

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land to the rear of 17-20 St Mary's Street,
Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Jo Pine and Andrew Weale

Site Code: SMSW10/07

(SU 6075 8928)

**Land to the rear of 17-20 St Mary's Street,
Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Mr Eraldo Guarino

by Jo Pine and Andrew Weale
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code: SMSW10/07

February 2010

Summary

Site name: Land to the rear of 17-20 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 6075 8928

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 2nd February 2010

Project manager: Jo Pine

Site supervisors: Jo Pine and Andrew Weale

Site code: SMSW10/07

Area of site: c. 560 sq m

Summary of results: The trenching revealed that the site has high archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval deposits which are well preserved beneath more recent made ground.

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

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 11.02.10 Steve Preston✓ 10.02.10
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Land to the rear of 17–20 St Mary’s Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale and Jo Pine

Report 10/07

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at 17–20 St Mary’s Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire (SU 6075 8928) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Neil McKay of Carroll and Partners, 2 St Mary’s Court, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 0EB on behalf of Mr Eraldo Guarino of 1 Cottage Farm Way, Speen, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP27 0RQ.

Planning consent is to be sought from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of four new residential units following demolition of some existing structures on the c. 560 sq m site.

As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a field evaluation has been proposed as detailed in *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the District Council’s policies on archaeology. This will provide information to inform the planning process. Further fieldwork or mitigation measures may be required if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Environment and Economy, Planning Implementation Group of Oxfordshire County Council on behalf of South Oxfordshire District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Pine and Andrew Weale in February 2010 and the site code is SMSW10/07. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the southern end of the historic core of Wallingford on an irregular parcel of land (0.0.70ha) to the rear of properties fronting St Mary’s Street (Figs 1 and 2). At the time of the evaluation, the site was occupied by a derelict industrial unit, gardens and car parking. The site is bounded to the south and east by residential properties and a car park, to the west by properties fronting St Mary’s Street and to the north by Hart Street. The site is generally flat at a height of 49m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is recorded as first (floodplain) terrace deposits of younger river gravel (BGS 1980), although this was not reached in any of the trenches

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site area stems from its position within the historic core of Saxon and medieval Wallingford lying between two of the streets thought to have originated when the *burh* was created in the 9th century (Airs *et al.* 1975). Wallingford is noted in the Burghal Hidage as the largest of the *burhs* after the capital at Winchester (Blair 1970, 295).

Earlier Saxon occupation is recorded to the east on Wood Street and the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record also indicates that Saxon pits have been recorded 60m to the north east of the site, a sunken featured building was recorded 50m to the east, and Saxon floors and pits 77m to the south east. A pagan Saxon cemetery dating to the 5th–6th century was also discovered to the south-west of the later town defences (Airs *et al.* 1975, 155–62; Blair 1994).

Though the town was burnt by the Danes in AD 1009 (they ‘scorched it all up’ according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicles; Swanton 2000, 137), the settlement survived and flourished, and the town retained sufficient importance to contain a mint. During the 11th century, as well as the mint, Wallingford had a market and a merchant’s guild, and a castle and priory were built just after the Norman Conquest. A large excavation detailing medieval and later occupation took place immediately to the west on the opposite side of St Mary’s Street (Pine 2004). A more recent watching brief to the rear of 18 St Mary’s Street, adjacent to the site, only revealed post-medieval deposits though the amount of ground disturbance available for inspection was minimal (Cass and Lowe 2008).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and

To determine the nature and character of any Saxon, medieval or post-medieval occupation on the site

Methodology

It was proposed to dig two trenches, each 6m long and 1.6m wide (c. 3.4% of the site). The trenches are located to examine the footprint of the proposed new structures where these are currently accessible.

Tarmac, made ground, overburden and, soil dumps were removed by a JCB-type machine under direct archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising the ability to preserve important remains *in situ*. A programme of environmental sampling was to take place should sufficient significant, well-stratified deposits be located.

Results

The two trenches were excavated as in the positions intended (Fig. 3). An active surface water service was encountered at the western end of trench 1 slightly shortening its length. The length of trench 2 was slightly increased to compensate. However, a glazed ceramic pipe was encountered running at an angle across the trench. This was treated as live and left on a pedestal and. Thus led to a shortening of the trench. The stratigraphy of the trenches was complex due to the urban context of the field investigation with post-medieval and medieval cut features and deposits. Natural geology was not reached.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 5, Pls 1 and 3)

Trench 1 was aligned west - east, 5.3m long, 1.6m wide and a maximum of 0.96m deep. The stratigraphy within Trench 1 comprised Tarmac and concrete to a depth of 0.24m, beneath which was a modern floor surface in the eastern end of the trench made of quarry tiles alternating red with black, which appeared to butt up to a modern wall with shallowly frogged bricks three courses high in a stretcher bond with a lime mortar. The floor surface was laid on, and the wall cut into, a modern layer (50) which was a dark brown/grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks, flint nodules, clay tobacco pipe and 19th- to 20th-century pottery. It was up to a maximum of 0.20m thick; towards the western end of Trench 1 within layer 50 was a dump of large chalk blocks. Layer 50 sealed two modern pits (1 and 2; not shown on trench plan).

