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MAIDENHEAD, WINDSOR AND ETON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME

TRANCHE 2

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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ALLEVIATION SCHEME

TRANCHE 2

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Erratum

Figure 1 shows the original line of the Flood Alleviation Channel through Agar's Plough, the route has subsequently been diverted around the site but this diversion is not shown here.

The worked stone assessment was received too late to be integrated into the main text, it has therefore been presented in full in Appendix 20.

MAIDENHEAD, WINDSOR AND ETON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME TRANCHE 2

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 SUMMARY

Three excavations in Dorney and Taplow (Lake End Road West, Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion), comprising the second Tranche of archaeological work in advance of the Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme, were conducted on behalf of the Environment Agency (Fig. 1). This work follows previous excavations at eight sites comprising Tranche 1 (OAU 1997).

The sites have produced archaeological evidence with a wide range of dates, concentrated at Lake End Road West, including an early Neolithic 'midden' site comparable with those found at the nearby Eton Rowing Lake and late Neolithic pits containing an exceptionally large assemblage of Peterborough Ware pottery. Also present were Bronze Age segmented ditches and cremations, Iron Age pits and an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site with associated field system.

A distribution of more than 70 large Saxon pits has produced a wide range of artefacts and environmental evidence, although no Saxon building remains were identified. The artefacts suggest that the settlement was of high status. Current dating evidence suggests that most of the features date from the 7th - 9th centuries AD, although a small number of artefacts may indicate activity in the 10th or 11th centuries. The presence of butchery waste and smithing slag suggests that the site may lie on the periphery of settlement, in an area given over to craft industrial activity. In the absence of documentary or archaeological evidence for a monastic connection, the mid-Saxon phase is at present interpreted as part of a secular estate centre, possibly a *villa regalis*.

The route of the Flood Alleviation Scheme cuts a broad transect through the Middle Thames floodplain, an area which is relatively under-studied when compared to the upper or lower regions of the Thames Valley. Considered together with the vast quantity of information recovered from the adjacent excavations at the Eton Rowing Lake (Fig. 1), the project will form the basis for a broad landscape study of the human environment, settlement patterns and activity in this part of the Middle Thames Valley from early prehistory to the post-medieval period.

This document presents the results of the post-excavation assessment for the Tranche 2 excavations, and an up-dated project design for the whole scheme, including proposals for a joint publication with the Eton Rowing Lake project.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project background

The Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme will create an artificial branch of the River Thames as large as the present river. A channel will be cut alongside the present river between Taplow and Windsor. The channel will be of varying width and profile (*c.*90 m wide in the vicinity of Lake End Road), and will be landscaped to look as natural in character as possible, by means of extensive planting and mounding.

In 1990 a number of archaeological sites were identified along the route following a desk-top study by Buckinghamshire County Council and a programme of fieldwalking on available land parcels. Further evaluation included a series of evaluations carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1991 (Ford 1991). A programme of excavations and watching briefs to mitigate the impact of the scheme was established by the Environment Agency (EA) in fulfilment of an archaeological condition placed upon the planning permission by Buckinghamshire and Berkshire County Councils. The archaeological fieldwork was divided into two Tranches, which were carried out in 1996 and 1997 respectively, by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU 1997).

The excavations were carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by the EA Archaeologist, which received the approval of both the Buckinghamshire and Berkshire County Archaeologists. A post-excavation assessment and project design for Tranche 1 has been completed by the OAU (OAU 1997) and should be read along with the present document.

The present document includes a post-excavation assessment of the Tranche 2 excavations (excluding any sites that may be discovered during the watching brief phase), and a revised project design for the whole scheme, including proposed approaches to a joint publication with the Eton Rowing Lake project.

2.2 Archaeological background

The Flood Alleviation Scheme will cut a broad transect through the Middle Thames floodplain. This part of the Thames Valley is comparatively rich in identified archaeological remains, especially those of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. Until recently however, much of this evidence took the form of cropmarks, stray finds of Bronze or Iron Age metalwork, stone axes or scatters of lithics and has not been subject to detailed investigation or excavation.

Settlement remains of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age date are rare, both in this area and in England generally (Ford 1987, 64; Holgate 1988, 1; Barnes and Cleal 995, 2). This is partly due to the study of these periods being focused on the more easily identifiable and impressive monuments. Known examples of contemporary settlement are less substantial structurally than the ritual or burial monuments and are therefore less likely to be

preserved. The excavation of sites along the route of the flood alleviation channel therefore provides a welcome opportunity to investigate areas of possible domestic activity in this relatively understudied part of the Thames Valley.

A few more detailed studies of the area have been undertaken; notably by Gates (1975) who carried out a survey of the extensive cropmarks on the river gravels of the Middle Thames Valley, and Carstairs (1986) who completed a more general survey of all forms of archaeological evidence in the Dorney area. A study of the archaeological implications of the Flood Alleviation Scheme was also carried out by Buckinghamshire County Museum (Hunn *et al.* 1990), including geophysical survey and fieldwalking in available land parcels along the proposed route of the channel. The survey identified cropmarks of various dates and forms (the remains of monuments, enclosures, pits, possible settlements and land divisions), flint scatters and a small amount of prehistoric pottery. It was apparent that the route would cut through an area containing both monumental and domestic remains.

Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity in this part of the Middle Thames Valley is comparatively thin when compared with the gravel terraces of the Upper and Lower Thames. Apart from sites recently excavated in the course of the present project and Eton Rowing Lake, no settlement sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the Flood Alleviation Channel.

There is limited archaeological evidence for early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. Little Saxon material has previously been documented from the route of the channel, although the high status early Anglo-Saxon burial at Taplow is located nearby. This broadly contrasts with the wealth of archaeological evidence for the Thames Valley as a whole. Early Anglo-Saxon activity is well attested, from the settlement on the estuary at Mucking (Hamerow 1993), to the concentration of early Saxon settlements and cemeteries in the Upper Thames Valley (summarised most recently in Boyle *et al.* 1995, 137-142). Saxon sites from the late 7th century onwards, in the absence of burials with grave goods and with few sunken-featured buildings, are archaeologically less visible than early Saxon sites. The Thames Valley above London is nevertheless particularly rich in mid-Saxon sites, albeit of an ill-defined and ephemeral nature in many cases (eg. Staines, Yeoveney, Shepperton Green, Runnymede, Wraysbury). Major sites include Old Windsor and the Aldwych settlement in London, the latter being the obvious regional focus for the Middle and Lower Thames Valley in the mid-Saxon period. The Upper Thames Valley has also recently produced important mid-Saxon archaeological evidence, including sites at Eynsham Abbey and Yarnton.

Archaeological evidence for the late Saxon and medieval periods is limited. Documentary evidence does provide a background to the little archaeological evidence available, although no early charter evidence is available for south Buckinghamshire.

Archaeological evidence available for the Middle Thames Valley before the start of the scheme is summarised by period below:

Neolithic

There are few Neolithic monuments in the immediate area; these consist of a causewayed enclosure and possible oval barrow at Eton Wick (Ford 1986; 1987, 64). Another possible enclosure at Dorney Reach is represented by a pair of interrupted ditches (Carstairs 1986, 164). Further afield, another causewayed enclosure is located at Staines (Robertson-Mackay 1987), and cursus monuments have been identified at Sonning (Gates 1975) to the west and Stanwell (O'Connell 1990) to the east.

Settlement evidence most commonly takes the form of lithic scatters, sometimes associated with features and pottery. At Weir Bank Stud Farm, Bray, both earlier and later Neolithic pottery and worked flint was found, associated with a pit and a hollow (Barnes and Cleal 1995, 11). At Cannon Hill near Maidenhead periglacial features were found along with worked flint, Carinated Bowl pottery and Peterborough Ware (Bradley *et al.* 1976). Archaeological evaluation undertaken by the OAU at Cippenham revealed a Neolithic pit and a prehistoric occupation area of uncertain date (OAU 1991). Holgate (1988, 104-105) listed only one definite and 10 possible earlier Neolithic domestic sites for the whole of the Middle Thames Valley, and four possible and five definite later Neolithic domestic sites. This is a very low figure compared to other parts of the Thames catchment, for instance the Upper Thames and Cotswolds (Holgate 1988, 78-88). However, these figures do not include isolated pits or lithic scatters.

Flint scatters of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date were found at Maidenhead Thicket (Boismier 1995). Further scatters of Neolithic date were noted along the proposed route of the Flood Alleviation Channel (Hunn *et al.* 1990) and dense flint scatters of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date are present at Dorney Reach, extending along a gravel ridge beside the river (Carstairs 1986, 164). Considerable Neolithic activity has been identified in the course of ongoing excavations by the OAU at the Eton Rowing Lake, Dorney, including probable domestic activity, flint knapping and artefact manufacture. Further to the east, a settlement of middle Neolithic date has been excavated at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1985; Needham 1991).

Large numbers of flint and non-local stone axes have been recorded from the area (Holgate 1988, 104). As a large number of these axes are stray finds and may have been dredged from the river they cannot be used to elucidate areas of settlement. However, they do indicate areas of activity and some may have been votive deposits (*cf.* Bradley 1987, 354; Edmonds 1995, 133).

Bronze Age

As with the Neolithic, the early Bronze Age is best represented by its monumental rather than settlement evidence. This is indeed the case in the Middle Thames Valley and particularly in the area covered by these excavations. Ring ditches are relatively common and concentrate near the Thames, especially on the gravels and terraces (Carstairs 1986, 166; Ford 1987, 72). It is possible, however, that this patterning may be partly biased by the superior visibility of cropmarks on gravel geology. Ring ditches present at the southern end of the Eton Rowing Lake site are believed to be of middle Bronze Age date (T G Allen, pers. comm.).

Early Bronze Age settlement is elusive and may be represented in many cases only by lithic scatters. Later Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint scatters have been recorded at Dorney Reach (see above) and Bronze Age flintwork along the route of the Flood Alleviation Channel (Hunn *et al* 1990). Occupation areas and linear ditches of uncertain prehistoric date, a possible Bronze Age cremation and tree-throw holes containing Bronze Age material were revealed by archaeological evaluation at Cippenham (OAU 1991, OAU 1994).

Land division and settlement is more visible in the later Bronze Age and this is also true of this part of the Middle Thames Valley. Evidence for middle Bronze Age settlement was recorded at Weir Bank Stud Farm in the form of a round house and occupation deposit, a four-post structure, pits and enclosure ditches. A cremation accompanied by unidentified prehistoric pot was also present. Land division or a settlement boundary may be represented by a triple linear ditch on the site (Barnes and Cleal 1995). At Dorney Reach, cropmarks indicate the remains of several field systems and a possible settlement enclosure and pits (Carstairs 1986, 165). Further east, extensive settlement remains of this date have been excavated at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991).

Iron Age

Evidence for Iron Age activity in the area consists mostly of cropmark complexes and stray finds of metalwork. The majority of cropmark complexes including field systems and enclosures in the Dorney area are of this date (Carstairs 1986, 166). A complex of trackways, enclosures and pits is now partly covered by the M4 adjacent to the east bank of the Thames, and a possible banjo enclosure has been noted as a cropmark north-west of Dorney (*ibid.*). Evidence for early/middle Iron Age and Roman activity was recovered at Agar's Plough during the evaluation, including a beehive pit containing a decorated bone comb, a triangular loomweight, a spindlewhorl, red deer with cut marks and pottery (Ford 1991, 17). Traces of a possible enclosed Iron Age settlement consisting of a ditch, pit and undated postholes have been recorded at Eton Wick (Ford 1987, 79) and Iron Age ditches and pottery were found during archaeological evaluation at Cippenham (OAU 1991, OAU 1994). Burnt flint cobbling, early Iron Age pottery, a spindlewhorl, bone and flint were recovered from a site south of Bray (Anon. 1963). A few late Iron Age sherds were also recovered during the excavation of the Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement at Weir Bank Stud Farm, Bray (Barnes and Cleal 1995).

Stray finds of this date are also recorded from this area, and apart from occasional finds of pottery and coins (Ford 1987, 81, table 56), the majority are pieces of metalwork, particularly weaponry, recovered from the river Thames.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

Anglo-Saxon cemetery sizes vary considerably: some seem to consist of small numbers of individuals, for example, ten burials at Long Wittenham II (Dickinson 1976, 175-76) while large-scale cemeteries are also known from both the Upper and Lower Thames, for example, at Butler's Field, Lechlade and Mucking (Boyle *et al.* 1998; Hamerow 1993).

These areas also demonstrate a considerable range of settlement forms with relatively dispersed settlements of variable size, seemingly undergoing almost constant settlement shift, Mucking being the largest and most notable example (Hamerow 1993), nucleated settlements, for example, Yarnton (G Hey pers. comm) and Hurst Park, and potential royal estate centres, for example, Long Wittenham (Hawkes 1986, 89). In terms of building types, Hamerow has characterised Anglo-Saxon settlements on the river gravels as containing a high proportion of sunken featured buildings (SFBs) in relation to ground-level buildings and considers that this may reflect the greater ease with which the sunken floors could be made in gravel and similar soft subsoils (Hamerow 1992, 44).

It is noteworthy that in the Upper and Lower Thames Valley the majority of the Anglo-Saxon settlement is confined to the higher gravel terraces; the terraces and floodplain being subjected to increased alluvial activity from the late Roman period onwards (Lambrick and Robinson 1988). This would suggest that within our study area a similar increase in alluviation reduced the potential for intensive settlement on the floodplain within the Anglo-Saxon period. In support of this contention it may be noted that the large-scale excavations at Eton, undertaken in very close proximity to the eastern end of the route have so far failed to reveal any Saxon occupation (T G Allen pers. comm).

In the immediate vicinity early Saxon activity is indicated by the high status burial excavated at Taplow in 1883 (VCH i 199, PRN 1542), while Farley has identified a possible 6th-century cemetery (and associated settlement) at Hitcham on the basis of some late 19th-century discoveries made during gravel extraction (1989). Other Saxon inhumations have also been found further to the north at Cookham (SMR 505, Peake 1931) and Bourne End, while on the south bank of the river Thames at Bray a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery of late Roman/early Saxon date has been located (SMR 131).

In terms of Anglo-Saxon settlement, to the north Cookham appears to have developed as an important local centre by at least the 8th century, and seems to have been connected to a *burh*. The *burh*, called *Sceattesege*, was located *c.* 0.5 km away and does not seem to have developed beyond being a defensive centre (Ford 1987, 99). Near the eastern end of the channel's route lies the important centre of Old Windsor. Excavations have discovered deposits of early 8th century date, and it has been suggested that the site underwent radical changes in the early 9th century, with the quality of recorded buildings and artefacts considered as being indicative of a high status site. By the early 11th century the site is known as a royal residence of Edward the Confessor (Ford 1987, 98).

Aside from the putative settlement at Hitcham mentioned above, *rural* Anglo-Saxon settlement is very sparsely represented locally; other potential sites in the immediate vicinity include of Bray and Slough (Ford 1987, 98).

Further afield, to the east of the study area, several sites have been excavated recently which provide evidence for early Anglo-Saxon settlement. At Prospect Park, *c.* 15 km to the east of the channel's route, four SFBs, two possible post-built halls and a number of pits were located which dated to the 5th-6th century AD (Andrews and Crockett, 1996).

Even further to the east (approximately 25 km from the channel's eastern end), at Hurst Park, East Molesey, six SFBs of 6th-7th century date have been excavated (Andrews and Crockett 1996).

For the later Saxon and medieval periods, documentary evidence provides a general background for the excavations. All eight of the excavated sites lie in three parishes of Burnham Hundred, while Lot's Hole and Lake End Road are both within the parish of Dorney. At Domesday the land was held by Aldred from Earl Morcar and the ownership of the manor is recorded, with an absence of documentation between 1148 and 1300, until 1624 when it was sold to Thomas Richard Palmer whose family still live at Dorney Court.

Archaeologically no previous work on the course of the route has revealed medieval occupation, although five manor sites have been noted in the parishes of Dorney and Taplow (Hunn, Lawson and Farley, 1990, Appendix 1) and a moated site was excavated at Spencers Farm, Maidenhead (Berks. SMR 588) although the results have not been published. There are two possible 12th-century moated sites at Cippenham which may be associated with a deer park and royal stud farm founded in 1252-72 (SAM Berks County Monument No. 169 (PRN 120) and Berks PRN 271).

Ford in his summary of medieval landuse for the East Berkshire Survey noted that the Thames gravels were the favoured locations for towns, which exploited the river trade, and that they were the areas of densest activity within the survey area, reflecting extensive use of the river gravels (1987, 97-98, table 60).

Our archaeological knowledge of the Thames Valley in this period is, however, fragmentary and scarce, and while it is possible to recognise sites with 9th to 14th century occupation, it is rare to have evidence of their character.

To the east of the route at Wraysbury excavations revealed two 9th-century ditched enclosures, within which there were three buildings. The site was occupied up until the 11th century when it was turned over to agriculture. There was a paucity of material from the site which seems to be a characteristic of later Saxon sites in the Thames and other river valleys, and has been taken to characterise a change in the 10th century of either the way goods circulated or the general economy. However, the pottery from the site does indicate the continued importance of the Thames as a trade route throughout this period.

The largest known concentration of middle and later Saxon settlement in this area of the Thames Valley has been excavated in advance of gravel extraction and housing development at Yeoveney (Robertson-Mackay *et al.* 1981), Thorpe, Croydon (Drewett 1974), Egham, Shepperton Green (Canham 1979), Stanwell (Poulton 1978) and Staines (Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988, 294). At most of these sites the character of the occupation is, however, unclear. At Shepperton Green the site was again characterised by a later Saxon ditch system and as at Wraysbury, the settlement shifted in the 11th or 12th century.

2.3 Tranche 2: Site locations, topography and geology

2.3.1 *Marsh Lane, Taplow* (NGR SU 9180 8030) Fig. 1, 5-6

The site lay at 23 metres OD on the floodplain terrace and was 4.59 ha in extent. The majority of the Tranche 2 area (3.49 ha) was located to the east of Marsh Lane and north of the M4 motorway, on arable land. A 1.1 ha area immediately to the west of Marsh Lane was also investigated. The site adjoins, and partly overlaps, the northern edge of Marsh Lane East Site 1 (Tranche 1). This group of sites, with a combined area of 4.95 ha, is hereafter referred to together as **Marsh Lane, Taplow**.

The natural drift geology consisted of gravel overlain by patches of compact orange brown silty clay, cut at the south end by peat-filled relict water courses (palaeochannels). The subsoil was heavily disturbed by ploughing and the whole site was overlain by a clayey silt loam ploughsoil. An area of slightly higher ground lies immediately to the south-west of the site.

2.3.2 *M4 Motorway Diversion, Taplow* (NGR SU 9200 7985) Fig. 1, 5-6

The site, which lies alongside the M4 motorway to the north, was situated at 22 m OD on the floodplain terrace and was 0.67 ha in extent. The excavated area adjoins Marsh Lane East Site 2 (Tranche 1) to the east. The two sites, which have a combined area of 1.38 ha, are hereafter referred to together as the **M4 Motorway Diversion, Taplow**.

The drift geology consisted of sandy and clayey silt alluvium overlying gravel, cut in some areas by peat-filled relict water courses (palaeochannels). The subsoil had been heavily disturbed by ploughing. The whole site was overlain by a clayey silty loam ploughsoil.

2.3.3 *Lake End Road, Dorney* (NGR SU 9290 7960) Figs. 1-4, 7-10

The site lies at 22 m OD on the floodplain terrace and is 4.9 ha in extent. The excavated area extends 500 m westwards from the B3026 or Lake End Road and lies 450 m north of Dorney Court. The site was separated from the previously excavated Lake End Road site (Tranche 1) by the line of the road. The two sites, which have a combined area of 5.9 ha, will be considered together during the post-excavation analysis as **Lake End Road, Dorney**.

The site is flat and is surrounded to the west and south-west by arable land and to the north and south-east by pasture. At the western end of the site the drift geology consists of alluvial sandy and clayey silts overlying gravel. At the eastern end, the gravel generally lay directly below the ploughsoil except for occasional silt bands which may represent relict water courses.

2.4 Previous Archaeological work

2.4.1 *Marsh Lane East*

Fieldwalking on either side of Marsh Lane recovered a thin scatter of worked and burnt flint with no obvious concentrations of finds. The evaluation discovered a concentration of prehistoric pottery and flintwork at the southern end of the site, interpreted as a Bronze Age 'midden' in association with a palaeochannel.

Detailed investigation of the latter site during Tranche 1 (Marsh Lane East Site 1), revealed an area of prehistoric activity. The stratified finds pointing to a mid-late Bronze Age date. The 'midden' deposit identified by the evaluation was in fact a dump deposit in a Bronze Age ditch. The ditch was one of a series forming a Bronze Age field system or land boundary. A possible causeway was also identified. No other structural evidence was found.

2.4.2 *M4 Motorway diversion*

The evaluation investigated the site of two cropmark ring ditches identified by the desk-top study to the north of the M4 Motorway. These were investigated in detail during the Tranche 1 excavations (Marsh Lane East Site 2): One of the ring ditches was oval in shape, which was thought to indicate a Neolithic rather than Bronze Age date, but no evidence was found to substantiate this during the evaluation or Tranche 1 excavation. The second, circular ring ditch was dated to the early Bronze Age by a central Collared Urn cremation.

2.4.3 *Lake End Road*

The desktop study indicated the presence of a cropmark enclosure, interpreted as a 'banjo' enclosure, within the land-take area of the scheme. Subsequent fieldwalking indicated significant concentrations of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval pottery in the ploughsoil (Hunn *et al.* 1990).

The evaluation revealed numerous features covering a wide date range. The cropmark enclosure was not positively identified, but there was evidence for prehistoric activity, including a MBA cremation, found within an inverted Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn. A number of other features produced Iron Age pottery, and Saxon pits were identified at the western and eastern ends of the site. A number of pits and postholes of medieval date were suggested at the eastern end of the site, close to Lake End Road (Ford 1991).

2.5 Tranche 1 excavations (summaries)

In 1996 OAU carried out the first Tranche of archaeological work on eight sites along the line of the route. A post-excavation assessment report and project design has been

produced for these sites (OAU 1997). The archaeological discoveries are summarised briefly below:

2.5.1 *Taplow Mill Site 1* (NGR SU 9050 8150)

A total of seven archaeological features were recorded on this site: Three pits which produced late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery and flintwork including three transverse arrowheads, a grave containing a poorly-preserved and undated crouched inhumation, and three other undated pits.

2.5.2 *Taplow Mill Site 2* (NGR SU 9050 8170)

Seven possible tree-throw holes or pits were identified cutting a glacial palaeochannel and sealed beneath colluvium. These features contained struck and burnt flint of mixed date (late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/Bronze Age). Some fairly discrete horizons containing mainly later Neolithic/early Bronze Age flints were identified within the colluvial sequence.

2.5.3 *Amerden Lane West, Taplow* (NGR SU 9070 8105)

A north-west aligned palaeochannel occupied most of the site. A disturbed, sub-circular hollow cut through the upper alluvial clay fill of the channel, contained sherds of both Neolithic Fengate Ware and middle to late Bronze Age pottery. The flint assemblage from the hollow is of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. Three ditches, also cut through the upper fill of the channel, contained a range of middle Bronze Age and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and flintwork.

2.5.4 *Marsh Lane East Site 1, Taplow* (NGR SU 9185 7998)

A peat-filled palaeochannel crossed the southern part of the site. Three roughly parallel ditches, aligned NNW - SSE, which were cut through the upper fills of the channel, produced early and middle Bronze Age pottery. A small late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit and an undated cremation were also discovered.

2.5.5 *Marsh Lane East Site 2, Taplow* (NGR SU 9210 7995)

The site investigated two ring ditches, originally identified from aerial photographs. Both had central pits, the northern one containing a cremation in a Collared Urn. Two small pits in the vicinity of the ring ditches, contained middle and late Bronze Age pottery. A peat-filled palaeochannel, a continuation of that seen at Marsh Lane East Site 1, crossed the southern edge of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment. The upper silts contained late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery.

2.5.6 *Lot's Hole, Dorney* (NGR SU 9220 7970)

A small number of Neolithic and Bronze Age features were identified, concentrated at the northern end of the site.

A group of at least 10 Saxon pits were identified at the southern end of the site. These contained grass-tempered pottery, broadly dated to the 6th-11th century, and large quantities of animal bone. They appear to be comparable with the Saxon pits excavated on either side of Lake End Road.

There was no evidence for late Iron Age or Roman activity, other than a small quantity of residual pottery and tile.

Ten possible posthole and post-and-slot buildings have been identified. None are securely dated at present, but six have been provisionally associated with the early medieval phase of the site on slight spatial or ceramic evidence. The early medieval phase otherwise includes a series of boundary ditches, dated by associated pottery to the 11th-13th century.

2.5.7 *Lake End Road East, Dorney* (NGR SU 929 796)

Three gullies and three possible tree-throw holes were identified as prehistoric on the basis of worked flint and pottery finds.

There was no evidence for late Iron Age or Roman activity other than four sherds of residual pottery and tile.

At least 11 Saxon pits, comparable with those found at Lot's Hole and Lake End Road West and provisionally dated to the 6th-11th centuries AD, were discovered in the southern part of the site. The upper fills, presumably representing sag fills, were comparatively rich in finds such as animal bones, loomweight fragments and pottery.

Eleven early medieval pits were identified (11th-13th centuries), which appear to pre-date the later medieval enclosure ditches. Numerous finds and large quantities of articulated animal bone were found in the upper fills.

A series of rectilinear ditched enclosures fronting onto Lake End Road have been provisionally divided into early-late medieval and late medieval to post-medieval phases.

Also dated to the post-medieval period are numerous postholes, pits, two wells and a brick and rubble structure interpreted as the foundation of a chimney stack. The pottery recovered from these features has been provisionally dated to the mid-16th to the early 19th centuries. Many other undated pits and postholes were recorded in this area.

2.5.8 *Roundmoor Ditch, Dorney, Sites 1 and 2* (NGR SU 9440 7915)

Two peat-filled palaeochannels ran across the site on an east-west alignment. Environmental evidence suggests that the channels are of post-glacial date. An area of high ground between the channels was partially enclosed by a ditch containing possible Neolithic pottery and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork. A spread of burnt material was identified close to the northern end of the end of the ditch. Seven features interpreted as tree-throw holes were located to the west of the ditch, of which two contained undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and abundant burnt flint.

2.6 Concordance of Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 sites

In the post-excavation process, continuous excavated areas will be considered as a single site, regardless of the year of excavation. The following table indicates the grouping of sites for the purposes of post-excavation analysis and reporting.

PX site name	Original site name	Site code	Tranche
Taplow Mill, Site 1	Taplow Mill Site 1	TAMIL96	1
Taplow Mill, Site 2	Taplow Mill Site 2	TAPMI96	1
Amerden Lane West, Taplow	Amerden Lane West	TAD96	1
Marsh Lane, Taplow	Marsh Lane East Site 1 Marsh Lane East Marsh Lane West	TAMLE96 TMOD97 TMOD97	1 2 2
M4 Motorway Diversion, Taplow	Marsh Lane East Site 2 M4 Motorway Diversion	TALN96 TMOD97	1 2
Lot's Hole, Dorney	Lot's Hole, Dorney	DLH96	1
Lake End Road, Dorney	Lake End Road Lake End Road West	DOLER96 LERW97	1 2
Roundmoor Ditch, Dorney	Roundmoor Ditch Site 1 Roundmoor Ditch Site 2	RMD96 RMD96	1 1

2.7 Tranche 2: Original aims and objectives

2.7.1 *Project Aims*

There were a number of general archaeological objectives for the scheme, which formed the basis for the development of site-specific aims. The key objectives were:

- To produce an accurate and full record of the significant archaeology to be destroyed by the scheme, such that a permanent record will be made and the results published in such a way that they may be re-examined and interpreted in the future.

- To contribute to a multi-period, multi-theme understanding of the development of the tract of landscape though which the Flood Relief Channel runs, and the past pattern and development of human exploitation of, and effects on, the natural environment, and to relate this to developments in the character of human society, economy and settlement pattern in the area.

- To consider differences and similarities between sites of similar character and period as a contribution to this process, especially where potentially similar types of site occur.

- There is a dearth of information on sites of all periods in this part of the Middle Thames Valley, due to the relative lack of excavation compared to other parts of the Valley. Even considering sites of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date, which are comparatively well represented, excavation has tended to concentrate on the more visible monuments. This programme aims to provide a more balanced range of archaeological information for all periods.

- To compare the archaeology of the scheme with other areas of intensive archaeological work in the Thames Valley and elsewhere, in particular the Eton Rowing Lake project, the Reading area in the Lower Kennet Valley, the West London area, and the Upper Thames and Ouse Valleys.

2.7.2 *Site-specific aims*

Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion

- To establish the extent and intensity of prehistoric and other archaeological activity in the vicinity of Marsh Lane. The thin distribution of undated subsoil features identified during the evaluation on either side of Marsh Lane, were thought to be representative of a type of site which is common on the gravels of the Thames Valley, usually recorded as a by-product of the examination of other sites. They do not usually yield a large range of features or finds and are generally thought to relate to prehistoric domestic activity.

- To provide a broader context for the Bronze Age linear ditches, ring ditches and other prehistoric features excavated during Tranche 1 at Marsh Lane Sites 1 and 2.

- To examine patterning within the distribution of features (eg. posthole arrangements and groups of pits).

- To pay particular attention to the identification and recovery of 'special deposits' ie. those which appear to be structured rather than being fortuitous accumulations of debris.

- To extract a fully representative range of environmental and dating evidence from appropriate features.

Lake End Road

- To investigate the possible 'banjo' enclosure, paying particular attention to the recovery of dating evidence and to any internal or ancillary features that may provide evidence for its function.

- To investigate the area surrounding the MBA cremation identified during the evaluation, to determine whether it was an isolated burial or part of a cemetery.

- To investigate any evidence for prehistoric settlement activity within the excavation area.

- To investigate areas with Saxon pits, in an attempt to determine their function, and identify traces of any associated Saxon settlement activity.

- To examine the spatial relationship between features, taking particular note of identifiable structures and the spatial arrangement of boundaries, including their relationship with present and historically recorded land boundaries. The dimensions and alignment of identified plots will be compared with the existing plots and boundaries of the Lake End settlement in order establish the degree of continuity between Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern land-use.

- To obtain dating evidence for any boundaries and structures identified, establishing the stratigraphic sequence where features intercut.

- To obtain artefactual and environmental evidence for economic activities and the character of the environment. Carbonised cereal remains which will not only provide economic evidence associated with domestic activity, but also may provide dating evidence for features of uncertain date (free-threshing wheat and occasional rye, typical of Saxon deposits, contrasts with hulled wheat and an absence of rye, typical of late prehistoric settlements).

2.8 Tranche 2: Excavation methodology

Prior to excavation the location of all utilities was checked and the mitigation areas, including spoil heaps, were laid out. Where excavations were adjacent or close to public rights of way, netlon barriers and rope and pin fencing was used to secure the site.

The overburden was removed under archaeological supervision by a 31 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator using a 4.5 metre wide bucket, modified for archaeological stripping. The topsoil and subsoil overlying archaeological deposits were stripped in spits. The spoil was removed by a 29 tonne dumper and stacked in areas designated by the Environment Agency.

A 10 m site grid was laid out, based on the Ordnance Survey national grid. The precise coordinates of the grid markers were recorded using a total station theodolite to allow the plans to be accurately digitised. At Marsh Lane, the grid was limited to selected base lines since the density of features was very low. At Lake End Road West, the grid was extended across the whole site.

Surface cleaning was carried out on areas of sandy silt subsoil at the western end of Lake End Road, but was not considered necessary on gravel areas to the east, where weathering over several weeks produced good feature definition.

The identification of Neolithic and Saxon pits at Lake End Road West, following topsoil stripping, indicated that the environmental evidence, would be more important than previously envisaged. A revised, site-specific soil sampling strategy was therefore issued using a standard 80 litre sample size. Deposits of all periods were sampled, although the majority were targeted to investigate late Neolithic and mid-Saxon deposits. Selected groups of Neolithic and Saxon features were definitively sampled (Appendix 10).

Soil samples were recovered from selected features and the natural subsoil for soil micromorphological analysis (Appendix 18). Pottery and bone samples were collected for lipid analysis, with associated soil samples for background chemical analysis (Appendices 1, 18).

All archaeologically significant deposits were excavated by hand, to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Features were generally planned at 1:50 scale and sections drawn at 1:20 scale, although smaller plan scales were used at Marsh Lane East because of the very low density of features. A Colour slide and black and white print photographic record was maintained. Recording procedures were otherwise as specified in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (Wilkinson 1992).

