



Plot A Thames Valley Science Park Shinfield, Berkshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP, on behalf of The Natural History Museum Trading Company Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation work comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of three areas, covering a total of 0.25 ha, on land to the south of Cutbush Lane East, Shinfield, Berkshire (centred on NGR 474640 169271). The excavation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application by Wokingham Borough Council (Planning reference 232833) for a proposed new Collections, Digitisation and Research Centre with associated infrastructure and external works including car parking, SUDS basin and landscaping. The excavation was undertaken between 7–17 May 2024.

The three excavation areas focused on a series of ditches and charcoal rich features that had been identified during the preceding evaluation phase. A total of six ditches and five discrete features were recorded; the ditches relate to a small field boundary system on a north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west axis. Radiocarbon dates of Early–Middle and Middle Bronze Age have been established for two of the discrete features.

A small quantity of Romano-British pottery had been recovered from one of the ditches during the evaluation and proved to be the only dating evidence for the field boundary system. Other artefacts comprised worked flint from topsoil and intrinsically undatable fragments of burnt flint and ceramic building material, although one of the two pieces of ceramic building material found during the evaluation may be from a Romano-British *imbrex* roof tile. Three sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil of excavation Areas 1 and 2.

As no further analysis or publication is recommended, this document forms the final report for the archaeological works.

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Plot A Thames Valley Science Park Shinfield, Berkshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP, on behalf of The Natural History Museum Trading Company Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of three areas covering 0.25 ha centred on NGR 474640 169271, at land to the south of Cutbush Lane East, Shinfield, Berkshire, RG6 4UW (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 A planning application (planning reference 232833) submitted to Wokingham Borough Council is currently being determined for the construction of a proposed Collections, Digitisation and Research Centre with associated infrastructure and external works including car parking, SUDS basin and landscaping. The overall development area for Plot A comprises 3 ha. The following conditions relating to archaeology have been proposed:

Condition A No development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority in writing. The WSI shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for the publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the WSI.*

Condition B The Development shall take place in accordance with the WSI approved under condition (A). The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out within the WSI approved under Condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, particularly for, but not limited to, Romano-British remains. The potential impacts of the development can be mitigated through a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with national and local plan policy.

1.1.3 The excavation was preceded by archaeological works, including an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2023a) and archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b), which identified three areas where ditches of possible Romano-British origin and undated charcoal-rich pits were recorded.

1.1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2024). The Principal Archaeologist at Berkshire Archaeology (PA at BA) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork.

1.1.5 The excavation was undertaken between 7–17 May 2024.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 This report provides the provisional results of the excavation and assesses the potential to address the aims and objectives outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the project aims and objectives (including revisions arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 Plot A is located south of the M4, east of the British Museum Archaeological Research Collections (ARC) Facility and south of the Shinfield Studios in the Thames Valley Science Park, approximately 1.2 km north-east of the town of Shinfield. The River Loddon is located approximately 615 m to the south-east.

1.3.2 Plot A is situated on a gentle south-east facing slope and currently comprises arable land, with a strip of meadow along the southern boundary. Two of the three excavation areas (Areas 1 and 2) are located within the western extent of the plot, while the third (Area 3) is located on the eastern side. Existing ground levels slope from 42 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the north-west of excavation Area 1 down to 40 m OD in the south-east of excavation Area 3.

1.3.3 The bedrock geology comprises clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. This is overlain by a superficial deposit of brickearth (clay, silt and sand), a sedimentary deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2024).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA: Wessex Archaeology 2023a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results was detailed within previous documentation related to the project (Wessex Archaeology 2023b; 2024) and is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations within and adjacent to the development area

Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation (2018)

2.2.1 Several phases of investigation have been undertaken in the fields 185 m to the west of the site, where the British Museum's ARC facility has now been constructed. It had long been suspected that these fields have archaeological potential, as a network of cropmarks had been documented within them. This included two parallel, linear cropmarks, interpreted to

be a potential road (BHER MWK1805), off which were further features that were interpreted as enclosures (BHER MWK1804, MWK1805, MWK1806, MWK1807) and pits (BHER MWK1808). A geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology found a large, curvilinear anomaly through the centre of the northern field, and a cluster of pit-like anomalies in the southern field (Wessex Archaeology 2018; BHER ERM2164). A full-scale evaluation was then undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2018 (BHER ERM2230). Aside from modern ceramic field drains, no archaeological features were observed, and it is suggested that natural variations in the geology may account for the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies.

Archaeological Watching Brief (2022–2023)

- 2.2.2 Between November 2022 and May 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with excavation of a drainage ditch at Shinfield Studios, Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire, located 35 m WSW of area 2. Two ditches were recorded during the watching brief; one undated and the other assigned a tentative late prehistoric date (Cotswold Archaeology 2023).

Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b)

- 2.2.3 An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on the land within the development site in 2023. The evaluation highlighted the presence of numerous ditches, one of which contained Romano-British greyware pottery. Despite a general paucity of dating evidence, it is considered likely that these ditches pertain to a Romano-British agricultural field system, though no evidence associated with the putative route of a Roman road to the north and west of the site was identified (see Archaeological and historical context below). Two pits were also located within the western extent of the site. These contained charcoal and burnt flint within their deposits indicating their use as rubbish pits associated with fire debris. Burnt flint was also recovered from the subsoil of Trench 2 and is the only evidence for activity pre-dating the Romano-British period. No evidence of settlement was observed.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3.1 The Berkshire HER contains numerous records relating to findspots of worked flint within the landscape surrounding the development site. A flint assemblage was found on an island of loam within an area of alluvium during a fieldwalking survey, 950 m to the west of the site (BHER MWK6811). Just 20 m to the west of this assemblage was an archaeological excavation that yielded fifty-three flints, which are thought to date to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. In all, there was nine flakes, one blade, one side scraper, forty chips, one core fragment and one core rejuvenation flake. The lithics were almost entirely recovered from cut features, suggesting they were residual (BHER MRM18497).
- 2.3.2 Further Neolithic finds of Neolithic date, including five pieces of worked flint, numerous flakes, and a fragmented core were recovered during an investigation prior to the construction of Shinfield Studios (BHER ERM2506). The closest findspot was located 280 m to the west of site.
- 2.3.3 There are several flint artefacts within the vicinity which have been assigned a broadly prehistoric date, as more precise dating was not possible. These were all roughly grouped between 840 m to 990 m to the south-east of site and were collected from within one field during a fieldwalking survey (BHER ERM349). The total assemblage consisted of four flakes, three blades, a scraper and a flint fabricator (BHER MWK15257, MWK15258, MWK15261, MWK15262, MWK15265).

- 2.3.4 Bronze Age activity is represented by a complete cropmark circle located 970 m to the south of the site. This feature is not visible on LiDAR data but can be seen on satellite imagery during a drought (BHER MWK1847). It is therefore likely to represent an infilled ditch, possibly of a barrow. It measures five metres in diameter.
- 2.3.5 A Bronze Age cremation was encountered during an evaluation 960 m to the west of the site but was left unexcavated (BHER ERM609; Cotswold Archaeology 2016).
- 2.3.6 There appears to have been a concentration of Middle Iron Age activity 960 m to the west of the site (BHER MRM18488). Excavated during evaluation trenching by Cotswold Archaeology in 2015, there were at least eleven ditches, three gullies and a pit, which have been interpreted as part of a field system (BHER ERM609; Cotswold Archaeology 2016). Finds include 58 sherds of pottery and a fragmented, triangular loom weight.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.7 A section of Roman road (BHER MM34) is theorised to lie 400 m to the north and 460 m to the west of the site. However, it is noted in the BHER that this is based on conjectural evidence and the precise route of the road is unknown.
- 2.3.8 A fragment of Roman ceramic building material, identifiable as a tegula, was recovered as a residual find within a medieval dated deposit, 960 m to the west of the site (BHER ERM609; Cotswold Archaeology 2016).
- 2.3.9 A Roman coin and a fragment of copper-alloy bracelet have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Schemes to have come from the south of the site. The coin is a copper nummus of Constantius I, which dates to 296–303 AD.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1900)

- 2.3.10 A series of post-medieval ditches were excavated prior to the construction of Shinfield Studios, 280 m to the south-west of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2021; BHER ERM2506, MRM18541).
- 2.3.11 The parcel containing the three excavation areas is represented on the Inclosure Map of Earley in Sonning, dating to 1820. The map also shows that Upperwood Farm, 200 m to the north of the site, was established by this date, and is illustrated to have a courtyard plan. The Earley tithe apportionments of 1840 show that, at this time, the excavation areas were located within a parcel called 'Home Close' which was used for arable cultivation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024), were to examine, record and interpret the archaeological resource within the specified area or site and to disseminate the results, in accordance with defined methods and research objectives.

