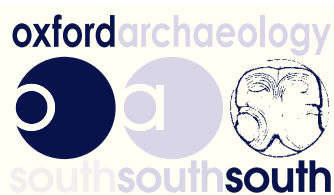


New Boat House Hedsor Wharf Buckinghamshire



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



May 2011

Client: Mrs Josie Rowland

Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 4746

NGR: SU 9039 8605



Client Name: Mrs Josie Rowland
Client Ref No:
Document Title: New Boat House, Hedsor Wharf, Buckinghamshire
Document Type: Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Issue/Version Number: 1
Grid Reference: Centred on SU 9039 8605
Planning Reference: 09/06604/FUL
Invoice Code: HEWNBHWB
OA Job Number: 4746
Site Code: HEWNBH 10
Receiving Museum: Buckinghamshire County Museum Service
Museum Accession No.: AYBCM:2010.86
Event No.:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Mike Sims Supervisor	Ben Ford Project Manager		

Document File Location: Smallworks on Server 1/ PROJECTS\Buckinghamshire BUWYcombe
WY\Hedsor Wharf Boathouse\WB Report
Graphics File Location: Server10:/oaupubs 1_AtoH*HEWNBH 10*New Boat House,
Hedsor*jc*06.05.11
Illustrated by: Julia Collins

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2011

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800

e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net

f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



New Boat House, Hedsor Wharf, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Written by Mike Sims

Illustrated by Julia Collins

Table of Contents

Summary.....	2
1 Introduction.....	2
1.1 Scope of work.....	2
1.2 Location, geology and topography.....	2
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	2
2 Project Aims and Methodology.....	2
2.1 Aims.....	2
2.2 Methodology.....	2
3 Results.....	2
3.1 Description of deposits.....	2
3.2 Finds.....	2
3.3 Environmental remains.....	2
4 Discussion and conclusions.....	2
Appendix A. Archaeological Context Inventory.....	3
Appendix B. Bibliography and references.....	4
B.1 Appendix numbered heading 1.....	4
Appendix C. Summary of Site Details.....	5

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Site plan

Fig. 3 Sections

Front Cover: Construction of the new boathouse



Summary

Between January and April 2011 Oxford Archaeology undertook the excavation of a single test pit and maintained a watching brief at Hedsor Wharf, Buckinghamshire (centred at SU 9039 8605). The work was commissioned for Mrs Josie Rowland by Mr A Jaggard of John Stark and Crickmay Partnership to cover the construction of a new boathouse on the north bank of the River Thames at Hedsor Wharf. The watching brief observed evidence for the 19th and 20th century stabilisation of the river's edge that overlay a buried topsoil horizon that probably dates to the 19th century. No evidence for any earlier activity was encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Wycombe District Council for the construction of a new boathouse at Hedsor Wharf, Hedsor Hill, Hedsor, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5JN (Planning Reference No 09/06604/FUL). Due to the possibility of below-ground archaeological deposits being disturbed during the development, a planning condition requiring an approved programme of archaeological works was attached to the permission. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance 16, and with Planning Policy Statement 5 which replaced PPG16 from 23/3/10.
- 1.1.2 A brief setting out the required scope of the archaeological investigation was issued by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (R. Beckley, 1/2/10).
- 1.1.3 OA produced a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) showing how it would meet these requirements during the period of intrusive groundworks (OA, 2010).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located at Hedsor Wharf, a private residence on the bank of the River Thames at NGR: SU 9039 8605. The area of the proposed groundworks is currently within the garden of Hedsor Wharf, on the north bank of the Thames channel known as Hedsor Water (see Figure 1). It lies at 28-33m AOD.
- 1.2.2 Hedsor Wharf is at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, on sloping ground at the end of short dry valley. The geology consists of Upper Chalk formation in the higher areas of the site and floodplain Terrace River Gravels overlain by alluvium in the lower areas (BGS Sheet 255).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The historical and archaeological background for Hedsor Wharf was set out in detail in a previous archaeological assessment (Keen, 2000), which concluded that there is potential for important archaeological remains in the Hedsor Wharf area. That assessment is the principal source for the background given below, and further information has been provided by the brief – other sources used are acknowledged individually.
- 1.3.2 Oxford Archaeology carried out a geoarchaeological survey on Sashes Island (located on the opposite side of the river) in March / April 2009 on behalf of the Environment Agency. A total of 30 boreholes spaced on a 20 m grid were used to create a