Pit 1 was sub-rectangular in plan 3.50m from the western end, 1m long east to west and 0.80m wide north to south, a maximum of 0.4m deep and extended under the edge of the trench to the north. Pit 1 was filled with grey clayey silt (51) with very frequent ash and charcoal, with pottery dated to the 19th to 20th century and fragments of clay tobacco pipe. Pit 2 in the north-east corner of the trench was sub-circular in plan 0.40m east to west, 0.70m north to south and extended out of the trench to the north and east. Pit 2 was filled with mid red brown silty sand (60) with very frequent gravel. No dateable artefacts were recovered from fill (76). Both pit 1 and pit 2 cut into layer (52).

Layer 52 was a maximum of 0.40m thick and extended across the whole trench. It was friable dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, flint fragments, tile, clay tobacco pipe and pottery with a range of dates from medieval to the 20th century. Layer (52) sealed beam slot 3 and pit 4.

Beam slot 3 was linear in plan 3.40m long, 0.44m wide and 0.04m deep, aligned from the north-west to south-east across the trench with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with friable mid to dark brown/grey silty clay (53) with pottery dated from AD1200–1600, together with bone, occasional tile, oyster shell, charcoal and flint fragments. A sample was taken from fill (53) for the retrieval of small bones and shell fragments, from which came a coin of the 14th or 15th century.

Pit 4 was roughly sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, 1.60m long, 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. The long axis of the pit was on a broadly similar alignment to beam slot 3 and it extended under the edge of the trench to the south-east. It had sides that sloped at approximately 30° and a concave base. Pit 4 was filled with friable mid grey/brown clayey silt (55) with occasional flint fragments, charcoal flecks, bone, tile, oyster shell and pottery dated from AD1050–1350. Beam slot 3 and pit 4 cut into layer 53.

Layer 53 was firm light grey/brown clayey silt with moderate chalk lumps, occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shell, bone, tile and Brill/Boarstall ware pottery with a date range from AD1200–1600. In the edge of pit 4, layer 53 overlay layer 57 and at that point was between 0.05m and 0.07m thick. Layer 53 may be an occupation layer and was not further excavated.

Stratigraphically below layer 52 and cut into layer 57 was post pad 5, circular in plan 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Post pad 5 was filled with firm light grey/white clayey silt (56) with large flint nodules and chalk blocks cemented with a pale yellow/white mortar. It contained no dateable artefacts. This feature appeared to be a pad foundation for an upright structural post.

Layer 57 was friable mid greenish/brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments, charcoal flecks, flint fragments, oyster shell, bone and pottery dated from AD1050–1400. A sondage was hand excavated through layer 57 which was 0.20m thick and sealed feature 6. Layer 57 appears to be an occupation layer.

Feature 6 was not fully excavated. The only edge that was seen was straight and ran 0.72m south-west to north-east across the base of the sondage. It was filled with friable dark brown/grey clayey silt (58) with occasional chalk flecks and charcoal. No dateable artefacts were recovered. Feature 6 appeared to cut into deposit 59 a hard red/brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal, no artefacts were recovered from deposit 59.

Natural geology was not encountered within Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 2 and 4)

This trench was 6.30m long, aligned north-south was SE–NW and 0.90m deep at the north end, 1.1m at the south end, and within the box slots the depths were 1.40m in the northern and 1.85m in the southern. The late post-medieval/modern stratigraphy of the trench was shown to be different either side of a frogged brick wall foundation aligned east–west at 3.20m from the southern end of the trench. A sewer pipe was also present close to this point and split the trench into two in terms of description.

In the northern part of the trench, Tarmac and concrete (0.20m deep) overlay crushed brick and mortar hardcore, 0.10m deep. Below this was a semi-circular cut (100), which was filled with clean scalpin material and a humic garden soil (175), this contained 18th-century pottery. A small pit (102) and posthole (101) were observed at this level, both containing modern brick rubble. They truncated a dark brown clayey silt layer (166) this contained modern brick and tile fragments (not retained). This was a maximum of 0.56m thick and overlay a small posthole (103). This was 0.50m in diameter and 0.50m deep and contained bone, tile, clay tobacco pipe, a lump of coal, post-medieval pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery which must be residual. This in turn truncated a small pit (104) which was not seen fully in plan but was over 1.00m by 1.95m and over 0.70m deep. It contained no dateable artefacts.

On its south side, pit 104 cut into layer 172, a mid grey/brown deposit, 0.21m deep, which overlay a dark brown/grey clay (152: the same as deposit 158 to the north, see below). These contained brick and tile fragments (not retained) and a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware, dated AD1200–1600 and a sherd of Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075–1350. In a box slot to the north this deposit overlay a light grey silt (155) which contained animal bone and pottery, (North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050–1400) and frequent charcoal flecks. The full extent of this layer was not ascertained but it was at least 0.05m deep. In a box slot to the south layer 158 overlay two thin

deposits (154 and 157) of light grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, totalling 0.18m deep. Deposit 154 contained animal bone. These overlay a dark brown clayey silt layer (170), which contained frequent charcoal and lenses of what may be fire-reddened clayey silts.

