR3		-
2	55	Pit	TR3	Mid 12th century or later	Pottery
3	56	Pit	TR3	11th – 13th century	Pottery
4	57–61	Pit	TR3	12th century or later	Pottery
5	62	Pit	TR3	12th century or later	Pottery
6	66	Pit	TR2	Late 8th – 11th century	Pottery
7	71	Pit	TR2	Late 8th – 11th century or later	Stratigraphy
8	68–70	Pit	TR2		-
9	67	Pit	TR2		-
10	64	Pit	TR2	14th century or later	Pottery
11	72	Pit	TR3		-
12	73	Pit	TR3		-
13	74–5	Pit	TR3		-
14	76	Pit	TR3		-
15	77	Pit	TR3		-
16	78	Pit	TR3		-
17	79	Pit	TR3		-
18	85	Pit	TR1	10th – 11th century	Pottery
19	86	Pit	TR1	Late 8th – 11th century	Pottery
20	87–94	Pit	TR1	12th – 13th century	Pottery
21	95	Pit	TR1	12th – 13th century or earlier	Stratigraphy
22	96	Pit	TR1	Undated	-
23	97	Pit	TR1	Undated	-
24	98	Pit	TR1	11th – 13th century	Pottery
25	99	Pit	TR1	11th – 13th century	Pottery
26	150	Pit	TR1	Undated	-
27	151	Pit	TR1	10th – 11th century	Pottery
28	152	Pit	TR1	Undated	-
29	153	Pit	TR2	Undated	-
30	154	Pit	TR2	Undated	-
31	155	Pit	TR2	13th – 15th century	Pottery
32	156	Ditch slot	TR2	11th -13th century	Pottery
33	157	Pit	TR2	Undated	-
34	158	Pit	TR2	14th – 16th century	Pottery
35	159	Modern pit	TR1	Modern	Stratigraphy
36	175	Pit		12th to 13th century	Pottery
37	176–7			17th to 18th century	Clay pipe
38	178–80	Pit		12th to 13th century	Pottery, Stratigraphy
39	181, 184–6	Pit		12th to 13th century	Pottery, Stratigraphy
40	182			11th to 13th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
41	183, 187	Pit		12th to 13th century	Pottery
42	188–9	Pit		11th to 12th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
43	190	Pit		12th century or earlier	stratigraphy
44	191–6	Pit		10th to 11th century	Pottery, stratigraphy
45	197	Pit		16th–18th century	Pottery

## Appendix 2: Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Date range</i>
36	175	OX162	U	1	4	1			E.12th-M.16th c.
36	175	OXAG	R	1	35	1	JG	FTBD	E.11th-E.15th c.
36	175	OXAQ	B	1	9	1			M.12th-M.15th c.
36	175	OXAQ	D	1	10	1			M.12th-M.15th c.
36	175	OXAQ	U	4	68	4			M.12th-M.15th c.
36	175	OXB	B	2	47	2			L.8th-E.11th c.
36	175	OXB	U	1	47	1			L.8th-E.11th c.
36	175	OXR	U	2	21	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
36	175	WA38	U	7	68	7			E.11th-L.13th c.
37	176	LCOAR	D	1	7	1			
37	176	OX162:NE2	B	1	8	1			E.12th-M.16th c.
37	176	OXAQ	B	1	9	1			M.12th-M.15th c.
37	176	OXAQ	R	1	19	1	JR	EV	M.12th-M.15th c.
37	176	OXAQ	R	1	10	1	JR	FLAR	M.12th-M.15th c.
37	176	OXAQ	U	3	38	3			M.12th-M.15th c.
37	176	OXB	U	1	14	1			L.8th-E.11th c.
37	176	WA38	R	1	26	1	JR	T	E.11th-L.13th c.
37	176	WA38	U	1	28	1			E.11th-L.13th c.
37	176	OX162:NE2	U	1	2	1			E.12th-M.16th c.
40	182	WA38	U	2	22	2			E.11th-L.13th c.
39	186	OXAC	R	1	76	1	JR	EV	L.9th-L.13th c.
41	187	OX162:NE2	D	1	8	1			E.12th-M.16th c.
41	187	OXAQ	U	1	9	1			M.12th-M.15th c.
41	187	OXB	U	1	10	1			L.8th-E.11th c.
42	188	OXR	U	2	26	2			E.10th-L.11th c.
42	189	OXR	B	1	12	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
42	189	OXR	U	1	1	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	191	OXR	B	6	123	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	191	OXR	R	1	12	1	BL	INT	E.10th-L.11th c.
44	191	OXR	U	2	9	2			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	191	OXY	B	1	18	1			E.11th-L.13th c.
44	191	OXR	U	1	1	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	192	OXY	BU	2	24				E.11th-L.13th c.
44	192	OXB	B	1	14	1			L.9th-L.13th c.
44	193	OXB	U	1	25	1			L.8th-E.11th c.
44	193	OXR	B	2	48	2			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	193	OXR	R	2	48	2	JR	6	E.10th-L.11th c.
44	193	OXR	U	5	45	5			E.10th-L.11th c.
44	195	OXR	U	1	1	1			E.10th-L.11th c.
45	197	OXCX	U	1	17	1			L.12th-M.15th c.
45	197	TGE	R	1	9	1	DJ	FLAR	16th-18th c.