sedimentary deposit model for the site. The survey revealed a sequence of thick man-made deposits overlying a buried alluvial and organic sequence. The man-made element could be seen as two separate deposits, with the upper deposit potentially relating to the lock cutting event of 1969, whilst the lower made ground deposit may be from the original lock cut in 1830. Fragments of clinker, charcoal and clay pipe were recovered from these deposits. At the level of the alluvial and organic sequence there is the potential for early prehistoric archaeology to be preserved, associated with a buried dry land surface. It is possible that this surface was transformed by rising ground-water levels from the late prehistoric period. This was followed by widespread alluviation in the Middle Thames during the late Roman Period. The site appears to have been prone to flooding from the late prehistoric period onwards, making it less suitable for settlement activity. No evidence for either Roman or Saxon settlement was identified within the site. Only the high gravel elevations to the east and two islands toward the centre of site may have remained dryer for longer in the Mid Holocene before eventually being submerged.

- 1.3.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity consists of sporadic finds from the river, including a series of artefacts recovered in the 1920s - a Neolithic bowl, three Neolithic flint axes, a Mesolithic Thames pick, two Bronze Age spearheads, four Iron Age spearheads and an undated bone dagger. Such finds have been plausibly interpreted at other sites along the Thames as evidence of deliberate ritual deposition.
- 1.3.4 Evidence for Roman activity is less reliable – there is a 19th century record of a number of skeletons, swords and spearheads found at Sashes Island, but the artefacts are now lost. Later discoveries in the 19th century for skeletal remains and weaponry at Sashes Island were attributed to the 9th to 10th century. It has been suggested in the past that Hedsor Wharf is at the point where the Roman road from Silchester to St Albans crossed the Thames, but this remains unproven.
- 1.3.5 Sashes Island has been identified as Scaeftesige in the Burghal Hidage and is currently thought to be the possible location of a Saxon burghal fort rather than a burh (town). No evidence of the fort has so far been discovered by excavation, although the attributions of some evidence to the 9th and 10th centuries (3.1.3) should be noted.
- 1.3.6 According to documentary evidence a wharf was in existence at Hedsor by c.1330. The wharf played an important role in the transport of tiles from Penn, downriver to Windsor and London. The subsequent history of the wharf is chronicled up to 1830 when its decline was brought about by the making of a new cut and lock on the river.
- 1.3.7 Excavations in the 19th century at Blessing's Ditch east of the site uncovered finds of pottery and animal bones together with a wooden structure which was originally thought to be earlier but has been re-interpreted as medieval or post-medieval.
- 1.3.8 An archaeological evaluation at Hedsor Wharf was carried out in 2000 (Oxford Archaeology). This was located up the slope, at some distance from the river. Midden-type deposits were found, possibly dating to the early to middle Saxon periods, and pits or postholes dating to the 11th to 12th centuries. All of this evidence overlay a deep colluvial sequence containing small amounts of Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint.
- 1.3.9 Dendrochronology dating from timbers recovered from Saunders Wharf to the east of the site recorded several dates, the earliest of which supported a felling date of around 1230. Given the range of dates for the nine pieces of timber it is likely that the structure was built in the late 16th century using new and old material.



2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the watching brief established within the brief prepared by BCAS were:

- (i) To preserve by record any archaeological remains (if present) that the works may remove or damage within the area of the site being investigated.
- (ii) Seek to establish the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits encountered.
- (iii) To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.
- (iv) To signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- (v) Identify, record and date the remains of, or evidence associated with, any wharves or other waterfront structures of any period, but particularly of the medieval and post-medieval wharves.
- (vi) Identify the potential for waterlogged remains.
- (vii) To disseminate results through the production of a grey literature report.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The archaeological work on the site was undertaken in two parts. In January 2011, prior to the start of construction of the new boat house, OA undertook the excavation of a test pit measuring 2 m by 1 m in order to access the archaeological potential.
- 2.2.2 Subsequently a watching brief was conducted as a continuous archaeological presence during all groundworks that had the potential to affect or reveal archaeological deposits. These works included the excavation of the tie beam trenches, excavation of the walkway and the foundations for the steps and associated dredging along the edge of the new walkway. This work was undertaken between March and April 2011.
- 2.2.3 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with the established OA Field Manual (OAU 1992). Black-and-white negative and colour digital photographs were taken of all excavations and archaeological features.
- 2.2.4 Site plans were drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 2.2.5 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 The works included the excavation of Test Pit 1 that measured 2 m by 1 m and 1 m deep; plus eleven trenches excavated to install new tie-beams each approximately 4.2



m long and 0.4 m wide, and dug to a depth of between 1.2 m and 1.4 m; the reduction of ground level for the new walkway measuring 31 m long, 1.5 m wide and up to 1.2 m deep; and the excavation of the base for a set of new steps measuring 4.5 m long, 4.3 m wide and 1.05 m in depth.

