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Site/Project Name: **Dorney Lots Hole East of Gravel Storage**

Site Code: DLOTH 99

Site/Project Type: Watching brief

Year(s): 1999

Accession Number: AYBCM:1999.86

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Dorneyl]
Site[Lots Hole, East of Gravel Storage] Site code[DLOTH 99]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	✓
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
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H: Miscellaneous	

AMBCM: 1999.86

DORNEY
LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE
DLOTH 99

INTRODUCTION

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GRAVELLE

MAIDENHEAD WINDSOR AND ETON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME

ETON AGGREGATES LIMITED

LOT'S HOLE EAST GRAVEL STORAGE AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

SEPTEMBER 1999

1 Introduction

1.1 Eton Aggregates Limited have been granted planning permission by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) to construct a conveyor extension and temporary storage area for gravel excavated from the Environment Agency Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme (MWEFAS). Because of the proximity of the site to known archaeological remains, previously excavated in advance of the Flood Alleviation Scheme, the Buckinghamshire County Planning Authority has placed an archaeological condition on the works, requiring that a written mitigation strategy should be prepared and approved by the County Archaeological Officer before groundworks begin.

1.2 The requirements of the archaeological planning condition are as follows:

- No part of the development is to commence until a written archaeological mitigation strategy has been submitted for the approval of the County Planning Authority. The mitigation strategy will include the following measures:
- A calculation of the compaction likely to be caused to the archaeological remains by the storage of gravel;
- The agricultural operations to be undertaken to return the restored land back to its original agricultural quality;
- The preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains;
- The excavation and publication of any archaeological remains which would be damaged or lost through effects of the storage of gravel and the agricultural restoration operations;
- The monitoring of the effects of the gravel storage on archaeological remains and the publication of the results.

1.3 Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) has been commissioned by Eton Aggregates to prepare a written mitigation strategy in accordance with the planning condition.

2 Location, geology and topography

2.1 The site is located to the east of the Lot's Hole archaeological excavation and south of the M4 Motorway, in Dorney. The area affected occupies *c.* 5.7 hectares, located at NGR SU 9235 7970.

2.2 The area is generally flat, although areas of slightly higher ground, forming gravel islands, have had a considerable impact on human activity on the Thames floodplain. The drift geology is characterised by river gravels overlain by thin deposits of alluvial silty sand in some places. The area immediately to the north of the M4 is cut by peat-filled relict water courses (palaeochannels), but there is no indication, from aerial photographs or geophysical survey, that these extend into the development area.

2.3 The area is currently under pasture, but has been heavily cultivated in the past, and subject to significant plough-damage. The farmer reports that the field has been deep-ploughed to depths of between 450 mm and 600 mm in recent years, which is consistent with the depth of disturbance recorded in the adjacent archaeological excavation areas at Lot's Hole and Lake End Road.

3 Archaeological background

3.1 The route of the Flood Alleviation Scheme cuts a broad transect through the middle Thames floodplain, an area which is relatively under-studied when compared to the upper or lower regions of the Thames Valley. It involves the excavation of a very substantial channel of varying width and profile (generally *c.* 90 m wide) which will be landscaped with extensive planting and mounding. Considered together with the vast quantity of information recovered from the adjacent excavations at the Eton Rowing Lake, the archaeological project will form the basis for a broad landscape study of the human environment, settlement patterns and activity in this part of the Middle Thames Valley, from early prehistory to the post-medieval period.

3.2 Eleven excavations in Dorney and Taplow, Buckinghamshire were carried out in two Tranches on behalf of the Environment Agency in 1996 and 1997. This work follows evaluation work by Environment Agency, Buckinghamshire County Museum and Thames Valley Archaeological Services, including desk-top assessment, fieldwalking and geophysical survey of available land parcels (Hunn *et al* 1990), and trial trenching (Ford 1991). The Oxford Archaeological Unit was commissioned to carry out the mitigation works, which were conducted in two stages: Tranche 1, comprising eight sites, took place in 1996 and Tranche 2, comprising three sites, took place in 1997. The post-excavation assessment and up-dated project design have been completed (OAU 1998) and the post-excavation analysis is in progress. The scheme passes less than a kilometer to the north of the Eton Rowing Lake excavations. Agreement has been reached, between the Environment Agency and Eton College (the funding bodies) and OAU (the archaeological contractor) that the projects will be published together as a joint monograph series in four volumes. The joint Saxon and medieval volume is due for completion in Autumn 2000.

3.3 These excavations were carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by the EA Archaeologist which was approved by both the Buckinghamshire and Berkshire County Archaeologists. In total nearly 15 hectares were stripped under direct archaeological supervision. The majority of the significant archaeology was discovered in the north-eastern part of Dorney, in the Lot's Hole and Lake End Road sites, the most important finds being mid-late Neolithic and middle Saxon feature groups.

3.4 Tranche 1 sites include:

- Taplow Mill Sites 1 and 2, Taplow: Two small areas of prehistoric activity at Taplow
- Amerden Lane West: A small excavation area with a few prehistoric finds
- Marsh Lane East and West, on either side of the Taplow/ Dorney parish boundary: Comprised mainly middle Bronze Age activity, including two ring ditches, located to the north of the M4 at the junction of three parish boundaries.
- Lot's Hole, Dorney: A large multi-period site to the south of the M4, including Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon and medieval activity. The Saxon features consisted of eleven pits, which were similiar in most respects to the Lake End Road West pits (see below), but lacked clear indicators of a middle Saxon date, such as Ipswich ware or Frankish Imports. Structural remains of several post-hole buildings were investigated, associated with a series of enclosure ditches, apparently dating from the early medieval period and interpreted as the site of a farmstead.

- Lake End Road East, Dorney: An area with Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation. Eleven Saxon pits similar to those at Lake End Road West were identified. Later activity included a series of enclosures and buildings aligned along Lake End Road, with features ranging in date from the 11th to the 18th century.

- Roundmoor Ditch, (Dorney): A small excavation with limited evidence for prehistoric activity.

3.5 Tranche 2 sites include:

- Marsh Lane West, Taplow: Produced no significant results

- M4 Motorway Diversion, Dorney: An area adjoining the Tranche 1 Marsh Lane East site, which contained parts of a LIA/ early Roman enclosure and trackway.

- Lake End Road West, Dorney: A multi-period site with a nationally significant group of Peterborough Ware pits, Bronze Age segmented boundary ditches, an EIA pit group and field system, a LIA/ early Roman farmstead, later Roman pits and enclosures, and at least 72 large, middle Saxon (7th-9th century) pits. The latter contained large quantities of animal bone and a wide range of artefacts, including Ipswich Ware, wheel-thrown Frankish pottery, hand-made pottery in three fabrics, loomweights, pinbeaters, bone combs and ironwork. There was no surviving evidence for buildings, but a dense concentration of smithing hearth bottoms, in four adjacent pits, indicates the presence of a smithy on the site.

Neolithic Ware.

3.6 The Eton Rowing Lake excavations, in the south of Dorney parish, have identified exceptionally well-preserved areas of prehistoric activity including a Mesolithic site, dense spreads of Neolithic artefacts and Bronze Age features. A sequence of former channels of the River Thames has been recorded, with associated waterlogged structures and deposits including a series of LBA and EIA bridges. The latest significant occupation activity includes an Iron Age and Roman settlement enclosure, located on a gravel island.

4 Archaeological potential of the gravel storage area

4.1 The proposed gravel storage area lies in the angle between the multi-period sites at Lot's Hole and Lake End Road West, immediately adjoining Lot's Hole to the east. It is therfore likely that significant archaeological features will extend into the proposed area. A geophysical survey of the site has produced inconclusive results. Some possible areas of pitting were suggested and linear trends marking the line of an old trackway were identified.

Earlier Prehistoric

4.2 It is possible that prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age or early Iron Age) features are present within the storage area. The Flood Alleviation Scheme investigations have demonstrated that earlier prehistoric features on this part of the floodplain comprise burial monuments, pit clusters, finds concentrations preserved in hollows, widely dispersed cremation groups, occasional inhumations and linear boundaries. Apart from burial monuments such as the two roundbarrows excavated to the north of the M4 motorway (Marsh Lane East), there are few clearly distinguishable focii, and it is impossible to predict the likely occurrence of such features within the proposed gravel storage area with any certainty. However, there is a marked cluster of Bronze Age and Neolithic features at the north end of Lot's Hole which may extend into the area.

4.3 Given the proximity of the roundbarrows excavated in the M4 motorway diversion site, further barrows or other prehistoric monuments could potentially be present. However as no significant cropmarks are recorded within the proposed storage area (apart from the trackway described in 4.8 below) (Carstairs, 1986) this is considered unlikely.

4.4 There is some potential for further groups of Peterborough Ware pits to be discovered, similar to those found at Lake End Road West. These were typically *c.* 1 m in diameter, survived to a depth of *c.* 0.30 m, and contained large quantities of well-preserved mid-late Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery. Ten pits were found at Lake End Road West, including three isolated examples and two groups of three and four respectively.

4.5 Neolithic finds scatters have been investigated intensively at the Eton Rowing Lake and Lake End Road West. These generally comprise dense concentrations of early Neolithic pottery and worked flint occurring in silt-filled hollows.

Later prehistoric/ Romano-British

4.6 An extant footpath which passes through the storage area is thought to be of prehistoric or Roman origin. Sections excavated through the trackway ditches at Lake End Road West and the M4 Motorway Diversion have produced EIA and LIA/ early Roman pottery groups respectively. However, this material almost certainly derives from occupation sites in the vicinity and may not reflect the true origins of the trackway. Sufficient LIA/ early Roman material was recovered from the M4 Motorway Diversion site to suggest that an occupation site is located in the near vicinity, possibly extending into the storage area. No features of this date were identified at Lot's Hole, although residual Iron Age and Roman pottery was present.

Saxon

4.7 Saxon pits may be present at the southern end of the area. A group of eleven pits were located at the southern end of the Lot's Hole excavations, separated from the main Lake End Road West distribution by a distance of *c.* 250 m. They were similiar in character to the Lake End Road examples, but with notable differences, such as the lack of imported Frankish wares or Ipswich ware. As no Saxon building remains have been found on the previously excavated sites, it is unlikely that buildings or other structural remains of this date survive in the proposed storage area.

Medieval

4.8 Features may be expected to include traces of early medieval buildings and enclosures, forming part of the medieval settlement site excavated at Lot's Hole. Any building remains are likely to be rectangular post-hole structures similiar to those identified at Lot's Hole.

5 Mechanical excavation method

5.1 Except for areas of topsoil storage, the whole of the area will be carefully stripped using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil will be transported to the designated storage areas in 25 tonne articulated dumptrucks. The machines will stand on the unstripped topsoil and no machine movement will take place on the stripped surface. The work will only be carried out when the site is dry and the topsoil in a friable condition.

5.2 It is argued that imported subsoil should be used in preference to geotextile membrane to achieve the necessary level of protection for the archaeological deposits. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits are exposed immediately below the topsoil, it is considered that the use of a geotextile membrane to protect them, as previously proposed, could result in unnecessary disturbance to archaeological deposits during laying and removal of the membrane, particularly as the large area involved would necessitate the use of vehicles tracking on the stripped surface. If the archaeological deposits are buried beneath the plough-disturbed subsoil layer, as expected, a geotextile membrane will not add significantly to the protection provided by this buffer layer.

5.3 As an alternative to the use of geotextile membrane it is proposed that, if archaeological deposits on any part of the site are found to be covered by less than 200 mm of plough-disturbed subsoil, up to 250 mm of additional subsoil will be imported to the site. This will be of similiar quality to the underlying subsoil, and will be left in place following removal of the gravel stockpile, thus providing protection for the archaeology from the effects of both plant operation and remedial deep-ploughing (see section 10).

5.4 On completion of all necessary archaeological and geotechnical recording, and any necessary importation of subsoil, each area of the site will be covered with a minimum 1 m thickness of gravel using a low ground pressure bulldozer working in such a way that the machine does not run on the stripped surface. This will provide effective protection of the archaeological deposits from the effects of plant movement during the stock-piling operation. The gravel will thereafter be stockpiled to a height of 8 m above existing ground level.

5.5 The stockpile will be reduced to the level of one metre above the subsoil over a period lasting no longer than three years. This last metre of gravel will be removed carefully by a machine (working in such a way that it is always standing on the remaining 1 m of gravel), at which point the topsoil will be reinstated to the original depth (again without the machine running on the stripped subsoil surface). Any imported subsoil will be left in place. This work will only be carried out while the soil is in a dry and friable condition.

6 Predicted effects of mechanical excavation method on buried archaeological deposits

6.1 This section considers the direct effects of mechanical excavation on the archaeological deposits. The indirect effects, through compression caused by plant movement and gravel stock-piling, are considered in a separate report prepared by WS Atkins Consultants Limited.

6.2 It is expected that the layer of plough-disturbed subsoil, underlying the topsoil, will provide a sufficient protective buffer from the direct effects of machine excavation and movement, provided that the following conditions apply:

- At least 200 mm thickness of plough-disturbed subsoil is left *in situ* as a buffer to protect the undisturbed deposits during removal of the protective layers and

- the specification regarding the use of plant is followed rigidly. Particular importance will be placed on limiting the use of dumptrucks, stopping all machine operations when ground conditions are wet and prohibiting machines from running on the stripped surface.

6.3 The archaeological deposits at Lot's Hole East are expected to be sealed beneath *c.* 300 mm of topsoil and *c.* 300 mm of plough-disturbed subsoil. This estimate is based on depths recorded in the adjacent excavation areas of Lot's Hole and Lake End Road West. At present there is no test pit data that would confirm these depths for the area in question, although they have been confirmed by recent observations at the Lot's Hole excavation area and test pits will be excavated at the start of the stripping programme as the first stage of geotechnical monitoring (see below). The depths are consistent with the tenant farmer's report that the land has been deep-ploughed in recent years to depths of between 450 mm and 600 mm.

6.4 Artefacts in the ploughsoil will inevitably be lost, or at least redistributed, in the process of stripping and reinstatement, but this can be mitigated by means of a surface collection survey carried out on the stripped surface of the plough-disturbed subsoil.

6.5 Recent experience on large-scale open-area excavations has shown that tracked machines up to 22 tonnes can run on a layer of subsoil, following removal of topsoil, without detriment to the underlying archaeology, even when the subsoil layer sealing archaeology is as little as 200 mm thick. This has been shown to be the case even under winter stripping conditions. Dumptrucks, on the other hand, can cause damage to the underlying archaeology, even when fitted with balloon tyres and running on topsoil.

6.6 It is therefore particularly important that plant is only permitted to operate when ground conditions are dry. Wheel rutting under wet conditions will undoubtedly penetrate to the archaeological horizon and cause serious damage. It is has recently become quite common practise on archaeological sites to use multiple tracked excavators without dumptrucks to strip large areas, where circumstances demand. This option should be considered if the ground conditions are anything other than solid, and dumptrucks should on no account be allowed to run on the stripped surface.

6.7 A recent example from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link demonstrates that sensitive archaeology can survive stripping and burial under geotextile, followed by re-excavation, but with some potential for deterioration and disturbance. Part of the Pepper Hill Roman cemetery, outside Springhead Roman town, was initially stripped of topsoil, then reburied in the expectation that it could be preserved *in situ*. This decision was subsequently reversed and the site was subject to full excavation. An upper layer of intercutting cremations were disturbed in places in the course of removing the geotextile and protective soil layers. In addition, the site suffered from excessive drying out as a result of sealing under geotextile, which made excavation of the brickearth difficult. However, the underlying sequence of inhumations and cremations, suffered no discernible damage.