### Appendix 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>FType</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
36	175	Pit	3	14
37	176	Pit	3	310
37	176	Pit	1	4
43	190	Pit	1	40
44	191	Pit	1	105

## Appendix 4: Catalogue of animal bones

Table A4:1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	Late Saxon (9-11th C)	Medieval (11-13th C)	Post medieval
Fresh			
Very good	22	12	5
Good	36	20	12
Fair	4	8	4
Poor			
Very poor			
Total	62	40	21
Refit	8=4	12=2	2=1
Fresh break	5	9	2
Gnawed	13	4	4
Loose mandibular teeth*			
Teeth in mandibles*	16	9	3
Butchery	15	1	5
Burning	1		

\*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table A4:2: Species representation (restricted count) of hand collected assemblage.

H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	Late Saxon		Medieval		Post-medieval	
	H	S	H	S	H	S
Cattle	29		15		7	
sheep/ goat	12	1	11	2	5	
Sheep	2		2	1		
Goat	1					
Pig	15		9	3	7	
Equid	1				1	
Canid			1		1	
Cat			1			
Chicken	5		3	1	2	1
Duck			1		1	
Goose	1		1		1	
Fish						1
Total identified	66	1	44	7	25	2
Unidentified mammal	10				1	
Large mammal	58		32		24	
Medium mammal	43		31		26	
Bird	1		6			
Total	178		113		76	

Table A4:3: Fusion stages for the major domesticates

Stage	Cattle				Sheep/ goat				Pig			
	Late Saxon		Medieval		Late Saxon		Medieval		Late Saxon		Medieval	
	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F
Neonatal		1	1	1		5		1		4		1
Early		8		2		1		4		2		4
Intermediate		4	1	3	1	3	1	3	3			
Late	1					1		2	2		1	
Final	5	1	2	2	1	1		1	5			
Total	6	14	4	8	2	11	1	11	10	6	1	5



**Appendix 5: Catalogue of shell (all oyster)**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Left valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Right valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>
36	175	Pit	6	63	2	75x60	2	58x56; 51x46
39	181	Pit	75	563	16	64x52; 73x61; 66x53; 71x61; 83x61; 62x57; 72x69; 75x64	18	59x44; 67x54; 75x56; 66x56; 66x56; 70x61; 52x45; 77x57; 71x62; 57x52; 70x55
40	182	Pit	6	94	5	54x39; 66x59	2	71x58
41	187	Pit	2	26	1	61x51	1	57x51
44	191	Pit	1	5	1			
44	193	Pit	6	28	1		1	
44	195	Pit	1	11			1	
45	197	Pit	1	6	1			

