John Stark and Crickmay Partnership

Mrs J Rowland

Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR SU 9039 8605

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Prepared by: D Poore and B Ford Date: 18/10/00
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In September and October 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a two phase field evaluation at Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire on behalf of John Stark and Crickmay Partnership. The first phase involved the monitoring of six geotechnical test-pits, with the second phase involving the excavation of larger evaluation trenches around two of those test-pits. The evaluation revealed evidence of settlement in the form of midden-type deposits possibly dating to the early to mid-Saxon period, and pits and possible post-holes dating to the 11th-12th centuries, overlying a deep colluvial sequence of deposits, which contained small amounts of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 From the 4th to the 7th of September 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook the primary archaeological excavation of six geotechnical test-pits at Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. From the 9th to the 11th of October two larger trenches were excavated around Test-pits 2 and 5 to further investigate potentially significant deposits. The results of the fieldwork are intended to act as part of the planning application for the rebuilding of the existing Hedsor Wharf, a private residence, and the re-routing of the existing private driveway. The Archaeological Specification was prepared by, and the fieldwork commissioned through Laurence Keen OBE of John Stark and Crickmay Partnerships, 13-14 Princes Street, Dorchester, Dorset, on behalf of Mrs J Rowland, the current owner.

1.1.2 The preliminary results from geotechnical investigation (by window sampling, see Fig. 2) were examined and an interpretation is included in this report.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, on sloping ground at the end of a short dry valley adjacent to the northern bank of the River Thames, and 2km downstream from the current confluence of the main channel of the River Wye with the River Thames, at a height from 33m OD to 28m OD. The chalk escarpment rises just to the east of the site. The Geological Survey of Great Britain records the higher parts of the site as being situated over Upper Chalk geology overlain lower down the slope by a drift geology of Flood Plain Terrace River Gravels which is in turn overlain by alluvium. The site is c.1km from the historic town of Cookham, and 2km south-east of Bourne End, at NGR SU 9039 8605 (Fig. 1).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (John Stark and Crickmay Partnership - July 2000, revised October 2000), the results of which were summarised in a Specification prepared for Phase I (JS and CP - August 2000) and are presented below.

1.3.2 There is no record of any archaeological material in the immediate vicinity. However, there is evidence for prehistoric material nearby, and the possible line of the Roman road from St. Albans is thought to be followed by the line of the medieval holloway which now forms the main drive to the house. Sashes Island, immediately opposite the house across the Thames, is thought to be the location of a burghal fort; Saxon material has been found nearby. The importance of Hedsor Wharf is documented from the 14th century, especially its role in the transport of floor-tiles from Penn along the river to Windsor. The subsequent history of the wharf, up to 1830 when a new cut and lock caused its decline, is well chronicled, as is the outline of the building history of Hedsor and Saunders wharves.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Mr Terry Ridge, Head Gardener at Hedsor Wharf, for his co-operation throughout the fieldwork.

2 Evaluation Aims

2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the proposed new driveway and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, date, depth below ground surface and actual depth of any archaeological remains present.

2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.

2.1.3 To monitor and interpret the results of the geotechnical window sampling

2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 Evaluation Methodology

3.1 Scope of Phase I fieldwork

3.1.1 The test-pits were excavated by mechanical excavator (mini-digger) under archaeological supervision to the first significant archaeological horizon. Any archaeological features encountered were then excavated using hand tools. The test-pits were then re-machined to investigate the underlying geology. The spoil heaps were monitored for finds. The test-pits measured 2m by c.0.75m and were excavated to varying depths. They were distributed evenly along the line of the proposed new private driveway (Fig. 2).

3.2 Scope of Phase II fieldwork

3.2.1 Test-pits 2 and 5 were enlarged to 2.3 x 4.5 m, using a JCB, to look in more detail at potentially significant features and deposits recorded during Phase I. These enlarged trenches were called Trenches 7 and 8 (Fig. 2).

3.3 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.3.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.5 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.5.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on clay silt colluvial deposits overlying chalk.

4.2 Description of deposits

4.2.1 The following descriptions of the deposits found in Test-pits 1-6 are part of an interim statement produced by Ben Ford at the end of Phase I. Deposits seen in Test-pits 2 and 5 were re-numbered and in some cases re-interpreted during the excavation of Trenches 7 and 8. See the descriptions of the two trenches below for the new numbers and interpretations. For more detail see Appendix 1: Archaeological Context Inventory.

Test-pit 1

4.2.2 The test-pit was excavated to a depth of 0.70m; natural chalk and flint bedrock was encountered at 32.30m OD. This was overlain by a possible plough soil, which was in turn overlain by the remains of a colluvial deposit. This had been truncated by landscaping and the ground level made-up using redeposited chalk natural, prior to the installation of an imported topsoil and current turf-line. No finds were retrieved from these deposits.

Test-pit 2

4.2.3 The test pit was excavated to 30.39m OD at a depth of 2.10m from existing ground level; no natural chalk bedrock or clay with flint deposits were encountered. The earliest deposit appeared to be colluvial (206), and yielded a single abraded worked

flint. This was overlain by a possible buried soil, 205, from which some early to mid-Saxon pottery and animal bone was recovered. A c.1.0m thick sequence of four horizontal layers, 201-204, which appear to be possible dumping events, overlay the buried soil. 12th and 13th-century pottery was retrieved from all of these deposits, and they are considered to be derived from activity related to the adjacent current driveway, which is thought to be the extant remains of a medieval hollow-way. This sequence was sealed beneath the current topsoil and grass.

