South Wokingham Strategic Development, Area 1

Archaeological Excavation Report

August 2026

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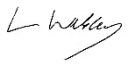
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South Wokingham Strategic Development Location, Area 1

Archaeological Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

Following a magnetometer survey and several phases of archaeological evaluation, Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Miller Homes Ltd and Kier Ventures, through Pegasus Group, to undertake open-area excavation of several parts of the South Wokingham Strategic Development Location.

Area 1 covered 0.27ha. The earliest features identified were two boundary ditches, neither of which produced dating evidence. Both were cut by the ditches of a sub-circular middle Iron Age enclosure with an entrance on the south-east side. This measured 37m from north to south, but its western limits lay outside the excavation area. Middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay and a little slag came from the ditch fills.

A concentration of pits and postholes was found in the northern part of the interior, including a probable four-post structure. Most of the internal features did not contain finds, but one figure-of-eight shaped pit contained the remains of two middle Iron Age vessels, and it appears likely that the feature was dug specifically to for these pots. Although the pit contained charcoal, there was no indication of any cremated bone, and it is thought unlikely that these were cremation urns or accessory vessels.

A large pit or quarry was dug across the entrance to the enclosure, and was dated by a small quantity of Roman tile and a sherd of pottery. South of the enclosure was a shallow medieval pit. One undated ditch lay within the enclosure, but was largely cut away by a post-medieval ditch on the same line. This ditch does not appear on the earliest historic maps, but is on the same alignment as a late 19th century boundary ditch around Britton's Farm, so is probably of 19th or 20th century date.

Two undated intercutting ditches and a small pit were also found north of the enclosure, and an arc of gully to the south.

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The fieldwork was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Miles Corkhill. Survey and digitising was carried out by a team under the supervision of Matt Bradley. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicky Scott.

Preparation of the post-excavation report was carried out by Tim Allen. A draft of the archaeological description had been prepared by Lee Sparks soon after the fieldwork ended, and this was updated by Tim Allen in the light of the results of the finds and environmental assessments.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by Miller Homes Ltd (the client) and Kier Ventures (as joint landowner with Miller Homes) through Pegasus Group (the client's archaeologist), to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of land within the proposed South Wokingham Strategic Development Location (SWSDL), and were subsequently commissioned to carry out strip, map and sample (hereafter SMS) excavation of a series of targeted areas that included features deemed to be of archaeological potential (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (Wokingham Borough Council planning ref: 191068). Although Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) and Berkshire Archaeology (BA), who provide them with archaeological advice and monitoring, did not set a brief for the work, a mitigation statement was prepared by Pegasus Group (2020) detailing the anticipated requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the Local Planning Authority's requirements for archaeological mitigation necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements in relation to the excavation of SMS Area 1.

1.1.3 Evaluations have been carried out and reported upon by several organisations across the proposed development area (AOC 2017; CA 2018; OA 2019), and a final phase of evaluation was carried out by OA in 2025. A separate series of WSIs was prepared for targeted SMS excavation areas that OA was employed to carry out (OA 2025). This report details the results of the targeted excavation undertaken in SMS Area 1.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and relevant Standard and Universal guidance (CIfA 2023a; 2023b), and local and national planning policies (NPPF 2025). Berkshire Archaeology General Standards for Historic Environment Projects were also adhered to (Berkshire Archaeology 2021).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Excavation Area 1 occupies an area of 0.27ha some 330-400m south of the Waterloo-Reading railway line, and immediately west and south-west of Britton's Farm to the south-east of the Southern Distributor Link Road (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is recorded as London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period (BGS Geology viewer, https://www.bgs.ac.uk/). The superficial geology in this plot comprises Pleistocene alluvium overlying head deposits in-filling the valley of the Emm Brook.

1.2.3 The topography of the wider site is varied and is influenced by three inter-connected minor watercourses, which pass through it on a north-east to south-west alignment and a south-east to north-west alignment, creating shallow valleys. One of these streams lies 200m to the north of Area 1, and another 600m to the south.

1.2.4 The northern edge of the site follows the crest of two ridgelines, and the land at the northern edge is generally higher than the rest of the site. The eastern and north-eastern parts of the site, away from the watercourses and shallow valleys, is more level. Area 1 is relatively flat and situated at 63m aOD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The wider site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2019) and a magnetometer survey (Magnitude 2018), although Area 1 was not included in the geophysical survey. Two targeted trial-trench evaluations were carried out along the course of the Southern Distributor Road (SDR: AOC 2017; CA 2018), and a pre-determination trial-trench evaluation was later undertaken across the area of the proposed wider development by OA (OA 2019). In addition, SMS excavation and a watching brief were carried out by Wessex Archaeology (hereafter WA) in advance of the construction of William Heelas Way (WA 2021).

1.3.2 In summary, two 'Areas of High Archaeological Potential' identified by WBC are partially located within the development area. One is associated with undated cropmarks located beyond the site boundary. The other is associated with below-ground remains of a field system of possible Roman origin, an area of ridge-and-furrow earthworks and a small number of find spots including prehistoric flint and Roman and medieval pottery fragments.

1.3.3 Increased potential for archaeological remains towards the east of the application area is indicated both by the previous evaluations and by the presence of a site at Jennett's Park (Simmonds *et al.* 2009), *c* 3km east to the east, where excavation revealed evidence of Mesolithic and Bronze Age activity, followed by the establishment of a settlement during the middle Iron Age. This farmstead continued in use into the late Iron Age when a complex of field boundary ditches was established but the farmstead was abandoned just before the start of the Roman period. The complex of boundary ditches continued in use up until the early 2nd century.

1.3.4 The local geology was not very conducive to geophysical (magnetometer) survey, and only small numbers of features were identified (Magnitude 2018). The field that included Area 1 was not accessible to survey, but the field immediately south-east of Area 1 (Field 4) was included; the results indicated only the furrows of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation and a recent field boundary (ibid., figs 3-5).

1.3.5 The targeted trial-trench evaluation along the course of the SDR that crosses the northern part of the site involved the excavation of 128 trenches (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). No remains of high archaeological significance were identified, but evidence for Romano-British agricultural activity in the form of field system ditches and enclosures was found. The route of the proposed SDR included two southern spurs, one of which was to link to

Easthampstead Road, and this (now the SDR Link Road) passes north-east of Area 1. The line of this spur was also included in the Cotswold Archaeology evaluation and uncovered one middle Iron Age pit some 85m north-west of Britton's Farm (ibid., 9-10 and fig. 8). This pit also contained iron-working debris.

1.3.6 A further evaluation of the remainder of the development area, including the area later targeted as SMS excavation Area 1, was carried out by OA in 2019. Five trenches lay either within or immediately adjacent to the excavation area (Trenches 33-37), and all contained archaeological features, but only one contained any artefactual evidence, a single sherd of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon pottery (OA 2019, 5-6 and figs 7-10).

1.3.7 Subsequent excavations have identified a significant focus of predominantly middle Iron Age activity in the field west of Britton's Farm, located south of a minor tributary of the Emm Brook. This focus straddles both SMS Area 1 excavated by OA and reported here, and the route of the adjacent SDR Link Road, which was excavated by Wessex Archaeology. Both excavations were carried out in summer 2025. No report on the results of the WA excavation has been made available to OA. This settlement also probably includes features found in trenches just west of the Link Road during the OA evaluation in 2019, but as these were undated this remains uncertain at present.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.

ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.

iii. to determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;

iv. to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;

v. to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;

vi. to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

vii. to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

viii. to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits;

ix. to produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission; and

x. to recover and present adequate data to enable the local authority archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the planning

application with regards to the archaeological potential and importance of the site

2.2 Specific aims

2.3 The specific aims and objectives of the excavation areas were:

xi. To determine the date and purpose of the possibly Iron Age/Romano-British features anticipated in Area 1, 2, 3 and 4, and to establish the relationship (if any) between the various excavation areas

xii. To determine the date and purpose of the Iron Age and post-medieval features anticipated in Area 1, and to establish the relationship between these features and the previously excavated middle Iron Age pit and the adjacent post-medieval farm respectively

2.4 Research framework

2.4.1 The excavation took place within Berkshire, which is covered by the Solent Thames Regional Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014). The following themes from the Framework are those most likely to apply to the Iron Age and Roman remains in Area 1:

10.4 Landscape and land use

10.4.7 Research may show whether fields were mainly created to control grazing. The importance of grassland management in the Iron Age economy, and the degree of specialisation of grazing farmsteads, for example whether horse raising was a major economic activity in the Thames Valley, should be explored.

10.6 Social organisation

10.6.7 The size of communities in the Iron Age, their social and economic relationships and the degree of economic specialisation need more investigation.

10.7 The built environment

10.7.4 More balanced sampling of Iron Age sites, concentrating less on pits, and targeting four-post structures and ditches etc. would be beneficial.

12.4 Landscape and land use

There have been extensive programmes investigating exploitation of the chalk downland and river valleys, but less of the claylands for example. This imbalance needs to be addressed so that an overall pattern across the region can be developed for the existence and spread of fields, stock raising and woodland. The importance of the full range of palaeo-environmental evidence in this respect must be emphasised.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

2.5.2 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type was excavated and recorded in accordance with the WSI (OA 2024a).

3 STRATIGRAPHY

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of all of the archaeological features and of any artefactual and environmental remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Post-medieval and modern land drains, of which the latter were frequent across Area 1, were planned digitally but are not considered further in this report.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellow-brown clay and gravels, or in places light bluish-orange clay with gravel, was overlain by a subsoil varying from grey-brown silty clay with manganese staining to light orange-grey silt with ferrous inclusions, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and Area 1 remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present throughout Area 1 (Fig. 2). A sub-rectangular curving enclosure occupied the centre of the site, and surrounded a group of postholes that may have included a sub-square four-post structure and a couple of pits. At the centre of its east side a probable entrance was cut by a large pit or quarry. On the north side the enclosure cut a ditch, and a second ditch ran northwards from just beyond it, meeting a later ditch at the north corner of the site. Only a single undated pit was found east of this. On the south side the enclosure cut across a ditch running north-south and continuing beyond the edge of the excavation. In the angle between this ditch and the enclosure was an undated arc of gully, and south of this a single pit.

3.3.2 The soils were not conducive to the preservation of animal bone, and none was found. Only a few of the features contained finds, and even fewer contained environmental remains that might have made radiocarbon dating possible. The largest pottery assemblage came from a pit, but some pottery was also recovered from ditches, and this, together with the stratigraphic relationships mentioned above, has been used to construct a provisional archaeological sequence.

3.4 The pre-enclosure ditches

3.4.1 The stratigraphically earliest features were two ditches cut by the sub-rectangular enclosure. The southern ditch (1092) was slightly sinuous and was orientated roughly south-north, and was investigated by two slots, slot

1050 halfway along (Plate 1) and slot 1066 further north, where it intersected with slot 1069 of enclosure ditch 1090 (Fig. 2). In slot 1050 the ditch was 0.56m wide and 0.26m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, and had a single fill of compact, greyish brown silty sand. There were no finds. Further north the ditch was larger, over 1m wide and around 0.6m deep, and contained a primary fill of dark grey silty sand overlain by a thicker deposit of grey silty sand, neither fill containing finds (Fig. 3, S. 27; Plate 2). All of the fills in this ditch appeared to have silted up naturally.

3.4.2 The second early ditch (1093) was also slightly sinuous, and was aligned WNW-ESE, terminating on the east within the trench. It was investigated by four slots, two (1085 and 1081) where it was cut by enclosure ditch 1091, and two further east, 1009 partway along and 1014 at the terminus. The ditch was generally between 1.25 and 1.5m wide with steep sides and a broad flattish base; unusually it was 0.5m deep in slot 1081 (Fig. 3, S.30; Plate 3), but narrowed and shallowed towards the east end, being less than 0.3m deep in slot 1009 and only 0.1m deep at the terminus (Plate 4). Only the edge of the ditch was investigated in slot 1085, but this too was shallow. The ditch had a silty sand that was greyish yellow in slot 1085 and light grey in slots 1009 and 1014, but dark grey in slot 1081. There were no finds in the fill in any of the slots.

3.4.3 On site it was suggested that there had been a ditch terminus in slot 1081, the north edge of the ditch here being slightly bulbous on the east, and the base being flat on the north but slightly concave on the south. The intersection between the enclosure ditch 1091 and this ditch at slots 1085 and 1087 suggested that the enclosure ditch was also deep here and had a dark grey lower fill (Plate 5) like that filling 1081, so it is probable that the enclosure ditch had a sharper corner than originally planned, and that 1081 and 1083 were both fills of the enclosure ditch, ditch 1092 being completely truncated at this point.

3.5 The sub-rectangular enclosure

3.5.1 The sub-rectangular enclosure, the east part of which lay within Area 1, consisted of two ditches with an entrance between them at the southern end of the east side. The ditch forming the south side was numbered 1090, that north of the entrance forming the east and north sides 1091 (Fig. 2). Together the ditches indicate an enclosure measuring 35.2m from north to south by at least 27m from east to west.

3.5.2 Ditch 1090 was investigated by four slots, numbered 1069, 1035, 1028 and 1054 from west to east, the last slot including the ditch length cut both by post-medieval ditch 1095 and further east by pit 1056. It was suggested on site that the ditch was terminating where cut by pit 1056, but this remains uncertain. The ditch was around 1.2m wide on the west (Fig. 3, S.27, Plate 2), reducing to between 0.8m and 1m wide further east, and was approaching 0.4m deep in slots 1069 and 1028, but slightly shallower in slots 1035 and 1054 (Plate 6). Three of the slots had only one fill, a silty sand of light grey or greyish brown colour, but slot 1028 had two (Fig. 3, S.18; Plate 7), the lower of which (1029) was of a darker grey colour and contained 34 comminuted sherds of Iron Age pottery, a fragment probably from a smithing slag cake

and a group of burnt unworked flints. This was interpreted as a dumped deposit of occupation material. It was overlain by layer 1030, a yellowish grey silty sand like the naturally silted deposits elsewhere along the ditch.

3.5.3 Ditch 1091 was investigated by five slots, two (1083 and 1087) on the north side and three (1007, 1018 and 1062) on the east side, slot 1062 being at the ditch terminus. The ditch had also been identified in evaluation as feature 37/04. The ditch varied in width from 1.3m to nearly 1.9m across, but was generally 0.36m deep on the east side except at the southern terminus, where it was slightly deeper (Plate 8), and was 0.50m deep on the north. Ditch 1091 had steep sides and a flat base on the north (Fig. 3, S.30) but sloping sides and a narrow flat or pointed base on the east (Fig. 3, S.8; Plate 9). All the slots had a single fill of silty sand, which was grey or brownish grey on the north and at the southern terminus, none of these fills containing finds. On the east the fill was grey to black, possibly due to occupation material within the fill (Plate 10); fill 1008 in slot 1007 contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery and two small fragments of slag, and fill 1019 in slot 1018 contained two further sherds of Iron Age pottery.