3.2 Research objectives

- 3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the research objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024) were to:

- determine the date, nature and extent of the Romano-British agricultural field system

- develop understanding of how the agricultural field system operated and developed, using the analysis of environmental evidence where appropriate
- consider the likelihood for settlement activity to the north of the site, based on the concentrations of archaeological features identified during this phase of works and those of the preceding evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b)
- determine the presence or absence of earlier land use within the site bounds, and should it exist, characterise the development of land organisation over time.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024) and in general compliance with ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2023a–b). The post-excavation assessment and reporting also followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.2 Area 1 (0.05 ha) was focussed within the north-western extent of the site where evidence for the disposal of fire debris had been identified within the evaluation, alongside a probable drainage ditch associated with a Romano-British field system. The ditch was one of the few features which provided dating evidence and additional investigation of this area is aimed at developing a more in-depth understanding of the Romano-British agricultural landscape within the area.

4.1.3 Area 2 (0.15 ha) was focussed within the south-western extent of the site where further investigation of several ditches may assist with developing more of an understanding of the agricultural field system believed to be present. This area also contained evidence for rubbish disposal, specifically fire debris, during the preceding evaluation.

4.1.4 Area 3 (0.06 ha) was located within the eastern extent of the site, again focussing on ditches believed to be part of the Romano-British agricultural field system. The investigation within this area was also aimed at more conclusively characterising the features present, facilitating the development of knowledge of the operation of this Romano-British field system and those within the wider area.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used, and due to the absence of dating, mattock testing of the linear features was also undertaken. Artefacts

were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th-century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014a), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The PA at BA monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the PA at BA.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 Archaeological features were recorded in all three areas. In Area 1, the uncovered features consisted of one single linear in the north-east corner. The largest of the three mitigation areas, Area 2, revealed a further two linear features, as well as one large and two small possible shallow pits of uncertain date. Area 3 contained another two parallel linear features with a third shorter linear interjoined with the longer south-eastern linear in the south-west corner. Two shallow discrete features within this area have been recorded as shrub bowls or rooting.
- 5.1.2 All of the linear features encountered comprise ditches that were possibly part of a Romano-British agricultural field system, and represent a continuation of the features excavated during the evaluation phase. The three pits in Area 2 provide the only evidence of settlement activity beyond that of pottery fragments found during the evaluation. No further dating

evidence was found in any of the ditch slots investigated during this mitigation phase of the project. The location and layout of each mitigation area is presented in Figure 1, with a more detailed plan of each area and mapped archaeology shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4. Selected sections are shown within Figure 5.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment

- 5.1.3 All written and drawn records, and surveyed data from the excavation have been collated and checked. Context information has been entered into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis, and linked with surveyed data and other forms of specialist assessment data within a GIS. Stratigraphic groups were defined, and preliminary phasing has been undertaken using stratigraphic relationships, finds spot-dates and any other relevant information.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence was generally very consistent across the site with layers of topsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural London Clay geology (Fig. 6). The only variation observed in the soil sequence is a narrower thickness of the subsoil in Area 1, compared to that recorded in Areas 2 and 3.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil consisted of a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay loam with rare flint gravels, a moderate compaction and some fine root disturbance, with a slightly variable depth across all three areas, between 0.19–0.26 m. Below a generally level, plough scarred, horizon, the subsoil consisted of a light to mid-yellowish-brown, silty sandy clay in Area 1, and sandy gravel of moderate compaction with sparse inclusions of flinty gravel in Areas 2 and 3.
- 5.2.3 The London Clay natural was recorded predominantly as mid to dark-yellowish-sandy clay or sandy gravel, with occasional patches of yellowish or light bluish-grey clay observed in Area 2. Variable amounts of gravels and manganese are displayed across the three areas. For reference, a sondage excavated during the evaluation phase in trench 4, to a depth of 0.86 m below ground level (bgl), showed the natural to become looser and sandier at greater depths (Wessex Archaeology 2023b).

5.3 Early–Middle Bronze Age (2200–1100 BC)

Area 2

- 5.3.1 Pit 2013 was roughly sub-oval in shape with an irregular north-west side, and is the only one of the three discrete features uncovered during the excavation that can be clearly defined as a pit. Measuring 1.58 m in length, 0.66 m wide and with a depth of 0.16 m bgl, it had shallow concave sides and a slightly irregular concave base. The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of mid to dark-grey silty clay with rare charcoal and abundant inclusions of burnt flint (Figs 5c and 14). A fragment of charcoal from the fill returned a radiocarbon date of 1500–1310 cal. BC (Middle Bronze Age).

Area 3

- 5.3.2 Isolated in the centre of Area 3, tree-throw hole 3013 measured 0.87 m long, 0.47 m wide, and 0.33 m deep (Fig. 17), and featured areas of probable in-situ burning. No finds were recovered from any of the three fills, however, radiocarbon dating of fragments of oak charcoal from the feature indicate an Early to Middle Bronze Age date (see section 8.3.1).

5.4 Possible Romano-British (AD 43–410)

Area 1

- 5.4.1 A single linear ditch group 1010 was the only recorded feature uncovered in Area 1, located in the north-east corner of the mitigation area on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch had steep, almost vertical, sides and a concave base, with a single primary and a secondary fill to a depth of 0.55 m bgl (Figs 7 and 8). No dating evidence was recovered from either of the two hand dug interventions. However, during the evaluation 17 g of Roman greyware pottery was collected from the base fill of intervention 104 (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). This pottery provides the only secure dating for the ditches in all three mitigation areas. In plan, ditch 1010 is on the same alignment as ditch group 2023 in Area 2 and might represent a continuation of the same feature.

Area 2

- 5.4.2 Two linear ditches, groups 2022 and 2023, were recorded in Area 2. Ditch 2022 was located at the south-east end of the mitigation area on a south-west to north-east alignment. The ditch had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Ditch slot 2006 contained a single primary and secondary fill to a depth of 0.45 m bgl, while ditch slot 2009 contained two separate primary fills on either side, below later secondary infilling, to a depth of 0.37 m bgl (Figs 5a and 9). No dating evidence was recovered from either of the hand dug interventions, or those investigating ditches in excavation Areas 1 and 3, indicating that these features may be contemporaneous in date. Samples taken from 2006 (ditch 2022) were devoid of environmental material.
- 5.4.3 Ditch group 2023 was in the north-west half of the mitigation area, on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch slot 2004 had moderately steep sides and a concave base, with a single secondary fill to a depth of 0.23 m bgl (Fig. 10), while ditch slot 2019 had steep sides and a narrower flat base, with one shallow primary and a secondary fill. No dating evidence was recovered during the excavation but three pieces of burnt flint and two pieces of ceramic building material were recovered from different slots (slots 604 and 706 respectively) during the evaluation. In plan, ditch 2023 is on the same alignment as ditch group 1010 in Area 1 and may represent a continuation of the same feature.

