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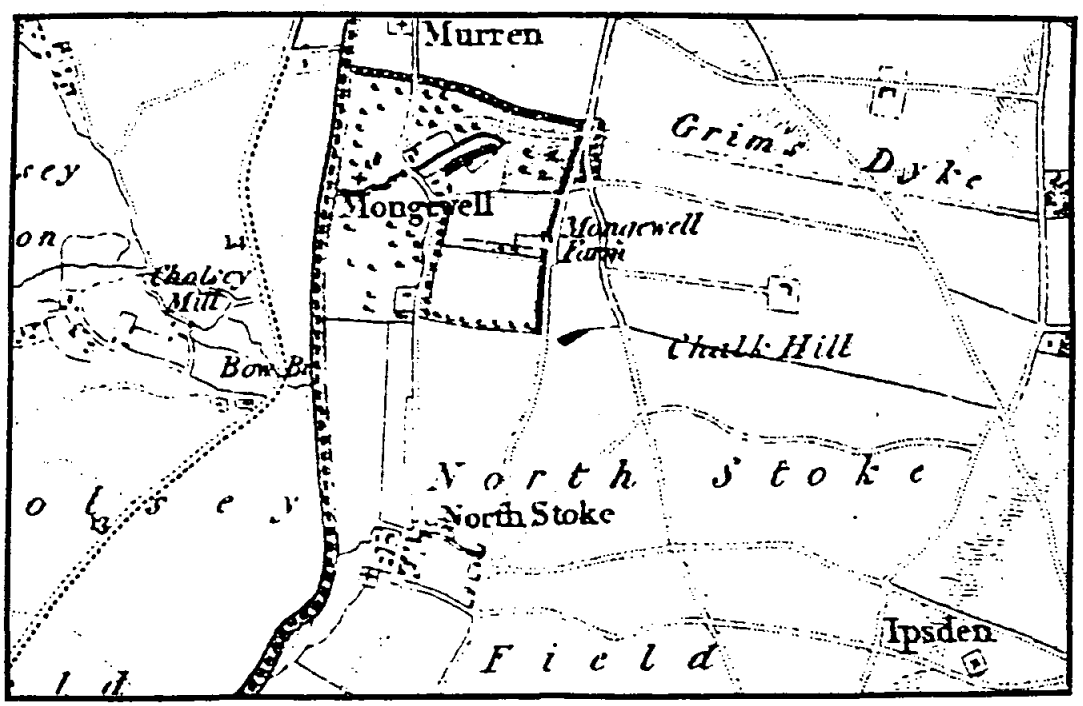
Oxford Architects Partnership

Wallingford Rowing Club, Mongewell, Oxfordshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SU 609880



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

APRIL 1998

Rec'd SMR 6/12/05

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Prepared by: Andrew Mayes Date: 28/04/98
Checked by: [signature] Date: 29/4/1998
Approved by: R. Williams HEAD OF FIELDWORK Date: 29/4/1998

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SUMMARY

In March 1998 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at the proposed site of a rowing club development at Mongewell near Wallingford, Oxfordshire on behalf of Oxford Architects Partnership. The six trench evaluation revealed a small number of features including a late Roman or early Saxon sunken-featured building and a ditch of uncertain date. The sunken-featured building contained two bone pins, a decorated double-sided comb (Plate 1) and a near-complete pottery vessel. The artefact assemblage may date from the 5th century AD. The remaining four trenches contained no significant archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation on the east bank of the River Thames at Mongewell, near Wallingford, Oxfordshire (SU609 880), between 13th and 17th of April 1998. The evaluation was conducted on behalf of Oxford Architects Partnership in advance of a planning appeal for the development of a rowing club house, boat store, access roads and car parking. The work was carried out following discussions with the County Archaeological Officer, and following an archaeological desk-top study by the OAU. The investigation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by the OAU and approved by the County Archaeological Officer (OAU 1998a).

1.2 Geology and topography

The site geology is Lower Chalk of Cretaceous age overlain by river terrace gravels. The gravel is overlain by alluvial silty clays which occupy a narrow strip adjacent to the Thames eastern bank at 45.5 m OD. These deposits are bounded to the east by a slight escarpment which rises gradually to around 48 m OD. The site is currently under pasture and is located between the Wallingford by-pass and the grounds of Carmel College. The holes and stumps of several mature trees are vestiges of Mongewell Park, which was landscaped in the 18th century and now falls within Carmel College grounds.

1.3 Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in detail in the archaeological desktop assessment (OAU 1998b), the results of which are summarised below:

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, including an undated ditch and Neolithic artefact scatter found during an evaluation in advance of the Wallingford by-pass, immediately to the north of the site (OAU 1998b, fig.1; 38). Three Mortlake Ware (later Neolithic) bowls have been dredged from the river nearby (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 6). A late Bronze Age settlement, and associated timberwork found in a palaeochannel, were excavated on a gravel eyot less than 100 m to the west of the site (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 6). Timbers have also been observed in the river channel immediately adjacent to the site (OAU 1998b, fig.1; 42).

Grim's Ditch lies to the north of the site. The dating evidence for the earthwork remains inconclusive but the available evidence suggests that a later prehistoric or possibly very early Roman date is most likely (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 35 and 37).

Of special relevance to the present evaluation is the evidence for activity during the Saxon period. A group of 17 possible Saxon inhumation burials were recorded during an excavation of Grim's Ditch, *c.* 1 km east of the site and three more have been found *c.* 0.7 km east of the site (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 7 and 35). Further burials have been recorded during ploughing *c.* 0.5 km east of the site (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 41).

During the medieval period, the site lay close to the village of Mongewell. The village is thought to have been deserted between *c.* 1350 and *c.* 1450. The site lies *c.* 100 m north of the church (OAU 1998b, fig. 1; 17).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- The aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI were as follows
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features
- To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The evaluation comprised six 30m x 1.8 m trenches, representing a 1.5% sample of the proposed development area.. The trenches were excavated by machine to the surface of undisturbed natural. The trenches were excavated using a JCB excavator equipped with a 1.8 m wide ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated to below the expected impact level of the proposed development. The trenches were cleaned by hand and sample sections were excavated through the exposed archaeological features.

3.2 Site Recording and Finds

The trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Archaeological recording was undertaken using standard OAU methods (Wilkinson ed. 1992). Finds were recovered by context and submitted for specialist identification. Spoil heaps were carefully monitored for finds during and after mechanical removal of the overburden.