3.5.4 Cutting through the south-east entrance and the termini of the enclosure ditches on either side was deep pit or quarry 1056, which was some 5.5m from north to south and at least 7.7m long from west to east, continuing east beyond the limits of excavation. This feature had parallel north and south sides in plan but the west end was curved on the north-east and straight on the south-west, coming almost to a point (Fig. 2). It was investigated by a single slot dug by machine (Fig. 2; Plate 11; Fig. 4, S. 24). There were four silty sand fills, progressing from dark grey for context 1057 at the bottom to light orange-grey and whitish grey in 1060 and 1061 at the top. Basal fill 1057 contained four fragments of Roman tile and a single sherd of Roman pottery, which may date the feature. On site fills 1060 and 1061 were believed to belong to a separate cut 1059 (Fig. 4), based upon the steep junction of deposits 1058 and 1060 in section, and the fact that layer 1061 extended north beyond the main cut, but as no further interventions were dug into this feature, and no finds were recovered from either fill, this remains uncertain.

3.6 Features within the sub-rectangular enclosure

3.6.1 Within the northern part of the area surrounded by the enclosure were two pits and eight postholes. The southern pit (1024) was fully excavated, while the other pit and all of the postholes were half-sectioned.

3.6.2 Pit 1024 was orientated north-east by south-west and was 1.15m long with rounded ends; the west side was straight, the east side wider at the ends (0.4m) than the middle (0.32m) (Fig. 5; Plate 12). This was presumably due to the two Iron Age pottery vessels found, one placed in the centre of either end (Small Finds (SF) 1 and 2; Plates 13 and 14). The pit was heavily truncated and only survived 0.08m deep (Plate 15). Despite this, enough of SF 2 survived to indicate a middle Iron Age date. This vessel has both rim and base sherds surviving, perhaps indicating that it had lain on its side in the pit, and the survival of much of the base and lower body of SF 1 suggests that this had been placed upright on the base of the pit. Due to the fragility of both pots it was decided to excavate the surviving soil inside each vessel on

site, and this was numbered separately and bagged for sieving and flotation. A few sherds of several other vessels were also recovered from fill 1025 that surrounded the pots, together with a few burnt unworked flints.

3.6.3 Pit 1043 lay roughly midway between pit 1024 and the northern side of the enclosure. This pit was circular, 0.68m across and 0.15m deep, with a single dark greyish brown silty sand fill but no finds (Fig. 3, S.13; Plate 16). The postholes lay adjacent, six to the east and two to the west. They ranged in diameter from 0.20-0.34m across and from 0.08-0.12m deep (Plates 17 and 18). Most were circular, but posthole 1041 to the west was oval and had a steeper profile than the rest. The only finds came from 1038, the fill of posthole 1037, which contained both Iron Age pottery and fired clay (Plate 19). Although all of the postholes had a single silty sand fill, grey or greyish brown in colour, and none of the postholes had any evidence of post-pipes or clear packing, four of those to the east (1003, 1005, 1020 and 1031) formed a rough square measuring 1.7m NNE-SSW (posthole centre to centre) and 1.8-2m NNW-SSE. Allowing for different placement of posts within the postholes these four could have supported a four-post structure (1089) of the type commonly found in Iron Age settlements. The two postholes west of pit 1043 might also have belonged to a second such structure, part of which lay beyond the edge of the excavation, though if so this would have been larger, up to 2.3m per side.

3.6.4 The enclosure was crossed by post-medieval ditch 1095, which was orientated north-west to south-east and truncated the southern terminus of the enclosure entrance. It was investigated by two slots (1071 and 1052). This ditch was also found during evaluation in Trench 36. On the north-east side of this ditch, and on a very similar alignment, was the highly truncated remains of earlier ditch 1073 (Fig. 3, S. 28). Although undated, this ditch had a fill consisting of dark grey silty sand with patches of redeposited natural yellow sand. This may have been an earlier version of post-medieval boundary ditch 1095, although evaluation trench 36 also recorded a narrow east-west ditch (36/13) just south of the line of 1095 that had a very similar fill, which could indicate that 1073 turned westwards just beyond the limits of the site, and was of earlier date.

3.6.5 Evaluation trench 36 also recorded a substantial feature (36/03) with seven fills within the area of the excavation (OA 2019, figs 9 and 10). This was sterile, and the colours of the various sandy fills suggest that this was in fact a natural feature within the geological sand substrate.

3.7 Features north of the sub-rectangular enclosure

3.7.1 Starting just 1m north of the north-east corner of enclosure ditch 1091, and only 0.5m north of earlier ditch 1092, ditch 1094 was orientated just west of south-north, and was traced for nearly 25m, continuing beyond the limits of the excavation (Fig. 2; Plate 20). This ditch was investigated by three slots, slot 1016 at the rounded southern terminus (Plate 21), slot 1011 halfway along and slot 1079 where it was cut by ditch 1075 close to the north edge of the site (Fig. 3, S.29; Plate 22). Ditch 1094 varied between 0.6m and 1m wide, and was consistently 0.19m deep with steep sides and a rounded base and a

single fill that did not contain any finds. A sample (Sample 4) from fill 1013 of slot 1011 produced charcoal and seeds of yellow rattle.

3.7.2 Ditch 1094 was cut by ditch 1075, which was orientated from SSW to NNE, and was traced for 16.5m, continuing in both directions beyond the edges of the excavation. This ditch was investigated by a single slot, where the ditch was 0.8m wide and just over 0.4m deep with sides sloping to a pointed base, although there was a slight step in the eastern side (Fig. 3, S.29; Plate 22). This ditch had three fills: a primary dark grey silty sand across the bottom, a slip of lighter grey silty sand down the eastern side and an accumulation of dark grey silty sands filling the remainder of the ditch, the last of these suggesting that it had accumulated slowly with periods of standing water in the ditch. None of the fills contained finds or environmental remains.

3.7.3 East of ditch 1094 was isolated pit 1022. This was ovoid, 0.72m long and 0.45m wide with vertical sides and a flat base, and survived 0.11m deep (Plate 23), with a single sterile fill of yellowish grey silty sand.

3.8 Features south of the sub-rectangular enclosure

3.8.1 In the angle between ditch 1092 and the south side of the enclosure 1090 was a curving arc of gully 5.5m long, surviving up to 0.36m wide and up to 0.12m deep. This gully (1049) bowed outwards to the south, and ended 2m and 1.5m from the boundary ditch and enclosure respectively. Slots dug into the east and west termini revealed a single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand but no finds (Plate 24).

3.8.2 South of gully 1049 was sub-circular pit 1064, which was the sole medieval feature found within the excavation. The pit measured 1.1m from east to west and 0.92m from north to south, but only survived 0.08m deep (Plate 25), and had a single fill of dark brown silty sand with inclusions of charcoal and small stones. The fill also contained eight sherds of medieval pottery, dating the pit fill to the later 13th or 14th century. Examination of the charred plant remains (Sample 5) showed that they included chaff of rye and free-threshing wheat.

