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Site/Project Name: **Dorney Boveney Court**

Site Code: DBC 09

Site/Project Type: Excavation

Year(s): 2009

Accession Number: AYBCM:2004.2004.49 (continued)

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	Outline mitigation proposals	3 sheets	
	Written scheme of investigation	22 sheets	
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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
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F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
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DORNEY BWENEY COURT
DBC 09

BOX 1 FILE 1

INTRODUCTION

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

PDF/A SCAN

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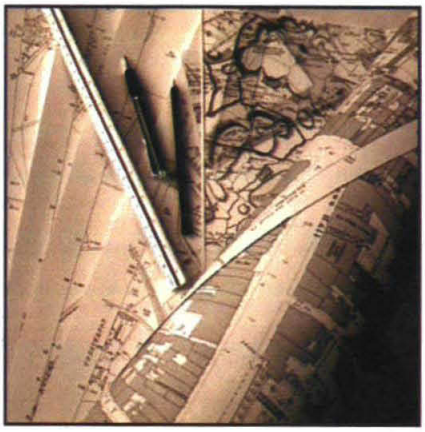
H: Miscellaneous	

Desktop Assessment

Desk-based assessment of Archaeological Impacts related to proposed changes at Eton Rowing Course

Dorney

South Buckinghamshire



Desktop Assessment

oxfordarchaeology

October 2008

Client: Olympic Delivery Authority

Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 4208
NGR: SU 927 779

Eton Rowing Lake Proposals, Dorney, Buckinghamshire
Archaeological desk-based assessment for the Olympic Delivery Authority

Summary

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) in September 2008 to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment examining the archaeological resource of land at Eton Rowing Course, Dorney, henceforth known as the 'Site'. The Site is located immediately to the south and south-west of the present Eton Rowing Course in Buckinghamshire, is centred on NGR SU 927 779, and lies within the administrative area of the South Buckinghamshire District Council. The assessment has been undertaken in relation to proposed alterations to the Return Lane and Return Lane Island at the Rowing Course, and to the access along the south-west side of the Rowing Course.

The principal information required to undertake this assessment came from the archaeological investigations carried out by Oxford Archaeology for Eton College in advance of the construction of the Eton Rowing Course. The information comprises surveys and technical evaluation reports, interim reports of the archaeological excavations and research papers arising from the archaeological discoveries. A levels survey carried out prior to construction was compared with the present contours to establish the effects of landscaping within the Site during the construction of the Rowing Course. The Sites and Monuments records at Buckinghamshire County Council and at Windsor and Slough District Council were also consulted, and aerial photographs of the Site from Buckinghamshire SMR and the National Monuments Record were searched. A site visit was also undertaken.

The assessment has shown that the Site is an area of high archaeological potential, with early and later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains previously identified. The proposed works involve likely archaeological impacts where the Return Lane is to be widened, where a cut between the Rowing Course and Return Lane is proposed at 1400 m, and in relation to the associated proposed new bridges. These impacts will result in the complete destruction of any archaeological remains in these areas. The upgrading of the droveway south-west of the Return Lane, however, will only result in limited potential impacts over short distances.

The Site contains a significant archaeological resource, impact upon which will require mitigation by archaeological excavation and recording. In our opinion, nothing that is known to be affected by the proposed development is likely to constitute an obstacle to the granting of planning permission for the proposed works. The principles and detailed methodology of any archaeological mitigation works will, however, need to be agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer acting on behalf of South Buckinghamshire District Council.

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Figure 8 Plan showing the proposed development, and highlighting the areas of likely impact on surviving archaeology

ETON ROWING LAKE PROPOSALS, DORNEY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR
OLYMPIC DELIVERY AUTHORITY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) have been commissioned by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of land at Eton Rowing Course in Dorney, henceforth referred to as the 'Site'. The Site is centred on NGR SU 927 779, and its location is shown on Figure 1. It occupies approximately 48.5 hectares and currently comprises open ground alongside the Return Lane of the Rowing Course, together with part of the Return Lane Island separating the Return Lane and the Rowing Course.

1.1.2 The ODA wishes to make minor alterations to the Rowing Course and its surroundings in preparation for the 2012 Olympics, as the Eton Rowing Course is where the rowing events will be held. The proposed changes comprise:

the widening of the channel linking the Rowing Course to the Return Lane at the Finish End,
the construction of a new bridge across this to the Return Lane Island,
the creation of a new channel linking the Rowing Course and Return Lane at 1400 m, together with a new bridge to span this channel,
the improvement of the droveway giving access alongside the Return Lane on the south-west side.

1.1.3 The area involved in these proposals is shown outlined in red on Figures 1-6 and 8 in this report.

1.1.4 The aim of this project is:

- to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site;
- to describe the impacts of previous development on the survival of any archaeological remains;
- to assess the impact of the development works on the surviving resource; and
- to present proposals for the most likely strategy for the mitigation of any such impacts defined.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The Site lies on the north bank of the river Thames between the village of Dorney and the hamlet of Boveney, some 2.5 km west of Eton. The Rowing Course and Return Lane were constructed between 1996 and 2006 on land owned by Eton College, and lie on a north-west to south-east alignment, the Start End being at the north-west, and the boathouse at the Finish End. There is public access along the north-east side down to the boathouse, passing an arboretum planted during construction. There is also a track along the south-west side, but this is not open to the public.

2.1.2 The Site lies mostly on the south-west side of the Rowing Course, and comprises a strip of land 2250 m long and up to 320 m wide between the Return Lane of the Eton Rowing Course and the river Thames, plus nearly 1000 m of the narrow strip of land

surviving between the Return Lane and the main Rowing Course itself. A site visit was made on 20th October to confirm the information on the plans.

2.1.3 The northern part of the main strip is itself divided by a flood defence bund along a field boundary, separating off a triangle of land next to the river Thames. The main strip alongside the Return Lane has been landscaped as part of the construction of the Eton Rowing Course, with a mound at the north-west end, and a Nature Reserve including ponds and other low-lying wet areas occupying the rest of the north-west half of the site. To the south-east is an open area of grassland, which landscaping has raised close to the Finish End. Beyond this is another area of landscaped ground providing temporary storage for boats and boating equipment. A track (hereafter referred to as the droveway), whose upgrading forms part of the present proposal, winds its way along the edge of this area from the Start to the Finish end, much of it sitting upon a raised embankment.

2.1.4 A single vehicle width bridge crosses the Return Lane onto the narrow strip between the Return Lake and the Rowing Course, which has a single track road along the centre, and a cycle track at a lower level on the north-east side (ie closer to the Rowing Course). A brick and glass Finish Tower has been constructed close to the south-east end, and smaller concrete observation platforms lie at intervals between the road and the cycle track, and at the edge of the Rowing Course.

2.1.5 The geology of the Eton Rowing Course, of which the Site forms a part, consists of Drift deposits of Pleistocene gravels over London Clay (BGS sheet 269 (Windsor), Solid and Drift 1981; 1999). The area is shown simply as 'alluvial gravels' on the 1981 edition, and (again without subdivision) as 'mainly silt and clay' on the 1999 edition. First Terrace Shepperton gravels are only mapped in the very north-west corner of the Site, extending outside the Site to the north, and at Boveney. As aerial photographs show, the gravels are truncated or completely removed over large areas by the action of former channels. These have left behind deep deposits of waterlain clays, peat deposits and alluvial silts, hence the description as 'mainly silt and clay'.

2.1.6 The Eton Rowing Course at Dorney Lake was itself the subject of extensive archaeological investigation from 1985 to 2004 by Oxford Archaeology acting for Eton College (see Section 4.3). The archaeological evidence is of various types: cropmarks, limited geophysical survey, evaluation trenching, area excavations and limited Watching Brief on other areas. The location of these within the Eton Rowing Course is shown on Figure 2.

2.1.7 As the previous archaeological investigations have shown, the varying geology significantly affects the character of archaeological remains across the Site. Cropmarks are only visible on the gravel terrace deposits, due to the increased water-retention of the alluvial deposits in the basins. Archaeological features dug below the ground, such as pits and ditches, occur predominately, though not exclusively, on the higher and drier gravel terraces, due to the relatively high water table. Surface occupation horizons and features such as hearths, in contrast, only survive on the floodplain, where protected from ploughing by a deep covering of alluvium. The deeper parts of the basins contain preserved peat deposits, while the former channels contain both waterlogged peats and other fluvial deposits, within which were found preserved wooden structures and other artefacts.

2.1.8 For this reason the geology of the Site will be described in some detail. A detailed understanding of the origins and extent of these deposits was established during construction of the Rowing Course (see section 3.1.1 and Figure 2). For consistency with previous work on the Site, and ease of reference to earlier accounts, elements of the geological make-up are given the same labels as they were in Rowing Course

reports. A levels survey of the Eton Rowing Course site was carried out prior to construction, and this has also been used to assist in establishing the geological make-up of the Site. A series of geotechnical boreholes was taken prior to construction of the Rowing Course, but as these were more limited in size and coverage than the archaeological evaluation trenches, and were described in less exact terms, they have not been consulted here to establish the character of the geological and more recent deposits on the Site.

2.1.9 The gravel terrace deposits directly underlie the modern topsoil at the west and east ends of the Site, although the gravel is cut through by a former loop of the Thames (labelled Channel T and V), separating an area of gravel in the centre of the Rowing Course development area. There was also a triangle of gravel (labelled Terrace X) in the centre of the Site, west and east of which were broad basins, Basin R and Basin W. The north part of Basin R was only investigated by limited archaeological evaluation trenching, but these were sufficient to determine the general sequence (OAU 1995, 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 and Figures 4 and 5). Evaluation of the field west of the boundary was limited to the south-east end, and these trenches revealed more than 2 m of waterlain deposits, but were not bottomed. On the south side Basin R was investigated both by evaluation and by excavation areas Ex1-3 (OAU 1995, 3.2.4, Figure 5; Allen and Welsh 1996-98). Here the sequence of deposits was similar to that on the north, but the basin was shallower and the deposits correspondingly thinner.

2.1.10 Basin R was originally a lake basin in the Early Holocene, but which silted up gradually, filling with deposits of clay, reed bed peat and later alluvium, and had become seasonally dry floodplains by the Neolithic (4000 BC). Basins R and W were linked by a former channel cut between Terrace X and the main central gravel island, and their silting sequence was similar. Basin W was only investigated by evaluation trenches, but enough were dug to establish the general sequence of infilling (OAU 1996, 4.2 and 4.3 and Figures 3 and 4). As in Basin R, Basin W was deepest on the north, and became shallower to the south-east.

2.1.11 A former major channel of the river Thames, Channel T, flowed west to east through the middle of Basin R (OAU 1995, 3.2.4 and Figure 5). This was investigated by area excavations in areas Ex1 and Area 3 (Allen and Welsh 1996), in Areas 1, Ex2 and 5 (Allen and Welsh 1997), and in Areas Ex3, 16 and 14 (Allen and Welsh 1998), although the high water table meant that the base of the channel was not reached.

2.1.12 At the east edge of the Eton Rowing Course development area Channel T met and cut into another former major channel that ran south-east down the eastern limit of the development area. The Cress Brook follows the line of this former channel, and historic maps show that it continued to flow (though much reduced) into the 20th century. This area was investigated by numerous evaluation trenches, and by excavations in Areas 3 and 5, with Watching Brief in between (OAU 1995, 3.2.6 and 3.2.7, and Figures 7 and 8; OAU 1996, 7.3 and Figure 14; Allen and Welsh 1996, 1997 and 1998).

2.1.13 East of Area 3 the Thames palaeochannel and the Cress Brook channel divided again, the Cress Brook channel continuing eastwards north of Boveney and rejoining the Thames south of Eton Wick, while the Thames palaeochannel (Channel V) turned south and rejoined the modern Thames just west of Boveney. No evaluation trenches were dug within the Site here, but trenches dug further north, plus area excavation on the west (Area 4) and east (Area 6) sides, allow the sequence to be characterised (OAU 1996, 4.8 and Figure 9; Allen and Welsh 1997).

2.1.14 The gravel terrace surrounded by the loop of the Thames palaeochannel (Channels T and V) had been cut through by yet another ancient palaeochannel, which had later been blocked by further gravels and sands, leaving an open channel downstream of the blocking (labelled Inlet Z). Inlet Z was investigated both by evaluation trenches and by excavation in Area 15 and Area 4. It first filled with pale silts and clays, which were washed away on the west side by a deeper channel that gradually silted up with waterlogged sands overlain by deep peat deposits of Mesolithic and Neolithic date, overlain at the top by alluvial deposits containing Iron Age and Roman finds (OAU 1996, 4.8.11-14 and Figure 9; Allen and Welsh 1997; Parker and Robinson 2003).

2.1.15 A smaller palaeochannel (Channel S on Figure 2) ran south from the Cress Brook channel at the north corner of the Rowing Course development area, and then ran south-east to join Channel T at the north end of Basin R. This channel was still accumulating peat into later prehistory (OAU 1995, 3.2.5 and Figure 6), but had silted up before the Roman period.

2.1.16 Prior to the construction of the Rowing Course the ground sloped gently from north-west to south-east, with dips corresponding to the location of the former basins and channels. A contour survey of the ground before construction of the Rowing Course is reproduced with the archaeology draped on top (see Figures 3a and 3b).

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1.1 Unlike most areas subject to desk-based assessment, extensive area excavations have been carried out both of areas within and immediately adjacent to the Site, while most of the remainder of the Site has been evaluated by archaeological trenching. The extent of the archaeological investigations was set out in the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (OAU 1996). The current state of the site, some parts of which have been extracted for gravel as borrow pits, while others have been preserved, is in part a result of decisions taken in the light of those archaeological investigations. A detailed knowledge of the archaeological potential of the site and its immediate environs therefore already exists, and this study therefore concentrates upon the considerable body of information relating to the Site itself.

3.1.2 The data collected during the construction of the Rowing Course has been thoroughly checked, and has been supplemented by further data collection (particularly of more recent information) where appropriate. Details of the wider surrounding landscape are not appropriate to the scale of the proposed development. Reference will however be made to archaeological sites outside the Eton Rowing Course where these impinge upon the Site itself, or where they assist in establishing the level of significance of the archaeological potential within the Site.

3.1.3 The Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (Bucks SMR; held by Buckinghamshire County Council) and the National Monument Record (NMR; held by English Heritage) are the main repositories of archaeological data for the Site. Both had been contacted prior to the archaeological investigations relating to the construction of the Eton Rowing Course. To ensure all data for this report was up to date, Buckinghamshire SMR was contacted again, and SMR additions since 2000 were requested. Due to the location of the site at the border of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, the Berkshire SMR (Berks SMR, held by Berkshire Archaeology) was also contacted to request recent data for the immediately adjacent areas.

3.1.4 A study of cropmarks covering this area was first carried out by the Berkshire Archaeological Committee (Gates 1975, Maps 28 and 29). A more comprehensive study of the Dorney area (including this site) was carried out by Phil Carstairs of

Bucks CC for Thames Water in 1985, and published (Carstairs 1986). This is based on a longer unpublished document, The Dorney Study, prepared for Thames Water (C Carstairs 1986b). Carstairs also walked much of the Eton Rowing Course site, and notes on the finds are included in his report. Further important oblique aerial photographs of the site were taken by R Hall and C Stanley (Stanley 1984, Illustration 21). A selection of the most informative aerial photographs of the Dorney area was acquired by OA, and these are listed in Appendix 2. Following on from the Carstairs survey, a further survey of the Thames gravels was carried out by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (England) (RCHM(E) 1995). The case for a Neolithic causewayed enclosure just north-west of the site at Dorney Reach was made by the Aerial Survey team at the NMR (Dyer 1996, unpublished).

3.1.5 The Buckinghamshire SMR was visited again in 2007 in order to examine all the aerial photographs held of the Eton Rowing Lake area. OA also obtained a list of aerial photographs in 2008 as held by English Heritage for the broader study area, and examined all available photographs held at the NMR.

3.1.6 A geophysical survey of a triple ring ditch and adjacent ditches and other features at the west end of the site was carried out by Phil Catherall at OA's request in 2001. This is not published, but a copy is held at OA (see Figure 4)

3.1.7 Reports upon the evaluation trenching carried out prior to the construction of the Eton Rowing Course (OAU 1991; OAU 1995 and OAU 1996) have been consulted, as has the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (OAU 1996). Summaries of the discoveries made in each season of excavation were deposited with the Buckinghamshire SMR, and these have been reviewed, as have interim reports published in South Midlands Archaeology (Allen 1995, Allen and Welsh, 1996, 1997 and 1998, Allen 2000, Allen and Mitchell 2001). The principal Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains from the excavations have been published (Foreman et al. 2002, Figure 1.4).

3.1.8 A series of further publications has appeared dealing with aspects of the archaeology of the Eton Rowing Course development area. These are listed in the Bibliography.

3.1.9 In 2000, OA carried out a detailed study of the historic maps of the area, and visited the Buckinghamshire Records Office in Aylesbury, private archives at Dorney Court and the Eton College Archives. An extract from John Rocque's 1761 Map of Berkshire showing Dorney, and the Boveney estate map of 1812, were reproduced in Foreman et al. 2002, Plates 2.1 and 2.2 respectively. A map showing the arrangement of the medieval parishes of the area that included the Site was published in the same volume (Munby in Foreman et al. 2002, Fig. 2.3), as was a map of historical land use in the Eton-Dorney area (ibid., Fig. 2.4). For the purposes of this report, the Bodleian map library was also visited in order to ensure a complete set of Ordnance Survey maps had been viewed. A detailed list of the maps viewed can be found in the Bibliography of Cartographic Sources.

3.1.10 From these sources of information, and on the basis of further information contained in the forthcoming publication reports on the prehistoric and Roman discoveries (Allen et al. Forthcoming), the key archaeological discoveries are indicated by gazetteer entries on Figure 5, colour-coded by chronological period.

3.1.11 Ford's survey of the archaeology of north-east Berkshire (Ford 1987) was consulted for information on neighbouring sites, as was the Thames Water Gazetteer of findspots from the river Thames. A considerable number of archaeological investigations have taken place on either side of the Thames in the vicinity. The

discoveries made closest to the Site are also listed in the gazetteer, and their locations shown on Figure 5.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains. It acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and states that the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18). PPG 16 provides that there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains (para. 8), and that where preservation *in situ* is not justified it is reasonable for planning authorities to require the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation and recording of remains (para. 25).

4.1.2 Paragraph 22 adds: '*Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ... as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance*'.

4.1.3 The underlying principle of this guidance is that the cultural heritage resource represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.

4.1.4 The Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan recognises the value of the cultural heritage and seeks to protect it through policy HE 1. This protection is extended and clarified by policies C13 and C14 of the South Bucks District Council Local Plan (adopted March 1999).

4.1.5 Policy C13 states:

"Development will not be permitted which is likely to cause demonstrable harm to a site of, or the setting of, nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not. When assessing applications affecting nationally important archaeological remains the Council will have regard to the following factors:
(a) the results of evaluation by fieldwork;
(b) the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains;
(c) measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development; and
(d) whether any of those measures can and need to be secured by the imposition of conditions or by legal agreement.

4.1.6 Policy C14 states:

When assessing proposals affecting other archaeological remains the Council will have regard to the following:
(a) the results of evaluation by fieldwork;
(b) the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains;
(c) measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development; and
(d) whether any of those measures can and need to be secured by the imposition of conditions or by legal agreement.
Where in-situ preservation is merited development which is likely to cause demonstrable harm to the site or its setting will not be permitted. Where the Council is minded to grant permission for development which would involve the destruction of remains, archaeological investigation and recording of evidence will be required prior to the commencement of and during, the development.

4.2 *Introduction to previous archaeological work.*

4.2.1 The first significant study of the site was by Carstairs, who studied cropmarks and fieldwalked the site in 1986. OA acted as consultants to Eton College in preparing the planning application for the Eton Rowing Course from 1987, conducting evaluations in 1987 and 1990 (some trenches from which are in the ODA site), and represented the college on archaeology at the planning enquiry. Eton obtained consent in 1993, and OA conducted further evaluation in 1994 and 1995. The further evaluation covered most of the ODA site.

4.2.2 Archaeological excavations in advance of the construction of the Rowing Course were carried out in 1995-7, 1999 and 2000. The width of the Return Lane was revised in 2001-2, leading to further excavation in 2003. A last Watching Brief was carried out in 2004.

4.2.3 The evaluations and excavations revealed a complex and changing past landscape, with significant remains of every period from Mesolithic (9000-4000 BC) to Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066).

4.2.4 The geology significantly affects the character of archaeological remains across the site. Cropmarks are only visible on the gravel terrace deposits, due to the increased water-retention of the alluvial deposits in the basins. Archaeological features dug below the ground, such as pits and ditches, occur predominately, though not exclusively, on the higher and drier gravel terraces, due to the relatively high water table. Surface occupation horizons and features such as hearths, in contrast, only survive on the floodplain, where protected from ploughing by a deep covering of alluvium. The deeper parts of the basins contain preserved peat deposits, while the former channels contain both waterlogged peats and other fluvial deposits, within which were found preserved wooden structures and other artefacts.

4.2.5 Not all of the evidence can be pinpointed to discrete archaeological 'sites', but belongs to zones of activity of various types. Similarly, the channel and floodplain areas contain a wide variety of environmental evidence of past environments, but although these were sampled at specific points during the archaeological investigations for the Rowing Course, they are not confined to these locations. The gazetteer indicates the key archaeological discoveries (indicated in the text below by numbers prefixed by OA, and on plan by dots with the numbers only), but there were many lesser deposits of archaeological material that are not individually numbered, as this would simply have confused the mapping of the evidence. For some gazetteer entries discoveries of several periods were made in close proximity, and these are indicated on plan by a gazetteer number followed by a letter, eg. 14A, 14B, each colour-coded by chronological period.

4.3 *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000 - 4000 BC)*

4.3.1 No Palaeolithic finds were made within the Rowing Course investigations, apart from two possible Late Upper Palaeolithic flint blades from evaluation Tr. 165 (OA1). Although they demonstrate a human presence on the site at the end of the last Ice Age, such small numbers need indicate no more than casual losses by a group passing through.

4.3.2 The early Mesolithic landscape was very different from that today on the Site. Basins R and W were open lakes at this time, as waterlogged organic plant and insect remains in deep deposits of peat have shown. A radiocarbon date of 9180-8740 cal. BC (OxA-9411; 9560 ± 55 BP) was obtained from the lowest peat exposed in Tr.

167, and at this point there were reed beds fringing open water around the basin edges. The lakes gradually filled with more peat, in which tree-alder throw holes were found, showing that alder carr once covered this low-lying area. One of these in Tr. 46 was dated to 5260- 4850 cal BC (OxA- 9412; 6130 ± 45 BP), showing that alder carr persisted until late in the Mesolithic period (Parker and Robinson 2003), and alder catkins were found in peat in Tr. 56 in Basin W.

4.3.3 Mesolithic peat deposits indicating reed beds were also found in the Cress Brook channel, in Inlet Z and along much of the former Thames palaeochannel, although in the last case the deposits tended to be thin and poorly-preserved. Fallen trees in the peat, waterlogged plant and insect remains, and pollen, all show that the surrounding gravel terraces were largely covered by woodland.

4.3.4 Early Mesolithic struck flints were found in three locations on the gravel terrace, in the top of a periglacial swallow hole in Area 24 (OA2), close to Channel S in Area 20 (OA3) and in Trenches 173 and 165 on the edge of Basin R (OA4). The edge of the western gravel terrace sloped down gradually into Basin R here, and on the slope further evidence of this lakeside settlement was found (OAU 1995, 3.2.3, 3.2.4.20 and Figure 4). Limited excavation in evaluation trenches recovered struck flints of very fresh appearance in densities of up to 40 per sq. m, together with large and small mammal bones and charcoal. A radiocarbon date of 9150-8730 cal. BC (OxA-14088; 9540 ± 45 BP) was obtained from an aurochs (wild cattle) bone. One or more settlements may be indicated within a 200 m length of the terrace edge, and the discovery of struck flints in Tr. 165 on the gravel terrace proper may indicate that the settlement activity was up to 100 m wide. At the lake edge the flints were interstratified with layers of peat, making it possible that organic artefacts might be preserved, although none were recovered from the limited evaluation.

4.3.5 Another possibly similar lakeside site may be indicated by (OA5), a large number of struck flints found in a back garden on the opposite bank of the modern Thames (Wymer 1977), but there is no information as to whether this material was *in situ*, nor whether any contemporary waterlogged organic deposits were present.

4.3.6 Later Mesolithic activity was more widespread, but was on a much smaller scale. Along the levees (banks) of the former Thames channel in Trench 169, on Terrace Y, in Area 5 and Area 6 small clusters of struck flints show temporary encampments (OA6-9), and tree-holes were used as shelters for tool manufacture while hunting (OA10). An antler mattock was found on the levee in Ex3 (OA11A), and a stone weight in Area 14 (OA12).

4.3.7 Across the modern Thames, two pebble 'maceheads' of Mesolithic type, together with flint blades and deer bones, were found in Prior's pit, Water Oakley (OA 52A) during gravel extraction (Ford 1987, 59 and Figure 23).

4.4 *Neolithic (4000-2400 BC)*

4.4.1 With the change to farming that occurred at the start of the Neolithic, the Rowing Course development area experienced a significant rise in activity. The most significant discovery was the survival of large quantities of material preserved in the shallow hollow running across the central and eastern gravel terraces, and excavated in Areas 6 and 10.

4.4.2 In Area 6 the hollow ran west-east for 200 m, (OA 13), and contained Early Neolithic middens on a preserved land surface, and tree-holes filled with finds, one of the largest assemblages of finds of this period anywhere in Britain (Allen and Welsh 1997, 1998). As such the site was of national importance. Middle and Late Neolithic

pottery and other finds also came from the midden and from tree-holes, plus two Neolithic crouched human burials on the northern edge of the hollow (Allen et al. 2000). Well-preserved Neolithic finds were also spread along the edge of the gravel terrace and the Thames palaeochannel well beyond the limits of the hollow.

4.4.3 A similar length of the hollow was investigated in Area 10 (OA14A). Here the hollow was less well-preserved, and undisturbed deposits of Early Neolithic material were only found at the very bottom of the hollow. Nevertheless, the quantity and range of material was still very large, and also included Middle and Late Neolithic finds. There were also two partial Neolithic animal burials. A second smaller spread of Early Neolithic struck flint and pottery (OA15) was found in a patch of preserved soil in Tr. 88 at the very south-east corner of Area 10 (OAU 1996, 4.10 and Figure 11).

4.4.4 A smaller Early Neolithic settlement was found on the gravel in Area 16 (OA16). There were also tree-throw holes with Middle Neolithic pottery, and Area 16 also contained two late Neolithic pits. A scatter of tree-throw holes containing Neolithic pottery or struck flint (OA 17A) was also found on Terrace X in excavation Ex1. Middle Neolithic pottery was also found in evaluation trenches H-J (OA18) and 183 (OA19) north of Channel S, suggesting a further focus of activity on the gravel terrace here.

4.4.5 Beyond the Rowing Course some 200 m to the north is the site of a suspected Neolithic causewayed enclosure (OA20) known only from aerial photographs (Carstairs 1986 Site D; Dyer 1996). Evaluation trenches were dug beyond the north end of the Eton Rowing Course to investigate this, but no clear indication of Neolithic features was found (OAU 1991; OAU 1995, 3.2.1 and Figure 2). Tree-holes containing Middle Neolithic pottery and struck flint (OA21) were however found along the line of the access road north of the Start End of the Rowing Course (Allen et al. forthcoming). A background scatter of Early and Middle Neolithic pottery and struck flint was also found across Areas 20 and 24, and a Late Neolithic pit (OA22) was found on Area 24 (Allen and Mitchell 2001).

4.4.6 Within the Site at the north-west end a large cropmark ring-ditch with two or three concentric ditch circuits (Carstairs 1986) lies south-west of Area 24. A geophysical survey of this was carried out by P Catherall in 2001, confirming the triple ditch circuits (Figure 4). Ring-ditches are all that is left of a barrow once the mound has been ploughed flat, and are usually constructed over burials. This example is clearly of more than one phase, and it is likely that the innermost ditch was dug in the Late Neolithic period (OA23A).

4.4.7 The Neolithic also sees the first surviving channel deposits in the former Thames channel (Channel T). This channel lay within limits firmly established by the start of the Neolithic period (c. 4000 BC), by which time levees (banks) had developed, dividing the active channel from the floodplains to either side (Parker and Robinson 2003). Within the active channel both lateral migration and downcutting occurred, resulting in some areas in a gradual narrowing of the channel, leaving sequences of earlier river silts on one or more sides. In places up to seven phases of channel deposits were observed, dating between the early Neolithic and the Roman period.

4.4.8 The channel silts contained both artefactual and waterlogged environmental evidence, including several beaver lodges of Early Neolithic date, some with flint tools, pottery and animal bones. Human skulls and other bones were also deposited in the river from the early Neolithic (OA 24 and 25), while a whole Late Neolithic human skeleton (OA26) dated by radiocarbon to 2880-2580 cal. BC (OxA-8817; 4155 ±45 BP) was recovered from below the water level adjacent to Area 6 (Allen et al. 2000).

A Neolithic cattle skeleton (OA11B) was found in the edge of Channel T in Ex3 (Allen and Welsh 1998).

4.4.9 The edges of the channel were also favoured locations for the deposition of finds, including whole objects such as a Neolithic antler and ox skull in Area 1 (OA27), and an Early Neolithic fire with pottery upon it in Area 14 (OA28). Late Neolithic 'burnt mounds' (dense concentrations of burnt flint and charcoal) and pits full of burnt flint and charcoal were also found in Areas 14 (OA28) and 16 (OA29).

4.4.10 By the Early Neolithic Basin R adjacent to the palaeochannel had become floodplain. South of the former palaeochannel Basin R was investigated through three parallel area excavations, Areas EX1-3 (Allen and Welsh 1996, 1997 and 1998). Here the basin was shallower, shelving from the palaeochannel to a triangular gravel island (Terrace X) in the centre of the Site. Early and Late Neolithic flint scatters were found scattered across the floodplain (Allen et al. 2004), some very large (OA30), while one probable hunting camp had a cluster of flint working areas where tools including arrowheads were made, concentrated around a fire (OA31). Early, Middle and Late Neolithic pottery was also found on the floodplain close to the edge of Terrace X (OA32).

4.4.11 Other concentrations of Neolithic activity were found on the floodplain in Areas 5 (OA33), Area 3 (OA 34) and Area 6. Environmental samples in Area 3 and in Area 15 in Inlet Z recorded Neolithic clearances.

4.4.12 On the opposite side of the modern Thames an Early Neolithic bone comb and human skull fragments were reportedly found during gravel extraction at the Hoveringham gravel pit (OA52B) (Ford 1987, 66 and Figure 24).

4.5 *The Bronze Age (2400-800 BC)*

4.5.1 The Early Bronze Age (2400-1600 BC) sees the construction of further burial monuments on each of the major gravel terrace areas within the Eton Rowing Course development area. Cropmarks indicated that there was a group of 4 ring ditches (OA35) on the gravel terrace at the east end of the site (Carstairs 1986), and these were excavated (Area 6) during the construction of the Rowing Course (Allen and Welsh 1997 and 1998; Allen et al. forthcoming). Two lay either side of the Neolithic hollow, from which Early Bronze Age pottery also came. Three of the ring-ditches were dated. Two to the Early and one to the Middle Bronze Age; the date of the north-eastern ring-ditch is uncertain. A single human inhumation burial and eight cremations in pits were found associated with the south-east ring ditch, and two cremations in pits outside the south-western one (Allen et al. 2000).

4.5.2 A single ring ditch (OA36) was also excavated in Area 16 adjacent to Channel T, and was tentatively dated to the Beaker period within the Early Bronze Age. No internal burials were found, but an undated inhumation was found immediately outside, and a further inhumation of Late Bronze Age date had been dug through the ditch.

4.5.3 A further ring ditch (OA37) has been tentatively identified on the gravel terrace north of Channel S. This is a reinterpretation of a cropmark plotted by Carstairs as a D-shaped enclosure (Carstairs 1986), and by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (England) as a penannular ditch (RCHM(E) 1995). Early Bronze Age pottery was found in evaluation trenches to the south-west.

4.5.4 The cropmark triple ring ditch at the west end of the site was enlarged at least once during the Bronze Age (OA23B). Two pits in Area 24 are dated by the struck flints within them to the Early Bronze Age (OA38), and a Beaker period flint knife was

also found in Area 24. Dark circles on the geophysical survey indicating probable archaeological features around the triple ring ditch (Figure 4) may well represent other pits.

4.5.5 On the floodplain in Basin R an Early Bronze Age hearth with pottery (OA39) was found in Tr. 159 north of Channel T. South of the channel clusters of struck flint were scattered across the floodplain, mainly close to the edge of Terrace X. A concentration of Early Bronze Age pottery, flint scatters and burnt areas in Area EX1 indicated a rare Beaker period occupation site preserved almost *in situ* (OA 40). Large parts of two Early Bronze Age pots were found close to the channel in Ex2 (OA41).

4.5.6 At the edge of Basin W and Terrace X a 'burnt mound' (OA42) lay at the centre of an extensive scatter of fine charcoal. This was dated to 2290-1970 cal. BC (OxA-10228; 3666 ± 40 BP), perhaps suggesting a clearance horizon in the Early Bronze Age (Parker and Robinson 2003).

4.5.7 Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and flint scatters were also found on the floodplain between Terrace X and Area 16, and in Area 4 (OA43).

4.5.8 In the Middle Bronze Age (1600-1200 BC) the gravel terrace at the north-west end of the site was divided up by a series of ditched rectilinear enclosures (OA44), parts of which were excavated in Areas 20 and 24 (Allen and Mitchell 2001). Two of these enclosures contained waterholes and more finds than the others, suggesting they were inhabited, while a third waterhole was associated with huge quantities of charcoal and burnt flint.

4.5.9 The southernmost enclosure was dug around the triple ring ditch (OA23B), and a small group of Middle Bronze Age cremations and a single inhumation were found in the adjacent enclosure, but not elsewhere in the system. These may have been satellite burials around this barrow. Dark circles on the geophysical survey indicating probable archaeological features around the triple ring ditch (Figure 4) may well represent other burials.

4.5.10 South-east of the main group of Bronze Age enclosures cropmarks and limited excavation indicate that further Bronze Age boundaries (OA45) ran along the centre of the gravel terrace (Carstairs 1986; OA excavations in 2003). These were probably fields. No cropmarks have been seen extending as far as the modern field boundary, and the evaluation trenches did not indicate further ditches in this area (OAU 1995, 3.2.2 and Figure 3).

4.5.11 Another group of similar cropmark enclosures (OA46) lies on the gravel terrace north-east of Channel S. Limited evaluation recovered a little Bronze Age pottery from one of the ditches, suggesting that they were also Middle Bronze Age.

4.5.12 On the gravel terrace south of Channel T there were Bronze Age waterholes, deep and shallow pits and later Bronze Age human and animal burials in Area 10 (OA14B), but very few ditches. Environmental information from the waterholes indicates heavily grazed grassland (Parker and Robinson 2003). A later Bronze Age human burial was dug into the ditch of the Area 16 barrow (OA36), and a scatter of small Bronze Age pits were found at the east end of this area. A working hollow containing Middle Bronze Age pottery was found midway between the two areas.

4.5.13 A ring ditch was provisionally identified from cropmarks on the east edge of Terrace X (OAU 1991 Figure 1), but subsequent excavation in Area 11 showed that this was not genuine (Allen and Welsh 1998). The gravel was peppered with tree-holes, small pits and occasional postholes, but no structures or significant alignments of features

were found (Allen and Welsh 1996). Small pits full of burnt flint and charcoal (OA17B) were common, and are often found to be Middle Bronze Age, though very little dating evidence was found on this site.

4.5.14 In Area 6 a scatter of later Bronze Age features including an interrupted ditch, a waterhole, several pits and a gully, was also found around and between the ring ditches (OA35). Some of these features continued beyond the excavated area, although the evaluation trenches dug to the south did not reveal any archaeological features (OAU 1996, 4.9 and Figure 10).

4.5.15 Channel T continued to be active in the Bronze Age. The channel silts contained both artefactual and waterlogged environmental evidence, including a massive Bronze Age wooden structure (OA47A) in Area 3, and a smaller jetty (OA48) in Area 5 (Allen and Welsh 1996; Allen and Welsh 1998). Middle and Late Bronze Age human bones were found on a sandbank in the middle of the channel in Area 1 (OA49), as was a whole pot and several upright stakes, suggesting that bodies were being deliberately placed in the river (Allen et al. 2000). Other Bronze Age human bones were found in Area 3.

4.5.16 Scattered Middle and Late Bronze Age activity, consisting of small clusters of struck flint, burnt hearth areas and spreads of pottery, was recovered from the floodplain, particularly north of Channel T in Basin R and in Basin W. In Channel V several deposits containing Middle Bronze Age pottery, flint and animal bones were found on the floodplain west of the channel.

4.5.17 Middle Bronze Age burnt mounds and pits full of burnt flint and charcoal (OA36) were found on the channel edge in Area 16, together with human bones. Smaller burnt flint deposits were found in Area 3. A 'burnt mound' (OA50) was also found running down the gravel terrace edge in Tr. 181 just east of the Mesolithic site (OAU 1995, 3.2.4 and Figure 5). Dated burnt mounds at the Eton Rowing Course show that this could belong either with the late Neolithic or the Bronze Age use of the Site.

4.5.18 Bronze Age metalwork has frequently been recovered from the modern Thames adjacent to the Site by dredging over the last century or so (Ford 1987, Figure 27). Two axes were recovered from Monkey Island a few hundred yards upriver, and one (OA51A) from close to Queen's Eyot, the island immediately opposite the Bronze Age enclosures in Areas 20 and 24 (OA44). Further metalwork was recovered between this and Boveney Lock. The provenance of these finds is however inexact, as they are attributed to stretches of the river between locks or other key landmarks. It is also unclear whether these finds came from the bottom of the river or from the edges, and so whether they were deposited in the shallows or in mid-channel.

4.5.19 On the opposite side of the modern Thames gravel extraction at the Hoveringham Gravel Pit (OA52C) found Bronze Age metalwork and pottery (Ford 1987, Figure 27), and a log boat believed to be Bronze Age was apparently also found, but not kept (C Stanley pers. comm.).

4.5.20 A little distance south of the river a further complex of Middle Bronze Age ditched enclosures, together with a Late Bronze Age roundhouse, was excavated at Weir Bank Stud Farm (Barnes et al. 1995).

4.6 *Iron Age (800BC - AD43)*

4.6.1 Settlement in the Iron Age was largely confined to the central gravel terrace. An Iron Age settlement at the west edge of Inlet Z (OA 53) was partly uncovered in Area 15 south of the Site (Allen and Welsh 1997), and a further strip of this settlement along the north edge of the widened Return Lane (OA 54) was excavated in 2003 (OAU unpublished 2003; Allen et al. Forthcoming). Further Iron Age and early Roman pits and gullies (OA14C) were found at the south end of Area 10 (Allen and Welsh 1997), and it is likely that sporadic settlement features were spread all along the west edge of the Inlet. This settlement was active in the Early-Middle Iron Age.

4.6.2 Later in the Middle Iron Age, an enclosure surrounded by a substantial ditch (OA55A) was created in Area 16 at the north-western corner of the gravel terrace (Allen and Welsh 1998; Allen et al. forthcoming), incorporating the Beaker ring ditch (OA36). Within the enclosure were a six-post and a four-post structure, plus arcs of gully and pits suggesting the position of a roundhouse. This settlement continued into the Late Iron Age, when an annex was added on the south-east side.

4.6.3 Running diagonally across the Middle Bronze Age enclosure system in Areas 20 and 24 was an Iron Age boundary ditch running west (OA56). This was originally thought to be Roman (Allen and Mitchell 2001), but subsequent work has confirmed that it is Iron Age. Cropmarks suggest a gap in this boundary north of the modern droveway, but a continuation on the same line is evident on aerial photographs from the droveway down to the western boundary of the site (Carstairs 1986; RCHM(E) 1995). A ditch at right angles to this ran north from the edge of Channel S, and had a four-post structure (OA57) alongside it within the NAR (Northern Access Road).

4.6.4 A sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure (OA58) was plotted by Carstairs in the north-west corner of the site, but not by the RCHM(E) Survey of the Thames Gravels, which instead plotted two parallel ditches close together on the same alignment as the Bronze Age enclosures (RCHM(E) 1995). If Carstairs enclosure were genuine, this would most likely be of Iron Age date. Re-examination of the cropmarks however suggests that the marks he plotted are partly the furrows of medieval or later ridge-and-furrow cultivation (furrows on the same alignment were excavated in Area 24), and partly misinterpretation of a path around the edge of the field. The RCHM(E) plot is more likely to be correct, although only one of the two parallel ditches can be confidently confirmed. This appears to run further north-east than is indicated on the RCHM(E) plot, and suggests that the Bronze Age enclosures extended further north-west alongside the Thames.