Test-pit 3

4.2.4 The test pit was excavated to 30.79m OD at a depth of 1.60m from existing ground level. No natural chalk bedrock or substantial clay-with-flints deposits were encountered. A 0.80m deep sequence of clay silt colluvium formed the earliest deposits recorded; at a depth of c.31m OD a band of flint nodules separated differing colluvial deposits. A small amount of worked flint was retrieved from these layers. This sequence was overlain by a possible buried soil, which in turn was sealed beneath the current topsoil and grass.

Test-pit 4

4.2.5 The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.60m; no natural chalk bedrock was encountered, but a deposit of clay-with-flints was recorded at a depth of 29.50m OD in the base of the test-pit. Substantial deposits of colluvium up to 0.90m thick overlay the clay-with-flints. These deposits yielded small quantities of worked flints. The following sequence related to two recent landscaping events of the area and comprised probable substantial truncation of the colluvial deposit and its overlying deposits that were observed in the adjacent TP 5. The primary landscaping levelled the area and then made the level of the ground up with redeposited chalk, which supported a new soil and turf-line. This was then much more recently landscaped with more made-ground, a new turf line, and a new path and service pipes associated with the creation of the flower and vegetable garden immediately to the north-east of the test-pit.

Test-pit 5

4.2.6 The test pit was excavated to a depth of 2.00m, and no natural chalk bedrock was encountered; however, the undulating upper surface of a natural deposit of clay with flints (517) was recorded at a depth of 29.50m OD at the base of the test-pit (see Fig. 4). Substantial deposits of colluvium (510, 511 and 516) up to 1.50m thick overlay the clay with flints. These deposits contained notable quantities of worked flints, including tools and waste flakes. A buried rendzina soil (512) with a distinctive worm-sorted stone horizon (513) at its base overlay the colluvial sequence. Three individual negative features, 508, 509 and 514, truncated this buried soil. The fills of one of the features yielded pottery and animal bone (506). The pottery consisted of large unabraded sherds and datable to the 12th century. These features were overlain and partly filled with another buried soil (505), also containing 12th-century pottery, whose upper horizon sloped down from the north-east at 30.10m OD to the south-east

at 29.86m OD. The latest sequence related to recent landscaping of the area and comprised partial truncation of the buried soil followed by layers of made-ground, 502 and 503 supporting a new turf-line (501).

Test-pit 6

4.2.7 The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.80m (see Fig. 6). A sequence of colluvial deposits 1.10m thick were recorded (611-614); the sequence slopes gently down from the north-east to the south-west. A small number of worked flints were retrieved from these layers. A substantial post-pit 0.50m in diameter and 0.55m deep (607), containing a central post-pipe 0.18m in diameter (610), was observed in the north-east facing section. This sequence was horizontally truncated to install a small brick structure (608), which had walls on three sides abutted by an internal brick floor.

Trench 7

4.2.8 The excavation of Trench 7 involved re-excavation of Test-pit 5, and subsequent extension of the trench to the south and east, but only to the surface of the colluvial sequence (710=512, Figs 3 and 4). A sondage was hand excavated into 710 showing it to be identical to 512, with the same layer of sorted stone at its base (717=513). No evidence was recovered during the digging of the sondage to support the theory that this was a buried soil, and it now seems likely to simply be the final deposit in the colluvial sequence. The easterly limit of the series of intercutting pits (508, 509 and 514) was seen, cutting 710 and numbered as 708. A probable ploughsoil , which contained 12th-century pottery, was seen to fill the upper levels of the pits (709=505), thereby obscuring the relationships between them. East of 708, and also cutting 710, was a series of possible post-holes, 700, 702, 704 and 706 (Fig. 3), all of which were sealed by ploughsoil 709 . After excavation, 700 was seen to be 0.23 m in diameter and 0.09 m deep: 702 was 0.33 m in diameter and 0.23 m deep. 704 and 706 were not excavated but were 0.35 m and 0.30 m across respectively. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. It may be possible that 514 was also a post-hole (see Fig. 4).

Trench 8

4.2.9 The excavation of Trench 8 involved re-excavation of Test-pit 2, and subsequent extension of the trench to the south and east, but only to the surface of the colluvial sequence (806=206, see Fig. 5). The overall sequence was identical, with the layers observed in Test-pit 2 seen to extend evenly at the same thickness as previously recorded. Early to mid-Saxon chaff tempered pottery and animal bone was recovered from the first deposit overlying the colluvial sequence, which was a light grey brown clay silt mottled with darker lenses and with a fairly high charcoal content (805=205). This deposit is now interpreted as a dump deposit derived from domestic waste, which may have been subsequently disturbed by ploughing or otherwise cultivated. Overlying 805 was a light olive brown clay silt which produced 12th-century pottery and bone (804=204), and is now interpreted as a probable ploughsoil. The ploughing associated with the formation of 804 may well be that which has

partially disturbed 805. A possible pit or post-hole, 811, was seen cutting 804, measuring 0.36 m across and 0.20 m deep. A sequence of dumped deposits then overlay 804 (803=203, 801=201 and finally 802=202), all of which produced pottery, and which are still thought likely to be associated with a re-cutting of the holloway to widen it and possibly to flatten its base. A possible stakehole, 809, was seen cutting 803, and measured 0.14 m across and 0.14 m deep. Last in the overall sequence was the current topsoil, 800=200.

4.3 Geotechnical window sampling

4.3.1 Window samples taken by Structural Soils in September revealed waterlogged clays and peat at two locations, WS 2 and WS 3 (Fig. 2).