2.9 Summary of excavation results

2.9.1 *Early Neolithic*

Lake End Road West
A concentration of early Neolithic pottery and flintwork recovered from a shallow, silt-filled hollow in the gravel, extended over an area *c.* 20 m x 7 m, included *c.* 650 sherds of pottery and *c.* 920 pieces of worked flint. A section excavated through the hollow immediately to the north of the finds spread produced only two pieces of worked flint, indicating that the distribution of finds is likely to be a real indication of early Neolithic activity rather than an accident of survival. Further evidence for *in situ* activity was the presence of a single small pit cutting the fill of the hollow and containing a particularly dense concentration of early Neolithic pottery. Two finds spreads of similar date and character recorded at the Eton Rowing Lake have been described as Neolithic 'middens'.

2.9.2 *Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age*

Lake End Road West
Nine late Neolithic pits produced an exceptionally large assemblage of Peterborough Ware pottery and worked flint, including part of a polished flint axehead (Appendix 1). The pits were clustered in two tight groups of three and four pits respectively (Group 1: 953, 1050, 1341; Group 2: 528, 600, 605, 1222). These were similar in shape and size, with shallow, bowl-shaped profiles, with a mean diameter of 1.07 m and surviving to a mean depth of 0.36 m. Three other isolated examples were found, of which one (684) was substantially larger and deeper than average (1.5 m in diameter and 0.86 m deep). Environmental samples from the pits produced significant quantities of hazelnut shells, with only occasional cereal or cultivated legume remains (Appendix 14).

2.9.3 *Middle/late Bronze Age*

Marsh Lane
A 4 ha area excavated to the east of Marsh Lane, extended an area investigated during Tranche 1 (TAMLE 96). The Tranche 1 excavations revealed an area of Bronze Age activity including a series of ditches cut through the upper silts of a palaeochannel. This activity may represent the periphery of a settlement site, perhaps located on the slightly higher ground to the south-west of the site. The majority of the pottery suggests a middle Bronze Age date for this activity (Appendix 1).

The Tranche 2 excavations identified eight cremations, and two possible cremations, of which three produced middle Bronze Age pottery as well as burnt bone. A possible posthole building, of uncertain form, is tentatively dated by a single fragment of pottery, of possible Bronze Age date, found in a posthole. A Neolithic laurel leaf arrowhead was found on the surface of the natural gravel in the area of the possible structure (Fig. 5).

M4 Motorway Diversion

A 0.67 ha area was excavated along the northern side of the M4 motorway. The site adjoined Marsh Lane East Site 2, where two Bronze Age ring ditches, one with a central cremation, were investigated during Tranche 1. No further prehistoric finds or features were discovered during Tranche 2.

Lake End Road West

The greater part of a middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn was found in part of a segmented ditch (Appendix 1). This was almost the only stratified Bronze Age pottery from the site. Another ditch produced an arrowhead of Bronze Age type. A number of other ditches are provisionally dated to the middle or late Bronze Age on the grounds of their common alignment with these dated features. There was little indication of Bronze Age settlement activity on the site, although the ditches seem to indicate the presence of a field system in the mid-late Bronze Age and the Bucket Urn suggests that a settlement may be located nearby.

2.9.4 *Early-Middle Iron Age*

Lake End Road West

No evidence for the possible banjo enclosure was discovered, in spite of detailed examination of the area of the cropmark. Fieldwalking finds from the area of the site indicate a scatter of hand-made pottery (identified as prehistoric or Saxon), Roman and medieval pottery, concentrated at the western end of the site but no obvious finds concentrations in the vicinity of the cropmark. The absence of any subsoil features corresponding with the cropmark may be the result of plough damage. However, as the it is only known from a single aerial photograph, it is possible that it was a surface mark with no archaeological significance.

There was some evidence for early Iron Age settlement activity, comprising a group of six pits and two possible postholes. Five of the pits and both postholes (2075, 2097, 2099, 2102, 2105, 2107, 2142) were concentrated in a tight cluster at the western end of the site and between them produced a comparatively large pottery assemblage (Appendix 3). The remaining pit (2109) was located *c.* 50 m further to the west and contained a concentration of animal bone.

A regularly laid out field system comprising spaced boundaries on a north-west to south-east alignment, is provisionally dated to the early Iron Age. The six measurable intervals between the boundaries range from 57.6 m to 61.5 m, with a mean of 59.4 m, suggesting that the system was laid out in a single episode, possibly using a standard unit of measurement. Two of the boundaries correspond closely with post-medieval boundaries, indicating considerable continuity in the landscape from at least the early Iron Age to the present day. One of the boundaries comprised a pair of parallel trackway ditches. The trackway was also recorded *c.* 550 m to the north at the M4 Motorway Diversion site, although the associated pottery in that case was of late Iron Age/early Roman date. The trackway may be identified with a modern footpath running from Dorney village to the

north-western Parish boundary and is interpreted as an ancient landscape feature forming part of a network of local routes.

The dating of the regularly spaced field system relies on a small assemblage of early Iron Age pottery recovered from a group of severely plough-truncated single phase ditches at the western end of the site, The absence of diagnostic Bronze Age material from the regularly spaced ditches suggests that the Iron Age pottery reflects the true date of the system. However, it seems likely that the early Iron Age ditch system was laid out with regard to pre-existing mid-late Bronze Age boundaries.

The ditches at the eastern end of the site, which are linked to the early Iron Age ditches at the western end by their regular spatial arrangement, produced comparatively large groups of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. They showed signs of frequent recutting, and it seems that a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement enclosure was superimposed over part of the early Iron Age field system, probably in the 1st century AD.

Evidence for middle Iron Age activity is restricted to a small number of sherds, most of which are redeposited in late Iron Age/early Roman features, and all of which occur in the area of the late Iron Age/early Roman settlement.

Agar's Plough
This site has not yet been excavated but is expected to be completed during 1998. Evidence from fieldwalking, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching suggest that the route of the channel will pass through part of a middle Iron Age settlement site.

2.9.5 *Late Iron Age/Romano-British*

M4 Motorway Diversion
The Tranche 2 excavations uncovered traces of a trackway and associated posthole structure of probable 1st century AD date. The trackway formed part of an ancient landscape feature, which survived into the post-medieval period and was also recorded at Lake End Road West, where the trackway ditches produced early Iron Age pottery. The small quantity of pottery from the M4 Motorway Diversion site suggests that a late Iron Age or early Romano-British settlement may be located nearby (Appendix 3).

Lake End Road
A late Iron Age and early Romano-British site, consisting of ditched enclosures and at least one posthole structure, is provisionally interpreted as a farmstead. The pottery evidence suggests that the settlement enclosure was principally occupied during the 1st and early century 2nd century AD. The limited range of forms and fabrics and small proportion of traded wares, suggests a low status settlement in an essentially native, late Iron Age tradition. A very small quantity of middle Iron Age pottery from the site is concentrated in the same area, suggesting that occupation on the site may have started in the middle Iron Age, but this material is mostly residual in later features and may derive from elsewhere.

A series of seven regularly spaced, north-south aligned boundary ditches may represent a contemporary field system, although the ceramic evidence from ditches at the western end of the site suggests that the field system is probably of early Iron Age origin and that the 1st-2nd century AD settlement enclosure was superimposed on an existing boundary system .

A significant reorganisation of the boundary system at the western end of the site seems to have occurred during the Roman period, probably during the 2nd century AD. Unlike the later prehistoric and earlier Romano-British enclosures, which derive their alignment from the River Thames, the later Roman enclosures are perpendicular to Lake End Road.

Some of these ditches, and a group of pits (1262, 1274, 1689), are provisionally dated to the 3rd or 4th century AD, indicating that occupation may have continued into the later Roman period in the vicinity. Another pit in the same area (1351) contained a very large assemblage of 2nd-3rd century pottery. The very small quantity of later Roman pottery suggests that the site was on the periphery of settlement by the third century (Appendix 3).

2.9.6 *Early/Middle Saxon*

Lake End Road West
The absence of sunken-featured buildings or diagnostic early Saxon artefacts suggests that the site was not intensively occupied between the 5th and 7th centuries AD, although many of the artefacts recovered from features currently dated to the mid-Saxon period could potentially be earlier in date.

A distribution of *c.*70 large Saxon pits, most probably dating from the 7th - 9th centuries AD, produced bone combs, a carved antler comb handle, loomweights, bronze and bone pins, ironwork, smithing and smelting slag, a crucible fragment, imported Rhenish lava querns and a sherd each of window glass and decorated vessel glass. The pits also produced a large quantity of animal bone and a very rich assemblage of charred plant remains. The Saxon pottery includes sherds of imported material from France and the Rhineland, including silver-foil decorated Tating Ware. During this phase there is evidence for craft industries, including cloth-making, metal-working and possibly bone- and antler- working, in the vicinity.

Although no Saxon building remains have yet been identified (plough damage seems to have destroyed any postholes or sill-beam slots of this period that may have present) the presence of organic-rich sag deposits in many of the mid-Saxon pits suggests that occupation layers formed from domestic rubbish extended over much of the site during this period. The presence of butchery waste and smelting slag suggests that the site may lie on the periphery of settlement, in an area given over to craft industrial activity. The main pit distribution, including the mid-Saxon pits excavated in 1996 to the east of Lake End Road (OAU 1997), extends over *c.* 4 ha. Outlying groups have been identified to the west, at Lot's Hole and at the west end of the Lake End Road site, at distances of 350 m

and 200 m respectively from the main distribution, indicating activity over a considerable area during the mid-Saxon period.

In the context of the Middle and Upper Thames Valley, the presence of imported pottery, decorated glassware and well-made bone and antler artefacts, even in comparatively small quantities, are accepted as indicators of high status. In the absence of documentary or archaeological evidence for a monastic connection, the mid-Saxon phase is at present best interpreted as the peripheral area of a secular estate centre, possibly a *villa regalis*.

2.9.7 *Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval*

Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion
A small number of post-medieval linear field boundaries were identified.

Lake End Road West
There is little clear evidence for a late Saxon presence on the site. However, many of the artefacts thought on current evidence to be Middle Saxon, could potentially be later in date. Three artefacts in particular suggest that some of the Saxon pits may date from the 10th or 11th century. A decorated handled comb from pit 1593 is of a type usually dated to the 10th or 11th century although it is entirely possible that this example was produced in the mid-9th century, at the earliest end of the date range for the type (Appendix 10). A single vessel, of which two large sherds were found in the primary fill of pit 1056, has provisionally been identified as an early Medieval Grog-tempered ware spouted pitcher. These occur in London in very small quantities in mid to late 11th century contexts (Vince 1989). A tile fragment from pit 356 has provisionally been identified as an early medieval floor tile, which could be of 11th century date (Appendix 7).

In contrast to the excavations to the east of Lake End Road in 1996, no definite medieval features have been identified.

The only post-medieval features are four linear boundary ditches, two of which formed a trackway associated with a recently removed field boundary.

3 TRANCHE 2: POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

3.1 Quantification of the archive

3.1.1 *Lake End Road West (LERW97)*

Records	Quantity
Context sheets	2322
Plans: A1	98
Plans: A4	110
Plans: A3	2
Sections: (drawings)	634
Sections: A4 sheets	380
Sections: A1 sheets	1
Photographs: B&W Colour	17 films 24 films
Level Record Sheets	48

3.1.2 *Marsh Lane/M4 Motorway Diversion (TMOD 97)*

Records	Quantity
Context sheets	532
Plans: A1	10
Plans: A4	10
Sections: (drawings)	49
Sections: (A4 sheets)	23
Photographs: B&W Colour	7 films 9 films
Level Record Sheets	2

3.2 Stratigraphy and phasing

Preliminary phase plans have been produced, based on the results of the pottery assessment and clearly defined stratigraphic relationships. Features which have been assigned to a phase only the basis of spatial relationships or uncertain stratigraphic relationships are distinguished from more securely dated features on the phase plans.

Ploughing has resulted in the removal of all occupation layers, except where they survive as sag fills in the tops of pits. Phasing will therefore rely heavily on the dating of artefact assemblages, spatial relationships and scientific dating techniques. Since few stratigraphic relationships survive there is little potential for further stratigraphic analysis.

The majority of recorded relationships relate to the late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure ditches at Lake End Road West. Some further work will be required to compare these relationships with the pottery data in order to produce definitive phase plans.

Cross-joining pottery sherds from sag deposits in different pits, spatial relationships and morphological similarities, will allow some grouping of the Saxon pits for phasing purposes, although this has not been attempted at the assessment stage.

3.3 Summary artefact assessments

For assessment purposes the artefacts have been divided into groups by material type and assigned to specialists. Further analysis and recording proposed below will generally be undertaken by the same specialists, although some further division along functional lines, and appropriate further specialist consultation, will be required for the Saxon assemblage. Some reassessment of the Tranche 1 assemblages will be carried out in the light of the Tranche 2 discoveries as part of the post-excavation process, although this will generally be of small groups of material. Summaries of the finds assemblages and assessments of the potential for further study for each assemblage are presented below.

3.3.1 *Neolithic pottery*, by A Barclay

Lake End Road West

A total of 1811 sherds (*c.*15 kg) of pottery was recovered from the excavations. Nearly all of this was recovered from pit deposits and *in situ* surface spreads, while a small proportion represents residual material from later contexts. The total assemblage includes an outstanding group of later Neolithic Peterborough Ware, including some complete vessels. It is estimated that the assemblage of Peterborough Ware may comprise somewhere between 50-100 vessels (at least 105 rims are present). Pit groups contain vessels mostly in the Mortlake substyle, although at least one pit group consisted of Fengate Ware. In addition, an artefact scatter recovered from an excavated hollow produced an assemblage of earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl (at least 10 vessels by rim count) (Appendix 1).

3.3.2 *Bronze Age Pottery*, by K Smith

Marsh Lane
The excavations produced 351 sherds of pottery weighing 4436 g. The majority of the pottery was identified as middle Bronze Age (MBA) and can be assigned to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. One fabric was identified as early Bronze Age (EBA). The material was quantified by number of sherds and weight (gms) with vessel numbers based on rim count and fabrics were recorded following the standard OAU alpha-numeric system. The material contained flint as the primary inclusion, although this showed some variation in both size and occurrence, with shell and occasionally sand or grog occurring as the secondary inclusion. Five vessels were identified by rim count, with Bucket Urns as the only identifiable form. Decoration consisted of finger-tip decoration on rim sherds from (213), a rim with a notched cordon from (210) and a shoulder sherd with a cordon recovered from environmental processing (278) (Appendix 1).

Lake End Road West
The excavation produced 349 sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery weighing 20,248 g. All the material can be assigned to the middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition, with a minimum of three vessels. The majority of the material is from one context and represents a single Bucket Urn. The assemblage appears to be in generally good condition, with large average sherd weight and of the three vessels two display complete profiles (Appendix 1).

3.3.3 *Worked flint*, by T Durden

Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion
A total of 1226 pieces of flint were recovered from the southern part of Marsh Lane East (TMOD 97, contexts 1-165). This area, which was excavated during Tranche 2, overlapped with Marsh Lane East Site 1 (Tranche 1). The material from this area (contexts 1-165), is recorded as a separate assemblage to aid incorporation with the Tranche 1 data. The assemblage includes 716 pieces (10,216 g) of burnt, unworked flint. The majority of flint was collected from mid/late Bronze Age ditch 95, and 69, a possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit. Smaller amounts of flints were collected from a number of other features.

A total of 274 pieces of flint were recovered from the remainder of Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion (TMOD 97, contexts 225-1011), including 106 pieces (502 g) of burnt unworked flint. Approximately 25% (68 pieces) of this total was collected from tree-throw hole 1010. Smaller amounts of flints were collected from tree-throw hole 1004 and a large number of other contexts.

Lake End Road West
A total of 1833 pieces of struck flint was recovered from this site. In addition, 129 pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered as 'small finds', and a large quantity as bulk finds.

The date of lithic material from the site ranges from the earlier Neolithic through to the early/middle Bronze Age, and was recovered from a large number of contexts. A total of 917 pieces was recovered from a 'midden' deposit in association with several hundred sherds of early Neolithic pottery. Also of particular interest were nine Peterborough Ware pits of later Neolithic date, all of which contained some lithic material (Appendix 2).

3.3.4 *Iron Age and Romano-British pottery,* by J Timby and K Smith

M4 motorway diversion
134 sherds weighing 658 g of late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were recovered from trackway ditches and an associated group of postholes. The assemblage appears to span the later pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) to possibly the 2nd century AD, although the later date is based on a very small group of Roman sherds comprising three sherds of a grey sandy fabric and two sherds with organic inclusions (context 612).

Lake End Road West
An assemblage of some 5688 sherds weighing 67.5 Kg was assessed to establish the likely Iron Age and Romano-British chronology of the site.

Early/middle Iron Age:
Approximately 25% of the assemblage is provisionally dated to the Iron Age, although uncertainties in the dating of Iron Age pottery in the middle Thames Valley suggest that at least some of the material currently dated to the early Iron Age may in fact be of late Bronze Age or middle Iron Age date. There is a small identifiable middle Iron Age component to the assemblage, mostly occurring as residual material.

It is notable that the majority of early Iron Age sherds were recovered from the western end of the site, from a cluster of five pits. The few identifiable middle Iron Age sherds occurred mainly at the eastern end of the site, in the area of the late Iron Age and early Roman settlement.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British:
The bulk of the assemblage dates to the later Iron Age - early Roman period with a small quantity of material of later Roman date. There is no obvious transition from the later Iron Age through into the Roman period and new wares of 'Roman type' do not start to appear until the post-Flavian period.

The assemblage is very much dominated by locally produced wares, particularly grog-tempered and to a lesser extent flint-tempered fabrics.

A particularly large assemblage of material was recovered from pit 1352, amounting to some 1539 sherds. The latest sherd from this group, if not intrusive, is a single fragment of BB1 which must be late 2nd/early 3rd century. Most of the wares however, are suggestive of a mid 2nd century *terminus post quem* for this feature.

The Romano-British assemblage shows some interesting features, notably the group from pit 1352, which has a slightly unusual composition, some elements of which might even suggest waster material. In addition there is a rare spill plate whose presence not only emphasises the Iron Age character of the Roman assemblage, but suggests developing trading contacts with London. The lack of amphorae suggests no demand for oil and wine, and the absence of fine tablewares in the early Roman period implies an adherence to traditional dietary and culinary habits (Appendix 3).

3.3.5 *Saxon pottery,* by P Blinkhorn

Lake End Road West
The Saxon pottery assemblage comprised 673 sherds weighing 14,048 g. The bulk of the assemblage comprised three hand-made fabrics. Also recovered were three sherds of Ipswich Ware, and 18 sherds of sand-tempered, wheel-thrown, mainly 8th century 'Frankish' wares, and sherds from a single Rhenish Tating ware vessel. The hand-made wares are only broadly dateable to the 6th-11th century, but most of the Saxon pottery is consistent with an 8th or early 9th century date. However, two large sherds from a single vessel (pit 1056) have provisionally been identified as an early medieval grog-tempered ware spouted pitcher, which is most likely to be of 11th century date (Appendix 4).

The imported pottery assemblage from Lake End Road is, the *wics* aside, one of the largest known from anywhere in England. There are sherds from at least five vessels, four of which are French and the other Rhenish. The Rhenish sherds, in Tating ware, are particularly significant, as only a handful of such vessels have been found at sites outside the *wics*, with notable finds being made at Old Windsor (Dunning *et al.* 1959, fig. 24) North Elmham and the probable royal centre at Wharram Percy, North Yorks. (A. Slowikowski pers. comm.). Such vessels, with their applied tinfoil decoration, have been linked with liturgical activity in the past, although there is no definite evidence that this was the case.

3.3.6 *Ironwork,* by I Scott

Lake End Road West
A total of 140 iron objects, including a small number of unidentifiable fragments was assessed. A small proportion of the ironwork (11 objects) comes from the topsoil and comprises exclusively finds of recent date. These objects have not been considered in the assessment. The preservation of the remainder of the assemblage is quite good, with little evidence of active corrosion or serious lamination. Nonetheless, a number of the pieces are quite heavily encrusted with corrosion products and some will require cleaning to clarify form prior to analysis and illustration.

Excluding the ironwork from context 1 there are 129 objects. Of these, 23 are nails or fragments of nails, and 31 miscellaneous iron fragments, predominantly pieces of rod, bar, strip (with no nail holes) and sheet or plate. These pieces and the nails are of little intrinsic interest and do not warrant further analysis. The remainder of the assemblage

(75 objects) is dominated by two groups: knives and teeth from wool combs or heckles. There are 21 knives, most of which are complete with tangs and of good Saxon forms, and 14 heckle teeth and a part of a heckle with iron binding and at least 13 surviving teeth in place. The remaining 40 objects include a small spearhead (fe 103), a small padlock key (fe 035) and a T-shaped lift key (fe 076). There is a small number of personal items (a finger ring (fe 118), belt tag (fe 037), hobnails (fe 023), pins (fe 126) - and a number of objects of uncertain identification (Appendix 9).

3.3.7 *Cu alloy and lead*, by I Scott

Lake End Road West

A total of 67 copper alloy, pewter and other objects was assessed. The majority of the objects (59 out of 67) are metal-detector finds from the topsoil (context 1) and comprise exclusively post-medieval finds. Most of the objects are modern and have not been considered in the assessment. The preservation of the small number of stratified objects is poor, with quite marked signs of corrosion and loss of surfaces.

Most of the objects from context 1 are buttons. However, amongst the more recent material from context 1 there is a small number of early post-medieval finds. These include a cast pellet or rumbler bell (ca 057), a decorated clothing hook (ca 061), and two plain cast figure-of-eight buckles (ca 058 & 059). There is also a fragment of a small medieval buckle (ca 060). The remaining 8 objects include 3 Saxon pins (ca 063, 065 & 066) paralleled at Hamwic (Hinton 1996, 14-37).

Coins and tokens

There are 12 pieces identified as possible coins. Preservation is good. All are metal-detector finds from the topsoil. Of the 12 possible coins or tokens, five can certainly be identified as such and a further example is very probably a coin or token. Of the remaining six pieces, five are blank or very worn discs, and one is probably a silver, or silvered, button. The coins include a silver coin of Elizabeth I, a German jetton probably of Hans Krauwinkel, and coins of George V, George VI and Elizabeth II. The coins have no analytical potential.

Lead

The lead comprises 35 pieces, mainly scrap and waste. All but one of the pieces are metal detector finds from the topsoil and have therefore not been assessed. The single piece of lead (pb 011) from a stratified context comes from fill 1834 in pit 1593; fill 1671 in the same pit has produced a heckle tooth and a knife blade (Appendix 9).

3.3.8 *Roman Tile*, by K Atherton

A total of 265 pieces (25709 g) of Roman ceramic building material was recovered. The tile assemblages from Lot's Hole and Lake End Road East were not included in the 1996 assessment report and are therefore reported on here. The majority, 235 fragments (22609 g), were recovered from the 1997 excavation at Lake End Road West. The remaining pieces were found in post-Roman features or layers at Lot's Hole and Lake End Road (East) and they are all clearly residual (Appendix 6).

3.3.8 *Worked bone from Lake End Road West*, by I Riddler

A total of 33 objects of bone and antler, as well as a small quantity of antler waste, was recovered. Most are of Saxon date but two fragments of antler waste were found in a Peterborough Ware pit (context 530, pit 528). The middle section of a spindle, although from a Saxon context, is probably of Roman date.

The Saxon worked bone artefact assemblage comprises sixteen bone comb fragments, including an elaborately decorated comb handle from pit 1593, seven double-pointed pin beaters and eight pins and needles (one probable dress pin, four textile implements and three fragments of uncertain function). A small peg, also from a Saxon pit, is of unknown function but has parallels from other Saxon sites.

Individually, the bone combs are not closely dateable, but could all be of middle Saxon date. Taken together, the group is likely to belong to the eighth or ninth century, although some elements of design certainly go back to the seventh century and there are tentative indications that some combs may be earlier and some a little later.

One comb in particular (sf 1321, context 2185) has distinctively tapered, plain connecting plates, a characteristic which is generally redolent of earlier combs, of sixth or early seventh century date. Too little survives of this comb, however, to be able to say anything more about its dating, and it remains possible that it is middle Saxon. It may be significant that this comb was found in one of a cluster of pits at the western end of the site (pit 2183), spatially separate from the main middle Saxon pit distribution.

The decorated handled comb from pit 1593 is of a type with a generally East Anglian distribution, which has previously been dated to the 10th or 11th century. Dating evidence for the type is poor but it is generally centred around the tenth century. It is possible that some were made in the ninth century, but all of those from stratified contexts belong to the tenth or eleventh century, with the exception of an example from *Hamwic*, which may be of ninth century date (Appendix 10).

3.3.9 *Fired clay*, by N Jefferies

Lake End Road West
A great deal of structural clay was recovered and derives from either buildings or related structures and oven material. A large concentration of fired clay occurred in the top of a Saxon pit (878), in association with a quantity of iron slag. It may represent the lining of an iron-smithing hearth. Fired clay objects recovered include 69 loomweights, weighing 11,801 g and two spindlewhorls weighing 30 g. Typologically most of the loomweights are bun-shaped and are of mid-late Saxon date, although two triangular Iron Age loomweights are also present. Also of note was a mould from context 200 that may be of Bronze Age date (Appendix 11).

3.3.10 *Metal-working residues* by, L Keyes

Lake End Road West
46.2 Kg of ironworking slag was recovered, mostly from Saxon pits. Although no structural evidence was found, the slags indicate secondary iron smithing activity on or very near the site at some time in the mid-late Saxon period. Such was the importance of the smith in the Anglo-Saxon period that in the laws of King Ine, probably set down between AD 688 and 694, we find: "If a nobleman moves his residence he may take with him his reeve, his smith, and his children's nurse." Given the indicators of status which were found in the pits with the slag it is certain that the settlement represented by the pits at Lake End Road West had its own smith.

The pit contents form good assemblages which will give more evidence of his craft, including his products and his skill. Several pits have potential smith's tools, including a whetstone (pit 878), in them and iron objects - even nails - may well have been made on site (Appendix 12).

3.3.11 *Glass* by, C Cropper

Lake End Road West
The assemblage comprised a total of 13 fragments of glass. Of these 11 are from wine bottles dating to the 18th century or later, one fragment of window glass of possible 9th century date and a rim fragment from a Saxon vessel of 8th century date.

The window and vessel fragments are of intrinsic importance, as indicators of status, economy and trade in the region in the middle Saxon period (Appendix 13).

3.3.12 *Small finds from Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion,* by P Bradley

A small collection of copper alloy, iron, stone and other miscellaneous objects was recovered from these sites. The majority of the finds are unstratified and apart from a Bronze Age copper alloy pin from context 131 at Marsh Lane, there is little of interest (Appendix 8).

3.4 Summary ecofact assessments

3.4.1 *Macroscopic plant remains.* by R Pelling

Lake End Road West
Soil samples were taken for the analysis of charred plant remains from features of Neolithic, Bronze Age, late Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon date. The majority of samples were taken from the fills of large middle Saxon pits.

The assessment considered the potential for analysis of charred macroscopic plant remains from a total of 132 samples.

Late Neolithic Pits
Twenty samples were assessed from a total of nine pits (pits 528, 600, 605, 684, 953, 1050, 1222, 1341, 1901). Nut shell fragments of *Corylus avellana* are present in large quantities in the majority of samples. Cereal remains are present in seventeen samples in small numbers. Occasional free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (wheat) is present in seven samples (contexts 529, 530, 531, 601, 602, 603 and 1066). Hulled *Triticum* sp. is also present in 5 samples (contexts 531, 606, 954, 1066 and 1244), represented by both grain and glume bases. Also present are less well preserved indeterminate *Triticum* sp. grains and *Hordeum* sp. (barley) grain. Occasional grains of *Avena* sp. (oats) are likely to be wild. A single cultivated legume was noted in context 1224. Weeds were occasionally present, notably common arable/ruderal species common in Neolithic assemblages such as *Chenopodium album* (fat hen). Charcoal was present in the majority of samples and included Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc.) *Quercus* sp. (oak) and *Corylus/Alnus* sp. (hazel/alder).

Bronze Age
Two samples were assessed from Bronze Age ditches (ditches 560 and 1908). Very occasional cereal grains were present, notably *Hordeum* sp. (barley) but also occasional *Triticum* sp. (wheat) grains. No charcoal was present and no *Corylus avellana* nut shell fragments.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
A single sample was assessed from a feature tentatively dated as late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (pit 1646, context 1645). Charred remains consisted of occasional poorly preserved weed seeds and a small amount of Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc.) and *Quercus* sp. (oak) charcoal.

Late Iron Age/early Romano British:
Two samples were assessed (pits 488 and 586). Cereal remains were present in context 488 but in small quantities. Grain of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat), indeterminate hulled *Triticum* sp. and hulled *Hordeum* sp. (barley) are all present. Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc.) charcoal is quite common. No weeds were noted.

Romano British (Pit 1262)
Five samples were assessed for charred plant remains (contexts 1105, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916). A further two samples were assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains (contexts 1310 and 1732). Very occasional charred remains were found in five samples. Context 1732 produced waterlogged remains only and context 1916 contained no seeds or chaff at all. *Hordeum* sp. and *Triticum* sp. were present, including *Triticum* cf. *spelta* (spelt wheat) which was identified on the basis of glume bases and grain. No free-threshing grains of *Triticum* were recognised. Occasional grain of *Avena* sp. and occasional cultivated legumes were recognised. A mineralised seed of *Ficus carica* (fig) was also present (context 1913). The samples contained no charcoal. The two samples from the bottom fills of the pit contain waterlogged material.

The Definitively sampled middle Saxon Pits
Seven of the large Saxon pits were selected for definitive sampling. A sample of 10 to 40 litres have been processed from each major fill of each pit. Reserve samples of up to 40 litres have been retained pending the assessment results. In most cases the greatest category of remains (other than charcoal) is grain. Chaff was generally noted in small quantities and weed seeds were rare.

Other Middle Saxon Pits
A total of 41 samples were assessed, taken from pits of middle Saxon date. Of these samples, 33 contain charred seeds and chaff, 19 of which contain at least 50 items. Free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (wheat) and hulled *Hordeum* sp. (barley) were present as the principal cereal grains in each sample containing identifiable charred remains. Free-threshing *Triticum* sp. rachis was noted in seven samples, and in two (contexts 798 and 187) was identifiable as hexaploid, *Triticum aestivum* type (bread type wheat). *Secale cereale* (rye) was present in 15 samples, including occasional rachis internodes, and *Avena* sp. (oats) were very common in total, present in 19 samples. An unexpected find is a large number of grain and glume bases of hulled *Triticum* sp. including well preserved *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer wheat). Grain of hulled *Triticum* is present in at least 12 samples, while glume bases of *Triticum dicoccum* are present in at least 6 samples (contexts 406, 624, 787, 798, 799, 1304). It is likely that the true numbers are much greater still but that the number of glume bases has been underestimated.

Cultivated legumes were present in ten samples. Among the better preserved legumes are possible *Pisum sativum* (pea), *Vicia sativa* subsp. *sativa* (cultivated fodder vetch) and cf. *Vicia faba* (broad bean). A final major cultivated crop represented is *Linum usitatissimum* (linseed/flax). A significantly large number of flax seeds are present in at least six samples, while flax capsule fragments are also occasionally present. Two samples in which large quantities of flax and emmer wheat were present also contain large quantities of 'herbage', that is straw (cereal or other grasses) and other unidentifiable vegetative fragments (pit 687). A large number of arable and/or ruderal weed seeds were present including *Anthemis cotula* (stinking mayweed) and *Agrostemma githago* (corn cockle). Large quantities of charcoal were also present in

several samples, dominated by Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc.) *Prunus* sp. (plum, cherry, sloe etc.) and *Quercus* sp. (oak) (Appendix 14).

3.4.2 Waterlogged Wood, by N Mitchell

A small quantity of waterlogged wood was recovered from the base of pit 1262, a probable well of Romano-British date. This material probably represents part of the well lining (Appendix 15).

3.4.3 Ani*mal bone*, by A Powell

Lake End Road

A total of 4566 animal bones were examined, accounting for *c.* 20% of the total assemblage. The assessment concentrates on hand retrieved material, although sieved material was also scanned.

The total number of identified and unidentified bones for each context was recorded, as was the presence of burnt, gnawed and butchered bone, the total number of fragments recorded for each period and the presence of aging and sexing information.

The majority of the material (3340 fragments) was dated to the early/mid-Saxon period (7th-9th centuries), with provisional Saxon dating for a further 363 fragments, giving an estimated total of 18,515 fragments.