4.6.5 Channels T and V continued to be active throughout the Iron Age, and no less than five further wooden waterlogged structures dating to the Iron Age were found crossing Channel T in Areas 3 (OA47B) and 5 (OA59) (Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen and Welsh 1998). These are tentatively interpreted as bridges. They were sometimes accompanied by largely complete pots or human bones, possibly deliberate burials. Smaller groups of upright wooden posts dating to the Iron Age were found upstream in Area 14, and further human bones and animal skulls were recovered from sandbanks in the river.

4.6.6 In Channel T between areas Ex2 and Ex3 a huge oak mallet head dated to the Late Iron Age, and a Late Iron Age or very early Roman scythe, were found (OA60). In Channel V a large amber bead was recovered from the Late Iron Age or early Roman phase of the channel in Area 4 (OA61).

4.6.7 Little Iron Age activity other than a single cremation burial in Area 16 was found on the floodplain areas, perhaps indicating more frequent flooding during this period.

4.6.8 Early Iron Age or Late Bronze Age pottery, a spindle whorl and animal bones (OA51D) were found in the Hoveringham Gravel Pit on the opposite side of the modern Thames (Ford 1987, 79 and Figure 28).

4.7 *Roman period (AD43-410)*

4.7.1 Roman settlement in the Eton Rowing Course development area was mostly confined to Area 16, where the Iron Age enclosure was first extended and later superseded by Roman ditches (OA55B). No substantial dwelling house was found within the settlement, although a barn built on post-pads and several corndriers were found, in addition to half a dozen wells and a scatter of deep and shallow pits. The wells had preserved wooden linings at the bottom. In the Roman period a number of infants were buried in the enclosure ditch and other features, and an adult was buried in a coffin within the outer part of the settlement. A long boundary ditch known only as a cropmark ran south-east across the gravel terrace from the south corner of the Roman settlement, perhaps dividing the gravel terrace.

4.7.2 A small number of pits of early Roman date were found to the east of Area 16 on Area 10 (OA14D). Occasional sherds of Roman pottery and a brooch were found in Area 15 (Allen and Welsh 1997), and it is possible that animal bones in the top of the Inlet Z channel were dumped in the Roman period. A few sherds of pottery were also found in Area 6, but no contemporary features.

4.7.3 Channels T and V had virtually stopped flowing by the middle of the Roman period, and Late Roman ponds containing peat formed in Areas 3 and 5, within which the side of a late Roman cart (OA62) was preserved (Allen and Welsh 1997). The Late Roman deposits also contained much cattle bone. Close by on the edge of the channel a whole Late Roman shallow dish and two usable rotary quernstones were placed. The environmental evidence suggests that the channels were now largely used as meadow for hay, a role that would continue, as the names of the post-medieval fields, Lower Meadow and Dorney Mead, show (Boveney Tithe Map 1812).

4.7.4 Roman activity was generally absent from the floodplains in Basins R and W. A pair of shallow gullies possibly representing a trackway ran west from the Roman settlement in Area 16 onto the floodplain, but then petered out. The absence of activity probably reflects an increase in flooding and alluviation, during the last millenium BC, something noted along much of the Thames valley, which made the floodplain suitable only for grazing in the summer months.

4.7.5 There were also Late Iron Age and Roman finds within the upper alluvial deposits in Areas 4 and 6 in Channel V, showing a similar pattern of silting to that in Channel T.

4.7.6 On the south bank of the modern Thames Late Roman skeletons were found at Down Place (OA63A) (Bates and Stanley unpublished).

4.8 *Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)*

4.8.1 An Anglo-Saxon settlement was found at Down Place cottage south of the modern Thames, overlying late Roman burials (OA63B). Seven later burials may also be Saxon (Bates and Stanley unpublished).

4.8.2 Anglo-Saxon metalwork (OA51B) has been dredged from the modern Thames between Queen's eyot and Boveney (Ford 1987, Figure 35)

4.8.3 A single Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial (OA64) was found within Area 6, that of a 7th century woman buried with a collection of amuletic objects at her waist (Allen in Foreman et al. 2002, 28-34 and Figure 3.5).

4.9 *Medieval (AD1066-1485)*

4.9.1 East of the Rowing Course the hamlet of Boveney is recorded in Domesday, and the church (OA65) is itself of 12th century date (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 186-7). Cropmarks are evident on aerial photographs south-east and north-east of Boveney, and most probably belong to the former late Saxon and medieval settlement, although some may be earlier.

4.9.2 One medieval waterhole (OA66) was found north of Area 6 during construction of the Eton Rowing Course (Allen in Foreman et al. 2002, 85-6).

4.9.3 Other than this single feature, the only other possible evidence of medieval activity was the furrows of ridge-and furrow cultivation, though it is uncertain whether these date to the medieval or post-medieval period (see 4.10.1 below).

4.10 *Post-medieval and modern*

4.10.1 The villages of Dorney and Boveney were both recorded in Domesday as separate manors (Munby in Foreman et al. 2002, 18). Historic maps show that the site has been part of Dorney field since the 18th century, and it is likely that Dorney field was part of the medieval three-field system prior to that (Munby in Foreman et al. 2002, 19-21). Medieval and post-medieval remains, which consist of field ditches and furrows from ridge-and-furrow cultivation, are known from cropmarks running east-north-east in the north-west of the site, and were excavated in Area 24 (Foreman et al 2002. Fig. 1.4). Further furrows, running north-west, were found across Area 10 (OA14).

4.10.2 A curving post-medieval ditch ran across Area 20 just west of Channel S. Post-medieval ditches were also found crossing Area 6 (Allen and Welsh 1997), while a group of postholes were revealed in evaluation just to the north (OAU 1991).

4.10.3 Historic maps show that by the 17th century Dorney Field had been subdivided into a patchwork of small fields (Rocque 1761). By the early 19th century some of these had been amalgamated into four principal strip at right angles to the Thames (Boveney estate map 1812). By the later 19th century (1st edn Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1875), this amalgamation had reduced this to three, and by 1899 to only two principal fields (OS 2nd edn 25" map). This situation persisted throughout the first half of the 20th century, although cropping divisions within the largest field were plotted on the OS 4th edn (1932). By 1972 the last boundary had gone, though its position was still marked by a few large trees (OS 5th edn 1972).

4.10.4 Linear cropmarks at right angles were plotted by the RCHM(E) Survey of the Thames Gravels in this area. The longest lie on a north-north-east alignment (RCHM(E) 1995), in line with, and immediately adjacent to, a gas main. It is therefore likely that these cropmarks are of recent origin. Interpretation of the cropmarks at right angles is less certain, but since they lie partly over the alluvial deposits in Basin W, they may also be of recent origin.

4.10.5 Aerial photographs show that defences were erected against planes landing on Dorney Common, and tent encampments are visible within the Rowing Course development area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SURVIVAL

5.1 *Previous Impacts and Survival*

5.1.1 Previous impacts within the Site, ie ground disturbances that have affected the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits, have been considerable, and are shown on Figure 6.

5.1.2 The construction of the Eton Rowing Course and Return Lane has removed all archaeological deposits within their footprints, and grading of the sides of both watercourses has also removed or truncated any archaeological features immediately alongside. The effects of the grading were largely dealt with by archaeological excavation and Watching Brief during the construction.

5.1.3 Construction of the Rowing Course and Return Lane also involved the excavation of large parts of the Site as borrow pits south-west of the Return Lane. Following archaeological investigation, these have removed nearly half of the area of the Site.

5.1.4 It was also necessary to divert a major gas main that crossed the Rowing Course towards the Finish End, and the area dug out for this is also shown (between Area 15 and Area 4) on Figure 6. The previous course of the gas main south-west of this had also destroyed a narrower corridor some 10 m wide.

5.1.5 The construction of the Boathouse and of the Finish Tower have also removed any archaeological deposits within their footprints.

5.1.6 The archaeological investigation in Area 6 involved the complete excavation of the ring ditches and the hollow, so within the excavation area there is no surviving potential.

5.1.7 As previously discussed, the underlying geology has a significant effect upon the type of archaeology likely to be encountered, and the depth at which it occurs. The length of the proposed area of construction has therefore been divided into lengths corresponding to the geology it crosses, and each surviving section has been given a letter (see Figure 6, A-M). The surviving archaeological potential will be described and discussed using these lettered lengths.

5.2 *The Archaeological Potential of the Site*

5.2.1 **Length A.** Despite the extensive archaeological investigation of parts of the Site during construction of the Eton Rowing Course, the ring ditch (OA23) and its surrounding enclosure at the north west was deliberately preserved.

5.2.2 Although any original barrow mound has been ploughed flat, the concentric ring ditches are likely to have surrounded one or more burials, and the excavation of both inhumations and cremations in Area 24 adjacent (OA44) shows that these are unlikely to have been completely destroyed by ploughing. Small features such as graves for crouched inhumations and pits containing cremations are not usually large enough to result in cropmarks, and are also often insufficiently large to register on geophysical surveys.

5.2.3 Further Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits like those in Area 24 (OA22 and OA38) are likely to exist around the ring-ditch, as in the Upper Thames at the barrow cemetery at Barrow Hills, Radley (Barclay and Halpin 1999).

5.2.4 Ring-ditches are often surrounded by other Bronze Age burials, as was the case around the ring-ditches on Area 6 at the other end of the Rowing Course site. The

triple ring ditch lay at the centre of the southernmost of a series of ditched rectilinear enclosures (OA44), which excavation in Areas 20 and 24 of the Eton Rowing Course has demonstrated date to the Middle Bronze Age (Allen and Mitchell 2001). A small group of Middle Bronze Age cremations and a single inhumation were excavated in the adjacent enclosures to that containing the ring ditch, but not elsewhere in the system. These may have been satellite burials around this barrow. The geophysical survey of the triple ring ditch identified a number of isolated features, mainly to the south and south-east, which may represent further burials.

5.2.5 Multi-phase ring ditches are rare and important sites, and are particularly unusual in the Middle Thames valley. In terms of the history of this landscape, this is the largest single ring ditch within the Rowing Course development area. Its position, close to the causewayed enclosure at Dorney Reach, is likely to be deliberate; elsewhere in the Thames valley, for instance at Barrow Hills, Radley, the earliest burial mounds are those closest to the Abingdon causewayed enclosure (Barclay and Halpin 1999). Its elaboration shows that it increased in significance over time, and its incorporation into the Middle Bronze Age enclosure system shows its continuing importance, providing an interesting contrast with the other ring ditches on or close to the Site: at Area 16 (OA35), Area 6 (OA36) and Site F east (OA37).

5.2.6 Middle Bronze Age ditches close to ring-ditches sometimes contain offerings, like the core and refitting flakes found in a ditch adjacent to the south-east ring-ditch on Area 6. It is therefore possible that significant deposits may be found in the ditches surrounding this once-impressive monument.

5.2.7 Aerial photographs of the cropmark Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditches surrounding the ring ditch suggest that there may have been two parallel ditches on the north-west side. This may indicate either that the enclosing of the ring-ditch either predated the rest of the enclosures, or that it was redefined. Cropmark evidence suggests that a further ditch returns south of the ring ditch at right angles to the axial boundary, and is accompanied by one or more large pits and curvilinear cropmarks, but these marks are partly obscured by the modern field boundary, so their interpretation is uncertain. The geophysical survey suggests that a ditch belonging to the Middle Bronze Age system ran up to the triple ring ditch, and clearly identified another to the south-east. One oblique aerial photograph suggests that further ditches parallel to those surrounding the triple ring ditch may have been dug to the south-east, but it is unclear whether these are the post-medieval furrows turning close to the terrace edge, or earlier features.

5.2.8 The long Iron Age field boundary (OA56) running diagonally to the Bronze Age enclosures across Areas 20 and 24 was traced for over 400 m without a break. Aerial photographs however suggest that there may have been a gap west of this before the ditch continued to the terrace edge by the Thames. Ditch terminals either side of an entrance often contain placed deposits of special significance, and pits with similar deposits are often found close by, while gaps or entrances may be marked by postholes. The Iron Age ditch running north at right angles to this boundary had a square four-posthole building alongside it (OA57), and similar structures may have existed alongside the east-west boundary. Such structures would not show up as cropmarks.

5.2.9 A small group of early Mesolithic flint blades was found in Area 24 (OA2). Generally Mesolithic activity on the Eton Rowing Course development area was concentrated on channel edges, with less activity in the hinterland. This may indicate that further Mesolithic activity took place between Area 24 and the terrace edge adjacent to the modern Thames.

5.2.10 The edge of the gravel terrace is often a favoured location for activities as diverse as Mesolithic or Neolithic flint knapping and tool making, 'burnt mounds' and pits and the deposition of special objects, whether human or animal skulls and other bones, whole pots, quernstones or coins, or Bronze Age metalwork.

5.2.11 **Lengths B and C.** A deep sequence of waterlogged and alluvial deposits dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age periods remains undisturbed in Basin R on the north side of the former Thames palaeochannel. Buried archaeological horizons like those found on the Site are becoming better known, but the scale and breadth of archaeological material from the Eton Rowing Course remains unique in the Middle Thames valley, and is of regional significance. The presence of hearths, *in situ* flint scatters and pottery of the Early Bronze Age (OA39) is particularly important given the rarity of such occupation site elsewhere in the region, and indeed nationally.

5.2.12 The important early Mesolithic settlement in Length C (OA4) was also designated for protection in the Rowing Course Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (OAU 1996). A series of large early Mesolithic settlements of similar character has been excavated in the past in the Kennet valley, but lakeside sites such as this are rare in the Thames valley. Another possibly similar lakeside site may be indicated by a large number of struck flints found in a back garden on the opposite bank of the modern Thames (OA5), but it is the combination of the large flint assemblage with contemporary waterlogged organic deposits, and the possibility of surviving organic artefacts, that makes the lakeside settlement within the Site so significant.

5.2.13 Later Mesolithic flints were also recovered from the levee of Channel T at the west edge of the site (OA6), as were Neolithic deposits further east (OA27, now destroyed). A significant length of the northern bank of Channel T remains, and further deposits on the levee can be expected.

5.2.14 **Length D**. The Thames palaeochannel, Channel T, also survives where crossed by the proposed development, and this is likely to contain a sequence of deposits from the Early Neolithic to Roman periods, including human bones (OA25 and OA49), pottery and struck flints, Waterlogged wooden artefacts or structures may also be encountered, especially if the sandbank in the centre of the palaeochannel continued upstream of Area 1.

5.2.15 **Length E.** It is uncertain just how close to the south-western field boundary the borrow pits dug across the southern part of Basin R and Terrace X were excavated. It is therefore possible (though unlikely) that undisturbed archaeological deposits remain below this part of the droveway (see Figure 6). A short section of the southern bank of Channel however survives beyond the borrow pit at the north-west end. Later Mesolithic and Early and Later Neolithic activity was found on the levee further east (OA11A and B), together with Early Bronze Age pots on the floodplain just behind the levee (OA41). At the junction of the floodplain with Terrace X there were spreads of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity (OA30 and 31), the latter regionally important due to the scarcity of Beaker occupation sites in the Thames Valley. Should the route overlie undisturbed deposits, these may include significant archaeological remains.

5.2.16 **Length F.** As for Length E, it is uncertain whether the borrow pits for the Rowing Course extended below the droveway in Length F, or whether the gravel terrace survives intact. If it survives, pits and tree-throw holes of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date (OA 10, 17A and 17B) were found dug into the gravel in Ex1, and further such features may well be encountered.

5.2.17 **Length G.** A further deep sequence of waterlogged and alluvial deposits dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age periods remains undisturbed in Basin W south-east of Terrace X. This is the best-preserved part of the basin, and as in Basin R, flint scatters, burnt areas and Bronze Age pottery have been found across the buried occupation horizons.

5.2.18 **Length H.** No cropmarks definitely of ancient origin have been identified on the aerial photographs of the gravel island, although some ditches have been identified. Smaller archaeological features such as prehistoric pits and postholes, crouched burials and hollows containing occupation material would not be visible as cropmarks, and the potential of the area for these has not been tested by evaluation.

5.2.19 **Lengths J and L.** The former palaeochannel crossed by the proposed development in Length J, and again returning between the Rowing Course and Return Lane in Length L, is likely to contain both waterlogged fills dating from the Neolithic to the Roman period, and Mesolithic peat deposits below Neolithic and later floodplain horizons on either side. Specific discoveries made close by include a Late Neolithic skeleton (OA26) and an amber bead (OA61) from Channel V, Early Bronze Age activity in Area 4 (OA43) and Middle Bronze Age finds west of the main channel, but finds of any period or type described on the channels and floodplain in sections 4.2-4.9 above might be encountered. No large waterlogged wooden structures similar to the bridges found in Areas 3 and 5 have been encountered in this part of Channel V, but minor structures, such as were found in Areas 16 and 14 during Watching Brief, might well have been missed by the limited evaluation trenching.

5.2.20 **Length K.** The gravel terrace at the east end of the Site was crossed by a hollow containing nationally significant Neolithic midden deposits (OA19) and a succession of human burials dating from the Middle Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age, the latter associated with four ring-ditches (OA35). Some later Mesolithic activity was also found (OA9), as was scattered later prehistoric settlement (OA35). Although the ring ditches and most of the hollow were excavated in Area 6, the Neolithic material along the edge of the gravel terrace was spread beyond the limits of the hollow, and may well continue beyond Area 6 to the south. Middle and later Bronze Age features associated with the southern ring ditches also continue beyond Area 6.

5.2.21 The single Anglo-Saxon burial on Area 6 was unexpected. No further burials were found in the surrounding excavations, but others could still exist in the vicinity.

5.2.22 Medieval activity was sparse, and the only medieval feature was a waterhole (OA65) some way to the north that was also identified as a cropmark. No other large cropmarks similar to this have been identified along the line of the proposed development.

5.2.23 **Length M.** Beyond Channel V the strip between the Rowing Course and the Return Lane crosses the north edge of Inlet Z and then rises onto the central gravel terrace. Evaluation trenching on the gravel terrace to the north did not reveal any archaeological features, so the potential of this may be limited. Similarly, the excavations in Area 15 appear to indicate that the north-eastern side of Inlet Z contains Late Pleistocene or very Early Holocene deposits that are largely sterile.

5.2.24 **Length N.** The western half of Inlet Z, however, contained a sequence of Mesolithic and Neolithic peat deposits, with Iron Age and Roman finds in the overlying silts. The track along the Return Lane Island lies between the investigations in Area 15 (OA52 and 53) and those in Area 10, where the Inlet was represented by a hollow filled with Neolithic midden material (OA14A).

5.2.25 **Length P.** North-west of Inlet Z the proposed cut between the Rowing Course and Return Lane lies on the gravel terrace. Since an Early Neolithic flint and pottery scatter (OA15) was found to the north-west, and Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features at the edge of Area 10 adjacent (OA14B, C and D), the potential for further prehistoric and Roman features here is high.

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 *Depth of the archaeological deposits across the Site prior to construction of the Rowing Course, and Extent of Likely Impacts*

6.1.1 Figure 7 shows profiles of the current ground level along the proposed development route and the ground levels prior to the Rowing Course development. The profiles follow the droveway and cross the Finish End bridge onto the Return Lane Island up to the proposed cut at 1400 m. (They do not include the widening of the Return Lane either side of the Finish End bridge, where the impact will necessarily remove any archaeological remains). The vertical scale has been exaggerated in order to make the difference between the previous and current ground levels clear. The profiles are arranged according to the lengths of the route lettered on Figure 6. The likely depth of impact of the proposed development (taken from the design drawings supplied) is shown by the dashed line.

6.1.2 In general, any area where the impact of the proposed development extends 0.5 m below the ground level prior to the construction of the Rowing Course is an area where any archaeological deposits below topsoil and ploughsoil are likely to be adversely affected. In addition, all areas where the impact dips below the previous ground level are areas of potential impact, as there are areas where the topsoil and ploughsoil are less than 0.5 m deep. It should also be borne in mind that the spacing of the OD heights taken for the contour surveys is such that they may have missed local variations in ground level, and that there may therefore be additional impacts not indicated on the drawings.

6.1.3 From the profiles it is clear that the landscaping for the Eton Rowing Course has built up the ground along the line of the droveway, and here potential impacts are generally likely to be very limited. At the Finish End, however, and along the Return Lane Island, most of the proposed works will result in potential archaeological impacts. The possible areas of impact are illustrated on Figure 8, and are described below, as follows:

6.1.4 **Lengths A-J.** From drawing (Whitybybird 5246/C/350 Details), it appears that the proposed improved access will result in an impact to a depth of around 0.5 m below existing ground level along the line of the 'droveway'.

6.1.5 **Length A** (Figure 7 A-B). This runs for approximately 430 m across the gravel terrace, into which archaeological features were cut. Excavations for the Rowing Course and Return Lane indicate that the surface of the gravel was overlain by 0.32 - 0.5 m of ploughsoil (OA 1995, 3.2.1 and Figure 2; Allen et al. forthcoming).

6.1.6 The first 50 m of the droveway in Length A is likely to result in an impact down to, and perhaps into, the gravel below topsoil and ploughsoil. On the basis of cropmark evidence and evaluation trenching, the archaeological potential in this length is likely to be low.

6.1.7 A further area of possible impact is between 170 and 220 m along Length A, although it is uncertain whether the impact will reach the gravel below topsoil and ploughsoil.

This part of the route includes the cropmark ditches belonging to the Middle Bronze Age enclosure system north-west of the triple ring ditch. The archaeological potential is therefore high, but the impact is likely to be limited to exposure of the tops of any archaeological features that are present.

6.1.8 **Length B** covers the triangular field next to the modern Thames, an area of floodplain that was not affected by extraction during construction of the Rowing Course. In this field the uppermost 0.5 m of soil was generally topsoil and earlier ploughsoil, and preserved archaeological horizons only survived at or below this depth. The *in situ* hearth in Tr. 159, for instance, was found at a depth of 0.7 m. As the droveway is contructed upon an embankment, there should be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

6.1.9 **Length C** (Figure 7 C-F). This part of Basin R was similar to Length B, with around 0.5 m of topsoil and earlier ploughsoil overlying preserved archaeological horizons, except where the Early Mesolithic settlement extended onto the gravel terrace edge, as in Trench 173. Here numerous finds occurred at less than 0.3 m deep within the ploughsoil. As the droveway is contructed upon an embankment along this length, there should be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

6.1.10 **Length D.** The levees on the edge of the channel were higher than the channels and the floodplains, and artefacts were found within 0.4 m of the modern ground surface (OAU 1995, 3.2.4). Within the channels, waterlogged preservation generally occurred only at a depth of 1 m or more, although late Roman peat deposits occurred in places at only 0.7 m down. As the droveway is contructed upon an embankment along this length, there should be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

6.1.11 **Length E.** South of the former Thames channel preserved occupation horizons on the floodplain did not sit upon an entirely level surface, but lay below topsoil and underlying plough-disturbed alluvium at a depth of 0.45 - 0.6 m. As the droveway is contructed upon an embankment along this length, there should be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

6.1.12 **Length F.** The triangular gravel island was overlain by 0.25-0.40 m of topsoil and earlier ploughsoil. Archaeological features survived intact below this depth. As the droveway is contructed upon an embankment along this length, there should be no impact upon archaeological deposits.

6.1.13 **Length G.** In Basin W, Bronze Age activity occurred sporadically across occupation horizons within the alluvium. These preserved occupation horizons all occurred below ploughsoil, at a depth of 0.45 m or more.

6.1.14 In Length G the proposed upgrading of the droveway will impact upon buried topsoil in the south-eastern half (Figure 7c at 1400 m), and is likely to affect deposits below topsoil and ploughsoil towards the south-east end, over a distance of around 60 m (Figure 7c from 1550 m). It is possible that a buried Bronze Age archaeological horizon will be affected over this length, although it is uncertain whether the droveway really overlies undisturbed deposits over this length, or sits upon the backfill of a borrow pit.

6.1.15 **Length H.** Basin W shelved up onto the gravel terrace whose southern end lies within the Site. Evaluation for the Eton Rowing Course did not extend right across this terrace, so direct archaeological evidence for this area is limited. The evaluation trenches covering the west part of this area came down onto gravel at a depth of between 0.4 and 0.55 m.

6.1.16 In Length H the proposed development is likely to result in impacts that reach the gravel over the first 40 m. This includes the cropmarks on a north-north-east alignment that are believed to be of recent origin. No other archaeological features are known in the immediate vicinity, although cropmarks in this area may be partly masked by alluvium overlying the gravel terrace.

6.1.17 No archaeological impacts from the droveway are likely across the remainder of Length H, as the droveway is constructed on a landscaped area raised above the previous ground level.

6.1.18 **Length J.** The occupation horizons on the floodplain, and the finds overlying the later channel, occurred below the recent ploughsoils. These ploughsoils were only 0.25 - 0.4 m deep, and some horizons lay immediately below this. Within the channel, waterlogged preservation generally occurred only at a depth of 1 m or more, although late Roman peat deposits occurred in places at only 0.7 m down.

6.1.19 No archaeological impacts from the droveway are likely across most of Length J, as it runs over a landscaped area that is mostly raised more than 1 m above the previous ground level.

6.1.20 At the south-east end of Length J, however, the proposed widening of the Return Lane will remove all archaeological deposits over an area 100 m long and up to 8 m wide. The proposed upgrading of the droveway may also reach gravel and any archaeological features cut into it. The potential for archaeological remains within the floodplain and in Channel V is high.

6.1.21 **Length K.** A much greater level of impact will occur on this gravel terrace area, as this is where the Return Lane will be made significantly wider, and where a new bridge will be constructed. These will involve the total removal of any archaeological deposits within the areas of impact. In addition, access to the bridge both on the south side from the droveway and from the Boathouse, and on the north side along the Return Lane Island, will involve further impacts to a depth of 0.5 m.

6.1.22 Archaeological features on the higher part of the gravel terrace, where the ring ditches were situated, occurred below topsoil and ploughsoil at a depth of 0.25-0.4 m. The Neolithic activity in the hollow between them was found at a depth of 0.4-0.5 m. To the south, the evaluation trenches came down onto gravel at a depth of 0.5 - 0.6 m (OAU 1996, 4.9 and Figure 10).

6.1.23 Along Length K the proposed widening of the Return Lane will remove any archaeological deposits or features. The area of impact is c. 200 m long and up to 23 m wide west of the bridge, and 50 m long and up to 10 m wide east of the bridge (Whitbybird drawing SK005).

6.1.24 Along Length K the droveway will lie immediately adjacent to the widened Return Lane, and here the droveway is also likely to impact upon the gravel and any archaeological deposits overlying it or cut into it.

6.1.25 In Length K on the south side of the existing Return Lane the widening and construction of the bridge will remove an additional area c. 40 m by 20 m (Whitbybird drawings 5246/B/050 and /C/350). In Length K the archaeological potential as far as the end of the droveway is uncertain, as it is where the bridge is to be constructed on the south side of the Return Lane. No archaeological features are visible on cropmarks in this area, nor were any located in evaluation trenching, but investigation was on a small scale, and smaller features may be masked by alluvium.

6.1.26 On the Return Lane Island, where the north abutment of the bridge is to be built, an area c. 90 m long by up to 10 m wide will be affected by the cutting back of the Return Lane Island and the construction of the bridge (Whitbybird drawings SK005, 5246/B/050 and /C/350). This area (east of the Area 6 excavation) had archaeological features running into it, and here the archaeological potential is high.

6.1.27 Along the Return Lane Island the access road will not be upgraded, so beyond the impact of the bridge there will be no further impact.

6.1.28 **Length L.** As there will not be any change to the tarmac track along the Return Lane Island, there are no potential impacts along this length.

6.1.29 **Length M.** As there will not be any change to the tarmac track along the Return Lane Island, there are no potential impacts along this length.

6.1.30 **Length N.** As there will not be any change to the tarmac track along the Return Lane Island, there are no potential impacts along this length.

6.1.31 **Length P.** West of Inlet Z topsoil and ploughsoil overlay gravel and archaeological features at a depth of 0.4 m.

6.1.32 Around 1400 m along the Rowing Course, the excavation of a cut linking the Rowing Course and Return Lane, together with the construction of a bridge across it, will result in the destruction of any archaeological deposits in this area (Whitbybird drawing 5246/CB/102 and /103). The affected area is c. 50 m long and 40 m wide. On the basis of previous archaeological discoveries adjacent, this is an area of high archaeological potential.

6.2 *Significance of Impacts*

6.2.1 The possible impacts outlined above do not significantly compromise the integrity of the areas previously marked for preservation *in situ* during the construction of the Eton Rowing Course. The ring ditch itself, and the 10 m immediately surrounding it, are not affected by the proposed developments, and the proportion of the peripheral area affected by the proposals is less than 1% of the total area.

6.2.2 Large parts of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure system have already been destroyed after archaeological excavation, so limited further impact upon this should not constitute an obstacle to the proposed works, provided it is preceded by appropriate archaeological mitigation by excavation and recording.

6.2.3 The limits of the Early Mesolithic lakeside settlement in relation to the droveway are uncertain, but the nearest exposures were at a depth greater than 0.5 m, and so are unlikely to be affected by the proposed works.

6.2.4 The likely significance of impacts in Lengths G and H is low, although with such widespread prehistoric activity significant individual features might still be found in these areas. Any such features are however extremely unlikely to be significant enough to jeopardise the proposed development provided appropriate archaeological mitigation by excavation and recording were to be carried out.

6.2.5 Impacts at the end of Length J and in Length K may well reveal archaeological features that will add significantly to the complex of features already excavated in Area 6, but in the light of the previously permitted excavation, should not constitute

an obstacle to carrying out the proposed works, provided appropriate archaeological mitigation is carried out.

6.2.6 The impact within Length P is likely to reveal archaeological deposits and/or features of significance, but in the light of previous excavations already undertaken should not constitute an obstacle to carrying out the proposed works, provided appropriate archaeological mitigation by excavation and recording were to be carried out.

7 MITIGATION OF IMPACTS UPON ARCHAEOLOGY

7.1 *Approach adopted by Buckinghamshire County Council to the archaeology in the past*

7.1.1 The general approach to archaeological impacts taken by the local planning authority is set out in section 4.1 above. The specific Archaeological Mitigation Strategy agreed between Eton College and Buckinghamshire County Council in relation to the construction of the Eton Rowing Course (OA 1996) involved a mixture of preservation *in situ* (for the triple ring ditch and the Early Mesolithic lakeside occupation), detailed area excavations and Watching Brief.

7.1.2 The migitation arising from the widening of the Return Lane also involved area excavation and further Watching Brief (OA 2002).

7.1.3 In the light of previous experience, therefore, it is likely that archaeological excavation and recording of any archaeological features that will suffer impact from the proposed works will be required by the planning authority. The principles and detailed methodology of any archaeological mitigation works will need to be agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer acting on behalf of South Buckinghamshire District Council.

7.2 *Further archaeological investigations*

7.2.1 The limits of the borrow pits within the Site were plotted from the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (OAU 1996), before these were dug out. Plans of the pits as-dyg were requested from Eton College and from Eton Aggregates, who carried out the bulk excavation, but no further information was received in time to include in this assessment. Plans of the pits as-dug would resolve the question of the survival of archaeological deposits below Lengths E, F and part of G.

7.2.2 Given the significant level of information already obtained from previous archaeological investigations, and the relatively narrow areas of possible impact, further exploratory investigations in the form of geophysical surveys or test-trenches may not be appropriate. These would involve considerable cost without necessarily dealing completely with specific impacts on archaeology.

7.2.3 The only place where evaluation trenching might resolve uncertainty is the narrow strip of Channel V that will be destroyed by the widening of the Return Lane, where it is possible that a major waterlogged structure similar to those in Areas 3 and 5 might be found. With the other structures close by, however, this is unlikely, and given that these structures consist of verticals spaced at intervals of around 2 m, evaluation might well fail to locate one if it existed.

7.3 *Protection of archaeological remains in situ*

7.3.1 In the case of the improvements to the droveway (Lengths A to J), avoidance of archaeological impact might be achieved by raising the level of the droveway and access road, although along the Return Lane Island the relatively narrow width of the Island, plus the existing structures already in place, might cause problems in engineering terms.

7.3.2 In Lengths J and K, however, where the Return Lane is to be widened and a new bridge built, and in Length P, where a cut is to be made linking the Rowing Course and Return Lane and a bridge constructed over the cut, preservation *in situ* is not possible.

7.4 *Preservation by excavation and recording*

7.4.1 For the areas of possible impact upon archaeology, removal of topsoil, ploughsoil or other modern overburden by machine under archaeological supervision, followed by mapping of any exposed features, is a strategy often adopted, with contingency for the excavation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits exposed to the full depth of impact.

7.4.2 For those areas where deep excavation will be required, ie the new cut between the Rowing Course and the Return Lane and its bridge (Length P), the widening of the Return Lane and the new bridge (Lengths J and K), the proposed development would completely obliterate any archaeological features in these locations, and full excavation of any archaeological features or other deposits is likely to be required.

7.4.3 In other areas, where some truncation of exposed archaeological features is likely to occur (parts of Lengths A, G, H and J), excavation of archaelogical features and deposits to the bottom level of impact is a probable minimum requirement, although in the case of relatively shallow features partial truncation may be regarded as requiring excavation to the full depth of the features, even if below impact depth. This will also depend upon the agreement of an appropriate Method Statement to avoid further damage to unexcavated deposits by construction plant (see below).

7.4.4 In yet other areas, removal of topsoil and ploughsoil may expose, but not significantly truncate, archaeological features (part of Length A, G and H). In such cases planning and recovery of surface finds might constitute appropriate mitigation, provided that the archaeological deposits were covered by geotextile before construction commenced, and that these areas were buried by an agreed depth of hardcore according to an agreed Method Statement that avoided their being tracked upon by construction plant.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1.1 The Site contains a significant archaeological resource, impact upon which will require mitigation by archaeological excavation and recording. In our opinion, nothing that is known to be affected by the proposed development is likely to constitute an obstacle to the granting of planning permission for the proposed works. The principles and detailed methodology of any archaeological mitigation works will, however, need to be agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer acting on behalf of South Buckinghamshire District Council.

Oxford Archaeology

October 2008

Appendix One

Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

OA = Oxford Archaeology
HS = Historic Sources
WS = Walkover Survey
'Trench' refers to evaluation
'Area' refers to a larger excavation
As the baseline description is chronological, the OA references will tend to occur in chronological order. Within each period, however, the archaeology of the gravel terrace areas is described before that in the channels and on the floodplain, so the OA numbers are not in strict chronological order. In addition, OA numbers may be used to refer to more than one event in a particular location, so in some cases more than one period is listed under a single OA number.