3.3 Environmental assessment

Two 10 litre waterlogged samples were taken from feature 107 (fill 108). A further sample was taken from a deposit overlying natural gravel in trench 6. All three samples were processed to recover charred plant remains, animal bones and artefacts (section 5.2).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 General soil types

Topsoil consisted of a very dark brown organic loam approximately 0.25 m thick. This contained fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass. Below the topsoil was a lighter reddish brown silty loam, approximately 0.25 m thick, probably representing a post-medieval plough soil. A further buried ploughsoil layer with a similiar composition was noted in trench 1. The ploughsoil layers were removed by machine to the top of natural alluvial clays and gravels.

In trench 1, which was excavated across the river terrace slope, the natural was alluvial clay at the eastern (lower) end of the trench and sand and gravel at the western (upper) end. Trenches 2 and 4 were located at the top of the terrace slope on sand and gravel. Trenches 3, 5 and 6 were excavated to the alluvial clay at the foot of the slope beside the river.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

Potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified in Trenches 1 and 4. The only dated feature was a late Roman/ early Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB) located in the north-eastern corner of the site at the upper edge of the river terrace slope (context 107). A ditch in Trench 4 (402) was undated. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, of which one was residual in the Saxon SFB and the remaining two were not securely stratified.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench descriptions

5.1.1 *Trench 1* (Fig. 3)
East-west aligned
30 m x 1.8 m

The Trench was across the shallow river terrace slope. One archaeological feature was found at the break of the terrace slope towards the eastern end of the trench at *c.* 45.5 m OD. This was a rectangular pit (107) which cut the natural gravel (105) to a depth of *c.* 0.45 m. The pit was *c.* 3.28 m long on an east-west axis. The width was partially obscured beyond the southern edge of the trench and could not be established. The pit was filled with a single deposit of mid-brown silty loam (108) containing charcoal and numerous unburnt flint fragments. A considerable quantity of early Saxon pottery was also found (Appendix 2). An almost complete pot lay on its side on the exposed surface of the fill with additional pot sherds distributed unevenly throughout the deposit. There was also a considerable quantity of animal bone including that of ox and pig. At the base of the pit were two bone needles (context 108, sf 1) and a decorated, double sided bone comb (Plate 1, context 108, sf 3) also dated to the late Roman/early Saxon period (Appendix 4). A single post-hole (109) was identified at the western end of the pit. This, together with the late Roman/ early Saxon finds, suggests that the feature represents a small sunken-featured building (SFB). The pit was sealed by a thick reddish brown loam which contained pottery and worked flint.

At the western end of the trench, at the base of the terrace slope, the natural gravel (105) was overlain by a deposit of alluvial clay. A small burnt area was noted and investigated but no finds were recovered. The base of the burnt area was very irregular and may be of natural origin.

5.1.2 *Trench 4*: (Fig. 4)
North-south aligned
30 m x 1.8 m

Trench 4 was located on a relatively flat area at the top of the river terrace slope. A single east-west aligned linear feature (402) was found at the southern end of the trench *c.* 0.30 m below the surface. The feature was 1.40 m wide and was filled with a single deposit of mid-brown sandy clay with gravel (401). The fill produced no finds. The feature was concave in profile and was cut through a reddish brown clay loam (403) containing animal bone. This layer, which probably represents a buried soil, directly overlay natural sands and gravels (404, 405, 406). No other archaeological features were present, although some animal and tree disturbance was noted.

5.1.3 *Trench 5* (Fig. 5)
North-south aligned
30 m x 1.8 m

Trench 5 was located immediately adjacent to the River Thames, which was in flood at the time of the evaluation. As a result, the trench flooded with water very rapidly. A single large feature (507) was superficially recorded in the west facing section, although flooding prevented the limits of the feature from being fully defined. The feature was filled by a single dark grey clay deposit (502), sealed by a brownish silty clay ploughsoil. No finds were recovered from the fill although post-medieval pottery was noted during initial machine excavation of the trench. The large size of the feature suggests that it may be part of a river inlet, perhaps in-filled during the 18th century landscaping work. Two tree root holes were identified (508, 509).

5.1.4 *Trench 3* (not illustrated)
North-east to south-west aligned
30 m x 1.8 m

Trench 3 was also located close to the river and was consequently flooded immediately after excavation. It contained a similar feature to 507 in Trench 5. The feature (303), as seen in the north-west facing section (not illustrated), was approximately 3.40 m wide and was filled with a dark grey clay deposit containing animal bone (301). It was directly overlain by topsoil. A possibly linear feature was located immediately to the south-west but proved impossible to record in any detail due to rapid flooding. It was noted, however, that the feature contained a number of silty gravel fills with lenses of bluish grey clay. The feature is most likely to be natural in origin.

5.1.5 *Trenches 2 & 6* (not illustrated)
East-west aligned
30 m x 1.8 m

Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological features. The trench did, however, contain evidence for the 18th century landscaping work in the form of chalk and rubble dump deposits which were excavated to a depth of 1.20 m at the western end of the trench. Trench 6 was also devoid of features. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of two reddish brown ploughsoil layers overlying natural alluvial clay (encountered at 44.5 m OD at the western end of the trench).

5.2 Finds by P Blinkhorn

5.2.1 *Pottery*

The pottery assemblage comprised 89 sherds with a total weight of 1713g. The quantification of pottery per context by period, sherd count and weight, is presented in Table 1.

Late Bronze Age
A single sherd of flint-tempered pottery was found in context 602 (a subsoil layer) with a small assemblage of worked and burnt flint.

Romano-British

Three sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 50 g, were recovered (Table 1). They include an unstratified base sherd of Oxford colour-coated ware, dating from the late 3rd-4th century AD. The sherd from context 108 is a base sherd of a sandy reduced ware which is not closely dateable. The sherd from 602 was heavily abraded. It could be Roman or later in date, and is probably intrusive.

Early/middle Saxon

A total of 85 sherds, weighing 1,650 g, was recovered from context 108. The majority of the assemblage comprised joining sherds from a single vessel, which has been reconstructed. The wide-mouthed, baggy profile of the pot is typical of early/ middle Saxon pottery, as is the fabric, which has moderate to dense fine sand and sparse organic material Other sherds included a single rusticated sherd and a combed example. The sherds cannot be closely dated, but are most likely to be early Saxon (c. AD450-650), as rustication and combing are techniques which were generally confined to that chronological bracket. The rest of the assemblage comprised single sherds in various sand and grit-tempered fabrics.