Other contexts were provisionally dated to the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. 347 LIA/Romano-British fragments were assessed, giving an estimated total of 1735. Only 18 fragments of bone from prehistoric contexts were assessed, of which 13 were from early Iron Age contexts.

The relative abundance of the main species by percentage is tabulated below. Those periods not tabulated had high percentages of unidentified fragments and few domestic species. In all periods, cattle remains were the most frequent. In the mid-Saxon period cattle represent 57% of the assessed sample, followed in similar proportions by sheep (20%) and pig (18%), with a smaller quantity of horse bone (5%).

Other species present in the mid-Saxon period include dog, cat and domestic fowl. A number of bones of wild bird species were recorded, as were bones of fish and amphibia. A large red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler which had been shed was recorded from the Romano-British period, and a rodent bone from a possible early Iron Age context. Context 2018, which is as yet undated, contained a partial kitten skeleton and a pair of goat horn cores.

The mid-Saxon material is in good condition. Ageing, fusion and some sexing information information was therefore available in many cases. The good condition of the material would also allow the measurement of bones, including long bones and horn cores of cattle and sheep.

Evidence for gnawing and butchery activities was also frequently observed and burnt material was identified in a smaller number of contexts.

Articulated bones of cattle and horse were identified, as were a smaller number of pathological specimens such as a cattle metatarsal (context 3110 and ulna (context 216).

The predominance of cattle in the Saxon assemblage has been recorded at other sites of the period, such as Wraysbury, Berkshire, (Coy 1987) and Audlett Drive, Abingdon (Levitan 1992). A similar predominance was noted in the Saxon assemblage from Lake End Road East (Tranche 1) (Powell 1997). Clutton-Brock (1976) states that although pig bones are found in low numbers on sites of the period, the species may have outnumbered all other domestic animals. It is therefore of interest to note the high proportion of pig in the assemblage. This was also noted at Lake End Road East where pig had a higher fragment count than sheep and predominated in the minimum numbers count. The limited number of animal bone assemblages recorded from the area emphasises the contribution new material would make, particularly as the assemblage is larger than those nearby sites mentioned above, except for the site at Wraysbury, which is likely to be of later date (Appendix 16).

3.4.4 *Human bone*, by A Boyle

Marsh Lane
Deposits of cremated bone derived from nine pits, two postholes, two gullies and a tree-throw hole. Pottery of middle Bronze Age date was present in three of the pits (210, 211, 212) while the remaining six appeared to contain unenclosed deposits of cremated bone. All of the latter survive to a greater depth than those containing pottery so its absence in these features is unlikely to be due to truncation. The majority of the deposits of cremated bone are very insubstantial and only pits 89, 132, 200 and 334 contained more than 100 g. Not surprisingly these were also the pits which had survived to the greatest depths (0.13-0.21 m). This group of pits probably represent the badly disturbed remains of a middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery.

Lake End Road West
A middle Bronze Age cremation burial (F343) was discovered during the evaluation, placed in an inverted Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn (Ford 1991, 12). Severe truncation had occurred and only 34 g of bone had survived.

Agar's Plough
A fragmentary and poorly preserved human skull (865), probably of an ageing adult male, was recovered from a deposit identified in evaluation trench G10 (Ford 1991, 18). The skull is technically undated although it is likely to be middle Iron Age in date. The occurrence of single skulls in pits is a ritual identified by Wait (1985, 117). He suggests that such deposits are predominantly male and are largely restricted to hillforts, only rarely occurring on settlements. It is likely that excarnation of this individual occurred after death and the skull was subsequently buried in an unfleshed state, thus

accounting for the absence of the mandible. No cut marks were present on the bones as one would expect if the skeleton had been dismembered (Carr and Knüsel 1997, 167).

M4 Motorway Diversion
1 g of unidentifiable burnt bone was recovered from a late Iron Age/Romano-British gully (fill 614 of gully 611) (Appendix 17).

3.4.5 *Soil micromorphology*, by R Macphail

Lake End Road West

Evaluation of soil types
In the western half of the site the natural substrate consists of fine deposits (sands, calcareous sands and some intercalated gravels). A number of subsoil features were identified as probable tree-throw holes. Numerous other subsoil features were more difficult to interpret but are almost certainly natural in origin. They may also be the result of tree rooting.

The eastern half of the site is dominated by coarse deposits, mainly gravels with some sand. Here, relict subsoils show evidence of Bhs (sesquioxide [Fe and Al] and humus enriched) horizons, typical of podzols). (At deeper levels, soils are manganese and iron stained because of intermittent waterlogging).

Thus potentially, soils to the west were more base-rich 'woodland-type soils' whereas to the east there were possible 'heathland-type soils'. This difference in basic fertility may have affected later land-use and arable potential.

Middle Saxon and Romano-British pit deposits
The Neolithic and later prehistoric features showed little potential for soil analysis. Two Saxon pits (422, 1266) were therefore selected for examination in detail alongside a Romano-British well (1262). These three features have also been definitively bulk sampled for charred plant remains to allow a detailed multi-disciplinary analysis of the pit deposits.

Undisturbed Kubiena box samples have been taken from the boundaries of selected contexts, complemented by bulk soil samples for supportive chemistry (Appendix 18).

3.4.6 *Pollen*, by A Parker

Eight pollen samples were assessed from both Tranches of excavation. Preservation was good in all of the samples with the exception of LERW97 (ctx 599 sample 143) although there are some inherent problems with samples taken during the first Tranche of fieldwork (see Appendix 19). The middle Bronze Age ditch (TAMLE96) produced evidence for an open landscape with high levels of Gramineae and Compositae

Liguliflorae. In addition *Cirsium/Carduus* type, *Centaurea scabiosa* and *Filipendula* were present. Pollen from the TAMLE96 channel was also well preserved. Four pollen samples were prepared from the column obtained from Roundmoor Ditch although the column was poorly sealed and had suffered from post-collection dessication. Despite these problems the samples were well preserved and indicate an early Holocene landscape with high frequencies of *Pinus* and *Corylus*. Good preservation was found in the Roman well (LERW97) indicating open conditions dominated by Gramineae and herb pollen, there were also modest values for *Alnus* and *Corylus*. The pollen from context 599, a Saxon pit, was poorly preserved.

4 TRANCHE 2: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

This section follows the guidelines proposed by English Heritage in their recommendations for post-excavation assessment (English Heritage, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991, Appendix 4). It forms a summary statement of the value of the data gained in the excavation in terms of their potential to address the research aims of the investigation. Fuller finds assessment reports by individual authors are contained in the appendices.

4.1 Stratigraphy and phasing

4.1.1 *Lake End Road West*

Preservation of the stratigraphic sequence:
The site was severely plough-truncated, leaving no trace of occupation or floor levels of any period. The surviving profiles of some the deep pits indicate that plough truncation has removed at least 0.4 m from the pit profiles. The total loss from the upper part of stratigraphic sequence is likely to be substantially greater. The potential for further stratigraphic analysis is therefore poor.

The surviving subsoil features consist in general terms of small pits in the later Neolithic, field and enclosure ditches during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods, and large pits in the Saxon period. Postholes and foundation gullies of late Iron Age/ Romano-British date survived, but structural remains of other periods were not found, although the density of occupation evidence suggests that buildings would have been present during the Saxon period at least.

Stratigraphic analysis:
The majority of recorded stratigraphic relationships relate to the late Iron and Romano-British enclosure system. A smaller number of relationships relate to groups of intercutting Saxon pits. In all cases, the stratigraphic relationships are simple, and require little further analytical work. Some further stratigraphic analysis will be required to refine the chronology of the late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure system in the light of the detailed pottery analysis.

Detailed analysis of selected features has the potential to recover evidence for their original function, the composition and likely sources of the fills, and major post-depositional processes, in addition to providing more general economic and environmental information. Detailed stratigraphic analysis, in conjunction with studies of soil micromorphology, lipid analysis and artefact distributions, will therefore be applied to selected groups of important features.

Features selected for detailed further study:
Late Neolithic: Nine Peterborough Ware pits will be examined in detail for indications of structured deposits, and to determine the function of the pits. The features to be studied

were selected during the fieldwork and have therefore all been definitively sampled and completely excavated. All artefacts recovered from the pits were recorded in three-dimensions.

Saxon: A group of six Saxon pits were selected during the fieldwork for detailed study. These were all definitively sampled and completely excavated. Soil micromorphological samples were recovered from two of the pits. Representative samples were collected from *c.*50% of the remaining Saxon pits and from a small number of features of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date to provide a control for the detailed pit studies and more general environmental and economic evidence.

Spatial analysis:
Because of the large size of the excavated area, the potential for spatial analysis is generally high. Very large areas of Dorney and Taplow parishes have been investigated in advance of the Flood Alleviation Scheme and the Eton Rowing Lake Project, which means that the spatial data from individual sites can be considered in the context of a well-studied wider landscape. This advantage is off-set by the undoubted loss of many features to plough damage.

Prehistoric occupation and burial sites
Of particular interest for spatial analysis on a landscape-wide basis will be the significant number of prehistoric sites of various dates identified. At Lake End Road West, discrete areas of early Neolithic, later Neolithic and Iron Age occupation activity have been identified. These include an early Neolithic 'midden deposit', two distinct clusters of Peterborough Ware pits and a cluster of early Iron Age pits. In conjunction with a detailed environmental study, including a study of the Holocene hydrology of the floodplain, this data has considerable potential for studying changing patterns of prehistoric occupation and land-use.

Prehistoric and later field systems
The appearance of extensive field systems in the later prehistoric period offers some potential for spatial analysis, although there are considerable difficulties of interpretation of such long-lived and extensive landscape features. Any associated artefactual evidence usually derives from the nearest settlement rather than dating the origins of the boundary, and field system alignments, once established, may remain stable for millennia. However, at Lake End Road West, the reasonable dating evidence and demonstrable regularity in the spacing of the Bronze Age and early Iron Age field boundaries will allow some useful work to be done on the extent and origins of the ditched landscape. Further work is needed to refine the pottery dating for these boundaries and to compare the Lake End Road field system with those excavated at the Eton Rowing Lake and known from cropmarks or extant boundaries in the vicinity.

Structures
The identification of structural remains will rely exclusively on spatial relationships, with varying levels of confidence. A possible Bronze Age posthole structure identified at Lake End Road West is very ill-defined. A late Iron Age/early Roman structure in the middle

of the settlement enclosure of that date is more clearly defined. It is unlikely that further analysis will reveal new structures.

Saxon pits
The presence of artefact-rich sag fills in the tops of many of the Saxon pits makes it likely that the site was covered by a 'dark earth' occupation horizon during the middle Saxon period. The occurrence of identifiable sag fills is sporadic, however, and it may not be possible to determine whether the occupation layer was continuous across the site. Nevertheless there is some potential for grouping Saxon pits on the grounds of pottery cross-joins, and similarities of profiles in adjacent pits.

There is at least one recognisable pit alignment, perpendicular to Lake End Road, which may indicate that pits were lined along property boundaries as has been observed in Saxon and medieval urban situations. This will provide another means of grouping pits along spatial and possibly chronological lines.

4.1.2 *Marsh Lane*

Stratigraphy:
The only significant features identified by the Tranche 2 excavations were a series of middle Bronze Age cremations and a possible posthole structure. All of the features were plough-truncated and no occupation levels survived. There is therefore no potential for further stratigraphic analysis.

Spatial analysis:
The prehistoric features were sparsely distributed and do not offer much potential for spatial analysis. However, taken together with the Tranche 1 excavations, the site represents a discrete area of middle Bronze Age activity including settlement, burial and environmental evidence in close proximity. There is therefore considerable potential for studying the archaeology in relation to the topography of the site. The identification of palaeochannels and areas of slightly raised ground in the vicinity could help to identify patterns linking middle Bronze Age occupation and burial activity on the floodplain with topographical features.

4.1.3 *M4 Motorway diversion*

Stratigraphy:
The only significant features identified by the Tranche 2 excavations were a group of late Iron Age/early Roman trackway ditches and an associated posthole structure. All of the features were plough-truncated and no occupation levels survived. There is therefore no potential for further stratigraphic analysis.

Spatial analysis
The late Iron Age/early Roman trackway can be linked with a trackway recorded at Lake End Road West, although there it has been dated provisionally to the early Iron Age.

There is some potential for further study of this long-lived feature, as part of the wider landscape study.

4.2 Artefacts

4.2.1 *Prehistoric pottery*

Neolithic

The assemblage of earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl from the surface scatter is of interest given the discovery of similar deposits of material at the adjacent site of the Eton Rowing Lake. However, the character of the Lake End Road West assemblage is somewhat different from that material and typologically could be slightly later in date. Typologically the Lake End Road West earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl is similar to the large and generally undecorated assemblage recovered from the Staines causewayed enclosure (Robertson-Mackay 1987).

The Peterborough Ware assemblage from Lake End Road West is of great significance at a national level as relatively few large assemblages of Mortlake Ware have been recovered from modern excavations and the assemblage presents a rare opportunity to analyse a significant group of material from stratified features. Relatively few large assemblages of Peterborough Ware have been recovered from the Thames Valley or for that matter from southern England generally. Comparable large assemblages come from Yarnton in the Upper Thames Valley, from Baston Manor in north Kent, from the West Kennet long barrow and from the secondary ditch fills of the Windmill Hill causewayed enclosure (Smith 1973; Piggott 1962; Smith 1965 & unpublished information). It is quite usual within the context of the Thames Valley to find Mortlake and Fengate Ware in pit deposits, while the Ebbsfleet Ware substyle is more frequently found in surface spreads (middens) or from the ditches of earlier monuments, and in terms of context the evidence from Lake End Road West agrees with this pattern.

Lipid analysis on pottery samples has the potential to answer questions about the function of the pots and hence the types of activity, whether domestic or ritual, represented by the early Neolithic 'midden' deposit and the Peterborough Ware pits.

Bronze Age

Lake End Road West

The small ceramic assemblage from Lake End Road West lies within the middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Bucket and Globular Urns in middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition do occur in the Thames Valley, and although the material here has been assigned to this group, the material is not entirely characteristic, with the coarse fabric Globular Urn and the unusual decoration of the Bucket Urn. However this is similar to other sites in the middle Thames Valley, such as at Bray (Cleal 1995), where the ceramic assemblages are within the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, yet show some local variation. The small assemblage from Lake End road is comparable to other sites in the region such as Eton Rowing Lake (Barclay 1995). The

Bucket Urn dates the ditch to middle Bronze Age and repeats the pattern seen elsewhere in the region. Although no further study of this assemblage is necessary, it is recommended that the large Bucket Urn undergoes conservation.

The M4 Motorway Diversion
The small collection of mostly Deverel-Rimbury pottery recovered from this site adds to the local picture of middle Bronze Age settlement. Similar material has been recorded from other domestic features as well as funerary deposits along the course of the Flood Alleviation Scheme, while comparable material has also been found at the adjacent Eton Rowing Lake excavations. It is recommended that a range of vessels should be illustrated to show the character of the assemblage and any variation.

4.2.2 *Flint*

Lake End Road West
Several groups of flint are securely stratified with large contemporary pottery assemblages offer potential for detailed further analysis. These include the material from the early Neolithic 'midden' and the later Neolithic Peterborough Ware pits. In these cases, both the pottery and the flint were three-dimensioally recorded, which offers the potential for detailed spatial analysis. Use-wear analysis of flint from these groups will be used alongside lipid analysis, to aid in interpretation of these feature groups. Use-wear analysis has proved useful for interpreting similar assemblages of early Neolithic flintwork from the Eton Rowing Lake site and will therefore be applied to the Lake End Road West assemblage, in order to provide comparative data.

A general quantification of the lithics from the site has been carried out. The material from the early Neolithic 'midden' deposit and late Neolithic pits will be subject to detailed analysis, including spatial. The material from the Neolithic pits will be plotted.

Marsh Lane
The small quantity of worked flint from the site is not of great intrinsic interest. Some further work will be necessary to produce a publication text as assessment work has been limited to cataloguing the material.

4.2.3 *Iron Age and Romano-British pottery*

Lake End Road West
The Iron Age and Roman pottery groups, whilst not exceptional *per se*, are a valuable addition to the growing number of published and unpublished sites of similar date from the locality. Comparison of the wares across these sites is beginning to show both similarities and differences and distinctive regional patterns are beginning to emerge in both the early Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman periods.

The Roman assemblage shows some interesting features, notably the large pit group which has a slightly unusual assemblage, some elements of which might even suggest

waster material. In addition there is a rare spill plate whose presence not only emphasises the Iron Age character of the Roman assemblage, but suggests developing trading contacts with London. The lack of amphorae suggesting no demand for oil and wine, and the absence of fine tablewares in the early Roman period implies an adherence to traditional dietary and culinary habits.

The database highlights a number of problems which will require re-examination of some of the material. It is possible that many of these will be easily resolved as redeposited sherds, or that certain fabrics will need redefining.

M4 Motorway Diversion
The group of Late Iron Age/early Roman material from this site is small and unexceptional and does not merit detailed further study. However, further characterisation of the material will be required to distinguish which side of the conquest this material lies. For example, a sherd from context 610 occurs in a flint fabric but in a Roman form. Of particular interest are two Butt Beakers, both from Context 614. Although this is a small assemblage, further study is recommended to determine its relationship to other assemblages in the region and to refine the dating of features within the site.

4.2.4 *Saxon pottery*

Lake End Road West
The fact that the Saxon royal centre of Old Windsor is so near to this site, and the quality of the non-local pottery assemblage makes it highly likely that the Lake End Road site is connected with that royal estate. The analysis of the material should reflect this.

The pottery assemblage also has the potential to offer some insights into the mechanics of the trade systems of the middle Saxon period. Whilst the trade and manufacturing mechanisms of the *wics* have a degree of clarity (eg. Hodges 1982; Hodges and Hobley 1988) the trade systems of the hinterlands, and their relationships to the coastal trade centres are far from clear (Blinkhorn in prep b). It is not known if sites such as Lake End Road, Dorney received their imported goods directly from the merchants, or if they came from the emporia themselves, with, in this case, *Lundenwic* being the obvious candidate.

There is some evidence from surviving Anglo-Saxon law codes and documentary records that trade was strictly controlled, and limited to the emporia and other designated market-places, but the Dorney site has the potential to offer archaeological clarification of the situation. The predominant pottery type at this site (chaff-tempered ware) appears very similar to that of *Lundenwic*. As quantities of Ipswich ware and imported wares are also known from the site, and these wares occur in significant quantities in London, it would therefore suggest that Dorney may have been receiving all its pottery from that *wic*.

The sand tempered wares (F2) may have originated from one or other of several sources. Similar wares are known from Southampton, Canterbury and London (Blackmore 1988, 87; 1989, 80). The calcareous gravel fabric F3 should be thoroughly investigated for similar reasons.

Chronologically, only the Ipswich ware and imported vessels can provide a reasonably close chronology. Undecorated, handmade pottery such as that which makes up the bulk of the Lake End Road assemblage had a general currency of AD 450-850 in England, although the lack of decorated wares from the site suggests that a date range of AD 600-850 is more likely. However, the presence of other dateable artefact types from the site means that it may be possible to date the pottery assemblages more closely. The fact that there are two main domestic fabrics, F1 and F2 means that, with additional chronological information, it may be possible to identify trends in pottery use and supply at the site over time.

Cross-join analysis may also be of value. The majority of the Anglo-Saxon features at the site are non-structural, and their exact function is, at this time, unclear. Examination of cross-joins both within features and across the site may shed some light on how these features related to each other. There is increasing evidence that Sunken-featured buildings were sometimes backfilled in a single event with domestic rubbish, once they had fallen from use, with the same source being used for more than one structure. The Lake End Road pits may yield similar evidence.

4.2.5 *Cu alloy and lead objects*

Lake End Road West

Cu alloy - The majority of the copper alloy and pewter assemblage is post-medieval in date and has no analytical value. The small collection of medieval and post-medieval finds from the topsoil has some limited interest, but does not require further analysis. The three pins (ca 063, 065 & 066) paralleled at Hamwic have limited value as a group on their own, but in the context of the site and the whole metalwork assemblage they have good analytical value.

Lead - All but one piece are from the topsoil and therefore have little or no analytical potential. The single stratified piece (pb 011) comprises a quite large melted waste. This has little intrinsic interest in its own right but may indicate the working/use of lead in the vicinity.

Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion

The majority of the finds are unstratified and apart from a Bronze Age copper alloy pin from context 131, which requires further analysis, there is little of interest.

4.2.6 *Iron artefacts*

Lake End Road West
Although the ironwork forms a small assemblage, it is of some interest, in part because of its date, in part because much of it is well stratified, but in particular because of its composition. The heckle and the heckle teeth are interesting but have only limited analytical potential. Their spatial and chronological distribution my be of interest. Their presence attests the processing of wool. The knives are the most interesting part of the assemblage, and form a good sized collection from such a small overall assemblage. The knives have excellent analytical potential. The stratified and dated metalwork should be catalogued and published. Particular attention should be given to groups of material from pits and other cut features. The good collection of knives might repay metallographic analysis (for example Ottaway 1992, 480-6).

Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion
The few iron finds from these sites are unstratified and require no further analysis.

4.2.7 *Worked bone*

Lake End Road West
All of the objects and waste of bone and antler from the site are of individual interest and, given the general lack of publication of Middle Saxon material (particularly from rural sites) provision should undoubtedly be made for the adequate discussion and illustration of these finds.

There has been comparatively little work on combs of any date, despite the fact that they are an abundant small find. Approximately 2000 examples are now known from Anglo-Saxon England alone, and work currently in progress will hopefully provide a better understanding of the resource and its potential (Riddler, MacGregor and Trzaska-Nartowski, forthcoming). In the absence of published examples of Middle Saxon combs from very many sites at all, the adequate publication of the Maidenhead assemblage is clearly of some importance. The assemblage itself is reasonably varied and it includes a series of combs which were probably made in the immediate vicinity of the site, and are local to the area. Regional distinctions in comb design are becoming apparent in the early and Middle Saxon periods, and this assemblage fills another gap in this developing image. The handled comb fragment is more likely to have come to the site from elsewhere, perhaps from East Anglia. In general terms, publication should include fairly detailed discussion texts for the combs, alongside illustrations of those that survive reasonably well.

The textile implements are of conventional types, although they are useful in quantitative terms, as contributions to a broader view of textile manufacture. They do not require any detailed analysis although they should be integrated with the objects of the same category in other materials and published in the manner of the York groups, from both Fishergate and Coppergate. Indeed, in broad terms the publication of

material by functional category should be undertaken, rather than an appraisal by material. This has not happened too often, as yet, for Middle Saxon assemblages, although it is well-established in other study areas (eg. Crummy 1983; Margeson 1993).

The peg fragment is an interesting item and it belongs to an object category which is not represented in the standard text on skeletal materials (MacGregor 1985). Its function is unclear, and it should be compared with earlier and contemporary examples from sites listed above, in the hope of clarifying the question of its precise use.

4.2.8 *Worked stone*

The worked stone assessment is not available at present. It will be appended once received.

4.2.9 *Fired clay*

The spatial plotting of the structural clay from the site, in conjunction with the slag material, would help to locate areas of possible industrial activity and associated structures. The emphasis of this approach would be particularly focused on the Saxon phases. The loomweights and spindlewhorls should be treated in a similar fashion. Where loomweights and spindlewhorls are incomplete then an attempt at identifying possible cross-joins would be useful, as this may indicate contemporary backfilling of features. A breakdown of the fabrics within the phasing of the site to determine if there are any changes in the use of morphology and their clay sources within the site chronology would be of use. This would test the hypothesis that wattle and daub construction became more common in the late Saxon period or that conditions for its preservation became more favourable (Hamerow 1993, 66). The above methods can be combined with a study of the geological maps of the area, as well as medieval/post-medieval field/place names that may give a hint of the location of areas traditionally used for clay extraction. The latter two methods worked on the fired clay assemblage from the excavations at Springhead Roman town (Jeffries, forthcoming). No further work is recommended for the indeterminate fired clay.

Comparisons can be made between this fired clay assemblage and others in its immediate environs such as Lake End Road East and Lot's Hole. One notable comparison is that Lake End Road West has almost no withy impression fragments within its assemblage yet the Lot's Hole assemblage contains a very high percentage, which may be taken to indicate differences in construction techniques. In a more national context the distribution of loomweights according to weight and diameter from the site suggest considerable uniformity and this is directly comparable to the assemblage recovered from Mucking (Hamerow ibid. 66).

Further examination of the structural clay to determine its exact function would be of value. Some of the loomweights and spindlewhorls are worthy of illustration, as they

are complete and of dateable forms, to show the character of the assemblage and any variability.

4.2.10 *Metal-working residues*

Although no structural evidence was found, the slags indicate secondary iron smithing activity on or very near the site, in the early to mid-Saxon period. The pit contents form good assemblages which will give more evidence of the middle Saxon smith's craft, including his products and his skill. Several pits have potential smith's tools, including a whetstone (pit 878), in them and iron objects - even nails - may well have been made on site.

The iron objects and any potential tools or smith's stock, as well as fuel (charcoal, coal) should be considered in tandem with the slag when assessing the pits. Knives and other edged tools if in good condition are excellent candidates for metallurgical analysis but it will be necessary to liaise with the relevant specialist to assess the potential of the material and whether it merits such work.

The crucible rim should be passed to a relevant specialist for examination and analysis. It has a fresh break in one part so part(s) of it may be stored amongst the pottery.

4.2.11 *Glass*

Lake End Road West
There is no potential for further work on the post-medieval bottle glass. However the Saxon window and vessel fragments are of intrinsic importance. The vessel glass has implications of status and economy as well as fundamental indications of internal trade within the area. Further work is necessary to place this fragment in context. The window fragment, if of the same period as the vessel rim, is also important as it is rare and again has important implications on technology, manufacture and source.

4.2.12 *Reassessment of pottery from the TVAS evaluation*

The pottery assemblage from the TVAS evaluation was briefly reassessed to clarify discrepancies between the evaluation and excavation results.

The majority of identifications were reasonable, but a number were contentious, even allowing for the fact that identification of small sherds can sometimes be subjective. The failure to identify Neolithic sherds, even though the quantity and therefore the importance of this material is difficult to judge, was the most significant omission, though lack of clarity about some Roman material was also evident and the quantity of Saxon pottery was probably slightly underestimated.

4.3 Ecofacts

4.3.1 *Macroscopic plant remains*

Lake End Road West

Prehistoric

The prehistoric assemblages generally appear to be consistent with present knowledge of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in southern Britain. Some cereal cultivation is suggested while the large quantities of hazelnut shell is indicative of a collected woodland component within the diet. The late Neolithic pits offer some potential for detailed identification and analysis in terms of the quantity of the remains present. The material present in the other prehistoric samples is not sufficient for detailed analysis, although the results will be a useful component of the overall study. The present assessment and future analysis of selected Neolithic pit samples will provide evidence which, together with the samples analysed from the 1996 excavations and the Marsh Lane sites will enable a useful study to be done of the economic development of the region from the Neolithic into the later prehistoric period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

The late Iron Age and the Romano-British samples offer no potential for further analysis although the assessment results should be incorporated into the overall study.

Middle Saxon

The quantity and quality of material in the Saxon samples is such that some very useful and informative work is possible. The Middle Saxon samples are exceptionally rich with a very wide range of cultivars, which is unusual for the period. The samples complement and build on the information gained from the 1996 excavations at Lake End Road East and Lot's Hole and will provide a useful general picture of the development of the Saxon arable economy.

Potentially one of the most interesting and informative aspects of the Saxon samples is the presence of significant quantities of glume bases and grains of emmer wheat in several Middle Saxon samples. Emmer wheat is the principle hulled wheat recovered for much of the prehistoric period of southern Britain but is replaced by spelt wheat by the early or middle Iron Age. Hulled wheats are generally replaced by free-threshing wheat at the beginning of the Saxon period. Free-threshing wheats are then cultivated throughout the medieval period and remain the principle wheats grown in Britain today. The occurrence of Emmer in middle Saxon assemblages cannot be attributed to continuity of cultivation, but rather must represent a local reintroduction or imported grain, possibly from the Mediterranean region. There are no published accounts of emmer appearing in samples of such a late date. from sites within Britain and as such its occurrence is of national significance. Also of interest is the presence of *Vicia sativa* subsp. sativa (fodder vetch) which, if the identification is confirmed, is a very early record. There is a strong possibility that the emmer is present as a contaminant and it is very important that its date is confirmed. It is therefore recommended that well

preserved emmer glume bases from one sample are submitted for an accelerator radiocarbon date before any further analysis is carried out. If a Saxon date is confirmed then it is recommended that 12 to 16 samples be analysed in full.

4.3.2 *Waterlogged wood*

Lake End Road West
The small amount of waterlogged wood from the Romano-British well (1262) has little potential for further study. Species identification of 1750/11 and 1750/14, and analysis for woodland management will be necessary.

4.3.3 *Animal bone*

Lake End Road West

Saxon
The good condition of the bones in the Saxon period means that little information about the assemblage has been lost post-deposition. Mandibles of the main domestic species were available for aging, and fusion information was retained on long bones in the majority of the contexts. Some sexing information was also provided by pig and horse mandibles and the presence of spurs on domestic fowl. The good condition of the material would also allow the measurement of bones, including long bones and horn cores of cattle and sheep. A fragmented cattle skull from context 2235 could be reconstructed and measurements taken.

Evidence for gnawing and butchery activities was also frequently observed and burnt material was identified in a smaller number of contexts.

Articulated bones of cattle and horse were identified, as were a smaller number of pathological specimens such as a cattle metatarsal (context 3110) and ulna (context 216).

Other periods
The smaller amount of material from contexts provisionally dated to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age and post-medieval periods provided limited aging or taphonomic information. Contexts dated to the late Iron Age/Romano-British period however, had available fusion and dental data, measurable bones and evidence of gnawed and burnt bones. A pathological cattle jaw (context 280) was also identified.

The predominance of cattle in the Saxon assemblage has been recorded at other sites of the period, such as Wraysbury, Berkshire, (Coy 1987) and Audlett Drive, Abingdon (Levitan 1992). A similar predominance was noted in the Saxon assemblage from Lake End Road East (Tranche 1) (Powell 1997). Clutton-Brock (1976) states that although pig bones are found in low numbers on sites of the period, the species may have outnumbered all other domestic animals. It is therefore of interest to note the high proportion of pig in the assemblage. This was also noted at Lake End Road East where pig had a higher fragment count than sheep and predominated in the minimum numbers count. The limited

number of animal bone assemblages recorded from the area emphasises the contribution new material would make, particularly as the assemblage is larger than those nearby sites mentioned above, except for the site at Wraysbury, which is likely to be of later date.

It is recommended that the Saxon material be analysed in full as the assemblage will make a valuable addition to our knowledge of Saxon rural husbandry in the area, and will assist in interpretation of the function and status of the mid-Saxon settlement. The good condition of the bone will allow aging and sexing of main domesticates and will also provide evidence on butchery, gnawing and burning.

Measurements should be taken where possible. In order to provide useful comparisons with other mid-Saxon sites, the measurements used will need to conform with those used at the key comparative sites.

The majority of sieved contexts provided material which included some aging and sexing information and species not present in the hand retrieved assemblage, such as beaver and fish. It is therefore recommended that the processing of the material is continued.

Analysis can be undertaken on material from different context types such as pits and ditches, and the determination of specific disposal activities.

The assemblage, in combination with the assemblages from the Tranche 1 excavations at Lake End Road and Lot's Hole, can then be compared with the large assemblage from Wraysbury and other sites both regionally and nationally, in order to answer specific questions about the economy and status of the site in the mid-Saxon period.

Undated contexts may be incorporated into the analysis if more definite dating is available.

No further analysis is recommended for assemblages from other periods, although the small size of the prehistoric assemblage suggests that it could be fully recorded with little additional cost.

4.3.3 *Human bone*

Marsh Lane
The small quantity of cremated human bone from this site has been catalogued and described in full in relation to the limited stratigraphic evidence. There is therefore no potential for further analysis.

Lake End Road West
The single middle Bronze Age cremation discovered during the evaluation has been catalogued and described in full. There is therefore no potential for further analysis.

Agar's Plough
A badly preserved human skull discovered during the evaluation has been catalogued and described in full. There is therefore no potential for further analysis.

4.3.4 *Soil micromorphology*

Lake End Road West

Middle Saxon pit fills
The Neolithic and later prehistoric features showed little potential for soil analysis. Two Saxon pits (422, 1266) were therefore selected for examination in detail alongside the Romano-British well (1262). These three features have also been definitively bulk sampled for charred plant remains to allow a detailed multi-disciplinary analysis of selected pits.