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
1	Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic	Flint blades in Trench 165	OAU 1995, section 4.2.7.2
2	Early Mesolithic	Flint blades in the top of a periglacial swallow hole in Area 24A	OA 2003 unpublished
3	Early Mesolithic	Flint blades in Area 20, just west of the corner of Channel S	Allen and Mitchell 2001
4	Early Mesolithic	Lakeside settlement of flints, animal bones and charcoal in Trenches 166, 180, 173 and 165	OAU 1995, 3.2.3-4, Fig.4
5	Early Mesolithic	470 flints including tranchet axe found in the back garden of a house just east of Down Place, Bray, on the south bank of the modern Thames (Berks SMR 104)	Wymer 1977; Ford 1987, 59 and Fig. 23.
6	Later Mesolithic	Microliths and other flints in Trench 169 on the levee of Channel T	OAU 1995,
7	Later Mesolithic	Flint blades in Trench 48 on Terrace Y	OAU 1995,
8	Later Mesolithic	Clusters of struck blades on the floodplain in Area 5	Allen and Welsh 1997
9	Later Mesolithic	Microliths and other tools from the gravel terrace in Area 6	Allen et al. forthcoming
10	Later Mesolithic	Microliths and blades in tree-throw holes in Ex1 on Terrace X	Allen and Welsh 1996
11	A-Later Mesolithic B- Early Neolithic	Antler beam mattock on the levee of Channel T in Ex3 Cattle skeleton in edge of Channel T in Ex3, radiocarbon date 3650-3370 cal.BC (BM-3177; 4750 ± 50 BP)	Allen and Welsh 1998
12	Later Mesolithic	Pebble macehead or digging weight found on the south edge of Channel T in Watching Brief in Area 14	Allen and Welsh 1998

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
13	A- Early, Middle and Late Neolithic B- Early Bronze Age	Hollow crossing Area 6 containing middens and tree-throw holes full of finds. Also two Neolithic crouched burials.	Allen and Welsh 1997; 1998
14	A- Early, Middle and Late Neolithic B- Early Bronze Age Middle Bronze Age Late Bronze Age C- Iron Age D - Early Roman Post-medieval	Hollow crossing Area 10 containing disturbed middens and tree-throw holes full of pottery, struck flints, plus quernstone fragments and animal bones. Also two Neolithic partial cattle burials. Middle Bronze Age waterholes, one with two crouched human burials adjacent. Radiocarbon dates from waterhole and one human burial. Five cattle burials, one with a bronze axe fragment, and one sheep burial. Radiocarbon dates from three cattle burials: Also other deep pits, a boundary ditch alongside the hollow and other small pits and tree-throw holes of Middle and Late Bronze Age date. Working hollow and small pits of Iron Age and early Roman date Furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found crossing the site on a north-westerly orientation	Allen and Welsh 1997 Allen et al. 2004
15	Early Neolithic	Area of Early Neolithic pottery and struck flint in Trench 88 at the SE corner of Area 10	OAU 1996, 5.1.5.1; Allen et al. 2004
16	Early, Middle and Late Neolithic	Pits and tree-throw holes in Area 16 containing Neolithic pottery and struck flints	Allen and Welsh 1998
17	A- Neolithic B- Early/Middle Bronze Age?	Pits and tree-throw holes in Ex1 on Terrace X containing Neolithic pottery or struck flints Small pits full of burnt flint and charcoal, possibly of Bronze Age date	Allen and Welsh 1996 Allen and Welsh 1998 Allen et al. 2004
18	Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware pottery in pits and layers in Trenches H-J on the gravel terrace edge north of Channel S	OAU 1991
19	Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware pottery found in a hollow in Trench 183 on the gravel terrace south of the Cress Brook Channel	OAU 1995 3.2 6; Allen et al 2004
20	Early Neolithic	Suspected Neolithic causewayed enclosure known from aerial photographs, refs	Carstairs 1986 Site D; Dyer 1996.
21	Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware pottery in tree-throw holes found in Area RC1 (Road Corridor north of the Start end of the Rowing Course)	Allen et al. forthcoming
22	Late Neolithic	Pit containing Grooved Ware pottery in Area 24	Allen and Mitchell 2001
23	A- Late Neolithic? B- Early Bronze Age/ Middle Bronze Age	Cropmark ring ditch with triple concentric rings south-west of Area 24. It is thought likely that the smallest and earliest phase of this monument originated in the Neolithic. Extended probably in the Early Bronze Age, and surrounded by a rectangular ditched enclosure in the Middle Bronze Age. Two offset ditch alignments on the NW side.	Carstairs 1986; Catherall 2001; Allen et al. Forthcoming

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
24	Early Neolithic	Human skull in Channel T in Area 5, radiocarbon date 3670-3370 cal.BC (OxA-8820; 4795 ± 50 BP)	Allen et al. 2000
25	Middle Neolithic	Human skull in Channel T west of Ex1, radiocarbon date 3330-2920 cal.BC (OxA-8821; 4410 ± 45 BP)	Allen et al. 2000
26	Late Neolithic	Human skeleton in Channel V west of Area 6, radiocarbon date 2880-2580 cal.BC (OxA-8817; 4155 ± 45 BP)	Allen et al. 2000
27	Middle Neolithic	Red deer antler placed over ox skull on the north edge of Channel T west of Area 1. These were radiocarbon-dated to 3330-3020 cal.BC (OxA-8752; 4425 ± 40 BP and OxA-8815; 4500 ± 50 BP) respectively	Allen et al. 2000
28	Early Neolithic Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Burnt hearth area with carinated Early Neolithic potsherds at the north edge of Channel T in Area 14 Burnt mound and pit on N edge of Channel T in Area 14, radiocarbon date 2580-2340 cal.BC (OxA-10227; 3920 ± 40 BP)	Allen and Welsh 1998; Allen et al. 2004
29	Late Neolithic	Burnt mound at edge of Channel T in Area 16, radiocarbon date 2920-2670 cal.BC (OxA-10226; 4190 ±45 BP)	Allen and Welsh 1998; Allen et al. 2004
30	Early Neolithic	Clusters of struck flint on floodplain in Basin R, in Areas Ex1-3.	Allen et al.2004
31	Early Neolithic	Occupation area with struck flint clusters around burnt hearth and pit with burnt flint on floodplain in Area Ex1. Arrowhead manufacture.	Allen and Welsh 1996; Allen et al. 2004
32	Early, Middle and Late Neolithic	Pottery scatters along the edge of the floodplain and gravel Terrace X in Areas Ex1-3	Allen et al. Forthcoming
33	Early Neolithic	Struck flint clusters and flint leaf point on floodplain on edge of Channel T in Area 5. Pottery in channel edge.	Allen and Welch 1997; Allen et al. 2004
34	Early Neolithic	Struck flint clusters including arrowheads on both edges of Channel T in Area 3.	Allen and Welsh 1996; Allen et al. 2004
35	Early and Middle Bronze Age (Late Iron Age and early Roman) Post-medieval	Four ring-ditches, two either side of Neolithic hollow, in Area 6. SW and NW ring ditches dated to the Beaker period, SE ring-ditch to the Middle Bronze Age. Eight cremations, three in a line, and one inhumation associated with the SE ring ditch, and two cremations with the SW ring ditch. Fourth penannular ditch of uncertain date. A waterhole, gullies and shallow pits/tree-throw holes around barrows tentatively dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, but few finds. A very few Late Iron Age and Roman sherds. Two post-medieval ditches (visible as cropmarks) and furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation crossed Area 6 on a west-south-west alignment.	Carstairs 1986; Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen et al. 2000

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
36	Early Bronze Age Middle Bronze Age Late Bronze Age (Iron Age?)	Ring-ditch on edge of Channel T in Area 16, tentatively dated by pottery to the Beaker period. Undated crouched inhumation outside, and Late Bronze Age crouched inhumation, radiocarbon date 1210-840 cal.BC (BM-3174; 2850 ± 50 BP) cut into ring ditch. Four-post structure in centre of ring ditch, possibly Iron Age. Pits and burnt mound spread on edge of terrace and Channel T, associated with Middle Bronze Age pottery and a human femur.	Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen et al. 2000 Bucks SMR Allen et al. Forthcoming
37	Early Bronze Age?	Cropmark ring-ditch on gravel terrace north of Channel S. Plotted as D-shaped enclosure by Carstairs, but as 3/4 circle by RCHM (E). The aerial photographs show that one half overlies silty sands, so the ditch is not so clear.	Carstairs 1986; RCHM (E) 1995; Allen et al. Forthcoming
38	Early Bronze Age Post-medieval	Two small circular pits containing struck flint in Area 24 Furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found across the south-western half of Area 24, but not beyond.	Allen and Mitchell 2001
39	Early Bronze Age	Hearth with pottery found on occupation horizon within floodplain in Trench 159, Basin R	OAU 1995, 3.2.4.17
40	Early Bronze Age	Occupation horizon at edge of floodplain and Terrace X in Area Ex1, consisting of struck flint clusters, burnt areas and spreads of Beaker and other Early Bronze Age pottery	Allen and Welsh 1996
41	Early Bronze Age	Large parts of two Collared Urns found on the floodplain close to the levee in Area Ex2, Basin R.	Allen et al. Forthcoming
42	Early Bronze Age	Burnt mound spread on floodplain horizon at edge of Terrace X and Basin W, radiocarbon date 2290-1970 cal.BC (OxA-10228; 3666 ± 40 BP). Found in Trench 208, and fully excavated in Area 11, where charcoal flecks extended over a large area, suggesting a clearance horizon.	Allen and Welch 1998; Parker and Robinson 2003
43	Early Bronze Age	Scatter of struck flint including barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, animal bones and charcoal on floodplain west of Channel V in Area 4.	Allen and Welch 1997; Allen et al. forthcoming
44	Middle Bronze Age	Rectilinear system of cropmark enclosures on gravel terrace, part-excavated in Areas 20 and 24, NAR (Northern Access Road) and RC2 (Road Corridor). Enclosure of varying sizes, two containing waterholes and pottery, quernstones and charred plant remains suggesting domestic activity, a third waterhole associated with a burnt mound. Four cremations, three in urns, and one crouched inhumation, found in Trench 22 within Area 24 at south-west end adjacent to ring ditch (OA23). Radiocarbon date on charred grain in Area 24 enclosure is 1409-1262 cal.BC (OxA-13598; 3073 ± 27 BP)	OAU 1991, 36-7 and Figure 3; Allen and Mitchell 2001; Allen et al. Forthcoming
45	Middle Bronze Age	Trapezoidal fields or enclosures extending south-eastwards from enclosures (OA 44), confirmed by excavation in Area 24C in 2003.	Bucks SMR; Allen et al. Forthcoming
46	Middle Bronze Age	System of rectilinear enclosure ditches containing pits and other cropmark features, on gravel terrace between Channel S and Cress Brook channel. Middle Bronze Age pottery found in Trenches H-J. Cropmarks show a trackway leading south towards Channel S, confirmed by excavation in Area 18	OAU 1991, Figure 4; Allen and Mitchell 2001

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
47	Middle Bronze Age Early Iron Age	A- Two parallel lines of upright massive roundwood stakes crossing Channel T in Area 3. Radiocarbon dates 1420-1310 cal.BC (BM-3022; 3150 ± 50 BP), (BM-3020; 3050 ± 40 BP) B- Further lines of slighter paired upright stakes formed another crossing structure alongside, radiocarbon date 770-400 cal. BC, (BM-3023; 2450 ± 50 BP and BM-3021; 2425 ± 50 BP)	Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen and Welsh 1998 Allen et al. 2000
48	Late Bronze Age?	Two parallel lines of upright small roundwood stakes extending from north edge of Channel T in Area 5. Part of an Early Iron Age pottery vessel and a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wooden ard found in silting around uprights	Allen and Welsh 1997
49	Middle and Late Bronze Age	Sandbank in the middle of Channel T part-excavated in Area 1 adjacent to Area Ex1. Human and animal bones found in the sandbank, with three upright stakes driven into the edge of the sandbank, and two virtually complete Late Bronze Age pots adjacent in the channel.	Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen et al. 2000
50	Middle Bronze Age?	Burnt mound deposit found on edge of the western gravel terrace in Trench 181, dipping down onto the floodplain in Basin R. No associated artefacts.	OAU 1995, 3.2.4 and Figure 5
51	A- Middle and Late Bronze Age B- Saxon	Bronze Axes dredged from the Thames at Monkey Island and Queen's Eyot adjacent to the Site. Anglo-Saxon weaponry has also been dredged from the Thames along the stretch between Queen's Eyot and Boveney	Ford 1987, Figure 27; York 2002 Ford 1987, Figure 35
52	A- Mesolithic B- Early Neolithic C- Bronze Age D- Iron Age	Pebble maceheads, flint blades, antler and red deer bones found in Prior's gravel pit (Berks SMR 122) Bone comb, human bones and 'Windmill Hill ware' found in Hoveringham Gravel Pit (Berks SMR 121) Uprights of a Lake Village structure and a log boat also found in Hoveringham Gravel Pit, together with Bronze Age pottery and bronze weaponry Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, a spindle whorl and bone was reportedly found in the Hoveringham pit (Berks SMR 125).	Ford 1987, 59 and Fig. 23 Ford 1987, 66 and Fig, 24. Ford 1987, Figure 27; C Stanley pers. comm; Ford 1987, 79 and Figure 28
53	Early-Middle Iron Age	A settlement of dense shallow intercutting pits and at least three four-post structures was partly excavated in Area 15 alongside the silted Inlet Z. A boundary ditch ran alongside the inlet.	Allen and Welsh 1997
54	Early-Middle Iron Age	An Iron Age boundary ditch, postholes and other ditches forming small enclosures alongside Inlet Z. A probable continuation of the settlement to the south-east (OA53)	OA unpublished 2003

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
55	Middle-Late Iron Age Romano-British	A - Deep-ditched enclosure on the edge of Channel T in Area 16, incorporating a Bronze Age ring ditch (OA36). Contained pits, a four-post and a six-post structure, plus an arc of gully and one of pits suggesting the position of a roundhouse. B - Extended in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period into a tripartite enclosure, with wells, pits, a post-pad barn, corndriers and ovens. One adult human burial and a scatter of infant burials.	Carstairs 1986; Allen and Welsh 1998 Allen 1999; Allen et al 2000; Allen and Mitchell 2001, OA unpublished 2003
56	Middle-Late Iron Age	Long boundary ditch excavated in Areas 20 and 24 crossing the Bronze Age enclosures (OA44). Continues west after a gap as a cropmark to the Thames, and east to meet another ditch at right angles (OA57).	Allen and Mitchell 2001; OA unpublished 2003
57	Middle-Late Iron Age	Long boundary ditch with a four-post structure adjacent, excavated in the Northern Access Road (NAR) north of Area 20, running north at right angles to (OA57) across the Bronze Age enclosures.	Allen and Mitchell 2001
58	Prehistoric?	Sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure plotted by Carstairs in the very north-west corner of the Site, but not confirmed by the subsequent NMR Survey of the Thames Gravels. Re-examination of the cropmarks suggests that Carstairs was mistaken, and that his enclosure was a mixture of one or more ditches on the alignment of the Bronze Age enclosure system, plus post-medieval furrows and a path around the edge of the field.	Carstairs 1986; RCHM(E) 1995; Oblique aerial photograph AP07CS76
59	Early and Middle Iron Age	Wooden structures consisting of two or more lines of upright stakes crossing Channel T in Area 5 and extending east towards Area 3. Interpreted as supports for bridges. One structure had a hurdle trackway laid between the rows at a later date to provide a fording place. Radiocarbon dating (Allen and Welsh 1998,) has shown that these are mostly Early Iron Age; the latest is Middle Iron Age. A partial human skeleton was found alongside one bridge, and single human bones alongside others.	Allen and Welsh 1996; Allen and Welsh 1997; Allen and Welsh 1998; Allen et al. 2000
60	Middle-Late Iron Age	Massive 2m length of oak trunk found in Channel T during Watching Brief between Areas Ex2 and Ex3. The trunk had been cut square at the ends, with a mortice hole 0.3 m square in one side. Radiocarbon date 270-110 cal.BC (BM-3110; 2170 ± 40 BP). Late Iron Age scythe or early Roman scythe, earliest evidence for hay-making in Britain. Radiocarbon date 150 cal.BC-80 cal.AD (OxA-8955; 2105 ± 35 BP)	Allen and Welsh 1997 ; Allen and Welsh 1998; Allen 2002
61	Late Iron Age	Large amber bead recovered in Area 4 from late phase of Channel V, probably Late Iron Age. Roman pottery from silts overlying active channel	Allen and Welsh 1997; Wallis in Allen et al. Forthcoming
62	Roman	Wooden cart-side in Area 3 on north bank of Channel T, radiocarbon date 240-460 cal.AD (BM-3159; 1670 ± 45 BP). Complete 4th century pottery bowl and two whole rotary quernstones adjacent.	Allen and Welsh 1996;

New OA Ref. No	*Period*	*Description*	*Source*
63	A- Roman B- Anglo-Saxon	Cemetery of 7 late Roman cremations and four inhumations found on the south side of the modern Thames at Down Place Cottage in the 1960s by the Middle Thames Archaeological Society. Some burials overlain by a 5th century gravel/cobbled surface, then cut by others. Anglo-Saxon occupation above, including pottery, 120 very late worn Roman coins and metalworking including crucibles, 5th-6th century Saxon activity.	Stanley 1972; Bates and Stanley unpublished
64	Anglo-Saxon	Single inhumation burial in north-south grave found west of the ring-ditches and east of Channel V in Area 6. An assortment of objects including an amethyst pendant at the waist dated the burial to the 7th century AD.	Allen and Welsh 1997; Foreman et al. 2002
65	Medieval	Church at Boveney, situated beside the Thames south-east of the modern hamlet. Architecture dates the earliest parts of the surviving church to the Norman period (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 186-7).	Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 186-7.
66	Medieval / post-medieval	Waterhole or pond visible as a cropmark found west of Boveney and north of Area 6 within the Eton Rowing Course development area. Dated by fragments of two horseshoes, one of 13th/14th century type. Cropmarks of ditched plots to the east probably represent earlier phases of the current post-medieval properties	Allen in Foreman et al. 2002, 85-6; RCHM(E) 1995
67	Post-medieval	Curving ditch found in Area 20, and continuing as a cropmark north-east and south-east. Follows the curve of Channel S, and was probably a boundary between the gravel terrace and the silted channel. Predates historic maps.	Carstairs 1986; Allen and Mitchell 2001; Foreman et al. 2002

Appendix Two

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OS 6" dyeline with some property boundaries marked
OS Superplan of Dorney Court and surroundings (c1990)
OS 20th century with historic fieldnames marked
Photostat of Bucks RO 1812 map of Dorney parish
1880 tracing of Boveney Tithe Map
Enlargement of OS 25"
Bucks OS 25" 52.4 with houses on Littleworth Common marked
OS 25" with Boveney Common marked
OS maps annotated with footpaths for Ramblers appeal
OS 1932 25" with Dorney estate tenants marked (and another photostat of similar)

OS 25" showing owners in Dorney
Dorney Court estate coloured on dyline base 1960s
1930s 6" with some boundaries coloured in
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British Geological Survey 1999 Windsor Sheet 269, Solid and Drift, 1:50,000 series

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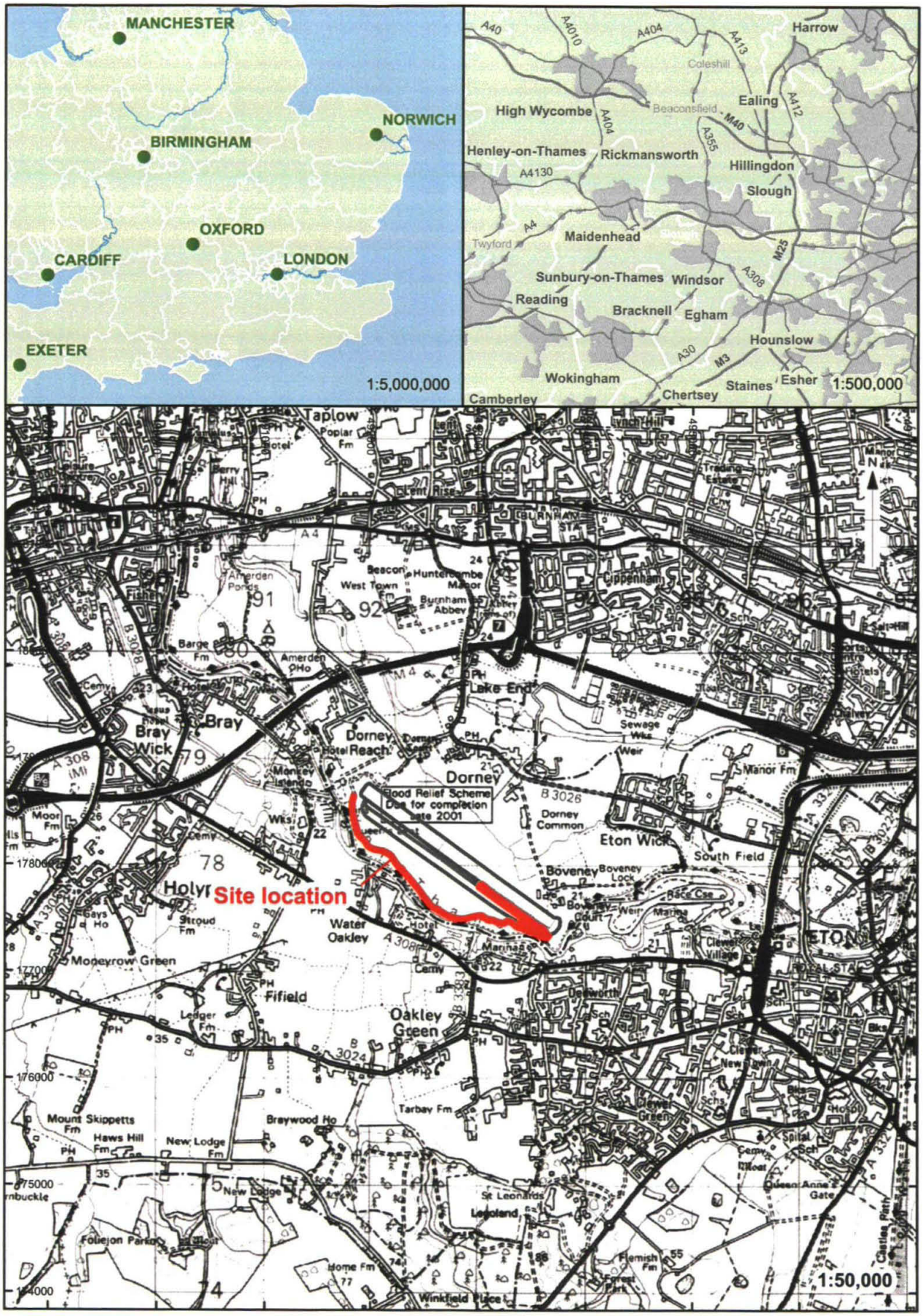

Figure 1: Site location

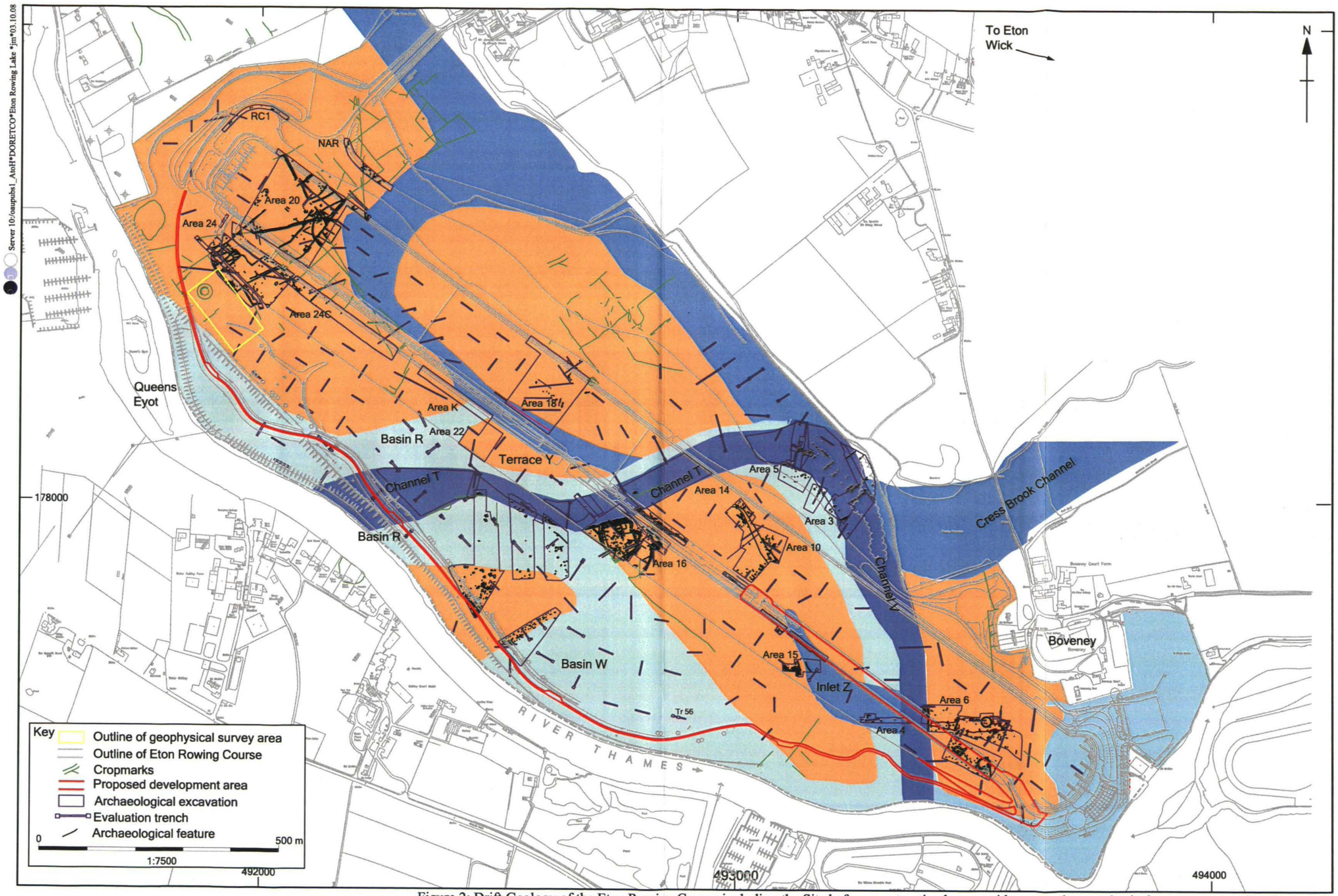

Figure 2: Drift Geology of the Eton Rowing Course including the Site before construction began, with cropmarks, geophysical survey area, archaeological evaluation trenches and area excavations superimposed.

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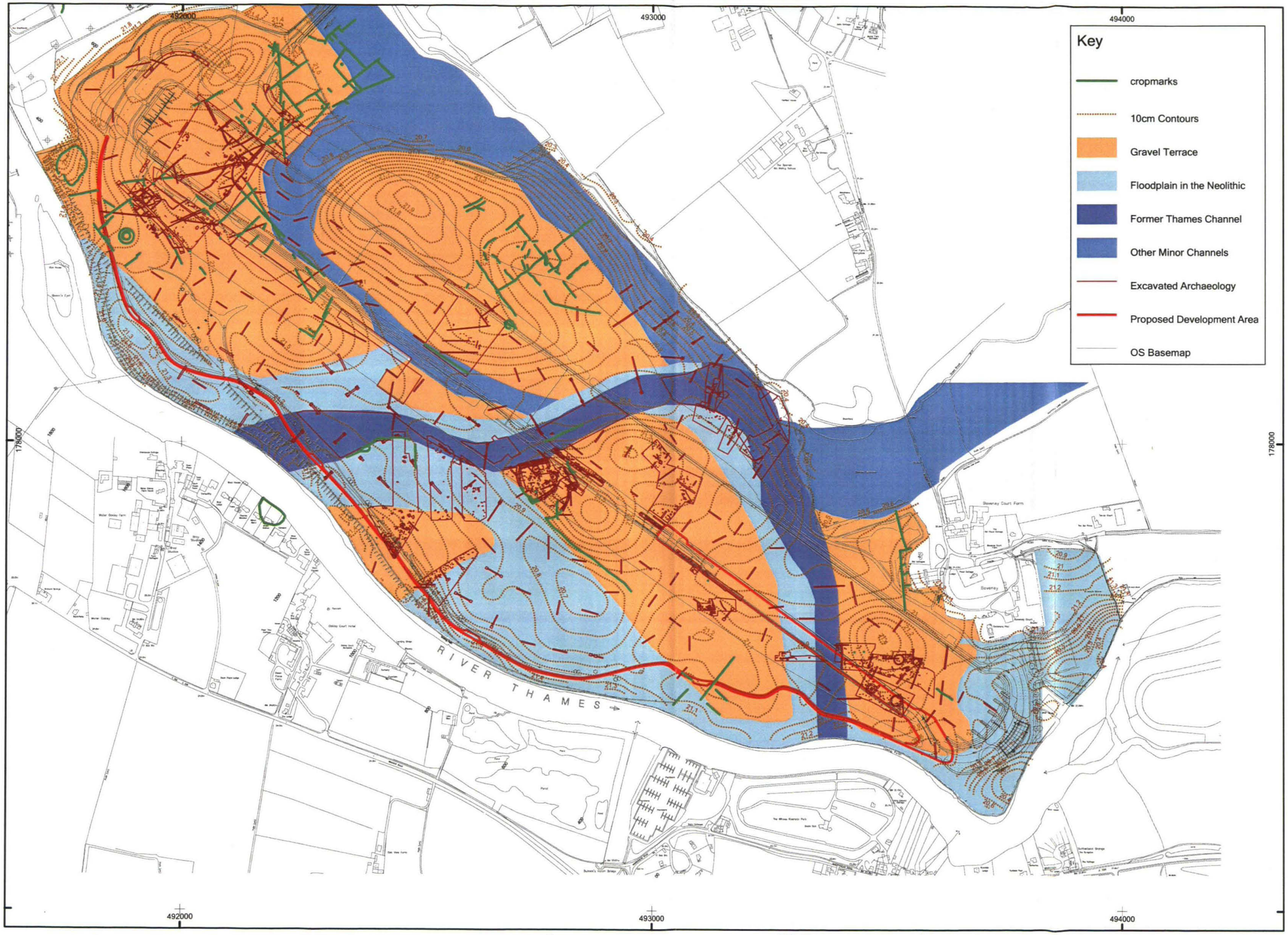

Figure 3a: Contour survey of the Eton Rowing Course development area (including the Site) before construction began, together with the archaeological features.

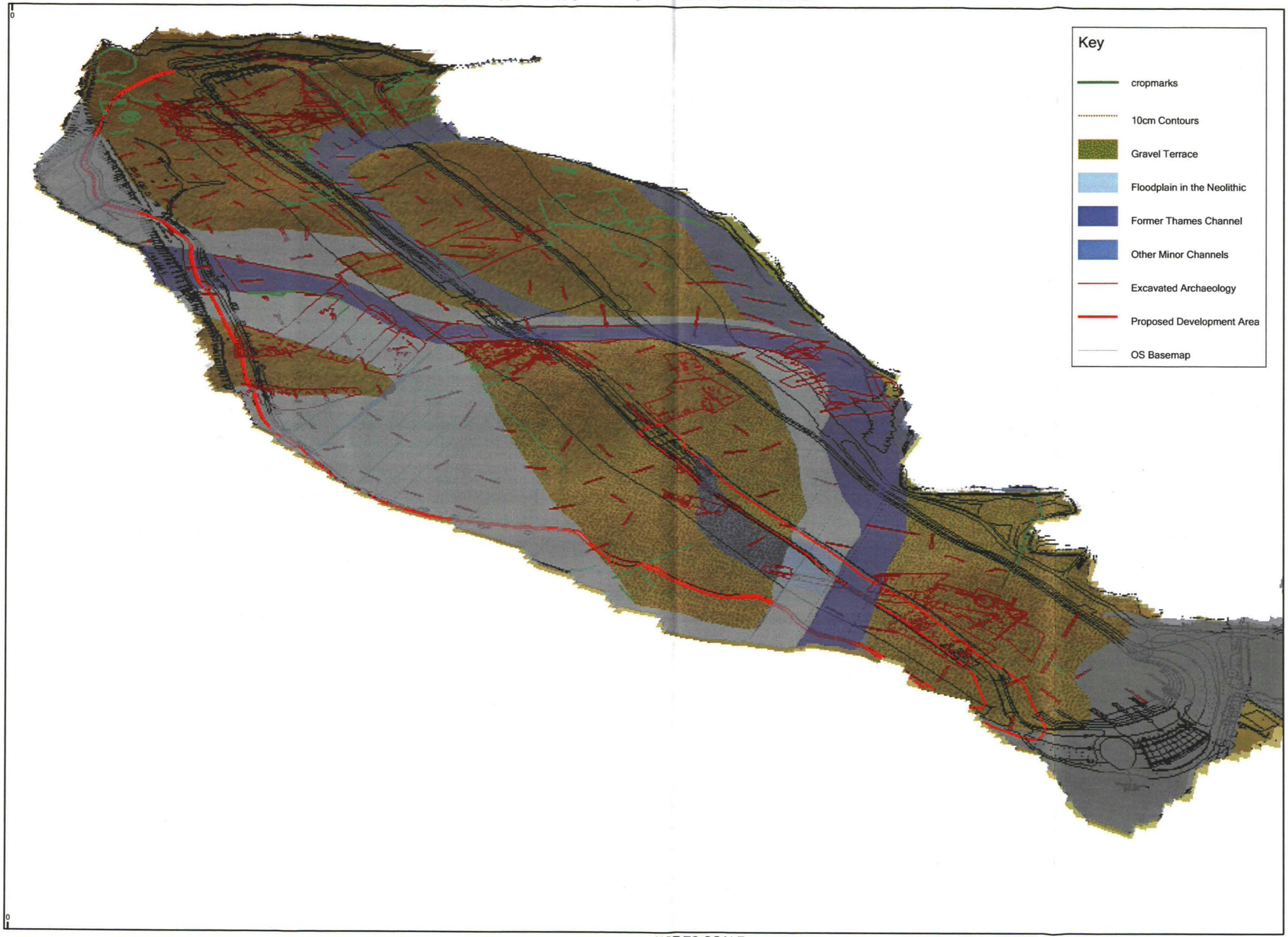

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Figure 3b: Oblique contour model of the Eton Rowing Course development area before construction began, with the archaeological investigations and features draped over the model.

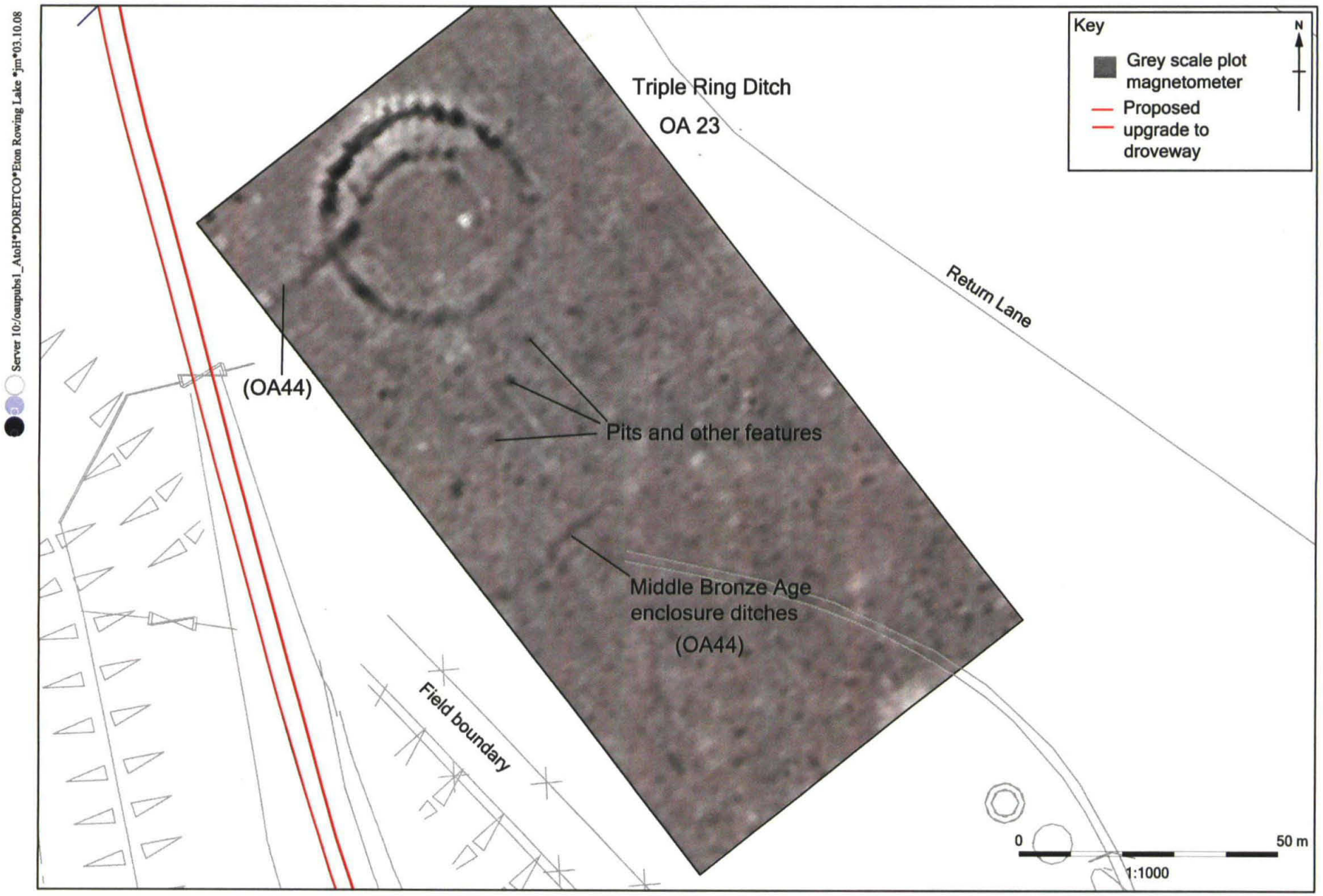

Figure 4: Geophysical survey of the triple ring ditch at the north-west end of the site (survey by Phil Catherall).

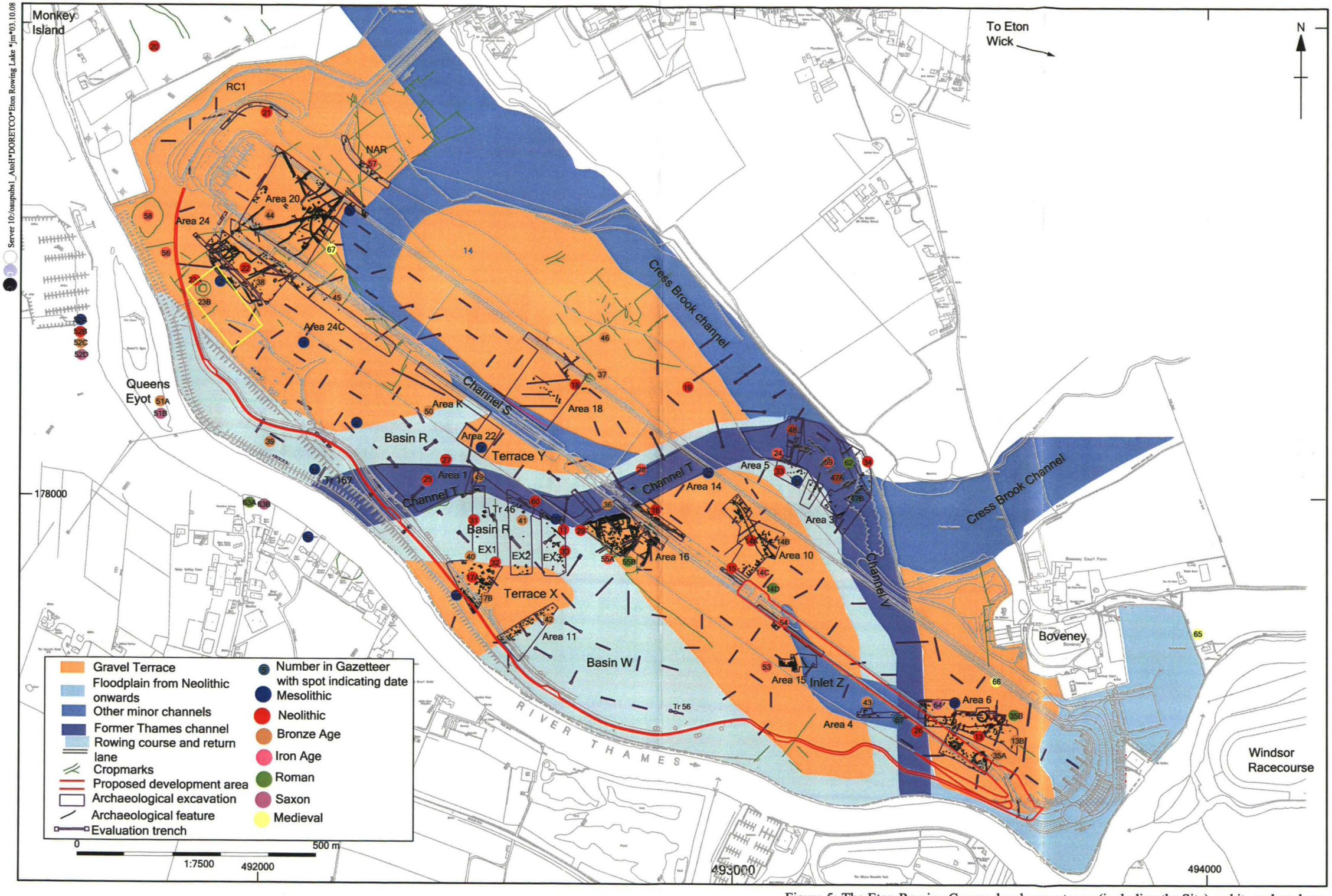

Figure 5: The Eton Rowing Course development area (including the Site) and its archaeology, with the key archaeological discoveries indicated by numbered gazetteer entries, colour-coded by chronological period

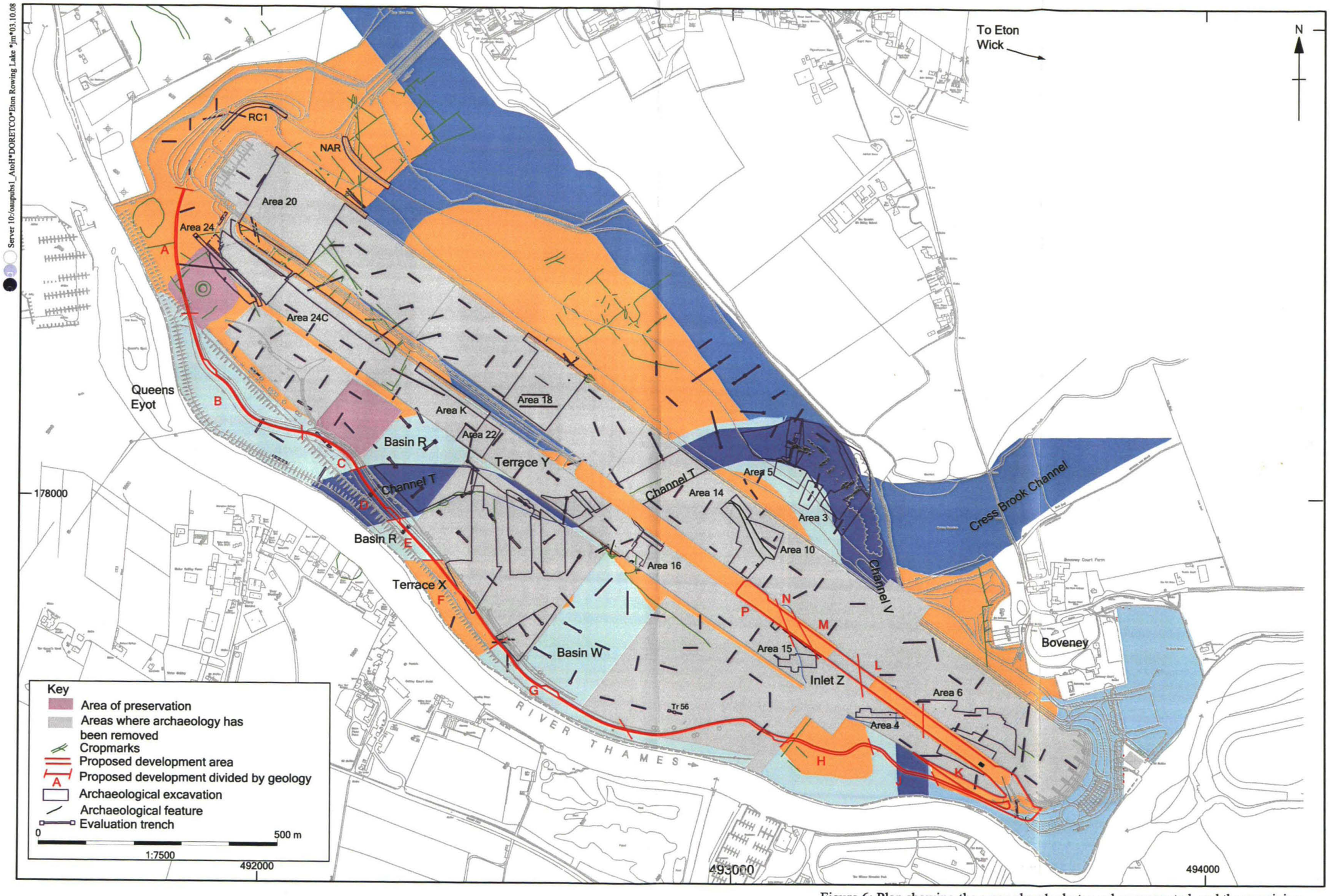

Figure 6: Plan showing the areas already destroyed or excavated, and the remaining archaeological sites and findspots in relation to the underlying geology and the proposed development