## Appendix 6: Environmental remains

Table A6.1: Plant Macrofossils

Sample	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	
Feature	36	37	39	40	38	42	44	
Context	175	176	181	182	180	189	191	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	
Date	Med	P-Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Sax	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	1							Dock
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.							1	Knotweed
BRASSICACEAE				1			4	Cabbage family
FABACEAE					1	4	3	Pea family
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i>	2						4	Vetch / Pea
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.							1	Elder
<i>Lithospermum</i> sp.							1	Gromwells
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>				1			8	Stinking chamomile
POACEAE				4	4			Grass
<i>Avena</i> spp.							21	Oat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1						8	Barley
<i>Triticum</i> spp.		1	3		1		33	Bread wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	1	5	7	4	2	13	353	
Indeterminate Cereal culm frags							1	
Indeterminate		1						

Sample	12	13	14	
Feature	44	45	44	
Context	191	197	195	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	
Date	Sax	Pmed	Sax	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6			Hazel nut shell frag.
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	2			Dock
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	2			Knotweed
BRASSICACEAE	3			Cabbage family
FABACEAE	5			Pea family
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i>	68			Vetch / Pea
BORAGINACEAE	3			Borage family
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	13			Stinking chamomile
<i>Avena</i> spp.	75	9		Oat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	54	4		Barley
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	352	16		Bread wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	1816	29	9	
Indeterminate Cereal detached embryo	2			
Indeterminate Cereal culm frags.	1			
Indeterminate seed cases	2			

Table A6.2: Charcoal

Sample	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Feature	36	37	39	38	37	42	44	44	45	44
Context	175	176	181	180	177	189	191	192	197	195
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	Med	P-Med	Med	Med	P-Med	Med	Sax	Sax	PMed	Sax
No frags	39	11	29	50+	50+	50+	100+	400+	100+	32
Max. size (mm)	25	13	10	16	15	17	26	34	13	16
<i>Fagus / Betula</i>	Beech / Birch		4		5	7	11	7		
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	3							27	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel				2		3		53	
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	4	3	4	1		1	19	21	7
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	22	3	25	42	43	33	74	26	73