4.3.2 WS 2 showed a layer of peat 1.35 m thick and 2.35 m below ground level, which overlay river sands and gravels, and which in turn was overlain by a layer of waterlogged clay containing some organic matter, 0.95 m thick. This layer lay beneath 1.4 m of made ground.

4.3.3 WS 3 showed a very similar sequence, with the peat encountered 3.5 m below ground level and forming a layer 1.4 m thick. The peat was overlain by waterlogged peaty clay 1.0 m thick, in turn overlain by 2.1 m of silt and made ground.

4.3.4 It seems likely based on the presence of these deposits that a palaeochannel of significant depth runs across the proposed development area, which is either a former channel of the Thames, or a braid of the confluence between the Thames and the Wye.

4.4 Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

4.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 112 sherds with a total weight of 1848 g. The minimum number of vessels (MNV), by measurement of rimsherd length, was 1.20. The range of pottery types present suggest that there were two phases of activity at the site, one during the early or middle Saxon period, the other from the 12th to the later 13th century.

Fabrics

Early/Middle Saxon Chaff-tempered ware: Soft, dark brown to black fabric with moderate chaff voids up to 5mm, outer surface smoothed and burnished.

Medieval sandy ware. Moderate to dense sub-rounded white and grey quartz up to 0.5mm, rare sub-rounded red ironstone of the same size. Some vessels have glaze on the inner surface.

Medieval calcareous sandy ware. Sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 1.0mm, sparse to moderate sub-rounded calcareous material up to 1mm.

Surrey whiteware (Pearce and Vince 1988). c 1250 – 1450. White fabric, sparse to moderate ferruginous quartz. Glossy green glaze.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: ***Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type***

	Chaff		Med. Sandy		Med. Calc.		Surrey		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
Tr2 U/S	1	13	24	396	1	5	2	13	U/S
201			26	199					12thC?
202			2	5			1	11	L13thC?
203=803			10	112			1	20	L13th
204=804			17	130	2	10			12thC?
205=805	5	56							E/MS
300			1	3					12thC?
500			2	165			1	12	L13thC?
502			1	68					L13thC?
505=709	1	10	6	76					12thC?
506			8	524					12thC?
Total	7	79	97	1528	3	15	4	36	

Chronology and Discussion

4.4.2 The range of pottery types present suggests that there were two phases of activity at the site, one during the early or middle Saxon period (c AD450-850), the other during the early medieval. Seven sherds of Anglo-Saxon handmade pottery were noted, of which five, in context 205=805, appear to be stratified. Certainly, they are completely unabraded. Such wares are typical of the early and middle Saxon ceramics of the Thames Valley and London, and can be paralleled at several sites, such as Lake End Road near Maidenhead, where such material was found in association with other hand-made wares, and also regional and continental middle Saxon imports (Blinkhorn, following).

4.4.3 The early medieval assemblage comprises a range of sandy coarsewares with extremely similar quartz-sand-tempered fabrics which are typical of the Thames Valley corridor. Several kiln sites are known in the vicinity, such as at Denham (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 293) and Great Missenden (Ashworth 1983) in Buckinghamshire, Maidenhead in Berkshire (Pike 1965-6) and Pinner in Middlesex (Sheppard 1977). Most of these industries appear to have started during the 12th century. By comparison, few sherds of the later medieval Surrey Whitewares were present, suggesting that medieval activity was relatively short-lived, and may have only spanned the 12th – late 13th century.

4.4.4 Most of the vessels were rims and bodysherds from sandy ware jars, but a large rim fragment of a dripping dish was noted, as were several large fragments from highly-decorated sandy ware storage jars.

Animal Bone by Beth Charles

4.4.5 A total of 68 fragments of bone were recovered by hand during the evaluation. The majority of the bone came from context 205=805 which was thought likely to have been a disturbed midden deposit.

4.4.6 The bone was in good condition with very little attritional damage. Fourteen of the bones from the assemblage had chop marks. However, no other marks were found on the bones. Very few of the bones had fresh breaks which again indicates the good condition of the bones

4.4.7 Just over 40% of the bones from the assemblage were identified to species. Fragments of bone from cattle, sheep and pig were the only elements recovered from the site. It can be seen from Table 2 that sheep and cattle bones were the most numerous elements identified from the site, followed by pig.

Table 2: Number of bones according to context

Context	Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Unidentified
Tr2 U/S	0	0	1	0
Tr2 U/S	0	1	1	0
202	1	0	0	0
203	0	1	0	0
204	0	0	0	1
205	2	6	0	23
301	1	0	0	0
506	2	1	0	1
507	0	0	0	1
709	1	1	0	0
711	0	0	1	0
803	0	1	0	0
804	2	0	0	0
805	1	2	3	13
Total	10	13	6	39

4.4.8 The small number of bones recovered from the site do not provide us with information other than the presence of the animals on the site during the medieval period. However, the good condition of the bone does imply that bone retrieved from further excavation of the site may provide more detailed information regarding the animal husbandry and diet of the inhabitants of the site.

Lithics by Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

4.4.9 A total of 128 pieces of worked or burnt flint were recovered from 16 contexts (see Table 3). Almost all were worn, and are therefore likely to have been redeposited, initially as part of the colluvial process, and in some cases during subsequent

ploughing of those colluvial deposits. The assemblage seemed predominantly to be the product of blade technology, with a broadly Neolithic/Bronze Age date range.