6.8 The conclusion drawn from this is that a shallow soil layer separating the geotextile from the archaeology will effectively protect the archaeology from damage by the machine bucket during the removal of the protective gravel layer and the geotextile. If such a layer is not present it is almost inevitable that there will be significant disturbance to the top few centimetres of the archaeological features, either during mechanical removal of

the geotextile or hand cleaning. Some very shallow features could well disappear altogether.

6.9 The mechanical excavation method proposed will remove only the topsoil and leave the plough-disturbed subsoil as a buffer layer to protect the undisturbed archaeological features. This will be the most effective means of protecting the site during the stripping and reinstatement operation. The drawback to this approach is that it will not be possible to identify or investigate the archaeological features, other than in the test pits or on the site of the gravel hopper. Opportunities for monitoring the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will therefore be severely restricted.

6.10 If the test-pitting shows that the buffer layer is less than 200 mm thick over some or all of the site, discussions will be held with the County Archaeological Officer to determine appropriate changes to the methodology. Depending on the extent and the thickness of the buffer layer, options will include:

- Stripping to the archaeological level within the affected area to allow planning and sample excavation to take place
- Laying additional subsoil to achieve the necessary level of protection (up to 250mm).

7 Archaeological method

7.1 Archaeological recording and monitoring of the site will take place in two stages: The first stage includes monitoring the initial stripping and carrying out any recording and sample excavation required. The second stage will comprise a watching brief to monitor the first 1 m of gravel deposition, the eventual removal of the protective gravel layer and reinstatement of the topsoil.

7.2 Monitoring in the first stage will normally be carried out by a single archaeologist, who will be present throughout the stripping operation, assisted by a survey team as required. The surface of the plough-disturbed subsoil will be carefully scanned for artefacts, following removal of the topsoil. The findspots will be plotted using the 'detail points' function of an EDM, sorted by artefact type and date, and plotted onto an Ordnance Survey base map. This should provide a good indication of the extent of occupation at all periods, comparable with fieldwalking, but without the need for ploughing in advance.

7.3 The survey team will carry out the surface collection survey and plot any archaeological features visible on the stripped surface. It is expected that the plotting of surface finds will keep pace with the stripping. The finds will be plotted each week, or more frequently if required using GIS software to identify concentrations which may indicate particularly sensitive areas of the site.

7.4 In the event that archaeological features are visible at the stripping level, the areas affected will immediately be demarcated, and gravel dumping delayed, to allow archaeological recording to take place. Under these circumstances an archaeological support team will be provided to carry out site planning and any required sample excavation. The archaeological recording methods to be used for sample excavation will be as detailed in Appendix 9, except as modified by this document.

7.5 Archaeological features will not be excavated, except in the following cases:

- Features deemed too fragile to be preserved *in situ*.

- Features in the area of the proposed site of the gravel hopper (unless the hopper is relocated to avoid them).
- The County Archaeologist requests sampling of particular archaeological features or groups of features.

7.6 If any features are visible at the stripping level, a plan of the site will be produced. This will necessarily be a pre-excavation plan, with little definition of relationships and areas of uncertain interpretation. However, it will provide useful information regarding the distribution of middle Saxon pits and the extent of the Lot's Hole medieval settlement.

7.7 In the event that archaeological features are encountered immediately beneath the topsoil, potentially significant shallow or fragile deposits may require excavation. Anticipated features that would fall into this category could include: Neolithic pits similiar to those found at Lake End Road West, shallow cremation or inhumation burials and any structural remains. However, in most cases features will be covered by imported subsoil and not excavated.

7.8 Features to be planned but not normally subject to sample excavation would include large Saxon pits, field and enclosure boundary ditches of any date, finds spreads, and irregular features of probable natural origin These categories reflect the most common feature types discovered at Lake End Road and Lot's Hole and are not intended to be exclusive or exhaustive. Any surface finds recovered from these features will be plotted and recovered.

7.9 A selection of features will be chosen for geotechnical monitoring at this stage. Limited sample excavation of these features will be required to assess the pre-compression condition of the deposits.

7.10 The second stage of monitoring will require attendance by a single archaeologist. Daily inspection visits will normally be carried out during removal of the protective gravel layer and geotextile to ensure that the specification is adhered to and that no damage occurs to the archaeology during the reinstatement process. The frequency of visits may be varied according to circumstances, following consultation with the developer and the County Archaeological Officer.

7.11 The archaeological features selected for geotechnical monitoring will be relocated following removal of the stockpile. Further excavation will be carried out to assess the post-compression condition of the deposits. The monitoring process itself will involve some disturbance to the selected archaeological deposits

8 Geotechnical monitoring method

8.1 Planning permission for the gravel storage area requires that the following geotechnical work is carried out as part of the archaeological mitigation works.

- a calculation of the compaction likely to be caused to the archaeological remains by the storage of gravel; and
- monitoring of the effects of the gravel storage on archaeological remains and the publication of the results.

8.2 This proposal has been prepared by WS Atkins in response to a request from OAU to propose a methodology for the geotechnical works necessary to comply with the planning permission for the gravel storage area.

Proposed methodology

8.3 All geotechnical work at the gravel storage area is constrained by the requirement that the archaeological remains at the site are to be disturbed as little as possible. This means that a geotechnical methodology is required which makes maximum use of the currently available information and of the opportunities offered by the proposed archaeological test-pitting of the gravel storage area and proposed excavation of the area of the 'gravel hopper' (and possibly the haul road) which form part of the facilities to be provided at the site.

8.4 The geotechnical methodology must also take account of the uncertainty in the available information. It is important to bear in mind that although archaeological remains are suspected, their density, size and distribution are not known, nor have any direct measurements been made of their geotechnical properties.

8.5 WS Atkins' proposed geotechnical methodology takes account of these constraints and uncertainties, and has been prepared as a result of discussions with OAU. It is proposed that the work is carried out in four stages:

- Stage 1: Desk-based assessment of the likely compaction of the archaeological remains due to the placing of the stored gravel .
- Stage 2: Field investigation, including plate bearing tests, of a few archaeological features. Reassessment of the likely compaction of the archaeological remains.
- Stage 3: Installation and precise levelling of survey stations prior to the placing of the stored gravel. Re-levelling of the survey stations once the stored gravel has been removed.
- Stage 4: Publication of the results in an appropriate journal or journals

8.6 A short report will be prepared at the end of Stages 1 to 3. Outline descriptions of each stage are given in the following sub-sections.

Stage 1: Desk-based Geotechnical Assessment

8.7 The desk-based assessment of compaction has been made using the results of OAU's archaeological test pits and excavation of adjacent areas, and in particular the records of the ground conditions revealed in a selection of excavated Neolithic and Saxon pits. In consultation with OAU, WS Atkins selected two pits from each period for analysis. One pit from each period is of typical proportions and size, and the other is a geotechnical 'worst case' (i.e. largest, deepest and containing the most compressible fill materials). The geotechnical properties of the *in situ* (natural) terrace gravel and the fill materials have been assessed from OAU's soil descriptions using general geotechnical experience.

8.8 Analysis of compaction (more correctly 'compression') under the applied load of the 8m high gravel store has been made by modelling the ground conditions using the FLAC computer code. (See DT Shilston and SL Fletcher: 1996: '*Geotechnical engineering for the in situ preservation of archaeological remains*', in M Cornfield *et al*: Preserving Archaeological Remains *in situ*, Museum of London Archaeology Service & Bradford University, pp 8 - 15).

8.9 By considering the likely variation in pit size, geometry and geotechnical properties, the proposed methodology aims to provide typical and upper bound (or worst case) assessments of the likely compaction of the archaeological remains. A simple sensitivity analysis is included to explore the sensitivity of the predicted compactions to the assumed geotechnical properties. In the final report the findings will be expressed in the manner illustrated by Shilston and Fletcher (1996) or, in consultation with the OAU, in other ways that aid their archaeological interpretation.

Stage 2: Field Investigations

8.10 The objective of Stage 2 is to refine the findings of Stage 1 by making *in situ* measurements of the compressibility of a selection of archaeological features (*i.e.* pits or ditches) and then carrying out FLAC modelling to provide revised assessments of the likely compaction of the archaeological deposits within these features.

8.11 WS Atkins considers that plate bearing tests would be the most suitable way of determining the compressibility of the archaeological features at the gravel storage area. The test is, in essence, a small scale foundation loading test in which a circular steel plate is jacked onto the ground surface. The measured relationship between applied load and measured settlement of the plate is used to assess the *in situ* compressibility of the ground.

8.12 Test procedures are not considered in detail in this proposal. In outline our preferred methodology would be to use a 0.5 m (or larger if practicable) plate to which a vertical stress of up to 160kN/sq m (about 1.6 tons per square foot) is applied and removed in stages. The stress would be applied by jacking off the underside of a medium-sized tracked excavator. Each test would take a day, including setting up and dismantling on completion.

8.13 Ideally, the plate bearing tests should be carried out on a number of representative and 'worst case' archaeological features. About five to eight tests would be required to give a reliable understanding of the variability in compressibility of the archaeological remains at the gravel storage area. However, it appears from discussion with OAU that there are a number of practical difficulties in identifying locations for the plate bearing tests and that in practice only a smaller number of tests is likely to be possible. The degree to which the testing represents the full range of likely behaviour of archaeological remains at the gravel storage area will be reduced if fewer tests are carried out. Nonetheless, geotechnical modelling using the results of *in situ* tests is likely to be more reliable than the desk-based assessment carried out in Stage 1. In practice a minimum of three plate bearing tests would be needed to achieve meaningful results. WS Atkins understand that this number of test is likely to a reasonable objective, particularly if they are carried out on archaeological features encountered in the area of the proposed gravel hopper and haul road.

8.14 Geotechnical description of the *in situ* archaeological deposits would also aid the assessment of properties and modelling, as would some simple field testing and laboratory testing of samples. Determinations of *in situ* density, moisture content, grading and plasticity would be helpful.

8.15 Having re-assessed the geotechnical properties of the natural ground and archaeological remains by means of the plate bearing tests, the FLAC modelling of the archaeological remains would follow the methodology used in Stage 1. It would include a re-analysis of the Stage 1 models and analysis of models of the archaeological features actually tested in Stage 2 and selected other features (as agreed with OAU). The amount of analytical work would depend on the quantity and

success of the plate bearing tests and, most importantly, on the nature of the archaeological remains revealed by OAU's evaluation and excavation work at the proposed gravel storage area. Making the assumption that three plate bearing tests are carried out, it is proposed that, if suitable features are exposed within the test pits, gravel hopper area or other areas of the gravel storage area in the course of topsoil stripping, modelling of a total of nine archaeological features will be carried out, viz: the four modelled in Stage 1, the three subjected to plate bearing tests and a further two chosen in consultation with OAU.

Stage 3: Monitoring of Compression by Precision Levelling

8.16 Stage 3 would be carried out in two parts, using precision levelling techniques which provide values of elevation to an accuracy of less than one millimetre.

8.17 In the first part of Stage 3 survey stations would be installed at locations agreed with OAU once the topsoil stripping and archaeological work had been completed at the GSA. The survey stations would probably comprise steel pins set in small blocks of concrete cast in holes dug by OAU above or within the archaeological deposits and natural ground. Two or three survey stations would also be installed off-site to provide bench marks which would be unaffected by the works at the gravel storage area. The plan position of the survey stations would be determined using a global positioning system (GPS) survey instrument with an accuracy of a few centimetres. Following their installation and precision levelling, the survey stations would be covered by any imported subsoil and gravel placed by the developer under OAU's supervision.

8.18 The gravel storage area will remain in use for two to three years. Following this period the survey stations will be revealed under OAU's supervision during the reinstatement works and re-levelled by precision levelling techniques, using the off-site benchmarks as a datum.

8.19 Comparison of the before and after precision levelling results will give a measure of the residual compression of the ground surface at the gravel storage area. Interpretation of the results will require knowledge of the position of the survey stations with respect to the archaeological remains. Bearing in mind the anticipated spacing and size of the archaeological remains, it is clear that a random pattern or regular grid of survey stations would be unlikely to yield meaningful results as most of the stations would be in areas of natural gravel lacking archaeological remains. It is important, therefore, that the positions of the survey stations are specified jointly by OAU and WS Atkins, taking into account the available archaeological knowledge and the findings of the Stage 2 work. It is proposed that 50 survey stations are installed and surveyed.

Stage 4: Publication of Results

8.20 The nature and detail of the proposed publication would depend on the findings of the work and its overall success and interest to the archaeological and geotechnical professions. Possible options are outlined below (11.4).

9 Agricultural reinstatement and aftercare method

9.1 The planning condition for the gravel storage area requires that agricultural aftercare should be carried out for a period of five years, in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to the approval of the County Planning Authority and containing provisions for the following:

- cropping pattern
- cultivation practises
- remedial treatments
- field drainage
- application of fertilisers and weed control
- provision for an annual site meeting

9.2 The following outline agricultural reinstatement programme has been prepared in accordance with the planning permission requirement.

August 2002

- Remove geotextile membrane (if used)
- Inspect subsoil – grade to level if required.
- Replace topsoil
- Rip with a solid winged tine at one metre centres between 300mm – 600 mm deep.
- Plough at 200 mm depth
- Spread lime at two tonne per acre
- Cultivate to winter barley

Summer 2003

- After harvest of winter barley;
- Take soil samples
- Test for nitrates and lime
- Treat if required
- Assuming soils have settled, plough and cultivate
- Sow grass seed

2003 to 2007

- Leave as grass meadow for four years

2008

- Cultivate to winter barley and repeat cycle

9.3 As discussed above (5.2 - 5.3), it is proposed that the necessary level of protection for the archaeological deposits should be achieved by importing up to 250 mm of subsoil as required), rather than using geotextile membrane. The imported subsoil, which would be of similiar quality to the existing subsoil, would be left on the site on removal of the stockpile. If the geotechnical monitoring indicates that significant compression of the subsoil has occurred during gravel stockpiling, further subsoil would be imported at that stage, to provide a total topsoil/ subsoil coverage of 600 mm sealing the archaeological features.

9.4 Following removal of the stored mineral and protective gravel layer, the topsoil will be spread over the site to its original depth, in accordance with the mechanical excavation method described above (5.4).

9.5 Agreement has been reached between the developer, the tenant farmer and the landowner, that remedial deep-ripping will not take place until the topsoil has been replaced, in order to avoid damage to archaeological deposits.

10 Predicted effects of agricultural reinstatement on buried archaeological deposits

10.1 The only aspects of the agricultural reinstatement programme with a potential archaeological impact include removal of the geotextile membrane (if used), topsoil replacement and ripping. The first two items are discussed above under the mechanical excavation method.

10.2 The archaeological deposits should be effectively protected from deep ripping, provided that

- the depth of topsoil and subsoil remain the same before and after reinstatement
- the maximum depth of deep ripping is limited to 600 mm (i.e. the maximum depth to which the site has previously been ripped).

10.3 The reinstatement strategy has been designed to ensure that all *in situ* archaeological deposits are sealed by a minimum of 300 mm subsoil and 300 mm topsoil before deep-ripping takes place. Since the depth of deep-ripping will not exceed that previously carried out on the site (i.e. 300 – 600mm), these measures should ensure that the archaeological deposits are not subject to any damage as a result of the agricultural reinstatement.