4 Finds and Environmental Evidence

4.1 Iron Age pottery *By Alex Davies*

4.1.1 The Iron Age pottery assemblage totals 140 sherds weighing 916g. The material was found in pit 1024, ditches 1090 and 1091 and posthole 1072. The only vessel of diagnostic form came from pit 1024, and this dates to the middle Iron Age. It is likely that all the assemblage is of this date as it comprises a consistent group, most of the sherds being in a very similar, fine sandy fabric. The pottery was fully recorded broadly following national guidance (PCRG 2010; PCRG *et al.* 2016). Data and metadata are provided in the archive.

4.1.2 Pit 1024 contained the remains of two pots that appeared to have been placed in the northern and southern parts of the feature. The pit and the pots had been truncated by later ploughing. The existing sherds do not prove if the pots were originally placed in the pit as whole objects, although the photographs taken when they were first exposed suggest that this was

the case. The better-preserved vessel (SF 2) comprised 29 sherds weighing 284g, from a middle Iron Age slack-sided vessel with a neck (Fig. 6). About 15% of the rim circumference and a third of the base is present, alongside body sherds. It has a rim diameter of *c* 16cm and a height of *c* 12cm. The other placed vessel in pit 1024 (SF 1) survived as about half of a base and body sherds (46 sherds, 407g). Both the vessels are in a fine sandy fabric. Sherds from several (probably three) other vessels were also found in the pit (27 sherds, 107g), all in a similar sandy fabric.

4.1.3 Ditch 1090 produced 34 sherds (57g) from two vessels, in context 1029. Both are in fine sandy fabrics, one also containing organic grass/chaff inclusions. Ditch 1091 also produced sherds from two vessels (3 sherds, 53g), in contexts 1008 and 1019, both again in fine sandy fabrics with one also containing organic grass/chaff inclusions. Posthole 1037 produced a single sherd (8g) in a medium-grade sandy fabric.

Illustrated vessel (Fig. 6)

V7=9. Slack-sided vessel with neck. Pit 1024, SF 2. Fine sand fabric.

4.2 Roman pottery *By Edward Biddulph*

4.2.1 A sherd of pottery of probable Roman date was recovered from context 1057, a fill of feature 1056. The fragment is from the lower wall of a wheel-thrown vessel, most likely a jar. It is in a gritty, sandy fabric with light grey surfaces and a darker grey core (Booth and Biddulph 2026, fabric R20), probably of local manufacture. The pottery cannot be closely dated within the Roman period.

4.3 Medieval pottery *By John Cotter*

4.3.1 The excavation produced a total of eight sherds of medieval pottery weighing 75g. These are all from a single context (ctx 1065) and from the same environmental sample (Sample 5). The context is the sole fill of pit 1064. Given the small amount of material present a separate catalogue has not been constructed but the pottery is fully described below. Medieval pottery fabric codes used here are those of the Museum of London (MOLA 2024).

4.3.2 The assemblage is mostly in a poor and abraded condition and consists of a single rim sherd, a small fragment of thumbed base, and six body sherds. The identification of the smaller sherds and flakes is tentative. Seven sherds (weight 64g) are in a white/cream sandy fabric with rare flint inclusions and an external green (or burnt?) glaze. The largest of these sherds (88mm across) is the best preserved and is in a relatively fresh condition with little evidence of abrasion. This is relatively flat and the unglazed internal surface appears to be hand-finished and uneven with one or two scratch marks probably caused by potter's fingernails during the wiping/smoothing stage. The external surface is covered with a thin, glossy, pitted, green glaze with some darker copper mottling. The sherd is relatively thin but over-all uneven in thickness (3-5mm thick). Towards one edge of the exterior is a curved stacking scar in the glaze – probably from the rim of a jug stacked upon it in the kiln. The curved scar is raised and rough and dark grey-brown in colour.

4.3.3 All these features suggest the sherd is probably from the thin, sagging base of a large vessel – most probably a large jug. The fabric is medium-coarse in texture with occasional rounded quartz grains up to 1mm across and rare angular grey flint inclusions up to 4mm across. The most likely identification appears to be Kingston-type ware (KING, *c* 1240-1400), one of the 'Surrey whitewares' (Pearce and Vince 1988). The external glazed surface of this sherd shows evidence of scorching – with black sooting present on the rough unglazed surface of the kiln-scar.

4.3.4 The six other sherds in this fabric represent a minimum of two additional vessels. One is in a coarser/grittier variant of this fabric and has an abraded greenish glaze externally and is probably from a jug or a jar. Four small sherds have a dark grey fabric (probably burnt KING) and are very thin walled – probably spalled flakes from a single jug. These have traces of glaze externally and one has a typically medieval thumbed base. The latter vessel may have cracked and exploded in the heat of a domestic fire. Kingston-type ware is found over a wide area of the lower Thames valley – especially in London.

4.3.5 The final sherd is in a very different, coarse sandy, fabric with a dark grey core and oxidised orange-brown surfaces with a patchy orange-brown glaze externally. This appears to be from the thickened flat-topped (or sub-collared) rim of a large jug or pitcher (rim diameter 160mm, rim percentage 6%). This is probably London-type ware (LOND, *c* 1080-1350; Pearce *et al*. 1985), but with a fairly coarse, low-fired fabric suggesting a 12th to early 13th century dating. The external surface shows faint traces of sooting from use. Small amounts of London-type ware are known from at least as far inland as Oxford.

4.4 Fired clay *By Alex Davies*

4.4.1 One feature produced fired clay, posthole 1037. This also produced Iron Age pottery. The nine fragments (116g) contain fine sand in the fabric and comprises poorly mixed clay of red and buff colour. The fragments are highly abraded and undiagnostic, with no surviving surfaces, and are undatable, but such fragments are common in Iron Age contexts.

4.4.2 A fragment of modern conglomerate initially thought to be fired clay was recovered from context 1053 in slot 1052 across a post-medieval ditch.

4.5 Ceramic building material *By Kirsty Smith*

4.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to six fragments (397g) was recovered from the site. The CBM is probably Roman in date, with one fragment of unknown date and indeterminate form. The assemblage has a moderate mean fragment weight of 66.2g and is summarised in Table 1.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Spot date	Form	Comments	Context
1029	1	15	Unknown	Indeterminate	Sample 6. Coarse sandy fabric which has been fired to a high intensity purple and black in	Slot 1028 in enclosure ditch 1090

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Spot date	Form	Comments	Context
					colour. One small surface black in colour. May be fired clay.	
1057	1	104	Roman?	Indeterminate (abraded brick or tile)	Abraded fragment 27mm+ thick. One flat surface – another surface highly abraded. Fabric B. Discoloured grey on the flat surface. Small area in the centre is purple in colour, same colour as the fragment from 1029 – intense heat?	Fill of large pit 1056
1057	1	73	Roman	Tegula (abraded)	A fragment of possible tegula that is 26mm thick with a possible abraded flange on one side 15mm thick. Fabric C	Fill of large pit 1056
1057	3	205	Roman	Imbrex	Three joining fragments of probable imbrex made form Fabric E. 18mm thick with one end edge and one side edge. Patch of grey discoloration on interior	Fill of large pit 1056
Total	6	397				

Table 1: Summary catalogue of ceramic building material

Fabrics

4.5.2 The Roman fabrics comprise an orange-red or orange moderate sandy fabric with a variety of inclusions. Three fabrics were identified and these are similar to the OA Roman fabric series for southern England. One of the fabrics matches a photograph and description of a fabric from Silchester Roman town located 20km south-west of the site (Machin 2018, 84-88):

- Fabric B: orange fine sandy clay, containing frequent coarse sandy and red rounded iron-rich argillaceous pellets.
- Fabric C: reddish brown, frequent medium-coarse quartz sand generally well sorted and evenly dispersed. May also contain mixed sand/quartz and other rock sand.
- Fabric E: orange silty sandy clay with cream clay laminations and red and cream clay pellets. This is very similar to Machin's SILCBM2 Roman fabric from Silchester which may have come from the Minety kiln in Wiltshire (Machin 2018, 84-88, 165-170)

Forms and functions

4.5.3 Three pieces of Roman CBM were recovered from context 1057, the fill of large pit 1056. These comprise one possible tegula fragment, three joining fragments of part of an imbrex tile and an abraded fragment of Roman brick or tile.