- 3.1.2 The majority of the stratigraphy encountered during the excavations was broadly similar and a general description can be applied with localised exceptions being included in more detail.
- 3.1.3 The underlying natural terrace gravels (24, 36, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 125, 136 and 140) was encountered at a depth of between 0.6 m and 0.7 m below the current ground level (Fig. 3, Sections 11 to 23). The gravels sloped sharply down to the south. The gravel was overlain by a layer of fine mid brown clay silt (5, 14, 25, 35, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83, 93, 102, 112, 124, 134 and 139) (Fig. 3, Sections 1 to 23). The composition of this layer indicates that it is a probable layer of alluvium or flood deposits. Within part of the site this layer was overlaid by a lens of orange-brown medium sized gravel (34) and (133) (Fig. 3, Section 13 and 21) measuring 0.2 m deep and 1.7 m wide.
- 3.1.4 Overlying the terrace gravel, the alluvium and lens (34) was a thick deposit of brown silty clay loam (4, 13, 23, 33, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82 and 92) (Fig. 3, Sections 1 to 23) measuring between 0.4 m and 0.5 m in depth. This layer represents a layer of probable topsoil and contained fragments of brick and tile together with iron objects giving a provisional 19th century date. The southern edge of this deposit sloped down towards the river, the slope probably being the result of river erosion.
- 3.1.5 An attempt had been made to level this slope by depositing a reddish brown fine gravel (3, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, 101 and 111) along the rivers edge. This material contained numerous silt inclusions and occasional fragments of clay tile. It is probable that this deposit is composed of material dredged from the river bed.
- 3.1.6 Within the eastern third of the site the buried soil horizon dipped down slightly. This had been leveled by dumping discrete loads of imported material (12) (Fig. 3, Section 10), (22) (Fig. 3, Section 12), (32) (Fig. 3, Section 13) and (122) (Fig. 3, Section 21). Context 12 was an orange-brown silty clay containing angular fragments of stone up to 0.22 m in depth, Contexts 22 and 32 were both composed of a light brown silt clay with chalk flecking measuring up to 0.35 m in depth. Both these contexts contained fragments of brick and tile giving a probable 19th/20th century date. Context 122 was composed of a fine orange-brown gravel, 0.3 m in depth.
- 3.1.7 Overlying the buried soil horizon, the redeposited gravels and made ground was a layer of brown silt loam (1, 2, 10, 20, 30, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130 and 137) (Fig. 3, Sections 11 to 23), the present day topsoil and turf measuring up to 0.44 m in depth. This contained fragments of bricks and tile together with pottery and glass suggesting an early 20th century date.

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 The majority of the artifacts collected consisted of a plain red brick and red roofing tiles dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Two fragments of a white glazed creamware plate were recovered from layer 2, a fragment of salt glazed jar from layer 4 and a fragment fragment of brown glazed earthen ware pot was recovered from context 33. All these fragments are typically 19th century in date. An iron moletrap was recovered from the buried soil horizon, 42.



- 3.2.2 A fragment of a red ceramic peg tile was recovered from the dredged material 113, which may be of medieval date but this was associated with a quantity of slate roof tile fragments, probably part of the 19th century stabilisation of the bank.

3.3 Environmental remains

- 3.3.1 The deposits of archaeological significance could all be dated to the 19th and 20th centuries by artifactual evidence and it was felt that no additional information would be obtained by archaeo-environmental sampling.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphy observed can be divided into three main categories, natural deposits such as the terrace gravel and the alluvium, later deposits such as the buried soil horizon and the deposits of made ground along the river's edge.
- 4.1.2 The terrace gravels (25, 36, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 125, 136 and 140) are a mixture of glacial deposits and material being washed down from the higher ground to the north (colluvium). Erosion by the river has cut into this deposit forming the sharp slope observed at the southern end of the tie-bar trenches.
- 4.1.3 Later, slower, river flow and periodic flooding have deposited the layer of alluvial fine silts (5, 14, 24, 35, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83, 93, 102, 112, 124, 134 and 139). No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits, but they are presumably post-glacial in origin.
- 4.1.4 Overlying the alluvium was a thick deposit of dark brown silty loam (4, 13, 23, 33, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82, 92, 123, 132 and 138). This layer produced fragments of tile and pottery dating to the 19th century. Its composition suggests that it forms a layer of topsoil running up the rivers edge. The southern edge of this deposit slopes notably down towards the river, the result of erosion of the river bank.
- 4.1.5 This slope has been rebuilt using a mixture of silts and gravel (3, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, 101, 111, 112, 121, and 131). The make up of this material suggests that it was probably dredged from the river. This may have occurred as part of the periodic maintenance of the river navigation prior to the construction of the new river loop and locks in the 1830s. Fragments of tile recovered from 112 are consistent with this date.
- 4.1.6 Areas of the topsoil horizon noted above had been leveled using discrete dumps of made ground (12, 22, 32 and 122). Three of these contexts contained fragments of brick, tile and slate dating to the 19th century.
- 4.1.7 Overlying the topsoil horizon, the leveling layers and the rebuilding of the rivers edge was the present day topsoil and turf layer (1, 2, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130 and 137). This layer produced a range of 19th and 20th century finds such as pottery, brick, bottle glass and iron fence posts. There is a probability that this material has been deposited or imported and may represent some of the material excavated during the construction of the 1830s locks and subsequent dredging and alterations, possibly the 1969 lock cutting.
- 4.1.8 During the construction of the boathouse some of the silting deposits within the river butting up to the river bank were dredged or machined out (113, 126 and 135) (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, Sections 21 and 22). These were composed of fine dark grey clay silts mixed with terrace gravels. The material dredged from within the vicinity of the boathouse (113) contained a quantity of slate roof tile fragments together with 19th century brick and tile fragments together and a solitary fragment of peg tile. It is