Soil micromorphology, along with complementary soil chemistry, can potentially characterise pit fills so that the following can be discerned:

Waterlain/water-saturated fine deposits can be identified, which may allow wells to be distinguished from other types of pit.

Identification of fine deposits formed through periods of earthworm working may assist in understanding the formation of the pit deposits and identification of sag fills.

Identification of weathering in dumped materials would address issues such as whether organic matter came directly from byres or was weathered on a manure heap, and whether the later fills were affected by high water table mottling and slaking. This may also assist in the identification of sag fills.

Microscopic evidence of dung (used as fuel etc.), crop-processing, industrial activity and coprolites may be identified.

4.3.5 *Pollen*

The pollen analysis has the potential to shed light on the immediate environment of the features sampled and is therefore of some importance. Unfortunately due to poor initial retrieval and storage of samples from the first Tranche, the columns from Roundmoor Ditch and Lot's Hole cannot be included in the analyses. The pollen in the sample from the Saxon pit at Lake End Road West was poorly preservated.

4.3.6 *Lipid analysis*

Lake End Road West
Burnt residues were noted on a number of Peterborough Ware sherds. If analysed such residues can provide evidence for vessel function. One Mortlake Ware base sherd appeared to contain limescale indicating that the vessel was used to boil water.

Preliminary work by Richard Evershed (Bristol University) suggests that the potential for lipid analysis is excellent. The Peterborough Ware assemblage would provide an almost unique opportunity to analyse a large assemblage of Peterborough Ware from sealed contexts in which a comparative study of both visible (eg. charred) and invisible (fatty) residues are present. Although a few comparable studies have been undertaken they have tended to focus on either single vessels or relatively small sherds and assemblages.

Some of the Neolithic sherds selected for analysis were collected under ideal conditions, with accompanying soil samples, while others were selected following excavation and washing.

Lipid analysis of the imported Saxon pottery could potentially identify traded commodities carried in the vessels. However, none of the imported Saxon sherds were retrieved from site with lipid analysis in mind and the results obtained may be unreliable.

4.3.7 *Radiocarbon dating*

Lake End Road West
It is highly unlikely that radiocarbon dating would significantly enhance the artefact based chronology of the site. Radiocarbon dating will therefore only be considered for intrinsically important artefact assemblages and good environmental sequences. The potential for radiocarbon dating is considered below.

Early Neolithic
Insufficient organic material was recovered from the 'midden' deposit to allow radiocarbon dating, although it is possible that early Neolithic pottery samples could be included in an ongoing research programme into the dating of lipid residues.

Later Neolithic
No significant suitable radiocarbon samples are present (eg. samples large enough for conventional dating). English Heritage has advised that, although accelerator dates could be obtained from available samples of hazelnut shells, the date range obtained would be very wide (NB 4600±70 bp calibrates to 3650-3050 at 2σ). This is far too large and will add little to what is already known). The unaccompanied Taplow burial is of uncertain date and it is possible that it is Neolithic although a Bronze Age or Iron Age date cannot be ruled out, it is therefore proposed to date this individual (see below). It is not proposed to submit any other material for dating given the problems outlined above.

Late Bronze Age/early- middle Iron Age
There is no potential for radiocarbon dates to enhance the late Bronze Age/early/middle Iron Age ceramic dating evidence from Lake End Road West. A date will be obtained for the Taplow burial, which is may be of Bronze Age or Iron Age date (but see above). Provision has also been made to date the two features from Lot's Hole and Marsh Lane which produced Bronze Age metalwork (a pin and a needle fragment).

Late Iron Age and Romano-British

There is no significant potential for radiocarbon dates to enhance the late Iron Age and Romano-British ceramic dating evidence from the site.

Anglo-Saxon

In terms of establishing the chronology of the middle Saxon site, it is unlikely that radiocarbon dating would add significantly to the artefactual dating evidence, unless a very large programme were carried out. In the absence of significant stratigraphic survival, this is not justified. The major justification for dating Saxon samples is for the purpose of refining the chronology of suitable artefact types, and for dating particularly good environmental sequences. Worthwhile results for this period will only be achieved by means of high precision dates.

Large quantities of organic material, including a range of charred plant remains, animal bone and antler, are available for sampling from middle Saxon pit deposits. However, much of this material is derives from sag fills and is unlikely to produce reliable dates. To achieve maximum possible accuracy, very large samples will be required, from secure contexts. Lake End Road West has produced suitable material, mostly in the form of articulated animal bone, including a complete dog skeleton.

It would be appropriate to target the pits selected for detailed study for inclusion in the radiocarbon programme, in particular the two pits for which soil micromorphological samples are available. The availability of background soil chemistry and sedimentological information from these features would improve confidence in the dates obtained. A date should also be obtained for the spatially distinct pit group at Lot's Hole.

Provision has been made to obtain six dates from Saxon pit deposits. Samples will be selected for high precision dating following consultation with appropriate specialists.

5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

The original general and site-specific objectives, as stated in the WSI and revised in the light of the Tranche 1 excavations, will form the basis for the post-excavation research aims. However, the Tranche 2 excavations have brought to light some unexpected results and some of the original site-specific have proved to be inapplicable, requiring some revisions and additions. In additon, agreement in principle has been reached to combine the publication of the project with the Eton Rowing Lake site. This has required some revisions to the post-excavation methodology and extensive revisions to the planned publication.

This updated project design includes a list and discussion of revisions to the research aims for the Tranche 2 excavations, a revised statement of the methodology to be used in the post-excavation analysis for the whole scheme, and a revised plan for publishing the scheme in conjunction with the Eton Rowing Lake Project.

5.1 Site-specific revised research aims

5.1.1 *Marsh Lane and the M4 Motorway Diversion*

The date and density of archaeological deposits present on these sites was much as expected and the stated objectives were met. The only unexpected archaeological discovery was the presence of a group of late Iron Age/early Romano-British trackway features at Marsh Lane, which are of little intrinsic significance. However, the trackway follows a major land boundary, which evidence from Lake End Road West would suggest is of early Iron Age origin and which survived into the modern period. The project will aim to refine the dating evidence for this feature, which indicates considerable continuity in the landscape.

5.1.2 *Lake End Road*

A number of revisions to the project aims and excavation methodology were implemented in the course of the excavation, which will have implications for the revised research aims:

The possible 'banjo' enclosure identified from aerial photographs was not identified on the ground and there was no evidence for Iron Age or other activity in the area of the cropmark to support its presence. Since the enclosure has only been identified on aerial photographs from a single year, there is serious doubt whether the feature has any real archaeological significance. Further investigation of this feature is therefore not considered as a research priority.

The middle Bronze Age cremation identified during the evaluation was found to be an isolated example, with little potential for further study.

Otherwise, the stated excavation aims were fulfilled. In the case of the Neolithic and middle Saxon activity, the results substantially exceeded expectations and some revisions to the excavation strategy were implemented to take account of the importance of the finds:

The later Neolithic Peterborough ware pits produced an assemblage of pottery and flintwork which is of national significance. The scarcity of later Neolithic material from the Eton Rowing Lake Project enhances the importance of the assemblage. The excavation strategy was modified in recognition of the importance of the material, and the post-excavation research aims will require similar revisions:

All stratified finds from the early Neolithic 'midden' deposit and the Peterborough ware pits were three-dimensionally recorded in order to allow detailed spatial analysis of the deposits. The fills of the pits were sampled in detail for environmental remains and for lipid analysis.

An unexpectedly large number of Saxon pits were discovered. This, and the range of potentially high status artefacts identified on site and during the assessment, has led to a reassessment of the importance of the Saxon remains at Lot's Hole and on either side of Lake End Road.

A revised soil sampling strategy was imposed during the course of the excavation. This was designed to definitively sample *c.*10% of the pits, and representatively sample *c.*40% of the pits. The pits were selected to include a range of pit types, distributed across the site and all sampled pits were fully excavated. Samples were taken by preference from pits that did not intercut with other features in order to reduce the occurrence of intrusive and residual material. Two of the definitively sampled pits were sampled for soil micromorphology and background chemical analysis.

The aim of the sampling programme was to retrieve statistically useful samples of artefacts, charred plant remains and animal bones from the Saxon pits, in order to answer a range of questions about the environment, economy, function and status of the Saxon settlement. For this reason, the standard bulk soil sample size was increased from 40 litres to 80 litres. A small number of later prehistoric and Romano-British features were sampled in a similar way, mainly to provide a control for the Saxon pit studies.

5.2 Revised research aims

Aim 1

To characterise the nature of Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement in the area and the contemporary environment. Taken together, the sites have produced a significant quantity of information and this will be compared with the evidence for contemporary activity at Eton Rowing Lake and other information from the vicinity. The ultimate aim is to produce a broader picture of domestic activity of this period in an area where such information is lacking.

Particular attention will be paid to comparisons between the two early Neolithic 'midden' deposits at the Eton Rowing Lake and the single example at Lake End Road, with the aim of identifying common features and differences between these three comparable sites. The comparison will consider the composition and relative proportions of the pottery and flint assemblages, the topographical contexts of the deposits, and evidence for *in situ* activity. Use-wear analysis on worked flint, and lipid analysis on pottery samples may help to characterise the activity represented by these sites.

Studies of the Peterborough Ware pits will aim to identify the function of the features by considering evidence for structured deposition, the range and proportions of artefact types and the range of plant and animal species present. The distribution of the pits will also be considered in relation to their topographical context. The project will also aim to identify variability within and between the artefact assemblages and will compare the material and its context with other sites of similar date both regionally and nationally.

Use-wear analysis of worked flint, and lipid analysis of pottery from the Neolithic deposits, will be considered as possible methods of investigation.

Aim 2

To examine the relationship between Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments and contemporary domestic activity. The contexts of other ritual activity (eg. non-monumental burials and specialised deposits) will also be considered in this light. Again, the evidence from Eton Rowing Lake and other contemporary monuments in the area will be examined and may suggest a wider patterning of activity in the Neolithic/Bronze Age landscape.

Aim 3

To define the limits of settlement and land use in the mid-late Bronze Age. The evidence recovered for land division in this period is slight, represented by sections of ditch, and settlement may only be recognised in the form of pit groups and concentrations of pottery and worked and burnt flint. If, however, this is taken with the considerable cropmark evidence for this area, it may be possible to examine the extent of the field or enclosure systems and how they are associated with settlement. This evidence will be related to available topographical and environmental evidence in an attempt to identify the most likely favoured locations for settlement, and those areas of archaeological activity that are best regarded as off-site activity.

Aim 4

To define any changes in the environmental and faunal evidence from the Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age, which might suggest changes in subsistence economy, land-use and landscape.

Aim 5

To establish the chronology of late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Lake End Road West. The distribution of early and middle Iron Age pottery will be studied in detail in order to establish whether an earlier origin can be demonstrated for the late Iron Age

and Romano-British settlement. Although there is little to suggest that the early Roman settlement enclosure was occupied beyond the later 2nd century AD, the presence of a group of pits and ditches containing a small assemblage of later Roman pottery, suggests that settlement continued nearby. The presence of significant quantities of Roman tile in Roman and later features, suggests that Romanised buildings existed close by during the Roman period. The project will aim to determine whether occupation on the site continued into the later Roman period.

Aim 6

To establish the nature of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation at Lake End Road West. Although the settlement appears to be a farmstead of low status, typical of such sites in the Middle and Lower Thames Valley, there is considerable potential for comparison with the more substantial, but broadly comparable contemporary settlement at the Eton Rowing Lake. Differences between the two sites, for example in the composition of the pottery assemblages, will be studied in order to determine the relative positions of the two sites in the settlement hierarchy and identify functional and economic differences between the two sites.

Aim 7

To define the extent of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement in Dorney. Almost all of the archaeological evidence for these periods from the Flood Alleviation Scheme and Eton Rowing Lake Projects falls within Dorney Parish, which therefore forms a convenient unit of study. An attempt will be made to establish the likely extent of middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement in Dorney by examining the spatial distribution of archaeological features, topographical limitations on settlement such as the extent of gravel islands, and evidence from fieldwalking, geophysical survey and cartographic research. Negative evidence from the large areas of the parish stripped under archaeological conditions will also be considered, as will evidence for continuity in the use of major landscape features and favoured settlement locations.

Aim 8

To establish the chronology of Anglo-Saxon settlement at Lake End Road and Lot's Hole.

Aim 9

To establish the nature and significance of the Saxon occupation at Lake End Road and Lot's Hole. The site may well be on the periphery of a settlement covering a very substantial area, perhaps centred on the site of the present village of Dorney. The large assemblages of artefacts and environmental remains will allow various aspects of the middle Saxon settlement to be investigated:

Chronology: The project will aim to refine the dating of the site through detailed study of the artefact assemblages, supplemented by high precision radiocarbon dating of selected deposits. Particular aims will be to identify shifts in the focus of activity through time by studying the distribution of dated artefact types and different pottery fabric types, and to establish the chronological limits of the site. Analysis of the middle Saxon pottery offers

potential for refining the chronology of the site. Only the Ipswich ware and continental imports, which occur in a small minority of features, can be dated with any degree of confidence. The occurrence of the three hand-made fabrics identified will therefore need to be examined in relation to the occurrence of the imports, and radiocarbon dates should be targeted to tighten the chronology of these fabrics as far as possible.

Economy: Detailed studies of the charred plant and faunal remains will aim to define the economic basis of the settlement by recording the proportions of the major crop and livestock species. Studies of age and sex data for livestock may establish whether the settlement acted as a centre of consumption of food-rents from the surrounding region, or was a substantial food producer in its own right.

Industry: A number of industrial activities are attested on or close to the site, including textile manufacture, bone and antler working, iron and possibly copper smithing, Spatial analysis of different artefact types will aim to identify concentrations of artefacts relating to particular crafts, which might indicate *in situ* activity. Further analysis of the environmental evidence may indicate other industrial processes, such as flax-making or tanning, which might shed light on the functions of the middle Saxon pits. Comparisons of the pit profiles, and the associated assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts will be made with other middle Saxon sites in the region and nationally.

Trade and exchange: The artefact based studies, in particular of the pottery, worked bone and metal-work, will aim to determine the origins of traded artefacts and continental imports in order to establish the position of the site in local and regional exchange networks.

Specific research aims have been identified for a number of Saxon artefact types:

The Saxon pottery assemblage should be examined in detail in its local, regional and national context to investigate the mechanics of the trade systems of the middle Saxon period. Whilst the trade and manufacturing mechanisms of the *wics* have a degree of clarity (eg. Hodges 1982; Hodges and Hobley 1988) the trade systems of the hinterlands, and their relationships to the coastal trade centres are far from clear (Blinkhorn in prep b). It is not known if sites such as Lake End Road received their imported goods directly from the merchants, or if they came from the emporia themselves, with, in this case, *Lundenwic* being the obvious candidate.

The Saxon combs occur in sufficient numbers to allow the definition and examination of a regional centre for middle Saxon comb manufacture. In order to achieve this, the assemblage from Dorney needs first to be examined in detail, in order to list those characteristics which define this production centre. Combs from the site can then be compared with those from nearby excavations, such as those at Staines and Runnymede, to further regional understanding and to place comb making at Dorney in an appropriate context.

Function, status and organisation: Differences between the finds assemblages from Lot's Hole and Lake End Road and the spatial distribution of the pits may allow conclusions to be drawn about the internal organisation of the settlement. Studies of the local environment, in particular identifying areas of higher ground by plotting existing contour data and the extents of recorded floods, may help to define the limits of settlement. The features and finds will also be compared with other evidence both regionally and nationally, to establish the position of the site in the settlement hierarchy. Specific comparisons will be drawn with other middle Saxon sites in the Thames Valley, which is comparatively rich in remains of this period.

The historical context: Given the postulated high status of the settlement, and the fact that the Thames was important as a line of both defence and communication throughout the Saxon period, it will be appropriate to consider the place of the site within a wider historical framework. The location of the site will be considered in relation to the distribution of middle Saxon sites known from documentary and archaeological sources in the Thames Valley, in particular known regional Royal and ecclesiastical centres. The postulated link with the Royal centre at Old Windsor will be investigated, if possible, by direct comparison of the archaeological remains.

Aim 10
To define the structural and stratigraphic sequence for the medieval/post-medieval activity at Lot's Hole and Lake End Road. The identification of different phases of occupation or activity will allow the study of settlement shift, the level of continuity and changes in activities carried out on site in different phases. Levels of continuity and change may be compared to other rural sites in this region.

Aim 11
To compare the probable medieval buildings and related enclosures at Lot's Hole with others in southern Britain. This could help to the determine the date, function and status of the site.

Aim 12
To define areas of medieval/post-medieval activity within the sites and establish the nature of the economic and industrial processes carried out on the site. Together with Aims 7 and 8, this will allow the settlements to be studied alongside contemporary evidence (archaeological and historical/documentary). for the area and placed within a local or regional settlement hierarchy.

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 *Stratigraphy and phasing*
Aims: All
Site plans have been produced to aid in spatial analysis of finds and features. Context and finds catalogues have been entered into a relational database. Digital plans for other sites will be produced to an appropriate level and selected further data will be incorporated into the existing database. The nature of the site is such that phasing will be largely

established through spatial analysis and the study of finds assemblages, in particular the pottery. Some stratigraphic relationships are present, mostly relating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval boundary systems. These will be analysed to aid phasing. Zones of activity will be identified using stratigraphic, spatial and finds data, including cross-join analysis of Saxon pottery. Descriptions of groups of features and structures by phase will be generated. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

5.3.2 *Documentary research*

Aims: 7-12

An assessment and preliminary study of documentary evidence for the area has been carried out and will form the basis of a landscape-wide survey of settlement patterns and land division. A 12 km stretch of the route has been considered using a 1:10,000 base map to plot landscape change from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The evidence will be reconsidered in the light of the Tranche 2 discoveries. Some further documentary work is required, in particular to consider documentary sources held in Dorney Court, including records dating from the 14th century, which have previously been unavailable for study.

5.3.3 *Environment and topography*

Aims: All

A study of the developing hydrology and topography of the floodplain will be carried out. Features such as palaeochannels and gravel islands will be studied through analysis of aerial photographs, topographical survey data, borehole data and plots of the extents of recorded flooding episodes.

Areas of human settlement will be identified from archaeological, documentary and cartographic sources and compared with the topographical data in order to define favoured settlement sites.

The study will incorporate detailed palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from the palaeochannels, in particular the data from the Eton Rowing Lake sites.

5.3.3 *Artefacts*

Fieldwalking and evaluation artefact assemblages

Aims: All

The finds recovered during the fieldwalking and evaluation of the Scheme route will be briefly reassessed and compared with the excavation results. The effectiveness of the evaluation techniques will be considered and significant data, including fieldwalking plots, will be incorporated into the publication report.

Prehistoric Pottery
Aims: 1-4
The prehistoric pottery has been quantified by sherd count and weight per context. Vessel counts, where possible, will be based on rims. The pottery will be studied in terms of fabric, vessel form, decoration and related characteristics using the established OAU prehistoric pottery recording system and discussed in its local and regional setting. Spatial analysis will be carried out on the pottery from the early Neolithic 'midden' and the Neolithic pits. Lipid analysis will be carried out on a selection of sherds from the same deposits. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Iron Age and Roman pottery
Aims:5-6
The assemblage has been quantified by sherd count and weight per context. Comparisons will be made across the region with other published or accessible sites, in particular with the nearby Eton Rowing Lake Romano-British settlement.

The database highlights a number of problems which will require re-examination of some of the material. It is possible that many of these will be easily resolved as redeposited sherds, or that certain fabrics will need redefining. Assessment of the material in relation to the context data will be carried out. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Saxon pottery
Aims: 7-12
The assemblages will be studied and quantified fully and compared with material from Reading, Staines, Wraysbury, Maidenhead and London.

Cross-join analysis, and spatial analysis of the different fabrics will be carried out. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Flint
Aims: 1-4
The worked flint has been recorded on a database. The spatial distribution of the assemblages, date and characteristics will be analysed, leading to a final report. The nature and date of the assemblages will be compared with other sites in the area.

Well defined groups, including those from the early Neolithic 'midden' and the

Peterborough Ware pits, will be considered in detail and published alongside the associated pottery and stratigraphic data. Spatial analysis of such groups will be attempted. Use-wear analysis will be carried out on samples of flints from the early Neolithic 'midden' and Peterborough ware pits. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Small finds
Aims: 1, 5-12
The small-finds from the Tranche 2 excavations have been catalogued and assessed by material, and the metalwork has also been X-Rayed. The Bronze Age pin from Marsh Lane, is currently being analysed and all but the post-medieval small-finds from Lake End Road will be subject to further work. The identifiable finds will be examined in more detail with a view to full identification of material, type, function and technology. The species of bone used for the bone objects will be determined. A full computerised catalogue will be produced and the material will be considered along with other regional and national assemblages.

Saxon small finds will be divided for publication by functional category. Small finds of other periods will be published by material. Reports on each category of small finds will be produced and drawing briefs prepared.

Fired clay
Aims: 3, 7-12
The loomweights, spindlewhorls and daub will be recorded by fabric and weight, and their distribution within the site plotted. In the case of some of the daub, the details of withy impressions will also be recorded. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Stone
Aims: 5-12
A report will be prepared on the stone objects. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Glass
Aims: 7-12
The provenance of the Saxon glass will be studied in detail. Drawing briefs will be prepared.

Metal-working residues
Aims: 5-12
The spatial distribution of the slag will be considered both within and between the Saxon pits. Iron objects and any potential tools or smith's stock will be considered in tandem with the slag when assessing the pits. Concentrations of fired clay occurring in proximity to concentrations of slag, such as the material in pit 878, will be examined as possible hearth lining. A selection of knives and other edged tools will be submitted for metallurgical analysis.

5.3.4 *Ecofacts*

Macroscopic plant remains
Aims: All
The assessment of the prehistoric material from the sites has served to characterise the assemblages and provide an impression of their content. Further, more detailed analysis will be carried out to explore the issues already raised.

Detailed analysis of the Neolithic samples from Lake End Road West will be carried out.

The middle Saxon samples from Lake End Road West will be processed and analysed in detail. Detailed recording and analysis will concentrate on the definitively sampled pits. A sample of emmer wheat from the Saxon pits will be submitted for accelerator radiocarbon dating. If the emmer proves to be of Saxon date, the samples will be processed and analysed in full.

The small quantity of waterlogged wood from a Romano-British well at Lake End Road West will require species identification and analysis for woodland management.

Animal bone
Aims: 1, 6-7, 9
The small prehistoric animal bone assemblage from Lake End Road West will be recorded in full.

A sample of Romano-British faunal remains from Lake End Road West has been assessed and will be incorporated into the publication report without further analysis.

The Saxon and medieval material from Lake End Road West will be quantified and analysed in full. This will include bone from the sieved soil samples. Ageing and sexing data will be recorded, as will evidence for butchery, gnawing and burning and analysis will be undertaken to determine specific disposal activities. Measurements will also be taken where possible. It is important that the bone specialists should liaise with other specialists working on major comparative assemblages, to ensure that comparable measurements are taken. Sieving of reserved soil samples will be continued, in order to maximise recovery of small bones.

Human bone
Aims: 1-4, 6
The human bone from the Marsh Lane cremations has been catalogued and analysed in relation to the context data. No further work is required.

Soil micromorphology
Aims: 7, 9
Seven thin sections will be prepared and analysed. A report will be written.

Pollen analysis
Aims: 3-6
The counting of pollen from the samples (TAMLE96 and LERW97) will be completed. A report will be written.

Lipid anlysis
Aims: 1-2
Samples will be selected for analysis. A report will be prepared and integrated with the prehistoric pottery report.

Radiocarbon dating
Aims: All
Radiocarbon dates for prehistoric deposits will be restricted to the Taplow burial and contexts at Marsh Lane and Lot's Hole which produced Bronze Age metalwork (a pin and a needle fragment).

High precision radiocarbon dates will be obtained for selected Saxon deposits. These will be targeted on the definitively sampled pits from Lake End Road and Lot's Hole. Conventional dates will be obtained for the posthole structures at Lot's Hole if sufficiently large samples can be recovered. An accelerator date will be obtained for a sample of emmer wheat found in a Saxon pit, in order to establish the true date of the material.

5.4 Management procedures

The project shares many areas of comparison with the Eton Rowing Lake project and much of the archaeology is of a similar character. Post-excavation analysis on the two projects may be approached in similar ways and as far as possible the same specialists have been used so that each material class is dealt with in a compatible manner for each project. The project will be managed and monitored internally with regular meetings to review progress and to exchange ideas between core members of the post-excavation team.

5.5 Archive

The archives for the excavation are currently held by the Oxford Archaeological Unit. The project archive will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire/Berkshire County Museums.

The excavation records and all post-excavation documentation will be security copied on microfiche. The long term curation of the records will be undertaken by the institution receiving the archive.

Selected artefacts will undergo conservation work as an aspect of their identification and cataloguing for publication.

6 PUBLICATION

6.1 Approaches to a combined publication with the Eton Rowing Lake Project

Agreement in principle has been reached between Environment Agency, Eton College, and the OAU, to publish the Archaeology of the Flood Alleviation Scheme jointly with the Archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake. The results will be published as a group of monographs in the OAU Thames Valley Landscapes series.

The title of the joint publications has yet to be finalised, but the working title is *'10,000 Years of Settlement: The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape'*. It is proposed that the publication will consist of four volumes: Volumes 1 to 3 will be divided by archaeological period, Volume 4 will cover aspects of the projects overall. The proposed division between the volumes is as follows:

Volume 1:	The Early Prehistoric Landscape
Volume 2:	The Later Prehistoric and Roman Landscape
Volume 3:	The Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Landscape
Volume 4:	The Development of the Archaeological Projects, the Environmental Sequence and a Synthesis of the Human Occupation

Both sponsors will be credited on the front cover of all the volumes. Authorship of the volumes will vary depending upon the composition of each volume.

Within each volume the discoveries will be divided chronologically as appropriate. Volume 1, for instance, combines three recognised chronological periods: the Mesolithic, the Neolithic and the early Bronze Age, Volume 2 includes the later Bronze Age, the Iron Age and the Roman period, and the title of Volume 3 is self-explanatory. A chronological period may be sub-divided if appropriate, as is proposed for the Bronze Age, part of which is in Volume 1 and part in Volume 2. The Neolithic period, which covers 2000 years, will also be divided chronologically into early, middle and late.

Within this chronological framework excavated sites will be described individually both for ease of reference and to preserve their integrity. The order of description will be thematic; for instance, Bronze Age barrows and burials, or the Bronze Age River Thames, and will be tend to run from the most to the least significant sites.

Finds reports will be combined by material within the chronological periods or sub-periods. For instance, the early Neolithic pottery will appear as one section for both projects, but within this section will be described and illustrated site by site, so that the finds can be related directly to the site descriptions. After the site catalogues the material will be discussed site by site, and then as a whole. This approach will be varied on occasions. For the middle Neolithic, for instance, the pits from the Flood Alleviation Scheme, from which the finds are best considered as integral assemblages of different material types, will have the finds described (and discussed as assemblages) immediately

after the site description. The finds of each material will however be discussed further within the general discussions of that material type in the finds sections of the report. A different approach will be adopted for the Saxon artefact assemblage, which is sufficiently varied to allow a division on the basis of function rather than material. The intention is to use the same finds specialists, dating laboratories and analytical approaches for both projects wherever practicable.

Discussion of the sites and their artefacts site by site will follow the site descriptions, but overall discussions of the excavated evidence by period will be produced jointly where appropriate. This approach will result in a more balanced approach to the finds of both projects, particularly as regards illustrations. In some cases it may result in a fuller treatment of material whose value is enhanced by comparison with that recovered from the other project, in others it may avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

Volume 4 will be an overview and synthesis of both projects, including the environmental and project backgrounds and a discussion of general landscape themes.

Post-excavation funding for the projects will be kept separate. A detailed task list for each site has been drawn up, and this allows the costs for each element of either project to be monitored individually. Where joint discussions or illustrations are required, the cost will be split equally between the projects using the agreed individual project budgets for illustration and discussion.

The costs of the publication of each volume will be decided according to the proportionate contribution of each project.

The order of publication of the volumes is still unclear, but on both projects there are areas still unexcavated relating to the later prehistoric period, and it is likely that Volumes 1 and 3 will be completed first.