Area 3

- 5.4.4 Three linear ditches (groups 3019, 3020 and ditch 3014) were recorded in Area 3. Ditch group 3019 and ditch 3014 were parallel to each other, 16 m apart, both on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch 3014 to the north-west of ditch group 3019 had moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single secondary fill to a depth of 0.28 m bgl (Figs 5b and 11). No dating evidence was recovered from a hand dug intervention or later mattock testing. Given the similarity of alignment with ditch group 3019 this appears to be part of the same field boundary system mapped in Areas 1 and 2.
- 5.4.5 During the evaluation phase intervention 908 recorded, during wet weather and a partially flooded trench, the cut and fill of another possible linear feature located 1 m to the north-west of, and parallel with, ditch 3014 (Wessex Archaeology 2023b). Following excavation, this feature was ascertained to be a narrow, elongated, sub-oval patch of natural blueish grey clay geology.
- 5.4.6 Ditch groups 3019 and 3020 at the south-east end of the mitigation area represent two interjoined features, excavated in wet conditions. At 3.69 m in length, ditch 3020 was aligned north-west to south-east and continued beyond the south-east limit of excavation. Both ditches had moderately steep sides. Ditch 3019 had a slightly concave base and a

single secondary fill to a depth of 0.34 m bgl, while ditch 3020 had a flat base and a single secondary fill to a depth of 0.19 m bgl (Figs 12 and 13).

- 5.4.7 The cuts of both ditches were found to be diffuse and have been marginally over excavated to identify the interface between the natural and ditch fills. No dating evidence was recovered from interventions in either feature group and no relationship was visible from an intervention investigated at the intersection due to the similarity of fills. It is considered that both are contemporary, and likely to be associated with the wider system of ditches in Areas 1 and 2.

5.5 Uncertain date

Area 2

- 5.5.1 Apart from the ditches uncovered in excavation Areas 1, 2 and 3, the only other archaeological features recorded on site were found in Area 2. These comprise two possible small shallow pits (2015 and 2017) of uncertain date, located in the north-west corner of the mitigation area. A fourth similar pit (304) can be added to the group, which was found nearby during the evaluation phase (Wessex Archaeology 2023b).
- 5.5.2 Features 2015 and 2017 were located approximately 5 m to the north of pit 2013 and although recorded as pits, the outline of these two features are not as clear. The cut of pit 2017 in particular was quite diffuse, irregular and shallow, and could equally be interpreted as a surface deposit that has sunk, or been compressed, into the softer underlying clay natural. Both features contained a similar fill to that of pit 2013 with abundant inclusions of burnt flint (Figs 15 and 16). No dating evidence was recovered from either of these two features. Both features were 100% sampled.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of 17.4 kg of finds was recovered from two phases of fieldwork. This discussion refers to the material recovered during the excavation works only, whilst the combined assemblages from both evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b) and excavation stages of fieldwork are considered in the recommendations for future analysis. All material has been cleaned and quantified by material type (Table 1) within each context and recorded using a digital database, which forms part of the permanent archive.

Table 1 Summary of finds by material (by count and weight in grammes)

Material	Evaluation		Excavation		Total	
	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)
Burnt flint	138	1151	10017	16029	10155	17180
Ceramic building material	2	77	-	-	2	77
Flint	1	7	4	33	5	40
Pottery	8	80	3	23	11	103
Total	149	1315	10024	16085	10173	17400

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Just three sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil of Areas 1 and 2. These comprise a body sherd of late 17th to 18th century AD stoneware (Area 2),

a body sherd of black-glazed earthenware (18th to 19th century AD) and a plate rim sherd of transfer-printed, refined white ware (late 18th to 19th century AD), both from Area 1.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 Four pieces of worked flint were recovered; three were collected from the topsoil (Areas 1 and 2), and one from Romano-British ditch 3014 in Area 3. All show the damage and abrasion typical of material reworked in surface deposits or redeposited in later features. Three of the four utilise river-worn flint pebbles which would be available from the gravels associated with the River Loddon only 700 m to the east, and the fourth appears to have been sourced directly from deposits of chalk, the nearest of which lie approximately 4 km to the north-west.

6.3.2 The assemblage consists entirely of broken flakes that have been detached with a hard (stone) hammer with no prior preparation of the core platform. They provide no information regarding a possible date; their method of production appears rather crude and is more typical of Bronze Age technology, but no such conclusions can safely be drawn from such a small assemblage and, as a result, only a broad prehistoric date can be attributed to them.

Burnt flint

6.3.3 An assemblage of burnt unworked flint totalling approximately 16 kg was recovered from five contexts in undated features. The largest groups were found as dumped deposits in pit 2013 (approximately 14.3 kg) and pit 2017 (approximately 1.3 kg). A tree-throw hole associated with *in-situ* burning (3013) contained 152 g of material likely to derive from incidental burning of flint gravel occurring naturally in the surface geology. Small amounts found in ditch group 2022 and pit 2015 (17 g and 204 g respectively) have probably derived from erosion of detritus lying in the surrounding topsoil.

6.3.4 Burnt flint is an intrinsically undatable material type but is often associated with prehistoric activity, although it may in this case be related to the Romano-British activity identified during the evaluation of the site. Flint is commonly used as an indirect means of heating food and water, and it is also generated for use as temper in pottery manufacture.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Six bulk samples (flotation) were taken from pits, a ditch, and tree-throw holes and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site and their potential to address the project aims. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Bulk samples

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 1.5 and 40 litres, with an average volume of approximately 19 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank (0.25 mm flot mesh, 1 mm residue mesh). The residues were split into coarse (>4 mm) and fine fractions (1–4 mm). The coarse fractions

of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots.

- 7.2.3 The fine residue fractions and the flots were sorted and scanned at up to 40x magnification for uncharred and charred botanical remains, as well as other environmental remains (e.g., insects/invertebrates, molluscs, fish bone, etc.). The presence of recent and/or intrusive material was noted in the samples including modern roots, modern seeds, mycorrhizal fungi, earthworm eggs, and shells of the burrowing blind snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).
- 7.2.4 Plant macroremains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Wood charcoal fragments were identified through examination of the transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal sections at up to 400x magnification. The wood charcoal identifications were undertaken through comparison with Wessex Archaeology's reference collection and relevant literature (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).
- 7.2.5 Remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Frequent'), A** = 100–500 ('Common'), A*** = >500 ('Abundant').

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 1.
- 7.3.2 The two samples from tree-throw hole 3013 produced very large quantities of well-preserved oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal. A sample of oak sapwood (with bark) from this feature was radiocarbon dated to 1690–1500 cal. BC (FTMC-QK48-1; 3148±31 BP). No charred plant remains were recovered in the samples. There were frequent small fragments of burnt flint in this feature.
- 7.3.3 A relatively large quantity of wood charcoal was also recovered in the sample from pit 2013, as well as a single charred goosefoot (*Chenopodiaceae*) seed. The wood charcoal fragments in pit 2013 derived from alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and other taxa, although many of the fragments were very poorly preserved (heavily mineral-coated). Alder charcoal from pit 2013 was dated to 1500–1310 cal. BC (FTMC-QK48-2; 3148±31 BP). A small quantity of wood charcoal is present in the sample from pit 2017 located a few metres to the east. Both features contained significant quantities of burnt flint.
- 7.3.4 There were no environmental remains in the samples collected from pit 2015 and ditch 2006 (ditch 2022).

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 The assemblage of environmental remains recovered from the site may reflect transient activity based around the use of hot-stone technology, perhaps for cooking or other purposes (Seager-Thomas 2010). Pits containing accumulations of wood charcoal and burnt flint are commonly associated with Bronze Age burnt mounds in southern England, as seen at Bucklers Park (Chittock *et al.* 2017), Sonning Eye Quarry (Porter and Weale 2014) and Green Park (Brossler *et al.* 2013). The features recorded at the Thames Valley Science Park are not clearly associated with a burnt mound, although their location near to a watercourse is typical of such a site, as is the characteristic absence of artefactual evidence (Hawkes 2018).

- 7.4.2 Burnt flint was also recovered from tree-throw hole 3013. However, evidence for *in situ* burning around the feature may indicate that this material derives from the scorched natural substrate. The substantial quantity of oak charcoal in this feature could reflect an *in situ* burnt tree, and the use of fire to clear woodlands has been observed at other prehistoric sites (Beamish 2009).

8 RADIOCARBON DATING

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Two samples of wood charcoal were submitted for radiocarbon dating from tree-throw 3013 and pit 2013 to examine the chronology of these features.