possible that this material represents a 19th century repair or revetment of the river bank consisting of deliberate dumping of demolition material retained by wooden piles or posts which have since decayed allowing the material to slump into the river.

- 4.1.9 The stratigraphy observed during this phase of work corresponds with the sedimentary deposit model proposed during the work from Sashes Island, on the southern bank of the river from the development site. The borehole survey revealed a sequence of thick man-made deposits equating to the present day topsoil and turf and the buried soil horizon overlying a buried alluvium, again equating to the alluvial deposit observed above the terrace gravel during the watching brief.
- 4.1.10 No evidence for the previous use of the development site for wharfage was observed. This evidence may have taken the form of timber piles (or post holes for the same) and possible timber whalers, either in the bank or running out into the river, foundations for buildings such as those found at Saunders Wharf, metaled trackways to allow carts to approach the river edge or wastage from cargo loading and unloading. While some fragments of ceramic tiles were recovered during the watching brief the numbers and distribution were insufficient to suggest cargo handling.
- 4.1.11 There is a possibility that both erosion of the river bank and migration of the river course may have either truncated or covered evidence for any wharfs or jetties, but the absence of any metaled trackways or wasters from cargo handling would suggest that the area encompassed by the development site was not subject to commercial use.
- 4.1.12 A study of the maps of the area, including Prides map of Berkshire from 1790 and the OS maps from 1822 and 1875 show buildings labeled Hedsors Wharf located approximately 100 m due east of the development site, adjacent to a collection of buildings labeled Saunders Wharf. These are located on the outside of a bend within the river where the scouring action of the river may have provided deeper water than at the development site. This again suggests that the site was outside the main centre of activity.



APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1	Layer	0.26 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
2	Layer	0.14 m	-	-	Base of topsoil	Pottery, tile	C19th/ C20th
3	Layer	0.2 m	1.2 m	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
4	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Pottery, glass, tile	C19th
5	Layer	> 0.3m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
10	Layer	Up to 0.45 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
11	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
12	Layer	0.22 m	-	-	Made ground	-	-
13	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th
14	Layer	> 0.22m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
20	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
21	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
22	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Made ground	Brick, tile	C19th
23	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Tile	C19th
24	Layer	> 0.25m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
25	Layer	> 0.35m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
30	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
31	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
32	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Made ground	Brick, tile, slate	C19th/ C20th
33	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Pottery	C19th
34	Lens	0.18 m	1.7 m	-	Lens of upcast gravel, fluvial deposit ?	-	-
35	Layer	> 0.25m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
36	Layer	> 0.45m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
40	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
41	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
42	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th
43	Layer	> 0.25m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
44	Layer	> 0.45m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
50	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
51	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-



Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Findings	Date
52	Layer	0.5 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Tile	C19th
53	Layer	> 0.3m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
54	Layer	> 0.5m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
60	Layer	0.38 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
61	Layer	0.5 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
62	Layer	0.46 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Brick, tile	C19th
63	Layer	> 0.34 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
64	Layer	> 0.5 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
70	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
71	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
72	Layer	0.5 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Tile, iron	C19th
73	Layer	> 0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
74	Layer	> 0.8 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
80	Layer	0.36 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
81	Layer	0.7 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
82	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	Brick, tile, iron	C19th
83	Layer	> 0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
84	Layer	> 0.7 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
90	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
91	Layer	0.7 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
92	Layer	0.36 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th
93	Layer	> 0.34 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
94	Layer	> 0.4 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
100	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
101	Layer	0.42 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
102	Layer	> 0.1 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
110	Layer	0.45 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
111	Layer	0.54 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	Brick, tile	-
112	Layer	> 0.4 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
113	Layer	> 0.4 m	-	-	Slumping of river bank, dredged material	Slate, tile	C19th
120	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
121	Layer	0.25 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
122	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Made ground	-	-
123	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th



Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
124	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
125	Layer	> 0.2 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
126	Layer	> 0.15 m	-	-	River silts, slumping of bank	-	-
130	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
131	Layer	0.25 m	-	-	Tipline of redeposited gravel	-	-
132	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
133	Lens	> 0.2 m	> 1 m	-	Lens of probable colluvium	-	-
134	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
135	Layer	> 0.2 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-
136	Layer	> 0.15 m	-	-	River silts, slumping of bank	-	-
137	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	-	C20th
138	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th
139	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Alluvium or flood deposits	-	-
140	Layer	> 0.2 m	-	-	Terrace gravels	-	-



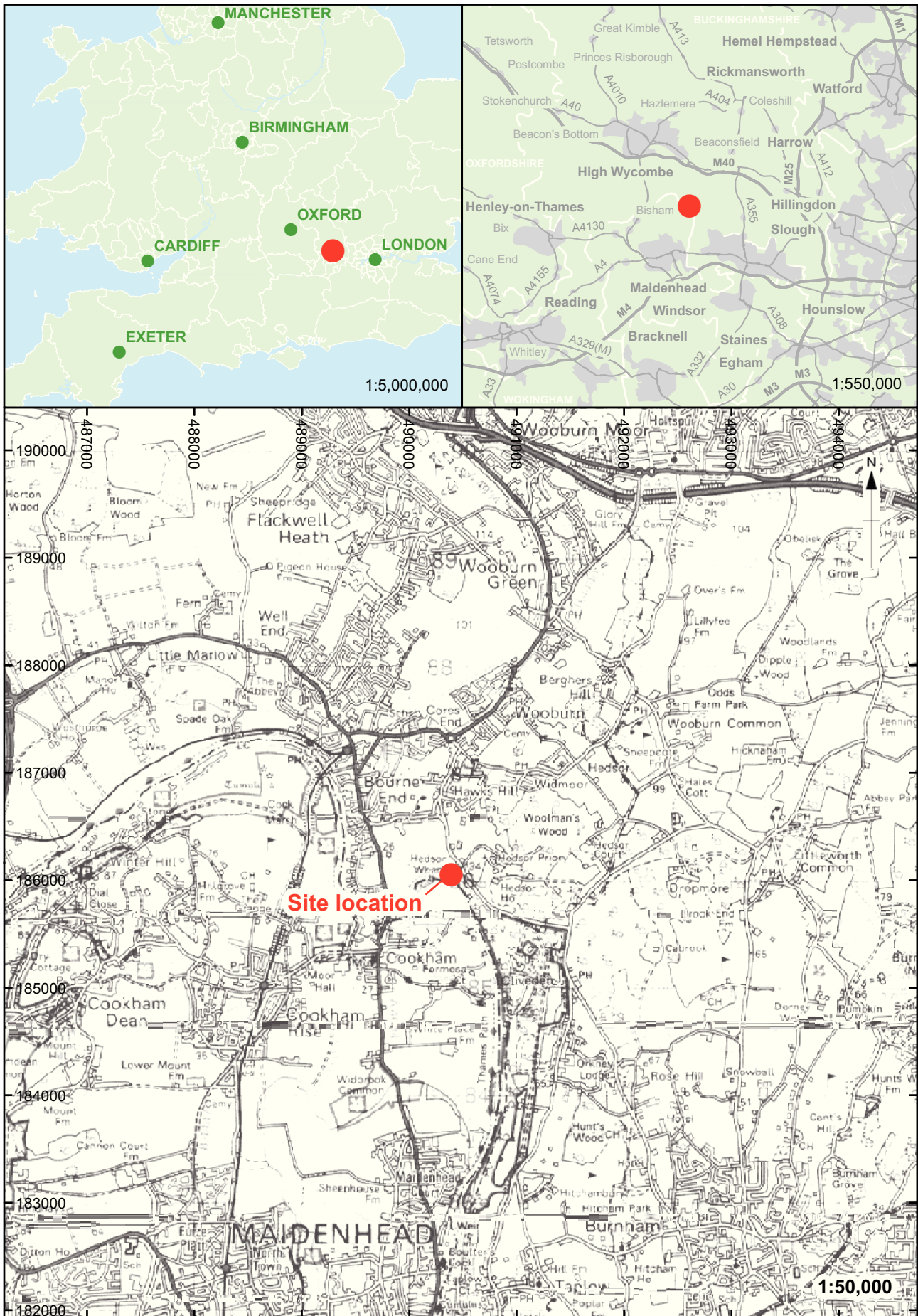
APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- Arnold, A and Howard, R, 2006 *Tree ring analysis of timbers from Saunders Wharf, Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End (Nottinghamshire Tree Ring Dating Laboratory)*
- Beckly, R, 2010 *Brief for an Archaeological watching Brief Project: Hedsor Wharf, Hedsor Hill, Hedsor (Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service)*
- Communities and Local Government, 2010 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment*
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- IFA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs.*
- Keen, L, 2000 *Archaeological assessment for Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire*
- OA, 2000 *Hedsor Wharf, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*
- OA, 2009 *Cookham Fish Pass Project, Cookham Sashes Berkshire: Geo-Archaeological Assessment for the Environment Agency*
- OA, 2010 *Hedsor Wharf New Boathouse: Written Scheme of Investigation*
- OAU, 1992 *Field Manual (1st Edition, edited Wilkinson D)*