10000 YEARS OF SETTLEMENT: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A MIDDLE THAMES LANDSCAPE.

The Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme **The Eton Rowing Lake Project**

VOLUME 1:

THE EARLY PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPE

by Tim Allen, Ken Welsh, Philippa Bradley and Phil Catherall

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VOLUME 2:

THE LATER PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN LANDSCAPE

by Tim Allen, Ken Welsh, Philippa Bradley and Phil Catherall

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by Stuart Foreman, Phil Catherall and Philippa Bradley

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by Tim Allen, Ken Welsh, Philippa Bradley, Phil Catherall, Mark Robinson and Adrian Parker

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7 PROJECT PERSONNEL AND TASK LIST

7.1 Personnel

Name	Position	Employer
K Atherton	Roman tile specialist	OAU
L Allen	Finds administrator/researcher	OAU
A Barclay	Pottery specialist	OAU
A Beck	Digitising/ computer support	OAU
V Fell	Conservators	Freelance
P Blinkhorn	Pottery specialist	OAU
A Boyle	Human remains specialist	OAU
P Bradley	Project manager	OAU
A Brown	Use-wear analyst	Freelance
G Campbell	Environmental specialist	OAU
P Catherall	EA consultant	EA
D Challinor	Environmental specialist	OAU
C Cropper	Glass specialist	OAU
A Dodd	Archives manager	OAU
Dr T Durden	Lithics specialist	OAU
Dr R Evershed	Lipid analysis	Bristol University
S Foreman	Project Officer	OAU
P Gunn	Indexing specialist	Freelance
Dr M Hodson	Biologist (Phytolith specialist)	Oxford Brookes University
P Hughes/Illustrator	Senior illustrator/graphics office personnel	OAU
J Hunn	Researcher and field officer	Freelance
D Jennings	Post-excavation manager	OAU
N Jeffries	Fired clay specialist	OAU
L Keyes	Slag specialist	Freelance
G Lambrick	Consultant	OAU
R. Macphail	Soil micromorphology	University College, London
P Miles	Computer manager	OAU
S Mortimer	Fieldwork supervisor	OAU
A Parker	Pollen specialist	Freelance
R Pelling	Environmental specialist	OAU
A Powell/ K Ayres	Animal bone specialists	Centre for Human Ecology
I Riddler	Worked bone specialist	Freelance
I Scott	Metalwork specialist	OAU
J Timby	Pottery specialist	Freelance
M Roberts	Field officer/project consultant	OAU
Dr M Robinson	Environmental archaeologist	University Museum, Oxford
F Roe	Worked stone specialist	Freelance
N Scott	Archives officer	OAU
K Smith	Pottery specialist	OAU

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
001			Archive	Archive preparation, security copy		5	10	N Scott	
002			Archive	Finds Conservation		10	13	V Fell	
003			Archive	Finds Conservation		10	10	specialist	
004			Management	Archives management		0	3	A Dodd	
005			Management	Project meetings		23	25	All	
006			Management	Project monitoring		2	7	D Jennings	
007			Management	Consultancy		1	1	G Lambrick	
008			Management	Finds management		6	10.5	L Allen	
009			Management	Consultancy		1	1	M Roberts	
010			Management	Project management		25	30	P Bradley	
011			Management	Library time		2	9.5	P Bradley	
012			Management	Liaison with Eton Rowing Lake team		5	5	P Bradley	*
013			Management	Graphics office management		3	12	P Hughes	
014			Management	Computer support		2	7	P Miles	
015			Management	Project management		15	15	S Foreman	
016			Management	Library time		13	13	S Foreman	
017			Management	Library time		0	5	S Mortimer	
018			Site analysis	Amerden Lane West		0	1	P Bradley	*
019			Site analysis	Lake End Road East		0	0	S Mortimer	
020			Site analysis	Lake End Road East		0	0	J Hunn	
021			Site analysis	Lake End Road East		0	0	S Foreman	
022			Site analysis	Lake End Road West (Tr.2)		5	5	S Foreman	
023			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P3 + 4)		0	1.5	S Mortimer	
024			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P3 + 4)		0	0	M Roberts	
025			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P3 + 4)		0	0	S Foreman	
026			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P5)		0	1.5	S Mortimer	
027			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P5)		0	0	M Roberts	
028			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P6)		0	1.5	S Mortimer	
029			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Saxon/medieval (P6)		0	0	M Roberts	
030			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Prehistoric		0	1	P Bradley	*
031			Site analysis	Lot's Hole: Prehistoric		0	0	P Bradley	*
032			Site analysis	M4 Motorway Diversion (Tr.2)		3	3	P Bradley	
033			Site analysis	Marsh Lane East 1 and 2		0	0	P Bradley	*
034			Site analysis	Marsh Lane East and West (Tr.2)		3	3	P Bradley	
035			Site analysis	Roundmoor Ditch 1 and 2		0	2	S Mortimer	*
036			Site analysis	Taplow Mill 1		0	1	P Bradley	*
037			Site analysis	Taplow Mill 2		0	1	P Bradley	*
038			Site analysis	Watching Brief (Area 8)		0	1	S Mortimer	*
039			Site analysis	Submission of C14 samples	All	0	2	P Bradley	
039			Site analysis	Submission of C14 samples	All	0	0	S Foreman	
040			Site analysis	Drawing Briefs		0	0	S Mortimer	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
041			Site analysis	Illustrations		0	0	Illustrator	
042	Vol 3	MSax	Dating	Radiocarbon dates (high precision)		6	6	Lab	
043	Interim		Interim reports	Lake End Road		0	0	S Mortimer	
044	Interim		Interim reports	Lake End Road West		3	3	S Foreman	
045	Interim		Interim reports	Lot's Hole		0	0	S Mortimer	*
046	Interim		Interim reports	M4 Motorway Diversion		1	1	P Bradley	
047	Interim		Interim reports	Marsh Lane		1	1	P Bradley	
048	Interim		Interim reports	Marsh Lane East 1 and 2		0	0	S Mortimer	*
049	Interim		Interim reports	Roundmoor Ditch		0	0	S Mortimer	*
050	Interim		Interim reports	Taplow Mill 1 and 2		0	1	S Mortimer	*
051	Interim		Interim reports	Amerden Lane West		0	1	S Mortimer	*
052	Interim		Interim reports	Drawing Briefs		2	2	S Foreman	
053	Interim		Interim reports	Drawing Briefs		0	1	S Mortimer	*
054	Interim		Interim reports	Illustrations		3	7.5	Illustrator	
055	Interim		Interim reports	Liaison with EA for Exhibitions		0	0	P Bradley	
056	Interim		Interim reports	Liaison with EA for Exhibitions		0	0	S Foreman	
057	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Pottery	All	5	5	P Blinkhorn	
057	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Pottery	Lot's Hole/Lake End Road	2	2	L Whittingham	
058	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Cu alloy	All	4	6	I Scott	
059	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Fired clay	All	11	12	N Jefferies	
060	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Glass	All	1	1	C Cropper	
061	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Metallurgical analysis	All	4	4	P Otterway	
062	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Iron	All	5	5	I Scott	
063	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Slags	All	2	4	L Keys	
064	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Stone	All	3	4	F Roe	
065	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Worked bone and antler	All	4	5	I Riddler	
066	Vol 3	MSax	Finds	Compilation of finds reports		3	3	C Cropper	
067	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Finds	Building materials	All	0	0	N Mitchell	
068	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Finds	Metalwork	Lake End Road (East)	0	11	I Scott	
068	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Finds	Metalwork	Lot's Hole	0	0	I Scott	
069	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road (East)	0	0	P Blinkhorn	
070	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Finds	Pottery	Lot's Hole	0	0	P Blinkhorn	
071	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Finds	Building materials	All	0	0	N Mitchell	
072	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Finds	Glass	All	0	3	C Cropper	
073	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Finds	Metalwork	All	0	0	I Scott	
074	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Finds	Pottery	All	0	0	P Blinkhorn	
075	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Charred plant remains	All	32.5	32.5	technician	
076	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Charred plant remains	All	41	41	R Pelling	
077	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Environmental supervision	All	3	6	G Campbell	
078	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Faunal remains	All	152	152	A Powell	
079	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Phytoliths	Lake End Road	1	1	R Hodson	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
080	Vol 3	MSax	Environmental	Soil micromorphology		0	0	R Macphail	
081	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road (East)	0	0	technician	
082	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road (East)	0	0	Ruth Pelling	
082	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lot's Hole	0	0	R Pelling	
083	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Environmental	Faunal remains	All	0	0	A Powell	
084	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Environmental	Charred plant remains		0	0	R Pelling	
085	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Environmental	Faunal remains	Lake End Road (East)	0	0	A Powell	
086	Vol 3	MSax	Descriptions	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road	7	10	S Foreman	
087	Vol 3	MSax	Descriptions	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	2	S Foreman	
088	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road (East)	0	6	S Mortimer	*
089	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Description	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	6	S Mortimer	*
090	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road	1	4	S Mortimer	*
091	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Description	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	3	S Mortimer	*
092	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Discussion	Cartographic/documentary		0	5	J Munby	
093	Vol 3	MSax	Discussion	Discussion		7	7	S.Foreman	
094	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Discussion	General discussion	Lot's Hole/Lake End Road	0	6	S Mortimer	*
095	Vol 3	LMed/ PMed	Discussion	Discussion		3	6	S Mortimer	*
096	Vol 3		Introduction	Documents/Placenames		4	9	J Munby	
097	Vol 3		Introduction	Pre-Saxon activity		1	1	P Bradley	
098	Vol 3		Introduction	Early Saxon activity		0.5	0.5	S Foreman	
099	Vol 3		Introduction	Acknowledgements		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
100	Vol 3		Introduction	Project Background		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
101	Vol 3		Introduction	List of Tables		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
102	Vol 3		Introduction	List of Plates		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
103	Vol 3		Introduction	List of Figures		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
104	Vol 3		Introduction	Contents		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
105	Vol 3		Introduction	Preface		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
106	Vol 3		Introduction	Summary		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
107	Vol 3		Introduction	Environment		1	1	P Bradley	
108	Vol 3	MSax	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		3	3	specialists	
109	Vol 3	MSax	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		6	7	S.Foreman	
110	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Illustrations	Drawing briefs	Lot's Hole	0	1	S Mortimer	*
111	Vol 3	MSax	Illustrations	Illustrations		10	10	Illustrator	
112	Vol 3	LSax/ EMed	Illustrations	Illustrations	Lot's Hole	0	25	Illustrator	
113	Vol 3	LIA/Rom/Sax/ Med	Illustrations	Pottery	All	12.5	33.5	Illustrator	
114	Vol 3	Sax/Med	Illustrations	Small finds	All	20	30	Illustrator	
115	Vol 3		Editing	Plate selection		0	1	P Bradley	
116	Vol 3		Editing	Report compilation		0	0	P Bradley	
117	Vol 3		Editing	Bibliography		1	1	S Foreman	
118	Vol 3		Editing	Editing and checking		0	15	P Bradley	
119	Vol 3		Editing	Contributors liaison with editor		0	5	P Bradley	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
120	Vol 3		Editing	Illustrations corrections		0	2	Illustrator	
121	Vol 3		Editing	Referee		0	0	TBA	
122	Vol 3		Editing	Editors corrections		0	5	P Bradley	
123	Vol 3		Editing	Illustrations corrections		2	2	Illustrator	
124	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Dating	Radiocarbon dates (conventional)		2	10	Lab	
125	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road West	3	3	A Barclay	
126	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Worked flint	Lake End Road West	2	2	T Durden	
127	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Pottery	Lot's Hole	0	2	A Barclay	
128	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Worked flint	Lot's Hole	0	3	T Durden	
129	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Pottery	Roundmoor Ditch	0	3	A Barclay	
130	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Finds	Worked flint	Roundmoor Ditch	0	3	T Durden	
131	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road West	20	20	A Barclay	
132	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Worked antler	Lake End Road West	0.5	0.5	I Riddler	
133	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Worked flint	Lake End Road West	6	6	T Durden	
134	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Pottery	Lot's Hole	0	2	A Barclay	
135	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Worked flint	Lot's Hole	0	3	T Durden	
136	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Pottery	Taplow Mill	0	2	A Barclay	
137	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Worked flint	Taplow Mill	0	3	T Durden	
138	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Finds	Pottery	Amerden Lane	0	3	A Barclay	
139	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Finds	Worked Flint	Amerden Lane	0	2	T Durden	
140	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Finds	Copper alloy	M4 motorway diversion	0.5	0.5	P Northover	
141	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Finds	Pottery	M4 motorway diversion	0	3	A Barclay	
142	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Finds	Worked flint	M4 motorway diversion	0	1	T Durden	
143	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Finds	Pottery	Roundmoor Ditch-	0	3	A Barclay	
144	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Finds	Worked Flint	Roundmoor Ditch	0	2	T Durden	
145	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Finds	Pottery	Taplow Mill	0	2	A Barclay	
146	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Finds	Worked flint	Taplow Mill	0	2	T Durden	
147	Vol 1	PRE	Finds	Pottery data inputting	All	0	8	technician	
148	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Amerden Lane	0	0	R Pelling	
149	Vol 1	MidNeo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road West	2.5	2.5	technician	
150	Vol 1	MidNeo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road West	2	2	R Pelling	
151	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lot's Hole	0	0	R.Pelling	
152	Vol 1	MidNeo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lot's Hole	0	0	R Pelling	
153	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Environmental	Charred plant remains	M4 motorway diversion	1	1	R Pelling	
154	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Roundmoor Ditch	0	0	R Pelling	
155	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Roundmoor Ditch	0	0	R.Pelling	
156	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Taplow Mill	0	0	R Pelling	
157	Vol 1	MidNeo	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Taplow Mill	0	0	R Pelling	
158	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Environmental	Faunal remains	Amerden Lane	0	0	A Powell	
159	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Environmental	Faunal remains	M4 motorway diversion	0	0	A Powell	
160	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Environmental	Faunal remains	Roundmoor Ditch	0	0	A Powell	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
161	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Environmental	Human remains	M4 motorway diversion	0.5	1.5	A Boyle	
162	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Environmental	Human remains	Taplow Mill	1	3	A Boyle	
163	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Environmental	Lipid analysis	Lake End Road West	1	1	R Evershed	
164	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road West	1	1	P Bradley	
165	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Description	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	1	Mortimer	
166	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Description	Stratigraphy	Roundmoor Ditch	0	1	P Bradley	
167	Vol 1	MidNeo	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road West	2	2	P Bradley	
168	Vol 1	MidNeo	Description	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	1	P Bradley	
169	Vol 1	MidNeo	Description	Stratigraphy	Taplow Mill	0	1	P Bradley	
170	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Description	Stratigraphy	Roundmoor Ditch	1	2	P Bradley	*
171	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Description	Stratigraphy	Amerden Lane	0	1	P Bradley	*
172	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Description	Stratigraphy	M4 motorway diversion	0	1	P Bradley	*
173	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Description	Stratigraphy	Taplow Mill	0	1	P Bradley	*
174	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Discussion	Discussion		1	2	P Bradley	
175	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Discussion	Discussion		2	3	P Bradley	*
176	Vol 1	MidNeo	Discussion	Discussion		2	4	P Bradley	
177	Vol 1	Neo/EBA	Discussion	General discussion		2	3	P Bradley	*
178	Vol 1		Introduction	Contents		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
179	Vol 1		Introduction	Acknowledgements		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
180	Vol 1		Introduction	Summary		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
181	Vol 1		Introduction	List of Tables		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
182	Vol 1		Introduction	Preface		0.5	15.5	P Bradley	
183	Vol 1		Introduction	List of Plates		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
184	Vol 1		Introduction	List of Figures		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
185	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		0	2	P Bradley	*
186	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		0	0	A Barclay	
187	Vol 1	MidNeo	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		3	3	A Barclay	
188	Vol 1	MidNeo	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		1	1	P Bradley	
189	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Illustrations	Drawing Briefs		1	1	P Bradley	*
190	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		1	1	P Bradley	*
191	Vol 1	E/M Neo	Illustrations	Illustrations		0	11	Illustrator	
192	Vol 1	MidNeo	Illustrations	Illustrations (exc pot)		1	1	Illustrator	
193	Vol 1	LN/EBA (settle)	Illustrations	Illustrations		1	1	Illustrator	
194	Vol 1	LN/EBA(burial)	Illustrations	Illustrations		3	3	Illustrator	
195	Vol 1	PRE	Illustrations	Pottery	All	65	86	Illustrator	
196	Vol 1	PRE	Illustrations	Worked flint	All	10	16	Illustrator	
197									
198	Vol 1		Editing	Plate selection		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
199	Vol 1		Editing	Report compilation		3	3	P Bradley	
200	Vol 1		Editing	Bibliography		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
201	Vol 1		Editing	Editing and checking		2	4	P Bradley	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
202	Vol 1		Editing	Contributors liaison with editor		1	2	P Bradley	
203	Vol 1		Editing	Referee		0	0	TBA	
204	Vol 1		Editing	Editors corrections		1	1	P Bradley	
205	Vol 1		Editing	Illustrations corrections		1	2	Illustrator	
206	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Finds	metalwork	Agar's plough	0	0	I Scott	
207	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Finds	Pottery	Agar's plough	0	0	J Timby	
208	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Pottery	Amerden Lane east (WB)	1	1	K Smith	
209	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Worked flint	Amerden Lane east(WB)	1	1	T Durden	
210	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Worked flint	Amerden Lane West	0	2	T Durden	
211	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Pottery	Amerden Lane west	0	2	K Smith	
212	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Worked bone	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	I Riddler	
213	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	metalwork	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	L.Kevs	
214	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Finds	metalwork	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	I Scott	
215	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Worked stone	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	F Roe	
216	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road	3	3	J Timby	
217	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Tile	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	K Atherton	
218	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road	6	6	J Timby	
219	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Fired clay	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	N Jefferies	
220	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Pottery	Lake End Road	0	0	K Smith	
221	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Worked flint	Lake End Road	0	2	T Durden	
222	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Copper alloy	Lake End Road	0	0	I Scott	
223	Vol 1	MidNeo	Finds	Worked flint: Use-wear analysis	Lake End Road West	7	7	A Brown	
224	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Worked flint	Lot's Hole	0	2	T Durden	
225	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Pottery	Lot's Hole	0	2	K Smith	
226	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Copper alloy	Lot's Hole	0	0	I Scott	
227	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Finds	Pottery	M4 Motorway Diversion	1	1	K Smith	
228	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Pottery	Marsh Lane	0	3	K Smith	
229	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Finds	Worked flint	Marsh Lane	0	2	T Durden	
230	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Environmental	Human remains	Agar's plough	0	0	A Boyle	
231	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Agar's plough	0	0	R Pelling	
232	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Agar's plough	0	0	A Powell	
233	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Amerden Lane west	0	0	A Powell	
234	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Environmental	Soil micromorphology	Lake End Road	0	0	R Macphail	
235	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road	2	2	R Pelling	
236	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road	0.5	0.5	R Pelling	
237	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Lake End Road	0	0	A Powell	
238	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Environmental	Faunal remains	Lake End Road	1	1	A Powell	
239	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Environmental	Pollen	Lake End Road	0	0	A Parker	
240	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lake End Road	0	0	R Pelling	
241	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Lake End Road	0	0	A Powell	
242	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Human remains	Lake End Road	0	1	A Boyle	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
243	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Lot's Hole	0	0	R Pelling	
244	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Lot's Hole	0	0	A Powell	
245	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Human remains	Lot's Hole	0	1	A Bovle	
246	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Pollen	Marsh Lane	1	1	A Parker	
247	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Human remains	Marsh Lane	0	1	A Bovle	
248	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Faunal remains	Marsh Lane	0	0	A Powell	
249	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Environmental	Charred plant remains	Marsh Lane	7.5	7.5	R Pelling	
250	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Description	Stratigraphy	Agar's plough	0	0	supervisor	
251	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Description	Stratigraphy	Amerden Lane east (WB)	0	1	P Bradley	*
252	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Description	Stratigraphy	Amerden Lane west	0	1	P Bradley	*
253	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road	1	2	P Bradley	*
254	Vol 2	E/ MIA	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road	2	2	P Bradley	*
255	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Description	Stratigraphy	Lake End Road	5	5	S Foreman	
256	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Description	Stratigraphy	Lot's Hole	0	1	P Bradley	*
257	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Description	Stratigraphy	M4 Motorway Diversion	1	1	S Foreman	
258	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Description	Stratigraphy	Marsh Lane	1	2	S Mortimer	*
259	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Discussion	Discussion		2	3	P Bradley	*
260	Vol 2	LIA/ R-B	Discussion	General Discussion		3	3	S.Foreman	
261	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		1	1	P Bradley	*
262	Vol 2	IA	Illustrations	Drawing briefs		0	0	Supervisor	
263	Vol 2	M/ LBA	Illustrations	Illustrations		3	3	Illustrator	
264	Vol 2	IA	Illustrations	Illustrations		10	10	Illustrator	
265	Vol 2		Introduction	Project background		1	1	P Bradley	
266	Vol 2		Introduction	Summary		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
267	Vol 2		Introduction	List of Tables		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
268	Vol 2		Introduction	List of Plates		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
269	Vol 2		Introduction	Preface		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
270	Vol 2		Introduction	Contents		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
271	Vol 2		Introduction	Environment		1	1	P Bradley	
272	Vol 2		Introduction	List of Figures		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
273	Vol 2		Introduction	Acknowledgements		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
274	Vol 2		Introduction	Early prehistoric activity		1	1	P Bradley	
275	Vol 2		Editing	Plate selection		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
276	Vol 2		Editing	Report compilation		7	7	P Bradley	
277	Vol 2		Editing	Bibliography		0.5	0.5	S.Foreman	
278	Vol 2		Editing	Editing and checking		10	20	P Bradley	
279	Vol 2		Editing	Contributors liaison with editor		2	6	P Bradley	
280	Vol 2		Editing	Illustrations corrections		2.5	3.5	Illustrator	
281	Vol 2		Editing	Referee		0	0	TBA	
282	Vol 2		Editing	Editors corrections		3	3	P Bradley	
283	Vol 2		Editing	Illustrations corrections		2	2	Illustrator	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
284	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Holocene hydrology		8	8	M Robinson	
285	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Holocene sequence + human activity		2	2	P Bradley	
286	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Waterlogged remains		0	0	M Robinson	
287	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Pollen		2	2	A Parker	
288	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Environmental sampling		1	1	P Bradley	*
289	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Previous environmental work		0	0	A Parker	
290	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Methodology		1	1	A Parker	
291	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Summary		8	22.5	A Parker	
292	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	A description of the deposit types		0	0	A Parker	
293	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	The location of the principle samples		0	0	A Parker	
294	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Environmental sampling		0	0	A Parker	
295	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Soils and soil micromorphology		21	21	R Macphail	
296	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Environmental sampling		2	2	R Pelling	
297	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Scientific and artefactual dating		0	0	P Bradley	
298	Vol 4	Holocene	Environmental	Sediment Studies		0	0	A Parker	
299	Vol 4		Background	Location of the archive		0	0.5	P Bradley	*
300	Vol 4		Background	Geophysical survey		0	1	P Bradley	*
301	Vol 4		Background	Environmental strategies		1	1	P Bradley	*
302	Vol 4		Background	Finds recording strategies		1	1	P Bradley	*
303	Vol 4		Background	Excavation methodology		0	1	P Bradley	*
304	Vol 4		Background	Scope ofarchaeological work/funding		0	1	P Bradley	*
305	Vol 4		Background	Revised research designs		1	1	P Bradley	*
306	Vol 4		Background	Cropmarks		0	1	P Bradley	*
307	Vol 4		Background	Developing research strategies		1	1	P Bradley	*
308	Vol 4		Background	Original project aims		0	1	P Bradley	*
309	Vol 4		Background	The archaeological evaluation		0	1	P Bradley	*
310	Vol 4		Finds	Fieldwalking finds	All	10	10	specialists	
311	Vol 4		Background	Historical/ archaeol background		0	1	P Bradley	*
312	Vol 4		Background	Fieldwalking		0	1	P Bradley	*
313	Vol 4		Background	Geology and present topography		0	1	P Bradley	*
314	Vol 4		Background	Report structure		0	0.5	P Bradley	*
315	Vol 4	Neo	Discussion	Neolithic		3	5	P Bradley	
316	Vol 4	BA	Discussion	Bronze Age		2	3	P Bradley	*
317	Vol 4	IA	Discussion	Iron Age		3	3	P Bradley	*
318	Vol 4	R-B	Discussion	Roman		3	3	S Foreman	
319	Vol 4	Sax	Discussion	Saxon		3	13	S Foreman	
320	Vol 4	Med	Discussion	Medieval		3	5	S Foreman	
321	Vol 4	PMed	Discussion	Post-medieval		3	5	S Foreman	
322	Vol 4	All	Discussion	General discussion	General synthesis	0	12	P Bradley	
323	Vol 4		Introduction	List of Figures		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
324	Vol 4		Introduction	Acknowledgements		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	

No	Aim	Period	Category	Task	Sites	1998	left	Person	PC
325	Vol 4		Introduction	Summary		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
326	Vol 4		Introduction	List of Plates		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
327	Vol 4		Introduction	Contents		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
328	Vol 4		Introduction	Preface		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
329	Vol 4		Introduction	List of Tables		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
330	Vol 4		Illustrations	Drawing Briefs		4	5	P Bradley	*
331	Vol 4	All	illustrations	Illustrations	General synthesis	0	4	Illustrator	
332	Vol 4	Holocene	Illustrations	Illustrations		5	10	Illustrator	
333	Vol 4		Illustrations	Illustrations		20	30	Illustrator	
334	Vol 4		Editing	Plate selection		1	1	P Bradley	
335	Vol 4		Editing	Report compilation		7	7	P Bradley	
336	Vol 4		Editing	Bibliography		0.5	0.5	P Bradley	
337	Vol 4		Editing	Editing and checking		13	17	P Bradley	
338	Vol 4		Editing	Contributors liaison with editor		5	7	P Bradley	
339	Vol 4		Editing	Illustrations corrections		3	4	Illustrator	
340	Vol 4		Editing	Referee		0	0	TBA	
341	Vol 4		Editing	Editors corrections		2	2	P Bradley	
342	Vol 4		Editing	Illustrations corrections		2	2	Illustrator	

Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
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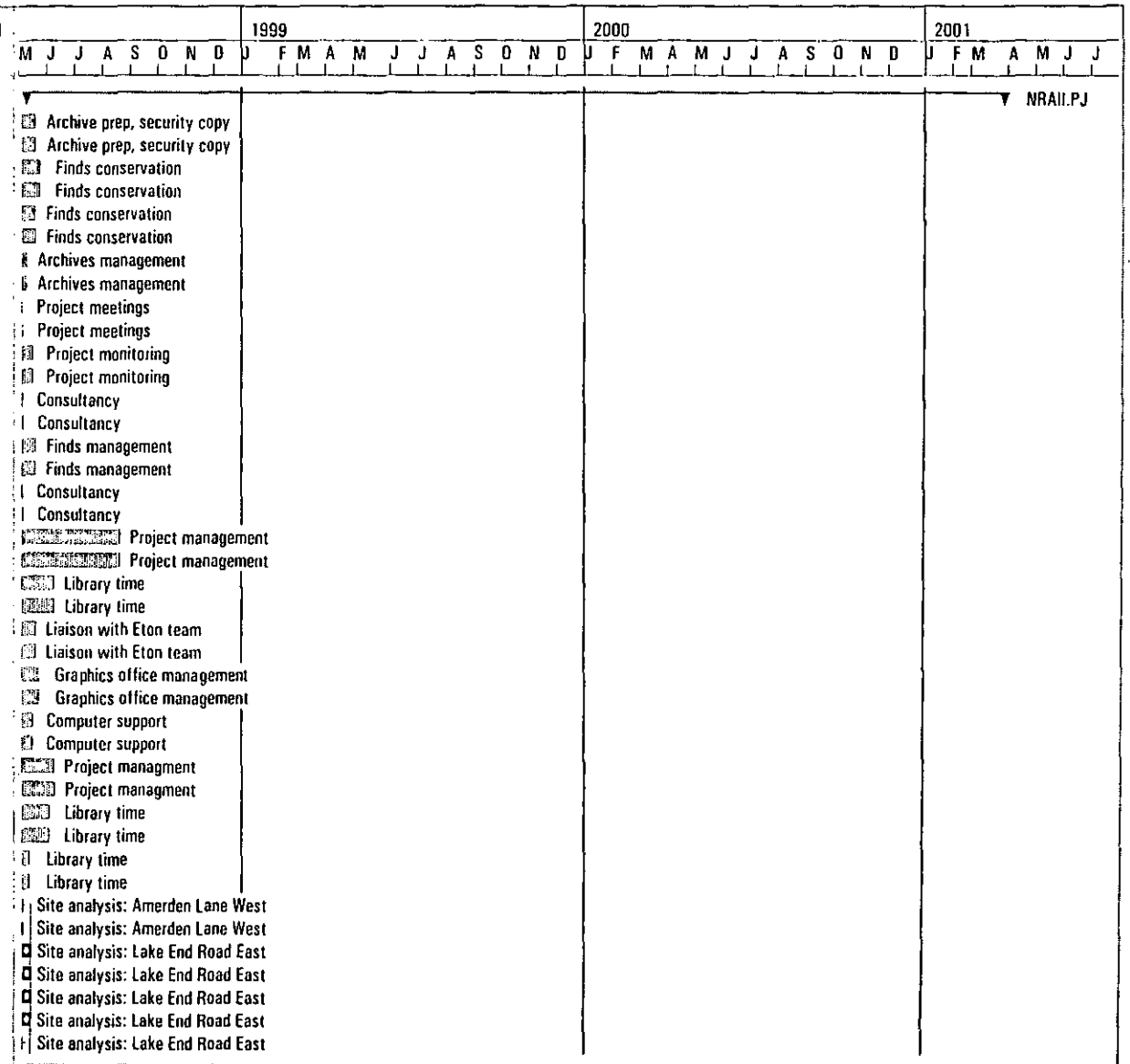
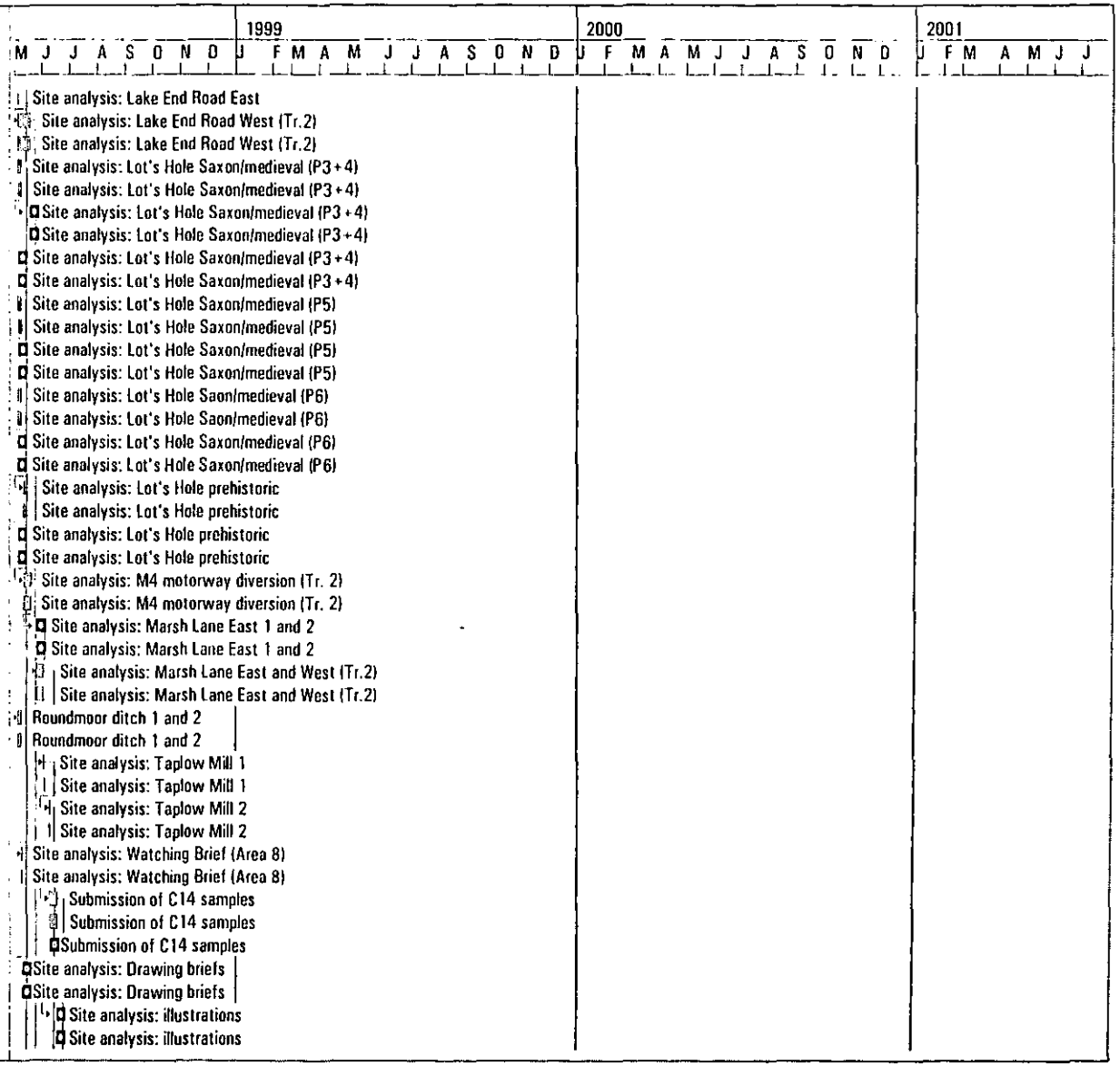
001	Archive prep, security copy		10dy	10.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
001		N Scott		10.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
002	Finds conservation		13dy	13.00	01-05-98	19-05-98
002		V Fell		13.00	01-05-98	19-05-98
003	Finds conservation		10dy	10.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
003		Specialist		10.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
004	Archives management		3dy	3.00	01-05-98	05-05-98
004		A Dodd		3.00	01-05-98	05-05-98
005	Project meetings		25dy	0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98
005		All		0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98
006	Project monitoring		7dy	7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
006		D Jennings		7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
007	Consultancy		1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
007		G Lambrick		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
008	Finds management		11dy	10.50	01-05-98	15-05-98
008		L Allen		10.50	01-05-98	15-05-98
009	Consultancy		1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
009		M Roberts		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
010	Project management		30dy	30.00	01-05-98	13-08-98
010		P Bradley		30.00	01-05-98	13-08-98
011	Library time		10dy	9.50	01-05-98	04-06-98
011		P Bradley		9.50	01-05-98	04-06-98
012	Liaison with Eton team		5dy	5.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
012		P Bradley		5.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
013	Graphics office management		12dy	12.00	01-05-98	18-05-98
013		P Hughes		12.00	01-05-98	18-05-98
014	Computer support		7dy	7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
014		P Miles		7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
015	Project managment		15dy	15.00	01-05-98	04-06-98
015		S Foreman		15.00	01-05-98	04-06-98
016	Library time		13dy	13.00	01-05-98	29-05-98
016		S Foreman		13.00	01-05-98	29-05-98
017	Library time		5dy	5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
017		S Mortimer		5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
018	Site analysis: Amerden Lane West		1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
018		P Bradley		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
019	Site analysis: Lake End Road East		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
019		D Poore		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
020	Site analysis: Lake End Road East		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
020		J Hunn		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
021	Site analysis: Lake End Road East		0dy	0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98