Table 3: Burnt and worked flint by context

Context	No. of pieces
Tr 2 unstratified	3
201	1
206	1
301	1
303	5
409	41
500	6
504	1
505	7
506	3
510	10
511	3
516	26
717	3
804	1
805	16

Small Finds

4.4.10 A tanged iron knife blade was found in dump deposit 803, but was highly corroded and therefore undiagnostic without further conservation.

5 Discussion And Interpretation

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The trenching around Test-pits 2 and 5 allowed for the recovery of additional dating evidence in the form of pottery, which allows for a fairly high degree of confidence in assigning a date for those deposits.

5.1.2 Further investigation of the horizon into which the 11th-12th-century pits were cut in Test-pit 5 showed additional evidence for settlement in the form of post-holes, which although truncated were fairly well defined. These features remain undated, but seem likely to be associated with the pits.

5.1.3 Overall, the work carried out allows a reasonable degree of confidence in predicting the archaeology present in the area of the proposed driveway, but some variation in the density of the activity is to be expected.

5.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

5.2.1 'Background' levels of prehistoric activity, in the form of small numbers of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints, were found in colluvial deposits and seem likely to have been redeposited.

5.2.2 The presence of middle Saxon pottery is important, providing the first evidence of activity in the area at the time.

5.2.3 The evaluation appears to have identified evidence for settlement activity in the development area, probably dating to the 11th-12th centuries.

5.2.4 Dumped deposits were recorded which appear to relate to landscaping of the site, specifically the re-modelling of the medieval holloway, during a phase of construction/modification of the house.

5.2.5 A brick structure was found, and is most likely to have been a post-medieval garden feature.

Significance

5.2.6 The medieval activity is situated in an area adjacent to a holloway leading down to the known site of a documented late medieval wharf. It is possible that this activity represents the periphery of a domestic settlement associated with the wharf itself, and may imply that the wharf is earlier than previously thought.

6 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

6.1.1 The proposed re-routing of the private driveway will remove all of the known or predicted archaeological deposits on its route.

6.1.2 The waterlogged deposits of clay and peat, seen adjacent to and therefore probably under the house, will be minimally impacted by the piling programme. A greater impact on these deposits is likely to come from the excavation of new cellars for the proposed re-build of the house. Considering the depths of made ground revealed in the window samples, the ground beams for the new house are unlikely to disturb the waterlogged deposits, although they are likely to be deeper than the current foundations.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test-pit/Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1							
	100	layer		0.22	Topsoil		
	101	layer		0.2	Dump		
	102	layer		0.3	Dump		
	103	layer		0.2	ploughsoil?		
	104	layer			Chalk natural		
	105	Cut			cut/tipline between dump layers		
2							
	200	Layer		0.23	Topsoil		
	201	Layer		0.31	Dump	Pot	
	202	Layer		0.25	Dump	Pot	
	203	Layer		0.4	Dump	Pot	
	204	Layer		0.45	ploughsoil?	Pot and bone	12th century
	205	Layer		0.22	Disturbed midden?	Pot and bone	Early-mid Saxon
	206	Layer		0.1	Interface onto colluvium	Flint	
	207	Layer		0.04	Burnt turfline at surface of 204		
	208	Layer		0.6+	Colluvium		
3							
	300	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	Pot	
	301	Layer		0.5	Ploughsoil?		
	302	Layer		0.1	Interface onto colluvium		
	303	Layer		0.5	Colluvium		
	304	Layer		0.2	Colluvium		
	305	Layer		?	Colluvium		
4							
	400	not used					
	401	Layer		0.07	Topsoil		
	402	Layer		0.03	Dump		
	403	Layer		0.1	Dump		
	404	Layer		0.12	Dump		
	405	Fill		0.22	Service trench fill		
	406	Cut	0.14		Service trench		

Test-pit/Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	407	Layer		0.11	Buried turf?		
	408	Layer		0.22	Dump		
	409	Layer		0.9	Colluvium	Flint	
	410	Cut			Lanscaping truncation		
	411	Structure			Concrete foundation		
	412	Layer		?	Colluvium		
5							
	500	not used					
	501	Layer		0.06	Topsoil		
	502	Layer		0.13	Dump	Pot	
	503	Layer		0.16	Buried turf?		
	504	Layer		0.42	Dump		
	505	Layer		0.28	Ploughsoil?	Pot and flint	12th century
	506	Fill		0.22	Fill of 509	Pot, bone, flint and burnt stone	12th century
	507	Fill		0.26	Fill of 508		
	508	Cut	0.8		pit?		
	509	Cut	1.05		pit?		
	510	Layer		0.24	Colluvium	Flint	
	511	Layer		0.46	Colluvium	Flint	
	512	Layer		0.32	Colluvium		
	513	Layer		0.05	Interface onto colluvium		
	514	Cut	0.3		pit/post-hole?		
	515	Fill		0.18	Fill of 514		
	516	Layer		0.58	Colluvium	Flint and burnt stone	
	517	Layer		?	Colluvium		
6							
	600	Layer		0.05	Topsoil		
	601	Layer		0.11	Dump		
	602	Layer		0.2	Dump		
	603	Layer		0.16	Demolition deposit		
	604	Fill		0.14	Fill of 608		
	605	Fill		0.85	Service trench fill		
	606	Cut		0.75+	Service trench		
	607	Cut	0.5		Post-hole		