11 Post-excavation, Analysis and Publication

11.1 The archaeological results of the investigation will be incorporated into the existing joint publication programme for the Flood Alleviation Scheme and Eton Rowing Lake. The archive and finds will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

11.2 A brief Map 2 style assessment will be produced within three months from the end of fieldwork, which assesses the potential of the data in relation to the stated research objectives of the landscape study, and defines any new research objectives arising from the fieldwork. Methods of incorporating the data into the existing post-excavation programme will also be considered.

11.3 Given that the information recovered will be partial, it will not be necessary to produce a revised project design for the whole post-excavation programme. However, a revised version of the project task list and programme may need to be produced, taking into account the additional time required to incorporate the Lot's Hole East data.

11.4 The results of the geotechnical investigation will be published separately from the archaeological results. A popular publication would probably be most appropriate, and it is therefore suggested that articles are written for the following general interest journals:

- Ground Engineering (British Geotechnical Society)
- Current Archaeology
- The Archaeologist (Institute of Field Archaeologists)

11.5 More detailed and academic description of the work could be submitted to international journals if appropriate, perhaps as part of paper(s) which describe other sites and/or examine the broader issues raised by methods currently used for the *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains. Suitable journals would include:

- Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology (Geological Society of London)
- The Archaeological Journal (Royal Archaeological Institute)

11.5 Copies of the mitigation strategy, geotechnical desk-based assessment, post-excavation assessment and publication report(s) will be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

References

Bradley, P, and Foreman, S, 1998 *Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme. Tranche 2: Post-excavation Assessment and Up-dated Project Design. April 1998.* Unpublished document by Oxford Archaeological Unit for Environment Agency

Carstairs, P, 1986 An archaeological study of the Dorney area, *Records of Buckinghamshire* **28**, 163-168

Ford, S, 1991 *Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme Archaeological Evaluation Stage 3*, unpublished evaluation report

Hunn, A, Lawson, J and Farley, M, 1990 *Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme: A study of the Archaeological Implications*, Buckinghamshire County Museum for National Rivers Authority Thames Region, Reports I-III

OAU, 1997 *Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme. Post-excavation Assessment and Up-dated Project Design. March 1997.* Unpublished document by Oxford Archaeological Unit for Environment Agency

Shilston, D, T, and Fletcher, S, L, 1996, 'Geotechnical Engineering for the *in situ* Preservation of Archaeological Remains', in Cornfield, M et al, *Preserving Archaeological Remains in situ*, Museum of London Archaeology Service & Bradford University, pp 8 - 15).

OAU Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OAU fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

CONTENTS page

1 DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

1.1 Where desk-top assessment is to form part of the archaeological evaluation exercise, some or all, as appropriate, of the following sources will be consulted:

- A site visit (where access is possible).
- The relevant Sites and Monuments Record(s), DoE lists and mapping.
- Appropriate published sources (archaeological and historical journals and books).
- Unpublished material held by local professional archaeological organisations, relevant Museums, and local societies.
- Aerial photographs held by local authorities, Sites and Monuments Record, National Monuments Record & National Buildings Record (RCHME), University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography, local professional archaeological organisations, relevant Museums and local societies and historical records held in local museums, libraries or local record offices.
- All Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its immediate vicinity.
- Tithe, Apportionment and Parish maps (as available).
- Estate maps of the area (as available).
- Historical documents held in local museums, libraries or local record offices.
- Geological and topographical maps.
- Available borehole, trial pit, geotechnical data from the site and its immediate environs.
- Plans of service trenches, etc. held by statutory undertakers.

2 MACHINE EXCAVATED TRENCHES

2.1 A visual inspection of the entire site will be undertaken. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut field ditches and geological test pits).

2.2 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB 3CX Sitemaster or 360° tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.

2.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

2.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

2.5 Following machine clearance, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

2.6 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

2.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

2.8 Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

2.9 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

2.10 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

2.11 Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroner informed. If removal is essential it will only take place under appropriate Home Office licence, section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and local environmental health regulations, and if appropriate in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.

2.12 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

2.13 The OAU welcomes monitoring visits by the local authorities' archaeological representatives. Timetables of the on-site work will be provided in order that visits can be made at appropriate times.

2.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, but will otherwise not be reinstated.

RECORDING

2.15 Contexts

- If less than ten trenches are to be recorded, a block of numbers, in a continuous sequence will be allocated to each trench.
- If more than ten trenches are to be recorded, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each trench only.

- Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

2.16 Plans

- These will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
- The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A register of plans will be kept.

2.17 Sections

- Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A register of sections will be kept.
- Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The exception to this is where the proposal for the site is mineral extraction where depth in relation to the development proposals is irrelevant. In these cases only some significant sections will be tied in to OD.

2.18 Photography

- A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- Photographs will be recorded on OAU Photographic Record Sheets.

2.19 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OAU Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

FINDS

2.20 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All appropriate ironwork will be X-rayed.

2.21 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

2.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2".

2.23 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits. a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.

2.24 At the beginning of a project, the local relevant museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.

2.25 Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

3 SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY

3.1 The fieldwalking grid (except for linear schemes), will be the hectare squares that appear on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition maps, further subdivided as specified. For linear schemes transects will be laid out parallel to the centre line of the scheme

3.2 The grid will be established using proper measured survey techniques.

3.3 Length of collection transects will be as specified. Each transect will be up to 2m wide. All collection transects will have a fully numeric 12 figure grid reference applying to the middle of each transect.

3.4 Transects will be measured cumulatively on the ground using fixed length strings to avoid variation in individual pace. Sighting poles will be placed at opposite ends of land parcel to mark transects.

3.5 All material considered to be man-made or not local to the area will be collected and recorded by the individual collection unit. Finds will be washed and sorted into groups in order to facilitate identification.

3.6 Stone scatters and areas of soil discolouration likely to be of archaeological significance will be recorded and plotted by stint.

3.7 The name of the walker, presence/absence of finds, soil/crop conditions, slope/topography and lighting/weather conditions will be recorded for each transect on OAU Field Record Sheets.

3.8 Finds will be washed and sorted into groups in order to facilitate identification.

3.9 Finds will be bagged according to artefact class and the collection unit.

3.10 Finds will be identified and quantified and entered directly onto computer (IBM Compatible PC using dBase IV). The results will be plotted using the FastCAD graphics program.

3.11 All significant artefact distributions will be plotted by field at 1:2500, by transect with separate plans for each period or relevant subdivision, indicating the numbers of items per stint.

3.12 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

3.13 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2". All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

4.1 All geophysical work will be sub-contracted to an appropriate professional body.

4.2 The report will contain information on the topography, geology, soils and known archaeology of the site.

4.3 Clear interpretation diagrams will be provided in a form that a non-technical reader can understand.

4.4 At least one plot of the raw data will be included, normally in the form of an X-Y trace or a grey scale image.

4.5 Data and interpretation diagrams will be reproduced at a scale from which exact measurements can be taken.

4.6 Summary plots of data and interpretation diagrams will be provided at a scale of 1:2500.

4.7 The basic computerised data will form part of the site archive.

5 TEST PITS

5.1 Hand excavated test pits will be based on National Grid hectare squares that appear on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition maps. Spacing and dimensions will be as specified.

5.2 A known volume of topsoil from each pit will be sieved through a 10 mm mesh.

5.3 Contexts and artefact totals will be recorded on OAU Test Pit Record Forms.

5.4 Subdivision within the material excavated (spits or archaeological horizons) will be as specified.

5.5 All artefact totals will be recorded by class.

6 EARTHWORK SURVEY

6.1 Base points will be surveyed in using an EDM theodolite.

6.2 Will be presented as hachured drawing at scale 1:1250 or 1:2500 unless otherwise specified.

7 WATCHING BRIEFS

7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.

7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.

7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.

7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.

7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.

7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.

7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.

7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.

7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.

7.13 A register of plans will be kept.

7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.

7.15 A register of sections will be kept.

7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.

7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OAU Photographic Record Sheets.

7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

8 EVALUATION REPORTS

8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OAU, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).

8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

8.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.

8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

8.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. The OAU will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

9 AREA EXCAVATION

9.1 Prior to any area excavation, appropriate survey (e.g. earthwork, contour, geophysical) or sampling strategy (e.g. for topsoil artefact densities, phosphate analysis) will be undertaken prior to mechanical site strip.

9.2 In most cases area excavations will be stripped of topsoil and other overburden mechanically. An appropriate machine will always be used. This will normally be a 360° tracked excavator with a 1.5 or 1.8m wide toothless bucket. In other cases a JCB 3CX Sitemaster, or for work with restricted access or working room a mini-excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be employed. Lorries or dumpers will be used to move spoil to the storage areas. No machinery will be allowed to cross stripped areas.

9.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

9.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden will be removed down to the significant archaeological horizon in level spits; the level of the archaeological horizon having first been established by an evaluation or by the digging of test pits.

9.5 Mechanically excavated spoil will be monitored in order to recover artefacts that will assist in meeting the aims of the project.

9.6 The resulting surface will be cleaned adequately by hand using appropriate tools.

9.7 A site grid covering the area of investigation will be established. The grid will normally be on a 10m spacing and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. A temporary bench mark related to Ordnance Datum will be created.

9.8 The sampling level of the archaeological remains that will be excavated will be determined after the initial surface clean, but will normally seek to maintain at least the following:

- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) will be fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- *Ditches and gullies*: all significant relationships will be defined and investigated. All terminals will be excavated. Sufficient of the ditch lengths will be excavated to determine the character of each individual ditch over its entire course with consideration given to possible recutting of ditches which may not have taken place over the entire length. This will be achieved by a minimum 10% sample of each ditch length (1m wide section every 10m). Should specialised deposits (e.g. localised refuse dumping, industrial wastes) be present, then more extensive excavation will take place. Sufficient artefact assemblages will be recovered to assist in dating stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining sufficient ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites.
- *Pits:* 100% (by number) will be half sectioned. Usually at least 50% (by number) of the pits will be fully excavated). Decisions as to which pits will be fully excavated will be made in the light of information gained in half sectioning.
- *Post and stake holes*: where they are not clearly forming a structure 100% (by number) will be half sectioned ensuring that all relationships are investigated. Where deemed necessary by artefact context a number may require full excavation.

- For other features such as working hollows, quarry pits, etc., all relationships will be ascertained. Further investigation will be a matter of on-site judgement, but should seek to define their extent, date and function.

9.9 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

9.10 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts unless they are of recent origin. In these cases sufficient of the material will be retained to date and establish the function of the feature.

9.11 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

9.12 All known human remains will be excavated under the appropriate Home Office licence and local environmental health regulations.

9.13 In certain circumstances where unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects are to be found, then their recovery will be by appropriate specialists.

RECORDING

9.14 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

9.15 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

9.16 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

9.17 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.

9.18 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

9.19 A register of plans will be kept.

9.20 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50 or 1:20. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.

9.21 A register of sections will be kept.

9.22 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

9.23 A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

9.24 Photographs will be recorded on OAU Photographic Record Sheets.

9.25 A register of small finds and environmental samples will be maintained.

9.26 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All ironwork will be X-rayed.

9.27 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2". All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation.

ARCHIVING, POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION

9.28 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the relevant local museum, who will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements. The site archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the NAR before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon thereafter as can be conveniently arranged. The Museum will be consulted about their conditions for accepting excavated material prior to commencement of the whole project.

9.29 The site archive (paper and photographic record, artefacts and environmental samples) will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990 - UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

9.30 A summary report will be prepared on completion of the site archive. This will include:

- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and post-excavation assessment.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the research aims (these should be explicitly linked to aims).
- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, wherever possible linking each task explicitly to the relevant method statement and indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles

of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.

9.31 The summary report including analysis and publication proposals will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

9.32 Once the post-excavation project design has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

9.33 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results, but as a minimum the basic requirements of Appendix 7.1 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) will be met.

10 BUILDING RECORDING

10.1 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OAU Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992). Photographs will be recorded on OAU Photographic Record Sheets, and a register of plans and record drawings will be made.

10.2 Where intrusive investigation of the fabric is required, contexts will be recorded in a continuous number series for the whole building or, in more complex situations, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each area of the building

10.3 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements, and where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the investigation.

10.4 General plans will normally be drawn at 1:100 or 1:50, but for smaller areas a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Sections and elevations will be drawn at 1:50 or 1:20, and will where possible be related to Ordnance Datum. Architectural features will be recorded at 1:20 with details at 1:10 or larger as appropriate. Drawing conventions will be based on those of the RCHME specification.

10.5 General record photography for working purposes will normally be taken on colour-print film, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features discovered. Where specified, full black and white record photography on archivally stable print film, and colour transparency for presentation purposes will be included.

FINDS

10.6 Where material is recovered from the investigation or in the course of intervention in the fabric:

- All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post-medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.
- All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's 'Conservation Guidelines No. 2'.
- The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.
- At the beginning of a project, the relevant local museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.
- Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

REPORTS

10.7 Style and format of the report will be determined by OAU, but will generally include the following:
- A summary statement of the results.
- An interpretation of the findings both within the site and within their wider architectural setting.
- Location plan, plans and sections of features at an appropriate scale, and other illustrations.

10.8 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client, the relevant Conservation or Planning Officer and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works on completion of the investigation. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months); subsequently a copy will be deposited with the National Buildings Record of RCHME.

10.9 If the investigation generates results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

10.10 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.

10.11 The site archive will be prepared to at least minimum acceptable standard defined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

10.12 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant collection at the earliest opportunity unless further work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. The OAU will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

10.13 A summary of the results of the project will be submitted to the County SMR and the NMR, and published in an appropriate archaeological journal within a reasonable length of time. The appropriate level of any further publication will be dependent on the significance of the investigation results, but as a minimum the basic requirements of Appendix 7 (A&.1) of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) will be met.

11 GENERAL

11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. The Oxford Archaeological Unit attempts to foresee possible site specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.

- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
- Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
- Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
- Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

11.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) H & S manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1991*, the OAU Health and Safety Policy, and any main contractors requirements.

11.5 A copy of the OAU's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OAU will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992.*

11.6 The OAU holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

11.7 The OAU will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
- The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;

- Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by the Oxford Archaeological Unit) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

11.8 Oxford Archaeological Unit will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

11.9 Oxford Archaeological Unit will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

11.10 OAU will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OAU's copyright.

11.11 OAU undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OAU further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OAU's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

OAU STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

11.12 OAU shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

11.13 OAU is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.

11.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.

MAIDENHEAD WINDSOR AND ETON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME: LOT'S HOLE EAST GRAVEL STORAGE AREA. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF MITIGATION STRATEGY.

BACKGROUND

See mitigation strategy (attached)

ADMINISTRATION

INVOICE CODE:	DLOTHWB
SITE CODE:	DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER :	Stuart Foreman
CLIENT:	Eton Aggregates
CONTACTS:	Bill Kirkpatrick (Summerleaze)
	Bruce Brock (Eton Aggregates)

BRIEFING

The main aim of this exercise is to preserve any archaeology present *in situ,* with the minimum possible disturbance or excavation. However, any finds/ deposits under threat of damage must be recorded in full. **Make sure you read the mitigation strategy carefully** as this is a highly unusual exercise which has not been tried under these circumstances before and will need great care to pull it off successfully.

The site is to be stripped of topsoil (but not to the archaeological level). This means that we will not necessarily be able to see or record many buried archaeological features. This is not a problem, we simply record the features that are visible. The topsoil stripping will be done very carefully to an archaeological specification and **absolutely no tracking or driving is allowed on the stripped surface.** Our main role initially is to monitor the first part of the topsoil stripping which is to be done this year (about half the total area). This should last a week or two, weather depending. I visited the site on Thursday with Jim Wilson of WS Atkins on the first day of stripping and we counted at least two features which look like Saxon pits immediately below the topsoil. This should mean that we can carry out the geotechnical monitoring as described in the mitigation strategy almost straight away.