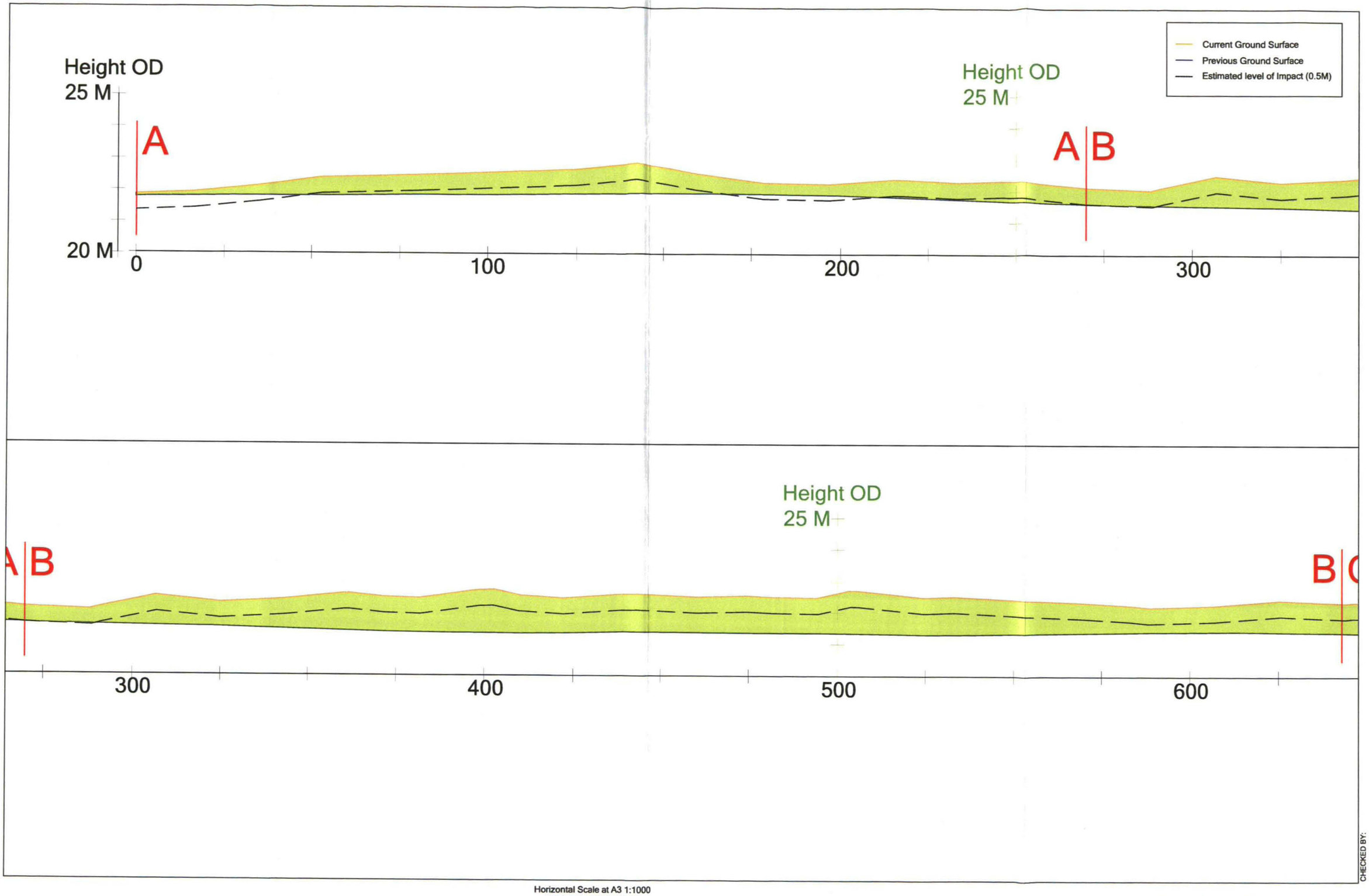

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Figure 7a: Profile along route of impact, section A and B

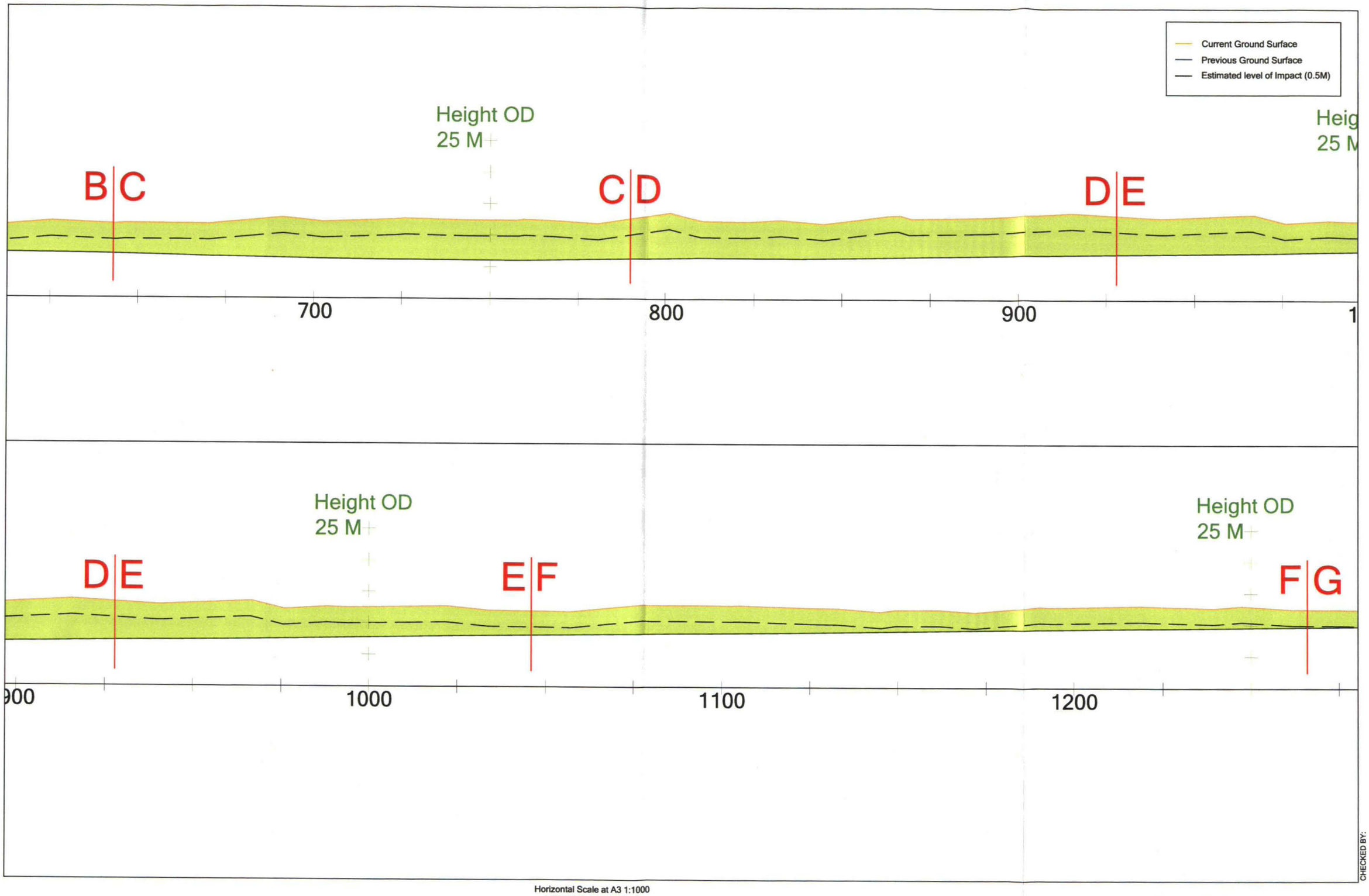

Figure 7b: Profile along route of impact, sections C to F

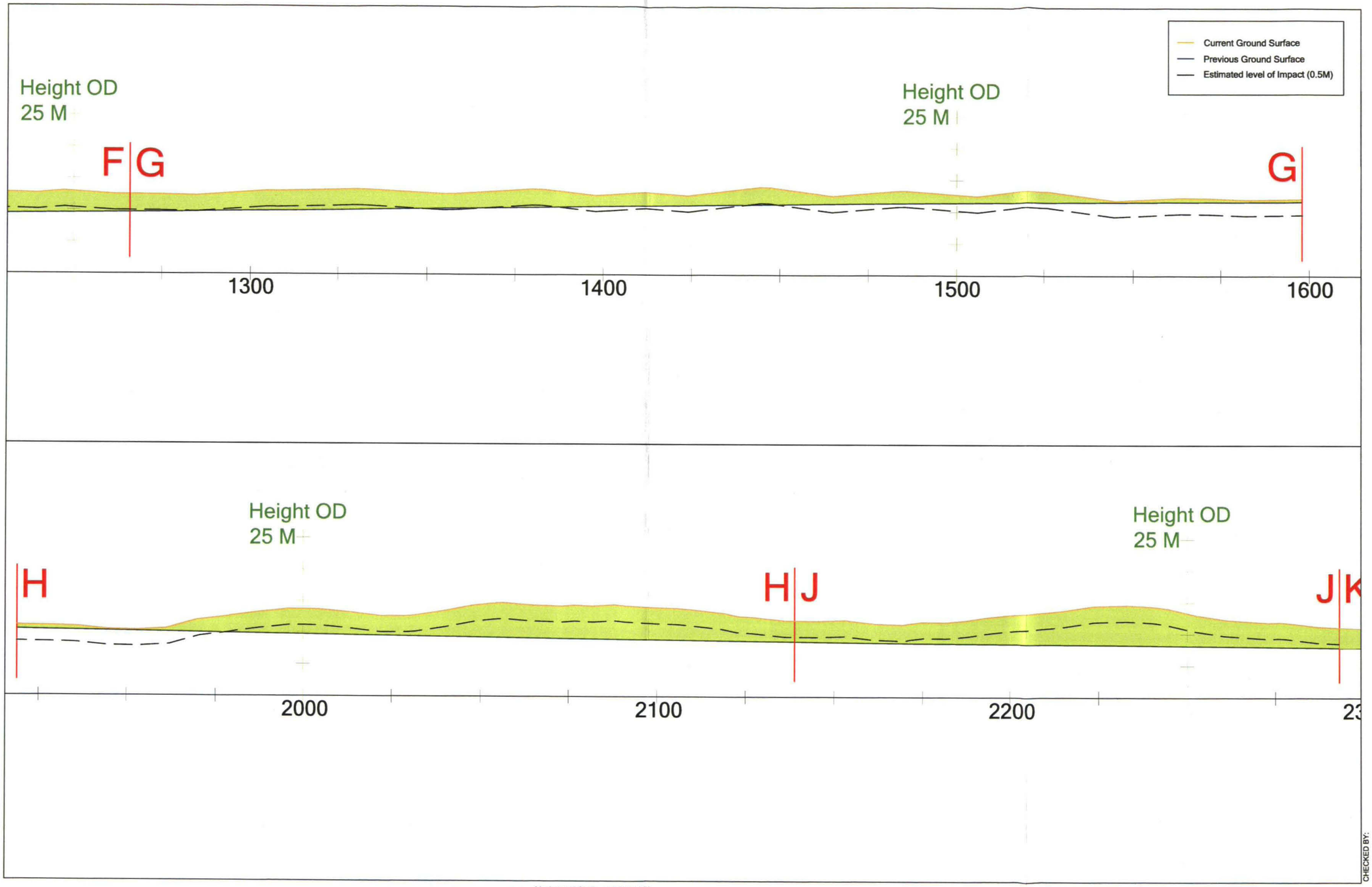

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Figure 7c: Profile along route of impact, sections G to J

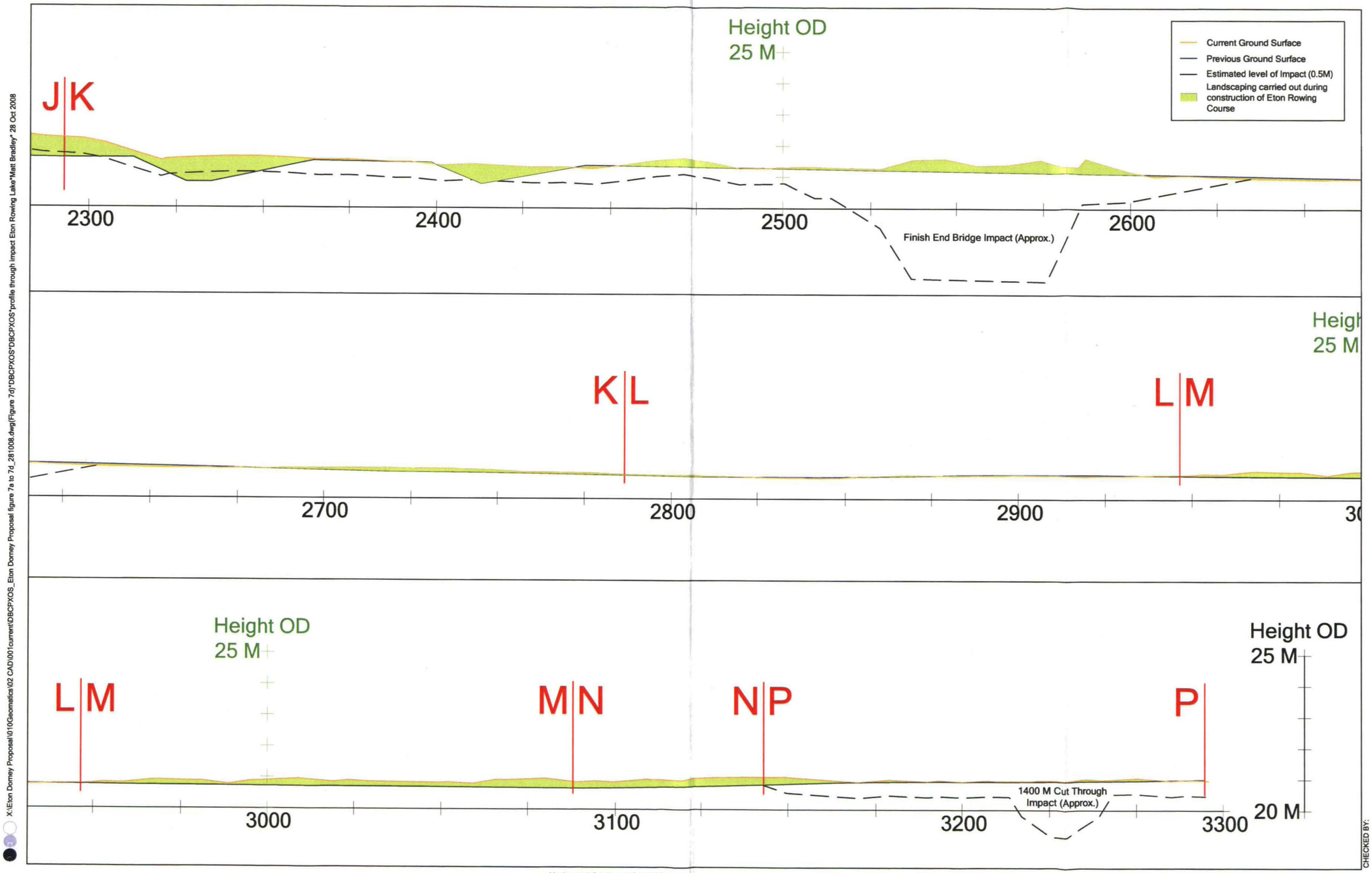

Figure 7d: Profiles along the route of the proposed development showing the landscaping carried out during the construction of the Eton Rowing Course, and indicating the likely depth of impact, sections K to P

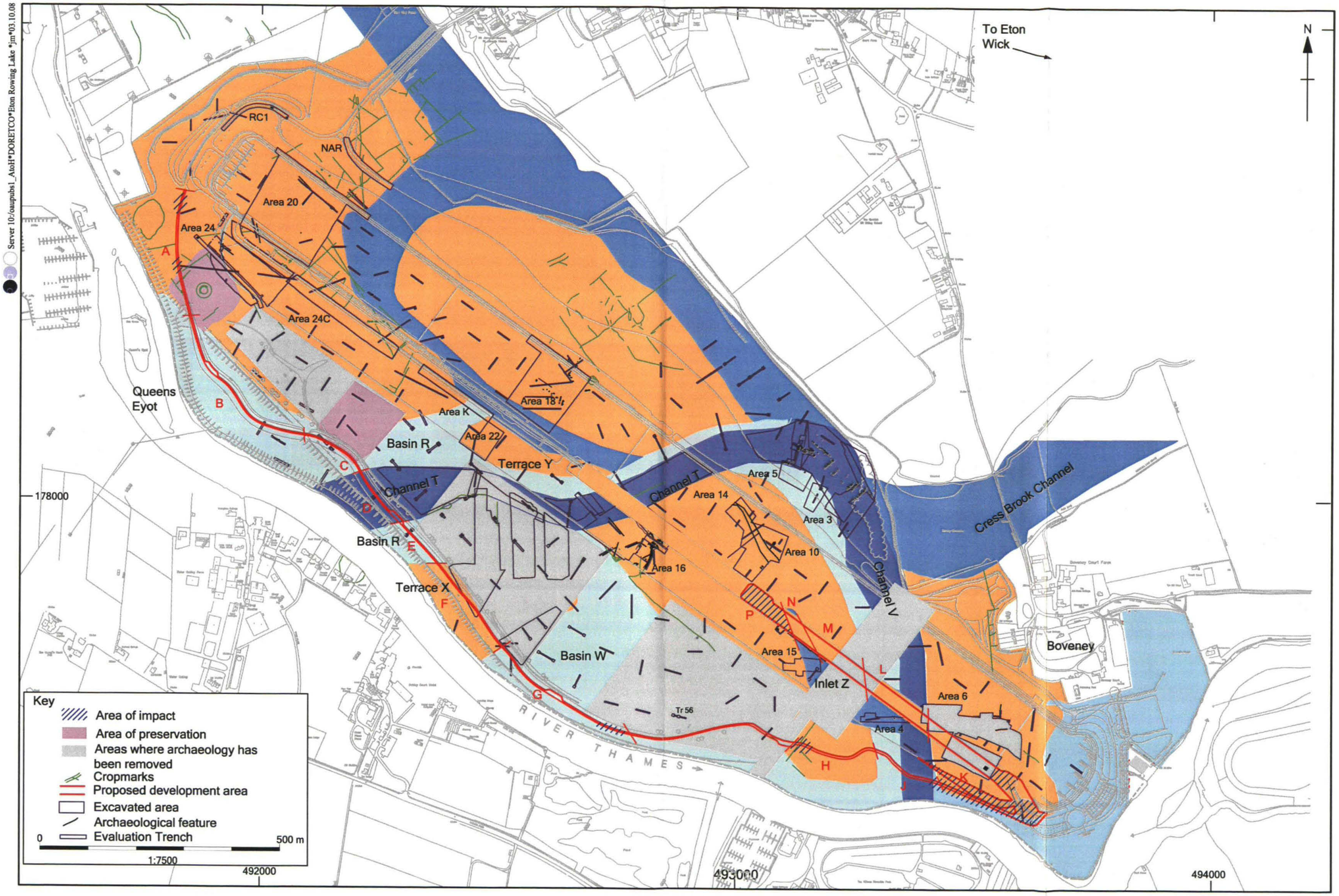

Figure 8: Plan showing the proposed development, and highlighting the areas of likely impact on surviving archaeology

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Outline mitigation proposals

The proposed scheme, promoted by the Olympic Delivery Authority and granted planning permission in December 2008, to make minor alterations to the rowing course has the potential to have an impact on archaeological deposits in limited areas of the site. Earthworks to create a new linking channel, to widen an existing channel and for the construction of new bridges will have an impact on any archaeological deposits in these areas. Further details are still required on the construction methodology for a second area, the Droveway, which should allow preservation *in situ* of deposits in this area

It is hoped that agreement can be reached on the outline proposals for mitigation of the former areas so that this work can begin here in September 2009 while the detailed methodology for the construction of the Droveway is finalised.

Areas of topsoil strip/mass excavation

Figure 1 below shows in red the **maximum** extent of intrusive earthworks. Of these areas, Area **A** lies in an area where any archaeological deposits have been completely removed during previous construction work at the site and is therefore excluded from the current proposal. The actual extent of intrusive earthworks is yet to be determined by the main contractor but it will not exceed the maximum extent shown.

In all areas where topsoil stripping and mass excavation of underlying deposits is likely to have an impact upon undisturbed archaeological deposits, the following strategy for the mitigation of such impacts will be employed, subject to the production of a detailed Written Scheme of Excavation and the approval of the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist.

The mechanical excavation of topsoil and any underlying deposits which may overlie archaeological remains will be carried out using tracked excavators equipped with toothless ditching buckets under constant archaeological supervision. The spoil generated will be removed from the site. Removal of spoil will be controlled to ensure that material removed is carried off the excavation area and stockpiled as required by the developer, without this traffic impacting upon the archaeological horizon.

Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits, when archaeological features are identified or at the maximum depth of proposed impact, whichever is the highest.

Should any archaeological deposits be revealed during this process, sufficient time will be allowed by the main contractor for the hand excavation of an appropriate sample of the deposits. The sampling level adopted will be agreed with the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist but will be commensurate with nature and complexity of the deposits revealed.

All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practice (OA Field Manual, 1992).

The County Archaeologist or his representative will monitor the programme of archaeological work to ensure that it accords with the agreed WSI.

On completion of all fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the local receiving museum will be consulted concerning their requirements. The site archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the NMR. The site archive (paper and photographic record, artefacts and environmental samples) will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007 - AAF).

Following completion of all fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment will be compiled. This assessment report will quantify and outline the archaeological resource and will suggest a programme of further post-excavation analysis and reporting appropriate to the archaeological evidence produced in the fieldwork programme.

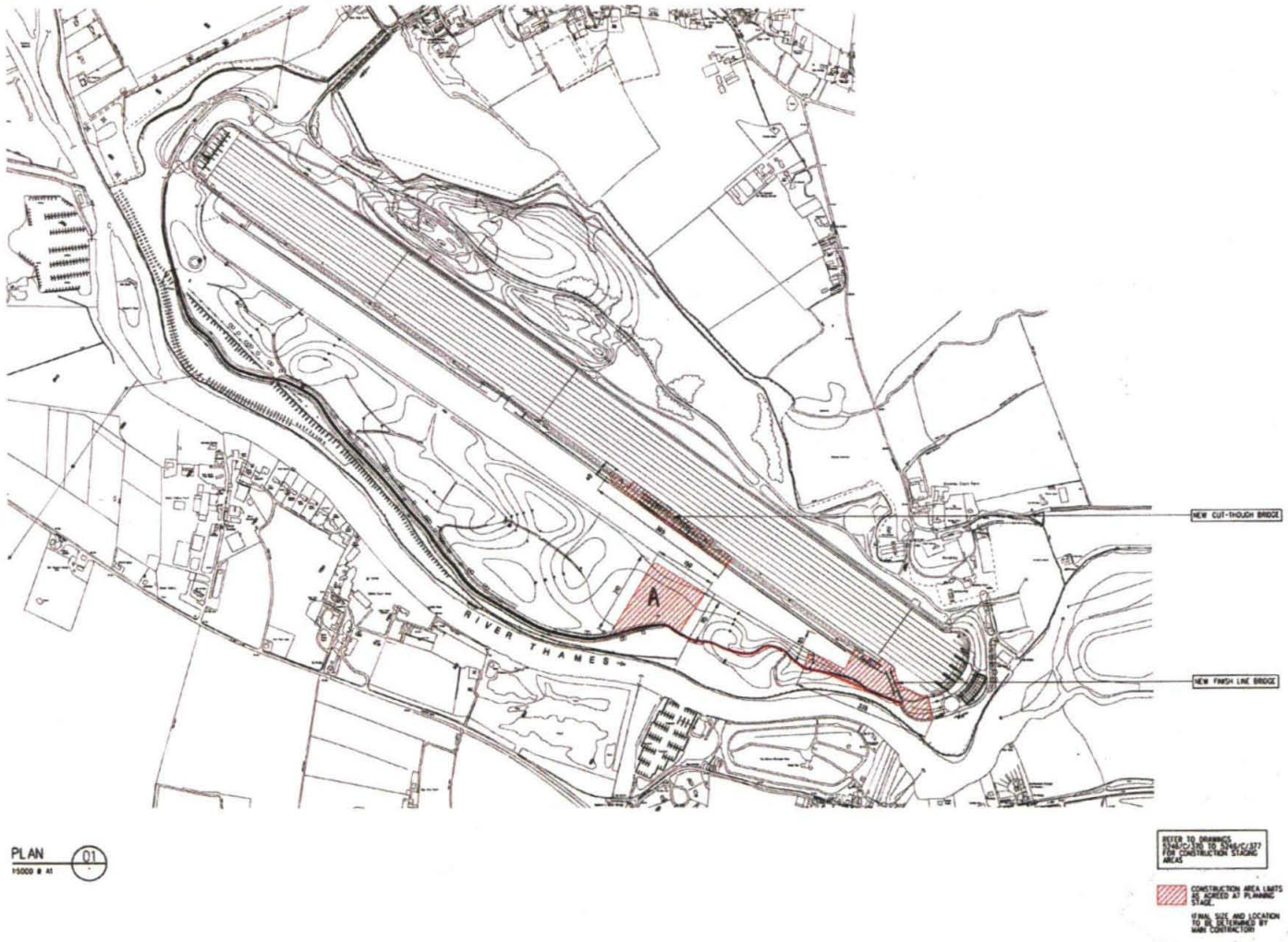
The Droveway

Condition 9 of the planning consent (ref 08/01466/FUL) requires the submission of an approved method statement for the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains beneath the Droveway. The current proposals for the construction of the droveway involve the use of lime stabilisation. This technique involves the mixing of lime with the underlying soils in order to provide a stable foundation. At the time of writing, the depth of liming required is unknown. The desk-top assessment (OA, October 2008) contains profiles along the length of the Droveway and demonstrates that a considerable depth of made ground exits along much of its length, sealing any archaeological deposits which may exist beneath a protective 'blanket'. However, in a few places, the depth of made ground is considerably less or is absent.

Depending on the detailed methodology employed it is possible that the proposed approach to construction could achieve preservation *in situ* for most of the length of the Droveway. However, in those areas of shallow overburden, impacts to the archaeological horizon may occur. In addition, the County Archaeologist has raised the issue of chemical alteration of underlying deposits, and the consequent degradation of any archaeological deposits which may exist.

In conclusion, further details are needed before a judgment can be made on whether the proposed methodology will achieve preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains. It is possible that some limited areas of the route will need to be stripped using conventional means to allow mitigation of the potential impact upon the archaeological resource.

Figure 1: maximum extent of proposed earthworks



Archaeological Excavations related to Proposed Changes at Eton Rowing Course, Dorney, Buckinghamshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

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Fig. 1 Maximum extent of proposed earthworks

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Eton Rowing Lake lies on the north bank of the river Thames between the village of Dorney and the hamlet of Boveney, some 2.5 km west of Eton. The Rowing Course and Return Lane were constructed between 1996 and 2006 on land owned by Eton College

1.1.2 The proposed scheme, promoted by the Olympic Delivery Authority and granted planning permission in December 2008 (ref: 08/01466/FUL), to make minor alterations to the rowing course has the potential to have an impact on archaeological deposits in limited areas of the site. Earthworks to create a new linking channel, to widen an existing channel and for the construction of new bridges will have an impact on any archaeological deposits in these areas.

1.1.3 The site itself is located to the south-east of the Rowing Course at NGR SU 932 775 (centred), and comprises a strip of land measuring approximately 1.4 ha and a second area measuring approximately 2.8 ha (Fig. 1). This represents the maximum area that would be impacted upon by the planned works. Area A (Fig. 1) has been mitigated by previous investigations and subsequently stripped of all archaeological deposits and has therefore been excluded.

1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation addresses the need for the archaeological excavation of areas which will be affected by earthworks associated with the scheme (Fig.1) in response to Condition 10 of the planning consent.

1.1.5 The proposed approach to the preservation *in situ* of archaeological deposits beneath an upgraded access road (The Droveway) are detailed in a separate document.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The soils and geology consist of Drift deposits of Pleistocene gravels over London Clay (BGS sheet 269 (Windsor), Solid and Drift 1981; 1999). The gravels are truncated or completely removed over large areas by the action of former channels. These have left behind deep deposits of waterlain clays, peat deposits and alluvial silts (OA, 2008).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the development area is discussed in detail in a desk based assessment (DBA) prepared by OA in October 2008 in advance of these works and is not reproduced in full here. A summary of the archaeological potential of the current site is given below:

1.3.2 In the area of impacts associated with the widening of the return lane and the construction of a new finishing line bridge there is the potential for archaeological deposits of later Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date. To the north , nationally significant midden deposits have been excavated and it is possible that these extend into the current area. Human burials of middle Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date (the latter associated with four ring-ditches) have also been excavated to the north and further burials and other features of middle and later Bronze Age date may extend into the site area.

1.3.3 In the area of the proposed linking channel there is the potential for archaeological deposits of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. Early Neolithic flint and pottery and features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date were found to the north-

east and these may extend into the current area. A silted palaeochannel, containing Mesolithic and Neolithic peats with Iron Age and Roman finds in overlying silts, lies immediately to the south-east of the impact area but is unlikely to be affected by the proposals.

2 Excavation Aims

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The aim of the strip, map and sample is to ensure that any archaeological evidence in the investigation areas is identified and to mitigate the impact of the development on any such archaeological evidence by making a record of and seeking to understanding it.

2.1.2 In general, the purpose of an archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function, and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

2.1.3 Additional aims are:

i. To identify, investigate and record any archaeological evidence to the greatest extent possible by the methods put forward in this WSI;

ii. To determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified.

iii. To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the local museum, the deposition of a detailed report in the sites and monuments record, and publication at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

2.2 Specific aims

2.2.1 To establish a relative and absolute chronological framework for the site and determine the internal morphology of the site and land use, integrating this information into the results of previous investigations at the site.

2.2.2 To enhance understanding of the nature, date and areas of activity (i.e. residential, industrial, religious, etc.) within the site.

2.2.3 If impacted upon, to further characterise deposits within the silted palaeochannel, including potential waterlogged deposits as well as the associated fluvial deposits and potential Mesolithic and Neolithic peat deposits,.

2.2.4 To support a detailed assessment of the chronology of the artefactual and environmental material with a programme of scientific dating if appropriate.

2.2.5 To enhance the understanding of past occupation in the region through the examination of the date, form and character of the site within its local, regional and national context.

2.2.6 To integrate new information gathered as a result if the works into existing knowledge of the site in order to enhance our understanding of the archaeology of the site and its surroundings.

2.2.7 To adhere and contribute to the Eton Rowing Lake project research agenda as appropriate.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 The existing topsoil will be stripped under archaeological supervision. Machine removal of topsoil will be by 360° tracked excavator machine, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating with dumper trucks.

3.1.2 Soils will be excavated in successive spits down to the top of the natural or the top of any archaeological level, whichever is the higher. All machine stripping will be carried out under the direct control of the archaeological team and at a speed which will leave a good standard of finished surface. Spoil will be removed to designated storage areas.

3.1.3 Areas of the site where visual inspection suggests the presence of features or possible features will, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are defined, sufficient to produce a base plan, although it is anticipated that proficient machining will reduce the need for hand cleaning to a minimum. Plant and other machinery will not track over stripped areas.

3.1.4 If stratified land surfaces or silted palaeochannels are encountered in the impact area, archaeology noted at the first archaeological horizon will be excavated and recorded before re-machining to subsequent horizons.

3.1.5 The archaeological team will aim to record features as soon after machining as is practical, to avoid damage from weathering. However, monitoring of the stripped areas for additional features, which only become apparent after a period of weathering will also be undertaken.

3.1.6 The area will be planned digitally by experienced surveyors using an EDM Total Station or GPS equipment. All plans will be tied in to the national grid. Mapping will include height information across the stripped natural, to allow contour modelling of the site in post excavation analysis.

3.1.7 Should any archaeological deposits be revealed during this process, sufficient time will be allowed by the main contractor for the hand excavation of an appropriate sample of the deposits. The sampling level adopted will be agreed with the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist but will be commensurate with nature and complexity of the deposits revealed. It is, in any case, proposed that the following outline sampling strategies be adopted:

3.1.8 Structural remains and other areas of significant and specific activity (domestic, industrial, religious, heaths, military, etc.) will be fully excavated and recorded. Where appropriate single context planning will be employed.

3.1.9 Non-structural linear cut features will be sample excavated and recorded with a sufficient number of sections to establish the feature's character, date and morphology.

3.1.10 Intersections will be excavated and recorded to establish stratigraphic sequences. Other minor linear features will also be sample excavated, if appropriate. In order to understand the site's character, date and morphology.

3.1.11 Non-structural pits of Iron Age date or later will be half sectioned unless the character, number or size of the pits makes this impractical. Earlier pits will be fully excavated.

3.1.12 Non-structural post and stake holes will be half sectioned.

3.1.13 Inhumations, cremations and any other ritual, or possibly ritual, features or deposits will be excavated completely.

3.1.14 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with IFA Guidelines ("Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains" Roberts, C & McKinley, J 1993 – IFA Technical Paper 13; "Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains" ed. Brickley, M & McKinley, J 2004 – IFA Paper 7).

3.2 Recording

3.2.1 A comprehensive written, drawn and photographic record will be made of the archaeology in accordance with the requirements of OA's Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992), and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, 2001. Detailed recording procedures are outlined in Appendix A.

3.2.2 General site procedures will be as defined in Appendix 1 of this document. All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practices (Wilkinson 1992). Bulk finds will be collected by context and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers.

3.2.3 Digital and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of archaeological features. Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100 or 1:20 when complex deposits are present) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of trenches will be drawn at a scale of 1:20.

3.3 Environmental Sampling

3.3.1 A targeted programme of palaeo-environmental sampling will be implemented in accordance with the OA Environmental Sampling Guidelines and Instruction Manual (OA July 2000) and in line with the English Heritage guidance paper on sampling for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2002). The strategy for environmental sampling will be agreed as part of the discussion of sampling levels in general and with advice from OA's Environmental Department Manager .

3.3.2 In general bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% if less is available) will be taken from all sealed and potentially datable features representing each phase of activity on the site (for example pits, ditches, post-holes, ovens, cremations) for the recovery of charred remains, small bones and small finds from the residues. If similar features are abundant, then a proportion may be sampled, based on specialist advice. Cremations, occupation surfaces and ovens/corn driers/kilns may be sampled on a grid following specialist advice. These samples will be processed by water flotation for the recovery of charred remains; the residues will be sorted for bones, mineralised organic material and artefacts. All sampling will follow OA sampling guidelines (OA 2000) and EH guidelines (EH 2002). Previous work at the site has demonstrated the survival of waterlogged material within silted palaeochannels. Where such deposits occur within the current site they will be sampled incrementally for the recovery of waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains. Monoliths for pollen will be taken from any suitable anaerobic deposits. Where monoliths are taken for pollen they will be dated independently by C14, as appropriate.

3.3.3 OA's environmental and geoarchaeological specialists will be be consulted as required regarding the recovery of bones (particularly from cremations) and metalworking residues, together with, if appropriate, samples for other scientific analyses (for example for lipids, soil chemistry, soil micromorphology , OSL and archaeomagnetic dating).

3.3.4 Waterlogged wood will be recorded, sampled and conserved in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage nd).

3.3.5 All specialists will identify the relevant entries for inclusion in the Historic Environment Records as part of their report using the pro-forma designed for the purpose (http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/files/HERFORUM/).

3.4 Finds Procedures

3.4.1 Spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal detector to assist in the recovery of datable material. Spoil will be stockpiled on site at pre-arranged locations and spoil heaps will be searched for pottery.

3.4.2 Bulk finds will be collected by context and any small finds will be allocated unique numbers and individually recorded in three dimensions when appropriate. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post-medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording subject to the retention of an appropriate sample. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.

3.4.3 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Department of Constitutional Affairs Licence will be required (in accordance with section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Department of Constitutional Affairs Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Subsequent removal will comply with the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs regulations and current archaeological best-practise.

3.4.4 All finds of gold and silver, or hoards of prehistoric metalwork will be moved to a safe place and reported to the Coroner's office and local Finds Liaison Officer according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be completed on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

4 Report and Archive

4.1.1 Within 6 months of completion of site work, Oxford Archaeology South will produce an Assessment Report/Updated Project Design reflecting the requirements of MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006).

4.1.2 The Assessment Report will include:

i. A non-technical summary

ii. A description of the background to and circumstances of the work

iii. A brief description of the previously known archaeology of each site

iv. A description of the methodology used

v. An objective description of the results of the excavations

vi. An assessment of each category of data

vii. A statement of the storage and curative requirements for each category of data

viii. General and detailed plans at appropriate scales, showing the location of each site accurately positioned on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey base

ix. Detailed plans and sections of individual features where necessary

x. Details of any further analysis required

xi. A proposal and timetable for completion of analysis and reporting

4.1.3 Following the assessment a report detailing the results of the project will be published and disseminated in appropriate formats.

4.1.4 It is proposed, subject to the agreement of the ODA and Eton College, that publication of the results of the current work be integrated with the publication of the results of the large-scale excavations previously carried at the site of the Rowing Course.

4.1.5 Where possible, specialists with previous direct experience of working on the Eton Rowing Lake project will be used – this will be finalised in more detail in due course.

4.1.6 Specialists OA may use in the course of the project include: *names removed for confidentiality*

Surname	*Forename*	*Title*	*Specialism*	

Surname	*Forename*	*Title*	*Specialism*	

4.1.7 The site archive will be security copied on microfiche to the standard required by the National Monuments Record. One copy will be deposited with the NMR and a second copy with the County Sites & Monuments Record. The Museum will be consulted about their conditions for accepting excavated material prior to commencement of the whole project.

4.1.8 The first page of the report(s) shall contain in tabulated form the following information: town, parish, address, grid reference, planning application number, event number, museum accession number, client, project number, date work commenced and date work completed.

4.1.9 A one-paragraph summary of the results of the excavation will be submitted to the editor of *Records of Buckinghamshire* within 1 year of the completion of the works.

4.1.10 The archaeological contractor will comply with the procedures for the deposit of archaeological archives set out by Buckinghamshire County Museum Service (version 1.17 May 1998). An accession and event number must be obtained from the Museum Service prior to commencing archaeological work on site.

4.1.11 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).

5 Programme and Resources

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The timetable for the archaeological works is to be confirmed and is subject to the developers programme and availability of the areas concerned. Provisionally it is anticipated that stripping of the site will commence on 1st September 2009. Subsequent excavation timescale will depend on archaeology revealed and the agreed sampling strategy.

5.1.2 The initial stripping of each site area will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The planning will be carried out by a team of two surveyors. Archaeologists will be deployed to each site as required.

5.1.3 The project will be managed by Ken Welsh, Senior Project Manager, and will be carried out under the overall direction of Dan Poore, Head of Fieldwork. Advice on research priorities and sampling strategies will be obtained from Tim Allen, who was responsible for carrying out the main programme of excavation at the site prior to and during the construction of the rowing course.

5.2 Liaison and Monitoring

5.2.1 Regular and effective liaison will be maintained throughout the duration of the project with the archaeological officer of Buckinghamshire County Council. Monitoring meetings will be arranged at appropriate times and agreed with the relevant parties in advance.

5.2.2 The archaeological officer will be regularly informed of the project's progress. No substantial modification of the approved WSI will be implemented without the prior consent of the Archaeological Service.

6 GENERAL

6.1 Professional Standards

6.1.1 Oxford Archaeology's standard fieldwork and report/archive practises are presented in Appendix A at the end of this document.

6.1.2 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for 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 excavations and the British archaeologists and developers liaison group code of practice as well as English Heritage's management of research projects in the historic environment (2006).

6.1.3 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment, the Council for British Archaeology and is a registered organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

6.2 Health and Safety

6.2.1 Please see appendix A for relevant information about OA's health and safety procedures. A risk assessment will be produced prior to each stage of work and updated on site. A copy of OA's health and safety policy and site safety procedures manual can be provided on request.

7 Bibliography and References

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APPENDIX A. OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY (OA) STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGIES

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed written scheme of investigation.

A.2 Detailed Methodology

A.2.1 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.

A.2.2 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 360o 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.

A.2.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

A.2.4 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.

A.2.5 Mechanically excavated spoil will be monitored in order to recover artefacts that will assist in meeting the aims of the project.

A.2.6 The resulting surface will be cleaned adequately by hand using appropriate tools.

A.2.7 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.

A.2.8 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:

(i) All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) will be fully excavated and all relationships recorded.

(ii) 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 re-cutting of ditches which may not have taken place over the entire length. This will be achieved by up to 10% sample of each ditch length (1m wide section). 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

A.2.9 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 40 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.

A.2.10 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.

A.2.11 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 Act 1996. 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.

A.2.12 All known human remains will be excavated under the appropriate licence and local environmental health regulations.

A.2.13 In certain circumstances where unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects are to be found, then their recovery will be by appropriate specialists.

A.3 Recording

A.3.1 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992).

A.3.2 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

A.3.3 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

A.3.4 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.

A.3.5 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.3.6 A register of plans will be kept.

A.3.7 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.

A.3.8 A register of sections will be kept.

A.3.9 Generally all sections will be tied in to ordnance datum.

A.3.10 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.

A.3.11 Photographs will be recorded on OA photographic record sheets.