8.2 Methods

- 8.2.1 The samples were submitted to Vilnius Radiocarbon, Center for Physical Sciences and Technology (FTMC). They were pre-treated with an acid-base-acid (ABA) method, and they were dated by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) spectroscopy. Full details of the methodologies used are provided in Vilnius Radiocarbon (2025). The radiocarbon measurements are presented as conventional ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977), and the calibrated date ranges were calculated using the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993). Calibration was undertaken in OxCal 4.4 (Bronk-Ramsey 2004), using the IntCal 2020 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2020). The calibrated date ranges are rounded outwards to 10 years.

8.3 Results

- 8.3.1 The radiocarbon dating results are presented in Table 2. Both samples were successfully measured, returning results which fall between the Early to Middle Bronze Age. The oak sapwood charcoal from tree-throw hole 3013 was dated to 1690–1500 cal. BC (FTMC-QK48-1; 3148±31 BP), whilst the alder charcoal from pit 2013 returned a later date of 1500–1310 cal. BC (FTMC-QK48-2; 3148±31 BP). Alder trees are not particularly long-lived (~50–100 years; Peterken 2023), although the result obtained from pit 2013 could incorporate a small age-offset due to the ‘old wood effect’.

Table 2 Radiocarbon dating results

Context information	Sample details	Laboratory code	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Calibrated date range (95% probability)
Tree-throw hole 3013 (fill 3013), sample 302	Wood charcoal: <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak) sapwood with bark frag. x1	FTMC-QK48-1	3324±32 BP	1690–1500 cal. BC (Early/Middle Bronze Age)
Pit 2013 (fill 2014), sample 201	Wood charcoal: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (alder) stemwood frag. x1	FTMC-QK48-2	3148±31 BP	1500–1310 cal. BC (Middle Bronze Age)

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Stratigraphic potential

9.1.1 The limited stratigraphic results are well understood and offer no further potential.

9.2 Finds potential

9.2.1 The assessment results indicate that the preservation of artefacts of all material groups is relatively poor, with high fragmentation rates. The pottery has provided some broad dating evidence, while one of the two pieces of ceramic building material found during the evaluation may be from a Romano-British *imbrex* roof tile. The flint assemblage is a very small, poorly stratified one that lacks any diagnostic pieces and provides no potential to provide information beyond that presented here, although it does have some significance for indicating a background level of prehistoric activity on the site.

9.3 Summary of potential

9.3.1 The two radiocarbon dates indicate activity within the site as far back as the Bronze Age, demonstrating ephemeral activity within the locale. No further activity within the site is recorded until the area became utilised for agricultural, with the field boundary ditches probably dating from the Romano-British period, although the paucity of artefactual and ecological remains mean that this dating is tentative.

9.3.2 The results of the excavation have limited further potential.

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

10.1 Updated project aims

10.1.1 Given the limited results of the excavation and the establishment of the dates of pit 2013 and tree-throw hole 3013, this document satisfies the reporting aims of the project and therefore constitutes the final report for the archaeological work.

10.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.2.1 The stratigraphic evidence is well recorded, no further work is proposed.

10.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.3.1 All finds have been recorded to the recommended minimum standard for the archiving of archaeological finds. No further work is proposed.

10.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

10.4.1 The material is of limited interpretive value given the uniformity of the charcoal assemblage, (dominated by oak) and the lack of charred plant remains. No further analysis is recommended.

10.5 Summary of recommendations for analysis

10.5.1 There are no recommendations for further analysis work.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury.
- 11.1.2 The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

11.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 11.2.1 The physical archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; SMA 1995).
- 11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

- 11.2.3 The digital archive, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project data management plan (DMP; Appendix 2).

11.3 Selection strategy

- 11.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 11.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows ClfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.



- 11.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific selection strategy (Appendix 3).

11.4 Security copy

- 11.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project, a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file.

11.5 OASIS

- 11.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the PA at BA on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

12 COPYRIGHT

12.1 Archive and report copyright

- 12.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 12.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

12.2 Third party data copyright

- 12.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* regarding multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Area	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal Notes	Other	Preservation
2	Pit	2013	2014		269872_201	40	200	5% modern roots, modern seeds C,	-	-	C	Chenopodiaceae	165	-	Coal C	Mineral stained, very poor
2	Pit	2015	2016		269872_202	1.5	20	<5% modern roots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Pit	2017	2018		269872_203	10	70	1% modern roots, modern seeds C	-	-	-	-	30	-	Coal C, clinker/cinder C	Mineral stained, poor
2	Ditch	2006	2008	2022	269872_204	29	50	75% modern roots, modern seeds B,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coal C	-
3	Tree throw	3013	3017, 3018		269872_301	33	850	2% modern roots, modern seeds C,	-	-	-	-	450 estim.	<i>Quercus</i> sp. dominant- weak growth ring curvatures, tyloses common (heartwood?)	-	Good
3	Tree Throw	3013	3016		269872_302	1	500	1% modern roots	-	-	-	-	420	<i>Quercus</i> sp. dominant- weak growth ring curvatures, tyloses common (heartwood?)	-	Good

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance); Analysis.



Appendix 2 Data management plan



DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 1: Project administration/details

Project name		
Plot A Thames Valley Science Park, Reading, Berkshire: SMS		
Wessex Archaeology project number(s)		
269872: Excavation 269873: Post-excavation Assessment		
External references		
- OASIS ID(s): wessexar1-526599 - Local Planning Authority and planning reference(s): Wokingham Borough Council, ref. 232833		
Project description		
An archaeological strip, map and sample investigation comprising three areas totaling 2.5 ha is to be undertaken in response to archaeological conditions recommended by the Principal Archaeologist for Berkshire Archaeology, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, be attached to any planning permission granted for the construction of a Collections, Digitisation and Research Centre with associated infrastructure and external works (including car parking, SUDS basin and landscaping). The development site is located to the south of Cutbush Lane East, Shinfield, Reading (NGR 474640 169271) and is believed to contain ditches relating to a Romano-British field system. The results of a preceding archaeological evaluation confirmed the presence of multiple ditches, the alignments and continuity of form of which led to conclusions that the linear features were related. Greyware pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from one of the ditches. Two pits containing fire debris were also recorded. Aside from the aforementioned pottery, artefacts recovered included burnt flint and one fragment of worked flint, denoting a background of prehistoric activity. The excavation is aimed primarily at furthering the understanding of the Romano-British field system and identifying any further evidence for prehistoric activity within the site bounds.		
Client		
Commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP Ground Floor, Eagle House, Walton Well Road, Oxford, OX2 6ED On behalf of The Natural History Museum Trading Company Ltd Finance Department, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD		
Project manager		
- Fieldwork: Bianca Williams-San Martin, Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology / Damian De Rosa, Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology - Post-excavation: Kirsten Dinwiddy, Research Manager, Wessex Archaeology		
Principal investigator/researcher		
- Site director: Steven Froud, Wessex Archaeology - Principal report writer: Rachel Williams, Wessex Archaeology		
Data contact person		
Jessica Irwin, Senior Archives Officer, Wessex Archaeology		
Version control		
Issue	Date	Description/summary of revisions
1	23/04/2024	DMP created
2	17/07/2024	Revised at project review/reporting stage
3	TBC	Revised at archiving stage



Related documents, data management policies and guidance		
Project design/project-specific documentation		
- Wessex Archaeology 2024. <i>Plot A Thames Valley Science Park, Reading, Berkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Excavation</i>. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 269872.02 - Project-specific Selection Strategy. Unpublished report ref. 269873.03. - Wessex Archaeology 2023. <i>Plot A Thames Valley Science Park, Reading, Berkshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation</i>. Salisbury: unpublished client report ref. 269871.01.		
Wessex Archaeology guidance, standards, policy and procedures		
- Fieldwork/recording manuals - Survey guide - Photography guide - Context/finds/environmental database and software user guides - Style guide for reporting - Archive preparation manual - Project Management System end user manual - Project Management System project management and accounting manual - Quality Management System (QMS) policy, manual and process procedures - Data protection and security policy and procedures (https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-privacy-policy) - Data policies and procedures - Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy/procedures		
External/national standards and guidance		
This DMP has been compiled with reference to:		
- Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2013. <i>Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice</i>. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books. - Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2023. <i>Selection and appraisal of data</i>, https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/help-guidance/how-to-prepare-data/selection-guidance/ (accessed 10/12/2023). - Berkshire Archaeology. 2021. <i>Berkshire Archaeology General Standards</i>. Berkshire: Berkshire Archaeology. - Brown, D. H. 2011. <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation</i> (2nd edition). Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists/Archaeological Archives Forum. - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials</i>. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2023. <i>Universal Guidance for Archaeological Excavation</i>. Reading: CIfA. - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] n.d. <i>Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives</i>, https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit (accessed 10/12/2023).		