Test-pit/Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	608	Structure	2		Brick garden feature		
	609	Fill		0.42	Fill of 607		
	610	Fill		0.42	Fill of 607		
	611	Layer		0.6	Colluvium		
	612	Layer		0.45	Colluvium		
	613	Layer		0.25	Colluvium		
	614	Layer		.3+	Colluvium		
	615	Cut	1.2 x 2 +		Construction cut for 608		
7							
	700	Cut	0.23		Post-hole?		
	701	Fill		0.09	Fill of 700		
	702	Cut	0.33		Post-hole?		
	703	Fill		0.23	Fill of 703		
	704	Cut	0.35 x 0.20		Post-hole?		
	705	Fill		?	Unexcavated fill of 704		
	706	Cut	0.3 x 0.2		Post-hole?		
	707	Fill		?	Unexcavated fill of 706		
	708	Cut	?		pit?=509		
	709	Layer		0.28	Ploughsoil?=505	Pot and bone	
	710	Layer		0.32	Colluvium=512		
	711	Fill		0.08	Fill of 712	Bone	
	712	Cut	1 x 0.6		Natural hollow?		
	713	Layer		0.06	Topsoil=501		
	714	Layer		0.13	Dump=502		
	715	Layer		0.16	Buried turf?=503		
	716	Layer		0.42	Dump=504		
	717	Layer		0.05	Interface onto colluvium=513	Flint	
	718	Layer		0.24	Colluvium=510		
8							
	800	Layer		0.23	Topsoil=200		
	801	Layer		0.2	Dump=201	Pot	
	802	Layer		0.28	Dump=202	Pot	
	803	Layer		0.36	Dump=203	Pot	
	804	Layer		0.4	Ploughsoil?=204	Pot and bone	

Test-pit/Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	805	Layer		0.2	Disturbed midden?= 205	pot and bone	
	806	Layer		0.1	Interface onto colluvium= 206		
	807	not used					
	808	Layer		.6+	Colluvium= 208		
	809	Cut	0.1		Stakehole?		
	810	Fill		0.42	fill of 809		
	811	Cut	0.36		pit/post-hole?		
	812	Fill		0.2	fill of 811		

APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire
Site code: BOHEW 00
Grid reference: SU 9039 8605
Type of evaluation: Six test-pits and two evaluation trenches
Date and duration of project: September and October 2000
Summary of results: Sparse medieval and undated features, prehistoric and medieval layers.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OAU, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.

Figure 1: Site location

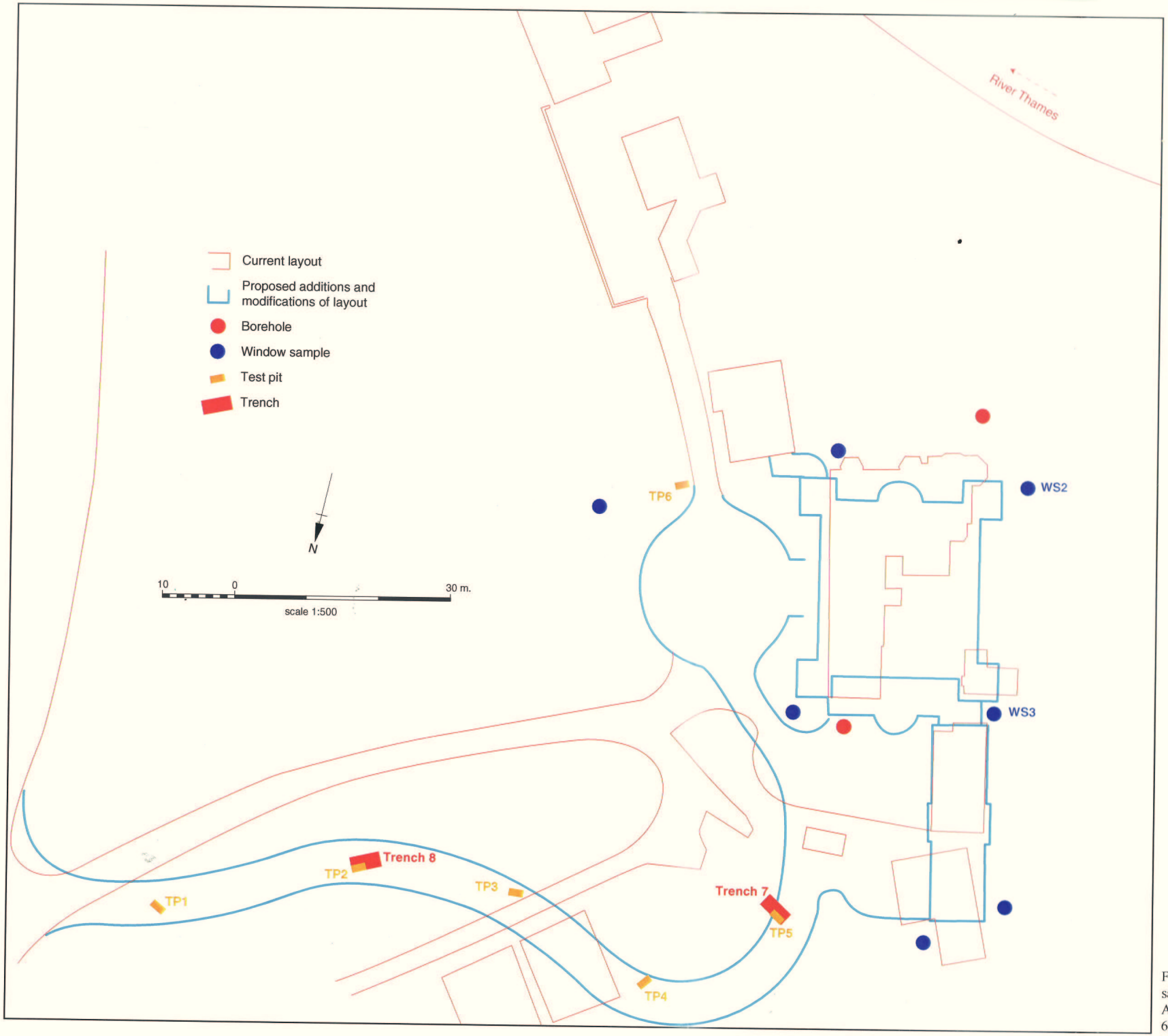

Figure 2: Plan to show locations of window samples, test pits and trial trenches, based on Anthony Ward Partnership Ltd. drawing no. 66/JS20/01, and subsequent minor revisions.