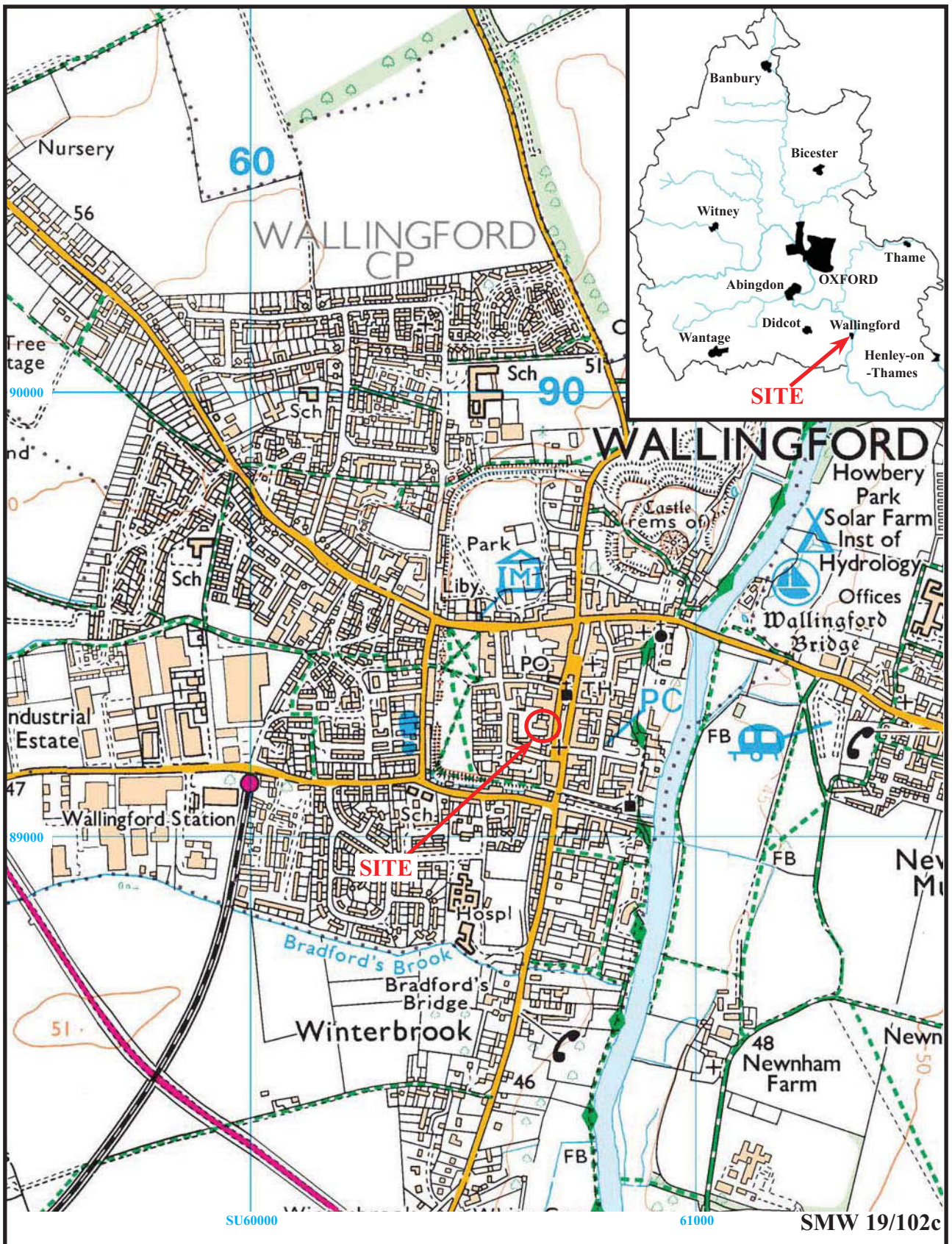
## Appendix 7: Archive

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. bags</i>
Shell	2
Slag	2
Environmental material	13
Pottery	46
Metal	7
Glass	1
Clay pipe	2
Burnt clay	2
CBM	5
Animal bone	27