To the south of the sewer the sequence of stratigraphy comprised Tarmac and concrete (0.15m deep) above a modern pit (105) which was at least 0.80m deep. This contained pottery dated to the 19th to 20th centuries and truncated a dark brown clayey silt layer (160), which was 0.15m deep. This overlay a crushed mortar layer (176) layer which in turn sealed a dark brown clayey silt layer (168) 0.30m deep. This in turn sealed another soil dump (169) which was 0.20m deep. Pit 106 was not fully exposed in plan but was a substantial cut, at least 1.00m by 1.6m and over 0.45m deep. It contained pottery dated to the 19th to 20th centuries together with a sherd of Cotswold type ware dated from AD975–1350 which must be residual, and had been truncated by pit 105. Pit 106 truncated deposit 161, a mid brown/grey silty clay deposit 0.16m deep which contained two sherds of medieval pottery and animal bone. A box slot through this revealed it overlay light grey/brown silt (162) which was 0.22m thick. This sealed an earlier silt-clay deposit (163) which was 0.22m deep. This in turn sealed light brown/grey silt with charcoal (165). This contained bone and two sherds of medieval pottery and was at least 0.12m deep.

Finds

Medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 68 sherds with a total weight of 949g. It comprised a range of medieval and post-medieval wares which indicate that there has been more or less unbroken activity at the site since around the time of the Norman Conquest. The range of vessel types suggest that there may have been distilling taking place at the site in the late medieval period, and the post-medieval wares suggest that it was perhaps of higher than normal status in the 17th and 18th centuries. The pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975–1350. 1 sherd, 13g.
OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050–1400. 2 sherds, 20g.
WA38: Wallingford ware, AD1050–1250. 18 sherds, 175g.
OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075–1350. 4 sherds, 29g.
OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200–1600. 25 sherds, 427g.
OXAMTG: Brill/Boarstall ‘Tudor Green’ wares, 1475-1600. 1 sherd, 1g.
OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550 onwards. 3 sherds, 25g.
OXFH: Border wares, 1550–1700. 1 sherd, 6g.
OXRESWL: Polychrome Slipware, 17th century. 1 sherd, 13g.
OXFM: Staffordshire White-glazed English Stoneware, 1730–1800. 1 sherd, 50g.
WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th–20th century. 1 sherds, 190g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3.

The earlier medieval pottery is fairly typical of sites in the region, but the later medieval (15th – mid 16th century) material, although comprising well-known ware-types, consists almost entirely of OXAM jar rims of bifid form. Bifid-rim jars are a normal part of the late medieval Brill/Boarstall potters' repertoire, and small numbers of them usually occur at most sites of the period in Oxfordshire. To find an assemblage which has virtually no other pottery types is somewhat unusual, and may be evidence of specialist activity at the site at that time. Bifid-rim jars had a number of uses, one of which was in the distilling process, specifically as cucurbits, the supports for the distilling-head, or alembic (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 120-1). It is possible therefore that such activity was taking place here in the late medieval period, although the possibility that the small assemblage size and the vagaries of archaeological sampling are to blame.

The post-medieval assemblage is quite small, but suggests that the inhabitants of the site may have been of above-average wealth, evidenced by a sherd of polychrome slipware and a large fragment of a salt-glazed soup-plate. Again, this may be a distortion caused by the small assemblage size.

Overall, the assemblage is good condition, and the sherd size fairly large, suggesting that the bulk of the pottery is reliably stratified, and there has been very little disturbance of the deposits.

Coin by Andrew Weale

Sample 1 from beam slot 3 (54) produced the remains of a hammered silver coin. The coin had been divided in half. The obverse of the coin was badly decayed and illegible. The reverse shows a long cross dividing the legend and three pellets in each angle. The legend however is illegible. The coin appears to be similar to a standard type penny from the 14th and 15th centuries from the reigns of Edward I, II or III or Richard II.

Animal Bone by Andrew Weale

In total 116 pieces of animal bone weighting a total of 717g were recovered from ten contexts (Appendix 4). A further 57g of bone fragments together with 2 g of fish bone were produced from beam slot 3 (54) (Sample 1).

Ceramic Building Material by Andrew Weale

A total of 60 pieces of tile, weighting 3111g was recovered from six contexts (Appendix 5). The vast majority were roof tiles with one piece of floor tile from beam slot 3 (54) and a small number of unidentifiable fragments, no brick was identifiable.

Clay tobacco pipe by Andrew Weale

In total four contexts produced 17 stems including one mouth piece, 4 bowls and 2 bowl fragments weighting 119g (Appendix 6). All of the bowls came from layer 52 in Trench 1. Two examples were Oswald type 12 bowls dated from 1730–80 (Oswald 1975, 37) with a wide mouth and square base. There was one Oswald type 22 (Oswald 1975, 40) with a large bowl and long forward-facing spur, from the same date range, and an Oswald type 11 (Oswald 1975, 37) dated 1730-60 with a flat heel marked with a crown on both sides of the base (similar to Oswald 1975, fig. 12 no. 3). The mouth piece stem fragment also came from this layer.