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] n.d. *Toolkit for Managing Digital Data*, <https://www.archaeologists.net/digidigital> (accessed 10/12/2023).
- Digital Curation Centre [DCC] 2023. *Data Management Plans*, <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans> (accessed 10/12/2023)
- English Heritage 2012. *MIDAS: the UK Historic Environment Data Standard Version 1.1. Best practice guidelines*. Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH).
- Forster, M. 2019. *Work Digital/Think Archive. A Guide to Managing Digital Data Generated from Archaeological Investigations*. Historic England, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and DigVentures.
- Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Whyte, A. and Wilson, A. 2010. *How to Appraise & Select Research Data for Curation* (revised 15/08/16, v.1.1). Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre. <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/guidance/how-guides/appraise-select-data> (accessed 10/12/2023).

Section 2: Data collection/creation

Data to be collected/created		
Data types that may be collected/created as part of this project are tabulated below.		
Detail on data types/formats/quantities intended for deposition will be added to this DMP as the project progresses; archive quantities will be specified prior to deposition.		
Type	Format	Archive quantity
Digital pro forma site records (context sheets, environmental sample records, trench sheets etc)	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	TBC prior to archive deposition
Spreadsheets (stratigraphic/contextual data, specialist data tables, metadata tables etc)	MS Excel (.xlsx, deposited in .xlsx and converted to .csv by ADS) and/or .csv	TBC prior to archive deposition
Spatial/survey data	ESRI shapefile (.shp, .shx and .dbf, plus associated files)	TBC prior to archive deposition
Site photographs (record, working and condition monitoring)	Raster image file (.jpeg)	TBC prior to archive deposition
Digital security copy scans of site permatrace drawings (plan and section drawings)	Raster image file (.tiff or .jpeg)	TBC prior to archive deposition
Digital security copy scans of paper site registers/records (context index, finds and samples registers, photo register, drawing register etc)	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	TBC prior to archive deposition
Grey literature/client reports (e.g., Project Design/Written Scheme of Investigation, Post-excavation assessment and Updated Project Design) and individual specialist reports	MS Word (.docx, compiled and converted to .pdf at each issue, final versions deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	TBC prior to archive deposition
How data will be collected/created		
Data standards, collection/creation methods, storage and file naming Data will be collected/created in accordance with the Project Design and Wessex Archaeology's internal guidance, standards, policies and procedures, as informed by relevant best practice guidance and standards (see Section 1). Wessex Archaeology uses standardised procedures for: data capture through site recording, survey and photography		

- data processing and management
- post-excavation (e.g., specialist finds and environmental) data recording
- digital archive preparation (including metadata creation)

Data collected/created during the project will preferentially employ standardised file formats and be version controlled in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard procedures.

Standardised project folder structures are used to organise and compartmentalise project-specific data held on Wessex Archaeology's servers.

Standardised file naming conventions, which include unique identifiers, are used for site records and photographs, geospatial/survey data and project/client reports. For example:

- Context record: *WA_ProjectNumber_ContextNumber_Context_Record.pdf*
- Site photographs: *ProjectNumber_CameraNumber_Timestamp_ImageNumber.jpeg*
- Post-excavation assessment report: *ProjectNumber_SiteName_PXA.docx/.pdf*

To facilitate data sharing and promote long-term future re-use, deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open-source and accessible in nature (e.g., standardised, openly documented and, where possible, non-proprietary), following national guidance (see Section 1) and the requirements of the Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Quality Assurance

Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of Conduct* and *Regulations for Professional Conduct*.

Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), independently audited by the British Standard Institution (BSI), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services.

Project data is subject to quality control/checking at multiple stages, from collection/creation through to preparation of the archive for deposition, in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Quality Management System (see Section 1).

Devices used in data collection are regularly maintained, calibrated and checked to ensure they are in full working order.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata

Data collected/created as part of the project will preferentially employ standard formats that maximise opportunities for use and re-use (see Section 2).

Archived data will be accompanied by metadata in line with Archaeology Data Service (ADS) guidance. The metadata will be created automatically and/or manually during data collection/creation and preparation of the archive for deposition.

Where archives are suitable for ADS 'easy' deposition, Collection Level Metadata will be automatically applied on deposition from the associated OASIS record. A Collection Level Metadata Summary will be completed prior to deposition for projects requiring 'bespoke' ADS deposition; this will combine the overarching project details and a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables will be populated using the standard format for each data type as recommended by the ADS.

A catalogue documenting the contents of the physical and digital archive will be deposited with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Data documentation will meet the requirements of the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues

Wessex Archaeology has policies and procedures for dealing with personal information that meet the requirements of the *Data Protection Act 2018* (see Section 1). These detail what information Wessex Archaeology collects, the purpose of collecting this data, how it will be processed, stored, transferred and disposed of. Any sensitive data will be handled

according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with the *General Data Protection Regulation* (GDPR). If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and other relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligations.

The full copyright of the project archive will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Formal agreement to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor. The project archive (including project reports) may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

Deposit licences will be agreed with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6) before data is deposited.

Permissions and/or licence agreements linked with data sharing (see Section 7) will form part of the project archive.

Section 5: Storage and backup

Data access, storage and backup

Risks to data security are managed in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's data policies and procedures (see Section 1).

Wessex Archaeology office networks are secured behind managed firewalls that are upgraded, updated, and reviewed on a regular basis. Access to data is strictly controlled through security rights, authentication complexity protocols and controlled access requests.

Collaboration with external parties, where required, will be enabled via data access and sharing protocols that do not jeopardise data security. External specialists and contractors will be provided only with necessary files/data, using permissions-based access.

Data storage and backup procedures used by Wessex Archaeology to manage and secure working project archives are integral to standard project data collection/creation methods; see details in Section 2.

Wessex Archaeology also implement various levels of backup and disaster recovery. Daily, weekly, monthly and annual backups and data replication are carried out. Wessex Archaeology is Cyber Essentials certificated.

Section 6: Selection and preservation

Data to be retained, shared and/or preserved

Not all digital data will be archived. In order to create a high quality, sustainable, concise and easily intelligible archive, all data will undergo a process of selection prior to deposition, as detailed in the project-specific Selection Strategy (see Section 1).

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated at project review points (e.g., at each stage of reporting and before deposition). Each iteration of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be finalised in agreement with the client and other project stakeholders. Where relevant, copies of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in project reports as appendices. The final versions of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in the deposited archive.

Selection will be informed by the Project Design (see Section 1), defined against the project research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results. The selected contents of the archive will be commensurate with their potential for re-use, future research and public benefit, and subject to any restrictions on data sharing (see Section 7) and considerations of financial and environmental sustainability.

Data selected for archiving will be converted to deposition file formats as required (see Section 2).

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

The project is expected to provide information suitable for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (HER) (e.g., for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process).



With the agreement of project stakeholders, the data archive for projects with negative archaeological results will consist of the approved report(s) and a limited selection of images, deposited with ADS via OASIS.

Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), which is a Trusted Digital Repository with Core Trust Seal.

The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Upon identification of a suitable final repository for the physical archive, copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to them on request.

Approved client/grey literature reports will be made available via OASIS and supplied directly, on request, to the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Contact with intended data repository

The ADS will be contacted prior to deposition of the digital archive where necessary (e.g., for projects requiring 'bespoke' deposition).