Post-Medieval

A single sherd occurred in context 203. It is a Red Earthenware fabric with an internal orange-brown glaze. The sherd probably post-dates 1550.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence per context, by period, sherd count and weight (g).

Context	?Bronze Age		Romano-British		Early/middle Saxon		Post-Medieval		Comments
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S			1	33					
108			1	16	85*	1650			mainly 1 vessel
203							1	14	
602	1	5	1	1					

5.2.2 *Fired clay*

Three small (23 g), burnt fragments of a loomweight were recovered (context 108). It was not possible identify the form.

5.2.3 *Building Materials*

Two fragments of Roman tile occurred in the fill of the SFB (context 108). One of the pieces is from a box-flue tile with combed decoration. A fragment of uncertain date was found in context 307, and a total of twelve fragments were found in contexts 400 (three), 601 (eight) and 602 (1).

5.2.4 *Tobacco Pipe*

A single fragment from a stem of uncertain date was found in context 203.

5.2.5 *Stone*

The stone assemblage comprised two pieces of burnt flint, two fire-cracked pebbles, one small fragment of a fine-grained whetstone, a fragment of a slab of hard, fine-grained sandstone with worn edges, two fragments of Millstone Grit or Forest of Dean Sandstone quern, two small fragments of decayed lava quern, and a small fragment of calcareous sandstone. Most of the stone recovered from the site was recovered from the fill of the sunken-featured building (context 108) except for the flint from context 602,. The Millstone Grit/Forest of Dean quernstone is likely to be Roman in date, but the remainder of the material could be broadly contemporary with the occupation of the SFB.

5.2.6 *Flint*

A total of six pieces of struck flint and five pieces (47 g) of burnt unworked flint was collected.

A single blade-like flake occurred in context 101, whilst context 602 produced two flakes, two blade-like flakes and two pieces of burnt, unworked flint. Context 603 produced one flake, one blade-like flake and three pieces of burnt, unworked flint.

Dating is difficult with such a small sample of worked flint, although a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date can be suggested. Two of the flakes have a thick, buff-coloured chalky cortex, suggesting a source on the nearby Chiltern hills.

5.2.7 *Worked Bone* by Leigh Allen

Double-sided composite comb(context 108, sf 3. Plate 1)
A near complete double-sided bone comb was recovered from the only fill of a sunken-featured building (context 108). The comb is 170 mm in length with profiled end-plates and graduated teeth which are coarse on both sides of the central zone. The connecting-plate runs the whole length of the comb and is secured by means of 8 iron rivets. The connecting-plate is narrow with a plano-convex section and is decorated with an alternating pattern of either 7-8 incised grooves or double incised lines in the form of a cross with ring and dot motif in each of the triangles.

The comb is unusual in that it combines characteristics of the Roman and Post-Roman period within the one object. The decorative profiling of the end-plates with their elaborate, deeply cut concave design, is a feature commonly associated with combs of the late Roman period particularly the second half of the 4th century (A MacGregor 1985, 92). However the long and narrow proportions of the comb point to a post-Roman date, as does the fact that there are coarse teeth on both sides of the central zone and that the connecting-plate is narrow with a plano-convex section. Two combs similar to this example, in both design and decoration, were recovered from 5th and 6th century contexts at Barton Court Farm, Abingdon (V de Hoog 1984, 5: E14, Fig 108, Nos. 3 and 4). A

further example with profiled end-plates was recovered from an Anglo-Saxon SFB at the Abingdon Vineyard and has been dated by Ian Riddler to the 5th. century (forthcoming).

Modified pig fibulae/pins (context 108, sf 1)
Two modified pig fibulae were recovered from the excavation. Both examples are complete. The proximal ends are sharpened to a point, the distal ends are both perforated and untrimmed and the shafts are highly polished through use. These objects are common in the Anglo-Saxon period but no examples are known from Roman contexts (I Riddler 1993, 114, Fig 59, Nos. 47-49). Their function is uncertain: At West Stowe (S West 1985, 125, Fig. 246, Nos.18-24) and at Thetford (E Crowfoot 1984, 167, Figs. 189-190, Nos 28-41) they are referred to as needles used for auxiliary textile techniques such as netting and looped-needle netting. E Crowfoot also comments on the use of two similar needles being used with a warp weighted-loom. Arthur MacGregor, however, believes these objects to be a rudimentary form of dress pin rather than needles due to the lack of wear in the perforation and the large size of the head (A MacGregor 1985, 193).

5.3 Environmental data

5.3.1 *Charred plant remains* by G.Campbell

Method
In order to assess the quality of preservation of the indicators of past land-use and subsistence, two samples were taken and processed by mechanical flotation in a modified Siraf flotation machine. The coarse mineral component (large than fine sand) was sieved and scanned for artefacts and animal bones. The flots were then scanned under a binocular microscope at x20 or x40 magnification, and their contents characterised.

Results
The sample from an alluvial deposit in Trench 6 (605) produced only occasional modern roots. Examination of the sample indicated strong cementation of an *in situ* clay by the deposition from the ground-water of calcium carbonate.

A sample from the single fill of the SFB (108), produced a flot dominated by modern herbaceous roots. The charred plant remains were principally wood charcoal, some of which was of an identifiable size. Approximately 40 charred seeds were present, most of which were cereal grains. The cereals were mainly free-threshing wheats and barley; no spelt wheat could be discerned. The very few weed seeds (approximately ten) included sedge (*Carex*) seed-heads and possible vetch or tare seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). Chaff from threshing appeared absent in this deposit.

Terrestrial or fresh-water snails were plentiful in the fill of the SFB. Although these were dominated by burrowing types which are intrusive, most of the other types are likely to be broadly contemporary with the formation of the deposit.

Conclusions

Charred remains are preserved at the site. The quantity of charred remains recovered was small, so larger sample sizes (30-40 litres) would be required to recover useful assemblages. The absence of weeds (the precise indicators of crop ecology) and chaff (the precise indicators of processing) in the sample is likely to be the result of only one deposit being sampled, and weed seeds and chaff in other deposits at the site may allow the reconstruction of the nature of arable cultivation.