Oyster shell by Andrew Weale

A total of twelve pieces of oyster shell weighing a total of 116g were recovered from five contexts (Appendix 7). The largest concentration was six shells (58g) from beam slot 3 (54). Pit 4 (55) contained three oyster shells and the remainder came from layers. A further four fragments came from sample 1 (beam slot 3 (54)).

Environmental Samples by Andrew Weale and Jo pine

A bulk soil sample of approximately 15 litres was taken from beam slot 3 (54). The sample revealed large pieces of charcoal (greater than 5mm in diameter and 10mm long) together with fish and other small bones. This would suggest a high potential for similar environmental evidence to survive on the site.

Conclusions

The evaluation has been successful in indicating the site has high archaeological potential for remains of both medieval and post-medieval dates. Dense and somewhat complex archaeological deposits contained well-preserved pottery, tile and bone assemblages.

Both trenches revealed the survival of a density of medieval archaeology; these include in Trench 1 likely remains of a timber building, truncating earlier medieval deposits. In Trench 1 the remains were sealed and

somewhat protected by soil dumps and made ground at least 0.80m thick. In Trench 2 the medieval deposits recorded are likely to be dump layers and fills of cut features. Although truncated to some extent by post-medieval pits and postholes, these deposits also survive.

The character of the archaeological deposits is similar to the deposits recorded in the evaluation at 51–53 St Mary's Street (Pine 2003). The subsequent excavation there, although not substantial (c.44 sq m) uncovered a deeply stratified urban landscape. The earliest deposits date from the mid 11th to mid 13th century and apart from an apparent gap in the record between 1450 and 1550 (perhaps due to the small area explored) occupation continued until the present day (Pine 2004). There is a strong possibility that this current site has the capacity to produce a similar history of occupation.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	5.30	1.6	0.96m	0-0.04m Tarmac; 0.04-0.24m Concrete; 0.24-0.30 modern floor and wall; modern pits 1 and 2; 0.30-0.50 modern made ground; 0.50-90m post medieval made ground; Beam slot 3 [Plate 3] , pit 4, post pad 5; medieval layer 53; 0.90-1.25m medieval layer 57 [Plate 1] ; feature 6; deposit 69. Natural geology not seen.
2	6.30	1.6	S=1.00 Testpit=1.85m N=0.90m Testpit =1.40m	Northern part: 0-0.07m Tarmac; 0.07-0.20m concrete; 0.20m-0.30m modern made ground; sealing pits/well? 100, 101 and 102; 0.30-0.90m various late post-medieval soil dumps (152, 158, 166, 172) cut by 103, 104; 0.90-1.40m medieval? deposits (154, 155, 157 and 170) [Plate 4] Southern part :0-0.07m Tarmac; 0.07-0.15m concrete; Pit 105 seen below concrete 0.15-1.00m various late post-medieval soil dumps (160, 168, 169); 1.00-1.85m medieval? deposits (161-163and 165) truncated by pit106 [Plate 2]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
1		50	Layer	Modern	Pottery, Clay pipe
1	1	51	Pit	Modern	Pottery, Clay pipe
1		52	layer	Modern/late Post-medieval	Pottery, Clay pipe
1		53	layer	Late Medieval	Pottery
1	3	54	Beam slot	Late Medieval	Pottery
1	4	55	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
1	5	56	Post pad	Late Medieval	Stratigraphy and association
1		57	Layer	Medieval	Pottery
1	6	58	cut below 57	Medieval	Stratigraphy
1		59	layer	Medieval	Stratigraphy
1	2	60	Pit	Modern	Stratigraphy
2		152	layer	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	Pottery
2	104	153	Pit	Early post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2		154	layer	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2		155	Deposit	Medieval	Pottery
2	104	156	Pit	Early post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2		157	Deposit		
2		158	layer	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	Pottery
2	103	159	Posthole	Early post-medieval	Pottery, Clay pipe
2		160	layer	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2		161	Deposit	Medieval	Pottery
2		162	Deposit	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2		163	Deposit	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	106	164	Pit	Late post-medieval/ early modern	Pottery
2		165	Deposit	Medieval	Pottery
2		166	layer	post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2	105	167	Pit	Modern	Pottery
2		168	layer	Late post-medieval/modern	Stratigraphy
2		169	layer	Late post-medieval/modern	Stratigraphy
2		170	Deposit	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	106	171	Pit	Late post-medieval/modern	Stratigraphy
2		172	layer	post-medieval	Stratigraphy
2	102	173	Pit	Modern	Stratigraphy
2	101	174	Posthole	Modern	Stratigraphy
2	100	175	Pit	Modern	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 3: Medieval pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric

Trench	Cut	Deposit	OXAC		OXBF		WA38		OXY		OXAM		OXAMTG		OXDR		OXFH		OXREWSL		OXFM		WHEW	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1		50																						
1		52						1	18			1	4										3	30
1		53										3	74										1	5
1		57						1	10															
1	1	51																						
1	3	54						2	8	2	14	20	391	1	1								1	112
1	4	55						1	7	1	3													
2		152								1	12	1	8											
2		155						1	9															
2		161																						
2		165																						
2	100	175						1	3															
2	103	159																						
2	105	167																					4	35
2	106	164																					2	8
	Total		1	13	2	20	18	175	4	29	25	427	1	1	3	25	1	6	1	13	1	50	11	190

APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	53	layer	1		2	16	
3	54	Beam slot	1		20	226	
3	54	Beam slot	1	1		57	
3	54	Beam slot	1	1		2	fish bone
4	55	Pit	1		5	15	
	57	deposit under 53	1		17	287	
	152	layer	2		3	71	
	154	layer	2		4	32	
	155	Deposit	2		1	6	
103	159	Posthole	2		2	33	
	161	Deposit	2		3	31	
	165	Deposit	2		1	3	

APPENDIX 5: Ceramic building material occurrence by number and weight (in g) per context.

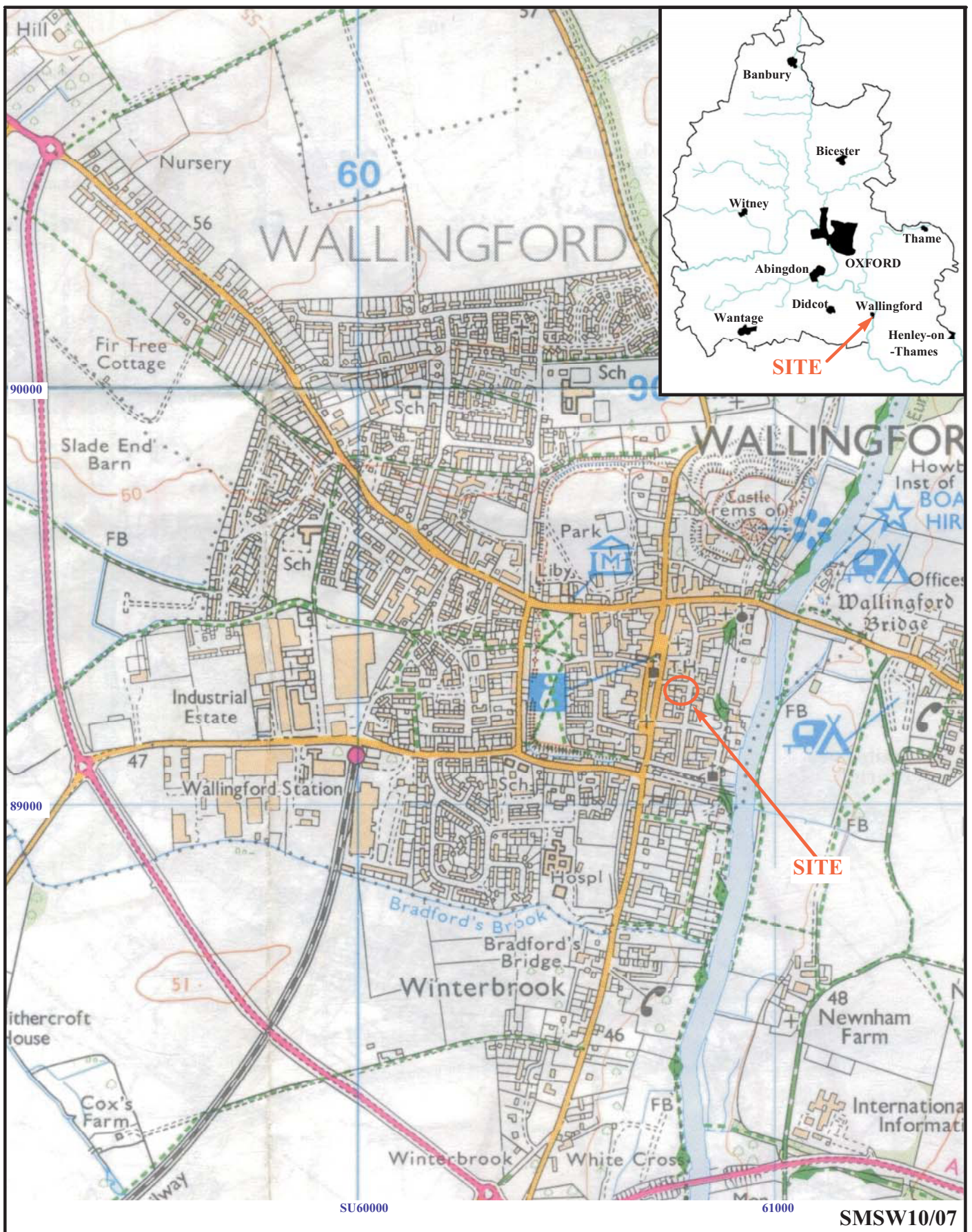
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Sample No</i>	<i>B-T</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	52	layer	1		tile	5	252
	53	layer	1		tile	9	630
3	54	Beam slot	1		tile	26	1244
3	54	Beam slot	1	1	tile		71
4	55	Pit	1		tile	3	94
	152	layer	2		tile	16	882
103	159	Posthole	2		tile	1	9