4.5.4 Two of the fragments from context 1057 have evidence for possible reuse, as they have patches of grey discolouration. It is possible they had a secondary reuse as part of an oven or hearth.

4.5.5 In addition to the Roman CBM, an indeterminate fragment of possible CBM (15g) was recovered from context 1029, the fill of 1028, a slot in enclosure ditch 1090. This fragment is heavily burnt and is purple and black in colour. The same purple colour was on another abraded fragment from context 1057. This fragment had been subjected to intensive heat and may have formed part of an oven or hearth.

4.6 Slag *By Tim Allen*

Introduction

4.6.1 Three pieces of slag were recovered, all from sieved samples. One came from context 1029 (Sample 6), a fill of slot 1028 into enclosure ditch 1090, and two from context 1008 (Sample 7), the fill of slot 1007 into enclosure ditch 1091.

Methods

4.6.2 The material was washed, dried and sorted using largely visual criteria (cf Historic England 2015). The material was sorted into a category based on colour and surface morphology (and occasionally on an assessment of density and/or magnetic response). The categories of material discussed below include the following (Table 2):

Slag cake (SC)	These are plano-convex (or concave convex) and approximately circular in plan. Slag cakes are usually identified as smithing slags (McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003), although larger examples are identified as smelting slags (furnace bottoms).
Non-diagnostic slag (ND)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (Historic England 2015, fig. 18).

Table 2: Types of slag present on site

Description of the fragments

4.6.3 The single fragment from context 1029 is highly magnetic, and weighs 71g. It is amorphous, but is very roughly sub-cuboid in shape, and measures 39mm by 36mm and up to 33mm thick. Three sides are roughly at right angles to one another, the angle between two of them sharp, that between the other two gradual and curved. These may be original, and if so the thickness of the object was 36mm. Elsewhere there are frequent sharp breaks. The fragment is dense, although there are voids of various sizes caused by gas bubbles evident in the surface and the breaks. In colour it is dark grey in the breaks

and parts of the surfaces, and both have orange-brown areas of ferrous encrustation and cream thin surface adhesions. There are occasional small white inclusions that appear to be calcareous shell, some stained orange from ferrous material. The surface is generally rough, but there are a few small smooth glassy patches, though much of the surface is masked by the ferrous concretions. Due to the shape suggested by the possible original surfaces, this may have been a fragment of a smithing slag cake.

4.6.4 The two fragments from context 1008 are much smaller, the larger fragment (from the >10mm fraction) weighing 6g, the smaller (from the 10-4mm fraction) weighing 2g. The larger fragment measures 24mm long and 15mm wide, and is up to 10mm thick, the smaller fragment is up to 10mm in all directions. Both fragments are highly magnetic. Both are very similar in character, and probably derive from the same lump, though there is no refit. Both are dark blueish grey in the break and have reddish-brown surviving surfaces, and both are light and moderately vesicular. The larger fragment has two surfaces at right angles, with a sharp corner at the join, the smaller fragment has only one surface. The surfaces are generally slightly rough and matt, but the larger fragment has one smooth break that is slightly glassy. Although possibly derived from a smithing slag cake, given their small size these can only be characterised as non-diagnostic slag.

Discussion

4.6.5 All of the slag came from a curving enclosure ditch, from slots cut around 30m apart. The fragment of slag from context 1029 in slot 1028 has been characterised as coming from a slag cake. This context also contained charcoal flecks and burnt stones, and together these may represent material dumped from an episode of metalworking (probably iron smithing) on the site, although the quantity of slag is small, and both it and the burnt stone may represent activity that took place some way away, rather than indicating metalworking in the immediate vicinity. The two similar small fragments from fill 1008 of slot 1007 also suggest some metalworking in the area, and may indeed have derived from the same episode of metalworking that generated the slag in context 1029, but are too small to be confident that they might not have been brought in from elsewhere.

4.6.6 The slag suggests that one of the function of the site was smithing, possibly only on a single occasion. Small-scale smithing for tool-maintenance and reworking are commonly found on settlements of Iron Age date, and may be carried out either by peripatetic smiths or by the local inhabitants of the site in slack periods of the agricultural year (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, 218-9; Webley *et al.* 2020, 6).

4.7 Burnt unworked flint *by Rebecca Devaney*

4.7.1 A small assemblage comprising 14 pieces of burnt unworked flint was recovered from two middle Iron Age contexts (Table 3). Context 1029 is the fill of slot 1028 into enclosure ditch 1090, and 1025 the fill of pit 1024 inside the enclosure. The material forms small to medium-sized chunks with an average weight of 11.6g. Three of the fragments from context 1029 conjoin to form a larger nodule that broke after burning. Burnt unworked flint could have been created by accidental burning at any point in the past but can

also be associated with cremations, hearths and kilns, and larger pieces could have been used as hot stones.

	1025	1029	Total
Burnt unworked (number)	2	12	14
Burnt unworked (weight in g)	*16*	*146*	*162*

Table 3: Summary of burnt unworked flint by context

4.8 Charred plant remains and charcoal *by Sharon Cook*

Introduction

4.8.1 Seven bulk samples were processed by water flotation, primarily for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR), small bones and artefacts. The flots were scanned and an assessment table produced for the archive. The samples produced only small quantities of CPR, and this was recorded during the initial scan to maximise the data gathered from the site.

4.8.2 Most of the samples have been phased to the middle Iron Age. A single sample has been phased as medieval.

Method

4.8.3 The bulk samples were processed in their entirety using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine to 250µm (flot) and 500µm mesh (residue). The residue fractions were sorted by eye and all bone and artefacts removed while the flot material was sorted using a low-power (x10-40) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds, and other quantifiable remains.

4.8.4 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006) and with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers and Bekker 2013; Cappers *et al.* 2012) for identification of wild plant remains, as well as comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follow Stace (2010).

Results

4.8.5 The samples produced flots with little CPR present (Tables 4 and 5). While charcoal is more frequent, and abundant in some cases, the fragments present have been affected by external mineral deposits which obscures much detail. In many samples, iron has penetrated deeply into the vessels of the charcoal meaning that these fragments are also largely unidentifiable.