Estimated number of Oxfordshire Museum Service finds archive boxes: 6

Estimated number of Oxfordshire Museum Service document archive boxes: 1

Rolls of permatrace: 1



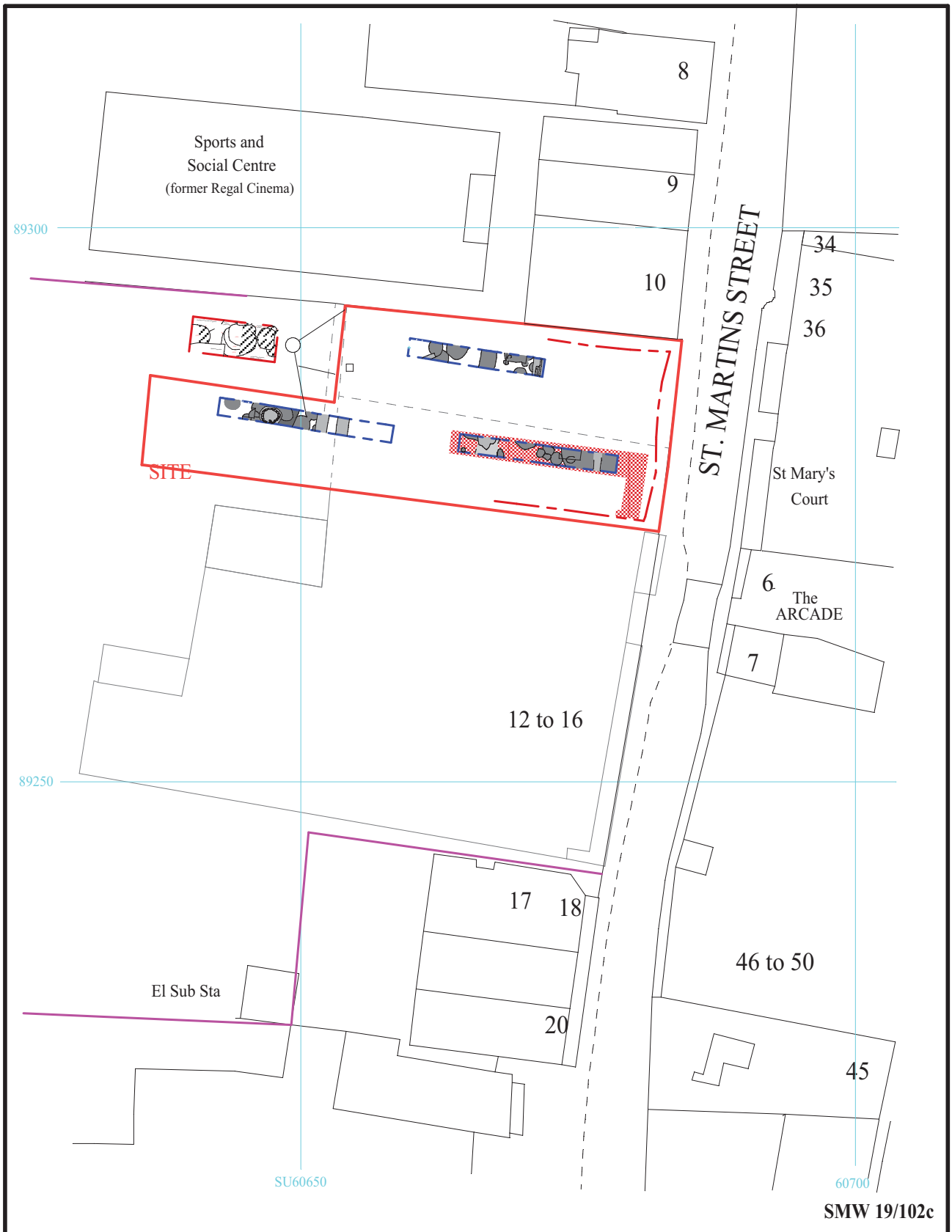
11-12 St Martins Street, Wallingford,  
Oxfordshire, 2020

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Figure 1. Location of site within Wallingford and  
Oxfordshire.

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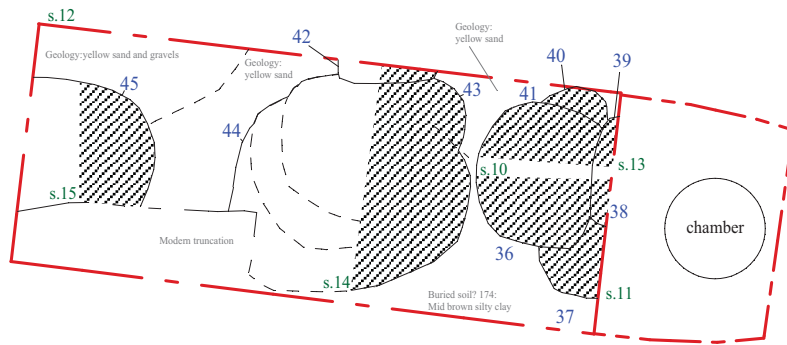
**11-12, St Martins Street, Wallingford,  
Oxfordshire, 2020  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Areas observed at the site.



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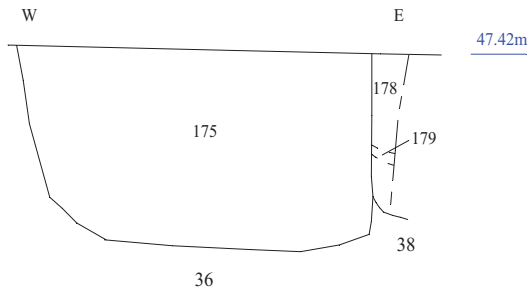
**11-12, St Martins Street, Wallingford,  
Oxfordshire, 2020  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Soakaway plan.