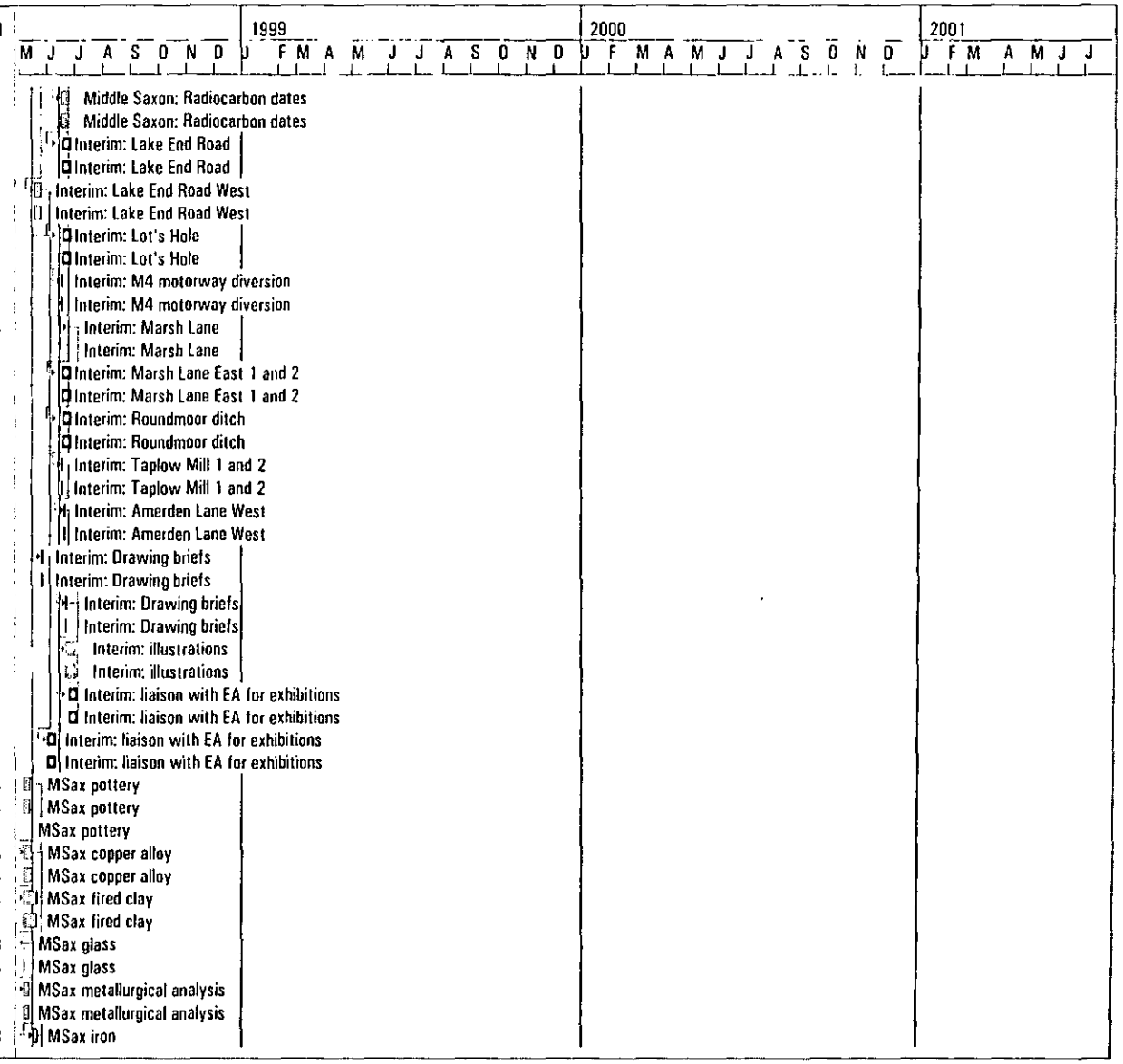


Negative Float
Actual
Critical Milestone
Unassigned
Noncritical
Noncritical Heading
Critical Unassigned
Critical
Critical Heading
Interrupted
Milestone
Critical Interrupted
Actual Milestone
Baseline
Baseline Milestone

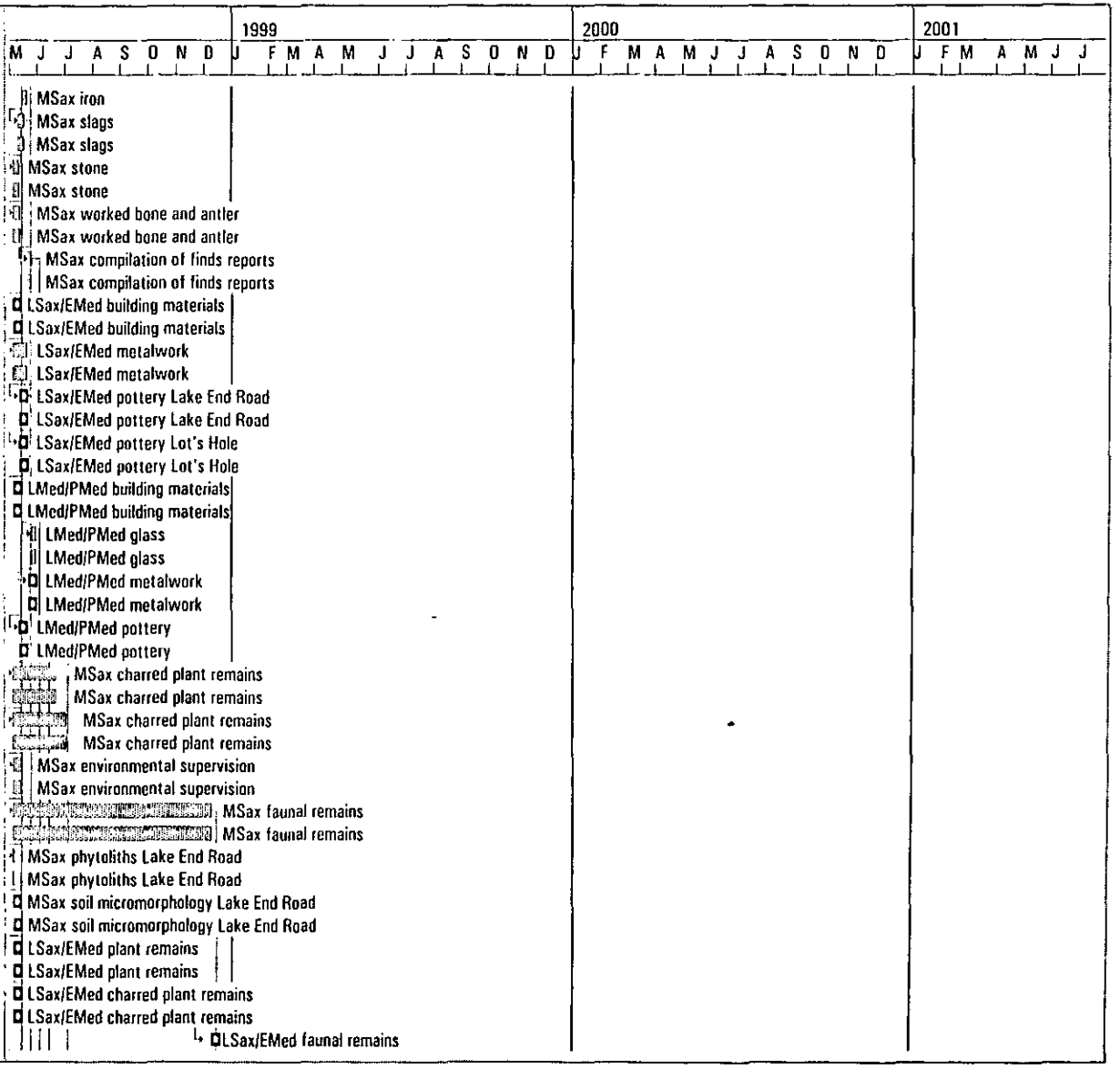
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
021		S Foreman		0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98
022	Site analysis: Lake End Road West (Tr.2)		5dy	5.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
022		S Foreman		5.00	01-05-98	14-05-98
023	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P3+4)		2dy	1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
023		S Mortimer		1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
024	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P3+4)		0dy	0.00	14-05-98	14-05-98
024		M Roberts		0.00	14-05-98	14-05-98
025	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P3+4)		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
025		S Mortimer		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
026	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P5)		2dy	1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
026		S Mortimer		1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
027	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P5)		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
027		M Roberts		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
028	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saon/medieval (P6)		2dy	1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
028		S Mortimer		1.50	01-05-98	04-05-98
029	Site analysis: Lot's Hole Saxon/medieval (P6)		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
029		M Roberts		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
030	Site analysis: Lot's Hole prehistoric		1dy	1.00	07-05-98	07-05-98
030		P Bradley		1.00	07-05-98	07-05-98
031	Site analysis: Lot's Hole prehistoric		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
031		P Bradley		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
032	Site analysis: M4 motorway diversion (Tr. 2)		3dy	3.00	08-05-98	15-05-98
032		P Bradley		3.00	08-05-98	15-05-98
033	Site analysis: Marsh Lane East 1 and 2		0dy	0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
033		P Bradley		0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
034	Site analysis: Marsh Lane East and West (Tr.2)		3dy	3.00	21-05-98	28-05-98
034		P Bradley		3.00	21-05-98	28-05-98
035	Roundmoor ditch 1 and 2		2dy	2.00	01-05-98	04-05-98
035		S Mortimer		2.00	01-05-98	04-05-98
036	Site analysis: Taplow Mill 1		1dy	1.00	29-05-98	29-05-98
036		P Bradley		1.00	29-05-98	29-05-98
037	Site analysis: Taplow Mill 2		1dy	1.00	04-06-98	04-06-98
037		P Bradley		1.00	04-06-98	04-06-98
038	Site analysis: Watching Brief (Area 8)		1dy	1.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
038		S Mortimer		1.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
039	Submission of C14 samples		2dy	2.00	05-06-98	11-06-98
039		P Bradley		2.00	05-06-98	11-06-98
039		S Foreman		0.00	05-06-98	05-06-98
040	Site analysis: Drawing briefs		0dy	0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
040		S Mortimer		0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
041	Site analysis: illustrations		0dy	0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
041		Illustrator		0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98



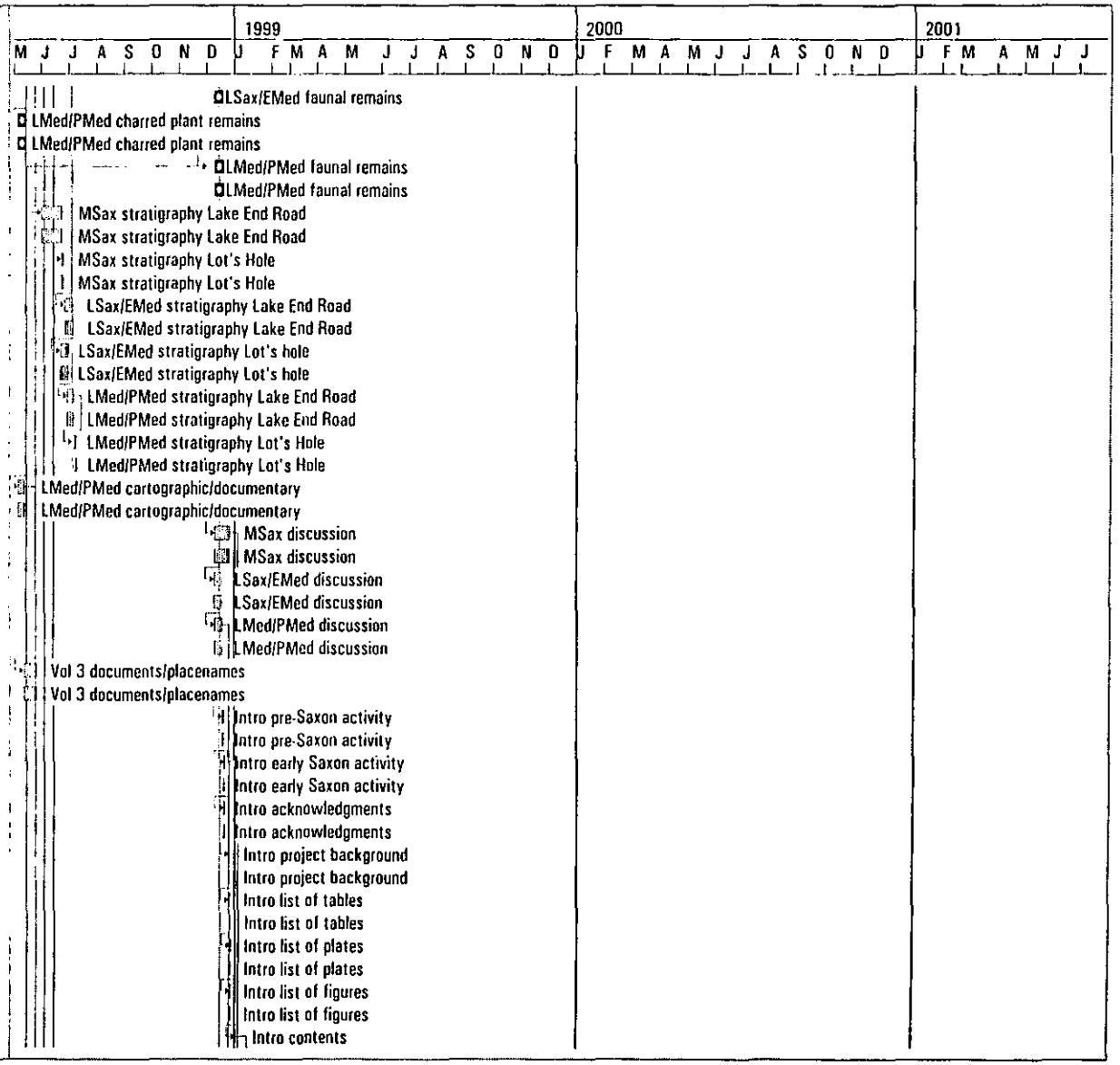
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
042	Middle Saxon: Radiocarbon dates		6dy	6.00	12-06-98	19-06-98
042		Lab		6.00	12-06-98	19-06-98
043	Interim: Lake End Road		0dy	0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
043		D Poore		0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
044	Interim: Lake End Road West		3dy	2.50	14-05-98	20-05-98
044		S Foreman		2.50	14-05-98	20-05-98
045	Interim: Lot's Hole		0dy	0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
045		S Mortimer		0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
046	Interim: M4 motorway diversion		1dy	1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
046		P Bradley		1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
047	Interim: Marsh Lane		1dy	1.00	18-06-98	18-06-98
047		P Bradley		1.00	18-06-98	18-06-98
048	Interim: Marsh Lane East 1 and 2		0dy	0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
048		S Mortimer		0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
049	Interim: Roundmoor ditch		0dy	0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
049		S Mortimer		0.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
050	Interim: Taplow Mill 1 and 2		1dy	1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
050		S Mortimer		1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
051	Interim: Amerden Lane West		1dy	1.00	15-06-98	15-06-98
051		S Mortimer		1.00	15-06-98	15-06-98
052	Interim: Drawing briefs		2dy	2.00	21-05-98	22-05-98
052		S Foreman		2.00	21-05-98	22-05-98
053	Interim: Drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	16-06-98	16-06-98
053		S Mortimer		1.00	16-06-98	16-06-98
054	Interim: illustrations		8dy	7.50	17-06-98	26-06-98
054		Illustrator		7.50	17-06-98	26-06-98
055	Interim: liaison with EA for exhibitions		0dy	0.00	19-06-98	19-06-98
055		P Bradley		0.00	19-06-98	19-06-98
056	Interim: liaison with EA for exhibitions		0dy	0.00	27-05-98	27-05-98
056		S Foreman		0.00	27-05-98	27-05-98
057	MSax pottery		5dy	7.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
057		P Blinkhorn		5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
057		L Whittingham		2.00	01-05-98	04-05-98
058	MSax copper alloy		6dy	6.00	01-05-98	08-05-98
058		I Scott		6.00	01-05-98	08-05-98
059	MSax fired clay		11dy	11.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
059		N Jeffries		11.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
060	MSax glass		1dy	0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98
060		C Cropper		0.50	01-05-98	01-05-98
061	MSax metallurgical analysis		4dy	4.00	01-05-98	06-05-98
061		P Otterway		4.00	01-05-98	06-05-98
062	MSax iron		5dy	5.00	11-05-98	15-05-98



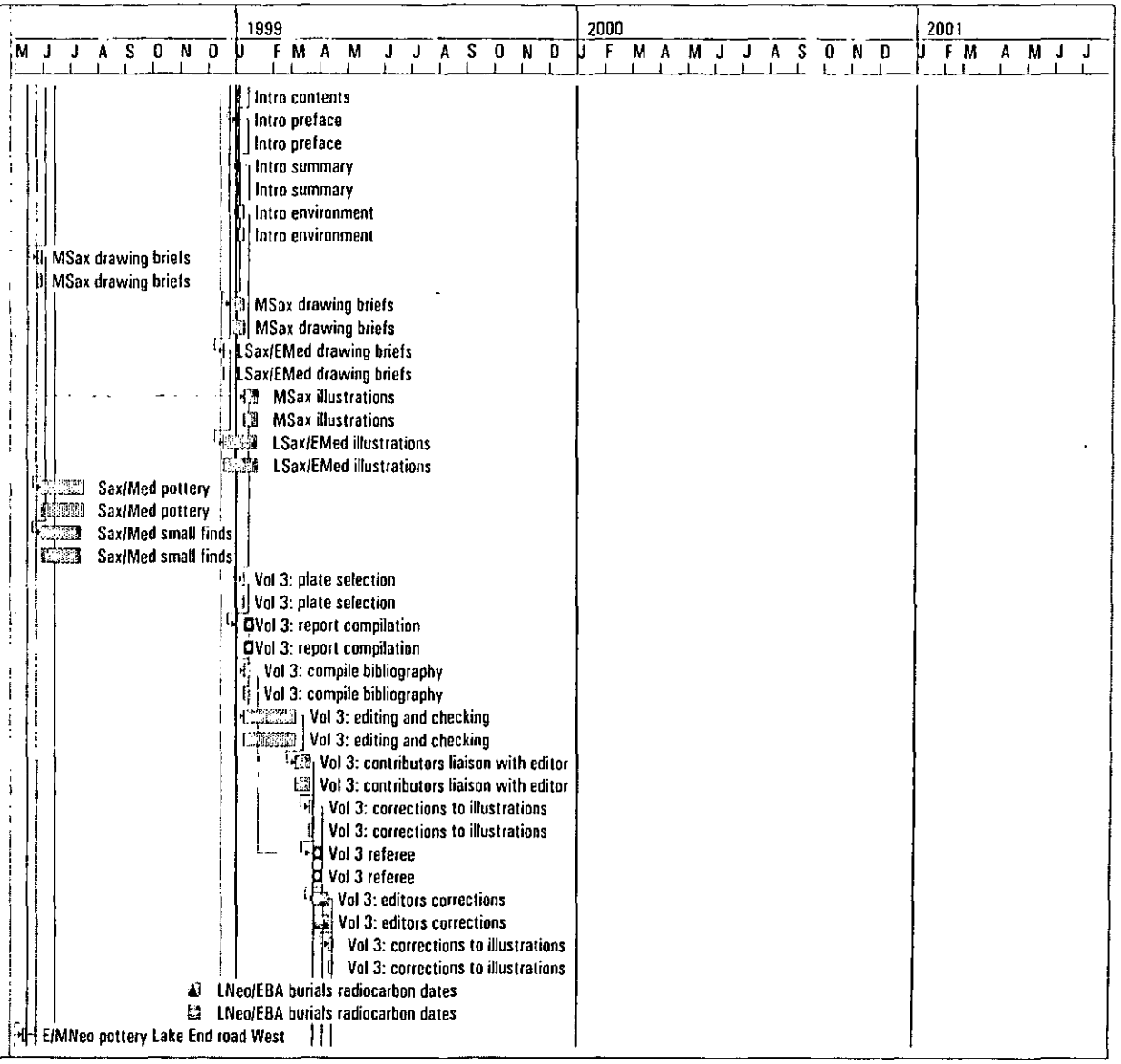
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
062		I Scott		5.00	11-05-98	15-05-98
063	MSax slags		4dy	4.00	07-05-98	12-05-98
063		L Keyes		4.00	07-05-98	12-05-98
064	MSax stone		4dy	4.00	01-05-98	06-05-98
064		F Roe		4.00	01-05-98	06-05-98
065	MSax worked bone and antler		5dy	5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
065		I Riddler		5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
066	MSax compilation of finds reports		3dy	3.00	18-05-98	20-05-98
066		C Cropper		3.00	18-05-98	20-05-98
067	LSax/EMed building materials		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
067		N Mitchell		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
068	LSax/EMed metalwork		11dy	11.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
068		I Scott		11.00	01-05-98	15-05-98
069	LSax/EMed pottery Lake End Road		0dy	0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
069		P Blinkhorn		0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
070	LSax/EMed pottery Lot's Hole		0dy	0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
070		P Blinkhorn		0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
071	LMed/PMed building materials		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
071		N Mitchell		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
072	LMed/PMed glass		3dy	3.00	21-05-98	25-05-98
072		C Cropper		3.00	21-05-98	25-05-98
073	LMed/PMed metalwork		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
073		I Scott		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
074	LMed/PMed pottery		0dy	0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
074		P Blinkhorn		0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
075	MSax charred plant remains		33dy	32.50	01-05-98	16-06-98
075		Technician		32.50	01-05-98	16-06-98
076	MSax charred plant remains		41dy	41.00	01-05-98	26-06-98
076		R Pelling		41.00	01-05-98	26-06-98
077	MSax environmental supervision		6dy	6.00	01-05-98	08-05-98
077		G Campbell		6.00	01-05-98	08-05-98
078	MSax faunal remains		152dy	152.00	01-05-98	30-11-98
078		A Powell		152.00	01-05-98	30-11-98
079	MSax phytoliths Lake End Road		1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
079		R Hodson		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
080	MSax soil micromorphology Lake End Road		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
080		R MacPhail		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
081	LSax/EMed plant remains		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
081		Technician		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
082	LSax/EMed charred plant remains		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
082		R Pelling		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
083	LSax/EMed faunal remains		0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98



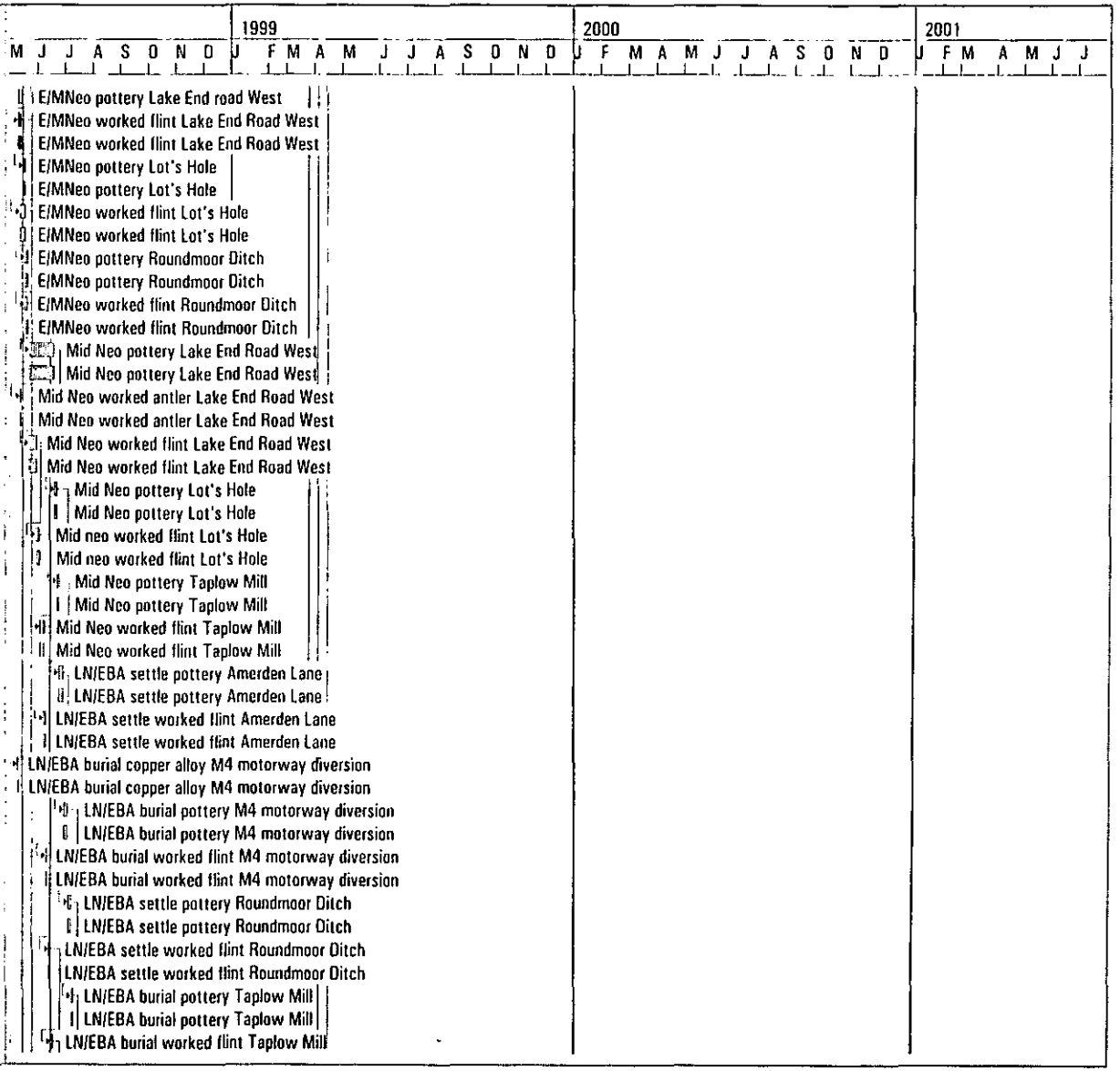
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
083		A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
084	LMed/PMed charred plant remains		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
084		R Pelling		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
085	LMed/PMed faunal remains		0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
085		A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
086	MSax stratigraphy Lake End Road		10dy	10.00	27-05-98	17-06-98
086		S Foreman		10.00	27-05-98	17-06-98
087	MSax stratigraphy Lot's Hole		2dy	2.00	18-06-98	19-06-98
087		S Foreman		2.00	18-06-98	19-06-98
088	LSax/EMed stratigraphy Lake End Road		6dy	6.00	22-06-98	29-06-98
088		S Mortimer		6.00	22-06-98	29-06-98
089	LSax/EMed stratigraphy Lot's hole		6dy	6.00	17-06-98	24-06-98
089		S Mortimer		6.00	17-06-98	24-06-98
090	LMed/PMed stratigraphy Lake End Road		4dy	4.00	25-06-98	30-06-98
090		S Mortimer		4.00	25-06-98	30-06-98
091	LMed/PMed stratigraphy Lot's Hole		3dy	3.00	01-07-98	03-07-98
091		S Mortimer		3.00	01-07-98	03-07-98
092	LMed/PMed cartographic/documentary		5dy	5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
092		J Munby		5.00	01-05-98	07-05-98
093	MSax discussion		7dy	7.00	02-12-98	16-12-98
093		S Foreman		7.00	02-12-98	16-12-98
094	LSax/EMed discussion		6dy	6.00	01-12-98	08-12-98
094		S Mortimer		6.00	01-12-98	08-12-98
095	LMed/PMed discussion		6dy	6.00	01-12-98	08-12-98
095		S Mortimer		6.00	01-12-98	08-12-98
096	Vol 3 documents/placenames		9dy	9.00	08-05-98	20-05-98
096		J Munby		9.00	08-05-98	20-05-98
097	Intro pre-Saxon activity		1dy	1.00	10-12-98	10-12-98
097		P Bradley		1.00	10-12-98	10-12-98
098	Intro early Saxon activity		1dy	0.50	11-12-98	11-12-98
098		S Foreman		0.50	11-12-98	11-12-98
099	Intro acknowledgments		1dy	0.50	11-12-98	11-12-98
099		P Bradley		0.50	11-12-98	11-12-98
100	Intro project background		1dy	0.50	17-12-98	17-12-98
100		P Bradley		0.50	17-12-98	17-12-98
101	Intro list of tables		1dy	0.50	17-12-98	17-12-98
101		P Bradley		0.50	17-12-98	17-12-98
102	Intro list of plates		1dy	0.50	18-12-98	18-12-98
102		P Bradley		0.50	18-12-98	18-12-98
103	Intro list of figures		1dy	0.50	18-12-98	18-12-98
103		P Bradley		0.50	18-12-98	18-12-98
104	Intro contents		1dy	0.50	24-12-98	24-12-98



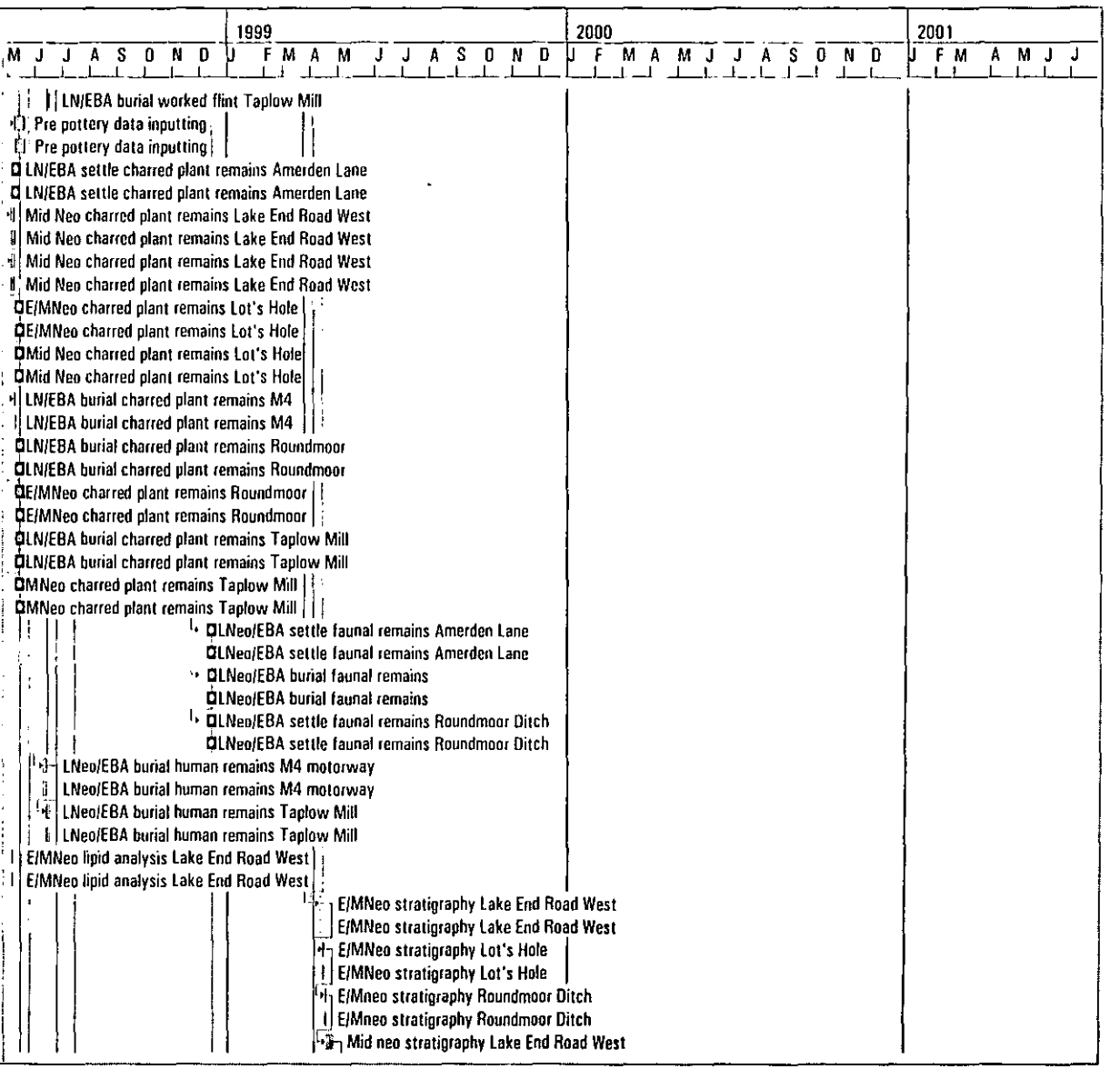
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
104		P Bradley		0.50	24-12-98	24-12-98
105	Intro preface		1dy	0.50	24-12-98	24-12-98
105		P Bradley		0.50	24-12-98	24-12-98
106	Intro summary		1dy	0.50	25-12-98	25-12-98
106		P Bradley		0.50	25-12-98	25-12-98
107	Intro environment		1dy	1.00	25-12-98	31-12-98
107		P Bradley		1.00	25-12-98	31-12-98
108	MSax drawing briefs		3dy	3.00	21-05-98	25-05-98
108		Specialists		3.00	21-05-98	25-05-98
109	MSax drawing briefs		7dy	7.00	17-12-98	31-12-98
109		S Foreman		7.00	17-12-98	31-12-98
110	LSax/EMed drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	09-12-98	09-12-98
110		S Mortimer		1.00	09-12-98	09-12-98
111	MSax illustrations		10dy	10.00	01-01-99	14-01-99
111		Illustrator		10.00	01-01-99	14-01-99
112	LSax/EMed illustrations		25dy	25.00	10-12-98	13-01-99
112		Illustrator		25.00	10-12-98	13-01-99
113	Sax/Med pottery		34dy	33.50	26-05-98	10-07-98
113		Illustrator		33.50	26-05-98	10-07-98
114	Sax/Med small finds		30dy	30.00	26-05-98	06-07-98
114		Illustrator		30.00	26-05-98	06-07-98
115	Vol 3: plate selection		1dy	1.00	31-12-98	01-01-99
115		P Bradley		1.00	31-12-98	01-01-99
116	Vol 3: report compilation		0dy	0.00	01-01-99	01-01-99
116		P Bradley		0.00	01-01-99	01-01-99
117	Vol 3: compile bibliography		1dy	1.00	01-01-99	06-01-99
117		S Foreman		1.00	01-01-99	06-01-99
118	Vol 3: editing and checking		15dy	15.00	01-01-99	25-02-99
118		P Bradley		15.00	01-01-99	25-02-99
119	Vol 3: contributors liaison with editor		5dy	5.00	25-02-99	12-03-99
119		P Bradley		5.00	25-02-99	12-03-99
120	Vol 3: corrections to illustrations		2dy	2.00	12-03-99	16-03-99
120		Illustrator		2.00	12-03-99	16-03-99
121	Vol 3 referee		0dy	0.00	16-03-99	16-03-99
121		TBA		0.00	16-03-99	16-03-99
122	Vol 3: editors corrections		5dy	5.00	18-03-99	01-04-99
122		P Bradley		5.00	18-03-99	01-04-99
123	Vol 3: corrections to illustrations		2dy	2.00	02-04-99	05-04-99
123		Illustrator		2.00	02-04-99	05-04-99
124	LNeo/EBA burials radiocarbon dates		10dy	10.00	02-11-98	13-11-98
124		Lab		10.00	02-11-98	13-11-98
125	E/MNeo pottery Lake End road West		3dy	3.00	06-05-98	08-05-98