5.3.2 *Faunal remains* by N. Scott

A total of 151 bone fragments was recovered, of which 18% were identified to species and anatomical part (Table 2). 150 of the bones, including all identifiable fragments, came from context 108, the only fill of the SFB (107). A single bone fragment was found in context 403. Ribs and vertebrae were not identified but are included in the total fragment count.

Animal bones found in the SFB were moderately well preserved. The small number of fragments included a pig molar, two fish bones and a long bone of a small mammal. While no marine shell was recovered from the sampling, a single upper shell of an oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was retrieved by hand. Cow, pig and sheep/goat bones were all well represented and there were two dog bones. A single fish bone and a rodent leg bone were recovered from sieved sample 1. Several of the bones were burnt and some, most notably ribs, had cut marks.

Table 2: Quantification of animal bone by fragment count per species and anatomical part.

	Mandible	Metacarpal	Metatarsal	Phalanx	Loose tooth	Ulna radius	Calcaneum	Other
Cow	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	
Pig	4				1			
Sheep/goat		1		2	1	1		
Dog		1				1		
Rodent								1
Fish								1

Conclusions

Animal remains appear well-preserved at the site. Hand-retrieved material always under-represents the smaller bones of the large animals (needed to indicate the balance between butchery, kitchen and table waste) and the bones of the smaller animals (needed to identify the full range of animals exploited at the site). Fish and marine resources (shown by the unusual find of oyster shell) may have formed part of the economy of the site during the early Saxon period. However, the recovery of such remains are biased by hand-retrieval in a similar way. These indications would need to be confirmed by a programme of wet-sieving of large volumes of fill (100-120 litres) from a range of features, probably in conjunction with the recovery of charred remains.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

The evaluation was carried out under reasonable weather and soil conditions and the results are considered to be reasonably reliable. Trenches 3 and 5, however, were subject to immediate and complete flooding, and as a result could not be recorded in any detail.

6.2 Overall Interpretation

6.2.1 *Summary of results*

Archaeological features were found in two of the six trenches excavated. The features include an undated linear feature and a sunken featured building of probable 5th century date. A single post-hole (109) was identified at the western end of the latter feature. The fill of the sunken-featured building contained an assemblage of late Roman/early Saxon domestic objects including bone needles, a very well preserved decorated bone comb (Plate 1) and pottery. Such structures are characteristic of migration period Anglo-Saxon settlements and are well-known in the Thames Valley, most notably at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993). Typically the remains of such buildings consist of a sub-rectangular pit, often with associated post-holes, most commonly placed one at each end of the pit.

6.2.2 *Significance*

The undated linear feature is of no intrinsic interest, although the presence of prehistoric remains beside the river in the immediate vicinity suggests that it could be of prehistoric date and that further remains may be expected to survive within the development area (OAU 1998b).

The small collection of Roman finds suggests settlement in the vicinity, but is probably all residual material, perhaps brought to the site during the Anglo-Saxon period.

The possible sunken-featured building is potentially of very considerable significance. Further investigation of the site could yield important information relating to the little understood transitional period between the end of the Roman occupation and the establishment of early Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Thames Valley. The study of pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which are common in the Wallingford area, has shed some light on this subject, and a number of 5th century Saxon settlement sites have also been identified in the Thames Valley. However, settlements of the period remain very rare in comparison with cemeteries, or with settlements of the 6th century, and any new 5th century site can therefore be considered of regional importance.

The Anglo-Saxon finds are of considerable intrinsic interest. The suggested fifth century date for the comb is very early and provides an interesting comparison with Mucking, in the lower Thames estuary, where an Anglo-Saxon presence, possibly including mercenaries or *foedorati* in Roman service, has been postulated as early as the late fourth century AD (Hamerow 1993).

The assemblage, although small, includes high quality bone-work, pottery, fired clay objects, whetstones and quern fragments. The assemblage is typical of the material found in such buildings of the early Saxon period, at sites such as Mucking (Hamerow 1993) and West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985). The suggested early date for the bone comb adds to the importance of the assemblage.

It is impossible to know, without further excavation, whether the Wallingford SFB is an isolated structure or part of a larger settlement. The discovery of a considerable quantity of domestic debris in the SFB is, however, a good indicator that after the structure fell out of use, domestic activity continued nearby, resulting in the dumping of material in the disused pit.

Previous excavations in the area have shown that the edge of the river terrace is rich in archaeological remains and it is likely that further traces of early Anglo-Saxon occupation survive within the development area. Early Saxon SFBs are sometimes found in isolation, but more commonly occur in groups, sometimes in association with post-built halls. Such remains are most likely to be concentrated in the eastern part of the site, on the higher ground of the gravel terrace. The site certainly has the potential to add significantly to the corpus of early Saxon settlement sites in the region.

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Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench	Ctxt	Type	thick.(m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1							
	100	layer	0.24	topsoil			
	101	layer	0.26	worked soil	flint	1	prehist
	102	layer	0.30	worked soil			
	103	layer	0.20	natural clay			
	104	layer	0.20	natural sand			
	105	fill	-	natural sand			
	106	fill	0.14	burnt deposit			
	107	cut	0.50	cut of pit (SFB)			
	108	cut	0.50	fill	pottery loomweight tile worked stone worked bone	86 3 2 7 3	Saxon Saxon? R-B Saxon? R-B/Saxon
	109	cut	0.20	posthole			
	110	fill	0.20	fill of posthole			
2							
	201	layer	0.22	topsoil			
	202	layer	0.30	worked soil			
	203	layer	0.40	rubble make-up	pottery	1	18thc
	204	layer	-	sandy gravel natural	clay	1	
3							
	300	layer	0.30	topsoil			
	301	layer	0.68	sub soil			
	302	layer	-	gravel natural			
	303	cut	0.62	cut feature? (natural?)			
	304	layer	0.40	subsoil			
	305	layer	0.40	silty alluvium			
	306	layer	0.10	clay lens (natural)			
	307	fill	0.08	fill of 310	Tile	1	?
	308	fill	0.20	silt			