Table 4: Assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal from environmental samples

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Ditch group	Feature type	Phase	Sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	% Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 4-2mm	Grain	Chaff	Seed	Other	Molluscs	Comments	Potential (CPR)	Potential (Charcoal)
1	1026	1024		Pit	Middle Iron Age	0.5	3	0	**	*						Heavy external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Penetrates into vessels.	D	D
2	1027	1024		Pit	Middle Iron Age	1	1	90		*				*		HNS.	D	D
3	1025	1024		Pit	Middle Iron Age	35	160	15	****	***						Variable external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Penetrates into vessels.	D	C
4	1013	1011		Ditch	No date	38	40	40	***	***			*			Variable external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Penetrates into vessels. Common fungal sclerotia. *Rhinanthus minor*.	D	C
5	1065	1064		Pit	Medieval	20	80	50	***	****	*	**				Variable external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Grain partial and very damaged. Mineral encrustation obscures details on chaff.	B/C	C
6	1029	1028	1090	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	40	30	50	***	***						Heavy external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Penetrates into vessels.	D	C
7	1008	1007	1091	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	40	25	70	**	**		*				Variable external mineral encrustation of charcoal. Penetrates into vessels. Single fragment of glume base.	D	D
Key: * 1-4, ** 5-24, *** 25-49, **** 50-99, ***** 100+																		

Sample No.		2	7	5	4
Context No.		1027	1008	1065	1013
Feature or slot		1024	1007	1064	1011
Feature type		Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch
Phase		MIA	MIA	MED	U/D
Volume in litres (flot volume in ml in brackets)		1 (1)	40 (25)	20 (80)	38 (40)
Charcoal					
	>4mm		**	***	***
	4-2mm	*	**	****	***
Cereal grain					
Triticum/Secale	wheat/rye			1	
cf *Avena/Bromus*	oat/brome			1	
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal			2	
Chaff					
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base fragments		1		
Triticum aestivum/turgidum	rachis node			1	
Secale cereale	rachis internode segments			3	
Secale cereale	rachis node			2	
cf *Secale cereale*	rachis internode segments			3	
cf *Secale cereale*	rachis node			3	
Triticum/Hordeum/Secale	rachis internode fragment			4	
Triticum/Hordeum/Secale	rachis fragment			5	
Cerealia	detached embryos			1	
Nuts/Fruit etc.					
Corylus avellana	hazelnut shell	2 (0.077g)			
Wild Species					
Rhinanthus minor L.	yellow rattle				2
Poaceae	grass culm node			1	
Key: * 1-4, ** 5-24, *** 25-49, **** 50-99, ***** 100+					

Table 5: Analysis of charred plant remains from samples 2, 4, 5 and 7

4.8.6 Five of the samples have been phased as dating from the middle Iron Age.

4.8.7 Samples 1 and 2 both come from the fill of pot SF1 which was recovered from pit 1024. Both were small samples of 0.5 and 1 litre of soil respectively. While sample 1 contained only a small quantity of mineral-encrusted charcoal, two fragments of hazel nutshell were found in sample 2 and could be used for radiocarbon dating, although they are unlikely to relate to the use of the vessel. Sample 3, from the main pit fill 1025, included a quantity of heavily mineral-encrusted charcoal; penetration of the mineral precipitate into the vessels will limit any potential for species identification.

4.8.8 The remaining two samples from this phase (Sample 6 from slot 1028 in ditch 1090 and Sample 7 from slot 1007 in ditch 1091) also contain charcoal with mineral encrustation which obscures most of the internal structure. The flot from sample 7 (ditch 1091) contains a single fragment of glume base which is identified as emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*).

4.8.9 Sample 5 from pit 1064 is dated to the medieval period. The flot contains the only grain and chaff assemblage from the site. The cereal grains are extremely damaged, however, and none are complete which has prevented identification of much of the assemblage. The chaff is in more varied condition with occasional well-preserved rachis fragments which can be identified as rye (*Secale cereale*), while others are either fragmentary or unidentifiable due to mineral encrustation. It seems likely that most rachis pieces probably are also rye, although there is at least one rachis node fragment from a free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). The flot also includes charcoal which is variable in condition, but most of it is unlikely to be identifiable. The small quantities of charred material could represent windblown material or domestic hearth debris reworked into the feature.

4.8.10 Sample 4 came from slot 1011 in ditch 1094, which is currently undated. This contains a moderate quantity of charcoal as well as two seeds of yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*). The charcoal is heavily mineral encrusted and further identification of a significant proportion of the fragments is unlikely.

Discussion

4.8.11 The samples from this site contain few charred plant remains other than charcoal. The poor condition of the charcoal, which exhibits both external mineral encrustation, and, in many cases leaching of mineral into the internal pores and vessels of the wood, is a limiting factor for charcoal identification and therefore further identification has not been attempted.

4.8.12 Other charred plant remains are rare and this makes further interpretation impossible. The presence of rye chaff within the medieval sample is appropriate for the period, as is the presence of glume wheat chaff in one of the middle Iron Age samples.

4.8.13 Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is available in samples 2, 4, 5 and 6.

4.9 Radiocarbon dating *by Rebecca Nicholson*

4.9.1 Three samples of charred plant remains have been submitted for radiocarbon dating to the SUERC laboratory: charred hazelnut shell from

Sample 2, fill of pit 1024, alder and alder/birch roundwood charcoal from Sample 4, fill of slot 1011 in ditch 1094 and Maloideae roundwood charcoal from Sample 6, fill of slot 1028 in enclosure ditch 1090.

4.9.2 The samples were chosen to provide additional dating for the Iron Age enclosure and pit 1024 within it, both of which are broadly dated as middle Iron Age on artefactual grounds, and to clarify whether these were likely to be contemporary. The third sample, from ditch 1094, was to provide a date for this ditch, which appears to be associated with the Iron Age enclosure.

4.9.3 The results of the dating are still awaited.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 All of the archaeological features present on the site were investigated, and stratigraphic relationships established where possible. Overall, the results of the investigation are considered to be a reliable indicator of the archaeological remains present on the site.

5.2 The scope of the discussion of Area 1

5.2.1 The features present within Area 1 are only part of a wider area of archaeological activity, but currently no information about the neighbouring area excavated along the Southern Link Road to the north-west has been made available to OA. The following discussion is therefore based only on the Area 1 features, and it is likely that both the dating and understanding of the role of these features will increase, and interpretations may possibly be changed, once the evidence from the two adjacent areas can be seen together.

5.3 The pre-enclosure features

5.3.1 Within the excavated area the first phase of activity was represented by linear boundary ditches 1092 and 1093, both of which were cut by the ditches of the middle Iron Age enclosure, but neither of which was dated by artefacts. There was no relationship between the two ditches within the excavated area, and no material suitable for scientific dating in either, so it remains unclear whether these belong to the same phase of activity, or were of different ages. The two ditches were both of similar size, and both were not exactly straight, curving along part of their lengths, but were not at right angles to one another, their projected alignments suggesting an angle of *c* 60° between them. This does not necessarily mean that they were not contemporary, as some prehistoric field systems of the later Bronze Age have boundary ditches meeting at similarly oblique angles, as at Reading Business Park (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, fig. 3.14) and the Eton Rowing Course (Allen and Mitchell 2001, 29, fig. 9). Ditch 1092 was at right angles to undated ditch 1075, but if these were parts of a contemporary field system then they followed a yet earlier phase of boundary represented by currently undated ditch 1094, which was cut by ditch 1075. This ditch terminated very close both to ditch 1092 and to the corner of enclosure ditch 1091, with whose eastern side it was roughly in line. It was also roughly parallel to ditch 1093

south of the Iron Age enclosure. A sample from this ditch has been submitted for radiocarbon dating, which will hopefully clarify its date in relation to the middle Iron Age enclosure.

5.3.2 Early and middle Iron Age field boundary ditches in Berkshire are not all that common, though they are known from Wickhams Field near Reading (Lambrick with Robinson 2009, fig. 3.17) and locally at Beech Lane, Wokingham (Gruszczynski and Nicol 2020, 83, fig. 2).