A.3.12 A register of small finds and environmental samples will be maintained.

A.3.13 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.

A.3.14 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.

A.4 Archiving, Post-Excavation and Publication

A.4.1 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.

A.4.2 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).

A.4.3 A summary report will be prepared on completion of the site archive. This will include:

(i) 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.

(ii) A summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data.

(iii) A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and post-excavation assessment.

(iv) A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the research aims (these should be explicitly linked to aims).

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken.

(viii) 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.

A.4.4 The summary report including analysis and publication proposals will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

A.4.5 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.

A.4.6 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.

APPENDIX B. GENERAL

B.1.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

B.1.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

B.1.3 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. Oxford Archaeology 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.

(i) Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.

(ii) Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

(iii) Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.

(iv) Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

B.2 Health and Safety and Insurance

B.2.1 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 OA health and safety policy, and any main contractors requirements.

B.2.2 A copy of the OA's health and safety policy is available on request. OA 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.

B.2.3 The OA holds employers liability insurance, public liability Insurance and professional indemnity insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

B.2.4 The OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

(i) 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);

(ii) 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;

(iii) Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the project in accordance with the agreement;

(iv) 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 Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

B.3 Copyright and Confidentiality

B.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 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.

B.3.2 Oxford Archaeology 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).

B.3.3 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

B.3.4 OA 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. OA further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

B.4 OA Standards and Procedures

B.4.1 OA 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.

B.4.2 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.

B.4.3 Project Directors normally will be Members of 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 research projects in the historic environment (2006) 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.

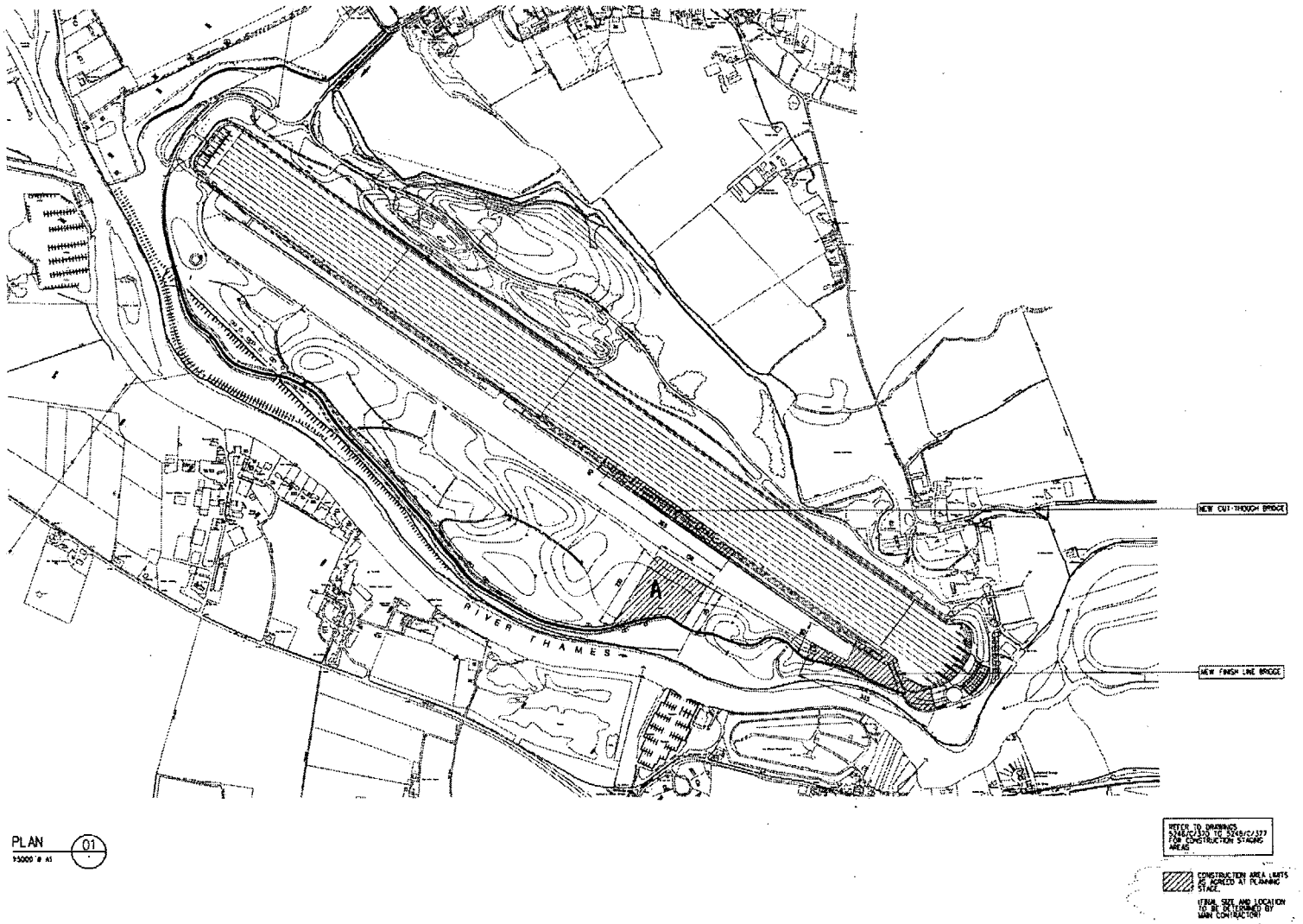

Figure 1: maximum extent of proposed earthworks

Preservation *In Situ* of Archaeological Remains at The Droveway, Eton Rowing Course

Dorney, Buckinghamshire

Method Statement

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Eton Rowing Lake lies on the north bank of the river Thames between the village of Dorney and the hamlet of Boveney, some 2.5 km west of Eton. The Rowing Course and Return Lane were constructed between 1996 and 2006 on land owned by Eton College

1.1.2 The proposed scheme, promoted by the Olympic Delivery Authority and granted planning permission in December 2008 (ref: 08/01466/FUL), to make minor alterations to the rowing course has the potential to have an impact on archaeological deposits in limited areas of the site. Earthworks to create a new linking channel, to widen an existing channel and for the construction of new bridges will have an impact on any archaeological deposits in these areas. Proposals for the archaeological mitigation of these impacts are contained within a separate document (OA 2009). In addition, an existing access route (The Droveway) may be upgraded.

1.1.3 This Method Statement addresses the need for the preservation *in situ* of any archaeological remains which may lie beneath The Droveway (Fig.1) in accordance with Condition 9 of the planning consent.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The soils and geology consist of Drift deposits of Pleistocene gravels over London Clay (BGS sheet 269 (Windsor), Solid and Drift 1981; 1999). The gravels are truncated or completely removed over large areas by the action of former channels. These have left behind deep deposits of waterlain clays, peat deposits and alluvial silts (OA, 2008).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the development area is discussed in detail in a desk based assessment (DBA) prepared by OA in October 2008 in advance of these works and is not reproduced in here.

2 CURRENT GROUND CONDITIONS

2.1.1 Profiles of the existing ground levels in relation to ground levels prior to the construction of the Rowing Course (OA 2008, Fig. 7) demonstrate that the ground level was built up along most of the length of the Droveway. For much of the route, this shows that the previous ground level lies at least 0.5m below the current ground level.

2.1.2 It is understood (pers comm David West, Morrison Construction) that the former ground surface was protected with a layer of geotextile membrane prior to the deposition of made ground deposits and the construction of the existing Droveway.

3 SCHEME PROPOSALS

3.1.1 It is currently unclear whether the existing Droveway construction is is of a high enough standard for the purposes of the proposed scheme.

3.1.2 Testing of the strength of the existing Droveway make-up will be carried by the main contractor. If it is of sufficient strength, no further modification of the Droveway will be required and preservation *in situ* will be achieved.

3.1.3 If it is of insufficient strength, then the droveway will be re-constructed along its existing line. The new Droveway will be 4m wide and flanked by drainage ditches, 0.5m wide.

3.1.4 The proposed construction methodology (see Section 4 below) will result in a maximum depth of impact across the width of the road and drainage ditches of 0.3m below the current ground level. As a result, impacts to any archaeological deposits which may exist along the length of the route are likely to be very limited in extent and considerably less than those predicted in the desk-based assessment (OA 2008, Fig.8) where it was assumed that construction would have an impact to a depth of 0.5m below existing ground level.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Construction

4.1.1 The top 300mm only of the existing roadway construction will be excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching. Where it is exposed, the existing geotextile membrane will be removed by hand.

4.1.2 Following excavation of this material, it will be replaced in a continuous rolling operation along the length of the Droveway. Subsequently, the upper 300mm of replaced material will be stabilised by the mechanical admixture of lime to produce a solid road base. This will then be overlaid by 150mm of tarmac.

4.1.3 Throughout the operation, the mechanical excavator will stand on existing made ground and will not track across the stripped surface.

4.1.4 Drainage trenches will be excavated along either side of the droveway to a depth of 300mm from existing ground level. These will be lined with geotextile membrane and filled with gravel

4.2 Archaeological Monitoring

4.2.1 In those areas where sufficient made ground exists (see OA 2008, Fig. 7), the construction works will be monitored on an intermittent basis in order to ensure that the proposed methodology is complied with and that there are no impacts on archaeological levels.

4.2.2 In areas where the depth of overburden may be insufficient to protect possible archaeological remains, removal of the current road construction and the excavation of drainage trenches will be carried out under archaeological supervision. Overburden will be removed in spits down to the top the archaeological horizon or to the full depth of construction impact, whichever is the shallower. It is anticipated that this will be required in Areas A, G and H identified in the DBA (OA 2009, figure 8).

4.2.3 Should any archaeological deposits be revealed during this process, sufficient time will be allowed by the main contractor for the hand excavation of an appropriate sample of the deposits. The sampling level adopted will be agreed with the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist but will be commensurate with nature and complexity of the deposits revealed.

4.2.4 The excavation, recording monitoring and reporting methodology to be employed in such a situation will follow that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the mitigation of earthworks impacts elsewhere within the scheme (OA 2009).

5 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The timetable for the archaeological works is to be confirmed and is subject to the developers programme. Provisionally, it is anticipated that removal of the existing road make-up will commence on 5th October and that all excavation works will be complete by early January 2010.

5.1.2 Timings for the excavation of sensitive areas of the droveway will be determined in consultation with the main contractor. In these areas the initial stripping of overburden will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Planning of any revealed archaeological deposits will be carried out by a team of surveyors. Archaeologists will be deployed to each area as required.

5.1.3 The project will be managed by Ken Welsh, Senior Project Manager, and will be carried out under the overall direction of Dan Poore, Head of Fieldwork.

5.2 Liaison and Monitoring

5.2.1 Regular and effective liaison will be maintained throughout the duration of the project with the archaeological officer of Buckinghamshire County Council. Monitoring meetings will be arranged at appropriate times and agreed with the relevant parties in advance.

5.2.2 The archaeological officer will be regularly informed of the project's progress. No substantial modification of the approved Method Statement will be implemented without the prior consent of the Archaeological Service.

6 Bibliography and References

Oxford Archaeology, 2009 Archaeological Excavation related to proposed changes at Eton Rowing Course, Dorney, Buckinghamshire

Eton Rowing Lake,
Dorney
Buckinghamshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
Health and Safety Method Statement

Ref: DBC 09

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
August 2009

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Eton Rowing Lake
Archaeological Excavation
Health and Safety Method Statement

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been invited by Morrison Construction to undertake archaeological works at the site of proposed modifications to the Eton Rowing Course at Dorney, Buckinghamshire. The works to which this document relates comprise the archaeological excavation of the area which the scheme will impact upon and includes the stripping of the area and subsequent excavation of features.

2 SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

2.1.1 The purpose of this document is to set out the methodology by which OA intends to carry out archaeological works as detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (OA August 2009), in relation to Health and Safety considerations. This document is not an archaeological statement.

2.1.2 The project is considered as construction work under the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM 2007). The Principal Contractor is **Morrison Construction**.

3 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.1.1 It is proposed to remove topsoil and any subsoils by mechanical excavator in all areas of the site where archaeological deposits may be impacted upon by the scheme proposals. Any archaeological features revealed will be surveyed and sample excavated as necessary, largely by hand.

3.1.2 Mass excavation will be undertaken using 360° tracked excavators equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation of topsoil/subsoil will continue down to the top of archaeological deposits or the top of natural gravel. The stripped deposits will be transferred using dumpers and stock piled on site. These will be kept tidy and bunded as necessary with any access ramps well maintained.

4 SITE MANAGEMENT

4.1.1 The OA Project Manager (Ken Welsh - tel. 01865 263844) will be responsible for ensuring that the site remains safe throughout the project's duration by familiarising himself with the Health and Safety Method Statement, and implementing its contents; he will note any changes of circumstances which

may affect health and safety, and amend the Health and Safety Method Statement if necessary.

4.1.2 The Project Manager will ensure that the following information is displayed/available on the site: copy of the HSE poster `Health and Safety Law - What You should Know', Health and Safety Method Statement, Risk Assessment, Emergency Information Sheet giving details of nearest hospital etc.

4.1.3 Day-to-day supervision of the site will be carried out by the OA Site Director (tbc) who will familiarise herself with this method statement, and assist the Project Manager in the implementation of day-to day safety matters.

4.1.4 OA employees under the supervision of the Project Manager or the Site Director must take reasonable care for their own Health and Safety and for others who may be affected by their acts or omissions.

4.1.5 The Site Director will be on site and in control of the works in progress at all times so far as is reasonably practicable.

4.1.6 Should it be necessary for the Site Director to leave site for short periods of time then adequate provision will be made to ensure supervision of the site is maintained.

5 STAFFING

5.1.1 In the first instance, one or two staff members will be required to monitor topsoil/subsoil stripping. Subsequent team numbers will depend upon the extent and complexity of any archaeological deposits revealed. The team may comprise both men and women.

6 STAFF INDUCTION

6.1.1 Before any site works commence all OA staff may be required to undergo a full briefing by the Principal Contractor on the Health and Safety issues of the project, which will be abided by at all times.

6.1.2 All OA staff will also attend an Oxford Archaeology Health and Safety briefing. Standard items, such as the provision of PPE, are covered together with all items detailed within the Risk Assessment.

6.1.3 The H & S briefing and attendees will be recorded.

6.1.4 A weekly Health and Safety Briefing will be undertaken by the Site Director and may incorporate the following:

1. a toolbox talk: topics can be chosen either from a set list of common health and safety issues, or as specific issues relating to that site arise;
2. an opportunity for all members of the team to raise any concerns;
3. an instruction to drivers to undertake all necessary vehicle checks (including service intervals), and to ensure that vehicles are cleaned inside and out, especially where muddy conditions might result in a build-up of soil on the underside of vehicles;
4. an instruction to ensure that all site housekeeping has been undertaken.

6.1.5 The weekly H & S briefing and attendees will be recorded.

7 DOCUMENTATION

7.1.1 All Health and Safety documentation, including the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, will be held on site with copies in the site file. Where required, documentation/posters will be displayed on office walls (including insurance details).

7.1.2 A site accident book will be maintained on site.

8 REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS/INCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

8.1.1 All accidents/incidents will be recorded in the site Accident/Incident Book, which shall be maintained in the site office by the OA Project Officer.

8.1.2 The Reporting of Injuries, Disease and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1985 require that certain types of accidents or incidents be reported verbally to the Health and Safety Executive followed within seven days by a written report confirming the accident or incident. These types of accidents or incidents are outlined below.

8.1.3 The OA Project Manager must be notified immediately of any accident or incident resulting in:

- Death
- Fracture - any bone in the body except fingers, toes or ribs
- Amputation - any part of the body
- Eyes - loss of sight of either eye; penetrating injury chemical or hot metal burn
- Immediate medical treatment due to:
  - electric shock
  - absorption, ingestion, inhalation of any substance
  - exposure to a pathogen or infected material
- Unconciousness due to:
  - electric shock
  - lack of oxygen
  - absorption, ingestion, inhalation of any substance

    - Decompression Sickness
- Absence - more than 3 days off work, excluding the day of the accident
- Collapse, overturning or failure of any load bearing part of: crane, hoist, lift, derrick, mobile powered access platform, excavator, pile driving frame or rig
- Explosion, collapse or bursting of any closed vessel with an internal pressure above or below atmospheric pressure
- Electrical overload or short-circuit attended by fire or explosion
- Collapse or partial collapse of :
    - all types of scaffold which is more than 5 metres high
    - building, part of a building or formwork
    - trench sides
- Overhead electric lines - contact with or electrical discharge caused by proximity to un-insulated overhead lines of greater than 200 volts.

8.1.4 All accidents will also be reported as soon as is practicable to the Principal Contractor.

9 INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

9.1.1 Those present at an investigation will include: the injured party (if practicable), the OA Project Officer and the OA Project Manager. The OA Safety Advisor will also attend for serious accidents/occurrences.

9.1.2 A written report on the findings of the investigation will be provided to the Principal Contractor within 7 days.

10 SITE ESTABLISHMENT/ WELFARE

10.1.1 Suitable secure office and welfare cabins will be provided by the Principal Contractor during the main phase of the works.

10.1.2 A supply of drinking water will be available at all times. Facilities for the provision of hot water for washing will be available in the welfare cabin.

10.1.3 Serviced toilet units will be provided for the duration of the fieldwork.

10.1.4 The site will be fenced by the Principal Contractor and no provision has been made to provide additional security fencing.

11 SITE ACCESS/VEHICLE MOVEMENTS

11.1.1 Access to the site will be from the main entrance to Eton Rowing Lake, off Court Lane, Dorney.

11.1.2 Access to site areas will be via agreed, designated routes.

12 EQUIPMENT

12.1.1 All plant (mechanical excavators and dump trucks) will be provided and operated by or on behalf of the Principal Contractor who will be responsible for its safe operation and maintenance at all times.

12.1.2 Manufacturers or suppliers (including hire companies) are required to ensure their products are safe at all times, and provide the necessary safety information. The Project Manager will ensure that all 'brought-in' or hired equipment has been appropriately maintained, that all operatives are adequately experienced and trained, and that all necessary safety documentation is provided.

12.1.3 All equipment will be inspected daily. Defective equipment will be replaced where necessary.

13 SERVICE LOCATION

13.1.1 Before any groundworks commence, OA staff will obtain copies of service plans from the Principal Contractor. Staff will familiarise themselves with the service plan and study the site for evidence of any services, e.g. manholes etc. Any known live or potentially live services will be defined on the ground by the Principal Contractor.

13.1.2 There are no overhead cables crossing the site although one does pass immediately to the east. A buried water pipe is located in the area of the former allotments in the northern part of the site. No other services are known to exist at the site.

13.1.3 Should any services be encountered during excavation these will be assumed to be live, left *in situ* and the Principal Contractor notified.

14 MACHINE EXCAVATION

14.1.1 All plant operators will be adequately trained and hold the appropriate certificates or 'tickets' (as a minimum the CITB ticket); these tickets will be checked by the OA Site Director prior to work starting on site. Evidence of competence and their willingness to operate within a safe system will be monitored, and action taken in the event of any failure to meet the necessary standard.

14.1.2 Mechanical excavators will only operate under the supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist - the Machine Supervisor - who will remain in front and in clear view of the machine operator.

14.1.3 No members of the project team carrying out hand excavation will enter the area undergoing mechanical excavation. If it is absolutely necessary to approach the area where the mechanical excavator is working, members of the project team will approach from the front (meaning the excavating side of the machine) so as to be visible to the driver. They should make their presence known to the Machine Supervisor and should not signal to the machine operator. They must not enter the swinging radius of the bucket arm unless the machine bucket has been rested on the ground and the machine supervisor is satisfied that the machine has ceased to work.

14.1.4 During area excavation, the machine will load the spoil onto dump trucks which will approach the machine across the unstripped area of the site. Where necessary for health and safety reasons, access routes for spoil disposal will be marked off with high visibility plastic tape suspended on metal road pins. The spoil will be stored away from the stripped area of the site.

14.1.5 The contractor operating the plant will be responsible for the safe use and secure storage of any petrol or diesel brought onto site.

15 SAFETY OF EXCAVATIONS

15.1.1 Excavated spoil will be placed at a safe distance from trench edges and trench edges will be kept clear of tools or other equipment.

15.1.2 Excavations will be inspected by a competent person who will assess the safety of the trench. If appropriate, trenches will be shored or battered to maintain the integrity of the excavation.

15.1.3 In the event that any part of the excavation is deemed unsafe, no work will be carried out within that area until remedial measures have been implemented to the satisfaction of the competent person.

15.1.4 Inspections and any remedial measures required will be recorded on an inspection form.

15.1.5 Any periodic tasks determined to have a significant risk will have an additional risk assessment and briefing for those involved.

16 SURVEY

16.1.1 This work includes surveying with electronic TST and GPS equipment.

16.1.2 Staff using such equipment are experienced archaeological surveyors who have received training in the safe use of the equipment. A Health and Safety briefing will be given at the start of works to identify particular hazards.

16.1.3 Tripods, staffs etc must be carried point downwards and should never be carried while extended.

17 HAND EXCAVATION

17.1.1 This work includes digging with picks/mattocks, shovels and trowels as well as recording, surveying and photography.

17.1.2 All staff are experienced professional archaeologists who have received training in the safe use of tools and equipment. A Health and Safety briefing will be given at the start of works to identify particular hazards.

17.1.3 Hand excavated spoil will be stored temporarily adjacent to but at a safe distance from excavations.

18 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

18.1.1 The standard items of personal protective equipment to be worn are safety boots (with toe-cap and midsole protection), hi-vis vests and hard hats.

18.1.2 Ear defenders, goggles, gloves and face masks will all be made available if required and operatives instructed in their use as necessary. TYVEK style overalls will also be made available in the event that evidence of ground or water borne contaminants are located during excavations.

19 CONTAMINATION

19.1.1 There are no data to suggest any soil contamination of the site. However, if during the course of excavation contaminants or suspected contaminants are encountered, excavation in the vicinity will cease and the client will be notified. Excavation will only recommence once appropriate action/mitigation has been implemented.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND PROTECTION

20.1 Weather

20.1.1 Outdoor work will not continue under weather conditions which constitute a risk to health and safety, e.g. very wet weather or extreme cold or heat. Work should not continue if wet weather, snow or frost make the site dangerous (e.g.

slippery surfaces or poor visibility), or would seriously compromise the adequacy of the archaeological record.

20.2 Light

20.2.1 Work will only take place during daylight hours.

20.3 Noise

20.3.1 It is not expected that the mechanical excavators or dumptrucks will create more noise than normal agricultural machinery nor be working close enough to occupied buildings for there to be a need for special mitigation measures. Ear defenders will be provided for staff to use. Staff will avoid working in close proximity to the machine for safety reasons and faulty machinery will be adjusted/replaced as necessary.

20.3.2 The use of other plant, for example pumps, may be necessary from time to time. While it is not anticipated that noise will be a problem, if necessary plant shall be fitted with appropriate acoustic shielding.

20.4 Vibration

20.4.1 Vibration problems are not anticipated.

20.5 Gaseous Emissions

20.5.1 Exhaust emissions will be minimised by only using well maintained excavation plant. Engines will not be left running unnecessarily. Precautions will be taken to avoid inhaling fumes.

20.6 Visual Intrusion

20.6.1 No significant visual intrusion is anticipated.

20.7 Waste Disposal

20.7.1 A limited amount of domestic and office type waste is likely to be generated from site accommodation. This will be removed from site and disposed of in local waste disposal facilities. Temporary toilets will be emptied and serviced by the hire company, who will be responsible for the removal of all wastes off site for disposal in approved facilities.

21 ORDNANCE

21.1.1 There is no data to suggest the presence of any ordnance on the site. However, in the event of real or suspect items of ordnance being revealed excavation work will halt immediately.

- Real or suspect items of ordnance are not to be touched, moved or "tested" in any way. The position will be marked.
- The site will be calmly evacuated by the archaeological team who will secure the site on exiting.
- The archaeological site manager will notify the client / Principal Contractor of the discovery. Any occupants of adjacent sites will also be notified.
- The archaeological site supervisor will then notify the County Police Constabulary. **The Police, only, will determine what (if any) further evacuation measures need to be undertaken, by site staff, local residents, etc**., Standard Operational procedure is for Police to notify an appropriate ordnance disposal team.

21.1.2 The directions of the Police will be followed in all circumstances. The Police, only, will advise when it is safe to re-enter the site.

Prepared by *Date*

Checked by *Date*

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT RISK ASSESSMENT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT			
Site name:	**Eton Rowing Lake Dorney**	**Prepared by:**	**Ken Welsh**
Site code:	**DBC 09**	**Approved by:**	
Invoice code:	**tbc**	**Date: 1/09/2009**	**CDM Status: Site does fall under CDM Regulations. The Principal Contractor is: Morrison Construction**

Job summary: Please give sufficient detail, so that the risk assessment can be checked. Minimum = type of project / number of trenches or size of area / urban or rural / number of people and duration.

Strip map and sample excavation in advance of works to modify the Eton Rowing Course. Maximum area 4.2 ha although actual area likely to be considerably less.

Basis for this Risk Assessment (e.g. is it the first RA for this site or a follow on, or review? Will it undertaken in line with a CDM Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan? etc.):

This is the first risk assessment for this site and will be undertaken in line with a Construction Phase Plan

First Aid

The regulations require that your risk assessment considers the appropriate level of 1st Aid cover necessary for each site. You must consider the size of the team, the nature of the hazards present (e.g. plant on site, working in deep excavations), the remoteness from the emergency services and whether the site is shared with other contractors engaged in hazardous activities. If you feel that a first aider is required for your site please advise Nick Shepherd (Head of Fieldwork). If you are unclear about 1st Aid provision please ask Dan Poore (Health and Safety Advisor) for advice.

If you do not need a First Aider, you will need as a minimum an 'Appointed Person', whose responsibility is to take charge when someone is injured or fall ill, and who calls an ambulance if necessary. The appointed person also looks after and re-stocks the 1st Aid box.

Number of First Aiders required: 0	**Nominated First Aider/Appointed person: tbc**

The following is a list of common risks, and suitable controls. Please review carefully, decide whether they apply to your project and complete Column 4. If Yes, add any further site specific controls that might be necessary (in Column 5), beyond those already detailed, or follow the instructions given. If No, delete or strike-through the contents of Columns 5 to 7.

If there are risks on your project that are not detailed below please add them, and appropriate controls, to the Site Specific Risk Assessment table below.

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	**Medium**	Y	All staff to receive Berkeley Homes site induction. All staff to receive and sign for an induction based on this risk assessment and the Health and Safety Method Statement.	Berkeley Homes / Fieldwork Director (i.e. Project Officer or Supervisor)	**Low**
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	**Medium**	Y	Weekly Health and Safety briefings, including a toolbox talk, will be delivered by the Project Manager or their nominated representative (normally the Project Officer or Supervisor) and attended by all site staff. A record of attendance will be maintained using the form provided in the H and S pack.	Project Manager / Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Vehicle movement	Personal injury. Vehicle/ property damage	**Medium**	Y	Authorized, assessed drivers only to drive OA vehicles (owned or hired). Banksman must be present for all reversing of vans, minibuses or any vehicle with restricted rear view. PPE: Hi-vis vests	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Vehicle security	Unauthorised use of vehicles/ vandalism	**Low**	Y	Contractor to immobilise plant. Park in designated areas. Tools to be kept in locked OA vehicle or tool store.	Fieldwork Director / Driver	**Low**
Driving to and from site	Road traffic accident	**Medium**	Y	All drivers, either of OA or of hired vehicles, must be qualified and competent to drive. Each driver must have their licence checked by Duncan Waltham (DW), OA Head of Logistics. Each driver must have	Duncan Waltham/Project Manager	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				their driving ability assessed, either by DW or as part of a MIDAS test undertaken by Bryan Matthews. Each driver must have a copy of the driver's Code of Conduct, which details their rights and responsibilities as a driver. On long journeys it is particularly important that drivers take breaks, or that driving is shared by more that one driver. The Project Manager is responsible for the safety of the site team once they have left the office (either Oxford or Lancaster), although this does not affect the legal responsibilities that drivers assume each time they drive for OA - see 'Drivers Risk Assessment'		
Driving on site	Injury to staff and members of the public	**Medium**	Y	All vehicle movements around sites should be subject to a 15 mph speed limit, and should take account of footpaths and access routes. Reversing of vans and all vehicles with restricted rear view must only be undertaken with the assistance of a banksman	Fieldwork Director/Drivers	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				Wheels should be checked for excess mud before driving on the public highway.		
Equipment in general	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	Y	No OA staff to use equipment not owned or hired by OA.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Damaged/ defective equipment	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	Y	Daily inspection of equipment. Replace defective equipment where necessary, and ensure that Logistics Dept. are aware that defective equipment has been returned.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Slips, trips and falls	Personal injury	**Medium**	Y	All access and egress routes to be clearly defined and kept as dry and free from mud as practicable (regular inspections must be undertaken to ensure this). Tools and other equipment to be kept tidy and away from defined access routes. Only manageable loads to be carried. Edge protection to be installed as necessary.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Mechanical excavation	Personal injury	**Medium**	Y	Authorised and competent driver. Driver's ability/attitude regarding safe working should be monitored, and action taken if necessary. Competent OA signaller to be used for plant work on site. Banksman to be used for plant movements around site and Induction, Tool box talks. Monitor. PPE: hard hat, hi-vis vest, safety boots. DRIVER'S CITB	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				TICKET NEEDS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE WORK COMMENCES. No members of the project team carrying out hand excavation will enter the area undergoing mechanical excavation. If it is absolutely necessary to approach the area where the mechanical excavator is working, members of the project team will approach from the front (meaning the excavating side of the machine) so as to be visible to the driver. They should make their presence known to the Machine Supervisor and should not signal to the machine operator. They must not enter the swinging radius of the bucket arm unless the machine bucket has been rested on the ground and the machine supervisor is satisfied that the machine has ceased to work. During area excavation, the machine will load the spoil onto dump trucks which will approach the machine across the unstripped area of the site. Where necessary for health and safety reasons, access routes for spoil disposal will be marked off with high visibility plastic tape suspended on metal road pins. The spoil will be stored away from the stripped area		

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				of the site.		
Working in deep excavations	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench. Personal injury.	**High**	Y	Deep excavations can be considered as any excavation which creates the potential for a significant fall or collapse of material. This can apply to excavations as shallow as 0.5 m deep. An assessment of the stability of soils for all excavations >500 mm deep MUST be made. If in doubt, do not enter, or step/batter/shore. Edge protection, to prevent falls, must also be installed. Deep excavations will require a Method Statement to accompany a detailed Risk Assessment (to be added below in the Site Specific Risk Assessment section if required) - detailed guidance is available on the Intranet. Deep excavations may also constitute Confined Spaces - this issue must be addressed in the detailed RA.	Project Manager	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Underground Services	Risk of Electrocution, gas leaks or flooding.	**Medium**	Y	Principal Contractor to provide service drawings for the site. Competent person (defined by the HSE as someone who has received, as a minimum, training from a qualified operative) to check for unknown underground services prior to machining using a Cable Avoidance Tool ("Cat and Jenny"). Hand excavate in areas of suspected live services to locate and isolate from interference from mechanical excavation. Notify statutory bodies/clients if suspected live services are found. ALWAYS ASSUME THAT ALL SERVICES ARE LIVE.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
~~Overhead cables~~	~~Risk of electrocution~~	~~**High**~~	~~N~~	~~Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Visual inspection of entire site prior to any work starting. If overhead cables present, specific risk assessment to be undertaken and entered in section below: as a minimum, goalposts to be erected for all plant movements under cables, boom restricters to be considered, all personnel to be briefed, especially with regard to use of surveying staff and erection of any towers.~~		

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Weather	Cold/ wet weather: hypothermia/ice Hot weather: heatstroke/ dehydration Electrocution	**Low**	Y	Re-arrange fieldwork if practicable. Staff will be issued with suitable clothing and suitable footwear. Additional breaks to be taken in the event of very hot weather. Work on site to be suspended in the event of prolonged heavy rain, or when site becomes too slippery to be safely worked. Weather forecasts should be monitored and precautions taken in the event of predictions of dangerous weather e.g. high winds - shelter in a cabin or vehicle; electrical storms - shelter in a vehicle.	Project Manager	**Low**
Soil contamination/ zoonotic hazards	Ingestion/contact with contaminated soils or bacteria within soils	**Medium**	Y	Where no contamination is known treat as suspected anyway. Good hygiene regime. Wash face and hands (hot water and soap) before each break and at end of day. No smoking or eating on site except in designated areas. Should evidence of contamination be found (either by odour or appearance) excavation to cease and suitable advice to be sought. Relevant departments should be notified of the risk (logistics, environmental, finds, archives depts). All material (e.g. finds, records and equipment) returning from contaminated sites should be as clean as possible in	Fieldwork Director / Project Manager	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				order to minimise the risk of contaminants being bought back to the office or stores.		
~~Livestock~~	~~Personal injury, or injury to livestock~~	~~**Medium**~~	N	~~Prior to starting on site the Project Manager should establish that no fields are to have excavations undertaken within them where there is a risk that livestock will be present. Cattle in particular can be very inquisitive and injuries to personnel are not uncommon. Electric fencing is available from logistics if areas need to be isolated from livestock; livestock can also be injured by falling into open trenches.~~	~~Project Manager~~	~~**Low**~~
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease), Tetanus	Contraction of serious disease	**Medium**	Y	Induction. Issue information cards. High standard of hygiene (controls as for contaminated ground).	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Noise	Hearing damage; tinnitus	**High**	Y	Hearing protection in the form of ear plugs, or preferably ear defenders compatible with hard hats, must be available for sites where noise is likely to be a hazard. As a general rule of thumb, if you are having to raise your voice to make yourself heard by someone less	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				than 2 m away, the noise level is likely to be higher than 80 decibels. At this level it is advisable although not compulsory to wear ear defenders or ear plugs. This advice must be passed on to all staff by the person responsible for monitoring sound levels (usually the Supervisor or Project Officer). If you have to shout to be heard, the level is likely to be in excess of 85dB. At this level the wearing of ear defenders or plugs is mandatory, and must be enforced by the Supervisor or Project Officer. Hearing protection zones must be established on sites where noise is a problem, and appropriate PPE worn within them. In most case this zone will be the area around a working mechanical excavator.		
Sharp objects	Injury or disease	**Medium**	Y	Great care to be taken when clearing areas, moving rubbish etc where there is the potential for presence of needles/any materials associated with drug use. If found, to be left in place, area cordoned off and advice sought from Local Authority Environmental Health Officer (EHO). As a last resort, needle may be moved by person wearing gloves and using a	Fieldwork Director / all staff	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				shovel. Place in a bucket and cover with a layer of soil. Report to EHO.		
~~Gas bottle~~	~~Fire/explosion~~	~~**High**~~	~~N~~	~~If using a gas bottle for the preparation of hot drinks, the bottle itself MUST be safely positioned outside the mess hut, to ensure adequate ventilation in the event of a gas leak. If the gas ring is positioned within the mess hut, it must be placed on a fire mat, in a safe position away from walls and any overhanging materials. In transit the bottle must be securely fixed within the vehicle. The bottle, ring and connecting pipe should be regularly checked for leaks.~~ ~~The ring and regulator should be removed from the bottle prior to the gas bottle being moved, and especially when placed in vehicle. The regulator in the crew bus should always be disconnected from the bottle before the vehicle is driven anywhere, as the motion of the vehicle will cause the bottle to leak.~~	~~Fieldwork Director~~	~~**Low**~~

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
~~Unexploded ordnance~~	~~Explosion~~	~~**High**~~	~~N~~	~~All new sites will be evaluated for the risk of there being unexploded ordnance present. Consideration should be given to a sites past use, preferably at desk based assessment stage but certainly prior to mobilisation to site. The site specific risk assessment will identify sites located in areas where ordnance was produced, or sites which may have been a target for wartime bombing raids. Where sites is identified as having the risk of unexploded ordnance the risk assessment will define a specific procedure for dealing with 'suspicious objects'. This procedure will be bought to the attention of everyone on site by means of induction and prominently displayed information sheets.~~	~~Project Manager~~	~~Low~~
Manual handling	Risk of strain injuries from incorrect or excessive manual handling	**Medium**	Y	A considerable amount of manual handling will be involved in the archaeological work. This will include loading and unloading equipment, lifting wheelbarrows and buckets, shovelling , lifting soil samples. Consideration must always be given to whether the load in question can be lifted by other means, e.g. the mechanical excavator can be used for large quantities	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				of spoil unless archaeological circumstances dictate otherwise. Members of the excavation team will not be asked to lift loads beyond their capabilities. Manual lifting will be carried out carefully, and in a manner calculated not to cause injury to the lifter. In general, for the type of loads predicted, this means a lift carried out with the load close to the body. The back of the lifter should be kept upright so that the legs rather than the back provide the lifting force. Staff will be rotated so that they do not perform very repetitive tasks (eg hand cleaning with trowels) for very long periods. Buckets will be filled to take account of the abilities of the user, and the distance/gradient to be travelled. Shovels and spades will be used from a firm, stable standing position which uses the legs rather than the back to lift the weight. The surrounding area is to be free of obstructions and other personnel. When using a pick or mattock, the users feet must be placed apart to obtain a firm footing, and the pick wielded so that the point of contact is within easy		

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				reach, but not too close to the feet. The surrounding area, including overhead, is to be free of obstructions and other personnel. Care is required when carrying trowels, and when putting high manual pressure on the trowel when pulling towards the body. In the latter situation the trowel may slip or jump against the user. Wheelbarrows will be loaded only to the lifting and pushing capabilities of the pusher, taking account of the weight and bulk of the material, and of the route to be travelled. Plank runs will be installed if the ground conditions require them, and will be kept clean and as dry as is practicable. Where the run goes uphill, planks with treads will be installed on either side of the central plank.		
Deep Water	Drowning	**High**	Y	Principal Contractor to operate safe working methods adjacent to deep water - this may include fencing, use of coffer dams etc. Extreme caution to be maintained at all times when working close to deep water.	Fieldwork Director / all staff	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Harassment	Stress, personal injury	**Medium**	Y	No harassment or bullying of any type (be it physical, verbal, sexual, racial etc) will be tolerated on any OA project. Should any member of staff encounter harassment or feel threatened by the actions of another (within or external to OA), they must report it to the Site PO/Supervisor who in turn will report it to the appropriate authority and make a record of the harassment and any actions taken. If harassment persists, OA staff will remove themselves from the site.	Project Manager/ Fieldwork Director /OA Staff	**Low**
Managing Survey Equipment	Slips, trips and Falls. Personal Injury	**Medium**	Y	Position tripod to avoid having to lean over or straddle tripod legs or otherwise affect/impede your balance. When carrying tripod, detail pole, staffs etc always carry with points facing downward and do not cary any equipment while it is extended. Ensure that the tri-brach for ant TST is securely fastened to the tripod. Do not overload self with equipment.	Survey staff	**L**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Surveying with TST	Eye strain or injury	**Medium**	Y	Keep eyes at reasonable distance from lens to prevent contact. Keeping both eyes open whilst surveying reduces eye strain. Take breaks as necessary to rest eyes. 10 mins in each hour. When using a reflectorless TCR with a laser pointer, never point the beam towards anyone else as the intensity of thge laser has a potential to cause eye injury or even blindness.	Survey staff	**L**
Surveying with GPS	Risk of injury	**Medium**	Y	Whenever possible GPS surveyors should be accompanied by another member of staff. GPS equipment should be fitted and carried correctly so as not to cause strain (see Manual handling)	Survey staff	**L**

The following empty rows are for the assessment of additional risks during the course of the works WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SITE FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF THE RISKS IS UNDERTAKEN, AND THE FINDINGS/REQUIRED ACTIONS ARE RECORDED BELOW TO FORM PART OF THE INDUCTION, BEFORE WORK COMMENCES. Some risks will only become apparent once you are on site.

HAZARD	RISK	RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	CONTROLS, and DATE RISK IDENTIFIED	ACTION BY?	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)	TOOLBOX TALK GIVEN?

DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09

BOX 1 FILE 2

B. SITE DIARY.

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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 Archaeology	**DAILY JOURNAL**	
SITE CODE [illegible]	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 22/9/09
Project Manager Ken Welch	Visitors	Weather Heavy rain/wind

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	Arrived to site at 8:00 am Met Dave West (manager), Steve (foreman) and Matt (engineer) Dave West mobile → 07736732433 Health and Safety induction by Steve (H&S officer) and discussion with Dave West about timetable It seem we are going to work in the new cut / channel through island in the next 10 weeks → Then main new bridge to south in November → And maybe after Xmas for the road → In addition some work to be done this coming weeks in area to south near new bridge (South by the river) and compound (Area B)

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)
→ Area of new compound (marked A on plan) stripped down to 20cm (topsoil to topsoil)
→ In Island 3 1x1m test pits dug to locate services (Area C)
→ L/t the site at 7:30 as no more work for the day

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBR09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 3/9/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Rain (wind)

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name Details

Arrived to site at 8:00 am
→ ~~Hyes~~ Meeting with staff (engineer) to confirm works.
→ A machine (JCB) will start stripping the new channel in island.
→ Initially just ~~footpath~~ new footpath to divert the public and later the topsoil and tarmac.
→ Upon further excavation of test pits dug yesterday it seen there is a layer of made up ground (really clean orange-yellowish gravel) in Area C (island)
→ a 360° excavator near the river Burns an area roughly 12m long x 3m wide → no archaeology in that strip (Area D). Related to works in temporary bridge.
→ left site at 4:15

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE JBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 4/9/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather: Sunny / windy

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

→ Stripping of topsoil continues on island (Area C) down to hardcore / made up ground

→ after testing depth of made up ground with JCB, it seems at least 0.50m deep (possibly more)

→ bund by new bridge (proposed bridge) in Area B finished. No archaeology observed

→ new bund proposed to east of previous one, to be done at some point today

→ 3 test pits in island and 2 in Area B dug by builders to locate services. All have checked and no archaeology observed.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

DAILY JOURNAL

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 7/9/09
Project Manager Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather Rain

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	→ Work continues in island, digging hardcore and made up ground, no signs of natural yet. Excavation done by layers. (Area C)
	→ by temporary compound, next to bridge (Area B) part of the same is also dug, no archaeology present.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DJBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 8/9/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Sunny

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	→ In island (Area C) down to natural (approx c.1.20m below actual ground level) with at least 2' distinctive layers of hardcore and sand above.
	→ In Area B (behind fenced compound) works stopped due to not enough space for 360° to move.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 9/9/09 (Wed)
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather: Rain

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

→ Works continue on island (stripping extension of cut-through) down to natural. Made up grounds (mostly orange sand) down to a depth of 1.60 suggest all archaeology is gone from this area.

→ Possibly the result of the landscaping of this area in mid 90's

→ Still stripping is carried on on an archaeological manner, layer by layer.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 10/9/09 (Th)
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Sunny / Cloudy / Windy

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
→ Works continue on island	
→ nothing happening on arc Sy old bridge as today	
→ left site early (appt)	
→ Rob Deighton arrived at c. 10:00 and took over for the day	
→ He continued the stripping on the island down to same level	

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology	**WATCHING BRIEF RECORD**		
SITE CODE	SITE NAME Dorney Lake, Eton		DATE 10/9/09
NGR	County	Start Time	10.00
		Finish Time	5.30
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By R. Bashford	

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

No work by finish time.

Cut through :- x4 service inspection trenches exc. to c. 1m MAX through c. 0.6m made ground - majority of trench(es) through service trench backfill (1 only monitored 2 pt these so assume 2 had already been done?)

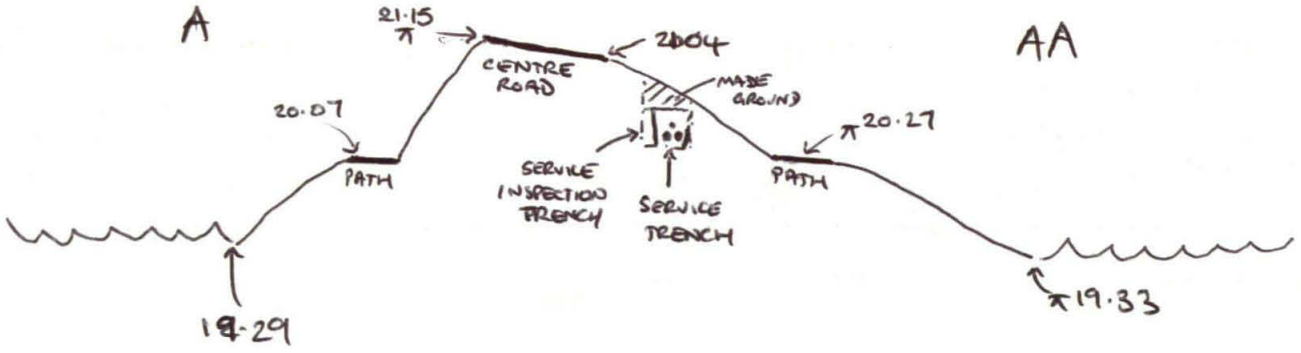
Reduced dig - c. 600mm hardcore & made ground under road reduced to top of clean clayey sand to SE but appeared to have irregular spreads of green grey clay overlying it (poss. pre-historic pot from sondage) This in turn had ~~dec~~ concentrations of v. dark grey clay silt within it, which had fairly mod. looking CBM in it → poss. disturbance occuring during landscaping.

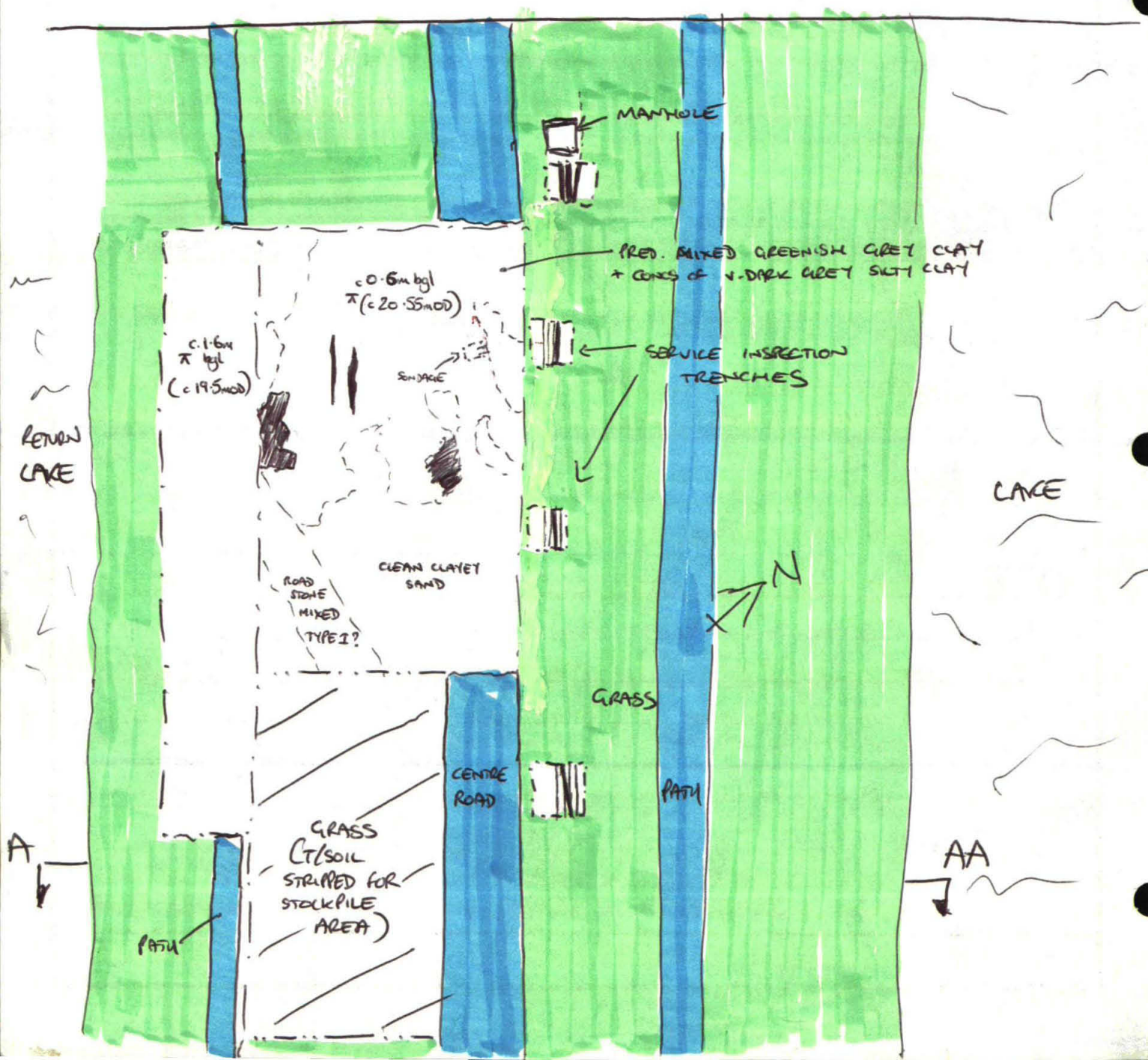
Appears to have been fairly heavily landscaped as max top of natural is 20.43h and eval. had natural at c. 21m OD

Records? SKETCHES OVER

SW

NE


A
AA
21.15
20.04
CENTRE ROAD
MADE GROUND
20.07
20.27
PATH
PATH
SERVICE INSPECTION TRENCH
SERVICE TRENCH
19.29
19.33


MANHOLE
PRED. MIXED GREENISH GREY CLAY + LENS OF V. DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
c 0.6m bgl (c 20.55mOD)
c 1.6m bgl (c 19.5mOD)
SERVICE INSPECTION TRENCHES
SOAKAGE
RETAIN LAKE
LAKE
CLEAN CLAYEY SAND
ROAD STONE MIXED TYPE 1?
N
GRASS
CENTRE ROAD
PATH
A
AA
GRASS (T/SOIL STRIPPED FOR STOCKPILE AREA)
PATH

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 11/9/09 (Fri)
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather: Wind / Showers

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

→ Works continue on island and also in banks by bridge

→ After phone conversation with KW is decided then County Arch may not come crowd to see island due to modern alterations of terrain / landscaping. However stripping is to continue in an archaeological manner.

→ By the bridge, banks stripped of topsoil but some modern landscaping is also obvious (gravel on top of topsoil).

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DDC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 14/9/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Sun / cloud

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	Same as previous days

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE BDC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 15/9/09
Project Manager KW	Visitors	Weather Rain/Sun/wind

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	Some as previous days

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DDC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Course	DATE 16/9/09
Project Manager Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather Sunny

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name Details

Arrived to site at 9:00 am (stuck at A404 for 90 min / accident just outside Slough, both lanes closed)

→ Works continue in the island, nothing showing yet

→ In area by bridge an area of c. 27m long x 8m wide stripped down to natural gravels (c. 1m below ground level *) and a small linear (gully) and some tree throws showing (with charcoal flecks)

* in this area sequence as follow
modern topsoil (post mid 90s), made up ground gravel, original topsoil and natural - hence the depth

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

18/9/09

SITE CODE SDC09	SITE NAME Ehen Quarry Gosse	DATE 17/9/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors: Ken Welsh (18/9/09	Weather: Sunny

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	1
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	→ works continue in Area by bridge, more archaeology uncovered
	→ JWS working machine + digging gullies in Area by bridge
	→ a possible pit and some more free shearing in this area
	— x — x — x — x —
	Friday → Ken Welsh visit at 11:00
	also Mark Woodley (Surveyor) on site at 9:00

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology	~~WATCHING BRIEF~~ RECORD DAILY JOURNAL	
SITE CODE DBC '09	SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE	DATE TUE 22ND SEPT

NGR	County	Start Time	
		Finish Time	
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

~~Yes:~~ AREA 1 = AREA TO EAST OF BAILEY BRIDGE

~~No:~~ AREA 2 = AREA TO WEST OF BAILEY BRIDGE

~~Undated:~~

~~Other:~~

COMMENTS ~~MACHINES~~

LONG ARM MACHINE - REMOVING GRAVEL LANDSCAPING TO WEST OF AREA 2

RUBBER DUCK - REMOVING TOPSOIL FROM ROUTE OF NEW PATH TO BAILEY BRIDGE

A small strip of in-situ gravel has been truncated during removal of re-deposited gravel landscaping on southern bank of reborn lake & new path to bailey bridge now being excavated. - Spoke to Matt and made it clear (I hope) that we need to be ~~EARLY~~ made aware of ANY excavation before it takes place, including service diversions etc. We have now agreed that we will discuss each days work programme every morning. Once new path - exc. and area 2 stripped and signed off and area 1 signed off by SK, no more excavation until old bridge dismantled (?? November ?? - will check tomorrow a.m)

WEST ½ of AREA 2 STRIPPED.

RB - digging & recording features in Area 1: recording island sect. ~~34~~ 54

~~Records?~~ inc. additional excavation of gully fills for finds retrieval - not successful.

Oxford Archaeology

~~WATCHING BRIEF~~ RECORD

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC'09	SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE	DATE WED 23RD SEPT

NGR	County	Start Time	
		Finish Time	
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Planned DPs for Plans 2655-2658, offsetting from grid line aligned off DPs surveyed in for Plan 2651 (Plan 2654 DPs also shown) (DONE BY 9.30 THEN MOVED TO AREA 2)

Rubber duck - continuing excavation of temporary road to baily bridge - still no impact beneath landscaping deposits - photographic record only - showing comparative levels between Area 1 and temporary road.

No other machine activity (am)* (c. 9.30-10 - 3TONNE machine ~~grading~~ off levelling road to baily bridge)

Area 2 - began excavating possible features in Area 2 c. 9.30

* c. 10.30 - long arm machine removing gravel in Area 1 - then re-dep. on northern ramp to baily bridge

?3TONNE machine tracking in re-dep grav.

Records?

Oxford Archaeology

~~WATCHING BRIEF~~ RECORD

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC '09	SITE NAME Dorney Rowing Lake		DATE THURS. 24th FRI 25th Sept
NGR	County	Start Time	
		Finish Time	
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By R. BAGSHAW	

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

T:- Eastern ½ of Area 2 Stripped on Thursday.
Laid out grid in Area 2 and planned (poss. features.

F:- Digging + recording poss. features in Area 2. Machine removing gravel in Area 1.
SK visited c. 12.30 and signed off Area 2.

Records?

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake	DATE 22/10/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors: Ian Cook	Weather: Dry/Sunny

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	1	02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	Arrived Site 08:00 - Met Matt (engineer) + Jason (H+S) Had induction escorted to Site by Matt, Met Arthur of Land + Water Co. Met Dave West - Project Manager Work to be Carried out around abutment for new finish line Bridge. First area to be Stripped will be the Southern end of new bridge - area has been heavily truncated due to Construction + Subsequent demolition of old bridge - ~~0930~~ 0930 Begin Stripping Site - dig down to a depth of 1M - Still in redeposited gravels/made ground Finish @ 18:00.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME ETON ROWING LAKE	DATE 23/10/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors: In Conv	Weather: Dry/Sunny

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	Continue excavating area to South of new bridge. Spoke to Arthur (Land + Water) - Southern Area to be Completed before Northern end of new bridge Started get down to 1m30 depth - Still in made ground - Raised up layers of made ground - Land down to accommodate ~~Area~~ ramp for road + landscaping.
	Machines finish digging at 14:30 due to access being fenced off ~~for a~~ due to a weekend 1/2 machine

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake.	DATE 26/10/09
Project Manager Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather Dry/Sunny.

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
AM	finish Stripping area at Southern ~~end~~ end of new bridge - natural gravels encountered at 1M62 - area had been heavily truncated during Construction + demolition of old finish line bridge - area is to be further reduced to approx 500mm above water line. only possible bioturbation/natural geological features seen - put slots through a couple. Arthur of Land + Water Ltd believes that we will start stripping ~~area~~ North area of new bridge on island tomorrow - 27/10/09. remainder of runoff Channel widening not to be started until Jan 2010 - according to Matt (Engineer). ING

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)
Mark Woodley (Surveyor) on site 10.30 am from OA Shot LOE, & natural features and took levels - left 12.00

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME ETON ROWING LAKE	DATE 27/10/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors: —	Weather: Dry/Sunny

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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

Arrived Site 08:00
Land + Water Ltd did not start excavating Northern end of new finish Line bridge on island until 2pm
Encountered Made ground of redeposited Natural + Stone, laid down when area was last landscaped + Original finish line bridge was Constructed. Also demolition Rubble from the demolition of the bridge also found.
- Finished 5pm when it became too dark to See

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake.	DATE 28/10/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Cold Dry/Sunny.

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

Arrive Site 0800.

Continue to excavate area at North of A4 proposed New finish Line bridge is immediate area where Coffer dam will be Constructed.

Encountering layers of Made ground laid down in 1990's when this area was landscaped after Construction of rowing lake and Run off Channel also land was artificially raised to accomadate a bridge (now demolished) Natural Sandy gravel encountered at a depth of 1m45 from Current ground Surface. No archaeology encountered - probably truncated away during landscaping and Construction/demolition of bridge. Asked for Surveyor to Come out to Survey L.O.E. and take levels. Expect to be finished AM tomorrow.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake	DATE 29/10/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Dry / Overcast

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details
	08.00 ~~X~~ Arrived on Site.
	08:30 Mark Woodley - Survey arrived from OA Shot in L.O.G. and took levels - no archaeological features to Survey. - left approx 10.00 am
	Finished excavating area at 10:30 am - only a ramp to be Constructed. Land + Water Ltd intend to reduce a strip of land along Southern edge of island behind ~~Soar~~ to finish line tower on Friday 30/10/09 - will reduce area down to natural gravel. Left Site 11.00 am to return to OA. Will return on 30/10/09 to watch further ground reduction.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

30/10/09

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake	DATE 30/10/09
Project Manager Ken Welsh	Visitors	Weather Dry/Sunny

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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	✓
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

08.00 arrived Site

Plan to Start reducing part of bank on Southern side of island behind finish line tower – will reduce part down to ~~lake~~ water level – ~~dig out~~ deeper lake. also batter that part of bank with a 3:1 Slope – Start ~~09~~ 14.00 – reduce a working platform down to 300mm below top surface.

Stop. 16.00

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake	DATE 2/11/09
Project Manager: Ian Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Dry Sunny

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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	/
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

arrive Site. 08.00

delay in Starting Surface reduction and batter. - Told it will happen after lunch -

14.00 Told of delay due to a decision having to be made over Nature of Stope banks batter.

no work will be Carried out today.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Eton Rowing Lake	DATE 3/11/09
Project Manager: Ken Welsh	Visitors:	Weather: Wet

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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	/
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

arrived Site 08.00.

Spoke to Arthur of Land and Lake Ltd
- No decision yet on battering 3 banks.
- no work started.
- spoke to Dave West (Morrison Const) - he spoke to 'Land + Water Management' - not planning to start battering island bank yet - agreed to give OA (Ken Welsh) a days notice on when they will commence works.

Left Site - returned to Oxford (off)

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME Dorney Rowing Lake	DATE 3/12/09
Project Manager	Visitors	Weather

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 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 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

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

Name	Details

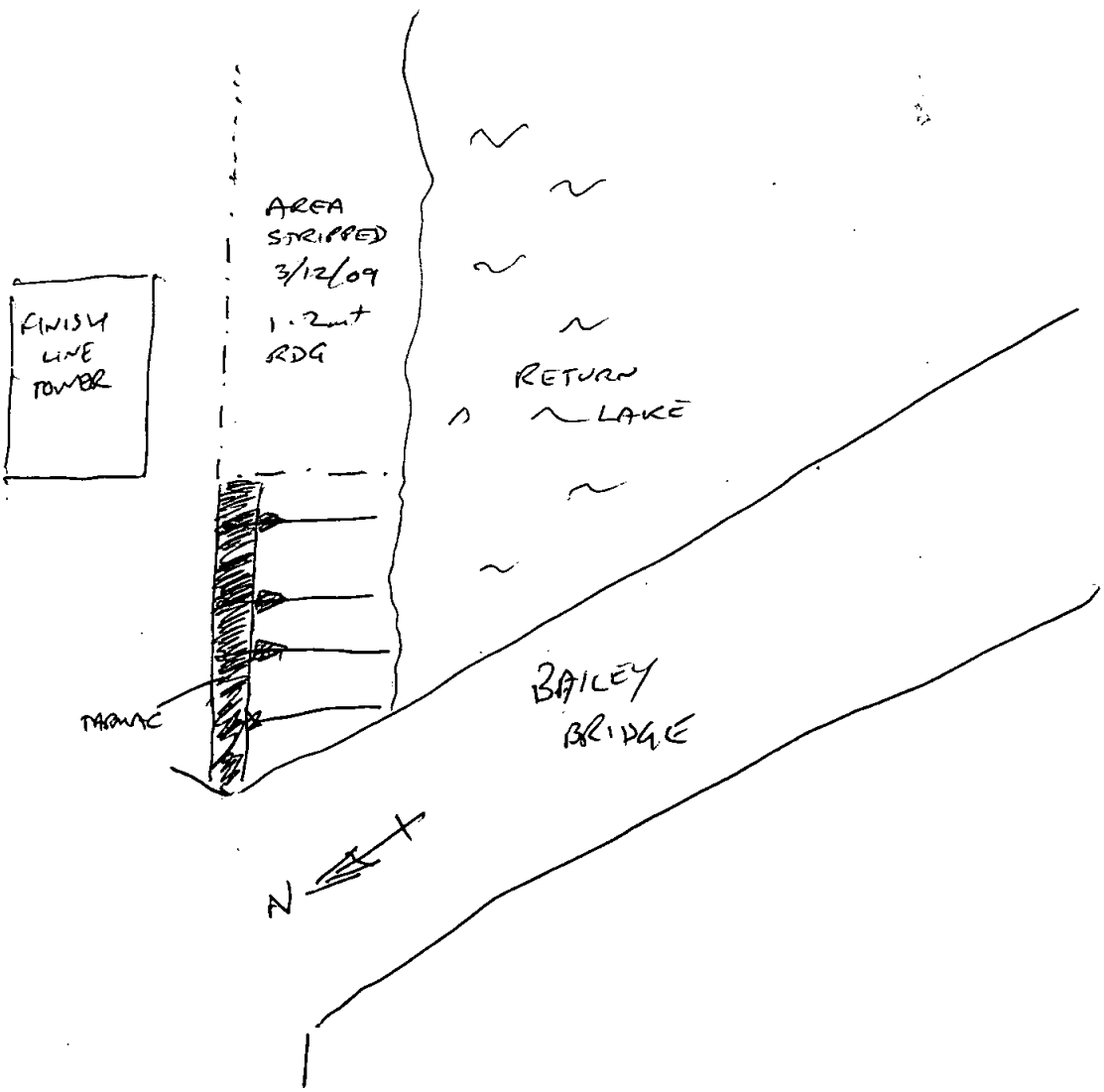
arrived c. 8.15. small area adjacent to finish line tower due to be stripped. existing path needs to be cut first.*
additionally, x6 of 8 pad pits for a crane base have been excavated to the south east of the end of the return lake. These were cut to a maximum of 800mm below ground level, revealing topsoil (c.200mm) over re-deposited gravel (c. 500-600mm). in the deepest of the pits the re-deposited material overlay two service ducts (ref. digital photos) suggesting that it forms part of the landscaping of the area, contemporary with the lake construction - no further record of these pits was made.
* started lifting tarmac c. 12pm

PTO →

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

area being stripped is immediately south of finish line tower, which I think corresponds with Area G (ie already excavated)

Additionally, there is further evidence for a significant amount of landscaping on the island between the main lake and the return lake (1.2m+ of re-deposited gravel) and ∴ even if outside Area 6, it seems likely that the landscaping has truncated any surviving archaeology.



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE DBC09	SITE NAME ETON DORNEY PROPOSAL		DATE 3/2/10
NGR	County	Start Time	8:10
		Finish Time	
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By M. WOODLEY	

Type of construction work: BUILDING BRIDGE

Contacts made: MIKE + ARTHUR.

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No: ✓

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

ARRIVED ON SITE @ 08:10hrs. MADE CONTACT WITH MIKE HRS DIRECTED TO AREA FOR STRIPING. MADE CONTACT WITH ARTHUR. ADVISED AS TO AREA OF STRIPPING. INTRODUCED TO MACHINE DRIVER. APPROX 08:50 HRS. MACHINE BEGINS BACKFILLING HOLE AROUND BRIDGE. AT 09:30hrs STRIP BEGINS. 10:30 HRS STRIP FINISHES. SURVEY OF AREA COMPLETED @ 11:00hrs. NO ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT. RETURN TO OFFICE.

Records?

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. SITE SUMMARY

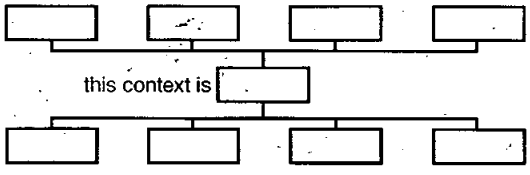
SITE DBC '09 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE 1/3

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 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):

Areas stripped along southern bank of return lane as at 28/9/09.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Area 1 - to east of temporary bailey bridge
Area 2 - to west of temporary bailey bridge

Remaining areas to be stripped between areas 1 & 2 and to east of area 1 (under bridge abutments for bailey bridge and existing finish line bridge respectively) - This will happen following dismantling of existing bridge.

Interpretation/Discussion:

Area 1 - x1 NS aligned linear corresponding to MBA ditch in Area 6 (OA, Oct '08) + 1 undated pit. - A number of poorly defined features were excavated which are likely →

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. SITE SUMMARY

SITE DBC'09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE 2/3

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 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):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

← to have been bioturbation, but some were relatively regular in profile and may have represented features.

Interpretation/Discussion:

Area 2 - A number of probable post holes were excavated, although these were in no discernible configuration, and produced no dating evidence. Consequently the date and function of these post holes is unclear. x1 probable pit ~~was~~ was also excavated but produced no dating evidence.

Numerous irregular spreads of silty material were recorded in plan and several ~~were~~ slots were excavated. These have been interpreted as either bioturbation or geological variations. The western half of Area 2 was stripped to the →

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. SITE SUMMARY

SITE DBC '09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE 3/3

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

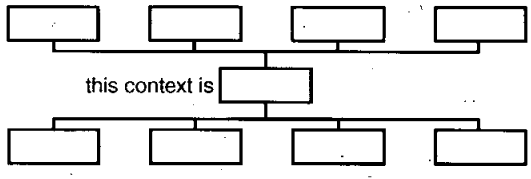
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

& top of an ?alluvial deposit comprising a pale yellowish brown sandy clay with ~~concretions~~ ?chalky? /calcified material and concentrations of manganese throughout. The eastern end was stripped to the top of the gravel - This is consistent with the results from previous excavations and reflect the alluvial deposits where the eastern edge of Channel V gives way to the gravel island where ring ditches etc. were excavated in Area 6. OR this sandy clay represents fills of Channel V ~~although~~ & (check recs for composition of channel fills from Channel V).

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RB

Date

Initials

DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09

BOX 1 FILE 3

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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 Archaeology

CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE DBC'09 | SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
20000	LAYER						NATURAL	JWS
20001	LAYER						SUBSOIL	
20002	LAYER						TOPSOIL	
20003	LAYER						modern made up ground	
20004	LAYER						Post-1996 topsoil	
20005	CUT		FB 20006	3450	2650		GULLEY	
20006	FILL		FO 20005	↓	↓		FILL OF GULLEY	
20007	CUT		FB 20008	3451	2651		GULLEY	
20008	FILL		FO 20007	↓	↓		FILL OF GULLEY	
20009	CUT		FB 20010	3452	2652		GULLEY	
20010	FILL		FO 20009	↓	↓		FILL OF GULLEY	
20011	CUT		FB 20006/20008 20010	—	2653		GROUP (GULLEY)	↓
20012	FILL		FO 20013	3453	2654		FILL OF PIT	
20013	CUT		FB 20012	↓	↓		PIT	↓
20014	DEPOSIT		%L BY 20015	3454			LANDSCAPING DEPOSIT?	SNS/RB
20015	DEPOSIT		%L BY 20016				"	
20016	DEPOSIT		%L BY 20017				"	
20017	DEPOSIT		%L BY 20018				LANDSCAPING DEPOSIT	
20018	DEPOSIT		%L BY 20019				"	
20019	DEPOSIT		%LES 20018	↓			"	↓
20020	CUT		F/B 20021	3455			POSS. DITCH TERMINUS???	
20021	FILL		F/O 20020	↓			FILL OF POSS. DITCH TERMINUS	
20022	CUT		F/B 2023	3456			POSS. PIT	
20023	FILL		↓				POSS. PIT FILL	
20024	FILL		↓	↓			"	
20025	CUT		F/B 20026	3457			POSS. DITCH TERMINUS POSS. BIOTURBATION	
20026	FILL		F/O 20025	↓			FILL OF POSS. DITCH TERMINUS	
20027	FILL		F/O 20025	↓			"	
20028	CUT		F/B 20029	3458			PROB. BIOTURBATION	
20029	FILL		F/O 20028	↓			FILL OF BIOTURBATION	
20030	CUT		CUT ONLY	—			BIOTURBATION	
20031	FINDS REF						FIND FROM C.20011	

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CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE DBC'09 | SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
20032	CUT		F/B 20033	3459	2660		POSS. POST HOLE	
20033	FILL		F/O 20032	"	–		POSS. POST HOLE FILL	
20034	CUT		F/B 20035	3460	2660		POST HOLE	
20035	FILL		F/O 20034	"	–		POST HOLE FILL	
20036	CUT		F/B 20037+8	3461	2660		POST HOLE	
20037	FILL		F/O 20036	"	–		POST HOLE FILL	
20038	FILL		"	"	–		— " —	
20039	CUT		F/B 20040+1	3462	2660		?BIOTURBATION	
20040	FILL		F/O 20039	"	–		FILL OF ?BIOTURBATION	
20041	FILL		F/O 20039	"	–		— " —	
20042	CUT		F/B 20043+4	3463	2660		POSS. LINEAR/PROB. BIOTURBATION	
20043	FILL		F/O 20042	"	–		FILL OF PROB. BIOTURBATION	
20044	FILL		"	"	–		— " —	
20045	CUT		F/B 20046	3464	2660		BIOTURBATION	
20046	FILL		F/O 20045	"	–		FILL OF BIOTURBATION	
20047	CUT		F/B 20048	3465	2660		BIOTURBATION	
20048	FILL		F/O 20047	"	–		FILL OF BIOTURBATION	
20049	CUT		F/B 20050+1	3466	2660		PIT	
20050	FILL		F/O 20049	"	–		PIT FILL	
20051	FILL		"	"	–		PIT FILL	
20052	CUT		F/B 20053	–	2660		BIOTURBATION	
20053	FILL		F/O 20052	–	–		FILL OF BIOTURBATION	
20054	CUT		F/B 20055	3467	2660		PH	
20055	FILL		F/O 20054	"	–		PH FILL	
20056	CUT		F/B 20057	"	2660		STAKEHOLE ???	
20057	FILL		F/O 20056	"	–		POSS. STAKEHOLE FILL	
20058	CUT		F/B 20059	"	2660		POSS. PH	
20059	FILL		F/O 20058	"	–		POSS. PH FILL	
20060	Cut		F/B 20061	3469	2661		Poss Bioturbation	IC
20061	Fill		F/O 20060	3469	2661		fill of Bioturbation	"
20062	Cut		F/B 20063	3470	2662		Poss Bioturbation	IC
20063	Fill		F/O 20062	"	"		Fill of Bioturbation	"

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CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE: DBC09 SITE NAME: ETON ROWING LAKE

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
20064	Layer	-	-	-	-		Made Ground 5th Area	IC
20065	Layer	-	-	-	-		Natural 5th Area	"
20066	Layer	-	-	-	-		Topsoil 5th Area	"
20067	Layer	-					TopSoil Nth Area	"
20068	"	-					Made Ground Nth Area	"
20069	"	-					Natural Nth Area	"

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20000

SITE DSC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

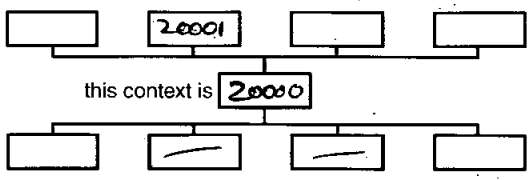
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape 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):

—NATURAL—

WHITE-GREY TO YELLOW RIVER GRAVELS

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

—NATURAL—

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JNS

Date 21/09/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20001

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

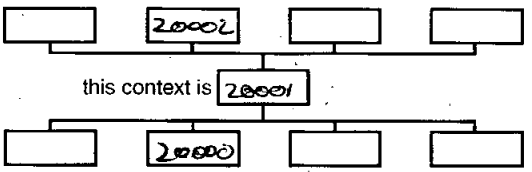
TYPE LAYER

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 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):

Thin layer of mid brown clayish silt. Not visible across the whole site, only in certain area (0.10m max.)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Subsoil

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JWS
◇ Samples	Date 21/09/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20002

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

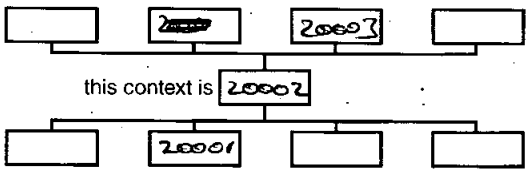
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fills
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Firm, Mid Brown Sandy Silt.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Topsoil (pre 1996) burried by modern hardcore / turf due to landscaping of the area in the mid 90's

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JAS

Date 29/09/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20007

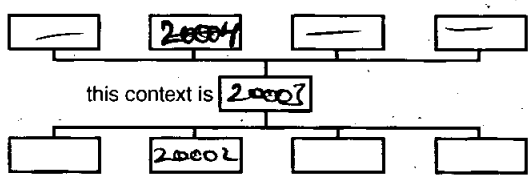
SITE DBC09 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE LAYER

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 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):

Different layers of modern made up ground. Ranging from clean sand (up to 1:2m thickness in some areas), to orange gravel or general made-up ground, all covered by a thin turf layer

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Modern made up ground. Post mid 1990's. Related to landscaping of the area.

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JMS

Date 21/09/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 200004

SITE DRC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

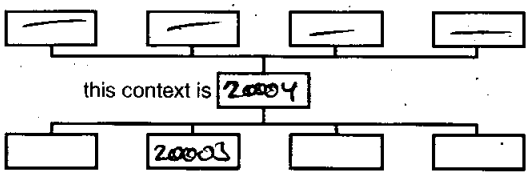
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape 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):

Modern topsoil layer

(c. 0.20m thickness approx)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Modern (post-mid 1990s) topsoil layer, covering and related to landscaping of the area during the mid 90s.

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JNS

Date 21/9/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20005

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE gully

Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2650	Cut by:
	Filled by: (20006)
Section No. 3450	Same as: [20007] and [20009]
	Part of: ~~2000~~ [20011]
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

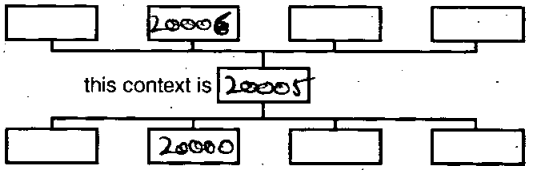
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

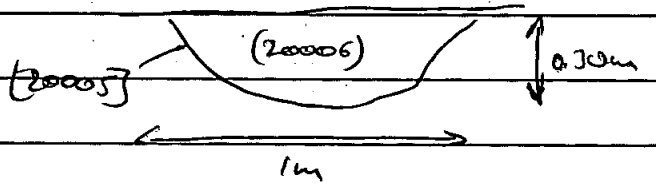
Description (See check lists):

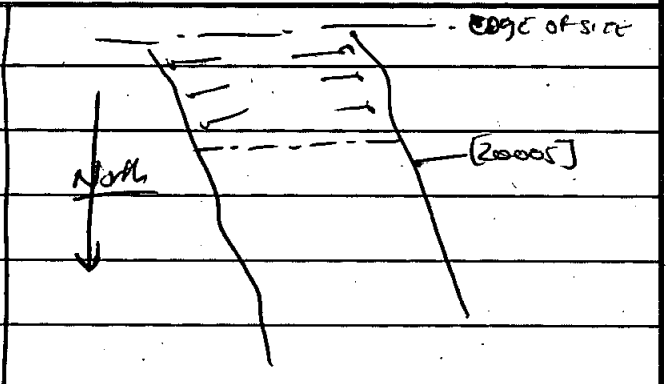
Linear cut, sharp break of slope at top ending in concave base. North-South aligned gulley

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Small N-S aligned gulley





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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JMS
◇ Samples	Date 21/09/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20006

SITE DJC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill of gulley

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2650	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3450	Same as: (20008) and (20010)
	Part of: [20011]
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: [20005]
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

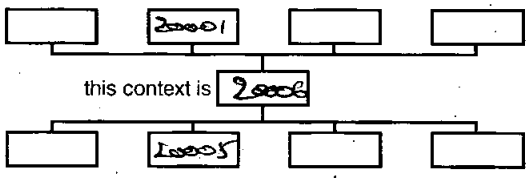
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Very compacted gravely clay (mid brown). With occ. small to medium size stones

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of gulley [20005]

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder dmj

Date 21/9/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. [20007]

SITE DFC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Gulley

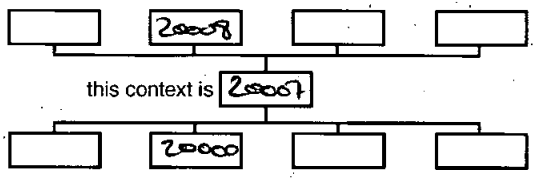
Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2651	Cut by:	
	Filled by: (20008)	
Section No. 3451	Same as: [20005] and [20009]	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: [20011] group	
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):

Same as [20005]

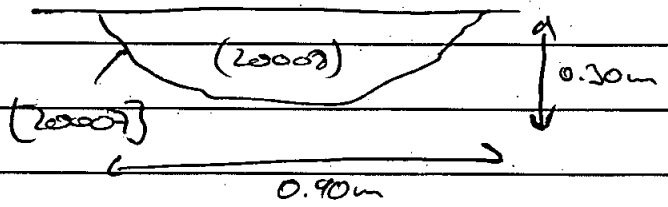
(see [20005])

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Gulley



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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JoS
◇ Samples	Date 21/9/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (20008)

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill of Gully

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2651	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3451	Same as: (20006) and (20010)
	Part of: [20011] Group
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: [20007]
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

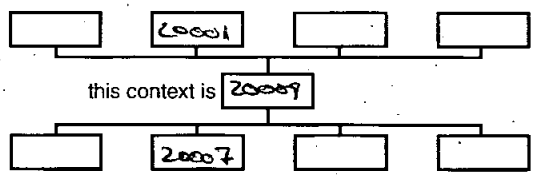
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Mid brown compact gravelly clay, with occ. small stone and sandy lenses.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of gulley [20007]

Same as (20006) and (20010)

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JWS

Date 21/9/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. [20009]

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Gulley

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2652	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3452	Same as: [20007] and [20005]
	Part of: [20011] Soup
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

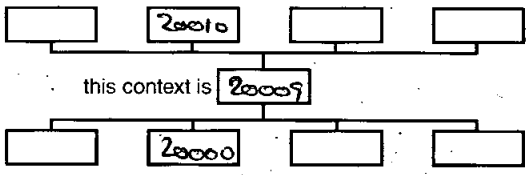
MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

Same as [20007] and [20005]

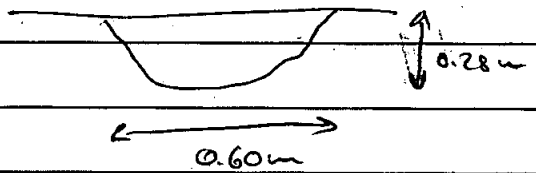
See [20005]

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Gulley, part of [20011]. Seems to get narrower to the west.