We will carry out any necessary recording once the topsoil is stripped, including a plan of the features and 3D recording and collection of any surface finds. In the next few weeks, WS Atkins will be supervising 3 plate-bearing tests on selected features to test the effects of compression on the archaeological deposits. The selected features will have to be excavated after the plate-bearing tests. One or two other features may have to be excavated as a control. Otherwise we do not expect to do very much excavation at all. The main element of the archaeological recording will be planning the features and recording the location of surface finds. You will need to protect the exposed features chosen for geotechnical monitoring from the weather by covering them with plastic sheeting. It would be sensible to demarcate the chosen features with Netlon. **No features must be disturbed in any way without prior discussion with me, including removal of finds from the surface.**

The geotechnical testing and surveying will be carried out by specialist sub-contractors employed by Eton Aggregates, working under the supervision of OAU or WS Atkins, as appropriate.

We can discuss this more detail when I come out next week.

F.

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DORNEY
LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE
DLGTH 99

A. INTERIM REPORT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Dorneyl]
Site[Lots Hole, East of Gravel Storage] Site code[DLOTH 99]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:
Classification of material

	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A: ~~Final~~ DRAFT Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Draft text 21/11/00.

LOT'S HOLE EAST GRAVEL STORAGE AREA

By Anne Marie Cromarty

INTRODUCTION

Eton Aggregates Limited were granted planning permission by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) to construct a conveyor extension and temporary storage area for gravel excavated from the Environment Agency Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme (MWEFAS) on this site adjacent to the course of the said flood alleviation scheme channel. Because of the proximity of the site to known archaeological remains, previously excavated in advance of the cutting of the channel Buckinghamshire County Planning Authority required that the archaeology be considered and appropriate mitigation measures to be taken in advance of the work. The mitigation strategy prepared by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) and approved by the County Archaeological Officer. First it was necessary to assess the quantity and nature of the archaeological remains on the site with a preference for preservation of any archaeological remains *in situ* where possible. This was to be done by stripping the area of topsoil and recording the archaeological remains thus exposed. This initial work was carried out by a team from the OAU in the late autumn of 1999. The findings of this work are presented and discussed here in the context of the wider MWEFAS project.

Location, geology and topography

The site is located to the east of, and immediately adjacent to, the Lot's Hole archaeological excavation and south of the M4 Motorway, in Dorney, at NGR SU 9235 7970. The area is generally flat and lies at roughly 25 m OD, although areas of slightly higher ground, forming gravel islands. The drift geology is characterized by river gravels overlain by thin deposits of alluvial silty sand in some places. The area immediately to the north of the M4is cut by peat-filled paleaochannels, there was no indication, from aerial photographs or geophysical survey, prior to the commencement of the 1999 work that any such channels extended into the development area.

At the time the area was under pasture, but had been heavily cultivated in the past. The field had been deep-ploughed to depths of between 450 mm and 600 mm in recent years and is subject to significant plough-damage.

Methodology

The area of approximately 2.5 ha, was stripped of topsoil using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, Care was exercised to ensure that the machines would stand only on the unstripped topsoil and no machine movement took place on the stripped surface to avoid damage to archaeological remains. The topsoil was stored in designated areas of the site for restoration of the surface after the eventual removal of the gravel from the site.

A sub-soil horizon was exposed in this way over the majority of the site, but gravel was exposed immediately below the topsoil in a band across the northern half of the area. Where archaeological features could be seen cut into the surface of this gravel or the shallow subsoil on either side, these were carefully planned using a total station but left unexcavated.

The position of all artefacts visible on the exposed surface was also recorded two-dimensionally, also by total station. Each was labelled with a unique small find number and lifted for analysis, to give an indication of the dating of activity in the area.

A series of eleven 1 m by 1m test pits were then excavated by hand to establish the depth of the subsoil potentially sealing archaeology over the remainder of the site. The depth and character of each deposit cut through during this excavation was recorded and where artefacts were encountered within these test pits these were collected in bulk by context. The existence of any archaeological features within these pits were also recorded but not excavated to be preserved *in situ*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Summary

A small number of archaeological features, including 10 large pits or natural features two of which were thought to be of Saxon date, and a single rectangular post-built structure and linear ditch thought to form parts of the post-medieval settlement at Lot's Hole, were exposed immediately beneath the topsoil as were two discrete finds scatters on the surface of the subsoil. A posthole, eight possible stake holes and a large pit or hearth were found sealed by the subsoil in the northern part of the area. No archaeological features were found in the southern half of the area, though a possible palaeochannel was found sealed by the subsoil in the south-eastern corner.

Geology

The loose, dirty gravel in a brown silt matrix (3=21) exposed over part of the northern half of the area underlay the sub-soil in all test pits with the exception of test pit 2 in the south-eastern corner of the area (see plan Fig. ?). Test-pitting revealed that this layer rises gradually from south to north over the area, with a slight dip-occurring at the northern end of the area.

Test pit 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.56 m below the surface of the subsoil, but failed to reach the gravel. Here the subsoil was up to 0.4 m deep and was underlain by a layer of alluvial, tenacious, blue grey clay (14), which could have represented the fill of a previously unsuspected palaeochannel. This layer was in excess of 0.15 m deep, but was not fully excavated leaving its relationship to the gravel seen elsewhere unknown.

The subsoil (2=10=11=12=13=15=16) in this southern part of the area consisted of friable mid-brown-yellow silty clay with only flint occasional gravel, varying from 0.4 m in test pit 2 to 0.22 m maximum in test pit 6 towards the western edge of the area, before petering out altogether on the gravel ridge in the northern half of the area. To the north of

this ridge the subsoil was similar but varied slightly different character and depth. Here it was slightly more compact and consisted of mid-brown-grey silty clay or clay (17=19=22=23=24) again occasional flint gravel inclusions. The depth of this deposit varied between 0.06-0.25 m. An alluvial layer (20) of compact mid-brown-yellow clay was seen to lie between the subsoil and the gravel in test pit 10 towards the north-western corner of the site. This layer was tentatively identified as the probable archaeological horizon, but was not seen in any of the other test pits.

Finds and features observed immediately beneath the topsoil

Features seen in plan following the initial stripping of the area included: a stretch of linear ditch, several large pits and a group of post-holes which together can be interpreted a single rectangular post-built structure, all concentrated towards the north-western corner of the area adjacent to the Lot's Hole Excavation Area.

The ditch

This feature, close to the north-west corner of the area (see plan Fig. ?), measured up to approximately 1.5 m wide and stretched around 26 m out from the western baulk of the area on a WSW-ENE alignment. The only finds to be recovered from the surface of this feature were four pieces of burnt flint (SF 92, 101-2 & 147), but this feature can be dated to the post-medieval period on the evidence of the Lot's Hole excavation. When the plans of both areas are seen together (Fig. ?), this stretch of ditch is clearly an eastward extension of ditch 1273 identified in that area and assigned to that phase. This field boundary, is aligned along the northern edge of the gravel island and forms part of the wider system of land division relating to the settlement identified at Lot's Hole.

The post-built structure

A concentration of around 27 postholes and ?beamslots lying around 20 m to the south of this ditch and on a similar alignment is interpreted as another rectangular building of the type found to the west within the Lot's Hole excavation area. The majority of the postholes are arranged in straight rows defining the external walls of this structure, measuring at least 12 m long by 7 m wide, with a row of five postholes perhaps forming a partition wall to divide the structure into two parts, the smaller eastern part measuring some 5 m. This part of the structure contained one large internal feature. This feature was very roughly oval in plan and measured 1.3 m by 7 m and was set towards the northern wall of the room. It seems large for a posthole, and is likely to be some other type of feature, but as no anthropogenic material was recovered from its surface little can be said of its function. The larger western room featured two internal posthole sized features, one lying towards the north-east corner and the other nearer the middle of the western end but slightly towards the south-western, both slightly off-set to be interpreted as aisle postholes, though both are likely to be associated with the internal structure of the building.

Several fragments of loomweight and a lump of daub (SF 27-9) were recovered from the surface at the ?beamslot defining the eastern wall of this structure. Further fragments of

loomweight and a piece of burnt flint (SF 6 & 7) were recovered from the surface of a nearby pit, around 3 m east-north-east of the north-eastern corner of the structure. Together these fragments perhaps give some indication of the activities carried out within the structure and the make-up of the wall.

On the basis of the association of this structure and the ditch described above, the structure is also likely to belong to Phase 4 of the settlement, though no definite dating evidence was recovered from it. This structure is set within the same land unit as Phase 4 Structure 51826 within Lot's Hole excavation and may be roughly contemporaneous with it. Both structures lie upon the same alignment and within around 25 m of one another.

Pits

In addition to the pit close to the structure mentioned above, nine other possible large pits or natural features were recorded within the stripped area (see plan Fig. ?). These can be divided into two groups spatially, a group of three within the subsoil area to the north of the gravel ridge and another close to the western edge of the area to the south of the gravel ridge.

Those in the northern group all lay within 8 m of each other and were all roughly oval in shape and ranged from 1.5-3.5 m by 1.1-2.9 m. The largest appeared to have a smaller, almost circular feature 0.6 m across cut into its northern end. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of any of these features.

The southern group was scattered over an area of almost 80 square meters and was slightly more varied, the larger features ranging in shape from almost circular to slightly irregular and in size from 1.3-3 m across. These were interspersed with a few smaller irregular features. Most of these features yielded no artefacts at all and could have been of any date. However, pottery of Saxon date was recovered from the surface of two of the more nearly circular large features (see plan Fig. ?). The northern of these two lay on the edge of the gravel area around 11 m out from the western baulk, while the southern one lay partly within that baulk 30 m to the south. A small scatter of four stuck flints and three pieces of burnt flint were found adjacent to the latter of these two features, which may or may not have been associated.

This group of pits forms an eastern extension of the area of pits of Saxon date seen in the southern end of the Lot's Hole excavation area.

Finds scatters

The rest of the 175 artefacts recovered from the surface of the subsoil were located within two broad scatters, one in the southern part of the area and the second in the north of the area in the vicinity of the post-medieval ditch (see plan Fig. ?). the southern scatter (Context 2 SF 12-5, 17-26, 30-44, 114-6, 118-20 & 170-50 consisted almost entirely of burnt flint. The only exceptions were a single struck flint and a fragment of possible lava quern. The northern scatter was generally denser and more varied. This group (Context 9 SF 45-113 & 121-169) also mainly consisted of burnt flint, but six struck flints, a fragment of clay pipe and six pieces of pottery were also collected among this group.

Among the pottery were three fragments of possible Roman date, one of Saxon, one of medieval and one of post-medieval date (see finds reports below).

Test pit evidence

A similar range of finds with the addition of a possible iron object and several fragments of tile was found within the subsoil in each of the eleven test pits, with the exception of test pit 9 towards the north-east corner of the site which did not yield any finds at all. The upper part of this layer was found to be the most finds rich in most cases, suggesting that the inclusion of these finds within the deposit is the result of plough disturbance. the density of finds within this layer appeared to be slightly higher in the northern area than in the southern part of the site, with an average of 8 finds per square meter of subsoil in the southern test pits compared with 22 per square meter in the northern test pits despite the absence of finds in pit 9.

Without the finds from test pit 8 in the north-east corner of the area, which appeared to be another fairly exceptional example, the apparent disparity disappeared. This pit was found to contain part of a large pit or possible hearth, five possible stakeholes and a possible floor surface. The tentative interpretation of the large feature was made on the basis of the large amounts of charcoal and fired clay recovered from the overlying interface layer (25) and subsoil (23) in this test pit. The dating of these features is uncertain, a quantity of Saxon material having been recovered from the subsoil here and Iron Age material from the interface layer. A further three possible stake holes were observed beneath the subsoil in the nearby test pit 9 and a single almost circular, possible posthole measuring 0.46 m in diameter was found in the center of test pit 11 in the north-west corner. The top fill of this feature (18) consisted of compact brown-grey silty clay similar to the subsoil in this area. Only struck and burnt flint were recovered from the surface of this feature, giving no indication of a possible date for this feature, which like all other features found below the subsoil was not excavated.

The findings within each test pit are summarized in Table 1.

Clay pipes

By Anne Marie Cromarty

Three fragments of clay pipe were recovered from this site. All were stem fragments, with relatively narrow bores, suggesting that they were all fairly late examples, perhaps of 18th or 19th century date. None bore any marks that would enable any more precise dating or provenance. One was recovered from surface scatter 9, while the others were yielded by subsoil contexts 11 and 19 in test pits 8 and 11 respectively.

LOT'S HOLE EAST GRAVEL STORAGE AREA TABLES

Table 1: 1 m x 1m Test Pits

Context	Interpretation/ description	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions	Depth (m)	Finds (with dates)
South of gravel ridge							
Test pit 5							
10	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	Flint gravel	0.23	15 pieces burnt flint, 3 frags tile, 1 sherd Roman pot, 2 sherds prehistoric pot
Test pit 6							
11	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	Flint gravel	0.22	6 pieces burnt flint, 1 stem frag of clay pipe, 3 frags tile, 2 sherds post-medieval pot
Test pit 1							
12	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown - yellow	Silty clay	5% flint gravel	0.27	2 pieces struck flint, 3 pieces burnt flint, 4 frags tile, 2 frags worked stone
Test pit 2							
13	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	10% flint gravel	0.4	3 pieces struck flint, 1 piece animal bone
14	?Fill of ?palaeochannel	Tenacious	Mid-blue-grey	Clay silt	1% flint gravel	0.15+	None
Test pit 3							
15	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	10% flint gravel	0.16	2 pieces struck flint, 1 iron object
Test pit 4							
16	Subsoil = 2	Friable	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	10% flint gravel	0.35	3 pieces struck flint, 3 pieces burnt flint, 2 frags tile
North of gravel ridge							
Test pit 11							
17	Subsoil, removal revealed ?posthole	Friable	Brown	Silty clay	Flint gravel	0.15-0.2	3 pieces struck flint, 16 pieces burnt flint, 1 sherd Saxon pot
18	Fill of ?posthole, unexcavated	Friable	Brown grey	Silty clay	Flint gravel	-	1 piece struck flint, 1 burnt piece struck flint, 2 other pieces burnt flint
Test pit10							
19	Subsoil	Friable	Mid-brown-grey	Silty clay	Flint gravel	0.06	5 pieces burnt flint, 1 stem frag clay pipe, 3 frags tile, 2 sherds post-medieval pot
20	?archaeological horizon	Compact	Mid-brown-yellow	Clay	None	0.22	None
Test pit 7							
22	Subsoil	Compact	Brown	Clay silt	Flint gravel	0.25	1 piece burnt flint, 1 sherd early prehistoric pottery
Test pit 8							
23	Subsoil	Compact	Mid-brown-grey	Silty clay	5% flint gravel, 20% charcoal, 10% fired clay	0.23	1 piece struck flint, 1 lump slag, 30 frags animal bone, 2 frags tile, 27 pieces fired clay, 20 sherds Saxon pot
25	Interface between subsoil and underlying gravel or ?floor surface, removal of this layer revealed ?pit / hearth and 5 ?stake holes	Compact	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	10% charcoal, 5 % flint gravel	0.08	3 pieces stuck flint, 30 pieces burnt flint, 2 ?worked stone, 16 sherds Iron Age pot, 1sherd ?medieval pot
Test pit 9							
24	Subsoil, removal revealed 3 ?stake holes	Compact	Mid-brown-yellow	Silty clay	15% flint gravel	0.11	None

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DORNEY
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DLOTH 99
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Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:
Classification of material

	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	✓
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME Lots Hole East.	SITE CODE DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FOREMAN.	DATE 11/10/99
WEATHER SUNNY, WARM.	VISITORS ———

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

Observation of top soil stripping by 360 + two dumpers;
To the north of site stripping of T.S. immediately overlies natural
some features are showing through. Pits, ditches, etc.
Talked to Stuart Foreman 11 o'clock. about site:-
Making notes on site and observing features:- Watching machine
stripping etc. Talked to machine / Dumper drivers.
(lovely day, birds, bees, flowers and scenery. LA, LA, LA, Excellent views of M4.)
Pits showing up - possible same sort of rectangular post built
structure. Ditch to the north edge of site.
Stuart F. rang 11 o'clock -
Context DLOTH 99 ① → ①
Small finds ① →
Surveyor - ground marks -: set at Test Pits. 2 1986 site

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FOREMAN	DATE 12/10/99
WEATHER SUNNY, WARM.	VISITORS ~~BILL~~ WILSON JIM WS ATKINS — Bill Kirkpatrick —

Area stripped by plant ____ m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

Top Soil machine stripping still underway; a few more features turned up. Taken some photos of features :- and labelled them. Made a loose sketch of where features are on site. Mostly to the north west edge/end of site.