5.4 The Iron Age enclosure

5.4.1 It is not currently possible to characterise this enclosure and place it in its local and regional context as the full extent of the enclosure and the full range of feature types and functions associated with it are not yet known. It is however clear that the enclosure is up to 37m across from north to south and measures at least 28m from east to west, so that its minimum area is 0.084ha. The north-south dimension is less than that of most of the excavated middle Iron Age enclosures in the region, such as those at Hurst (53m by 48m, enclosing 0.25ha), Thames Valley Park (60m by 56m average, enclosing 0.3ha), Larkwhistle Farm (55m by 43m average, enclosing *c* 0.2ha) and Amen Corner, Bracknell (60m by 75m enclosing 0.43ha) (Davies and Boothroyd 2025; Smith and Barnes 1997; Hardy and Cropper 1999; Lovett 2019). Unless, therefore, the enclosure was much longer east-west than north-south, as may perhaps have been the case at Wood Lane, Slough (Entwhistle *et al.* 2003), the enclosure is of small size for the period in the region. The entrance to the Area 1 enclosure was on the south-east, and a south-east entrance was also present at Hurst and at Larkwhistle Farm.

5.4.2 The excavated part of the interior of the enclosure at Area 1 had few features, and the only possible structures were one (or possibly two) four-post structures, while the enclosures at Hurst, Larkwhistle Farm and Amen Corner all contained roundhouses, but as there is no information about the rest of the interior at Area 1, it is not possible to be sure that this apparent difference is meaningful. There was a four-post structure at Thames Valley Park (Smith and Barnes 1997, 37-8 and fig. 27), Amen Corner (Lovett 2019, fig. 2) and Larkwhistle Farm, although the latter was found outside the enclosure (Hardy and Cropper 1999, fig. 3). At Hurst no four-post structures were recognised, though it is perhaps possible that one did exist in the north-east part of the interior (Davies and Boothroyd 2025, fig. 2).

5.4.3 The most interesting and unusual feature within the Iron Age enclosure was the figure-of-eight pit containing a pot at either end. Deliberate deposition of whole pots is not an uncommon practice on early and middle Iron Age sites in southern Britain, usually found within large pits or ditch termini, rather than in what appears to have been a feature dug specifically for the deposition of the pots. In these periods cremation burials are rare, and the practice of including grave goods with inhumation burials was uncommon, so that deposited vessels are more usually found in settlement features. In general, pots are incorporated either at the base of features or partway up the fill, and normally immediately prior to an episode of deliberate backfilling. Parallels for such purpose-dug pits for the burial of whole vessels are very rare. In the late Iron Age large pots are more commonly found in

purpose-dug pits, and are usually interpreted either as containers for water or for libations, but not in the middle Iron Age.

5.4.4 The figure-of-eight feature at Area 1 was clearly not dug for an inhumation burial, but could conceivably have been a pit for cremations. The surviving fill within the pots and the fill around them was retained and floated for human bones or environmental remains, but although charcoal was recovered from the fill, there was no trace of any bone within the fills. It is perhaps possible that the absence of bone was due to the acidic geology, although at sites on sandy geology such as Great Western Park, Didcot, Oxfordshire burnt or cremated bone has been shown to survive much better on sandy geology than unburnt bone (Davies *et al.* forthcoming). On balance, however, and bearing in mind the clearly middle Iron Age date of the pots, these are unlikely to have been urns or accessory vessels for cremation burials.

5.4.5 The concentration of internal features on the north side of the interior ended 2.8m short of the ditch, leaving sufficient room to make it possible that there was an upcast bank or hedge inside the enclosure ditch, though in the absence of more evidence this remains speculative.

5.4.6 There were few finds or charred plant remains at Area 1. The lack of charred plant remains is mirrored at Larkwhistle Farm, and led to the supposition that this had been a pastoral, rather than an arable farming settlement. A similar interpretation was suggested at Matthewsgreen Farm on the south-east side of Reading, where an open settlement that included a roundhouse, a pen and a few pits of middle Iron Age date was found (Dawson *et al.* 2017). On present evidence the same is likely at Area 1.

5.4.7 The middle Iron Age enclosure adds to a growing picture of activity of this period in the Wokingham area, with the open settlement of Jennett's Park to the east, field boundaries at Keephatch, Beech Lane to the north-east, the multi-phase settlement and enclosure at Hurst and the banjo enclosure at Amen Corner west of Bracknell to the north-east and Matthewsgreen Farm to the north-west. This appears to indicate an expansion of settlement onto poorer soils like those encountered at Area 1. It may be associated with a concentration of iron-smelting in the area, as recently demonstrated at Folly Court on the west edge of Wokingham (Young and Anelay 2025), belonging to a wider pattern of smelting sites in the area between Reading and Weybridge (ibid., fig 1). This may well have encouraged the colonisation of the area by farming settlements to support the specialised metallurgy in this area, but the very limited amount of slag found at Area 1 does not suggest that it was directly involved.

5.5 Roman and later features

5.5.1 The large pit or quarry cutting through the enclosure entrance produced few finds, but these were all of Roman date. It is possible that these were residual, and that, situated adjacent to a post-medieval boundary ditch, the feature is of much later date, but given the very little evidence of Roman finds across the site or in the evaluations of the surrounding area, the concentration found in this feature perhaps indicates a genuinely Roman date. A concentration of Roman activity related to a field system was identified east of Waterloo Road some 400-500m north-east of Area 1 (AOC

2017, 47; WA 2021, figs 1 and 2), and it is possible that this feature represents associated peripheral activity.

5.5.2 The location of this pit or quarry across the entrance to the Iron Age enclosure may not be coincidental; if there had been a bank or hedge inside the enclosure, it may have survived as an earthwork long after the ditches had silted up, and could therefore have continued in use as a corral into the Roman period. If so, it is possible that the siting of this feature was deliberate, blocking this entrance, an alternative access perhaps being created in the part of the enclosure outside Area 1.

5.5.3 The single pit of medieval date provides valuable evidence for the use of the site during the later 13th or 14th century. No other evidence of medieval activity was found during the previous evaluations in the immediately surrounding area. It is possible that there is a later medieval site underlying Britton's Farm just to the north-east, though this is thought to be of post-medieval origin. Alternatively, it may be part of the growing activity indicating the opening up of parts of Windsor Forest, connected either with the pits and residual pottery found some 400m to the north-east within the site (WA 2021), or perhaps associated with Buckhurst Farm just north of the development site, where 58 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during an evaluation (AOC 2017, 5-6).

5.5.4 The post-medieval ditch that crosses Area 1 is not marked on the earliest historic maps that include the site, but is parallel to the boundaries of Britton's Farm shown on maps from 1889 onwards (WSP 2016, images 4 and 5). It is likely to be a field boundary of later 19th or early 20th century date.

5.6 Review of research objectives and results

5.6.1 Aims i-iii, v and vi regarding the nature, date, state of preservation and complexity of the archaeology have been successfully met as far as stratigraphic interrelationships, artefactual evidence and the potential of environmental remains for radiocarbon dating allow.

5.6.2 Aim iv has also been met. The excavation has demonstrated that the range and quantity of finds is very low, but has allowed three phases of activity of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods to be identified.

5.6.3 Aim vii regarding the relationship of the remains to the historic landscape has been addressed. Most of the archaeological features have no relationship to the surviving and historic landscape, but one boundary ditch has been tentatively related to those shown on historic maps.