Trench	Ctxt	Type	thick.(m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	309	fill	0.20	silt			
	310	cut	0.40	cut of ditch?			
4							
	400	layer	0.26	topsoil	Tile	3	?
	401	fill	0.48	ditch fill			
	402	cut	0.48	ditch			
	403	layer	0.26	ploughsoil			
	404	layer	0.24	natural gravel/chalk			
	405	layer	-	natural chalk			
	406	layer	-	natural sand			
	407	layer	-	tree root disturbance			
5							
	500	layer	0.28	topsoil		-	
	501	layer	0.13	subsoil			
	502	layer	0.34	natural?			
	503	layer	0.44	natural silt			
	504	layer	0.75	natural silt			
	505	fill	-	tree hole			
	506	layer	-	natural silt			
	507	cut	-	natural?			
	508	cut	-	tree hole			
	509	cut	-	tree hole			
6							
	601	layer	0.25	Topsoil	tile	8	?
	602	layer	-	subsoil	pottery pottery flint tile	1 1 4 1	R-B BA prehist ?
	603	layer	0.22	silty clay alluvium	flint	2	prehist
	604	layer	-	silty clay alluvium			
	605	layer	-	sandy clay alluvium			

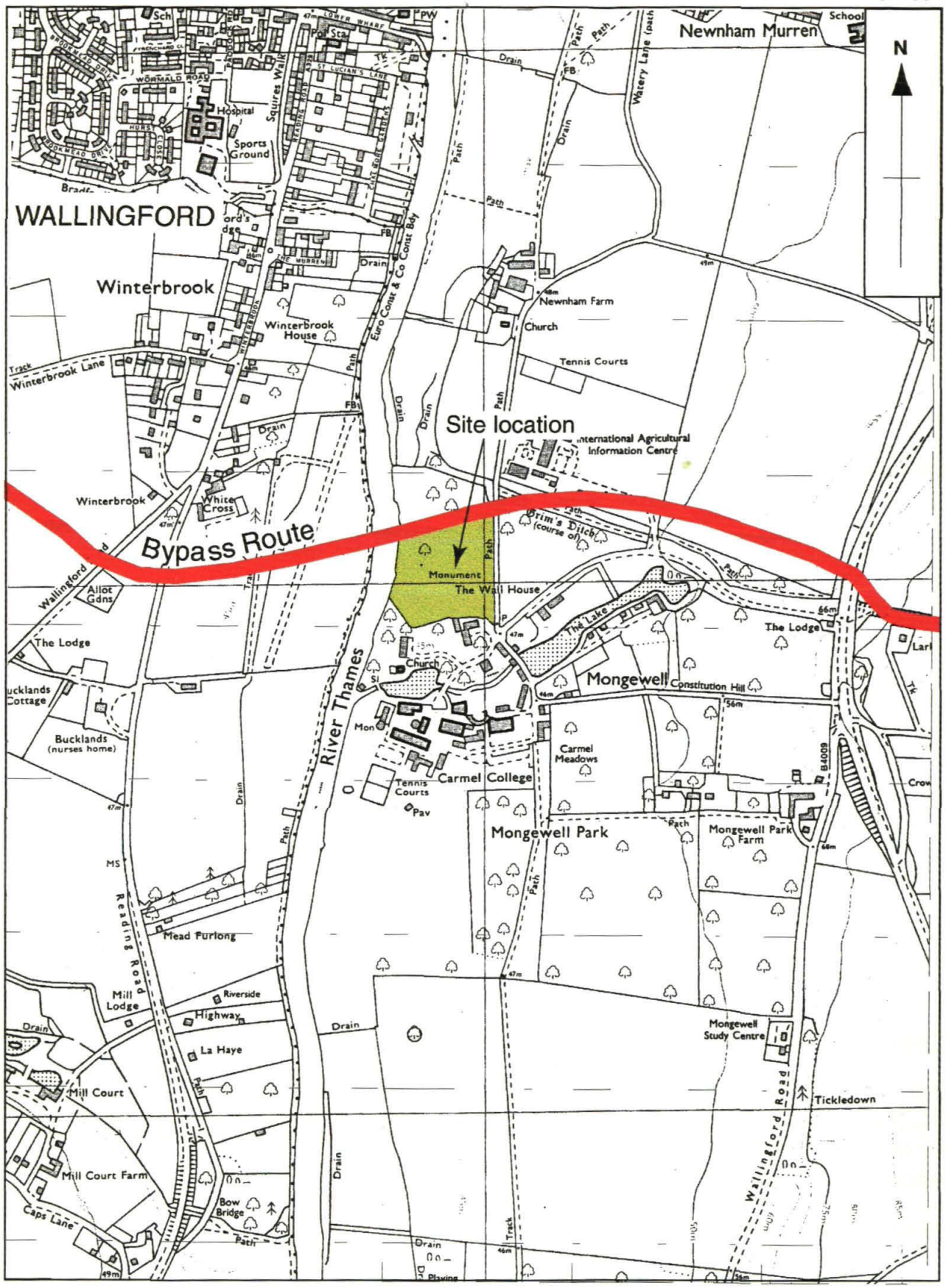

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Figure 1: Site location

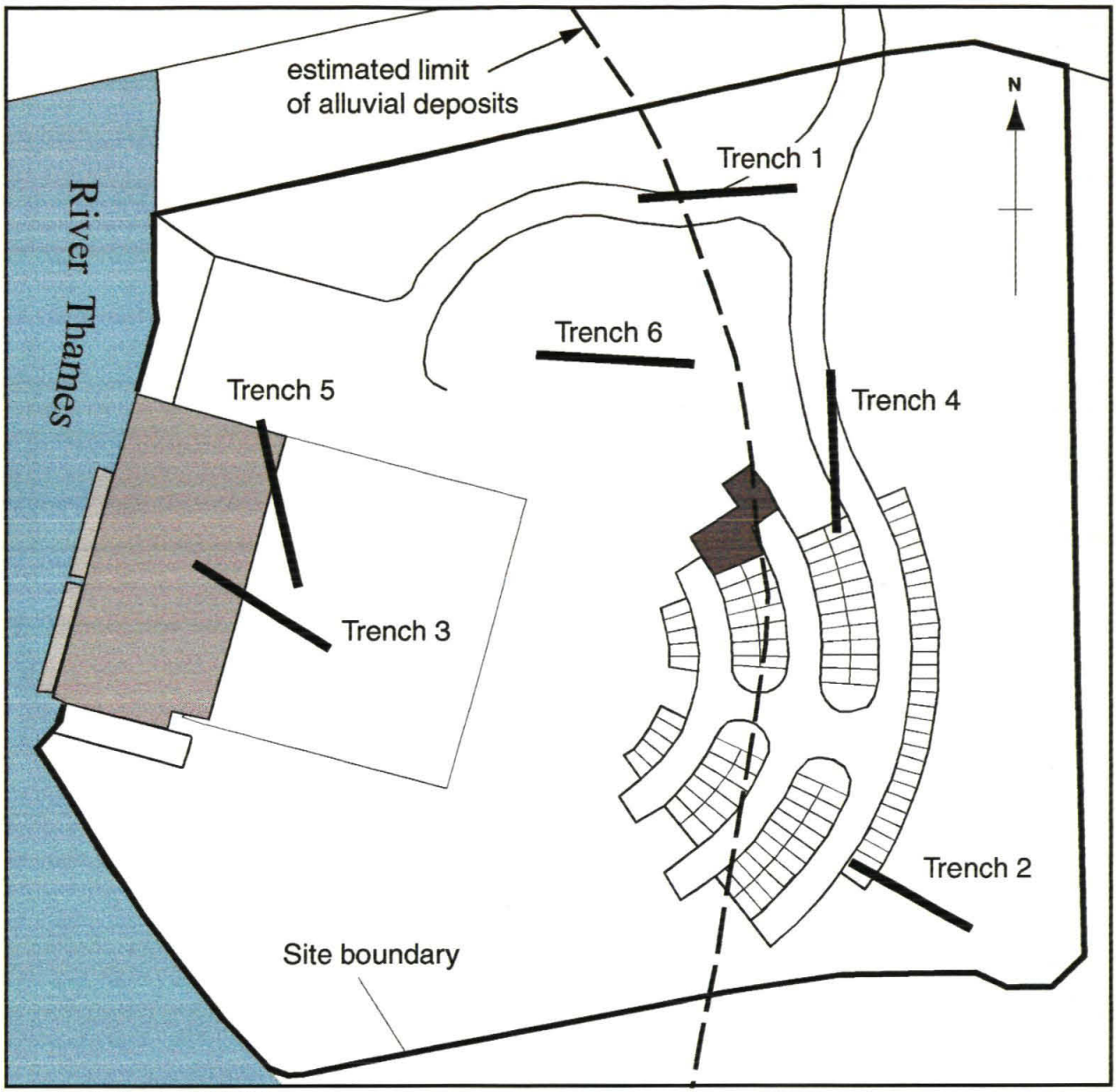


Figure 2: Trench locations

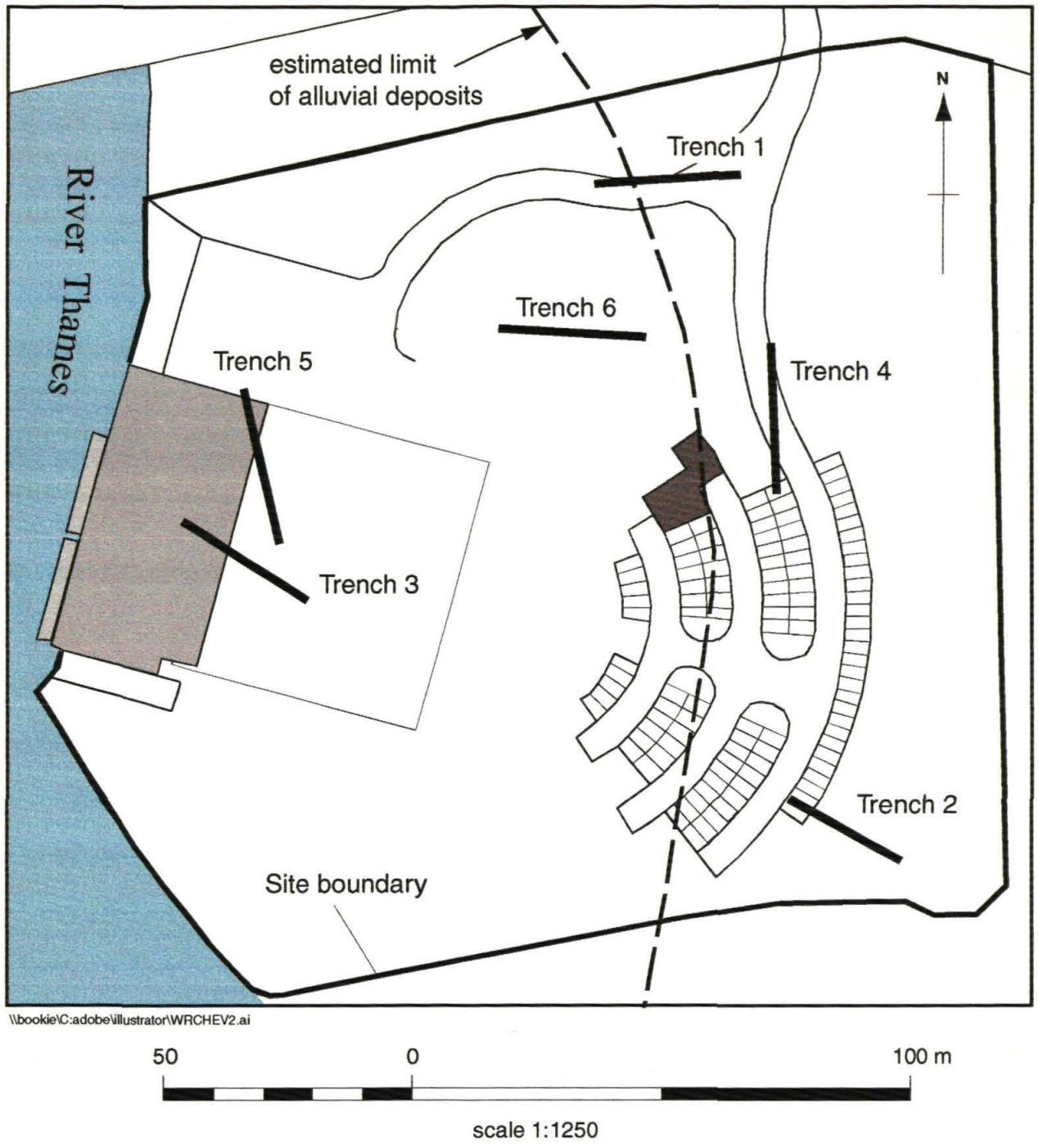
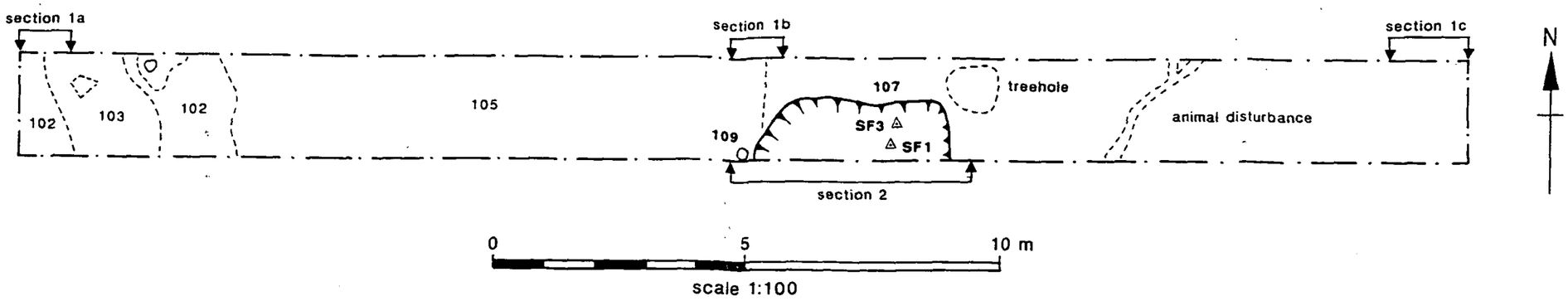
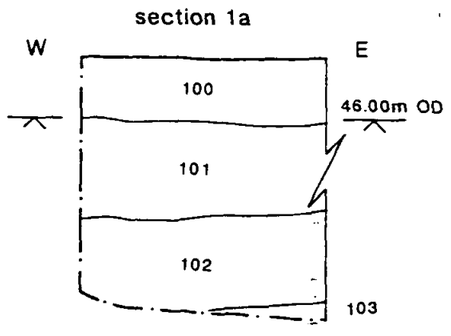
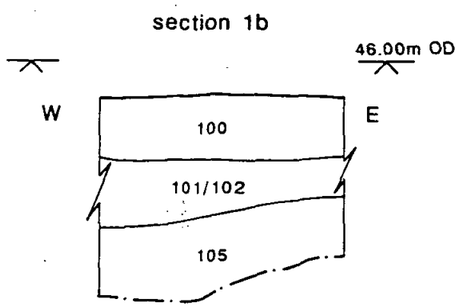