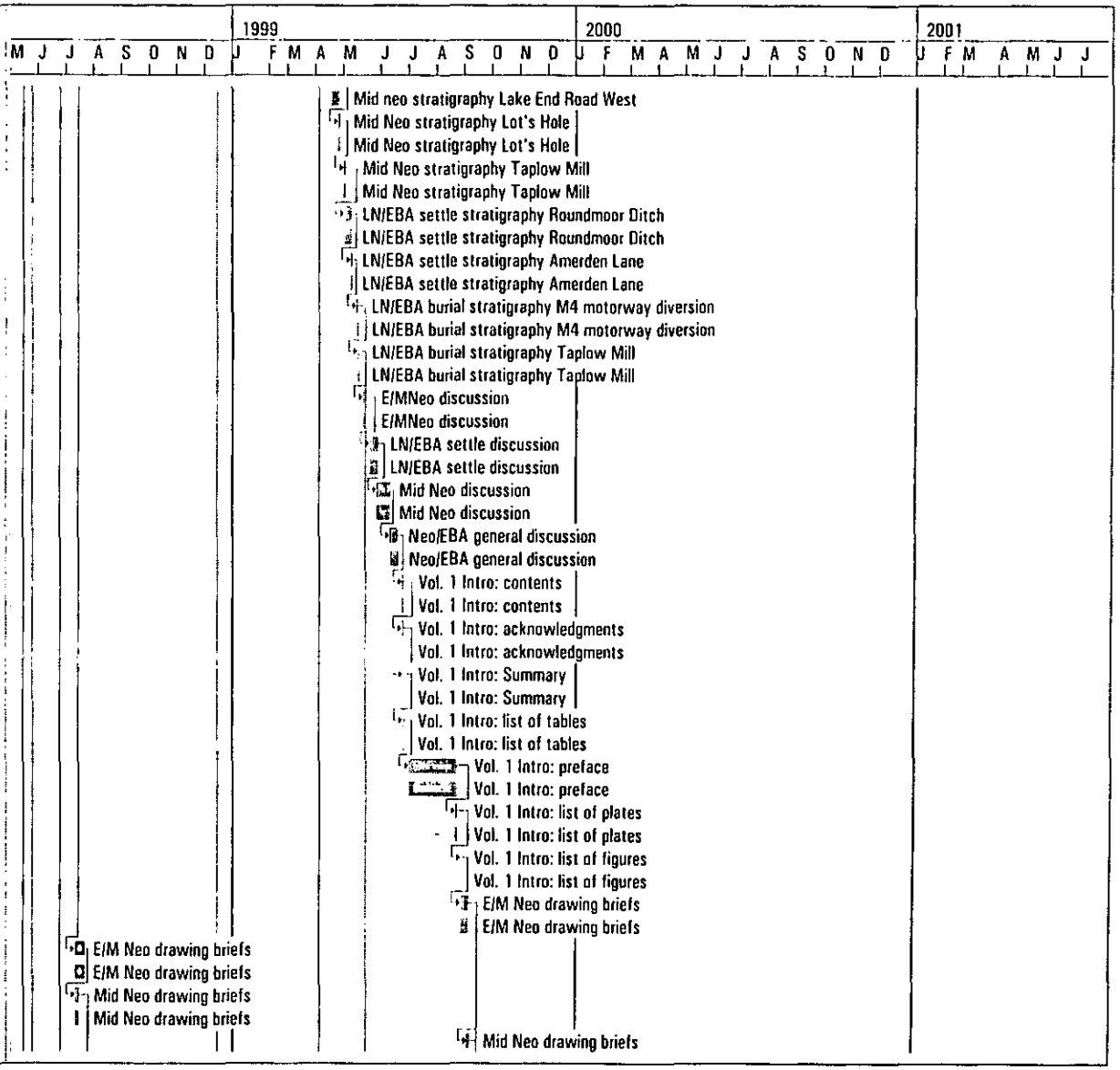
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
125		A Barclay		3.00	06-05-98	08-05-98
126	E/MNeo worked flint Lake End Road West		2dy	2.00	06-05-98	07-05-98
126		T Durden		2.00	06-05-98	07-05-98
127	E/MNeo pottery Lot's Hole		2dy	2.00	11-05-98	12-05-98
127		A Barclay		2.00	11-05-98	12-05-98
128	E/MNeo worked flint Lot's Hole		3dy	3.00	08-05-98	12-05-98
128		T Durden		3.00	08-05-98	12-05-98
129	E/MNeo pottery Roundmoor Ditch		3dy	3.00	13-05-98	15-05-98
129		A Barclay		3.00	13-05-98	15-05-98
130	E/MNeo worked flint Roundmoor Ditch		3dy	3.00	13-05-98	15-05-98
130		T Durden		3.00	13-05-98	15-05-98
131	Mid Neo pottery Lake End Road West		20dy	20.00	18-05-98	12-06-98
131		A Barclay		20.00	18-05-98	12-06-98
132	Mid Neo worked antler Lake End Road West		1dy	0.50	08-05-98	08-05-98
132		I Riddler		0.50	08-05-98	08-05-98
133	Mid Neo worked flint Lake End Road West		6dy	6.00	18-05-98	25-05-98
133		T Durden		6.00	18-05-98	25-05-98
134	Mid Neo pottery Lot's Hole		2dy	2.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
134		A Barclay		2.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
135	Mid neo worked flint Lot's Hole		3dy	3.00	26-05-98	28-05-98
135		T Durden		3.00	26-05-98	28-05-98
136	Mid Neo pottery Taplow Mill		2dy	2.00	17-06-98	18-06-98
136		A Barclay		2.00	17-06-98	18-06-98
137	Mid Neo worked flint Taplow Mill		3dy	3.00	29-05-98	02-06-98
137		T Durden		3.00	29-05-98	02-06-98
138	LN/EBA settle pottery Amerden Lane		3dy	3.00	19-06-98	23-06-98
138		A Barclay		3.00	19-06-98	23-06-98
139	LN/EBA settle worked flint Amerden Lane		2dy	2.00	03-06-98	04-06-98
139		T Durden		2.00	03-06-98	04-06-98
140	LN/EBA burial copper alloy M4 motorway diversion		1dy	0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
140		P Northover		0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
141	LN/EBA burial pottery M4 motorway diversion		3dy	3.00	24-06-98	26-06-98
141		A Barclay		3.00	24-06-98	26-06-98
142	LN/EBA burial worked flint M4 motorway diversion		1dy	1.00	05-06-98	05-06-98
142		T Durden		1.00	05-06-98	05-06-98
143	LN/EBA settle pottery Roundmoor Ditch		3dy	3.00	29-06-98	01-07-98
143		A Barclay		3.00	29-06-98	01-07-98
144	LN/EBA settle worked flint Roundmoor Ditch		2dy	2.00	08-06-98	09-06-98
144		T Durden		2.00	08-06-98	09-06-98
145	LN/EBA burial pottery Taplow Mill		2dy	2.00	02-07-98	03-07-98
145		A Barclay		2.00	02-07-98	03-07-98
146	LN/EBA burial worked flint Taplow Mill		2dy	2.00	10-06-98	11-06-98



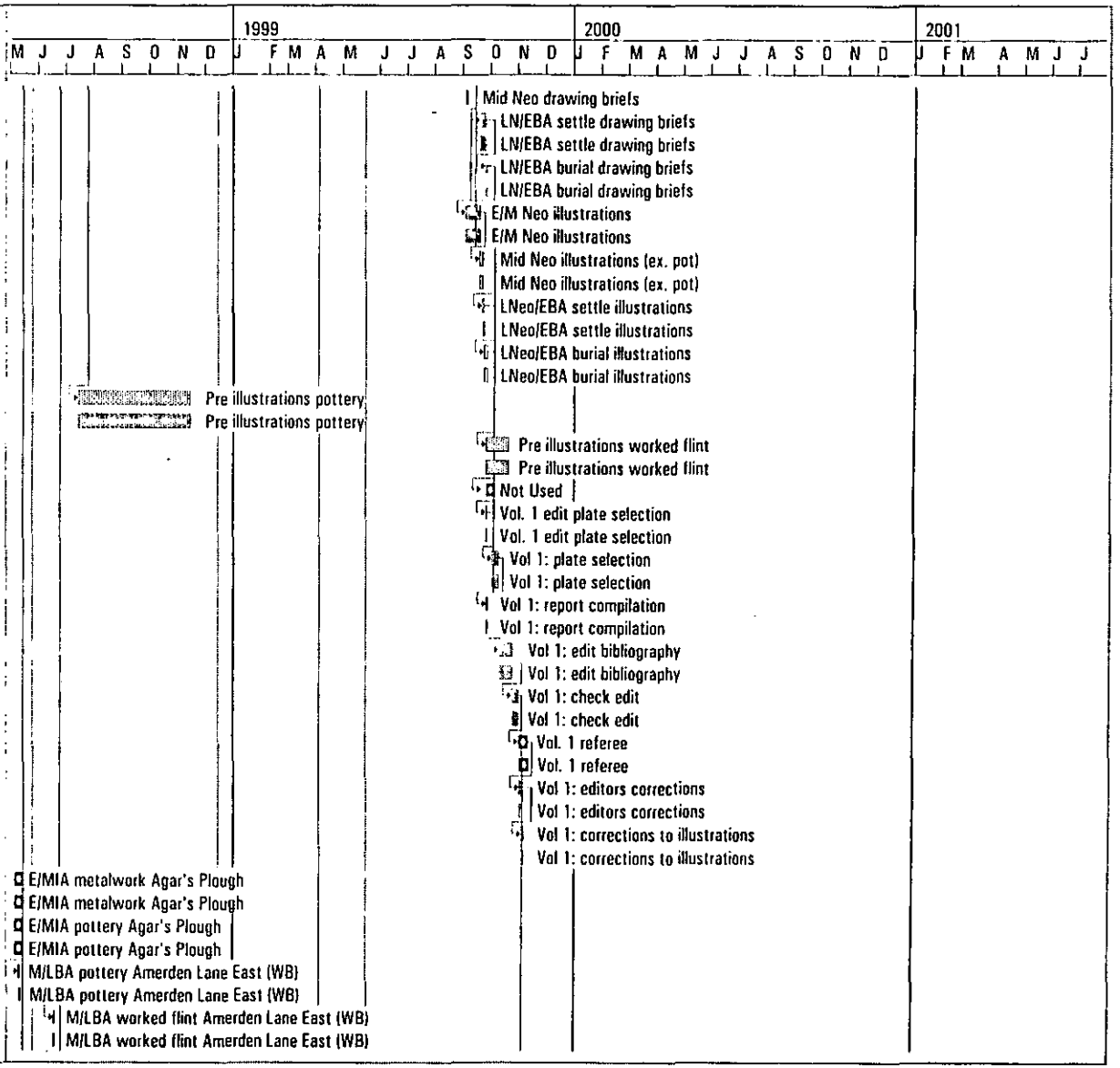
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
146		T Durden		2.00	10-06-98	11-06-98
147	Pre pottery data inputting		8dy	8.00	06-05-98	15-05-98
147		Technician		8.00	06-05-98	15-05-98
148	LN/EBA settle charred plant remains Amerden Lane		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
148		R Pelling		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
149	Mid Neo charred plant remains Lake End Road West		3dy	2.50	01-05-98	05-05-98
149		Technician		2.50	01-05-98	05-05-98
150	Mid Neo charred plant remains Lake End Road West		2dy	2.00	01-05-98	04-05-98
150		R Pelling		2.00	01-05-98	04-05-98
151	E/MNeo charred plant remains Lot's Hole		0dy	0.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
151		R Pelling		0.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
152	Mid Neo charred plant remains Lot's Hole		0dy	0.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
152		R Pelling		0.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
153	LN/EBA burial charred plant remains M4		1dy	1.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
153		R Pelling		1.00	05-05-98	05-05-98
154	LN/EBA burial charred plant remains Roundmoor		0dy	0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
154		R Pelling		0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
155	E/MNeo charred plant remains Roundmoor		0dy	0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
155		R Pelling		0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
156	LN/EBA burial charred plant remains Taplow Mill		0dy	0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
156		R Pelling		0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
157	MNeo charred plant remains Taplow Mill		0dy	0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
157		R Pelling		0.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
158	LNeo/EBA settle faunal remains Amerden Lane		0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
158		A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
159	LNeo/EBA burial faunal remains		0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
159		A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
160	LNeo/EBA settle faunal remains Roundmoor Ditch		0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
160		A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
161	LNeo/EBA burial human remains M4 motorway		2dy	1.50	05-06-98	08-06-98
161		A Boyle		1.50	05-06-98	08-06-98
162	LNeo/EBA burial human remains Taplow Mill		3dy	3.00	08-06-98	11-06-98
162		A Boyle		3.00	08-06-98	11-06-98
163	E/MNeo lipid analysis Lake End Road West		1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
163		R Evershed		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
164	E/MNeo stratigraphy Lake End Road West		1dy	1.00	02-04-99	02-04-99
164		P Bradley		1.00	02-04-99	02-04-99
165	E/MNeo stratigraphy Lot's Hole		1dy	1.00	05-04-99	05-04-99
165		S Mortimer		1.00	05-04-99	05-04-99
166	E/Mneo stratigraphy Roundmoor Ditch		1dy	1.00	08-04-99	08-04-99
166		P Bradley		1.00	08-04-99	08-04-99
167	Mid neo stratigraphy Lake End Road West		2dy	2.00	09-04-99	15-04-99



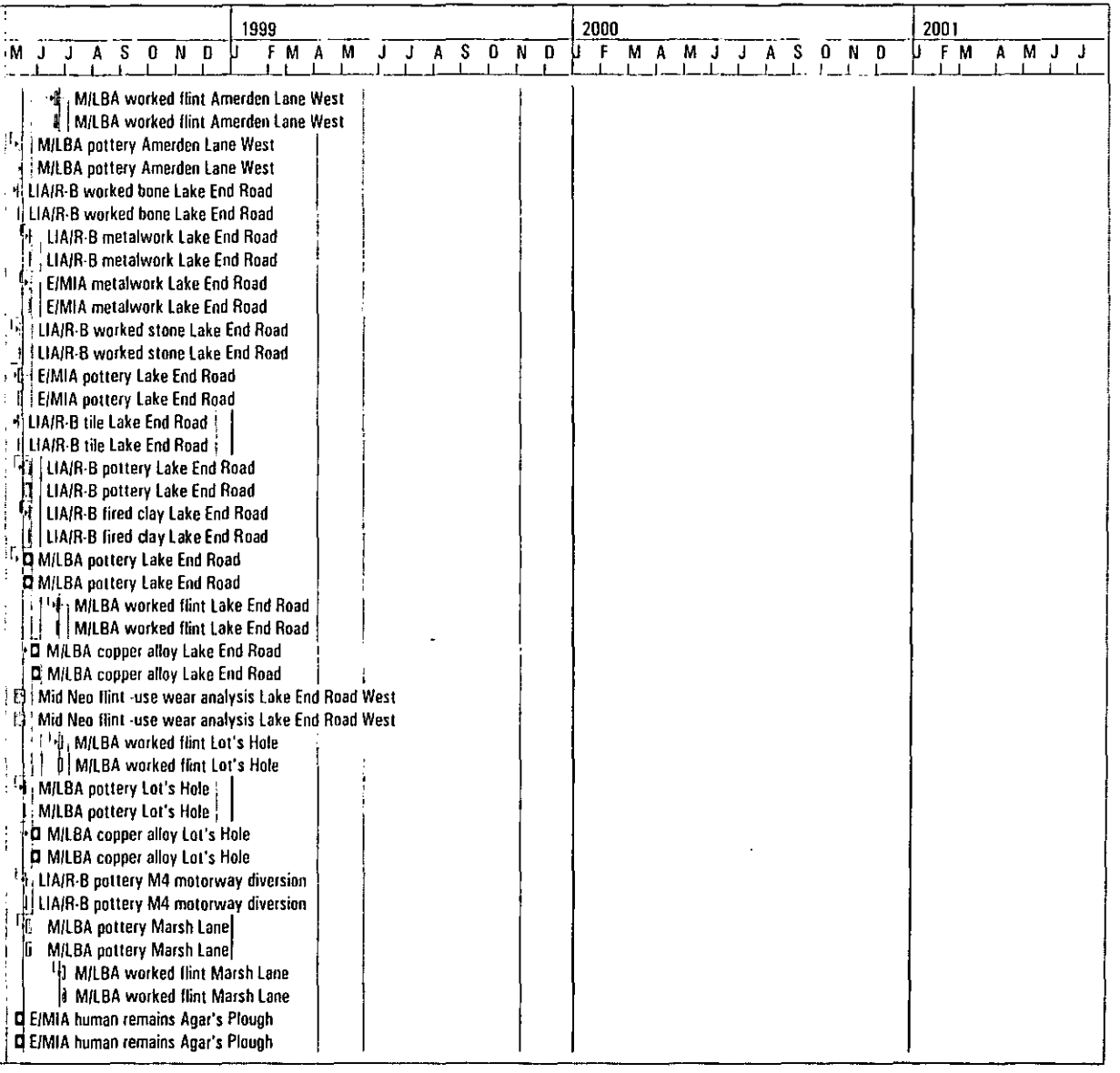
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
167		P Bradley		2.00	09-04-99	15-04-99
168	Mid Neo stratigraphy Lot's Hole		1dy	1.00	16-04-99	16-04-99
168		P Bradley		1.00	16-04-99	16-04-99
169	Mid Neo stratigraphy Taplow Mill		1dy	1.00	22-04-99	22-04-99
169		P Bradley		1.00	22-04-99	22-04-99
170	LN/EBA settle stratigraphy Roundmoor Ditch		2dy	2.00	23-04-99	29-04-99
170		P Bradley		2.00	23-04-99	29-04-99
171	LN/EBA settle stratigraphy Amerden Lane		1dy	1.00	30-04-99	30-04-99
171		P Bradley		1.00	30-04-99	30-04-99
172	LN/EBA burial stratigraphy M4 motorway diversion		1dy	1.00	06-05-99	06-05-99
172		P Bradley		1.00	06-05-99	06-05-99
173	LN/EBA burial stratigraphy Taplow Mill		1dy	1.00	07-05-99	07-05-99
173		P Bradley		1.00	07-05-99	07-05-99
174	E/MNeo discussion		2dy	2.00	13-05-99	14-05-99
174		P Bradley		2.00	13-05-99	14-05-99
175	LN/EBA settle discussion		3dy	3.00	20-05-99	27-05-99
175		P Bradley		3.00	20-05-99	27-05-99
176	Mid Neo discussion		4dy	4.00	28-05-99	10-06-99
176		P Bradley		4.00	28-05-99	10-06-99
177	Neo/EBA general discussion		3dy	3.00	11-06-99	18-06-99
177		P Bradley		3.00	11-06-99	18-06-99
178	Vol. 1 Intro: contents		1dy	0.50	24-06-99	24-06-99
178		P Bradley		0.50	24-06-99	24-06-99
179	Vol. 1 Intro: acknowledgments		1dy	0.50	24-06-99	24-06-99
179		P Bradley		0.50	24-06-99	24-06-99
180	Vol. 1 Intro: Summary		1dy	0.50	25-06-99	25-06-99
180		P Bradley		0.50	25-06-99	25-06-99
181	Vol. 1 Intro: list of tables		1dy	0.50	25-06-99	25-06-99
181		P Bradley		0.50	25-06-99	25-06-99
182	Vol. 1 Intro: preface		16dy	15.50	01-07-99	20-08-99
182		P Bradley		15.50	01-07-99	20-08-99
183	Vol. 1 Intro: list of plates		1dy	0.50	20-08-99	20-08-99
183		P Bradley		0.50	20-08-99	20-08-99
184	Vol. 1 Intro: list of figures		1dy	0.50	26-08-99	26-08-99
184		P Bradley		0.50	26-08-99	26-08-99
185	E/M Neo drawing briefs		2dy	2.00	26-08-99	02-09-99
185		P Bradley		2.00	26-08-99	02-09-99
186	E/M Neo drawing briefs		0dy	0.00	06-07-98	06-07-98
186		A Barclay		0.00	06-07-98	06-07-98
187	Mid Neo drawing briefs		3dy	3.00	06-07-98	08-07-98
187		A Barclay		3.00	06-07-98	08-07-98
188	Mid Neo drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	02-09-99	03-09-99



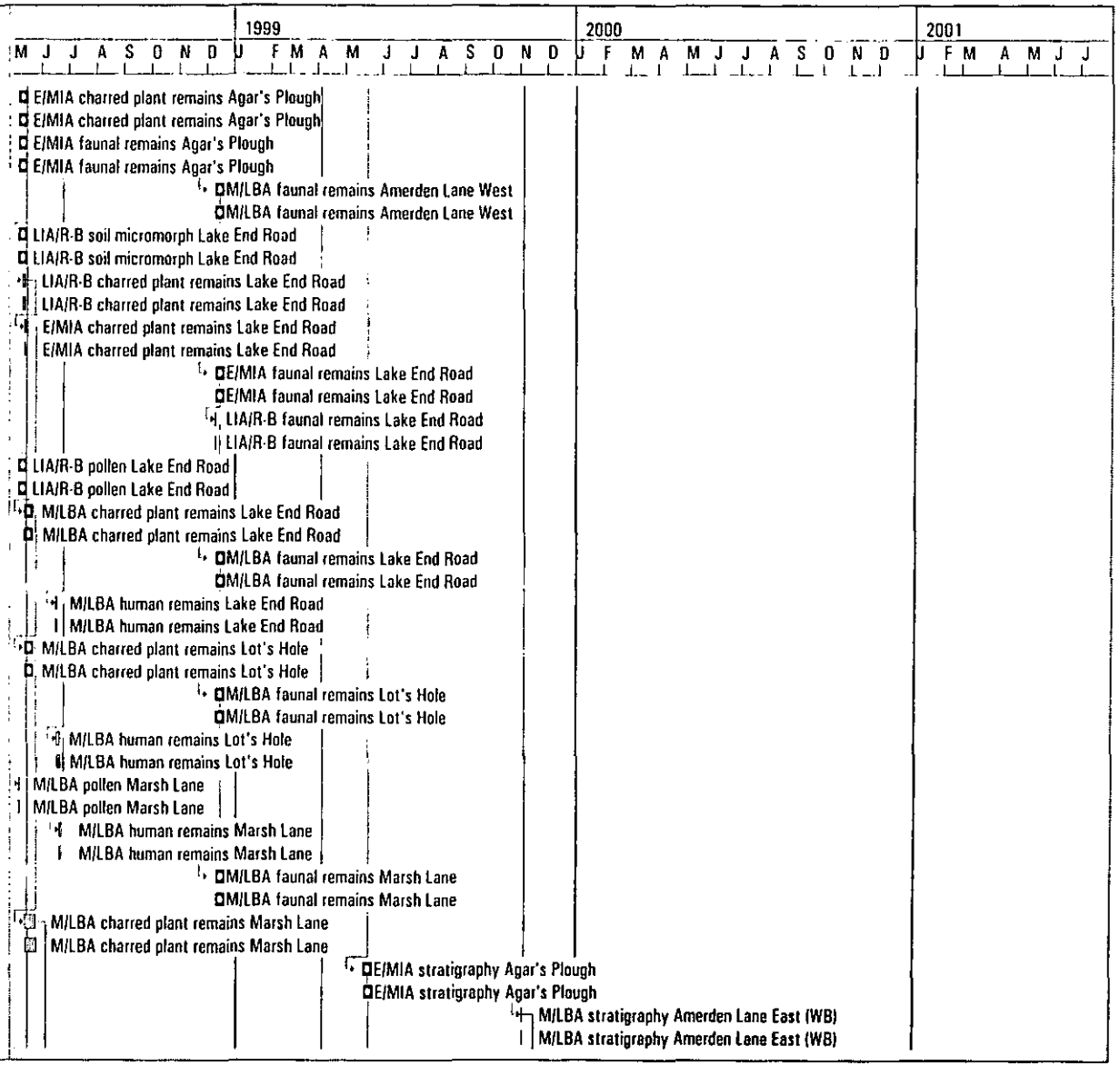
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
188		P Bradley		1.00	02-09-99	03-09-99
189	LN/EBA settle drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	17-09-99	23-09-99
189		P Bradley		1.00	17-09-99	23-09-99
190	LN/EBA burial drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	23-09-99	24-09-99
190		P Bradley		1.00	23-09-99	24-09-99
191	E/M Neo illustrations		11dy	11.00	02-09-99	17-09-99
191		Illustrator		11.00	02-09-99	17-09-99
192	Mid Neo illustrations (ex. pot)		1dy	1.00	17-09-99	20-09-99
192		Illustrator		1.00	17-09-99	20-09-99
193	LNeo/EBA settle illustrations		1dy	1.00	20-09-99	21-09-99
193		Illustrator		1.00	20-09-99	21-09-99
194	LNeo/EBA burial illustrations		3dy	3.00	21-09-99	24-09-99
194		Illustrator		3.00	21-09-99	24-09-99
195	Pre illustrations pottery		86dy	86.00	09-07-98	05-11-98
195		Illustrator		86.00	09-07-98	05-11-98
196	Pre illustrations worked flint		16dy	16.00	24-09-99	18-10-99
196		Illustrator		16.00	24-09-99	18-10-99
197	Not Used		0dy	0.00	24-09-99	24-09-99
198	Vol. 1 edit plate selection		1dy	0.50	24-09-99	24-09-99
198		P Bradley		0.50	24-09-99	24-09-99
199	Vol 1: plate selection		3dy	3.00	30-09-99	07-10-99
199		P Bradley		3.00	30-09-99	07-10-99
200	Vol 1: report compilation		1dy	0.50	24-09-99	24-09-99
200		P Bradley		0.50	24-09-99	24-09-99
201	Vol 1: edit bibliography		4dy	4.00	08-10-99	21-10-99
201		P Bradley		4.00	08-10-99	21-10-99
202	Vol 1: check edit		2dy	2.00	22-10-99	28-10-99
202		P Bradley		2.00	22-10-99	28-10-99
203	Vol. 1 referee		0dy	0.00	29-10-99	29-10-99
203		TBA		0.00	29-10-99	29-10-99
204	Vol 1: editors corrections		1dy	1.00	29-10-99	29-10-99
204		P Bradley		1.00	29-10-99	29-10-99
205	Vol 1: corrections to illustrations		2dy	2.00	01-11-99	02-11-99
205		Illustrator		2.00	01-11-99	02-11-99
206	E/MIA metalwork Agar's Plough		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
206		I Scott		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
207	E/MIA pottery Agar's Plough		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
207		J Timby		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
208	M/LBA pottery Amerden Lane East (WB)		1dy	1.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
208		K Smith		1.00	06-05-98	06-05-98
209	M/LBA worked flint Amerden Lane East (WB)		1dy	1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98
209		T Durden		1.00	12-06-98	12-06-98



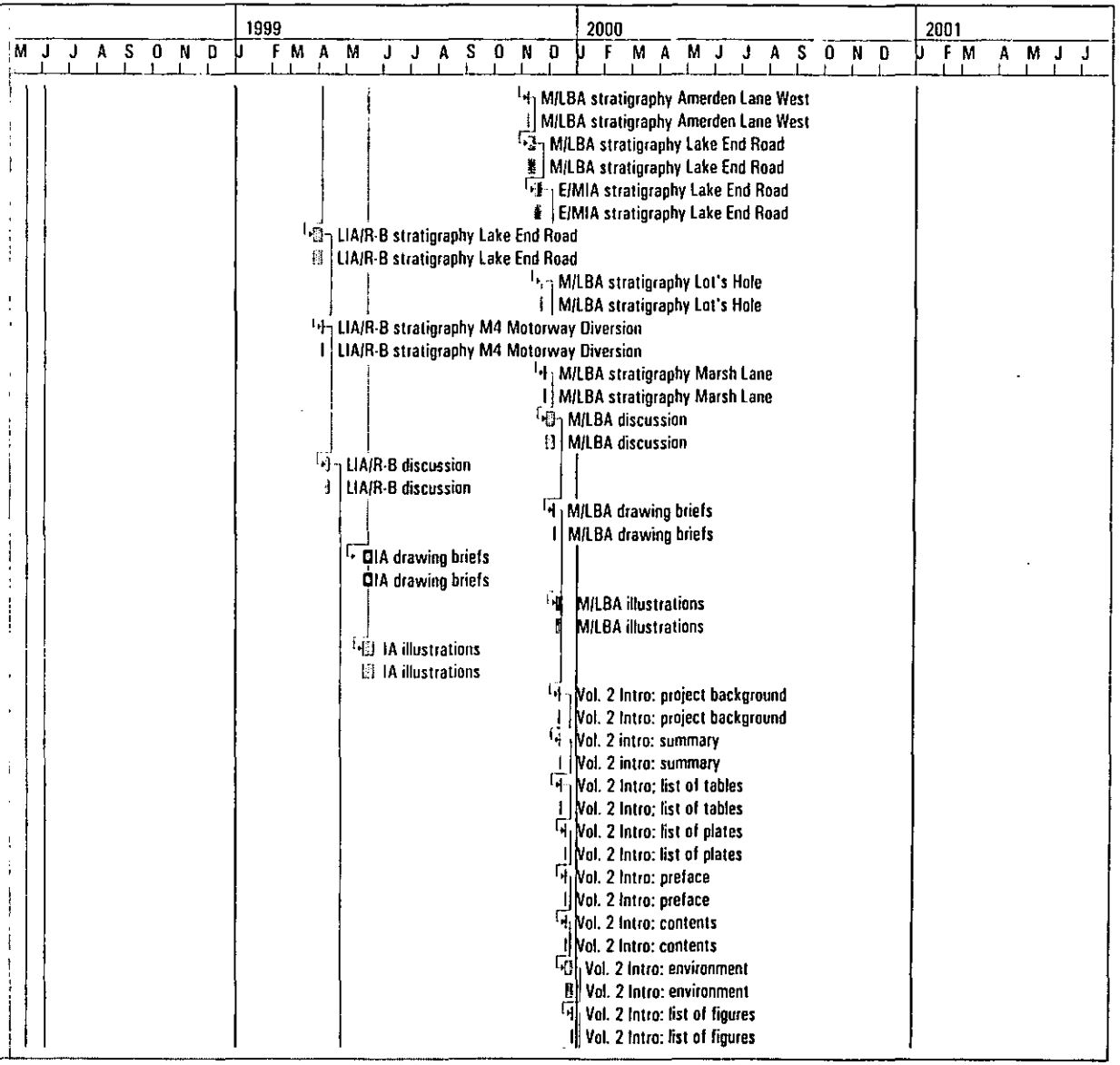
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
210	M/LBA worked flint Amerden Lane West		2dy	2.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
210		T Durden		2.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
211	M/LBA pottery Amerden Lane West		2dy	2.00	07-05-98	08-05-98
211		K Smith		2.00	07-05-98	08-05-98
212	LIA/R-B worked bone Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
212		I Riddler		0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
213	LIA/R-B metalwork Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
213		L Keys		0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
214	E/MIA metalwork Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
214		I Scott		0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
215	LIA/R-B worked stone Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	07-05-98	07-05-98
215		F Roe		0.50	07-05-98	07-05-98
216	E/MIA pottery Lake End Road		3dy	3.00	06-05-98	08-05-98
216		J Timby		3.00	06-05-98	08-05-98
217	LIA/R-B tile Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
217		K Atherton		0.50	06-05-98	06-05-98
218	LIA/R-B pottery Lake End Road		6dy	6.00	11-05-98	18-05-98
218		J Timby		6.00	11-05-98	18-05-98
219	LIA/R-B fired clay Lake End Road		1dy	0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
219		N Jeffries		0.50	18-05-98	18-05-98
220	M/LBA pottery Lake End Road		0dy	0.00	11-05-98	11-05-98
220		K Smith		0.00	11-05-98	11-05-98
221	M/LBA worked flint Lake End Road		2dy	2.00	17-06-98	18-06-98
221		T Durden		2.00	17-06-98	18-06-98
222	M/LBA copper alloy Lake End Road		0dy	0.00	19-05-98	19-05-98
222		I Scott		0.00	19-05-98	19-05-98
223	Mid Neo flint -use wear analysis Lake End Road West		7dy	7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
223		A Brown		7.00	01-05-98	11-05-98
224	M/LBA worked flint Lot's Hole		2dy	2.00	19-06-98	22-06-98
224		T Durden		2.00	19-06-98	22-06-98
225	M/LBA pottery Lot's Hole		2dy	2.00	11-05-98	12-05-98
225		K Smith		2.00	11-05-98	12-05-98
226	M/LBA copper alloy Lot's Hole		0dy	0.00	19-05-98	19-05-98
226		I Scott		0.00	19-05-98	19-05-98
227	LIA/R-B pottery M4 motorway diversion		1dy	1.00	13-05-98	13-05-98
227		K Smith		1.00	13-05-98	13-05-98
228	M/LBA pottery Marsh Lane		3dy	3.00	14-05-98	18-05-98
228		K Smith		3.00	14-05-98	18-05-98
229	M/LBA worked flint Marsh Lane		2dy	2.00	23-06-98	24-06-98
229		T Durden		2.00	23-06-98	24-06-98
230	E/MIA human remains Agar's Plough		0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
230		A Boyle		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98