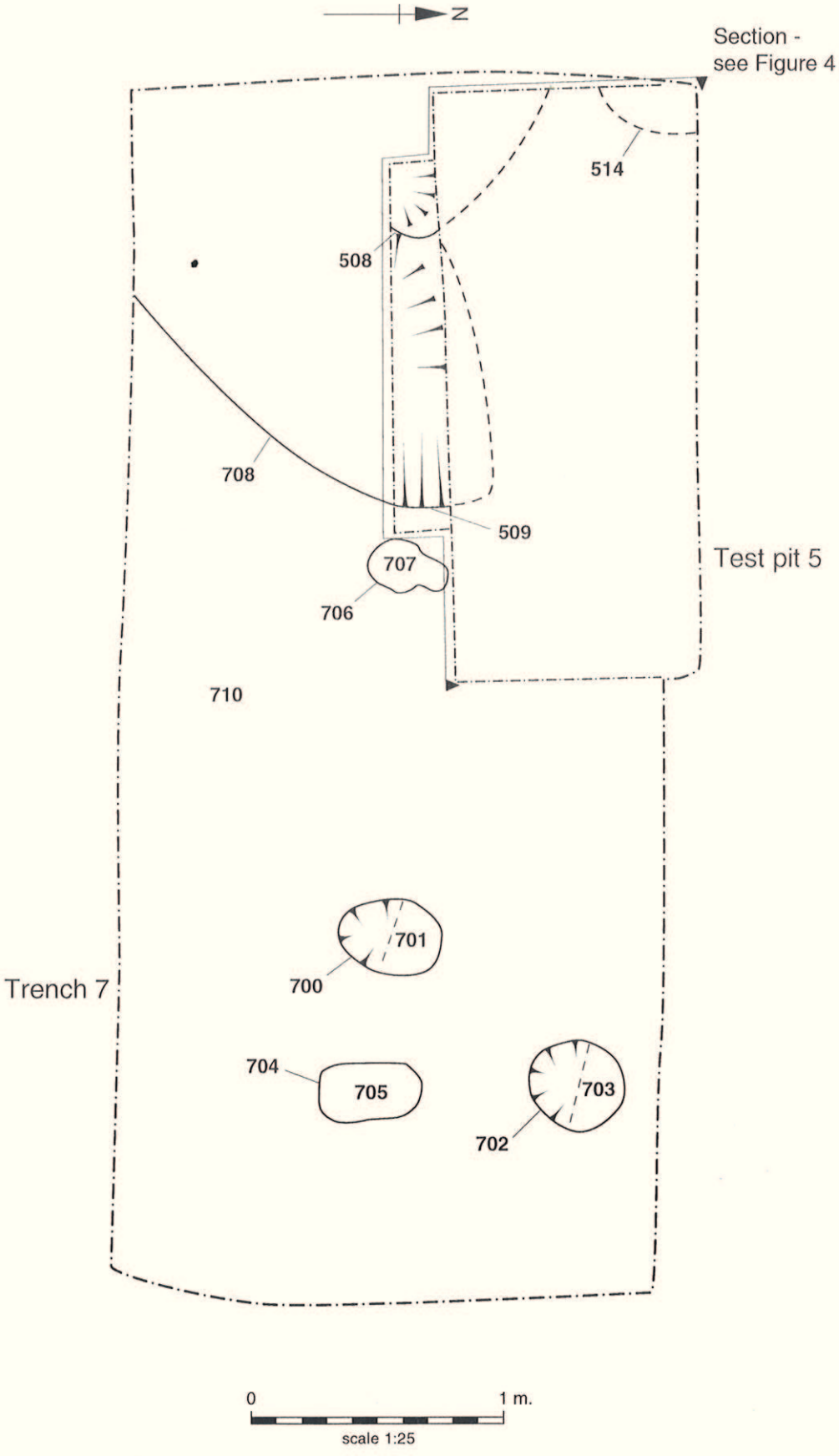

Figure 3: Plan showing features seen in Test pit 5 and Trench 7

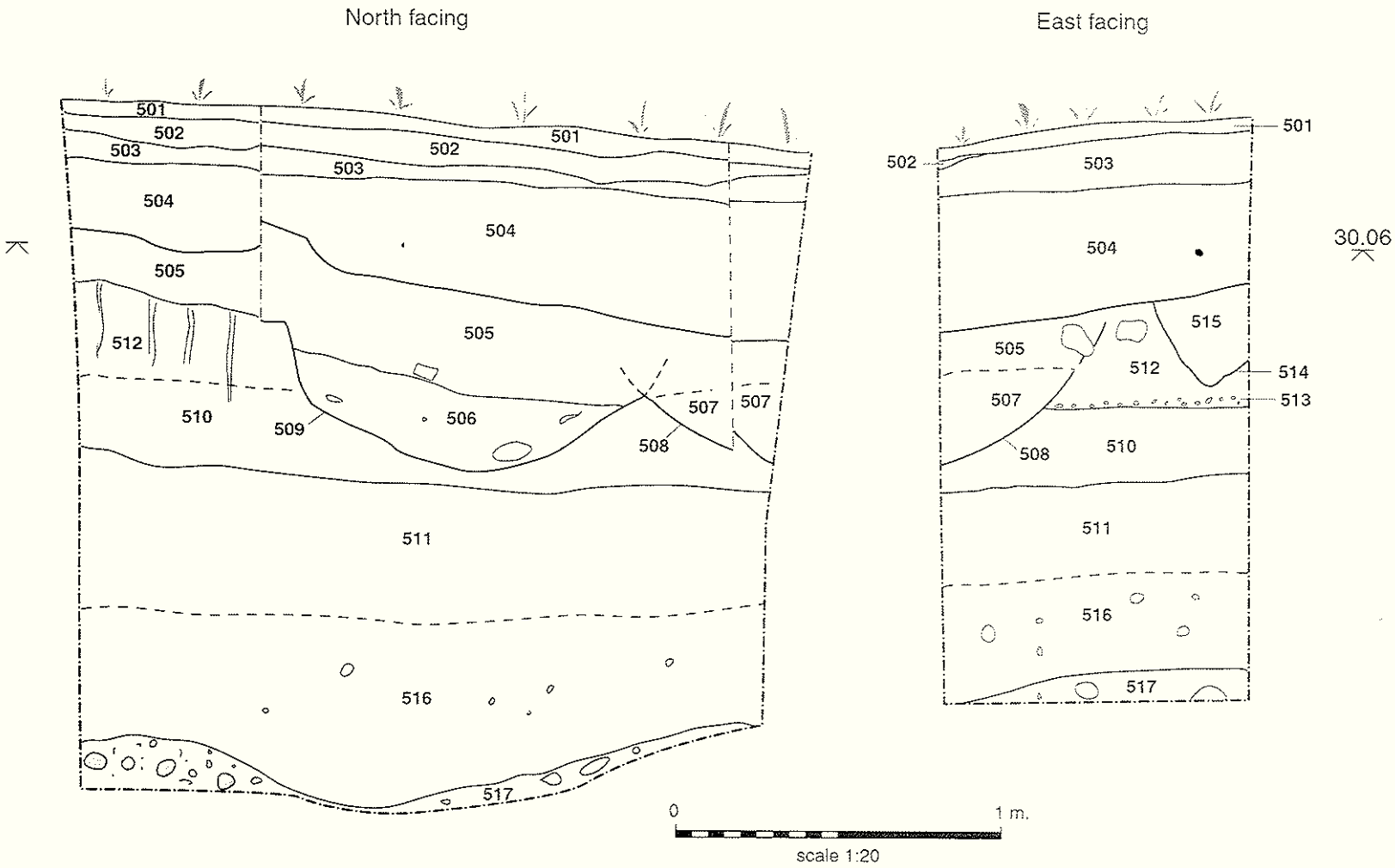