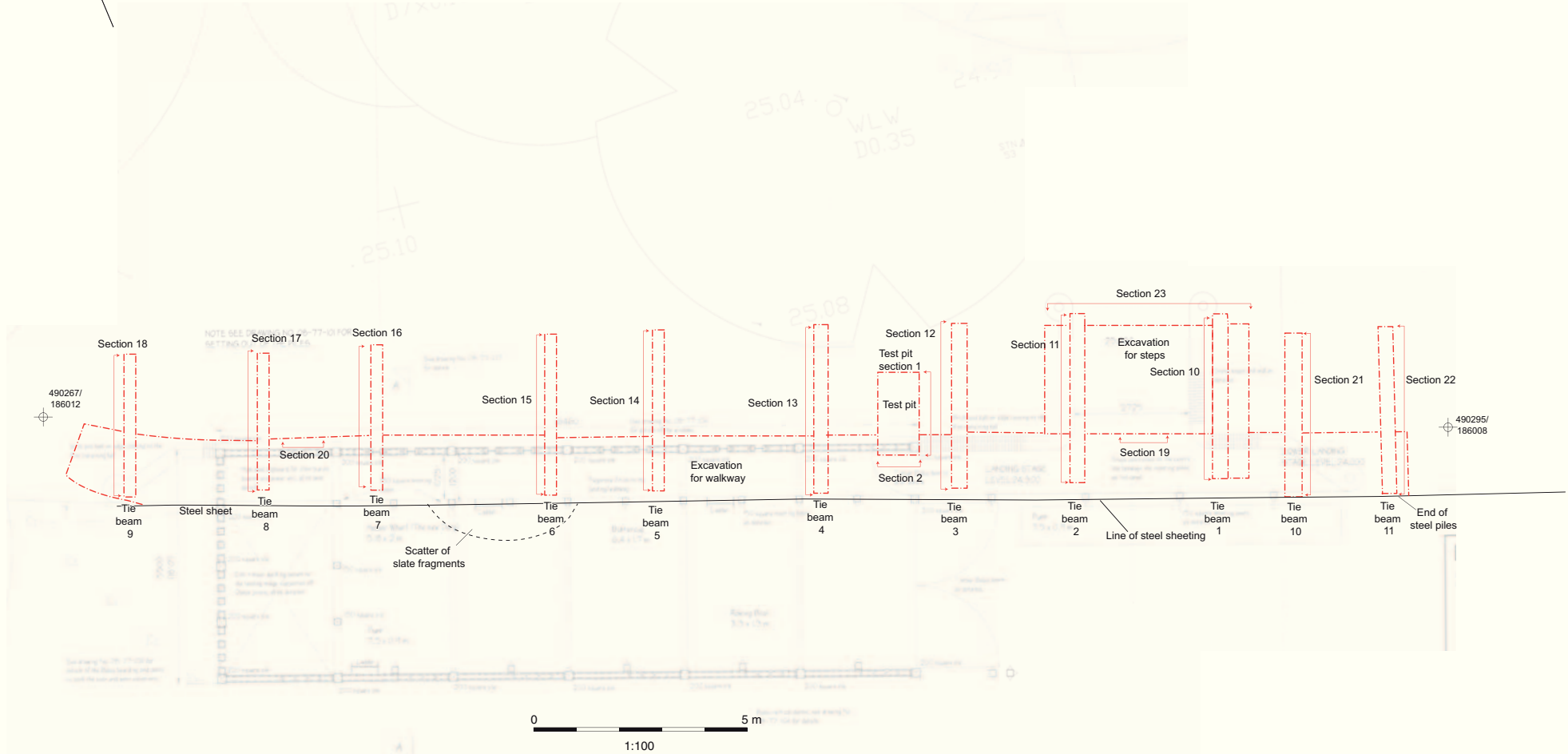
APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	New Boat House, Hedsor Wharf, Buckinghamshire
Site code:	HEWNBH 10
Grid reference:	Centred at NGR SU 189 680
Type of watching brief:	Machine excavation of foundations for new boathouse
Date and duration of project:	March and April 2011, 3 site visits
Area of site:	Approximately 400 m ²
Summary of results:	Evidence was observed for the 19 th /20 th century stabilisation of the river bank together with a buried 19 th century soil horizon.
Location of archive:	Buckinghamshire County Museum Service under Accession number AYBCM:2010.86



Reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of
The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown
Copyright. 1996 All rights reserved. License No. AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location



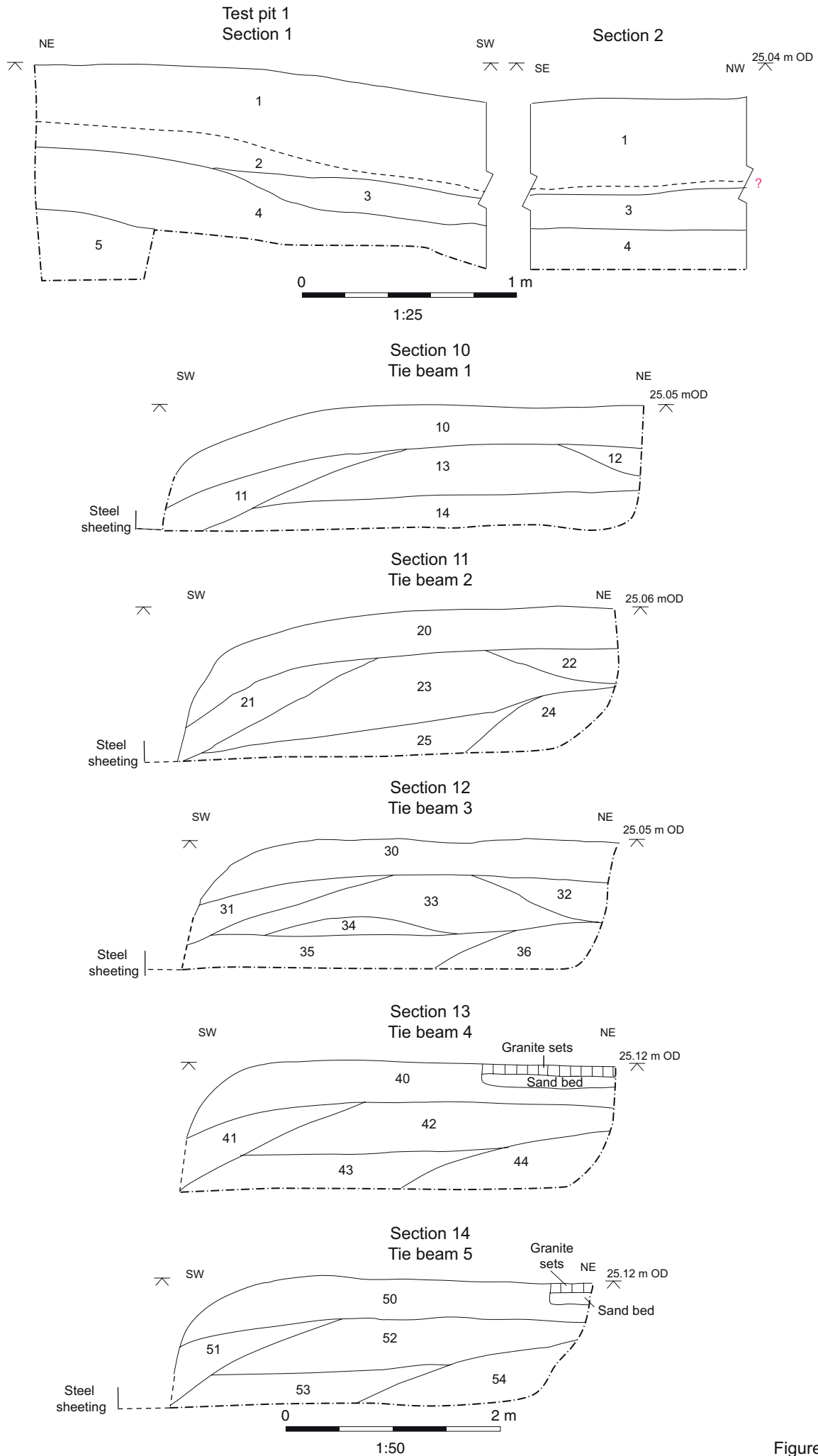


Figure 3: Sections

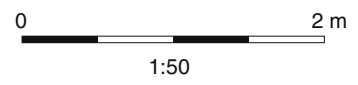
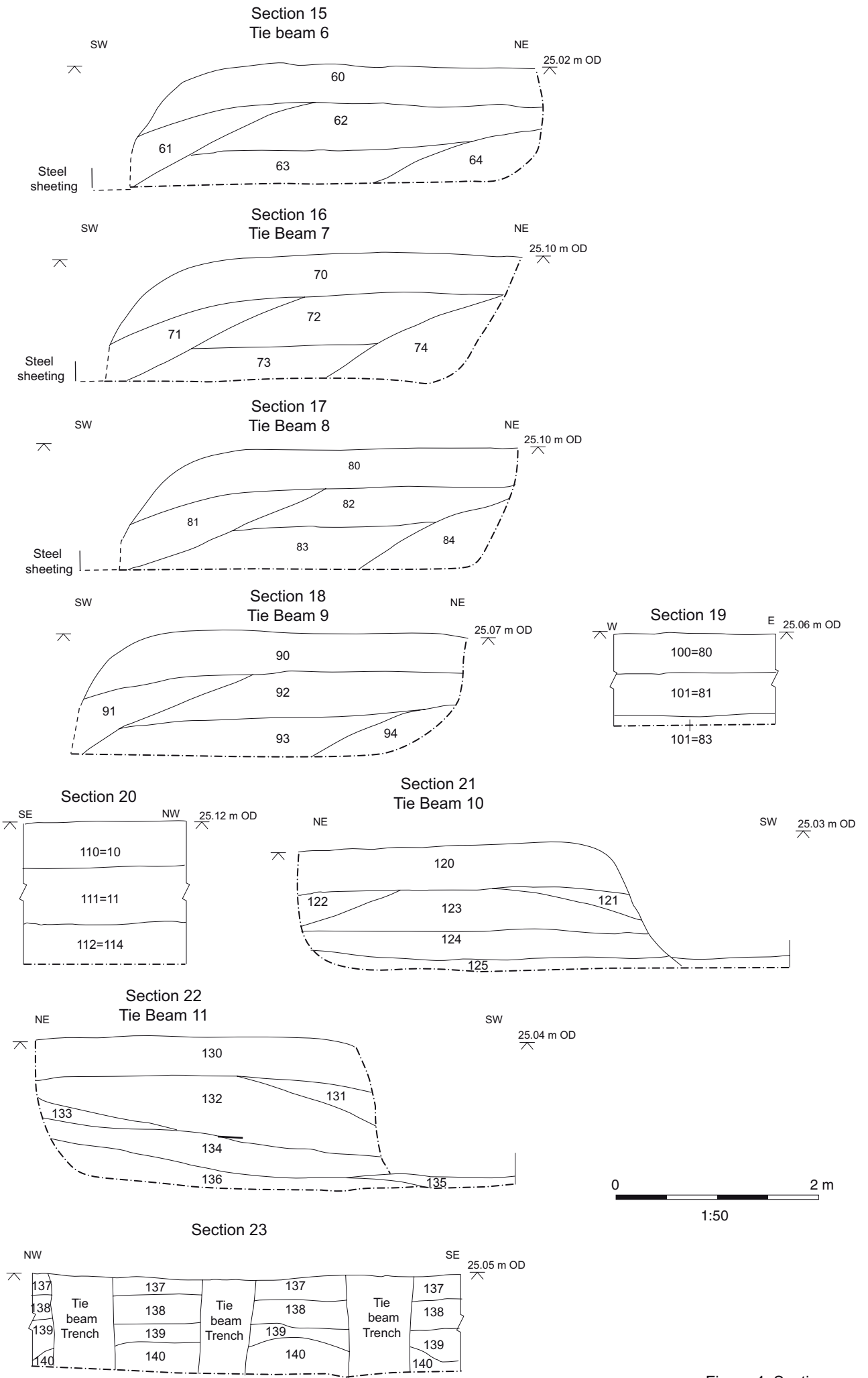


Figure 4: Sections



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Mauguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oamed@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

OA Grand Ouest

7 Rue des Monderaines
ZI - Ouest
14650 Carpiquet
France

t: +33 (0) 249 88 01 01
f: +33 (0) 249 88 01 02
e: [info@oago.fr](mailto: info@oago.fr)
w: <http://oago.fr>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*