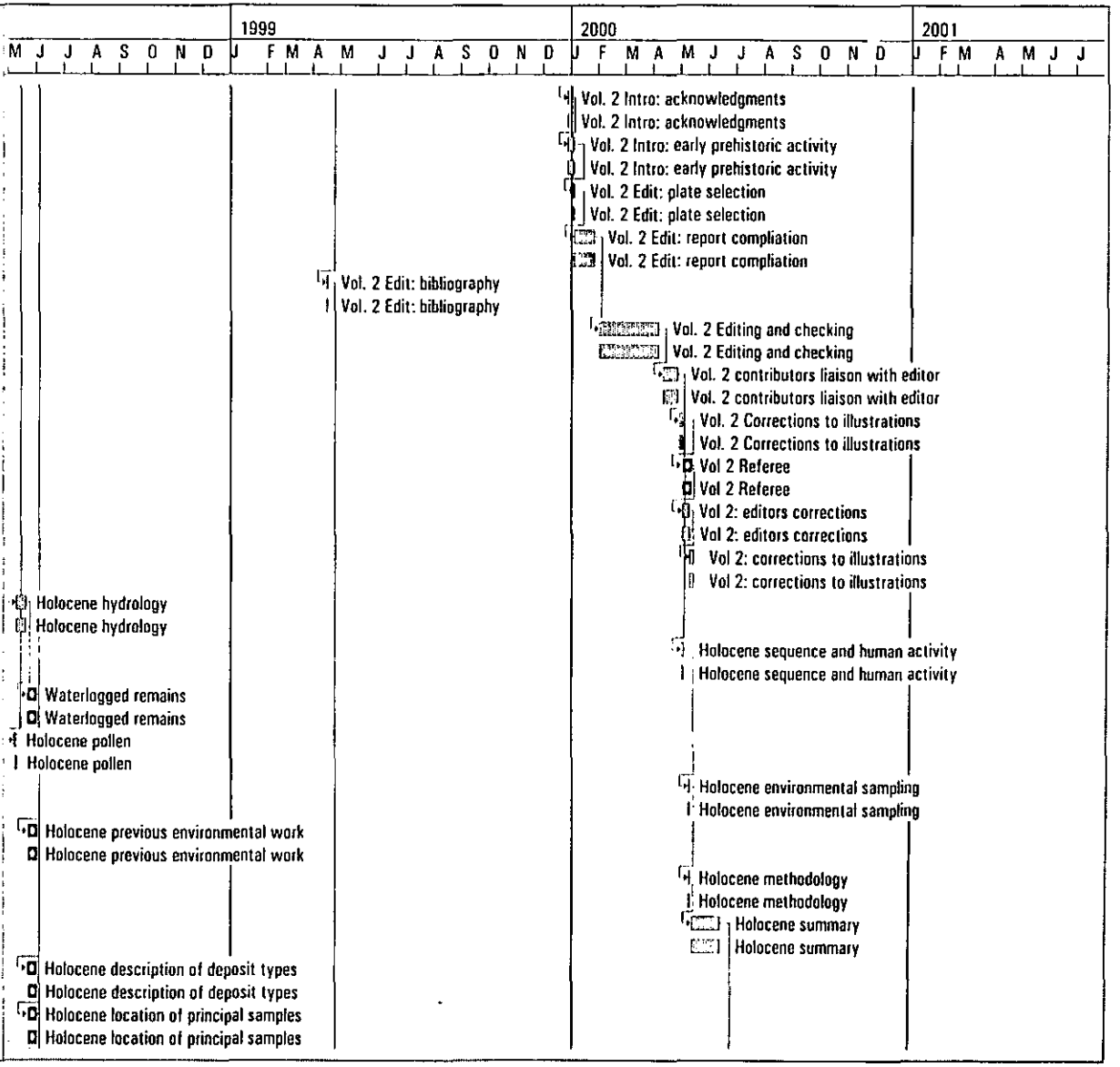
Task ID	Task / Resource (10 Days Per Column)	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
231	E/MIA charred plant remains Agar's Plough	0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
231	R Pelling		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
232	E/MIA faunal remains Agar's Plough	0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
232	A Powell		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
233	M/LBA faunal remains Amerden Lane West	0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
233	A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
234	LIA/R-B soil micromorph Lake End Road	0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
234	R McPhail		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
235	LIA/R-B charred plant remains Lake End Road	2dy	2.00	06-05-98	07-05-98
235	R Pelling		2.00	06-05-98	07-05-98
236	E/MIA charred plant remains Lake End Road	1dy	0.50	08-05-98	08-05-98
236	R Pelling		0.50	08-05-98	08-05-98
237	E/MIA faunal remains Lake End Road	0dy	0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
237	A Powell		0.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
238	LIA/R-B faunal remains Lake End Road	1dy	1.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
238	A Powell		1.00	01-12-98	01-12-98
239	LIA/R-B pollen Lake End Road	0dy	0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
239	A Parker		0.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
240	M/LBA charred plant remains Lake End Road	0dy	0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
240	R Pelling		0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
241	M/LBA faunal remains Lake End Road	0dy	0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
241	A Powell		0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
242	M/LBA human remains Lake End Road	1dy	1.00	11-06-98	12-06-98
242	A Boyle		1.00	11-06-98	12-06-98
243	M/LBA charred plant remains Lot's Hole	0dy	0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
243	R Pelling		0.00	08-05-98	08-05-98
244	M/LBA faunal remains Lot's Hole	0dy	0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
244	A Powell		0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
245	M/LBA human remains Lot's Hole	1dy	1.00	12-06-98	15-06-98
245	A Boyle		1.00	12-06-98	15-06-98
246	M/LBA pollen Marsh Lane	1dy	1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
246	A Parker		1.00	01-05-98	01-05-98
247	M/LBA human remains Marsh Lane	1dy	1.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
247	A Boyle		1.00	15-06-98	16-06-98
248	M/LBA faunal remains Marsh Lane	0dy	0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
248	A Powell		0.00	02-12-98	02-12-98
249	M/LBA charred plant remains Marsh Lane	8dy	7.50	08-05-98	19-05-98
249	R Pelling		7.50	08-05-98	19-05-98
250	E/MIA stratigraphy Agar's Plough	0dy	0.00	10-05-99	10-05-99
250	Supervisor		0.00	10-05-99	10-05-99
251	M/LBA stratigraphy Amerden Lane East (WB)	1dy	1.00	29-10-99	29-10-99
251	P Bradley		1.00	29-10-99	29-10-99



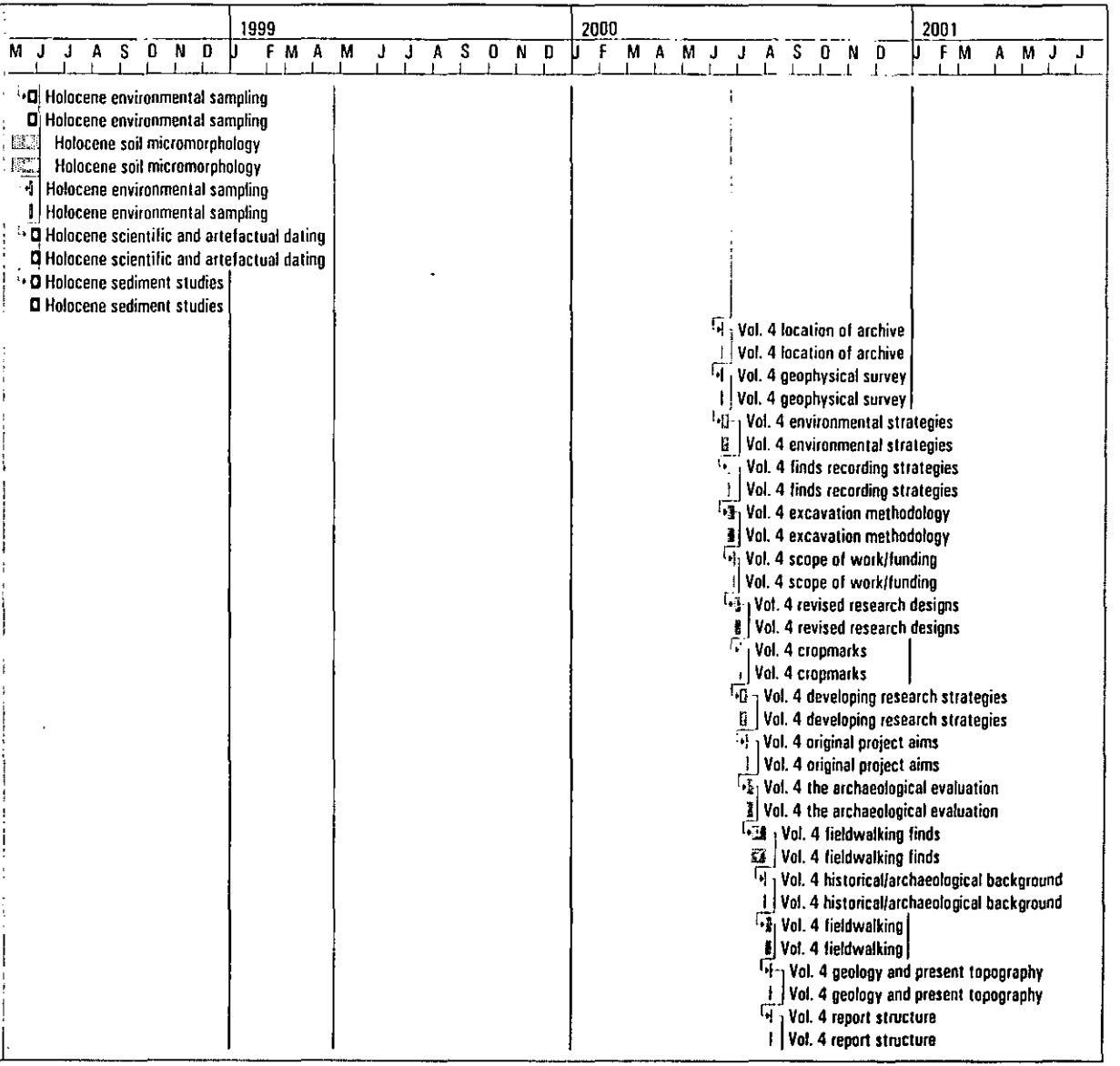
Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
252	M/LBA stratigraphy Amerden Lane West		1dy	1.00	04-11-99	04-11-99
252		P Bradley		1.00	04-11-99	04-11-99
253	M/LBA stratigraphy Lake End Road		2dy	2.00	05-11-99	11-11-99
253		P Bradley		2.00	05-11-99	11-11-99
254	E/MIA stratigraphy Lake End Road		2dy	2.00	12-11-99	18-11-99
254		P Bradley		2.00	12-11-99	18-11-99
255	LIA/R-B stratigraphy Lake End Road		5dy	5.00	17-03-99	25-03-99
255		S Foreman		5.00	17-03-99	25-03-99
256	M/LBA stratigraphy Lot's Hole		1dy	1.00	19-11-99	19-11-99
256		P Bradley		1.00	19-11-99	19-11-99
257	LIA/R-B stratigraphy M4 Motorway Diversion		1dy	1.00	26-03-99	26-03-99
257		S Foreman		1.00	26-03-99	26-03-99
258	M/LBA stratigraphy Marsh Lane		2dy	2.00	22-11-99	23-11-99
258		S Mortimer		2.00	22-11-99	23-11-99
259	M/LBA discussion		3dy	3.00	25-11-99	02-12-99
259		P Bradley		3.00	25-11-99	02-12-99
260	LIA/R-B discussion		3dy	3.00	31-03-99	02-04-99
260		S Foreman		3.00	31-03-99	02-04-99
261	M/LBA drawing briefs		1dy	1.00	03-12-99	03-12-99
261		P Bradley		1.00	03-12-99	03-12-99
262	IA drawing briefs		0dy	0.00	10-05-99	10-05-99
262		Supervisor		0.00	10-05-99	10-05-99
263	M/LBA illustrations		3dy	3.00	06-12-99	08-12-99
263		Illustrator		3.00	06-12-99	08-12-99
264	IA illustrations		10dy	10.00	10-05-99	21-05-99
264		Illustrator		10.00	10-05-99	21-05-99
265	Vol. 2 Intro: project background		1dy	1.00	09-12-99	09-12-99
265		P Bradley		1.00	09-12-99	09-12-99
266	Vol. 2 intro: summary		1dy	0.50	10-12-99	10-12-99
266		P Bradley		0.50	10-12-99	10-12-99
267	Vol. 2 Intro; list of tables		1dy	0.50	10-12-99	10-12-99
267		P Bradley		0.50	10-12-99	10-12-99
268	Vol. 2 Intro: list of plates		1dy	0.50	16-12-99	16-12-99
268		P Bradley		0.50	16-12-99	16-12-99
269	Vol. 2 Intro: preface		1dy	0.50	16-12-99	16-12-99
269		P Bradley		0.50	16-12-99	16-12-99
270	Vol. 2 Intro: contents		1dy	0.50	17-12-99	17-12-99
270		P Bradley		0.50	17-12-99	17-12-99
271	Vol. 2 Intro: environment		1dy	1.00	17-12-99	23-12-99
271		P Bradley		1.00	17-12-99	23-12-99
272	Vol. 2 Intro: list of figures		1dy	0.50	23-12-99	23-12-99
272		P Bradley		0.50	23-12-99	23-12-99



Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
273	Vol. 2 Intro: acknowledgments		1dy	0.50	24-12-99	24-12-99
273		P Bradley		0.50	24-12-99	24-12-99
274	Vol. 2 Intro: early prehistoric activity		1dy	1.00	24-12-99	30-12-99
274		P Bradley		1.00	24-12-99	30-12-99
275	Vol. 2 Edit: plate selection		1dy	0.50	30-12-99	30-12-99
275		P Bradley		0.50	30-12-99	30-12-99
276	Vol. 2 Edit: report compliation		7dy	7.00	31-12-99	21-01-00
276		P Bradley		7.00	31-12-99	21-01-00
277	Vol. 2 Edit: bibliography		1dy	0.50	07-04-99	07-04-99
277		S Foreman		0.50	07-04-99	07-04-99
278	Vol. 2 Editing and checking		20dy	20.00	27-01-00	31-03-00
278		P Bradley		20.00	27-01-00	31-03-00
279	Vol. 2 contributors liaison with editor		6dy	6.00	06-04-00	21-04-00
279		P Bradley		6.00	06-04-00	21-04-00
280	Vol. 2 Corrections to illustrations		4dy	3.50	24-04-00	27-04-00
280		Illustrator		3.50	24-04-00	27-04-00
281	Vol 2 Referee		0dy	0.00	27-04-00	27-04-00
281		TBA		0.00	27-04-00	27-04-00
282	Vol 2: editors corrections		3dy	3.00	27-04-00	05-05-00
282		P Bradley		3.00	27-04-00	05-05-00
283	Vol 2: corrections to illustrations		2dy	2.00	05-05-00	09-05-00
283		Illustrator		2.00	05-05-00	09-05-00
284	Holocene hydrology		8dy	8.00	06-05-98	15-05-98
284		M Robinson		8.00	06-05-98	15-05-98
285	Holocene sequence and human activity		2dy	2.00	27-04-00	28-04-00
285		P Bradley		2.00	27-04-00	28-04-00
286	Waterlogged remains		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
286		M Robinson		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
287	Holocene pollen		2dy	2.00	04-05-98	05-05-98
287		A Parker		2.00	04-05-98	05-05-98
288	Holocene environmental sampling		1dy	1.00	04-05-00	04-05-00
288		P Bradley		1.00	04-05-00	04-05-00
289	Holocene previous environmental work		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
289		A Parker		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
290	Holocene methodology		1dy	1.00	05-05-00	05-05-00
290		A Parker		1.00	05-05-00	05-05-00
291	Holocene summary		23dy	22.50	08-05-00	07-06-00
291		A Parker		22.50	08-05-00	07-06-00
292	Holocene description of deposit types		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
292		A Parker		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
293	Holocene location of principal samples		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
293		A Parker		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98



Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
294	Holocene environmental sampling		0dy	0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
294		A Parker		0.00	18-05-98	18-05-98
295	Holocene soil micromorphology		21dy	21.00	01-05-98	29-05-98
295		R McPhail		21.00	01-05-98	29-05-98
296	Holocene environmental sampling		2dy	2.00	20-05-98	21-05-98
296		R Pelling		2.00	20-05-98	21-05-98
297	Holocene scientific and artefactual dating		0dy	0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
297		P Bradley		0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
298	Holocene sediment studies		0dy	0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
298		A Parker		0.00	21-05-98	21-05-98
299	Vol. 4 location of archive		1dy	0.50	08-06-00	08-06-00
299		P Bradley		0.50	08-06-00	08-06-00
300	Vol. 4 geophysical survey		1dy	1.00	08-06-00	09-06-00
300		P Bradley		1.00	08-06-00	09-06-00
301	Vol. 4 environmental strategies		1dy	1.00	09-06-00	15-06-00
301		P Bradley		1.00	09-06-00	15-06-00
302	Vol. 4 finds recording strategies		1dy	1.00	15-06-00	16-06-00
302		P Bradley		1.00	15-06-00	16-06-00
303	Vol. 4 excavation methodology		1dy	1.00	16-06-00	22-06-00
303		P Bradley		1.00	16-06-00	22-06-00
304	Vol. 4 scope of work/funding		1dy	1.00	22-06-00	23-06-00
304		P Bradley		1.00	22-06-00	23-06-00
305	Vol. 4 revised research designs		1dy	1.00	23-06-00	29-06-00
305		P Bradley		1.00	23-06-00	29-06-00
306	Vol. 4 cropmarks		1dy	1.00	29-06-00	30-06-00
306		P Bradley		1.00	29-06-00	30-06-00
307	Vol. 4 developing research strategies		1dy	1.00	30-06-00	06-07-00
307		P Bradley		1.00	30-06-00	06-07-00
308	Vol. 4 original project aims		1dy	1.00	06-07-00	07-07-00
308		P Bradley		1.00	06-07-00	07-07-00
309	Vol. 4 the archaeological evaluation		1dy	1.00	07-07-00	13-07-00
309		P Bradley		1.00	07-07-00	13-07-00
310	Vol. 4 fieldwalking finds		10dy	10.00	13-07-00	27-07-00
310		Specialists		10.00	13-07-00	27-07-00
311	Vol. 4 historical/archaeological background		1dy	1.00	27-07-00	28-07-00
311		P Bradley		1.00	27-07-00	28-07-00
312	Vol. 4 fieldwalking		1dy	1.00	28-07-00	03-08-00
312		P Bradley		1.00	28-07-00	03-08-00
313	Vol. 4 geology and present topography		1dy	1.00	03-08-00	04-08-00
313		P Bradley		1.00	03-08-00	04-08-00
314	Vol. 4 report structure		1dy	0.50	04-08-00	04-08-00
314		P Bradley		0.50	04-08-00	04-08-00



Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
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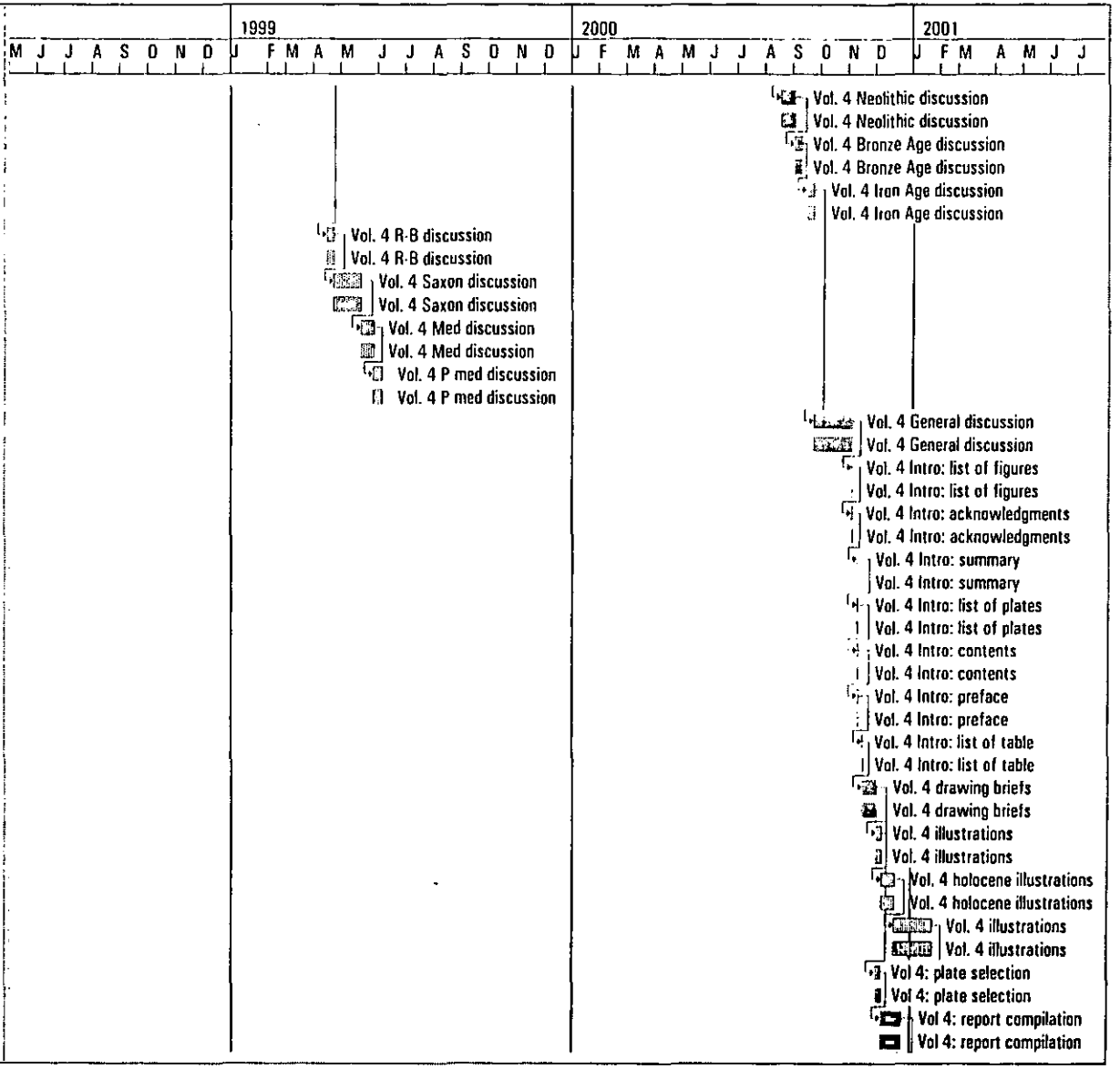
315		P Bradley		5.00	10-08-00	24-08-00
316	Vol. 4 Bronze Age discussion		3dy	3.00	25-08-00	01-09-00
316		P Bradley		3.00	25-08-00	01-09-00
317	Vol. 4 Iron Age discussion		3dy	3.00	07-09-00	14-09-00
317		P Bradley		3.00	07-09-00	14-09-00
318	Vol. 4 R-B discussion		3dy	3.00	07-04-99	14-04-99
318		S Foreman		3.00	07-04-99	14-04-99
319	Vol. 4 Saxon discussion		13dy	13.00	14-04-99	13-05-99
319		S Foreman		13.00	14-04-99	13-05-99
320	Vol. 4 Med discussion		5dy	5.00	13-05-99	26-05-99
320		S Foreman		5.00	13-05-99	26-05-99
321	Vol. 4 P med discussion		5dy	5.00	26-05-99	04-06-99
321		S Foreman		5.00	26-05-99	04-06-99
322	Vol. 4 General discussion		12dy	12.00	15-09-00	26-10-00
322		P Bradley		12.00	15-09-00	26-10-00
323	Vol. 4 Intro: list of figures		1dy	0.50	27-10-00	27-10-00
323		P Bradley		0.50	27-10-00	27-10-00
324	Vol. 4 Intro: acknowledgments		1dy	0.50	27-10-00	27-10-00
324		P Bradley		0.50	27-10-00	27-10-00
325	Vol. 4 Intro: summary		1dy	0.50	02-11-00	02-11-00
325		P Bradley		0.50	02-11-00	02-11-00
326	Vol. 4 Intro: list of plates		1dy	0.50	02-11-00	02-11-00
326		P Bradley		0.50	02-11-00	02-11-00
327	Vol. 4 Intro: contents		1dy	0.50	03-11-00	03-11-00
327		P Bradley		0.50	03-11-00	03-11-00
328	Vol. 4 Intro: preface		1dy	0.50	03-11-00	03-11-00
328		P Bradley		0.50	03-11-00	03-11-00
329	Vol. 4 Intro: list of table		1dy	0.50	09-11-00	09-11-00
329		P Bradley		0.50	09-11-00	09-11-00
330	Vol. 4 drawing briefs		5dy	5.00	09-11-00	24-11-00
330		P Bradley		5.00	09-11-00	24-11-00
331	Vol. 4 illustrations		4dy	4.00	24-11-00	30-11-00
331		Illustrator		4.00	24-11-00	30-11-00
332	Vol. 4 holocene illustrations		10dy	10.00	30-11-00	14-12-00
332		Illustrator		10.00	30-11-00	14-12-00
333	Vol. 4 illustrations		30dy	30.00	14-12-00	25-01-01
333		Illustrator		30.00	14-12-00	25-01-01
334	Vol 4: plate selection		1dy	1.00	24-11-00	30-11-00
334		P Bradley		1.00	24-11-00	30-11-00
335	Vol 4: report compilation		7dy	7.00	30-11-00	22-12-00
335		P Bradley		7.00	30-11-00	22-12-00



Task ID	Task 10 Days Per Column	Resource	Est Dur	Sched Rsrc Total Dys	Scheduled Start	Scheduled Finish
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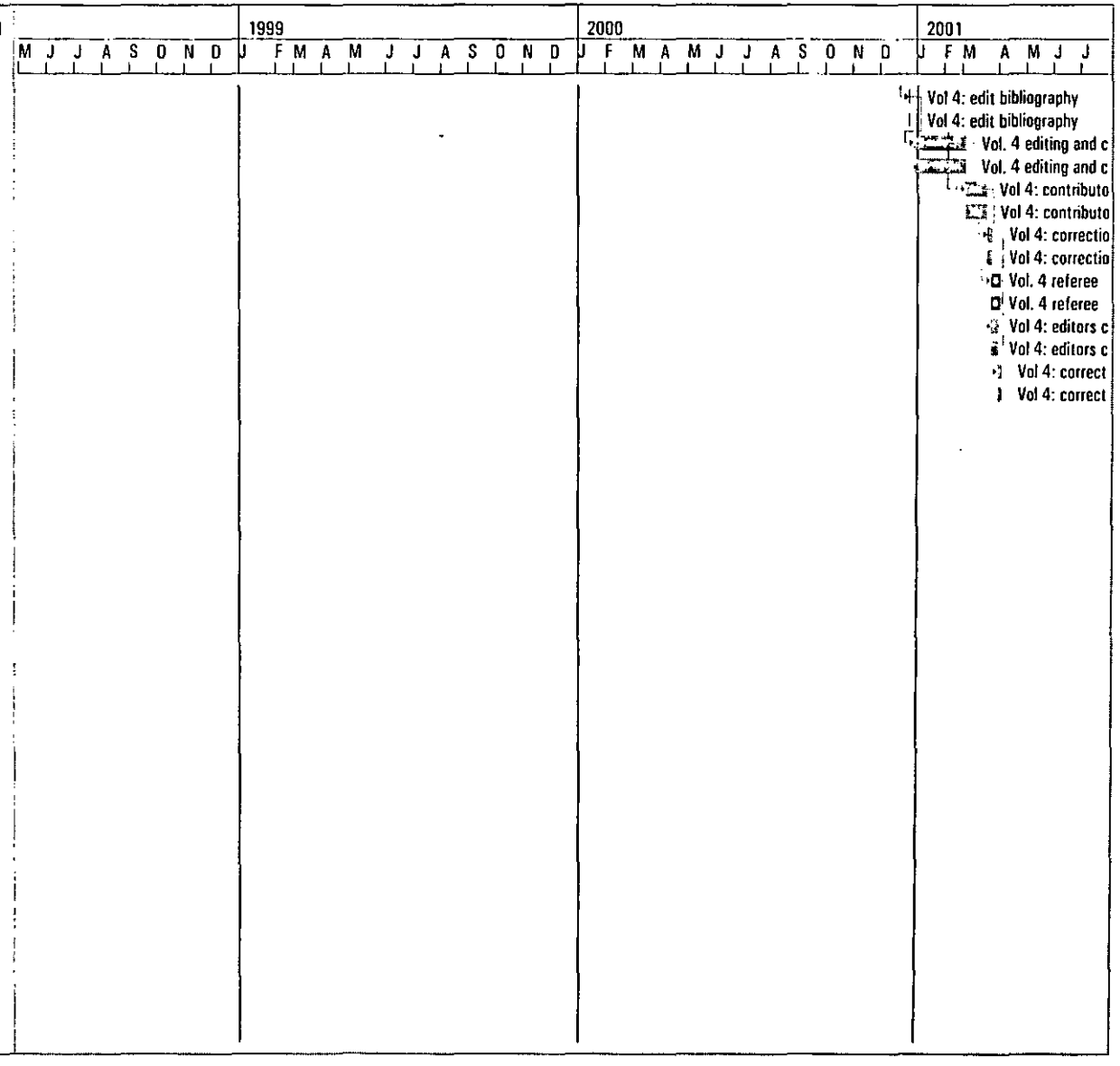
336		P Bradley		0.50	22-12-00	22-12-00
337	Vol. 4 editing and checking		17dy	17.00	28-12-00	22-02-01
337		P Bradley		17.00	28-12-00	22-02-01
338	Vol 4: contributors liaison with editor		7dy	7.00	23-02-01	16-03-01
338		P Bradley		7.00	23-02-01	16-03-01
339	Vol 4: corrections to illustrations		4dy	4.00	19-03-01	22-03-01
339		Illustrator		4.00	19-03-01	22-03-01
340	Vol. 4 referee		0dy	0.00	23-03-01	23-03-01
340		TBA		0.00	23-03-01	23-03-01
341	Vol 4: editors corrections		2dy	2.00	23-03-01	29-03-01
341		P Bradley		2.00	23-03-01	29-03-01
342	Vol 4: corrections to ilustrations		2dy	2.00	30-03-01	02-04-01
342		Illustrator		2.00	30-03-01	02-04-01



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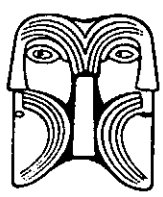

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