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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JVS

Date 21/9/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (20010)

SITE

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill of Gulley

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2652	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3452	Same as: (20006) and (20008)
	Part of: [20011] Sump
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: (20009)
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

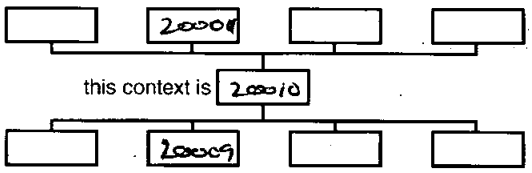
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Same as (20006) and (20008)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Mid brown compact gravely clay earth occ small stones and sandy flecks

Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of gulley [20009]

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JNS

Date 21/8/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 200011

SITE BBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Group

Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 2653	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. /	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: [20005], [20007] and [20009]
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

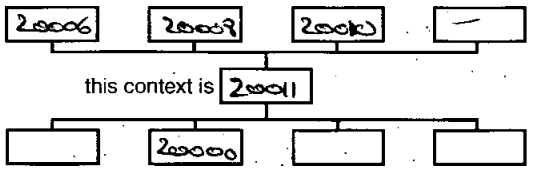
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

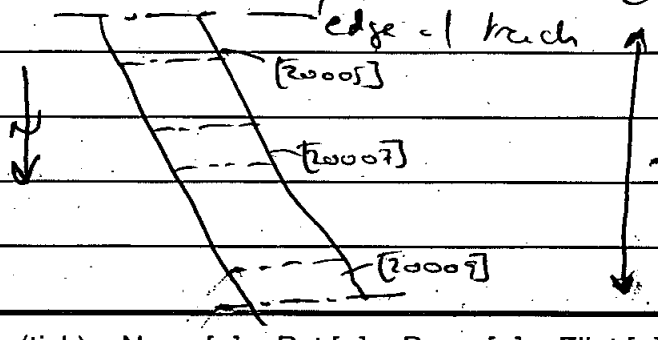
linear cut, small north-south aligned gulley. Sharp break of slope at top ending in curve base. Seems to get narrower towards the north.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Consists of [20005] [20007] and [20009]



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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder JWS

Date 21/9/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20012

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

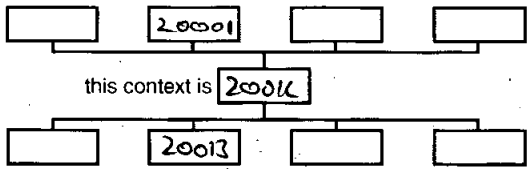
TYPE fill of pit

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2654	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3453	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
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	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: [20013]	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Firm to friable, light grey-brown ~~silty~~ silty sand. Occ small stones and what seems to be ~~a~~ a thin layer (although not clear) of clay (heavy clay inclusions)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of pit [20012]

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JNS
◇ Samples	Date 21/9/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. [20013]

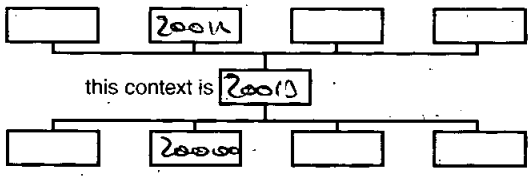
SITE DRC09 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Pit

Trench	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2654	Cut by:	
	Filled by: (20012)	
Section No. 3453	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	

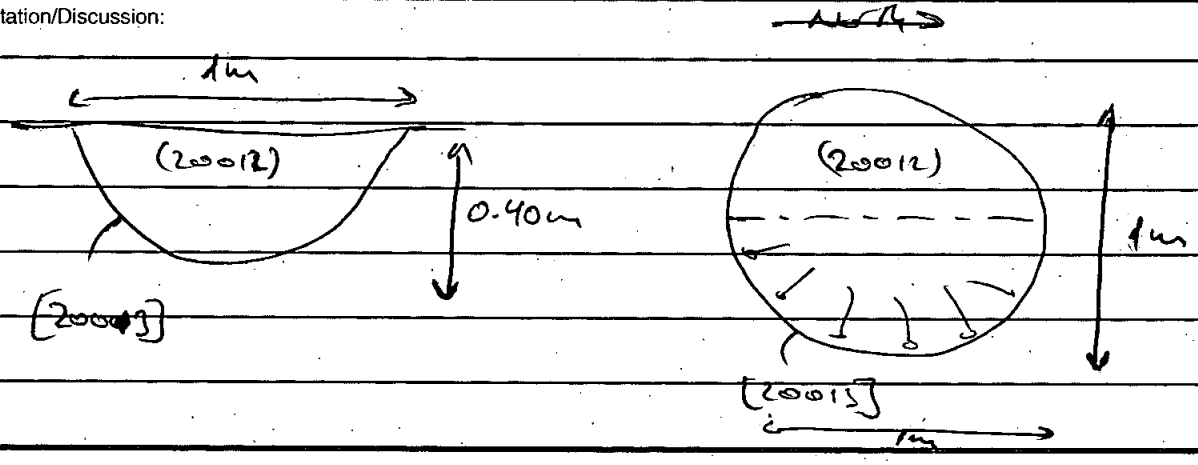
Description (See check lists):

Circular in plan pit. Sharp break of slope on top. Concave sides and base

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:



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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JNS
◇ Samples	Date 21/9/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20014

SITE DBC '09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 20015, 20016	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3454	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
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	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	

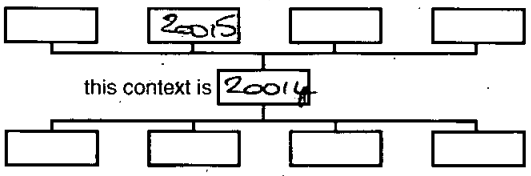
Description (See check lists):

1.-4. COMPACT, ORANGE BROWN SANDY GRAVEL.

5. 0.28m+ 6. 2m+ x 1m+.

7. — 8. MATCH. EX.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern made ground / landscaping. Very stale re-deposited gravel.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB/JNS
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20015

SITE DBC09 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 20016	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3454	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: 20014	
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	

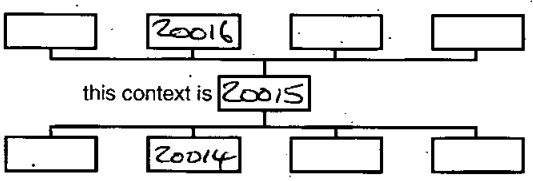
Description (See check lists):

1. -4. ?TARMAC/PITCH

5. c. 0.04m MAX

6. 2m+ x 1m+ 7. — 8. MACH. EX.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern made ground / landscaping. Possible mudstone/tarmac surface; possibly "pitch stained" re-deposited gravel.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20016

SITE DBC'09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 20017, 20018	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3454	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. nil nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 20015	
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):

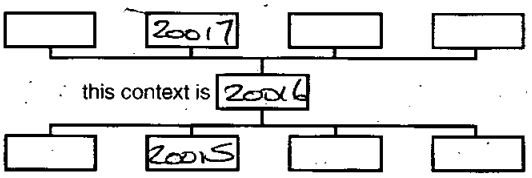
1.-4. COMPACT ORANGE BROWN SAND

2 GRAVEL.

5. 0-27m 6. 2m+ x 1m+

7. — 8. MACH. EX

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern made ground / landscaping. very disturbed re-deposited sand and gravel.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2017

SITE DBC '09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2001B	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3454	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: 2001G	
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	

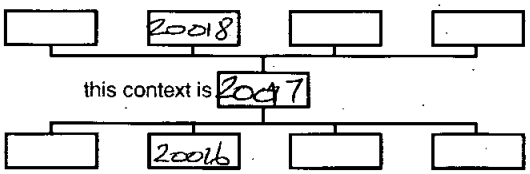
Description (See check lists):

1. -4. COMPACT, VERY PALE/WHITE GRAVEL.

5. 0.18m 6. 0.7m+ 7. —

8. MATCH ETC.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Variation in modern made ground / landscaping.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20018

SITE DBC'09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 20019	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3454	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: 20017	
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	

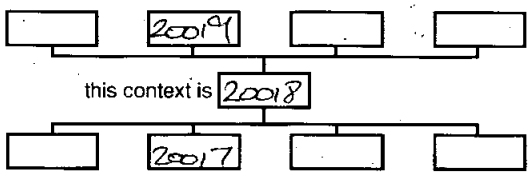
Description (See check lists):

1.-4. COMPACT, YELLOW BROWN GRAVELLY SAND

5. c0.42m 6. 2m+ x 1m+

7. — 8. MACH. EX.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern made ground / landscaping - very stony re-deposited sand + gravel.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder RB
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20019

SITE DBC'09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3454	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 20018
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

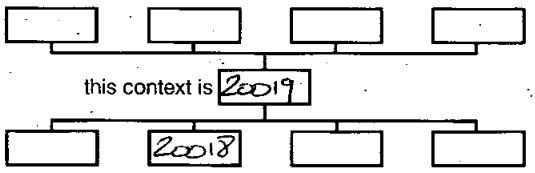
Description (See check lists):

1.-4. Mid grey brown sandy silt.

5. 0.2m 6. 2m+ x 1m+

7. — 8. Mach. Ex.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Modern topsoil / landscaping.

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RB

Date

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20060

SITE DBC 09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

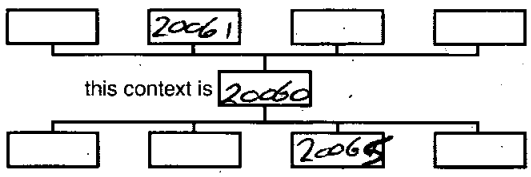
TYPE Bioturbation?

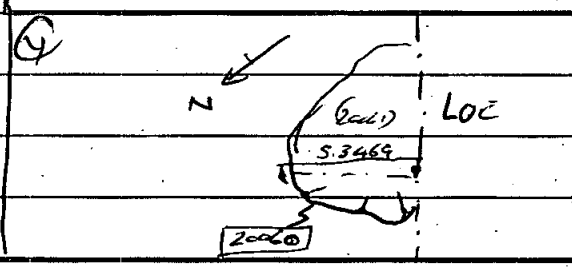
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2661	Cut by:	
	Filled by: (20061)	
Section No. 3469	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	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: (20063)	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) Irregular
(2) Base - Irregular
Sides - Shallow Slope
(3) 1M 90 × 1M 82 - 0.12m deep
(5) extends beyond L.O.E
(6) filled by (20061)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





Interpretation/Discussion:

Possible bioturbation that extends out side of area of excavation - Single fill. - Could also possibly be a naturally occuring geological deposit

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder IC
◇ Samples	Date 26/10/09
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2c061

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

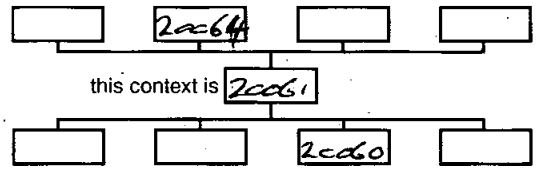
TYPE Fill

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (2c064)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2661	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3469	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
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	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: 2c060	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Tenacious
2. Grey
3. Clay
4. <1% flint + <1% stone inclusions
5. 0.12m
6. 1m90 x 1m82
8. Hard dry / Sunny

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Single fill of possible bioturbation or geological layer

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 27/10/09

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20062

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Bioturbation?

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2662	Cut by:	
	Filled by: (20063)	
Section No. 3470	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: (20065)	
Neg No.	Fill of: 20063	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

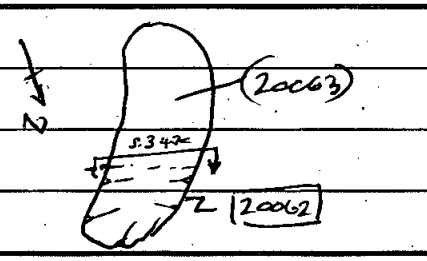
(1) irregular

(2) Base - Concave

Sides - Shallow - Moderate

(3) 1m80 x 0.53m depth 0.15m

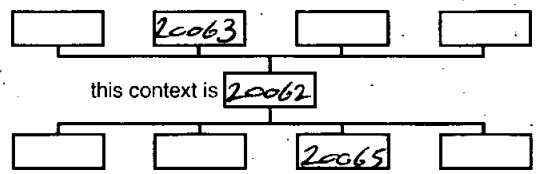
(4)



(5) Cuts (20065)

(6) filled by (20063)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

irregular Shaped feature - possible bioturbation - also could be a naturally occuring geological feature.

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

△ Small Finds	Recorder JC
◇ Samples	Date 27/10/04
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20063

SITE BC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

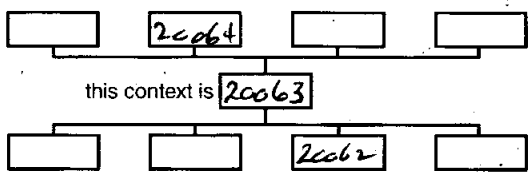
TYPE Fill

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (20064)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 2662	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3470	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
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	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: (20062)	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) Tenacious
(2) Brown/grey.
(3) Clay
(4) <1% Very Small Stone inclusions
(5) 0.15m
(6) 1m80 × 0.53m
(8) 1-Hard dug - Sunny

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

fill of possible bioturbation/geological feature - no finds recovered from this deposit -

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 27/10/09

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20064

SITE D3C09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

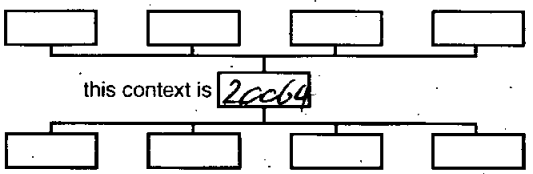
TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 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) firm.
(2) grey/orange
(3) Sand/gravel
(5) 1m 52 deep. (4) extends beyond area of excavation

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: South of runoff channel in area of near finish line bridge ~~Made~~ Made ground of re-deposited natural gravel + Sand laid down in this area for both landscaping and for ~~new~~ old finish line bridges during 1990's

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 27/10/99

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2065

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Natural

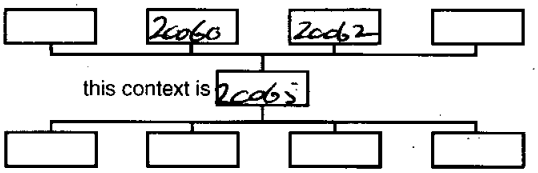
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in 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 yellow/orange Sandy gravel

Natural Sand + fine gravels

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 27/10/09

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20066

SITE 2

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: (20069)
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill pos
7. other comments

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

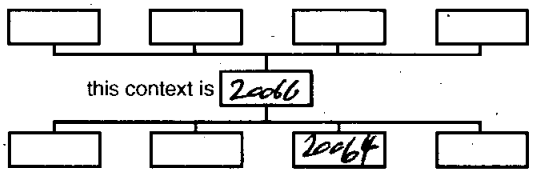
Description (See check lists):

~~Firm brown~~

Firm brown/grey topsoil

Silt - 0.10 - 0.15m deep

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Laid down during period of landscaping during late 1990's

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 27/10/04

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20067

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench Nth Site

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. —

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 3471

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (20068)

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

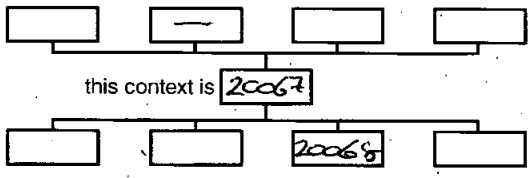
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Silty Dk brown/grey Topsoil with 1% small Sub Angular Stone. - 0.10 to 0.15m thick

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Top Soil deposit on eastern end of island in Etherow lake at Northern end of new finish line bridge. Laid down during period of landscaping during late 1990's.

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 29/10/09

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20068

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (20067)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. —	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3471	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: (20069)
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

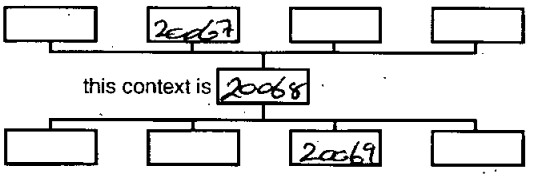
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Made ground Consisting of layers of Brown/orange to grey brown redeposited gravels + Soil - 1m30 thick

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

This Make up deposit was formed during both landscaping of eastern end of Towing Lane Island and during the Construction + demolition of old Finish Line bridge. This area is situated where northern end of new bridge will be situated.

Finds (tick): None [9] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder TC

Date 29/10/09

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 20069

SITE DBC09

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench	
Site sub-div	
Structure No.	
Plan No.	—
Section No.	3471
Co-Ordinates	
Level	
Slide No.	
Neg No.	
Matrix location	

Context Type: Deposit? Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 20068

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

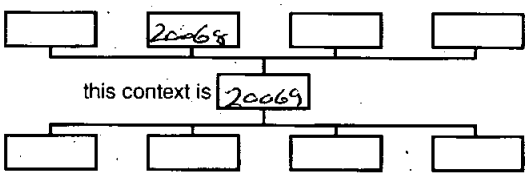
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

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

Description (See check lists):

Yellow to Grey White Sandy/gravel natural

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: No archaeology was seen Cutting this layer. Natural gravels that were encountered ~~the~~ at a depth of 1.45 below Current ground Surface - it appears this layer has been heavily truncated both when this part of the island was landscaped and during the excavation of area for both the Construction and then Subsequent demolition of the finish line bridge

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

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder IC

Date 29/10/09

Initials

DOVENEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09

Box 1 File 4

B. CATALOGUE of DRAWINGS

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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 Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE DBC09 | SITE NAME DORNEY BOVENEY COURT

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
2650	GULLEY [20005]	1:20	DNS	A4
2651	GULLEY [20007]	↓	↓	↓
2652	GULLEY [20009]	↓	↓	↓
2653.1.2	GULLEY (YOUNGER [20011])	↓	↓	↓
2654	AT [20012]	↓	↓	↓
2655	POSS. DITCH TERMINUS / BIOTURBATION [20020] S.3455	↓	RB	A4
2656	POSS. PIT [20022] S.3456	↓	↓	↓
2657	POSS. DITCH TERMINUS / BIOTURBATION [20025] S.3457	↓	↓	↓
2658	BIOTURBATION [20028] S.3458	↓	↓	↓
2659	PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF DPS FOR PLANS 2655-2658 IN RELATION TO SURVEYED DPS FOR PLANS 2651 + 2654	1:50	RB	A1
2660	PLAN OF AREA TO WEST OF BAILEY BRIDGE (REFERED TO AS 'AREA 2' IN DAILY JOURNAL)	1:100	RB	A1
2661	POSS. BIOTURBATION [20060]	1:20	IC	A4
2662	" [20062]	1:20	IC	A4

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

Site Name: DORNEY BOVENEY COURT		Site Code: DBC09			
Section No	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn By	Size A1, A4 etc	Plan (Sheet) No
3450	GULLEY [20005]	1:20	JNS	A4	2650
3451	GULLEY [20007]	↓	↓	↓	2651
3452	GULLEY [20009]				2652
3453	PIT [20013]	↓	↓	↓	2654
3454	LANDSCAPING DEPOSITS ON ISLAND	1:20	JNS	A4	—
3455	POSS. DITCH TERMINUS / BIOTURBATION [20020]	1:20	RB	A4	2655/2659
3456	POSS. PIT [20022]	↓	↓	↓	2656/2659
3457	POSS. DITCH TERMINUS/BIOTURBATION [20025]				2657/2659
3458	BIOTURBATION [20023]	↓	↓	↓	2658/2659
3459	POSS. POST HOLE [20032] ~~S.3459~~	1:20	RB	A4	2660
3460	POST HOLE [20034] ~~S.3460~~	↓	↓	↓	↓
3461	POST HOLE [20036] ~~S.3461~~				
3462	?BIOTURBATION [20039] ~~S.3462~~				
3463	POSS. LINEAR/BIOTURBATION [20042] ~~S.3463~~				
3464	BIOTURBATION [20045]				
3465	BIOTURBATION [20047]	↓	↓	↓	↓
3466	PIT [20049]	"	"	"	"
3467					
3468	Sketch Section S^th of Runoff	1:20	IC	A4	CA Plan
3469	[20060] - Bioturbation	1:20	IC	A4	2661
3470	[20062] - Bioturbation	1:20	IC	A4	2662
3471	Sketch Section of SE facing Section of Northern Area.	1:20	IC	A4	—

DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09

BOX 1 FILE 5

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS.

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
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Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
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Line 3:
Classification of material

	Tick if present
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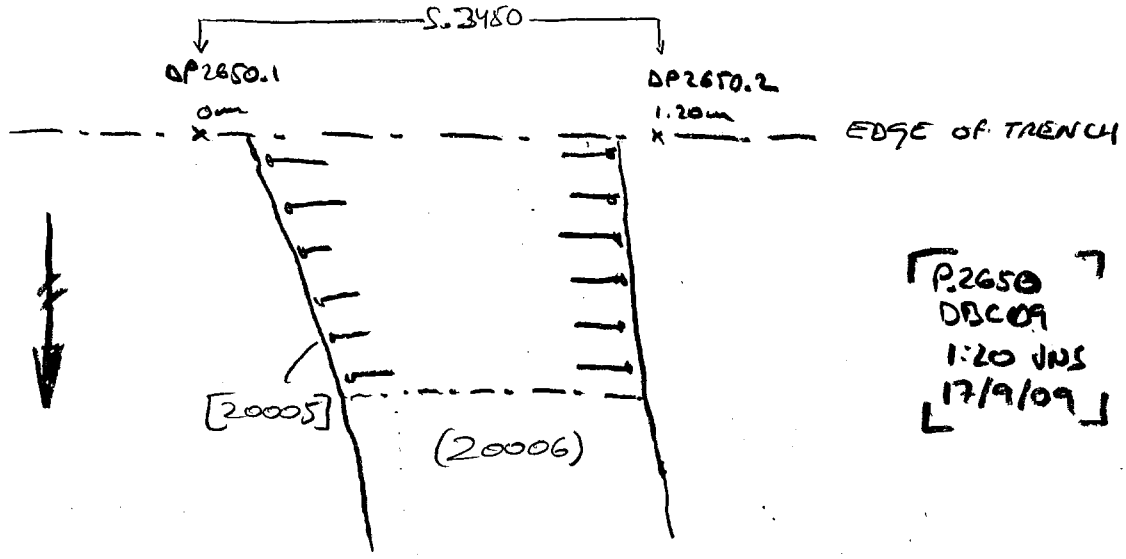
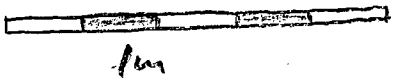
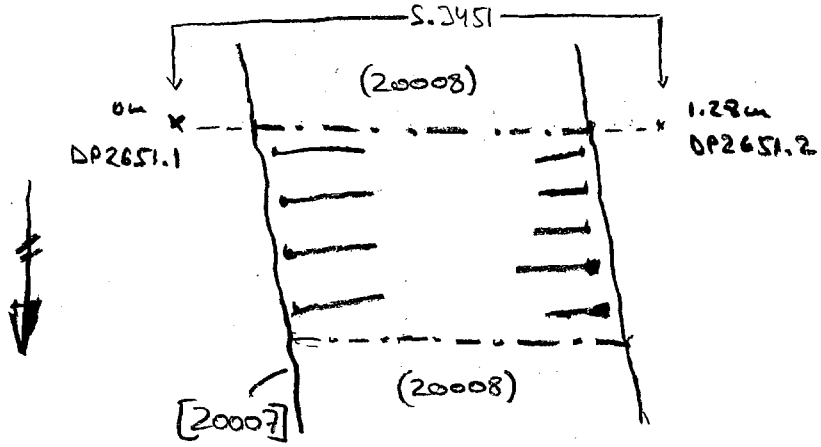
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
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	

P.2650
P.2651
P.2652

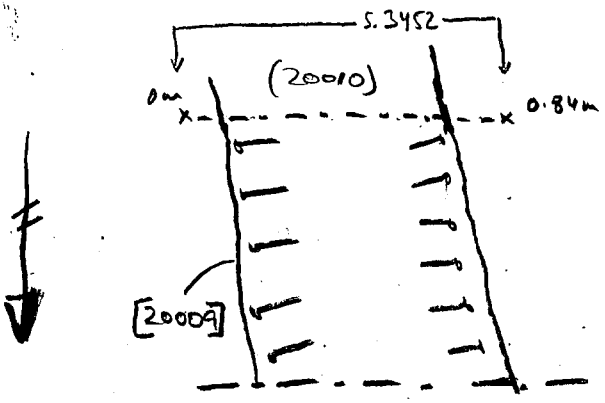


[P.2650
DBC09
1:20 JNS
17/9/09]





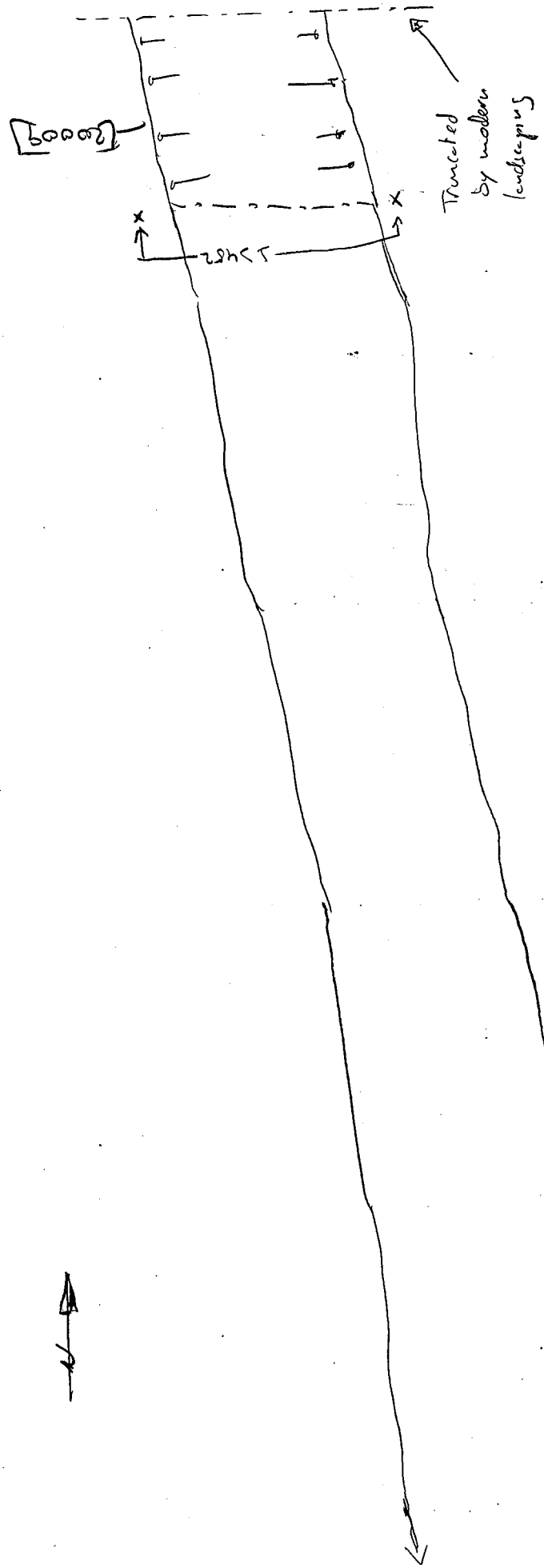
[P.2651
DBC09
1:20
JNS
17/9/09]



[P.2652
DBC09
1:20
JNS
17/9/09]

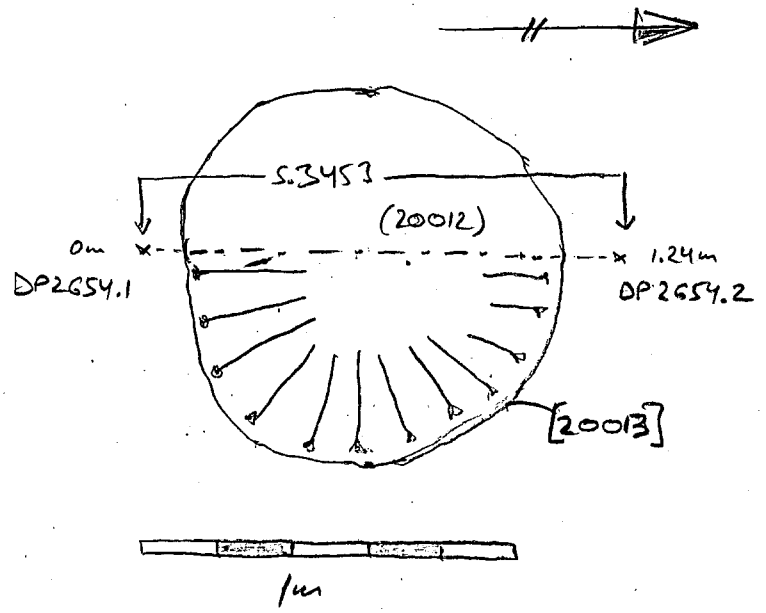
P.2653.1

P.2653.2

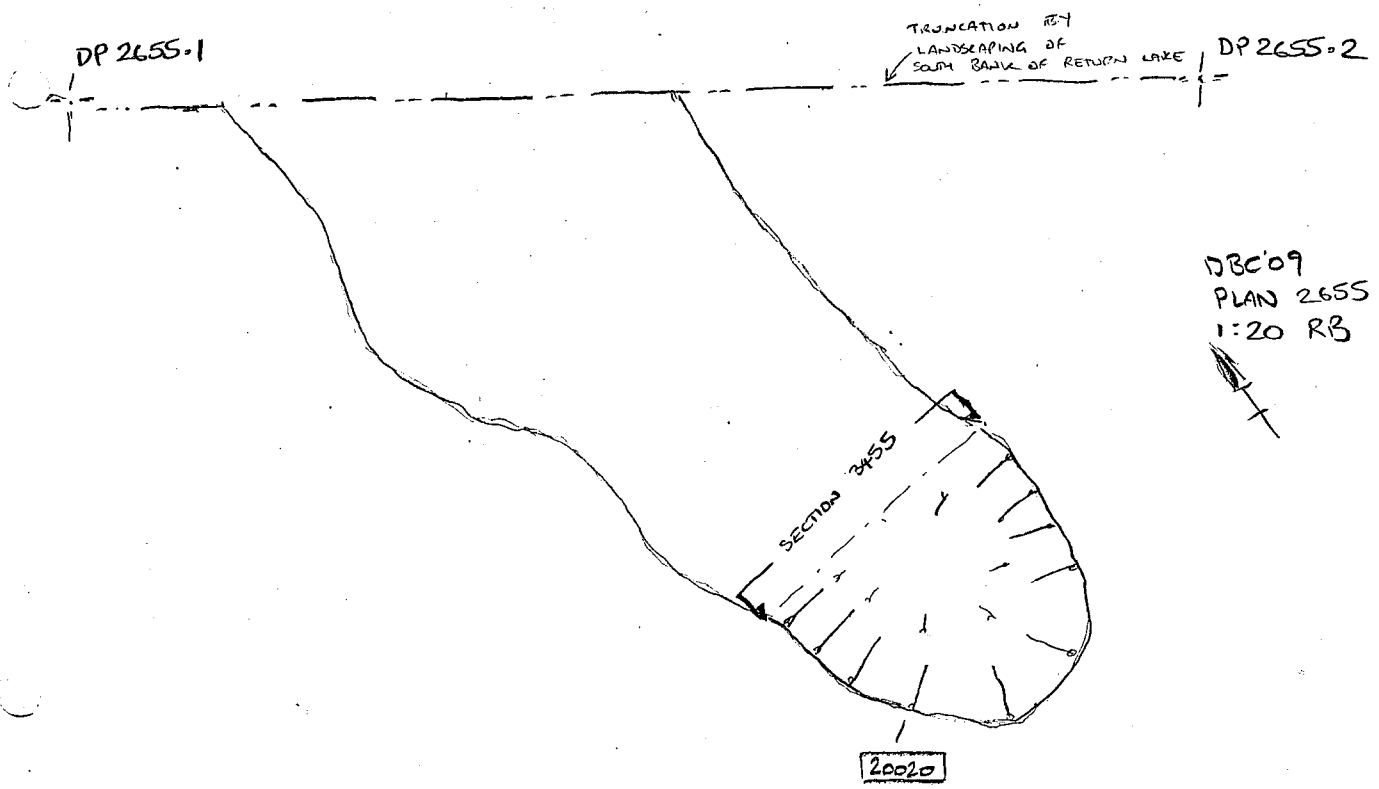


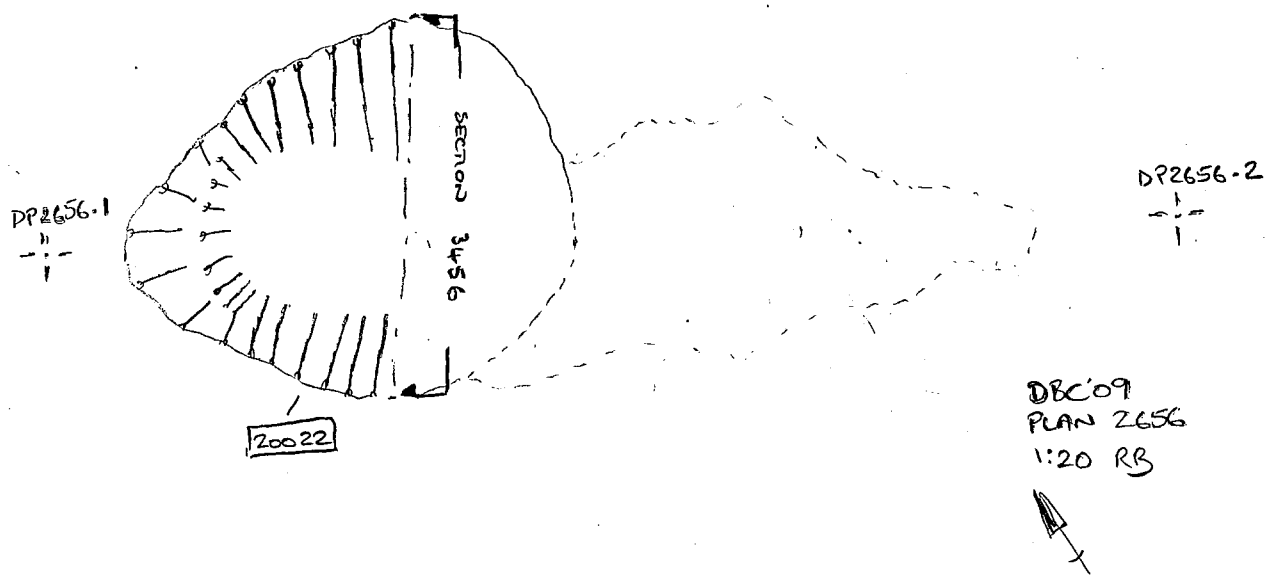
P.2653.2
DBC09
1:20 JNS
18/9/09

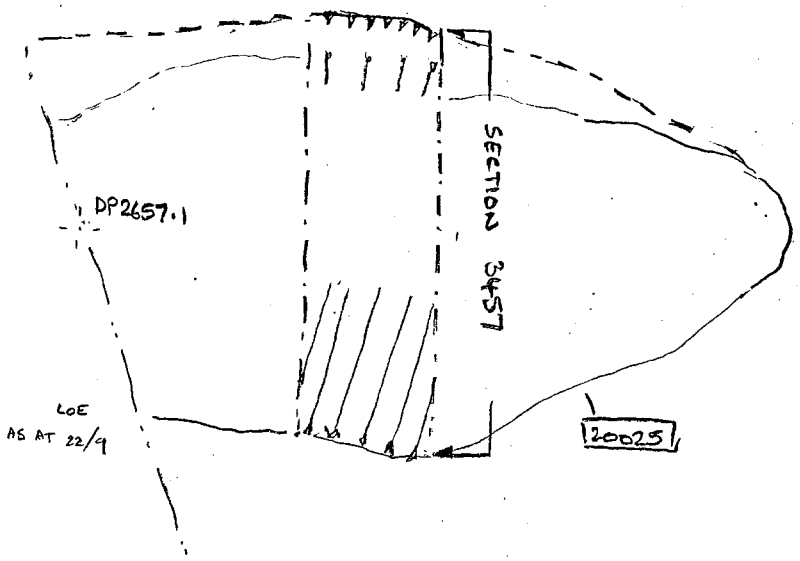
P.2654



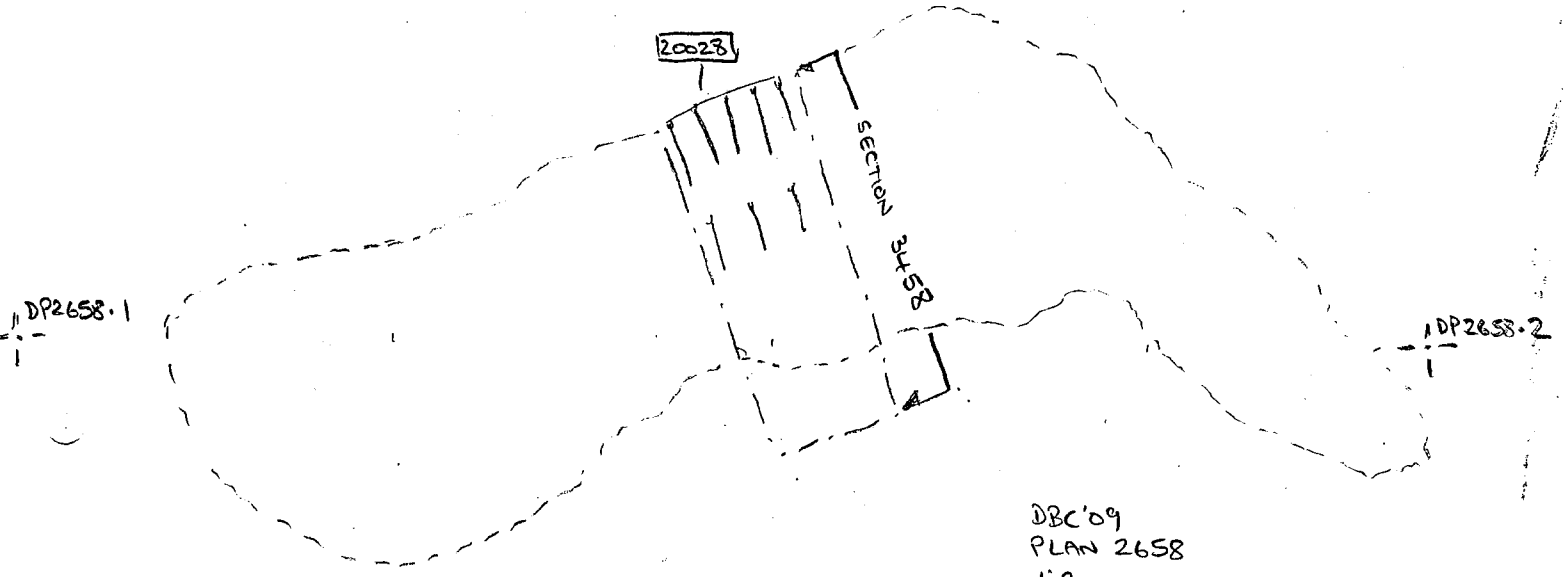
[P.2654
DBC09
1:20
JNS
18/9/09]


DP 2655.1
TRUNCATION BY LANDSCAPING OF SOUTH BANK OF RETURN LAKE
DP 2655.2
DBC'09
PLAN 2655
1:20 RB
SECTION 3455
20020


DP2656.1
SECTION 3456
20022
DP2656.2
DBC'09
PLAN 2656
1:20 RB



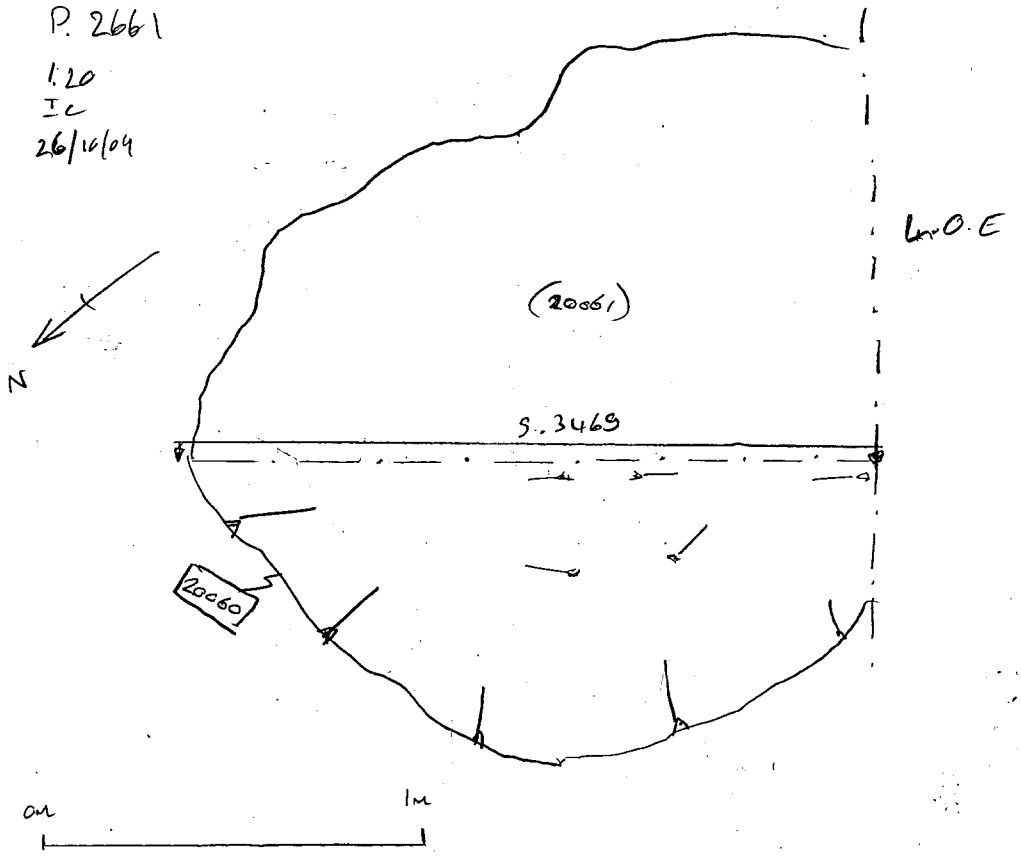
DBC'09
PLAN 2657
1:20 RB



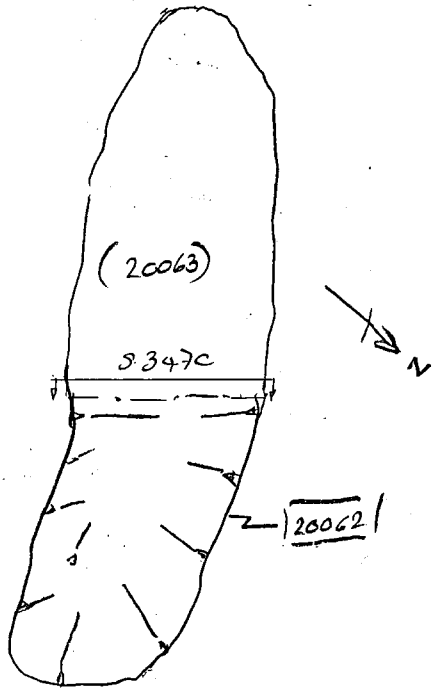
DBC'09
PLAN 2658
1:20
RB

2661 + 2662

DBC09
P. 2661
1:20
IC
26/10/09



DBC09
P. 2662
1:20
IC



DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09
PLAN 2659 1:50

A4BCM:
2004.49

DP2655.2

DP2655.1

DP2656.2

DP2656.1

DP2657.2

DP2657.1

DP2658.1

DP2658.2

DP 2654.2

DP2654.1

DP 2651.1

DP 2651.2

DBC'09
PLAN 2659
1:50 RB

N

DPs SURVEYED BY AEROMATICS

Plan showing location of DPs for Plans 2655-2658 in relation to surveyed DPs for Plans 2651 + 2654