10.40 Stuart-F. Roy, - state of play :- features (Yes) - in north west part of site.
EDM → THURS/FRI :—

- Jim Wilson from WS Atkins visited site :- they hope to get surveyors in on THURS/FRI to do the job :- SURVEYING :- PLOTTING FEATURES + FLOODS.
Talked to Stuart-F. 12 o'clock :—

→ Bill Kirkpatrick - visited contexts

2.15 pm Bill Wilson → to do with plots/land features visited in afternoon - 2 o'clock
- Show him around site, showed him suitable Pit for test.

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

4 to 5 Large Pit. - 2 very loose. Pits 10 → 20, TTHS and a single ditch - located so far.

[Stuart-F is visiting Friday.]

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE JLOTH 99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FORFMAN.	DATE 13/10/99
WEATHER SUNNY - WARM.	VISITORS

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

Machine stripping of top soil :-, over ½ way :- Loosest scatters of Burnt Flint (two ~~Areas~~) a few more features are showing up, still at the north end of trench. Covered 2 Pits and taken photos of the progress of top soil stripping.
Burnt flint scatters are emerging to the south end of site.

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST.	SITE CODE DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART - FOREMAN.	DATE 14/10/99
WEATHER SUNNY - MISTY to start. COOL to WARM.	VISITORS Resident Engineer visited site from Barbar. Bruce Brook (Eton Aggregates)

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

MACHINE STRIPPING OF TOP SOIL CONTINUES. 2/3 OF SITE EXCAVATED PROBABLE MORE BY THE END OF DAY (machine stripping). SITE SHOULD BE FINISHED BY FRI/SAT.

A scatter of burnt flint, a couple of sherds of PA were located to the North west of site (9)

A beautiful sunny, warm and scenic day.

Bruce Brook visited site around lunch time - see how stripping was going and what has been found.

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE DLOTH 99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FOREMAN.	DATE 15/10/99
WEATHER SUNNY - BREEZEY.	VISITORS STUART FOREMAN OAU BILL KIRKPATRICK CONTACTOR (OSTAN [illegible]) JOHN HILL OAU.

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

Machine stripping of topsoil still going on. - close to finishing.
MORE FINDS COMING UP TO NORTH WEST OF SITE -
PLAN SKETCH - RETRIEVE FINDS.
Collected up all the finds from site and put in white labels. - Ready for plotting next week or the following week. —

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE DLOTN99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FOREMAN	DATE 18/10/99.
WEATHER SUNNY, COLD.	VISITORS BILL KIRKPATRICK. EFAN AGGARS

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
	Machine stripping of top soil still in progress / near to an end, (Stripping south east of site) looked for more Finds and features. Taken photos of site and sprayed painted features ~~on features~~ so surveyors can plot. [redacted].

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER S. FOREMAN.	DATE 2/11/99
WEATHER SUNNY	VISITORS —

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
	Checking features + small finds that have been surveyed in to that on the ground. SF (4) MISSING probably lost, Located other SFs and have plotted them. Started digging test pits to the south of site, taken some photographs. etc

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE LOTHL99
PROJECT MANAGER S. FOREMAN	DATE 3 NOV 99
WEATHER Overcast, sunny occasionally.	VISITORS (Bill Kirkpatrick visited site.

Area stripped by plant ____m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

TEST PITTING CONTINUING:- Still digging test pits to the south (hand) hope to finish them today then move on to the Test Pits to the north of site.
Look for survey/Level points.
(Bill Kirkpatrick visited the site to see areas of archaeological interest)
Talked to Stuart F. ~~about~~ a couple of times today:-
Possible site guy to excavation, as soon as possible.

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE NAME LOTS HOLE EAST	SITE CODE DLOTH99
PROJECT MANAGER STUART FOREMAN.	DATE 4/11/99
WEATHER SUNNY, WARM. (Blue sky.)	VISITORS S. FOREMAN (OAU) Bill (Kirkpatrick) Phil C. (Natural EN Agency.

Area stripped by plant ____ m² Plant type:

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/ levelling	
05 Excavating/ recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list number of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
	Still digging test pit started yesterday digging TPs in other north end of site. Test Pit 11 close to north-west corner and edge of site revealed a feature. Post hole with pebbles and ~~flint~~ flint + Post Hole (18). Test Pit very shallow. Two + three to be done today, recorded photographed, ~~recorded~~ and Levelling of all test pits to be done. Visited by Phil C. Environmental Agency, Bill Kirkpatrick and Stuart Foreman (OAU). Levels + photos to take.

Comments: (continue on reverse if necessary)

AYBCM: 1999.86

DORNEY
LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE
DLOTH 99

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Dorneyl]
Site[Lots Hole, East of Gravel Storage] Site code[DLOTH 99]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:
Classification of material

	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT **LEVELS REGISTER**

SITE: LOTS HOLE EAST			SITE CODE: LOTH 99		SHEET NO: 1	
TBM	Backsight	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+ Backsight)	Level No	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH – Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
24.689	1.11	25.79		4.12	21.67	Top of TP1
				4.37	21.42	Top of NAT TP1
				4.58	21.21	Top of TP2
				5.10	20.69	in limited excavation depth TP2.
				4.00	21.79	Top of TP3
				4.15	21.64	Top of NAT TP3
				3.85	21.94	Top of TP4
				4.18	21.61	Top of NAT TP4
				4.02	21.77	Top of TP5
				4.24	21.55	Top of NAT TP5
				3.94	21.85	Top of TP6
				4.14	21.65	Top of NAT TP6
21.78	1.77	23.55.		1.40	22.15	Top of TP7
				1.69	21.86	Top of NAT TP7
				1.63	21.92	Top of TP8
				1.90	21.65	Top of NAT TP8
				1.50	22.05	Top of TP9
				1.62	21.93	Top of NAT TP9.
				1.35	22.20	Top of TP10
				1.43	22.12	Top of NAT TP10
				1.26	22.29	Top of TP11
		25.79		1.36	22.19	Top of NAT TP11.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		4.01	21.78.	
21.78	1.77					

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99.	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. TEST PIT.1.
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments.
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

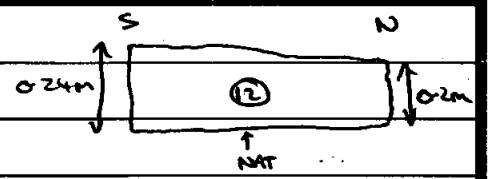
Description (See check lists):

TEST PIT 1.

1 x 1m square, south end of site, max depth 0.27m. subsoil layer (12) overlying natural (exposed) - light brownish yellow clay silt.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is



↳ FACING SECTION

Interpretation/Discussion:

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] BURNT FLINT

ΔSmall Finds 198, 199, 200, 201, 202	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99.	Additional Sheets:	TEST PIT 2
		Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

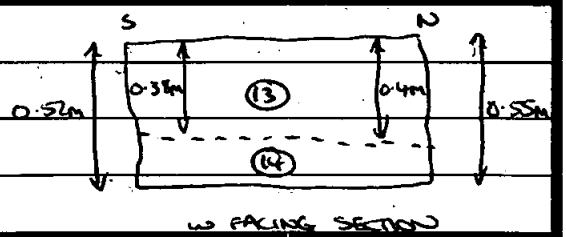
Description (See check lists):

TEST PIT 2.

1m x 1m square at south, E end of site, max depth 0.56m, two contexts (13) (14) of subsoil alluvial clay, natural not revealed

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is



Interpretation/Discussion:

possible river channel / feature.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [✓] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△Small Finds 203, 204, 205, 206	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. TEST PIT 3
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

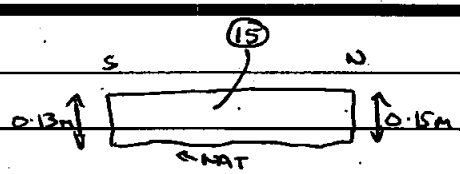
TEST PIT 3

1m x 1m square, towards south of site, max. depth 0.16m

natural surface revealed - gravel + mid yellowish brown matrix

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is



W facing section

Interpretation/Discussion:

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds 207, 208, 209	Recorder NSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99:	Additional Sheets:	TEST PIT 4
		Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

TEST PIT 4

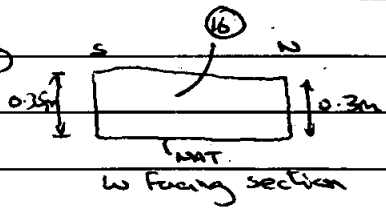
1m x 1m square, towards south end of site, max depth 0.35m

natural surface revealed - mid brown clay + mangrove staining

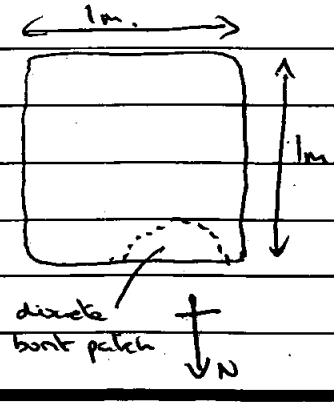
small patch of burnt / fired clay remains in NW corner (see below)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is



Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] BURNT FLINT

ΔSmall Finds Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z14, Z15	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH99	Additional Sheets:	TEST PIT 5
		Type

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

TEST PIT 5

1 x 1m square 0.25. m deep

TP seen to south end of site

Context 10 subsoil.

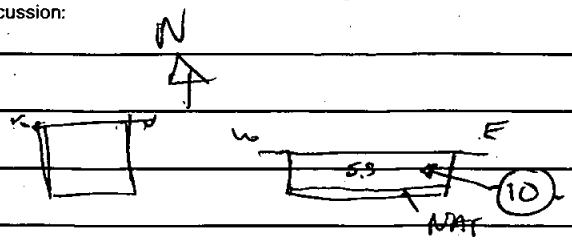
Natural seen in base of test Pit 5 @ .23

from top of subsoil to top of natural @ .23 m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



NATURAL was a Mid brown clay with Magnesium staining.

Finds (tick): None [-] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt flint.

△Small Finds 177 → 191	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 3/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE SLOTH99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. TEST PIT 6
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

TEST PIT 6

1 x 1 m square to the south end of site.

Context 11. Sub soil.

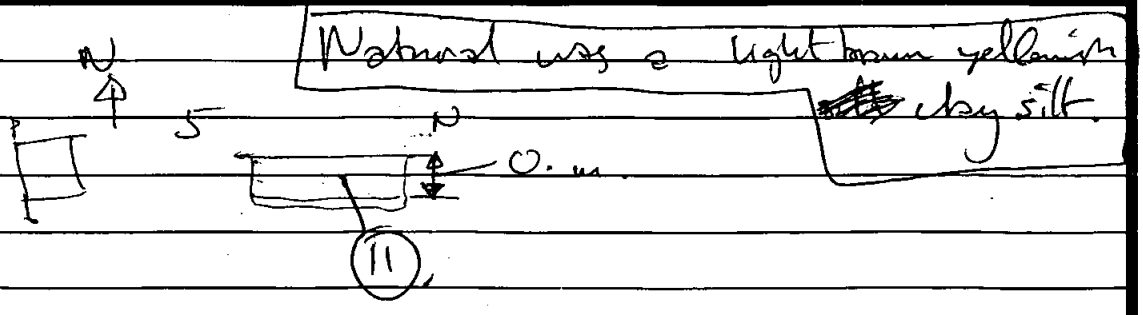
Natural seen in base of test Pit 6 yellowish brown, silty clay.

From top of sub soil to top of natural is 0.23 m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Natural was a light brown yellowish clay silt.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt Flint

△Small Finds 192 — 197

Recorder

◇Samples

Date 3/11/99.

⌂Building Materials

Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DBO77499	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. TEST PIT 7
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench TP 7	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. ✓	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. ✓	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Test Pit 7 is sited towards the north end to the eastern edge of site. Measures 1m x 1m square by 0.25m deep.

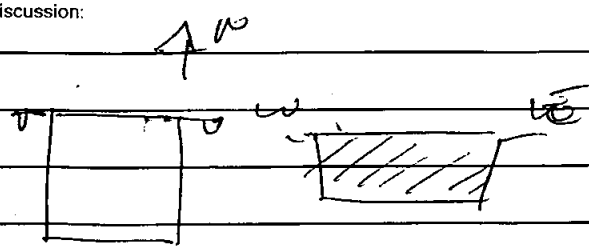
Contains (22) sub soil

Natural is reached at a depth of 0.25m, natural is a firm type of sub soil - Natural is a dusty gravels

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt Flint ✓

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/94
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. TEST PIT 8
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

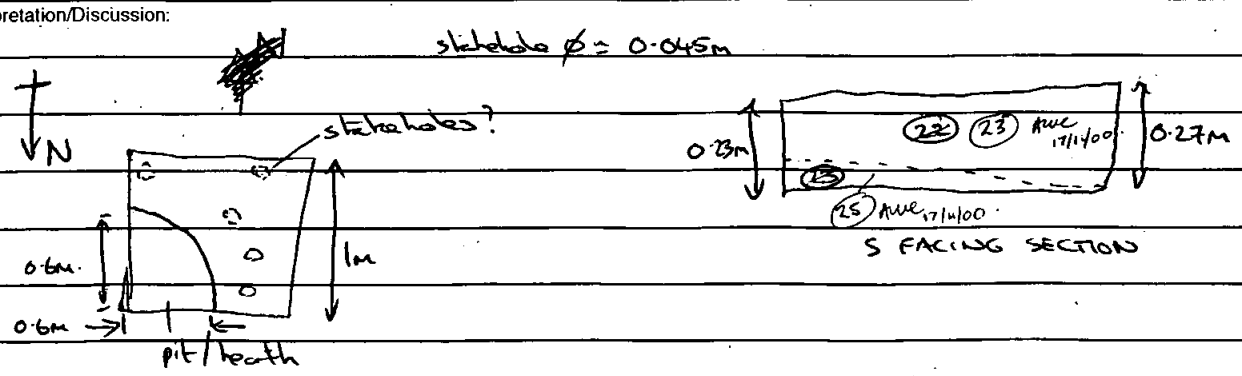
Test Pit 8 is sited to the north-east corner of site. Measures 1m x 1m square and ~0.27 m deep (max).