APPENDIX 6: Clay pipe occurrence by number and weight (in g) per context.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>broken bowls</i>	<i>No Complete</i>	<i>No Stems</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	50	Layer	1			1	6	
1	51	Pit	1			2	13	
	52	layer	1	2	4	13	86	I mouth piece
103	159	Posthole	2			1	14	

APPENDIX 7: Oyster shell occurrence by number and weight (in g) per context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>
	53	layer	1		1	10
3	54	Beam slot	1		6	59
3	54	Beam slot	1	1		7
4	55	Pit	1		3	27
	57	deposit under 53	1		1	15
	152	layer	2		1	8



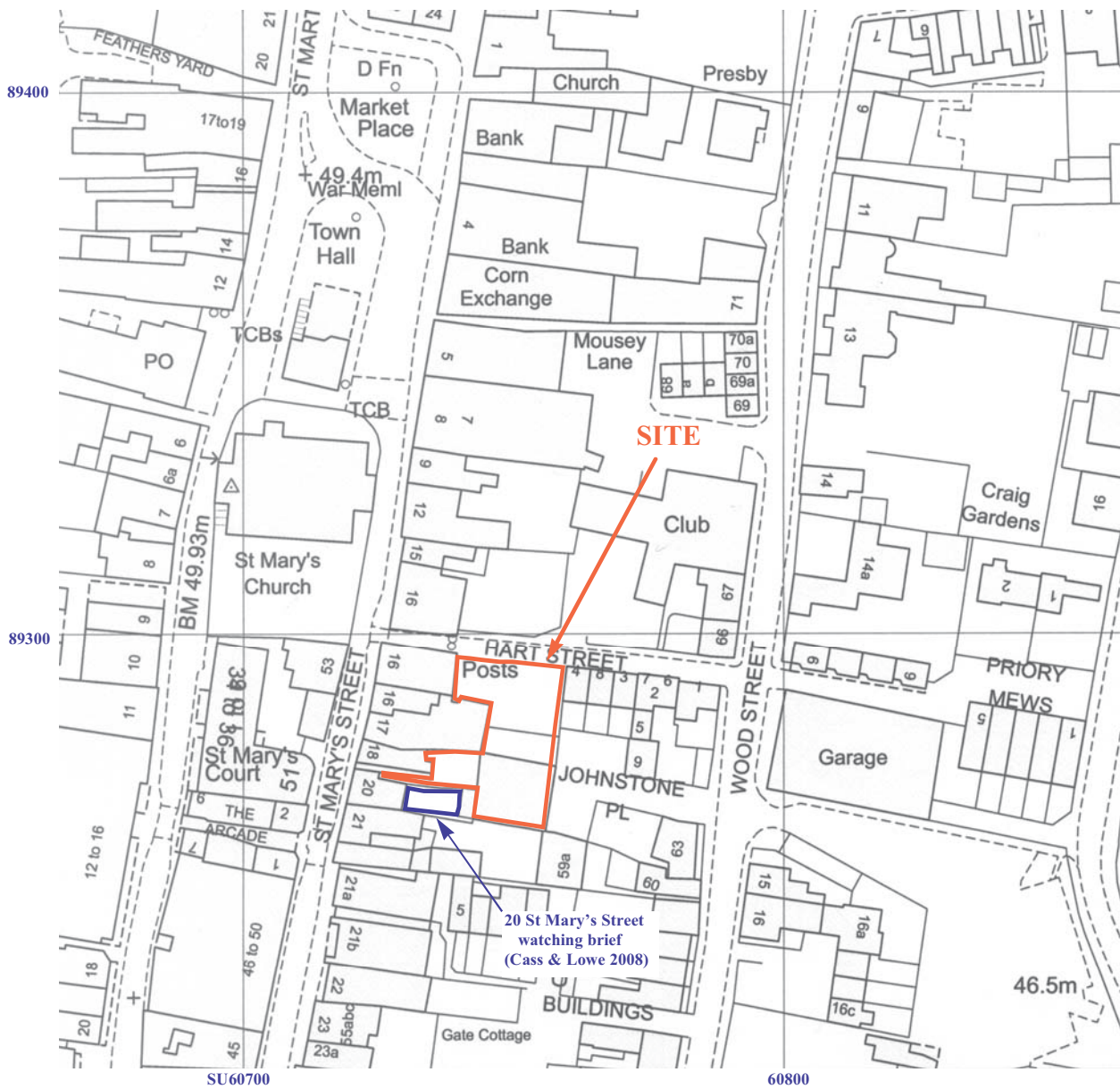
**Land to the rear of 17-20 St. Mary's Street,
Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wallingford and Oxfordshire.

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Figure 2. Location of site off St. Mary's Street.