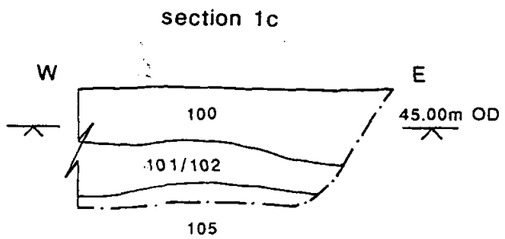
Figure 2: Trench locations

Trench 1









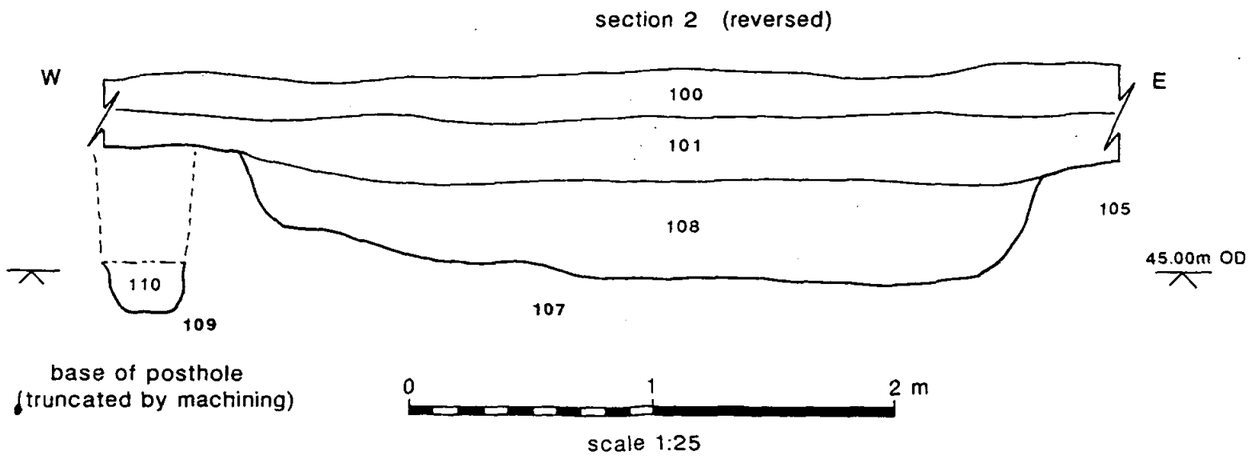
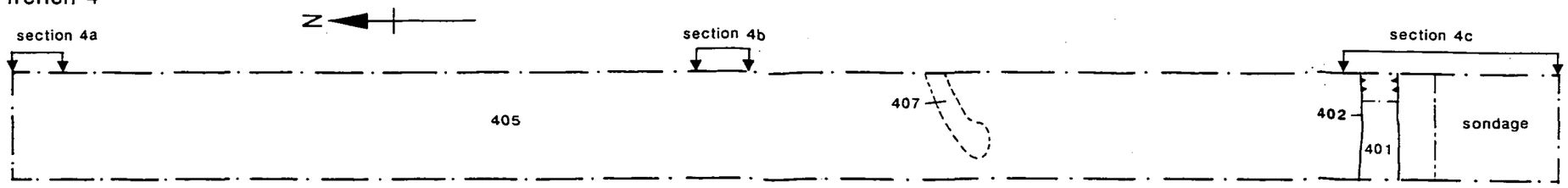