The test pit contains 2 features, possibly a pit, possibly of a Saxon date – slag, pot, bone + burnt flint has been retrieved. (located NE corner) + 5 possible stakeholes cut into subsoil that is possibly natural or floor surface (mid brownish yellow + flint + silty clay). Significant evidence of burning in contexts (22) (23) (24) (25) AWE 17/11/00

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DCOTH99	Additional Sheets:	Type

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

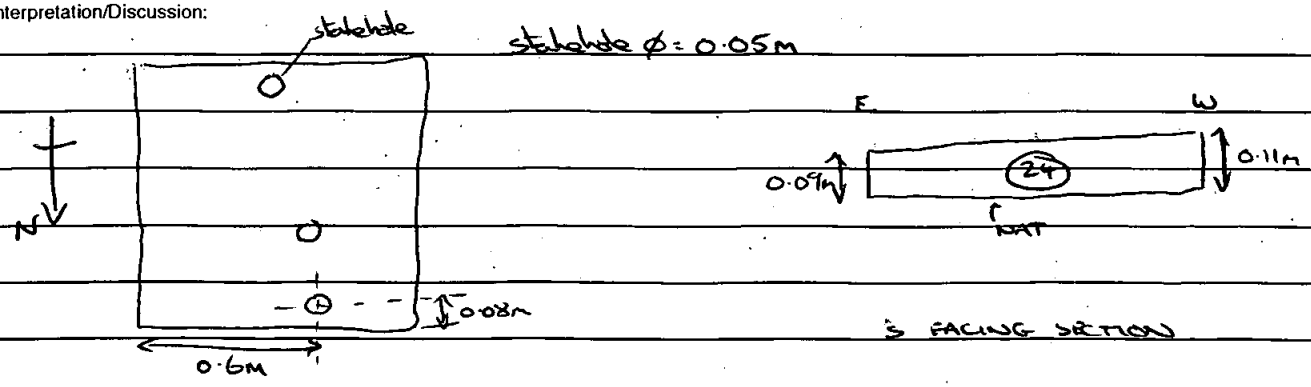
Test Pit 9 is site to the North of site, Measure 1.0 x 1.0 square and 0.11 m deep (max) subsoil removed to natural (mid brownish orange clay)

Three possible stakeholes revealed.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] + BURNT FLINT + LOOTLEIGHT

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder NSP
◇Samples	Date 04-11-99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99	**CONTEXT RECORD**	Context No. Test Pit 10
	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Test Pit 10 sited to the north-west corner of site - close to/south of Test Pit 11. Measures 1m x 1m & square by 0.38 deep.

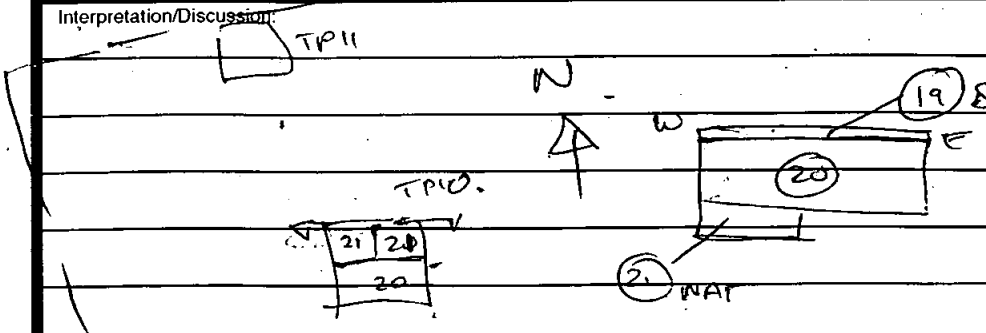
Contains contexts (19) (20) + (21) - NATURAL

Natural reached at a depth @ 0.30m - depth ground. But about layer overlying (20) probably is the archaeological horizon.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/4/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH99	Additional Sheets:	Type
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No:	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Test Pit 11 is sited to the North-west corner of site close to baulk. Measures 1m x 1m square and 0.20m deep.

contains contexts (17) + (18).

(17) Sub Soil

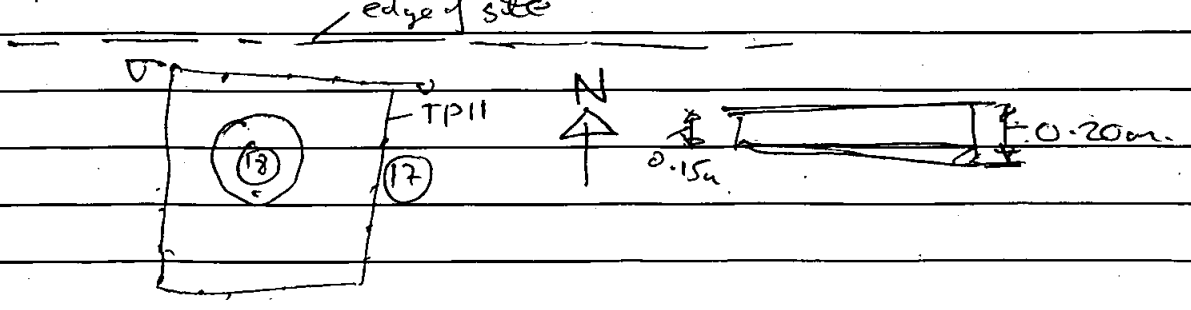
(18) fill to portable. - Finds etc.

Natural reached at a depth of 0.20m from top of sub soil (17).

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99.
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE CODE: DLOTH 99	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME: LOTSHOLE EAST.

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn		Matrix	Comments
					Section	Plan		
1	LAYER							TOP SOIL
2	LAYER							SUB-SOIL
3	LAYER							NATURAL
4	Finds Ref							Surface finds.
5	Finds Ref							Surface finds
6	finds Ref							Surface finds
7	Finds Ref							Surface finds Top of Pit
8	Find Ref							Surface finds TP 6
9	find Ref							Surface finds SW corn
10	LAYER		SAME AS 2					Subsoil TP5
11	LAYER		SAME AS 2					Subsoil TP6.
12	LAYER		same as 2					Subsoil TP1
13	LAYER		same as 2					subsoil TP2
14	LAYER							clay layer TP2
15	LAYER		same as 2					Subsoil TP3
16	LAYER		same as 2					Subsoil TP4
17	LAYER							Sub soil TP11
18	Fill							fill to Post hole TP11
19	LAYER							Sub-Soil TP10
20	LAYER							~~NAT~~. ALLUVIAL. TP10
21	LAYER							NAT. GRAVEL DIRTY. TP10
22	LAYER							~~subsoil TP7~~
23	LAYER							subsoil TP8 ~~interfacial deposit~~
24	LAYER							subsoil TP9
25	LAYER							interface layer TP8
26	Finds Ref							Tile + Pot Finds Ref.

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1
DLOTH99	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: —	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 2 3	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 friable

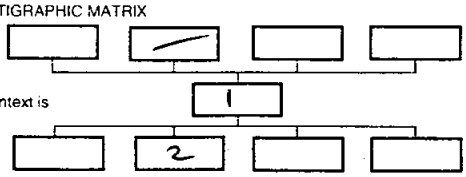
2 Mid brown grey

3 silty loam

4 gravel small

5 0.20 – 0.30 m.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Seen across the whole of site. Topsoil

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder RL
◇Samples	Date 11/10/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOT 1499	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 2
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 3	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 friable
~~Yellowish~~ brown yellowish
2 ~~clay~~ silty clay
3
4 gravel / flint
5 0 —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 2; above: 1; below: 3

Interpretation/Discussion:

Sub soil - seen across half of site.
Not removed / excavated. 12-13 ?: close to west edge of site
(17 - 32) mostly at south end of site

Finds from surface.

30, 31, 32
33 → 40 → 44
114 → 120
170 → 176
216

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	12 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Recorder
◇Samples	~~38~~	Date 11/10/99
⌂Building Materials		Initials

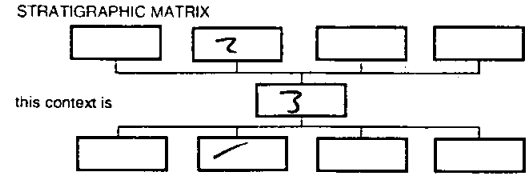
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: —	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

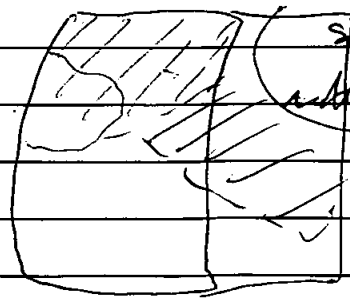
1. Loose
2 dirty gravel / silt. brown.
3

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

AN: Natural 2 pebbly gravel silt seen mostly to the east of site.



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 11/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

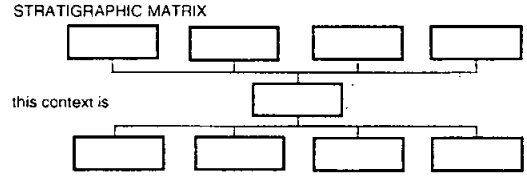
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99.	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 4
	Additional Sheets:	Type Finds Ref
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Surface finds.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Find collected from around Pit west edge of site

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds 1 2 3 5 8 9 10	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 12/10/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH 99.	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 5
	Additional Sheets:	Type Finds Ref.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Finds Ref - Surface Find of Burnt Clay / Loom weight Collect from the top fill/surface of Pit (west edge of site)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:

missing (lost)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] loomweight ✓

ΔSmall Finds ⟨4⟩ ⟨x1⟩	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 12/10/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

CONTEXT RECORD

SITE: DLOTH 99.	Additional Sheets:	Context No. 6
		Type Finds Ref
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Surface Find.
Loomweight

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion: Found top/surface of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] west of site.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Loomwt .

ΔSmall Finds 6 7	Recorder [illegible]
◊Samples	Date 12/10/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DCOTH98	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 7
	Additional Sheets:	Type Finds Ret
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Finds Ret -
Pot from surface/top of Pit.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds 16	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 13/10/99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH 99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 8
	Additional Sheets:	Type Finds Ref.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):
Finds Ref.
Surface of Pit.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] [illegible] ✓ Daub ✓

ΔSmall Finds 27 28 29	Recorder [illegible]
◇Samples	Date 13/10/99
◯Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

CONTEXT RECORD

SITE DIOTH99	Additional Sheets:	Context No. 9
		Type Finds Ref
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

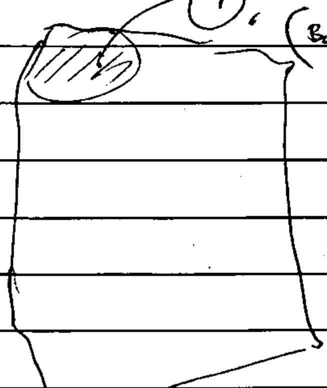
Description (See check lists):

Finds Ref. Found from Surface. Area where finds come from N.W corner of site

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion:



(9), (Burnt flint, Pot Scatter).

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds 45 → 80, 81 → 113, 121 — 169	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 14/10/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH99.	**CONTEXT RECORD**	Context No. 10
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP5.	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure (Deposit circled)	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: (2)	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Seen in Test Pit (5)
Firm, mid brown greyish, silt clay.
0.23 m deep./Thick
Contained flint nodules.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	1		
this context is	10		
	NAT		

Interpretation/Discussion: Sub-soil in TP5

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt flint

△Small Finds 177 → 191	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 3/11/99.
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH 99	**CONTEXT RECORD**	Context No. 11
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER.
Trench TP6	Context Type: (Deposit) Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: (2)	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Firmly
2 mid brown yellow
3 silt [illegible]
4 Flint.
5 0·22m.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	1		

this context is 11

	NAT.		

Interpretation/Discussion: Sub soil in TP6.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt Flint ✓

ΔSmall Finds 192 — 197	Recorder [signature]
◇Samples	Date 8/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	12
		Type LAYER
Trench TP1	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: 2	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill pos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: NAT	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

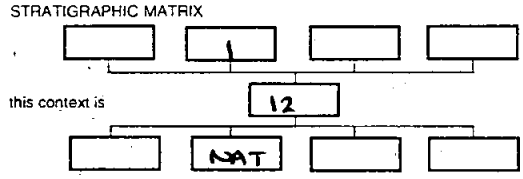
Description (See check lists):

1/ friable 2/ mid brownish yellow

3/ silty clay 4/ Flint 5%

5/ max thickness 0.27m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP1

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] BURNT FLINT

ΔSmall Finds 198, 199, 200, 201, 202	Recorder RSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	13
		Type LAYER
Trench TP2	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: 2	CUT:
	Part of:	1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 14	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

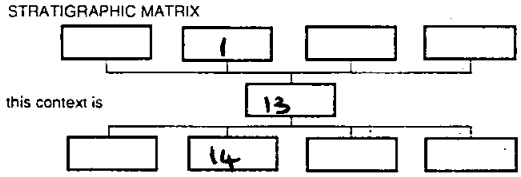
Description (See check lists):

1/ friable 2/ mid ~~grey~~ brownish yellow

3/ silty clay 4/ flint 10%

5/ max thickness 0.4m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP2

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [✓] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds 203, 204, 205, 206	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	14
		Type LATER
Trench TP2	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 13	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1/ Tenacious 2/ mid blue grey

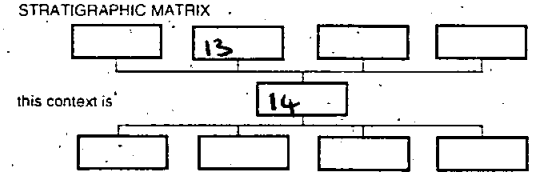
3/ clay silt 4/ Flint 1%.

5/ recorded max 0.15m, total depth unknown.