← 2 TREES NEAREST SITE.
EMERGENCY GRID LOCATION CONTINGENCY
(AWAITING GRID CO-ORDINATES FROM MORRISON CONSTRUCTION)

DBC '09
PLAN 2660
1:100 RB

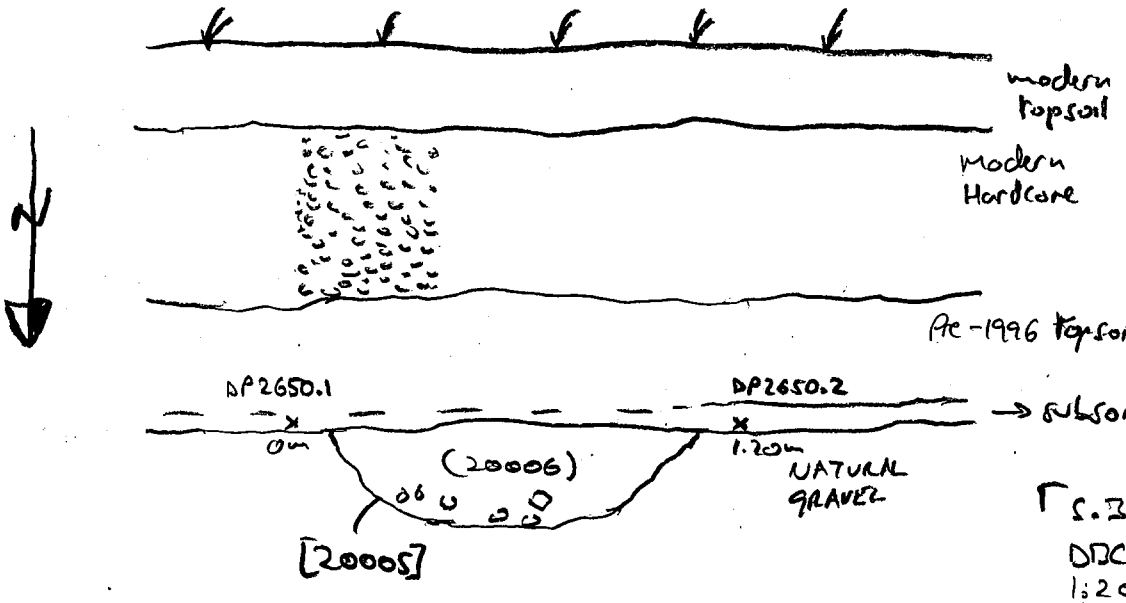
SHOWING EXTENT OF AREA STRIPPED TO WEST OF BAILEY BRIDGE (REFERED TO AS AREA 2 IN RB DAILY JOURNALS)

GRID CO-ORDINATES

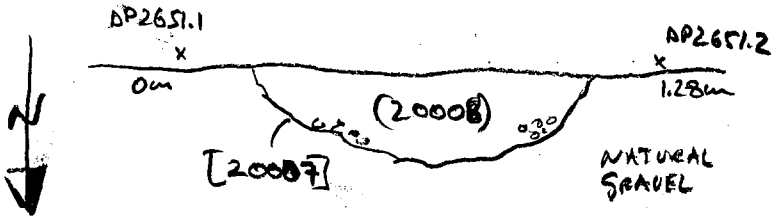
POINT	E	N
1	493423.052	177432.417
2	493431.776	177427.643
3	493440.532	177422.718
4	493444.903	177420.378
5	493449.287	177417.960
6	493458.033	177413.090
7	493466.748	177408.222
8	493475.514	177403.587
9	493484.193	177398.519
10	493442.466	177416.008
11	493446.859	177413.595
12	493455.587	177408.690
13	493464.291	177403.904

DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC 09
1:100 PLAN 2660

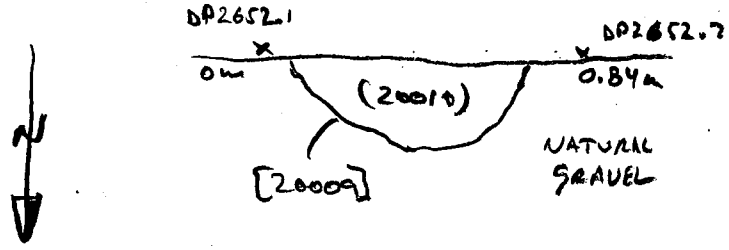
S.3450
S.3451
S.3452



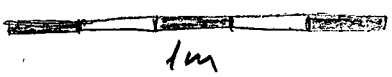
S.3450
DBC09
1:20
JNS
17/9/09



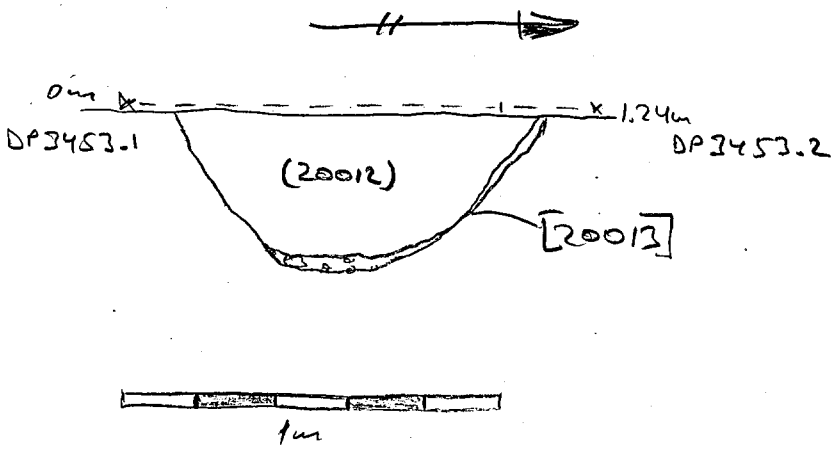
S.3451
DBC09
1:20
JNS
17/9/09



S.3452
DBC09
1:20
JNS
17/9/09

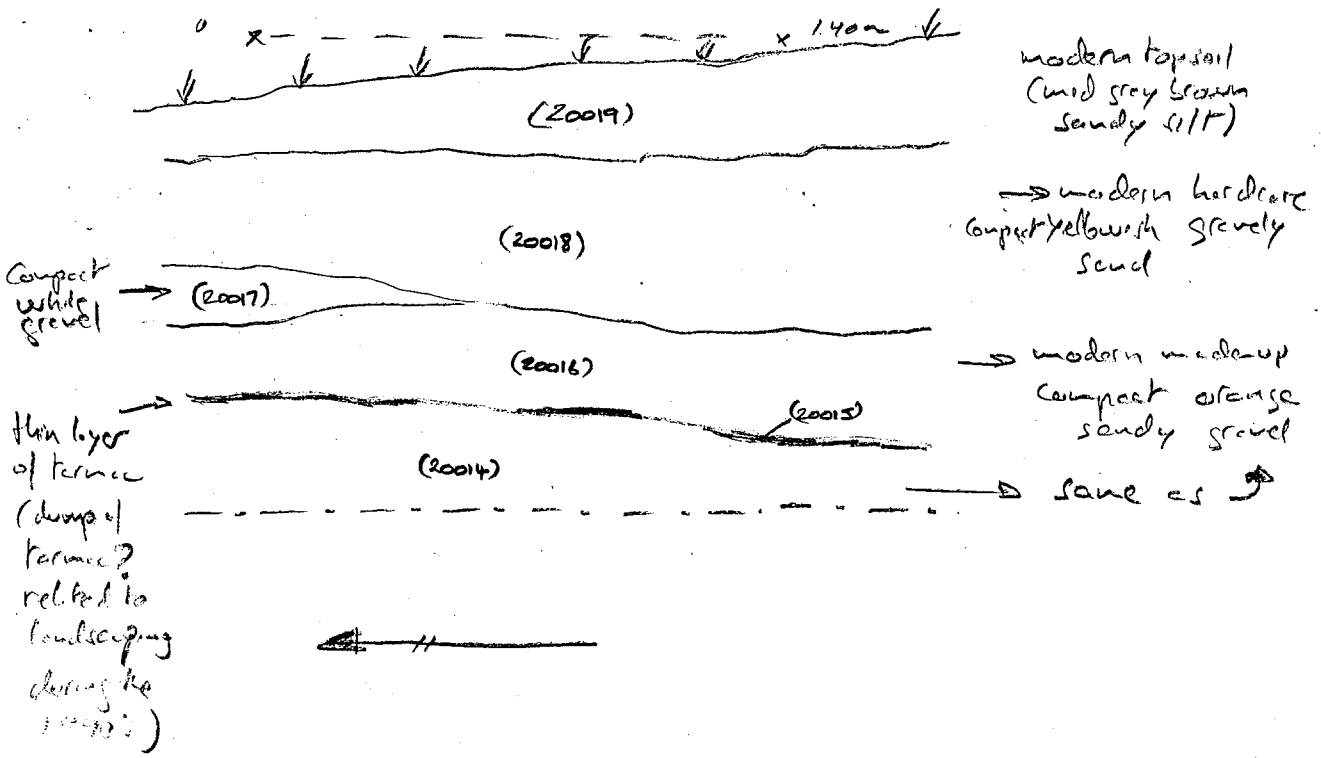


S.3453



[S.3453]
DBC09
1:20
JNS
[18/7/09]

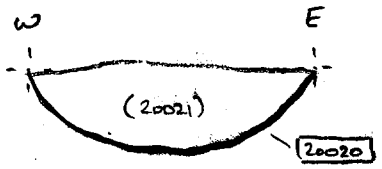
DBC'09
SECTION 3454
1:20 JANIER



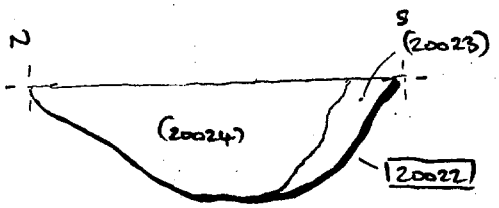
Section

→ showing modern landscaping of the area post 1996

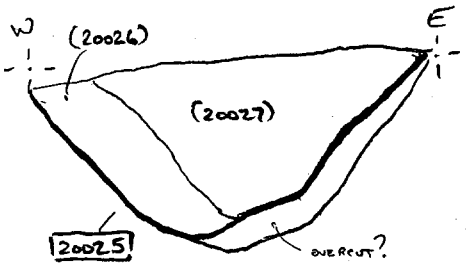
DBC '09
SECTIONS 3455-58
1:20 RB



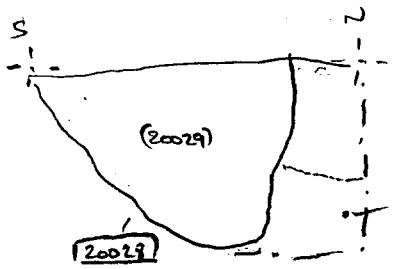
SECTION 3455



SECTION 3456



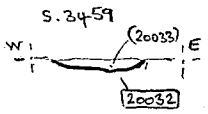
SECTION 3457

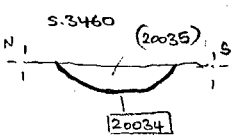


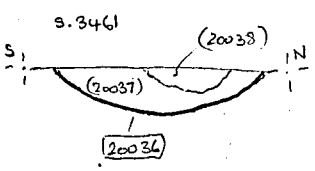
SECTION 3458

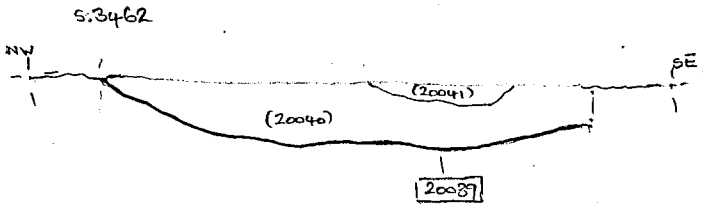
CLAY RICH VARIATION IN NATURAL?

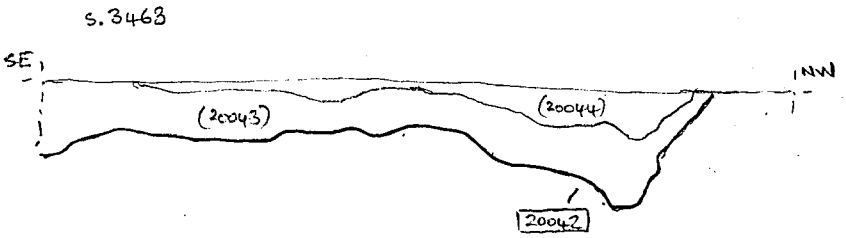
DBC '09 SECTIONS 3459 - 3467 1:20 RB

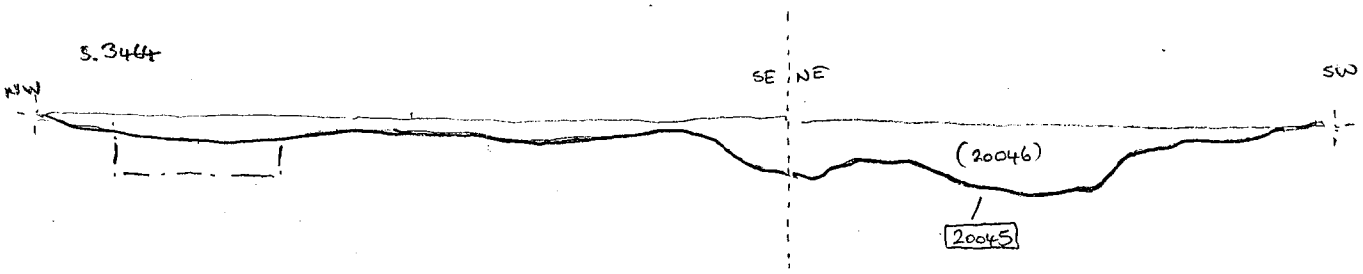


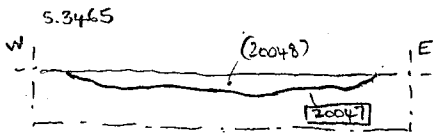


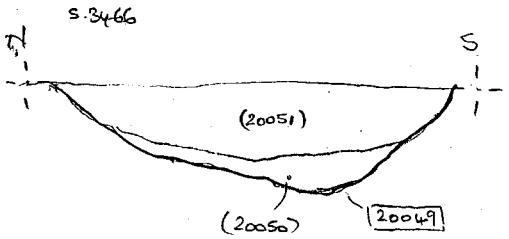


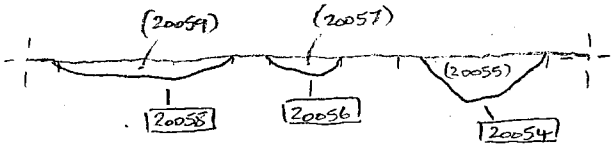








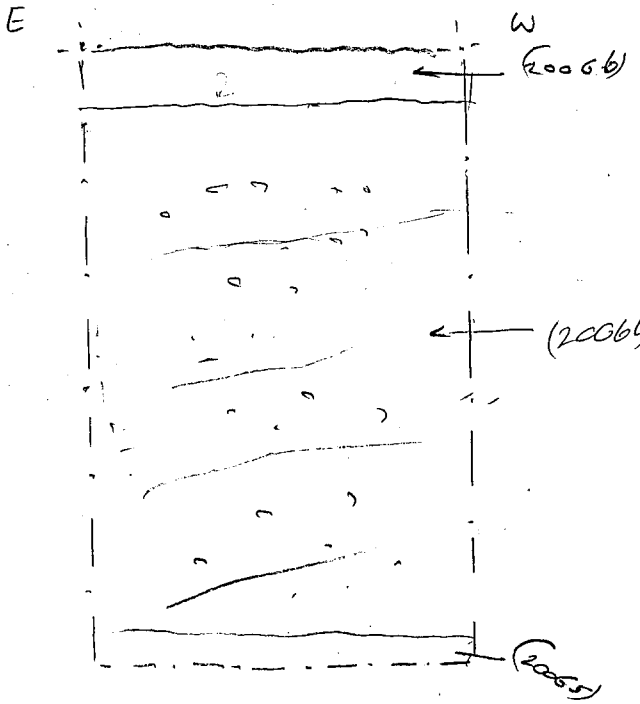




S.3467

3468

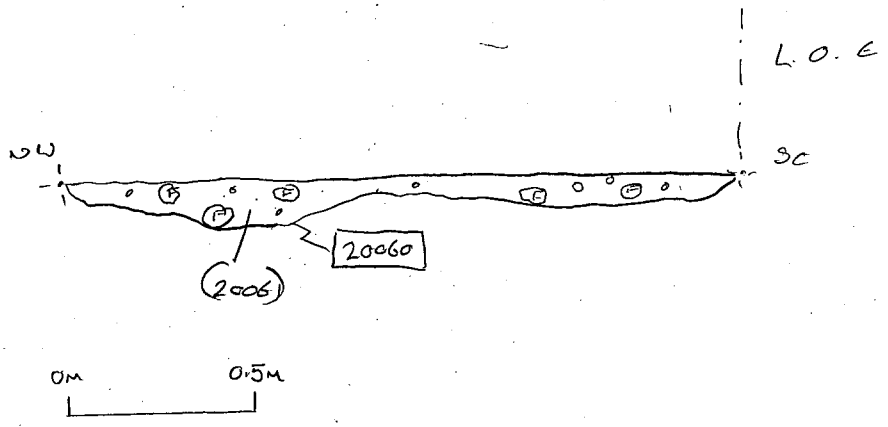
DBC09
S.3468
1:20
IC
23/10/09



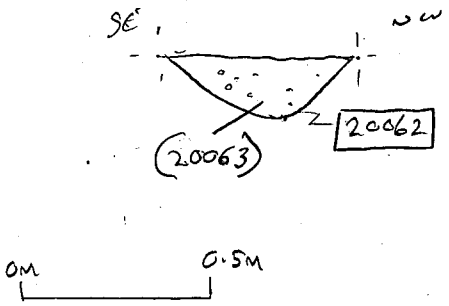
- made ground using redeposited ground - land drain to raise up ground for path/road & finish line bridge + landscaping

3469 + 3470

DBC09
S.3469
1:20
IC
26/10/04

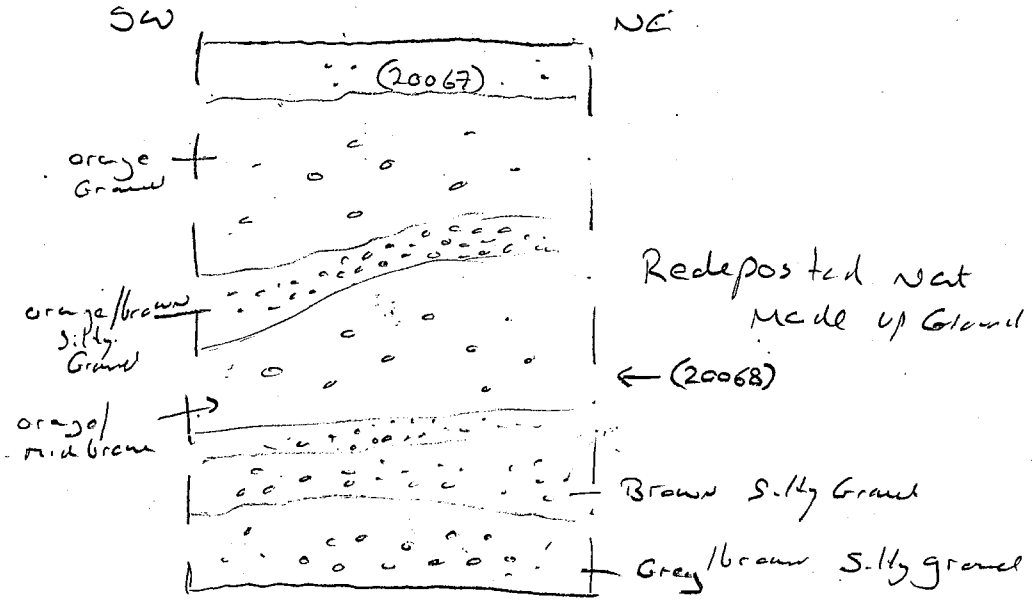


DBC09
S.3470
1:20
IC
26/10/04



DBC09
S.3471
1:20
IC 29/10/09

Sketch Section
SE Facing Section of area North of Runoff Lane.



DORNEY BOVENEY COURT

DBC 09

BOX 1 FILE 6

C FINDS BOX + BAG LISTS.

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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	

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
DBC 09	DBCEX11	Eton Rowing Lake		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: DBC 09 and invoice code: DBCEX11

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		2	81	133		MISC.01 - mixed box
Flint		1	3	16		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery		2	7	12		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		91	161 g		

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

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:
MISC.01 Size 4

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code DBC 09	**Material:** Miscellaneous
Box Size Size 4	**Box No** MISC.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
20024		1	4	Animal Bone	4						
20053		1	77	Animal Bone	129						
20046		3	3	Flint	16						
20027		1	1	Pottery	9						
20031		1	6	Pottery	3						

No of Contexts: 5 **Total Bags:** 7
Total Objects: 91 **Total Weight:** 161

Oxford Archaeology

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE DBC09 | SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE | LISTED BY RBAS24

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
20053	1						
20024	1						
20027	1						
20031	1						
20046	1						

Checked by:

Oxford Archaeology

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE DSC09 | SITE NAME DORNEY ROWING LAKE | LISTED BY RBASH

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/√
20053	1		]				
20024	1		1				
20027	1		1				
20031	1		1				
20046	1		(				

Checked by:

DORNEY BOVENEY COURT
DBC09

~~DBCRD~~
BOX 1 FILE 7

D. CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Buckinghamshire] Parish:[Dorney]
Site[Boveney Court] Site code[DBC 09]
Line 2: Excavators name[K Welsh]
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	

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BEC09	SITE NAME ETON ROWING COURSE	FILM NO. 1900
Camera number	Lens number	Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)		Initials
19/9/09	0		1D SHOT		JNS
	1	SOUTH	S. 3450 [20005] + (20006) 1X0.5m	WB	
	2	↓	↓	WB	
	3			WB	
	4	↓	↓	WB	
	5	SOUTH	S. 3451 [20007] + (20008) 1X0.5m	WB	
	6	↓	↓	WB	
	7	↓	↓	WB	
	8	SOUTH	S. 3452 [20009] + (20010) 1X0.5m	WB	
	9	↓	↓	WB	
	10	↓	↓	WB	
	11	SOUTH	GULLEY [20011] 1X2m + 1X0.5m scales	WB	
	12	↓	↓	WB	
	13	↓	↓	WB	
19/9/09	14	WEST	S. 3453 pit [20012] + (20013) 1X0.5m	WB	
↓	15	↓	↓	WB	
	16	↓	↓	WB	
	17	→N	S. 3455 + BD		RB
	18	"	" No BD		
	19	→E	S. 3456 + BD		
	20	"	" No BD		
	21	→NE	S. 3457 + BD		
	22	"	" No BD		
	23	→S	S. 3458 + BD		
	24	"	" No BD		
	25	→N	S. 3459 + BD		
	26	→E	S. 3460 + BD		
	27	→W	S. 3461 + BD		
	28				
	29	END OF FILM			
	30				
	31				
	32				
	33				
	34				
	35				
	36				
	37				

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE DBC09 | SITE NAME ETON ROWING LAKE | FILM NO. 1901

Camera number 237 | Lens number | Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)		Initials
23/10/09	0				
"	1	~~N~~ -	ID Shot		IC
"	2	W	Site S^th of Runoff Cut	WB	"
"	3	"	— " —	NB	"
"	4	"	— " —	"	"
"	5	S	S.3468 Sketch Sect.	WB	IC
"	6	"	" "	NB	"
"	7	"	" "	"	"
26/10/09	8	SE	S.3469 20060	WB	IC
"	9	"	" "	NB	"
"	10	"	" "	"	"
26/10/09	11	SW	S.3470 20062	WB	IC
"	12	"	" "	NB	"
"	13	"	" "	"	"
26/10/09	14	W	Site South of Runoff Lane	WB	IC
"	15	"	— " —	NB	"
"	16	"	— " —	"	"
29/10/09	17	S	Area North of the Runoff Lane		IC
"	18	"	— " —		"
"	19	"	— " —		"
"	20	SE	— " —		"
"	21	"	— " —		"
"	22	"	— " —		"
"	23	SW	— " —		"
"	24	"	— " —		"
"	25	"	— " —		"
"	26	NW	S.3471		IC
"	27	"	"		"
"	28	"	"		"
	29				
	30				
	31				
	32				
	33				
	34				
	35				
	36				
	37				

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE DSC09 | SITE NAME DORNEY COURT LAKE | FILM NO. 1902

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white (colour)

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		ID SHOT (BOAT HOUSE): NO FILM Nº	RB
	1	VARIOUS	GENERAL SHOTS; STRIPPING AREA TO	
	2		SOUTH OF FINISH LINE TOWER	
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
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	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE OBCO09 | SITE NAME ETON ROWING COURSE | FILM NO. 1900

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)		Initials
18/9/09	0		LD SHOT		JMS
↓	1	SOUTH	S.3450 [20005] + (20006) 1X0.5m	WB	↓
	2	↓	↓	NB	
	3			NB	
	4	↓	↓	WB	
	5	SOUTH	S.3451 [20007] + (20008) 1X0.5m	WB	
	6	↓	↓	NB	
	7	↓	↓	NB	
	8	SOUTH	S.3452 [20009] + (20010) 1X0.5m	WB	
	9	↓	↓	NB	
↓	10	↓	↓	NB	
19/9/09	11	~~NORTH~~	~~S.3453~~ QUELEY [20011] 1X2m + 1X0.5m	WB	
↓	12	↓	↓	NB	
↓	13	↓	↓	NB	
↓	14	WEST	S.3453 PT [20013] + (20012) 1X0.5m Scale	WB	
↓	15	↓	↓	NB	
↓	16	↓	↓	NB	
	17	→ N	S.3455 + BD		RB
	18	"	" No BD		↓
	19	→ E	S.3456 + BD		
	20	"	" No BD		
	21	→ NE	S.3457 + BD		
	22	"	" No BD		
	23	→ S	S.3458 + BD		
	24	"	" No BD		↓
	25	→ N	S.3459 + BD		
	26	→ E	S.3460 + BD		
	27	→ W	S.3461 + BD		
	28		END OF FILM		
	29				
	30				
	31				
	32				
	33				
	34				
	35				
	36				
	37				

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE DBC09 | SITE NAME DORNEY FARM LAKE | FILM NO. 1902

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		SITE ID SHOT (BOAT HOUSE) No FILM No	RB
	1	VARIOUS	GENERAL SHOTS; STRIPPING AREA TO	
	2		SOUTH OF FINISH LINE TOWER	
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
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	18			
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	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

	A	B	C	D	E
1	**Site Code**:DBC09		**Site Name:** Eton Rowing Lake		
2					
3	**Shot Number**	**View**	**Description**	**Initials**	**Date**
4					
5	3650		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
6	3651		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
7	3652		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
8	3653		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
9	3654		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
10	3655		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
11	3656		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
12	3657		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
13	3658		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
14	3659		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
15	3660		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
16	3661		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
17	3662		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
18	3663		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
19	3664		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
20	3665		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
21	3666		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
22	3667		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
23	3668		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
24	3669		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
25	3670		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
26	3671		Working shots	JNS	08/09/09
27	3672		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
28	3673		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
29	3674		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
30	3675		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
31	3676		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
32	3677		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
33	3678		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
34	3679		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
35	3680		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
36	3681		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
37	3682		Working shots	JNS	09/09/09
38	3683		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
39	3684		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
40	3685		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
41	3686		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
42	3687		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
43	3688		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
44	3689		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
45	3690		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
46	3691		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
47	3692		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
48	3693		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
49	3694		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
50	3695		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09

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	A	B	C	D	E
51	3696		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
52	3697		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
53	3698		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
54	3699		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
55	3700		Working shots	JNS	10/09/09
56	3701		Working shots	JNS	11/09/09
57	3702		Working shots	JNS	11/09/09
58	3703		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
59	3704		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
60	3705		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
61	3706		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
62	3707		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
63	3708		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
64	3709		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
65	3710		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
66	3711		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
67	3712		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
68	3713		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
69	3714		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
70	3715		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
71	3716		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
72	3717		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
73	3718		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
74	3719		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
75	3720		Working shots	JNS	12/09/09
76	3721		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
77	3722		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
78	3723		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
79	3724		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
80	3725		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
81	3726		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
82	3727		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
83	3728		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
84	3729		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
85	3730		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
86	3731		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
87	3732		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
88	3733		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
89	3734		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
90	3735		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
91	3736		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
92	3737		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
93	3738		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
94	3739		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
95	3740		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
96	3741		Working shots	JNS	15/09/09
97	3742		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
98	3743		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
99	3744		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
100	3745		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09

	A	B	C	D	E
101	3746		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
102	3747		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
103	3748		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
104	3749		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
105	3750		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
106	3751		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
107	3752		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
108	3753		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
109	3754		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
110	3755		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
111	3756		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
112	3757		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
113	3758		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
114	3759		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
115	3760		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
116	3761		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
117	3762		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
118	3763		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
119	3764		Working shots	JNS	16/09/09
120	3765		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
121	3766		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
122	3767		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
123	3768		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
124	3769		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
125	3770		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
126	3771		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
127	3772		Working shots	JNS	17/09/09
128	3773	S	S. 3450 [20005] (20006)	JNS	18/09/09
129	3774	S	S. 3450 [20005] (20006)	JNS	18/09/09
130	3775	S	S. 3450 [20005] (20006)	JNS	18/09/09
131	3776	S	S. 3450 [20005] (20006)	JNS	18/09/09
132	3777	S	S. 3450 [20005] (20006)	JNS	18/09/09
133	3778	S	S. 3451 [20007] (20008)	JNS	18/09/09
134	3779	S	S. 3451 [20007] (20008)	JNS	18/09/09
135	3780	S	S. 3451 [20007] (20008)	JNS	18/09/09
136	3781	S	S. 3452 [20009] (20010)	JNS	18/09/09
137	3782	S	S. 3452 [20009] (20010)	JNS	18/09/09
138	3783	S	S. 3452 [20009] (20010)	JNS	18/09/09
139	3784	N	Gulley/group [20011]	JNS	18/09/09
140	3785	N	Gulley/group [20011]	JNS	18/09/09
141	3786	N	Gulley/group [20011]	JNS	18/09/09
142	3787	W	S. 3453 Pit [20013] (20012)	JNS	19/09/09
143	3788	W	S. 3453 Pit [20013] (20012)	JNS	19/09/09
144	3789	W	S. 3453 Pit [20013] (20012)	JNS	19/09/09
145	3790	N	S. 3455	RB	22/09/09
146	3791	N	S. 3455	RB	22/09/09
147	3792	E	S. 3456	RB	22/09/09
148	3793	E	S. 3456	RB	22/09/09
149	3794	NE	S. 3457	RB	22/09/09
150	3795	NE	S. 3457	RB	22/09/09

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	A	B	C	D	E
151	3796	S	S. 3458	RB	22/09/09
152	3797	S	S. 3458	RB	22/09/09
153	3798	N	Bioturbation [20030]	RB	22/09/09
154	3799	NW	Area 2 (west of Bailey Bridge) western end	RB	22/09/09
155	3800	NE	Part of Area 2	RB	22/09/09
156	3801	E	Area 2	RB	22/09/09
157	3802	E	Area 2	RB	22/09/09
158	3803	SE	Stripping top soil for temporary road to Bailey Bridge	RB	22/09/09
159	3804	NW	Stripping top soil for temporary road to Bailey Bridge	RB	22/09/09
160	3805	NW	Stripping top soil for temporary road to Bailey Bridge	RB	22/09/09
161	3806	NW	Stripping top soil for temporary road to Bailey Bridge	RB	22/09/09
162	3807		Finds retrieval from Group 20011 (20031)	RB	22/09/09
163	3808		Finds retrieval from Group 20011 (20031)	RB	22/09/09
164	3809		General shots		23/09/09
165	3810		General shots		23/09/09
166	3811		General shots		23/09/09
167	3812		General shots		23/09/09
168	3813		General shots		23/09/09
169	3814		General shots		23/09/09
170	3815		General shots		23/09/09
171	3816		General shots		23/09/09
172	3817		General shots		23/09/09
173	3818		General shots		23/09/09
174	3819		General shots		23/09/09
175	3820		General shots		23/09/09
176	3821		General shots		23/09/09
177	3822		General shots		23/09/09
178	3823		General shots		23/09/09
179	3824		General shots		23/09/09
180	3825		General shots		23/09/09
181	3826		General shots		23/09/09
182	3827		General shots		23/09/09
183	3828		General shots		23/09/09
184	3829		General shots		23/09/09
185	3830		General shots		23/09/09
186	3831		General shots		23/09/09
187	3832		General shots		23/09/09
188	3833		General shots		23/09/09
189	3834		General shots		23/09/09
190	3835		General shots		23/09/09
191	3836		General shots		23/09/09
192	3837		In-situ bone?		23/09/09
193	3838		In-situ bone?		23/09/09
194	3839		In-situ bone?		23/09/09
195	3840		In-situ bone?		23/09/09
196	3841		General shots		24/09/09
197	3842		General shots		24/09/09
198	3843	N	S. 3459		25/09/09
199	3844	E	S. 3460		25/09/09
200	3845	NW	S. 3461		25/09/09

	A	B	C	D	E
201	3846	E	S. 3462		25/09/09
202	3847	E	S. 3463		25/09/09
203	3848	E	S. 3464		25/09/09
204	3849	NE	S. 3465		25/09/09
205	3850	E	S. 3466		25/09/09
206	3851	E	S. 3466		25/09/09
207	3852	S	S. 3467		28/09/09
208	3853	S	S. 3467		28/09/09
209	3854	S	S. 3467		28/09/09
210	3855	NE	[20052]		28/09/09
211	3856	NE	[20052]		28/09/09
212	3857		Working shots		29/09/09
213	3858		Working shots		29/09/09
214	3859		Working shots		29/09/09
215	3860				
216	3861	E	General shot site north of runoff	IC	23/10/09
217	3862	NE	General shot site north of runoff	IC	23/10/09
218	3863	W	Area south of runoff	IC	23/10/09
219	3864	W	Area south of runoff	IC	23/10/09
220	3865	S	S. 3468	IC	23/10/09
221	3866	S	S. 3468	IC	23/10/09
222	3867	SE	S. 3469 [20060]	IC	23/10/09
223	3868	SE	S. 3469 [20060]	IC	26/10/09
224	3869	SW	S. 3470 [20062]	IC	26/10/09
225	3870	SW	S. 3470 [20062]	IC	26/10/09
226	3871	W	Area south of runoff lane	IC	26/10/09
227	3872	W	Area south of runoff lane	IC	26/10/09
228	3873	S	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	26/10/09
229	3874	S	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	29/10/09
230	3875	SE	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	29/10/09
231	3876	SE	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	29/10/09
232	3877	SW	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	29/10/09
233	3878	SW	Area to North of runoff lane	IC	29/10/09
234	3879	NW	S. 3471	IC	29/10/09
235	3880	NW	S. 3471	IC	29/10/09
236	3881		Pad pits for crane showing c200mm top-soil over 500mm re-deposited gravel over service trench	RB	03/12/09
237	3882		Pad pits for crane showing c200mm top-soil over 500mm re-deposited gravel over service trench	RB	03/12/09
238	3883		General site shot	RB	03/12/09
239	3884		General site shot	RB	03/12/09
240	3885		General site shot	RB	03/12/09
241	3886				
242	3887				
243	3888				
244	3889				
245	3890				
246	3891				
247	3892				
248	3893				
249	3894				

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
DBC09	ETON RowING COURSE

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
3-18/9/09	3650-3773		Working shots (123 photos)		JMS
18/9/09	3774	South	S. 3450 [20005] + (20006) 1X0.5m Scale		WB
	3775	South	"		WB
	3776	"	"		WB
	3777	"	"		WB
	3778	South	S. 3451 [20007] + (20008) 1X0.5m Scale		WB
	3779	"	"		WB
	3780	"	"		WB
	3781	South	S. 3452 [20009] + (20010) 1X0.5m Scale		WB
	3782	"	"		WB
	3783	"	"		WB
	3784	North	Gulley / Slot [20011] 1X2m + 1X0.5m		WB
	3785	"	"		WB
	3786	"	"		WB
19/9/09	3787	West	Pit [20013] + (20014) 1X0.5m		WB
	3788	"	S. 3453		WB
	3789	"	"		WB
	3790	→N	S. 3455 + BD		
	3791	"	" No BD		
	3792	→E	S. 3456 + BD		
	3793	"	" No BD		
	3794	→NE	S. 3457 + BD		
	3795	"	" No BD		
	3796	→S	S. 3458 + BD		
	3797	"	" No BD		
	3798	→N	BIOTURBATION [20030]		
	3799	→NW	AREA 2 (WEST OF BAILEY BRIDGE) WESTERN END		
	3800	→NE	PART OF AREA 2		
	3801	→E	AREA 2		
	3802	"	"		
	3803	→SE	STRIPPING T/S FOR TEMPORARY ROAD TO BAILEY BRIDGE		
	3804	→NW	— " —		
	3805	"	— " —		
	3806	"	— " —		
	3807		FINDS RETRIEVAL FROM C 20011 (20031)		
	3808		— " —		
	3809-3842		GENERAL SHOTS		

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
OBC09	~~Eton~~ Eton Rowing Lake

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
	3843	N	S. 3459		
	3844	E	S. 3460		
	3845	NW	S. 3461		
	3846	E	S. 3462		
	3847	E	S. 3463		
	3848	E	S. 3464		
	3849	NE	S. 3465		
	3850	E	S. 3466		
	3851	"	" "		
	3852	S	S. 3467		
	3853	"	"		
	3854	"	"		
	3855	NE	20052		
	3856	"	"		
	3857		Working Shot		
	3858		" "		
	3859		" "		
	3860				
23/10/09	3861	E	General Shot S.E. N. of Runoff		IC
"	3862	NE	" " " "		"
"	3863	W	Area South of Runoff		"
"	3864	W	— " —		IC
"	3865	S	S. 3468		"
"	3866	S	"		"
26/10/09	3867	SE	S. 3469 20060		IC
"	3868	"	" "		"
"	3869	SW	S. 3470 20062		IC
"	3870	"	" "		"
"	3871	W	Area South of Runoff Lane		IC
"	3872	W	— " —		"
29/10/09	3873	S	Area to North of Runoff Lane		IC
"	3874	"	— " —		"
"	3875	SE	— " —		"
"	3876	"	— " —		"
"	3877	SW	— " —		"
"	3878	"	— " —		"
"	3879	NW	S 3471		"
"	3880	"	"		"

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
DBC'09	DORNEY ROWING LAKE

Nos CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS RECORD SHEET:-
3881
3882
3883
3884
3885

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
3/12/09	1		PAD PITS FOR CRANE SHOWING		RB
↓	2		c 200mm T/S OVER 500mm RE-DEP		↓
	3		GRAVEL OVER SERVICE TRENCH		
	4		+ GEN-SHOTS		
	5		— " —		