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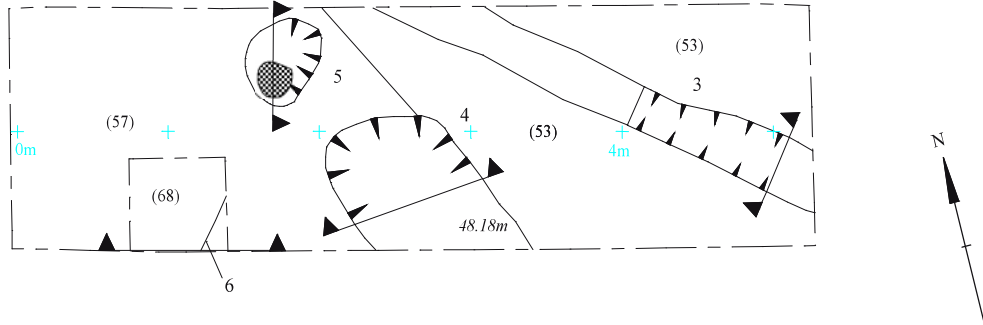


**Land to the rear of 17 - 20 St. Mary's Street,
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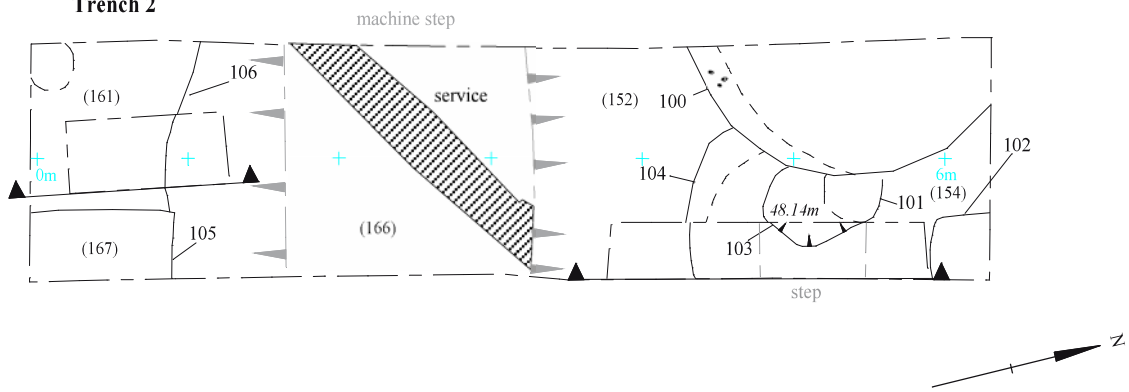
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



Trench 1



Trench 2



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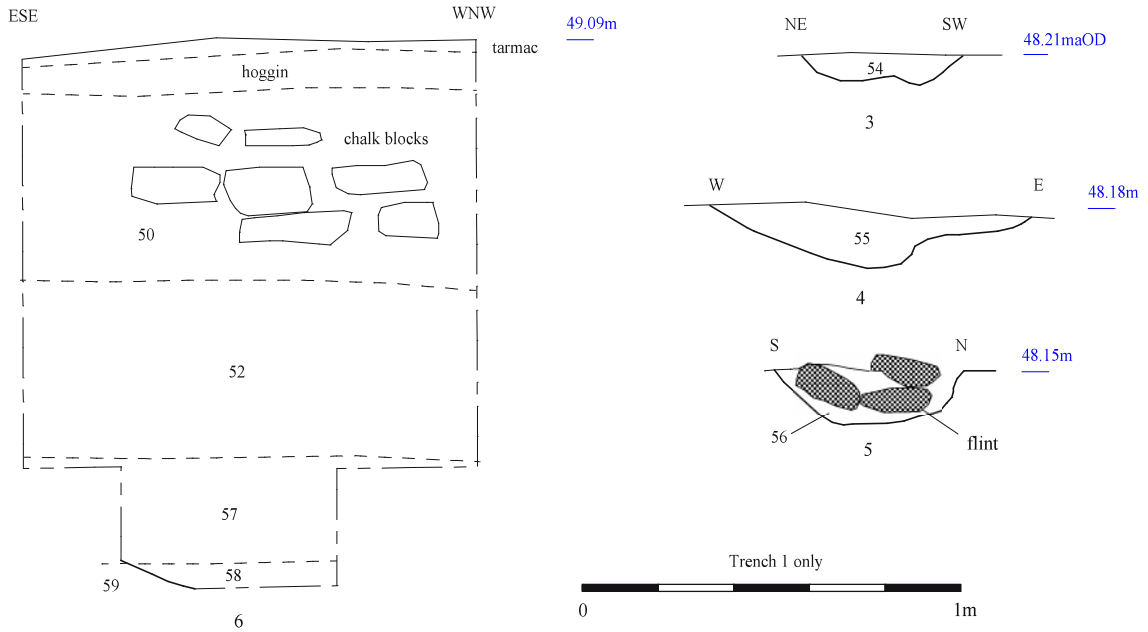
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