Figure 3

Trench 4



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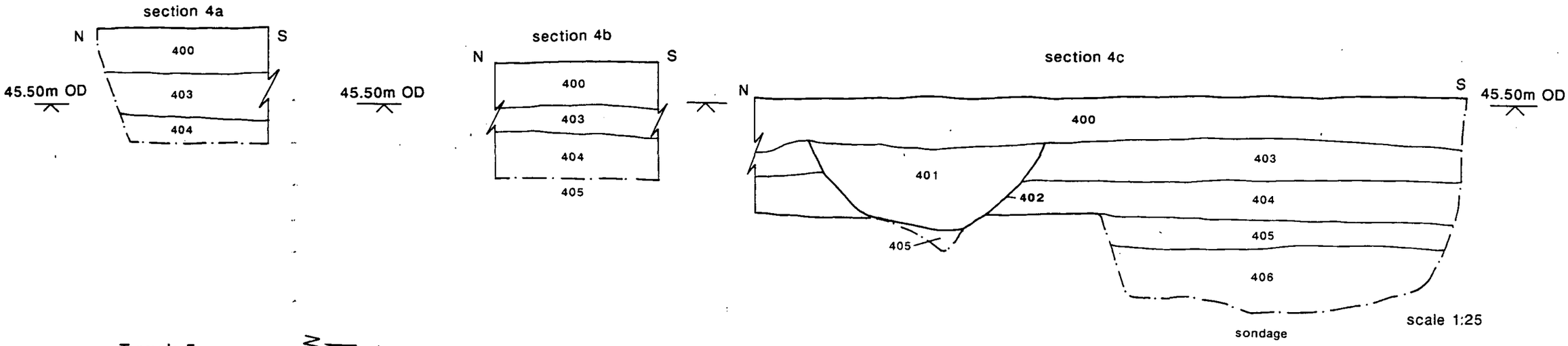
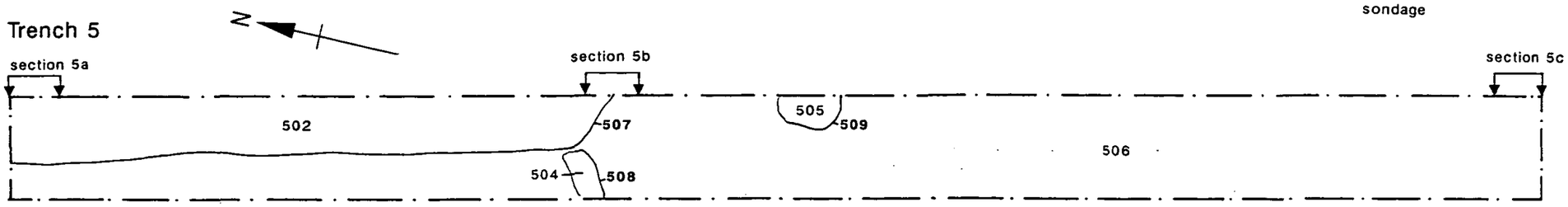


scale 1:25

Trench 5



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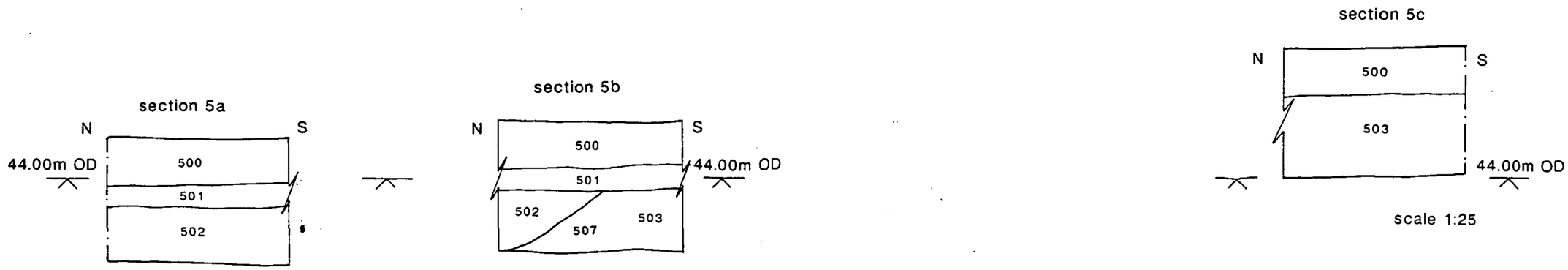


scale 1:25

Figure 4

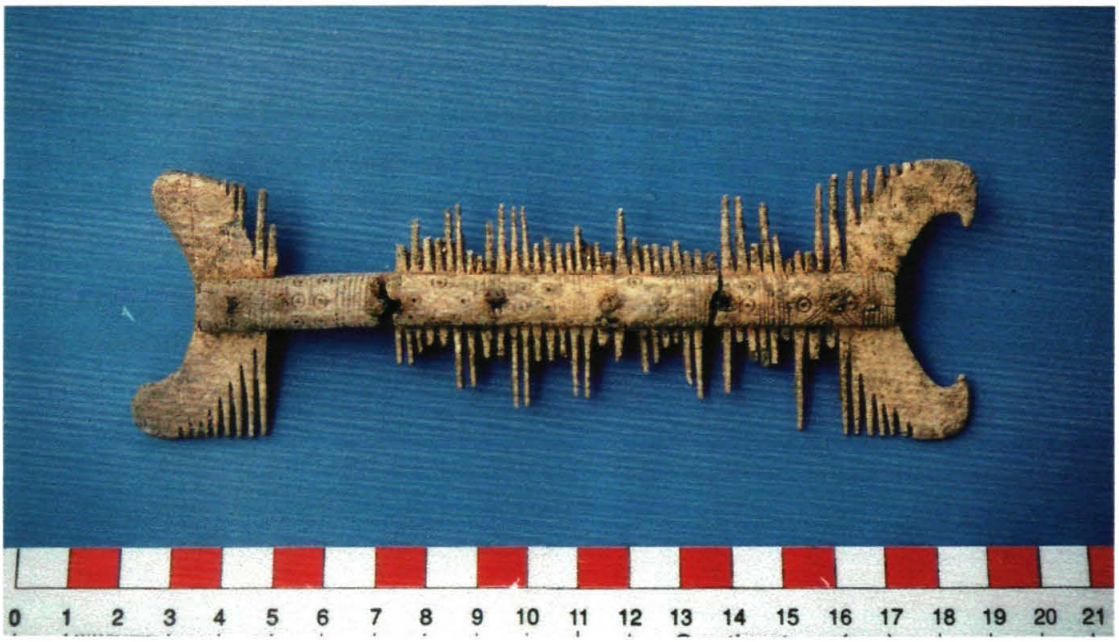
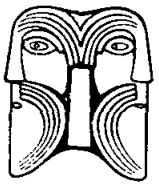


Plate 1 Bone comb (context 108, sf3.) : (probable 5th century date).



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