The final repository for the physical archive, once determined, will be contacted to ascertain their requirements for its content and delivery.

Archiving costs

Archiving costs will be reviewed at appropriate stages during the creation and implementation of the (iterative) Project Design (see Section 1), and quotes obtained from the intended data repository where relevant.

The resources required to implement the archiving strategy agreed with project stakeholders will be subject to contractual arrangements.

Section 7: Data sharing and accessibility

Data sharing plan

The project results will be disseminated through grey literature/client reports and, where appropriate, publication – the format and scope of which will be agreed with the client and other project stakeholders as detailed in the relevant iteration of the Project Design (see Section 1). The location of the project archive will be included in grey literature/client reports and publications.

Subject to stakeholder agreement, the project results may also be shared via a range of accessible media and portals.

The ADS will disseminate the deposited digital archive under its Terms of Use and Access, data sharing guidelines and deposition licence, and the dataset will receive a unique identifier Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

An OASIS form will be completed for each phase of work associated with the project. Alternatively, details relating to individual phases of work will be collated under a single OASIS entry. The location(s) of the archive will be added to OASIS on deposition. Approved versions of client/grey literature reports will be uploaded to the associated OASIS record(s).

Digital copies of approved client/grey literature reports will be made available to the Historic Environment Record (HER) through OASIS. Geospatial/survey data forming part of the digital archive will be supplied, on request, to the HER.

Copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to the Museum on request.

Data sharing restrictions

Data sharing will be subject to any restrictions identified in consultation with the client and other project stakeholders, e.g., those linked with client confidentiality, contractual obligations, commercial sensitivities, copyright/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), legal compliance, ethical issues, security concerns and any other restrictions or sensitivities (see Section 4).

Exclusive use of the data may be required for limited periods where client approval is required, or longer term, dependent on the nature of sensitivities or restrictions identified with project stakeholders. A data sharing agreement (or equivalent) will be adhered to via a deposition licence. Agreed restrictions on data sharing will be documented through updates to the DMP and within the project archive.



Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities
Project team • Project manager(s): responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project from initiation to completion, including the implementation of the DMP and ensuring it is revised at relevant stages • Project team members: responsible for data collection/creation, uploading/transfer and quality control (assured by the Project Manager) • Core members of the project team are detailed in the Project Design (see Section 1) Organisational-level responsibilities • Archives team: responsible for preparation (including metadata production) and deposition of the project archive (including implementation of the approved Selection Strategy and DMP) • Geomatics team: responsible for processing and quality control of geospatial (e.g., survey) and photogrammetric data, and maintenance of data collection equipment (e.g., cameras and survey instruments) • IT team: responsible for development, maintenance/operation and support of the company's IT infrastructure (including data storage and backup facilities)



Appendix 3 Selection strategy



SELECTION STRATEGY

Project Information

Project name		
Plot A Thames Valley Science Park, Reading, Berkshire: SMS		
Project code(s)		
269872: Excavation 269873: Post-excavation Assessment		
Version control		
Issue	Date	Description/summary of revisions
1	23/04/2024	Selection strategy created
2	17/07/2024	Revised at project review/assessment/reporting stage
3	tbc	Revised at archiving stage
Project management		
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
Project Manager	Fieldwork: Bianca Williams-San Martin / Damian De Rosa Post-excavation: Kirsten Dinwiddy	
Archaeological Archive Manager(s)	Jessica Irwin	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Archaeology Data Service	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Leads: Rachel Williams (post-excavation assessment); Steven Froud (fieldwork) Assurance: Damian De Rosa	N/A
Landowner / Developer	The Natural History Museum Trading Company	
Local planning authority (LPA) curatorial service / archaeological advisor	Principal Archaeologist / Archaeological Officer at Berkshire Archaeology	
Other (external)	N/A	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics Manager (Chris Breeden) WA finds and environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process
Resources		
Resources required	WA finds and environmental specialists; external finds and environmental specialists (where applicable); WA archives team	
Context		
This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA (n.d.) <i>Archives Selection Toolkit</i> and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSI(s). Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include: General		

- Archaeological Archives Forum [AAF] 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists [SMA] 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

Relevant research agendas

- Hey, G. and Hind, J. 2014. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Wessex Monograph No.6.

Finds

- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. PCRG, SGRP and MPRG.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Environmental

- English Heritage 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- English Heritage 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Historic England 2015. *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Historic England 2018. *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*. Swindon: Historic England.

Research objectives of the project

The research objectives of the project, as stated in the relevant WSI, were to:

- determine the date, nature and extent of the Romano-British agricultural field system;
- develop understanding of how the agricultural field system operated and developed, using the analysis of environmental evidence where appropriate;
- consider the likelihood for settlement activity to the north of the site, based on the concentrations of archaeological features identified during this phase of works and those of the preceding evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2023b); and
- determine the presence or absence of earlier land use within the site bounds, and, should it exist, characterise the development of land organisation over time.

Review Points

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of three project review points:

- Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy
- End of data gathering (assessment stage)
- Archive compilation

Section 1: Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics Manager; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor; ADS

Selection			
This document is designed to link to the project data management plan (DMP). To promote long-term future re-use, deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance and the requirements of the digital repository. Any sensitive data will be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.			
Type	Selection strategy	Review points	
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3	
Reports	To include WSIs, interim reports, client reports and (where possible, subject to copyright restrictions) publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3	
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	2, 3	
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be selected to include only good quality images with potential for re-use and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	2, 3	
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	3	
Photographic media (community engagement and other activities)	General shots, promotional videos, etc. None will be selected, unless images are generated that are not duplicated in the main site record, but which have specific archaeological value.	3	
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3	
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3	
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3	
De-selected digital data			
De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations during the lifetime of the project. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



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Section 2: Documents

Stakeholders			
WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor			
Selection			
A security copy of all paper/drawn records will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file.			
Note that information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation.			
Type	Selection strategy		Review points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.		3
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (WSIs, interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.		2, 3
Specialist reports and data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.		2, 3
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.		3
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.		3
De-selected documents			
De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
17/07/2024	Updated recommendations	Following completion of Post-excavation Assessment	WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager

Section 3.1 Materials – Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)

Stakeholders			
WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA specialists; external specialists (where applicable); LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor; landowner			
Selection			
The following selection proposals have been formulated by WA internal specialists at Review Point 2 (assessment stage). They may be modified further at Review Point 3.			
Type	Selection strategy		Review points



Burnt (unworked) flint (17180 g)	Intrinsically undiagnostic, undated material. Discarded.	2, 3	
Ceramic building material (2 fragments)	Small, fragmented group of common types. Discard.	2, 3	
Pottery (11 sherds)	Main dating evidence but only broadly dated with no further research potential. Discard.	2, 3	
Worked flint (5 items)	Minimal assemblage lacking diagnostic pieces; no further research potential. Discard.	2, 3	
De-selected material			
Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
17/07/2024	Updated recommendations for all categories	Following completion of Post-excavation Assessment	WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA specialists, LPA curatorial service; landowner

Section 3.2 Materials – Palaeoenvironmental material

Stakeholders			
WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Manager; WA specialists; external specialists (where applicable); LPA curatorial service / archaeological advisor			
Selection			
All environmental sampling has been undertaken following a site-specific sampling strategy and/or Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a), and as stated in the relevant WSIs. All environmental samples collected and suitable to address project aims and research objectives, as deemed by WA's Environmental team, have been processed and assessed.			
Type	Selection strategy	Review points	
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are generally considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and may be discarded	2, 3	
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are generally considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and may be discarded, unless proposals for analysis have not yet been undertaken (this is established on a case by case in Appendix 1).	2, 3	
De-selected material			
De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.			
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
17/07/2024	Updated recommendations for all categories	Following completion of Post-excavation Assessment	WA internal specialists