6/ extent unknown, bordering with edging

(13) diffuse with substantial banding of orange brown material.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

alluvial clay fill of feature / natural water channel.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder NSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	15
		Type LATER
Trench TP3	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: 2	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: NAT	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

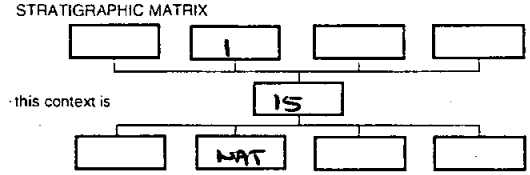
Description (See check lists):

1/ Fairly 2/ mid brownish yellow

3/ silty clay 4/ Flint 10%

5/ max thickness 0.16m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP3

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

ΔSmall Finds 207, 208, 209	Recorder NSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE: DLOTH 99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 16
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP4	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: 2	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill pos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: NAT	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

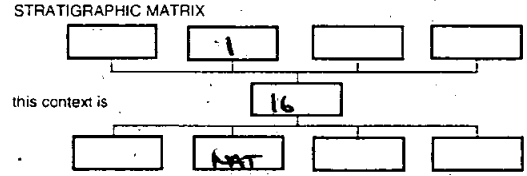
Description (See check lists):

1/ Friable 2/ mid brownish yellow

3/ silty clay 4/ Flint 10%

5/ max thickness 0.35m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP4

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] BURNT FLINT

ΔSmall Finds Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z14, Z15	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 03-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

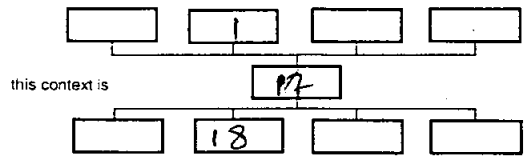
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 17
DLOTH99	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER.
Trench Test Pit 11	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 18	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Friable
2 Brown.
3 Silt clay.
4 Flint inclusions.
5 0.15 TO 0.20m thick

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:
Subsoil

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt Flint ✓

▲Small Finds 221 → 240	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH 99	**CONTEXT RECORD**	Context No. 18
	Additional Sheets:	Type R.U
Trench TP4	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 17	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: —	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Friable
2 brown grey
3 silty clay
4 with flint / Pebbles
5 —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	17		

this context is 18

	~~3~~		

Interpretation/Discussion:

fill not excavated — fill to probable post hole seen in Test Pit 11.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] burnt flint ✓

ΔSmall Finds 217 → 220	Recorder [illegible]
◇Samples	Date 4/4/99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DLOTH 99	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 19
	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP 10	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. ✓	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 20	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks/etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Friable
2 mid brown grey
3 silt clay.
4 flints.
5 0.06m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	1		

this context is 19

	20		

Interpretation/Discussion: Subsoil :-

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt flint ✓ CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ✓

▲Small Finds 241 – 246	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99
◻Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	Type CAYCR
Trench TP 10	Context Type: (Deposit) Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 19	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 21	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 compact

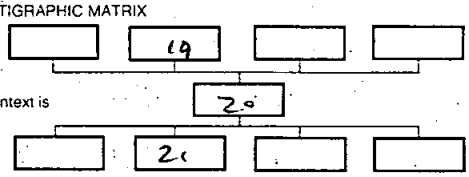
2 Mid brown yellow.

3 Clay

4 ~~Heated inclusions~~ clean.

5 c. 22m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Alluvial – unstaken for natural probably had features cut into layer.

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

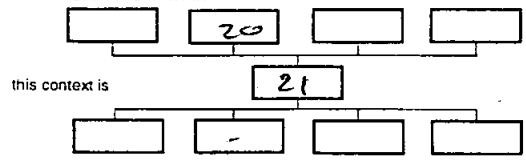
▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP10	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 19	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):
Dusty ground.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:
NATURAL
Very dusty ground

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

▲Small Finds	Recorder
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE DIOTM99	**CONTEXT RECORD** Additional Sheets:	Context No. 22 Type LAYER
Trench TP 7	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ (circled) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. —	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. —	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 3, WAS,	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Compact
2 Brown.
3 clay silt
4 flint inclusions
5 0.25 m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	1		
this context is	22		
	3		

Interpretation/Discussion: Sub soil.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt flint ✓

ΔSmall Finds 247 + 248	Recorder [initials]
◇Samples	Date 4/11/99
ΔBuilding Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	23
		Type LAYER
Trench TP8	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 25	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1/ compact 2/ mid brownish grey

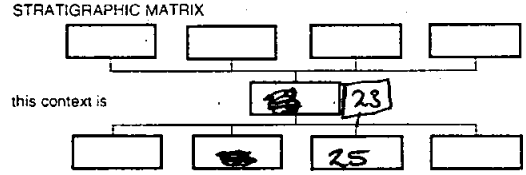
3/ silty clay 4/ Flint 5%, charcoal 2%, Fired clay 10%

5/ max thickness 0.23m (N end of TP)

6/ boundary to lower layer diffuse.

7/ ~~boundary~~ * fill contained significant quantity of charcoal up to 0.01x0.01m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP8.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [✓] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] BURNT FLINT, BURNT BONE, FIRED CLAY SLAG

ΔSmall Finds 249 - 266 AMEC 17/4/00.	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 04-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

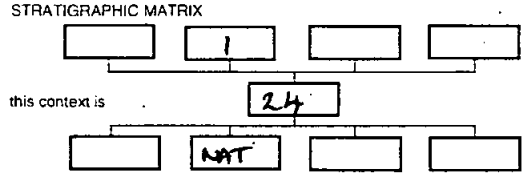
Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP9	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as: 19	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: NAT	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1/ compact 2/ mid brownish yellow
3/ silty clay 4/ Flint 15%
5/ max thickness 0.11m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

subsoil layer in TP9

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] + burnt flint + bone weight.

ΔSmall Finds	Recorder NSP
◇Samples	Date 04-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SITE	CONTEXT RECORD	Context No.
DLOTH 99	Additional Sheets:	Type LAYER
Trench TP8	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 23	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusions 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: NAT?	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1/ compact 2/ mid bluish yellow

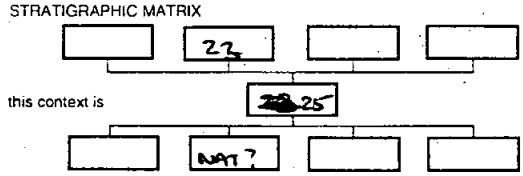
3/ silty clay 4/ charcoal 10%, flint 5%

5/ max thickness 0.08m (S end of TP8)

6/ boundary with overlying (23) v. diffuse

7/ overlies possible natural or beaten floor surface - several recorded pit in NE corner and 5 possible stake holes.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

interface between subsoil + natural / floor surface.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Burnt flint ✓

ΔSmall Finds 267 – 301	Recorder MSP
◇Samples	Date 04-11-99
⌂Building Materials	Initials

AYBCM: 1999.86

DORNEY LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL
STORAGE
DLOTH '99

B. CATALOGUE OF
DRAWINGS

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Dorneyl]
Site[Lots Hole, East of Gravel Storage] Site code[DLOTH 99]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:
Classification of material

	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeological Unit **PLAN RECORD SHEET** 46 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2EP

Site Name: LOTS MOLE EAST Site Code: OLSTH.

Plan No	Context	Planner	Scale	Plan Size (A1 A4 etc)
1	TP 11 - (17) (18)	CR	1:10	A4.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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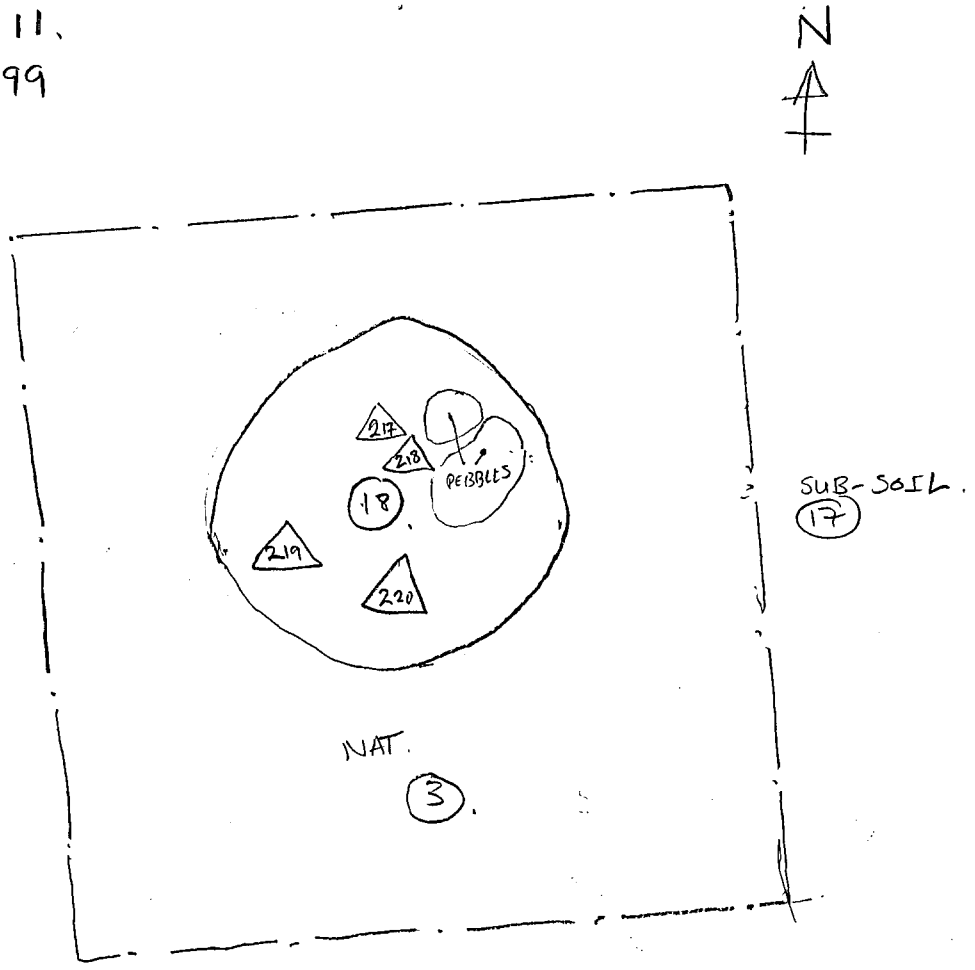
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

DLOTH99. SCALE 1:10
PLAN NO 1
TEST PIT 11.
GL 4/11/99



AMECM: 1999. 86

DORNEY

LOTS HOLE

EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE

DLOIH 99

C PRIMARY FUNDS DRAIN

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 3

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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST				SITE CODE: DLOTH 99.	
Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
1	(4)	BURNT FLINT	FLINT.		
2	(4)	FLINT	FLINT		
3	(4)	FLINT	FLINT.		
4	(5)	LOOMWEIGHT?	CLAY		(LOST) X
5	(4)	FLINT	FLINT.		
6	(6)	LOOMWEIGHT?	CLAY		
7	(6)	BURNT FLINT	FLINT		
8	(4)	BURNT FLINT	FLINT		
9	(4)	BURNT FLINT	FLINT		
10	(4)	FLINT	FLINT		
11	(5)	Pottery	CLAY.		
12	(2)	Burnt Flint	FLINT		
13	(2)	" "	FLINT		
14	(2)	" "	FLINT		
15	(2)	" "	FLINT.		
16	(7)	POT.	CLAY		
17	(2)	Burnt Flint	FLINT		
18	(2)	" "	FLINT		
19	(2)	" "	FLINT		
20	(2)	" "	FLINT.		
21	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
22	(2)	Flint	Flint		
23	(2)	quern frag?	Stone?		
24	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
25	(2)	↓	↓		
26	(2)				
27	(8)	Loomweight	CLAY		
28	(8)	Loomweight.	CLAY.		
29	(8)	Daub.	CLAY.		
30	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
31	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
32	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint.		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST				SITE CODE: DLOTH99	
Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
33	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
34	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
35	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
36	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
37	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
38	(2)	Burnt flint	Flint		
39	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
40	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint.		
41	(2)	Burnt flint	Flint		
42	(2)	Burnt flint	flint		
43	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
44	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint.		
45.	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
46	(9)		flint		
47	(9)		Flint		
48	(9)		flint		
49	(9)		Flint		
50	(9)		Flint		
51	(9)		Flint		
52	(9)		Flint		
53	(9)		Flint		
54	(9)		Flint		
55	(9)		Flint		
56.	(9)		Flint		
57	(9)		flint		
58	(9)		Flint		
59	(9)		flint		
60	(9)		flint		
61	(9)		flint		
62	(9)		flint		
63	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint.		
64	(9)	POT	CLAY		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST				SITE CODE: DLOTH99.	
Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
65	(9)	POT	CLAY		
66	(9)	POT	CLAY.		
67	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
68	(9)				
69	(9)				
70	(9)				
71	(9)				
72	(9)				
73	(9)				
74	(9)				
75	(9)				
76	(9)				
77	(9)				
78	(9)				
79	(9)				
80	(9)				
81	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
82	(9)				
83	(9)				
84	(9)				
85	(9)				
86	(9)				
87	(9)				
88	(9)				
89	(9)				
90	(9)				
91	(9)				
92	(9)				
93	(9)				
94	(9)	FLAKE	FLINT		
95	(9)	FLAKE	FLINT		
96	(9)	FLAKE	FLINT		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST

SITE CODE: DLOTH 99

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
97	(9)	BLADE FLAKE	FLINT		
98	(9)	BLADE FLAKE	FLINT.		
99	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
100	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
101	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
102	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
103	(9)	Burnt Flint	↓		
104	(9)	Burnt Flint			
105	(9)	Burnt Flint			
106	(9)	Burnt Flint			
107	(9)	Burnt Flint			
108	(9)	Burnt Flint			
109	(9)	Burnt Flint	↓		
110	(9)	CLAY PIPE	CLAY		
111	(9)	POT	CLAY		
~~112~~	~~(9)~~	~~POT~~	~~CLAY~~ ASBESTOS – DISCARDED		
113	(9)	TILE	CLAY.		
114	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
115	(2)	↓	↓		
116	(2)				
117	(2)				
118	(2)				
119	(2)				
120	(2)	↓	↓		
121	(9)	Burnt Flint	flint		
122	(9)	↓	↓		
123	(9)				
124	(9)				
125	(9)				
126	(9)				
127	(9)				
128	(9)	↓	↓		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST

SITE CODE: SLOTH 99.

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
129	(9)	Burt Flint	Flint		
130	(9)				
131	(9)				
132	(9)				
133	(9)				
134	(9)				
135	(9)				
136	(9)				
137	(9)				
138	(9)				
139	(9)				
140	(9)				
141	(9)				
142	(9)				
143	(9)				
144	(9)				
145	(9)				
146	(9)				
147	(9)				
148	(9)				
149	(9)				
150	(9)				
151	(9)				
152	(9)				
153	(9)				
154	(9)				
155	(9)				
156	(9)				
157	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
158	(9)	Flake	Flint		
159	(9)	POT	CLAY		
160	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint.		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST

SITE CODE: DLOTH 99

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
161	(9)	Burnt flint	Flint		
162	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
163	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
164	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
165	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
166	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
167	(9)	Burnt flint	Flint		
168	(9)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
169.	(9).	Burnt Flint	Flint.		
170	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
171	(2)		Flint		
172	(2)		Flint		
173	(2)		Flint		
174	(2)		Flint		
175	(2)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
176	(2)	Tile	CLAY		
177	(10)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
178	(10)				
179	(10)				
180	(10)				
181	(10)				
182	(10)				
183	(10)				
184	(10)			TP5	
185	(10)				
186	(10)				
187	(10)				
188	(10)				
189	(10)				
190	(10)				
191	(10)	Burnt Flint	Flint		
192	(11)	Burnt flint	flint	TP6	

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST

SITE CODE: DLOTH99

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
193	(11)	Burnt flint	flint	TP6	
194	(11)	Burnt flint	flint		
195	(11)	Burnt flint	flint		
196	(11)	Burnt flint	flint		
197	(11)	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY		
198	(12)	FLAKE	FLINT	TP1	
199	(12)	FLAKE	FLINT		
200	(12)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
201	(12)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
202	(12)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
203	(13)	FLAKE	FLINT	TP2	
204	(13)	FLAKE	FLINT		
205	(13)	FLAKE	FLINT		
206	(13)	?	Fe		
207	(15)	FLAKE	FLINT	TP3	
208	(15)	FLAKE	FLINT		
209	(15)	?	Fe		
210	(16)	FLAKE	FLINT	TP4	
211	(16)	FLAKE	FLINT		
212	(16)	FLAKE	FLINT		
213	(16)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
214	(16)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
215	(16)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
216	(2)	?	Lead? METAL ALLOY		
217	(18)	FLAKE	FLINT	TP11	
218	(18)	BURNT FLAKE	FLINT		
219	(18)	Burnt Flint	FLINT		
220	(18)	Burnt flint	FLINT		
221	(17)	POT	CLAY.	[redacted]	
222	(17)	FLINT	FLINT	TP11	
223	(17)	FLINT	FLINT		
224	(17)	FLINT	FLINT		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS MOLE EAST

SITE CODE: DLOTH99

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
225	17	Burnt flint	Flint		
226	17				
227	17				
228	17				
229	17			TP11	
230	17				
231	17				
232	17				
233	17				
234	17				
235	17				
236	17				
237	17				
238	17				
239	17				
240	17	Burnt flint	Flint		
241	19	Burnt flint	flint		
242	19				
243	19			TP10	
244	19				
246	19	Burnt flint	flint		
246	19	TOBACCO PIPE	CLAY		
247	22	POT	CLAY	TP7	
248	22	Burnt flint	FLINT		
249	23	Burnt flint	Flint		
250	23				
251	23				
252	23			TP8	
253	23				
254	23				
255	23				
256	23				

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: COTSHOLE - EAST

SITE CODE: DCOTH 99.