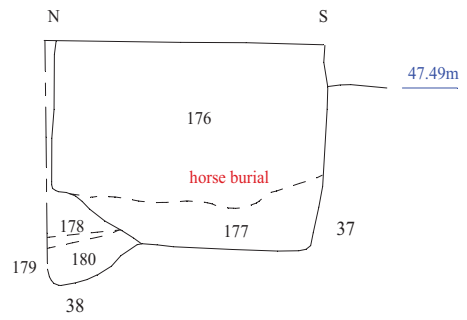


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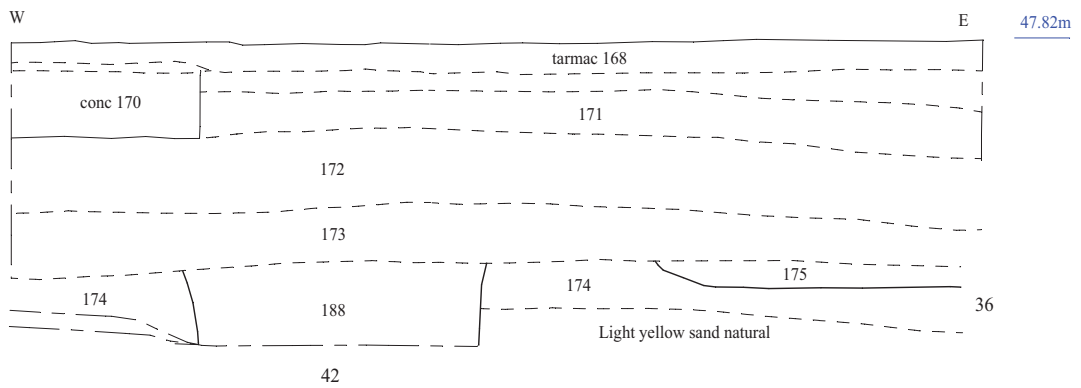
Section 10



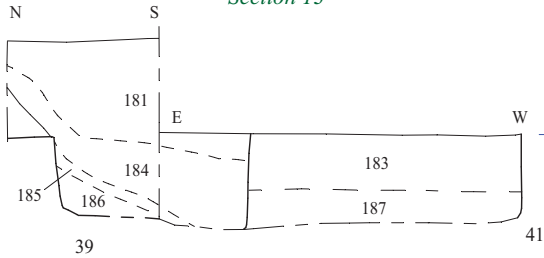
Section 11



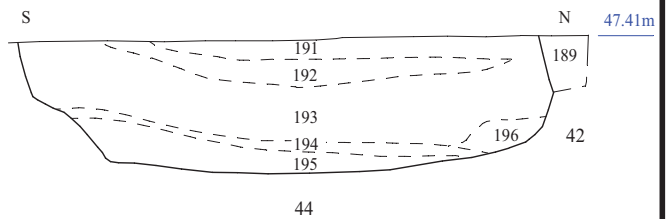
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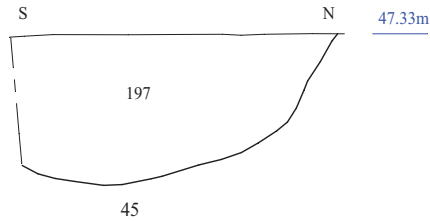
Section 13



Section 14



Section 15



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Figure 4. Sections.



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Plate 1. Foul water service trench, looking East, Scales: 1m.



Plate 2. Pre-excavation view of soakaway area, looking West, Scales: 1m.



Plate 3. Pit 37 with horse skeleton, truncating pit 36 and 38; looking North, Scales: 1m.



Plate 4. Pits 36-38, looking North West, Scales: 1m

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 1. Pits 42-44, looking West, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.30m.



Plate 2. Pit 45, looking South West, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 5 to 6.

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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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and Ennis (Ireland)***