Figure 4: Test pit 5: north facing and east facing sections

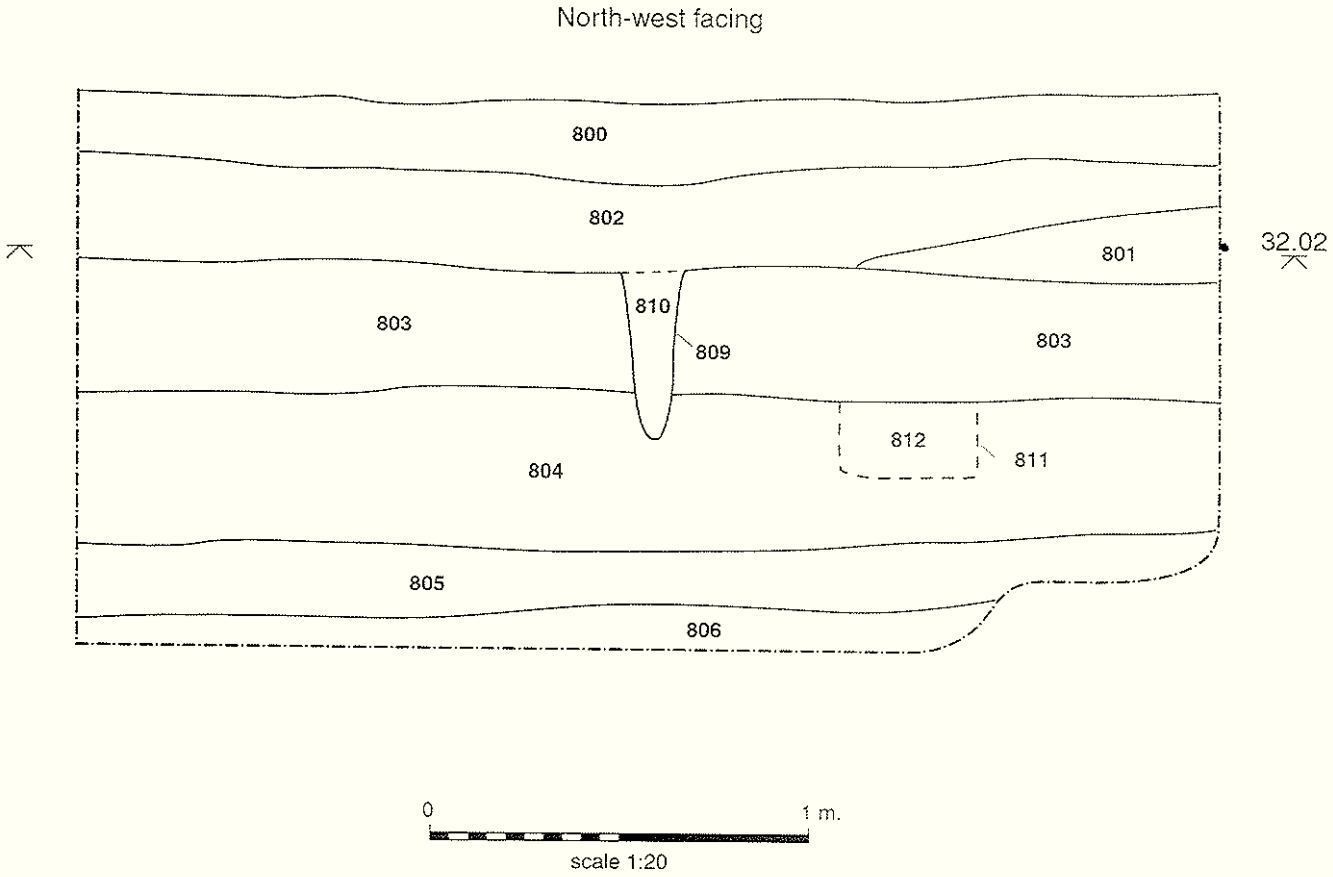

Figure 5: Trench 8: North-west facing section