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
257	23	BURNT FLINT	FLINT		
258	23				
259	23				
260	23				
261	23			TP8	
262	23				
263	23				
264	23				
265	23	FLAKE			
266	23	SLAG	METAL SLAG		
267	25	LOOMWEIGHT	STONE	TP9	
268	25	LOOMWEIGHT	STONE	TP9	
269	25	Flint	Flint		
270	25	Flint	Flint		
271	25	Flint	Flint		
272	25	Flint	Flint		
273	25	Burnt flint	Flint		
274	25				
275	25				
276					
277					
278					
279					
280					
281					
282					
283					
284					
285					
286					
287					
288	25	Burnt flint	Flint		

Oxford Archaeological Unit

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: LOTS HOLE EAST

SITE CODE: LOTH 99

Number	Context	Object	Material	Grid reference	Level
289	25	Burnt flint	Flint		
290	25				
291	25				
292	25				
293	25				
294	25				
295	25				
296	25				
297	25				
298	25				
299	25				
300	25				
301	25	Burnt flint	flint		
302	23	Burnt flint	Flint		

AYBCM : 1999.86

DORNEY
LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE

DLOTH 99

c. FINDS BOX + BAG LISTS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
DLOTH 99	DLOTHWB	Dorney, Lot's Hole East Gravel Storage Area	AYBCM:1999.86	

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: DLOTH 99 and invoice code: DLOTHWB

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		2	32	282		MISC.01 - mixed box
Burnt Flint, Unworked	3	14	242	6205	3 x Bucks	F.01, F.02, F.03
CBM	1	10	40	1235	1 x Bucks	BM.01
Clay Pipe		3	3	10		MISC.01 - mixed box
Fired Clay		4	49	612		MISC.01 - mixed box
Flint	1	11	31	634	1 x Bucks	F.04
Iron		1	1	39		FE.01
Lead		1	1	8		FE.01
Pottery		11	61	503		MISC.01 - mixed box
Slag		3	9	337		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		469	9,865 g		

Total No of Boxes: **6 boxes + 1 miscellaneous boxes**

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:

MISC.01 Size 2

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: CBM
Box Size Bucks	Box No BM.01 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
2	176	1	1	CBM	513						
9	113	1	1	CBM	34						
10		1	2	CBM	78						
11		1	3	CBM	66						
12		1	4	CBM	267						
16		1	2	CBM	21						
17		1	1	CBM	13						
19		1	2	CBM	44						
23		1	2	CBM	27						
26		1	22	CBM	172						

No of Contexts: 10 **Total Bags:** 10

Total Objects: 40 **Total Weight:** 1235

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.01 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
2	12	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	2	38	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13
2	13	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	37	2	39	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	26
2	14	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	2	40	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	40
2	15	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	53	2	41	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	46
2	17	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9	2	42	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	51
2	18	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22	2	43	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	39
2	19	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14	2	44	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	25
2	20	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	2	114	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	23
2	24	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9	2	115	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17
2	25	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11	2	116	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15
2	26	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	67	2	117	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24
2	30	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	53	2	118	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	37
2	31	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	48	2	119	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	76
2	32	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	2	120	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	38
2	33	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	58	2	170	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	25
2	34	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	75	2	171	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43
2	35	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24	2	172	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	20
2	36	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	2	173	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	37
2	37	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	20	2	174	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.01 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
2	175	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	35	9	59	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27
4	1	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	9	60	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	2
4	8	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	45	9	61	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	1
4	9	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	10	9	62	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	30
6	7	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	3	9	63	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	30
9	45	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	4	9	67	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	269
9	46	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	9	68	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13
9	47	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	50	9	69	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	65
9	48	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	57	9	70	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	32
9	49	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	9	71	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	32
9	50	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24	9	72	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41
9	51	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	28	9	73	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	38
9	52	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	12	9	74	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18
9	53	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	9	75	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14
9	54	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	4	9	76	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	25
9	55	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	9	77	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	26
9	56	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	37	9	78	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9
9	57	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	26	9	80	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	35
9	58	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19	9	81	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	25

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	DLOTH 99	Material:	Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size	Bucks	Box No	F.01
		Accession No	AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
9	82	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8						

No of Contexts:	77	**Total Bags:**	77
Total Objects:	77	**Total Weight:**	2303

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.02 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
9	83	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9	9	107	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	20
9	84	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	9	108	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
9	85	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	9	109	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	34
9	86	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9	9	121	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	10
9	87	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27	9	122	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	33
9	88	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5	9	123	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9
9	89	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11	9	124	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18
9	90	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	9	125	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	40
9	91	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11	9	126	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18
9	92	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18	9	127	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	20
9	93	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	63	9	128	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	31
9	99	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18	9	129	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41
9	100	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15	9	130	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	114
9	101	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14	9	131	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41
9	102	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15	9	132	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	31
9	103	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5	9	133	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43
9	104	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	9	134	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24
9	105	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	10	9	135	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41
9	106	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	9	136	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.02 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
9	137	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	26	9	157	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8
9	138	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41	9	160	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43
9	139	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	49	9	161	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	69
9	141	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21	9	162	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	33
9	142	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	9	163	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
9	143	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21	9	164	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27
9	144	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	9	9	165	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	139
9	145	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14	9	166	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7
9	146	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	9	167	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8
9	147	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19	9	168	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22
9	148	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13	9	169	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	10
9	149	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15	10	177	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13
9	150	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	10	178	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	26
9	151	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	10	179	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43
9	152	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	10	180	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
9	153	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	10	181	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43
9	154	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	10	182	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	28
9	155	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	4	10	183	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	24
9	156	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	2	10	184	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.02 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
10	185	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11						
10	186	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	12						
10	187	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15						
10	188	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6						
10	189	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19						
10	190	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8						
10	191	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	4						
11	192	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13						
11	193	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	48						
11	194	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27						
11	195	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	74						
11	196	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	60						
12	200	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13						
12	201	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	20						
12	202	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	30						

No of Contexts:	91	**Total Bags:**	91
Total Objects:	91	**Total Weight:**	2151

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.03 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
16	213	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22	18	218	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	1
16	214	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11	18	219	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15
16	215	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	13	18	220	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15
17	225	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21	19	241	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7
17	226	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22	19	242	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22
17	227	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18	19	243	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5
17	228	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	19	244	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	12
17	229	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	28	19	245	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	33
17	230	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	65	22	248	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	25
17	231	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	48	23	249	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
17	232	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	39	23	250	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5
17	233	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	61	23	251	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7
17	234	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	37	23	252	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15
17	235	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	23	253	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5
17	236	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6	23	254	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	16
17	237	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	23	255	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	35
17	238	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	3	23	256	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	30
17	239	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	23	257	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
17	240	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	23	258	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	43

Date Printed: 23/02/2011

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Burnt Flint, Unworked
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.03 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
23	259	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	40	25	284	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	66
23	260	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8	25	285	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	38
23	261	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5	25	286	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	66
23	262	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	25	287	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	5
23	263	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	4	25	288	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	6
23	264	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	3	25	289	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	21
23	302	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19	25	290	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	23
25	271	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	2	25	291	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	31
25	273	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	7	25	292	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	41
25	274	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	11	25	293	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	14
25	275	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19	25	294	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	18
25	276	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	35	25	295	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	19
25	277	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	31	25	296	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	15
25	278	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	17	25	298	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	27
25	279	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	36	25	299	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	44
25	280	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	40	25	300	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	57
25	281	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	52	25	301	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	71
25	282	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	50						
25	283	1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	40						

No of Contexts:	74	**Total Bags:**	74
Total Objects:	74	**Total Weight:**	1751

Date Printed: 23/02/2011

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Flint
Box Size Bucks	Box No F.04 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
2	22	1	1	Flint	13
4	2	1	1	Flint	8
4	3	1	1	Flint	30
4	5	1	1	Flint	6
4	10	1	1	Flint	10
9	94	1	1	Flint	6
9	95	1	1	Flint	2
9	96	1	1	Flint	4
9	97	1	1	Flint	4
9	98	1	1	Flint	5
9	140	1	1	Flint	30
9	158	1	1	Flint	2
12	198	1	1	Flint	2
12	199	1	1	Flint	2
13	203	1	1	Flint	3
13	204	1	1	Flint	9
13	205	1	1	Flint	107
15	207	1	2	Flint	33
15	208	1	1	Flint	205
16	210	1	1	Flint	5
16	211	1	1	Flint	18
16	212	1	1	Flint	17
17	222	1	1	Flint	6
17	223	1	1	Flint	12
17	224	1	1	Flint	20
18	217	1	1	Flint	5
23	265	1	1	Flint	35
25	269	1	1	Flint	8
25	270	1	1	Flint	3
25	272	1	1	Flint	24

No of Contexts:	30	Total Bags:	30
Total Objects:	31	Total Weight:	634

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	**Material:** Iron & Lead
Box Size Plastic size 4	**Box No** FE.01 **Accession No** AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
15	209	1	1	Iron	39						
2	216	1	1	Lead	8						

No of Contexts: 2 **Total Bags:** 2

Total Objects: 2 **Total Weight:** 47

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DLOTH 99	Material: Miscellaneous
Box Size Size 2	Box No MISC.01 Accession No AYBCM:1999.86

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
13		1	1	Animal Bone	9
13	206	1	1	Animal Bone	4
23		1	30	Animal Bone	269
9	110	1	1	Clay Pipe	5
11	197	1	1	Clay Pipe	3
19	246	1	1	Clay Pipe	2
6	6	1	15	Fired Clay	101
8	27	1	1	Fired Clay	68
8	28	1	3	Fired Clay	37
8	29	1	1	Fired Clay	94
23		1	27	Fired Clay	153
25	267	1	1	Fired Clay	127
25	268	1	1	Fired Clay	32
5	11	1	2	Pottery	25
7	16	1	1	Pottery	24
9	64	1	1	Pottery	14
9	65	1	1	Pottery	13
9	66	1	1	Pottery	6
9	111	1	1	Pottery	15
9	159	1	1	Pottery	17
10		1	3	Pottery	14
10		1	1	Pottery	5
11		1	2	Pottery	35
17	221	1	1	Pottery	48
19		1	2	Pottery	14
22	247	1	1	Pottery	2
23		1	20	Pottery	141
25		1	16	Pottery	36
25		1	1	Pottery	9
26		1	6	Pottery	85
2	23	1	3	Slag	26
12		1	2	Slag	208
23	266	1	4	Slag	103

No of Contexts: 33 **Total Bags:** 33
Total Objects: 154 **Total Weight:** 1744

AYBCM: 1999.86

DORNEY
LOTS HOLE
EAST OF GRAVEL STORAGE
DLOH 99

D. CATALOGUE of PHOTOS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Dorneyl]
Site[Lots Hole, East of Gravel Storage] Site code[DLOTH 99]
Line 2: Excavators name[S. Foreman]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

A LAWS

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: LOTS HOLE EAST	Site code: DLOTH99	Camera No: POINT
~~Black & white~~ / Colour	Film No: 1	Lens No: + SHOOT

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
11/10/99	1		I D SHOT	
	2	→DN	" " " "	
	3	→DS	Site shot with machines	
	4	→DNE	features Pits + Postholes	
	5	"	" " " "	
	6	→DNE	features and scatter of finds.	
	7	→DN	General view of site, stripping.	
12/10/99	8	→DNE	Pit + Scatter of finds.	
	9	→DN	" "	
	10	→N	Site stripping.	
13/10/99	11	→DN	" "	
	12	→DN	Stripping site	
	13	→DS	Scatter of finds	
14/10/99	14	→DSE	Scatter of finds	
	15	→DS	features and scatter of finds	
	16	→DN	View of site	
	17	→DNE	View of site	
	18	→DNE	North west corner finds scatter.	
15/10/99	19	→DS	finds scatter	
	20	→DW	finds scatter NW corner	
	21	→DS	Trench location.	
	22	→DNW	Site shot	
	23	→DNW	" "	
18/10/99	24	→DN	Continuation of stripping	
	25	→DSW	Site view	
	26	→DSW	" "	
	27	→DSW	" "	
	28	→DNW	NW corner of site	
	29	→DNE	Machine finished shot	
	30	→DN	Stripping site	
	31	→DE	View of site	
	32	→DNE	Marked features on site Pits / Postholes	
	33	→DN	Possible building.	
	34	→DE	Marked feature part of poss building	
	35	→DN	Marked features	
	36	→DE	Last of the stripping.	
	37	→DE	" " " "	

G LEWIS

Oxford Archaeological Unit	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET	
Site name: LOTS HOLE EAST	Site code: DLOTH99.	Camera No: POINT +
Black & white / (Colour):	Film No: 2	Lens No: SHOOT

Date	Neg. No	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
2/11/99	1		I D SHOT	
	2	→DE	WORKING SHOT	
	3	→DW	TEST PIT 1 Sect.	
	4	→DW		
	5	→DN	General Shot.	
3/11/99	6	→DN	TEST PIT 5 Section	
	7	→DNW	General Shot	
	8	→DN		
	9	→DW	TEST PIT 6 Sect	
	10	〃	〃 〃 〃 〃	
	11	→DNW	TEST PIT 6 General View	
	12	→DS	TEST PIT 4 Sect.	
	13	→DS	〃 〃 〃	
	14	→DSW	〃 〃 General View	
	15	→DW	TEST PIT 3. Sect.	
	16	→DNW	〃 〃 General View	
	17	→DE	TEST PIT 2 Sect	
	18	→DNE	〃 〃 〃 Sect	
	19	→DN	TEST PIT 10 Sect	
	20	→DNW	TEST PIT 10 General View.	
	21	→DNW	TEST PIT [illegible] General View	
	22	→DN	TEST PIT 11 Sect. POSTHOLE/PIT.	
	23	→DE	〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 (18) Fill	
	24	→DN	TEST PIT 11	
	25	→DN	〃 〃 〃 POST HOLE/PIT. FILL (18)	
	26	→DNW	TEST PIT 10 SECT.	
4/11/99	27	→DN	TEST PIT 7 Sect.	
	28	→DN	TEST PIT 8 Sect Poss Feature.	
	29	→DW	〃 〃 〃 Sect Poss Feature.	
	30	→DNE	〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃	
	31	→DN	General View of site with Test Pits	
	32	→DN	〃 〃 〃	
	33	→DNW	〃 〃 〃	
	34	→DNW	〃 〃 〃	
	35	→DW	TEST PIT 9 Sect.	
	36	→DW	〃 〃 〃 〃	
	37	→DNW	〃 〃 〃 General View.	