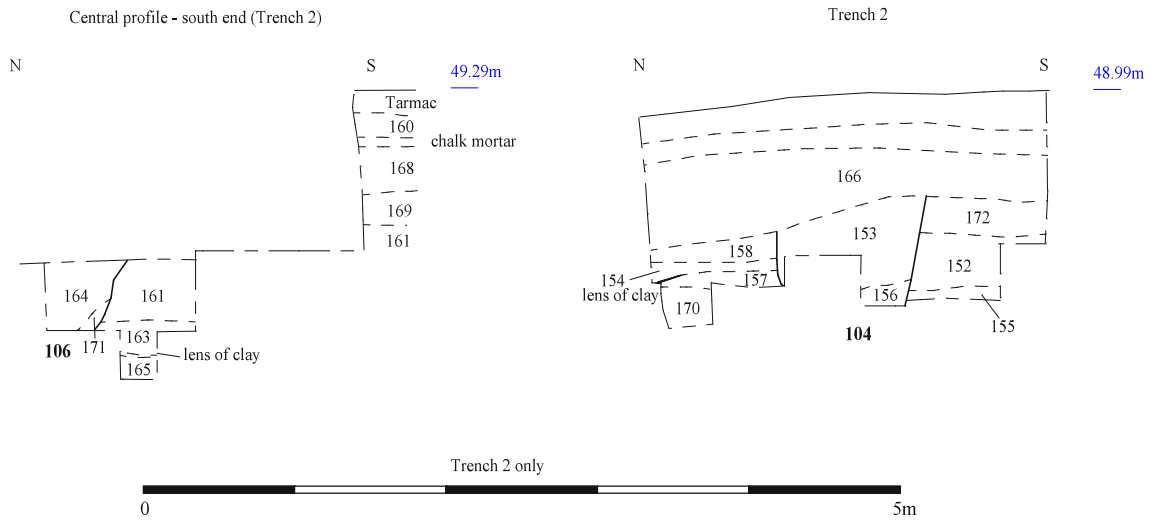


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Trench 1



Trench 2



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Figure 5. Sections.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, Scales: 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking north, Scales: 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2

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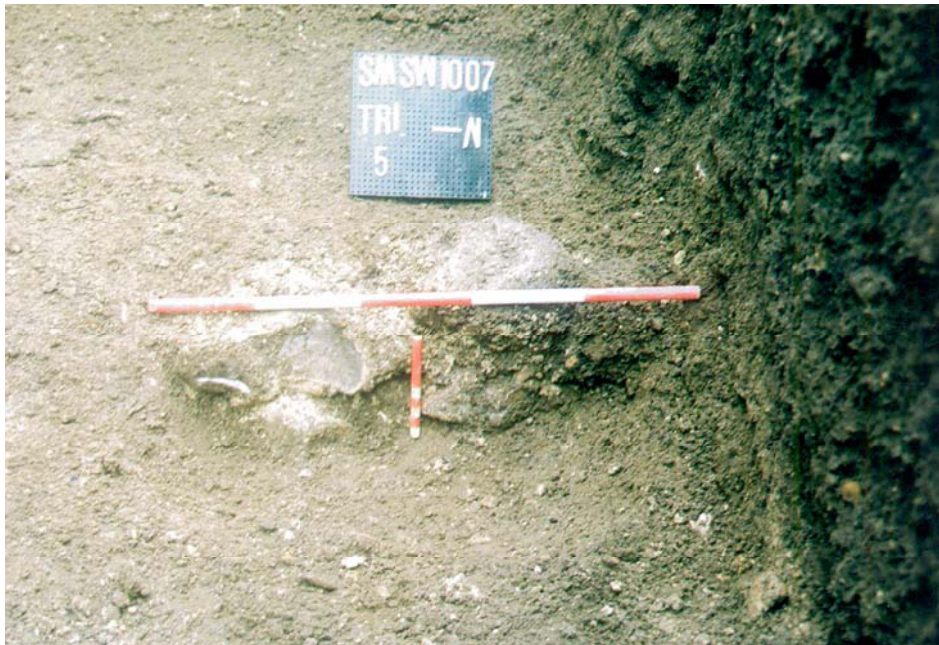


Plate 3. Post-pad 5, east facing section. Horizontal scale: 0.5m, vertical scale: 0.1m



Plate 4. Trench 2, trench section with pit 104 cutting layers 172 over 155. Horizontal scale: 0.5m, vertical scale: 1m

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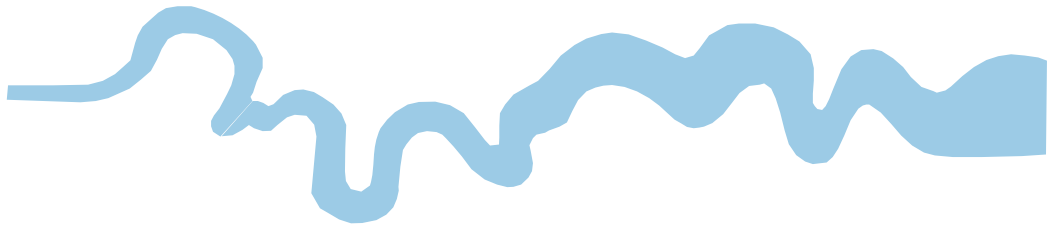
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Plates 3 and 4.

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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
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 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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