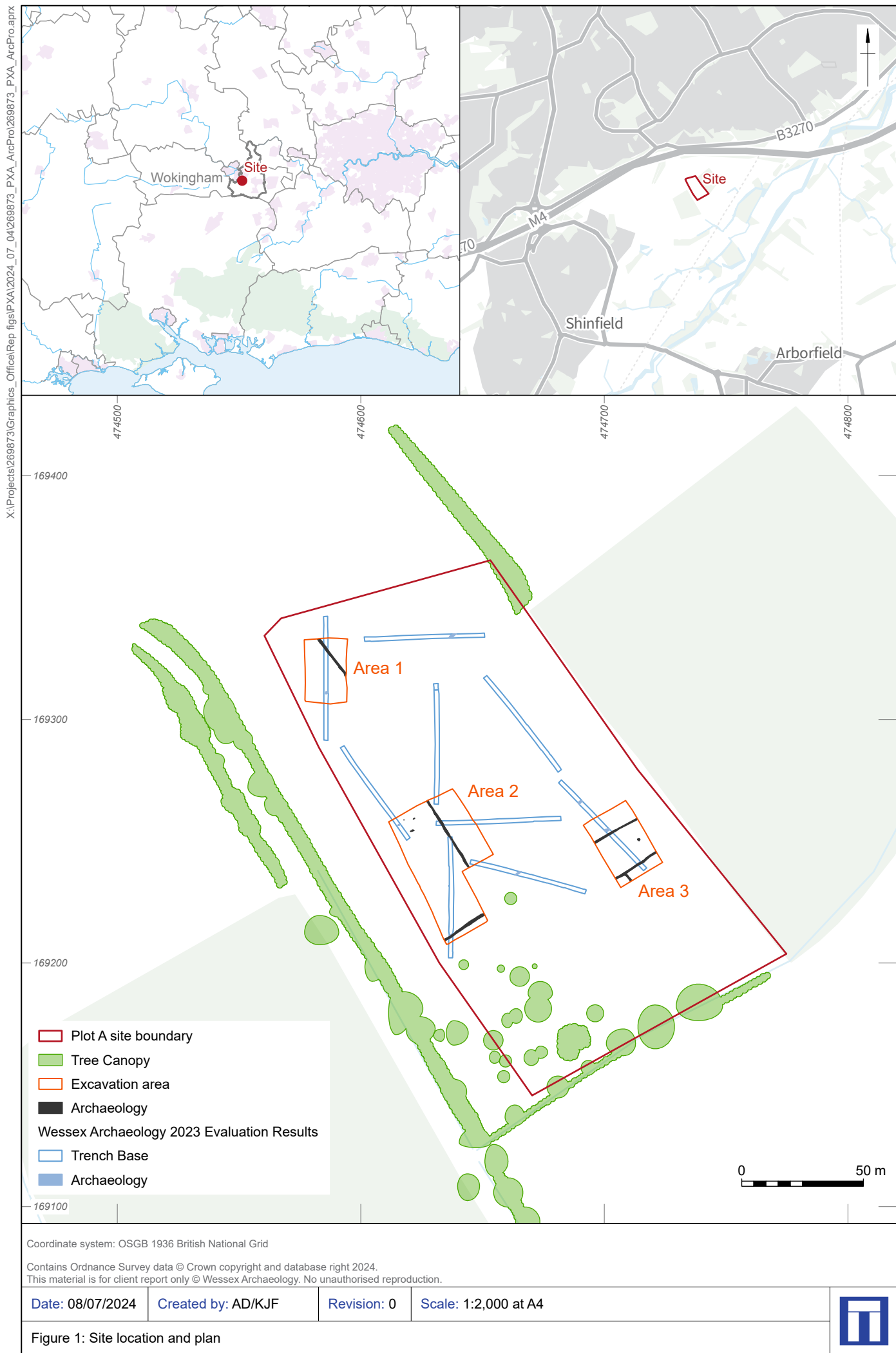
Appendix 4 OASIS summary

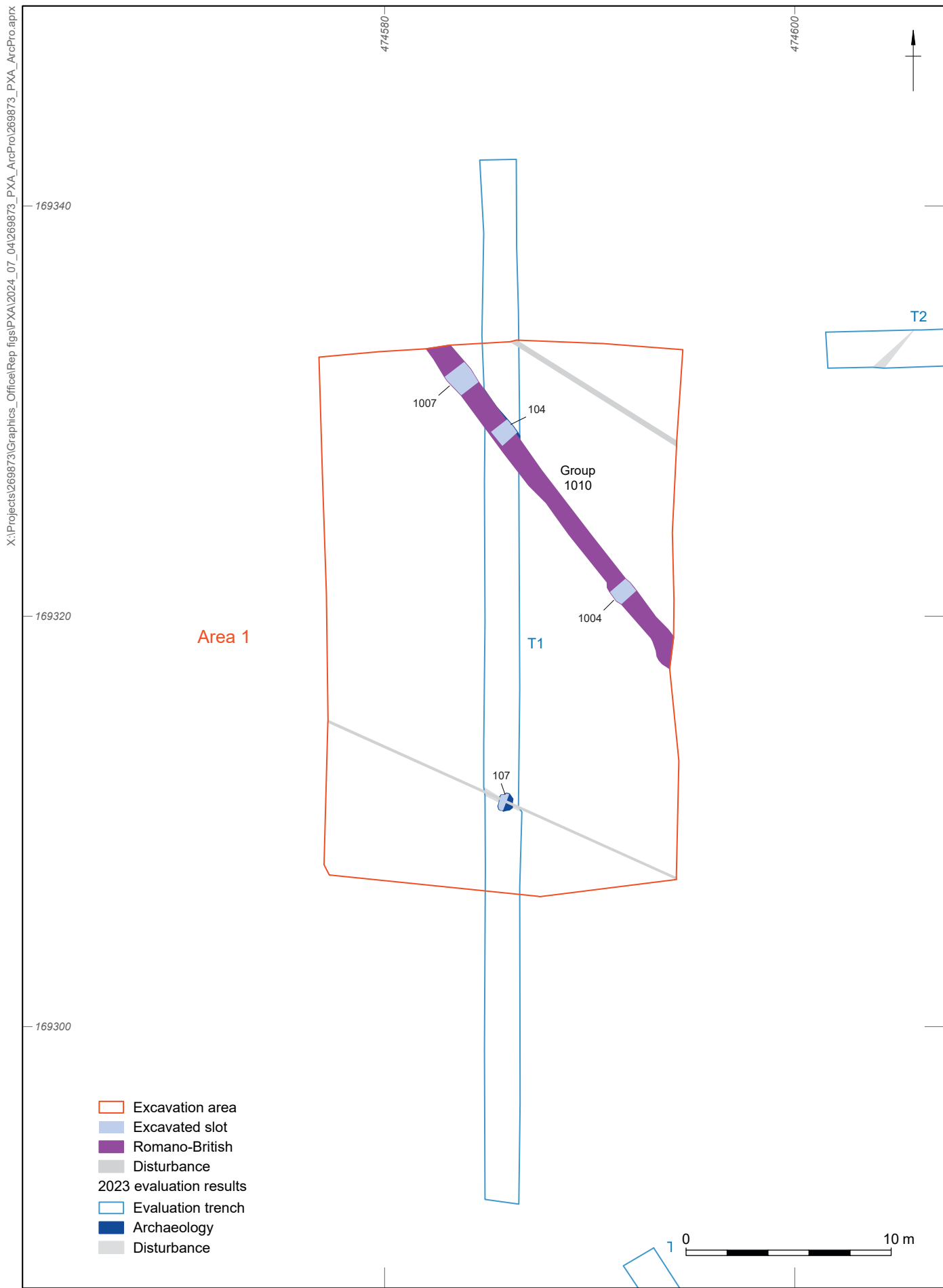
OASIS Summary for wessexar1-526599

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-526599
Project Name	Excavation, Post Excavation Assessment at Plot A, Thames Valley Science Park, Shinfield, Berkshire
Sitename	Plot A, Thames Valley Science Park, Shinfield, Berkshire
Sitecode	269872
Project Identifier(s)	269872, 269873
Activity type	Excavation, Post Excavation Assessment
Planning Id	232833
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	07-May-2024 - 17-May-2024
Location	Plot A, Thames Valley Science Park, Shinfield, Berkshire NGR : SU 74640 69271 LL : 51.417550779977944, -0.928035429385894 12 Fig : 474640,169271
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Wokingham Local Authority District : Wokingham Parish : Shinfield
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP, on behalf of The Natural History Museum Trading Company Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation work comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of three areas, covering a total of 0.25 ha, on land to the south of Cutbush Lane East, Shinfield, Berkshire (centred on NGR 474640 169271). The excavation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application by Wokingham Borough Council (Planning reference 232833) for a proposed new Collections, Digitisation and Research Centre with associated infrastructure and external works including car parking, SUDS basin and landscaping. The excavation was undertaken between 7–17 May 2024.
Project Results	The three excavation areas focused on a series of ditches and charcoal rich features that had been identified during the preceding evaluation phase. A total of six ditches and five discrete features were recorded; the ditches relate to a small field boundary system on a north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west axis. Radiocarbon dates of Early–Middle Bronze Age have been established for two of the discrete features. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery had been recovered from one of the ditches during the evaluation and proved to be the only dating evidence for the field boundary system. The other artefacts recovered comprised worked flint from topsoil deposits and intrinsically undatable fragments of burnt flint and ceramic building material, although one of the two pieces of ceramic building material found during the evaluation may be from a Romano-British imbrex roof tile. Just three sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil of excavation Areas 1 and 2. As a result of these works it is proposed that the assessment forms the final report.

Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ash Pit - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Tree Throw - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Natural History Museum
HER	Berkshire Archaeology HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	D De Rosa, Kirsten Dinwiddy
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 11 Jul 2025, 13:39





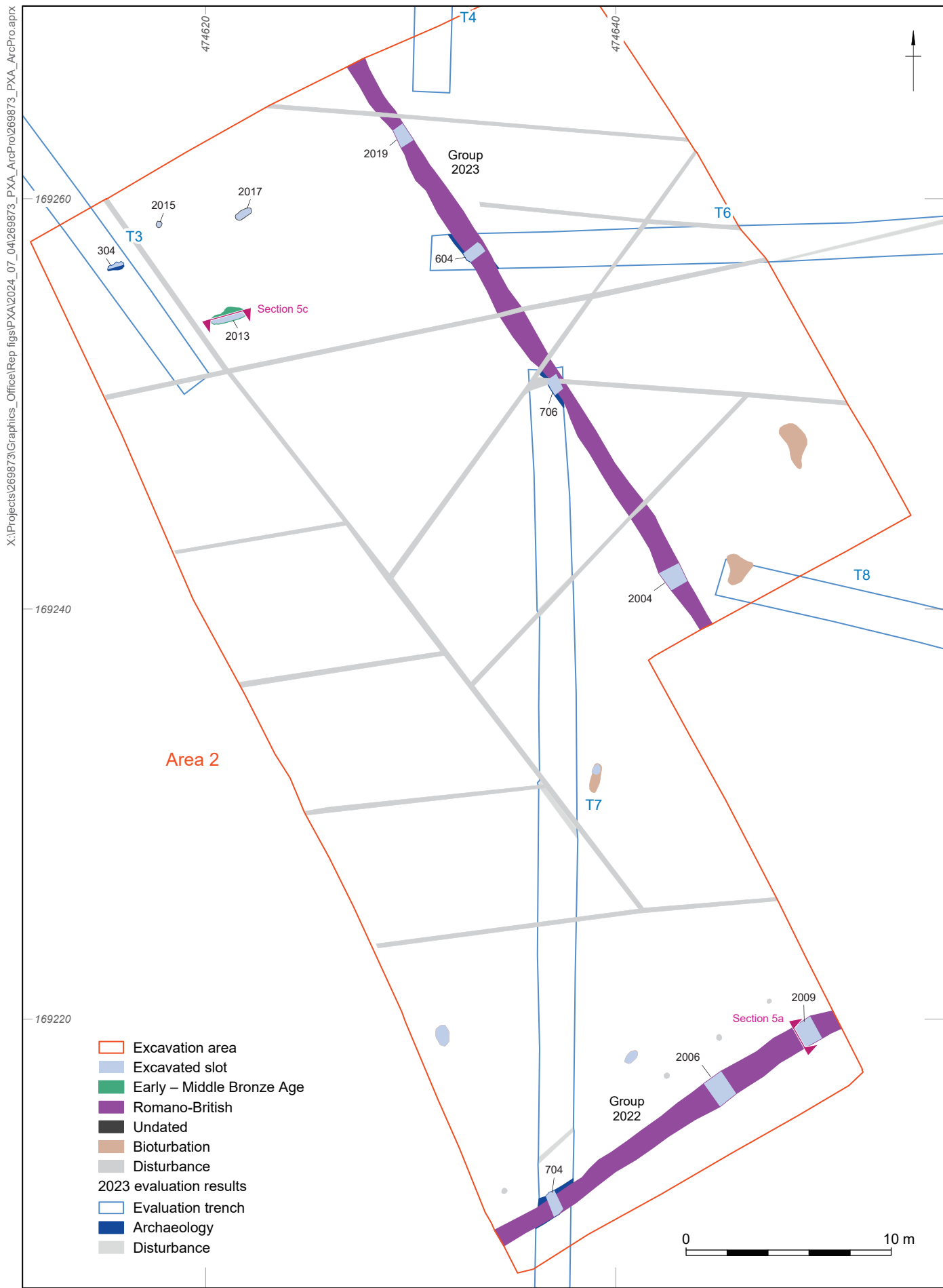
Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 2: Detail plan of Area 1





Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Scale: 1:250 at A4



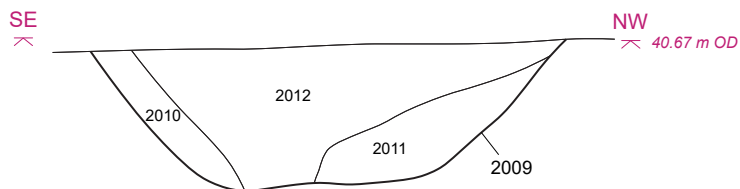
Figure 3: Detail plan of Area 2



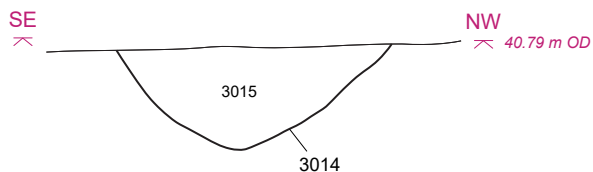
Figure 4: Detail plan of Area 3



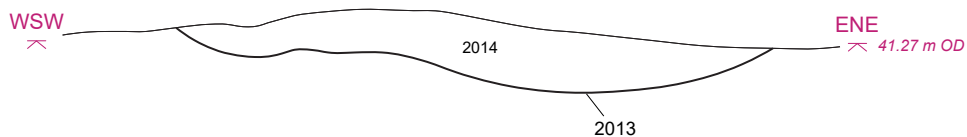
Section 5a: North-east facing ditch section 2009 (ditch group 2022)



Section 5b: North-east facing ditch section 3014



Section 5c: South-south-east facing section through pit 2013



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Figure 5: Sections





Figure 6: East facing representative section within Area 1, scale 1 m



Figure 7: North-east corner of Area 1, view from north-west, scales 1 and 2 m



Figure 8: South-east facing ditch section 1007 (ditch group 1010), scale 0.5 m



Figure 9: North-east facing ditch section 2009 (ditch group 2022), scale 0.5 m



Figure 10: South-east facing ditch section 2004 (ditch group 2023), scale 0.5 m



Figure 11: North-east facing ditch section 3014, scale 0.5 m



Figure 12: North-east facing ditch section 3008 (ditch group 3019), scale 0.5 m



Figure 13: South-east facing ditch section 3010 (ditch group 3020), scale 0.5 m



Figure 14: South-south-east facing section through pit 2013, scale 1 m



Figure 15: East facing section through pit 2015, scale 0.2 m



Figure 16: South-east facing section through pit 2017, scale 0.5 m



Figure 17: North-east facing section through tree-throw hole 3013, scale 0.5 m



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