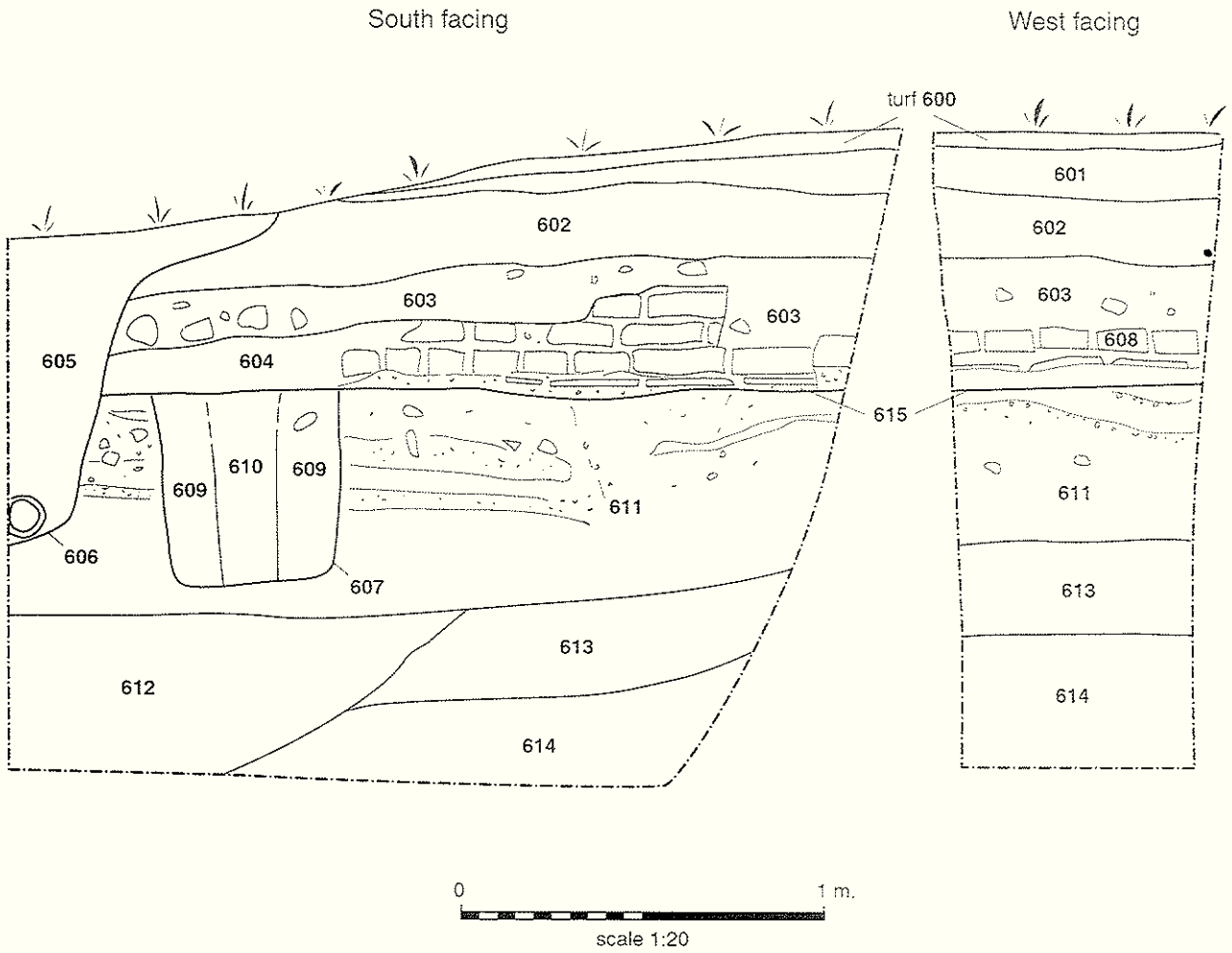

Figure 6: Test pit 6: south and west facing sections

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