5.6.4 Aim viii regarding the potential of ecofactual and environmental remains has also been met, though the potential has proved to be poor.

5.6.5 Aims ix and x are addressed through this report, and once the report has been reviewed and approved by Berkshire Archaeology, the full archive will be deposited with the HER and the digital data placed on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

5.6.6 Aim xi has been addressed through the discussion, although it cannot be fully met until information on the adjacent excavation along the Southern Distributor Link Road has been made available.

5.6.7 Aim xii has been partly addressed, in that a field boundary that crosses the site on a north-west to south-east alignment is the only evidence of any relationship to the post-medieval farm. Regarding the middle Iron Age pit found during evaluation, the results of the excavation suggest that the Iron Age enclosure and accompanying activity found within the site are broadly contemporary with this pit, but a clearer relationship will only be established once the results of the excavation by Wessex Archaeology along the Southern Link Road become available.

6 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE

6.1 Publication

6.1.1 Once approved, this report will be uploaded as an open-access pdf to OA's Knowledge Hub (https://knowledge.oxfordarchaeology.com/). A copy of the full report will also be lodged with the Berkshire HER.

6.1.2 A summary of the results of the excavation should be published in the Berkshire Archaeological Journal. This would most effectively be written as a joint publication with Wessex Archaeology, who are writing up the results of the adjacent excavation on the Southern Distributor Link Road.

6.2 Archiving, retention and dispersal

6.2.1 The documentary records produced during the evaluation and excavation have been security copied. Until the post-excavation report has been approved, OA will retain the finds and documentary archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011).

6.2.2 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at York.

6.2.3 There is currently no museum covering the Borough of Wokingham accepting documentary archives and finds assemblages arising from archaeological work. The archive will be held by OA until a suitable repository can be identified, subject to OA reaching an appropriate financial agreement with the client. The long-term storage of the archive will be reviewed within two years of being created, ie in 2027.

6.2.4 OA will retain copyright of all reports, and of the documentary and digital archive produced during this project.

6.2.5 The pottery should be retained in the archive.

6.2.6 The fired clay and the modern material from context 1053 can be discarded.

6.2.7 The CBM fragments should be retained and deposited for comparison with other Roman CBM assemblages in the area.

6.2.8 The slag can be discarded.

6.2.9 The burnt flint has been recorded and may be discarded.

6.2.10 The flots for this site have little potential for further analysis and could be discarded once work has been completed, other than any from which material has been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT TABLE AND DATING EVIDENCE

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1000		0.28	Topsoil			Dark grey brown silty clay		
1001		0.35	Subsoil			Brown grey silty sand, manganese		
1002			Natural			Yellow/brown silty sand with gravels		
1003	0.24	0.08	Posthole		1089	Sloping sides and concave base		
1004	0.24	0.08	Secondary Fill	1003	1089	Grey sandy silts		
1005	0.22	0.06	Posthole		1089	Sloping sides and concave base		
1006	0.22	0.06	Secondary Fill	1005	1089	Grey sandy silts		
1007	1.26	0.4	Ditch		1091	Slot across enclosure ditch. Moderate-steeply sloping sides and concave base.		MIA
1008	1.26	0.4	Secondary Fill	1007	1091	Loose, grey black silty sand, natural silting	IA pot, slag, Sample 7	MIA
1009	1.3	0.32	Ditch		1093	WNW-ESE aligned, steep sides and concave base		Pre-enclosure
1010	1.3	0.32	Secondary Fill	1009	1093	Loose, light grey-black silty sand, natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1011	0.82	0.2	Ditch		1094	Slot across ditch, sloping sides and concave base		
1012								

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1013	0.82	0.2	Secondary Fill	1011	1094	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with charcoal	Sample 4	
1014	0.58	0.14	Ditch		1093	NW-SE terminus with shallow sides and concave base		Pre-enclosure
1015	0.58	0.14	Secondary Fill	1014	1093	Loose- light brown grey silty sand, natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1016	0.76	0.16	Ditch		1094	N-S ditch terminus, sloping sides and flat base		
1017	0.76	0.16	Secondary Fill	1016	1094	Dark grey brown silty sand, natural silting		
1018	1.72	0.4	Ditch		1091	Slot across enclosure ditch. Sloping sides and concave base.		MIA
1019	1.72	0.4	Secondary Fill	1018	1091	Loose grey-black silty sand	IA pot	MIA
1020	0.34	0.1	Posthole		1089	Shallow sides with concave base		
1021	0.34	0.1	Secondary Fill	1020	1089	Greyish brown silty sands		
1022	0.72	0.11	Pit			Ovoid with vertical sides and flat base		
1023	0.1	0.72	Secondary Fill			Soft, yellowish grey silty sand, natural silting		
1024	1.1	0.08	Pit			Figure-of-eight shaped pit containing 2 pots, possibly dug solely for them. Shallow sloping sides and irregular base. Heavily truncated by ploughing.		MIA

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1025	1.1	0.08	Secondary Fill	1024		Fill of pit containing 2 pots. Greyish brown silty sand.	MIA pot, BF, Sample 3	MIA
1026			Placed Deposit	1024		Fill of pot SF1 as found in situ. Firm greyish brown silty sand	MIA pot, Sample 1	MIA
1027			Placed Deposit	1024		Fill inside pot SF2. Friable dark greyish brown silty sand	MIA pot, Sample 2	MIA
1028	0.73	0.39	Ditch		1090	Slot across enclosure ditch, sloping sides and flat base.		MIA
1029	0.3	0.1	Secondary Fill	1028	1090	Mid-dark grey silty sand with charcoal flecks. Slumped from north edge	IA pot, slag, BF, Sample 6	MIA
1030	0.73	0.39	Secondary Fill	1028	1090	Light yellowish grey silty sand, natural silting		MIA
1031	0.31	0.08	Posthole		1089	Shallow sides and concave base.		
1032	0.31	0.08	Secondary Fill	1031	1089	Firm grey-brown silty sand, natural silting		
1033	0.26	0.08	Posthole			Shallow sides and slightly concave base.		
1034	0.26	0.08	Secondary Fill	1033		Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		
1035	0.77	0.28	Ditch		1090	Slot across enclosure ditch, sloping sides and concave base		MIA
1036	0.77	0.28	Secondary Fill	1035	1090	Compact, greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		MIA
1037	0.3	0.1	Posthole			Sloping sides and concave base. Fired clay throughout fill.		MIA

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1038	0.3	0.1	Secondary Fill	1037		Soft greyish brown silty sand, natural silting.	IA pot, FC indet.	MIA
1039	0.22	0.08	Posthole			Sub-circular with shallow sloping sides and concave base		
1040	0.22	0.08	Secondary Fill	1039		Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		
1041	0.2	0.12	Posthole			Ovoid with moderate-steep sides and concave base		
1042	0.2	0.12	Secondary Fill	1041		Soft, dark greyish brown silty sands, natural silting		
1043	0.68	0.15	Pit			Ovoid with moderate sides and a flat base		
1044	0.68	0.15	Secondary Fill	1043		Dark greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		
1045	0.36	0.12	Ditch		1049	Curving ditch or gully terminus with one fill. NE-SW arm, sloping sides and concave base		
1046	0.36	0.12	Secondary Fill	1045	1049	Dark greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		
1047	0.18	0.07	Ditch		1049	Plough-truncated ditch or gully arc. Shallow sides and concave base		
1048	0.18	0.07	Secondary Fill	1047	1049	Dark greyish brown silty sand, natural silting		
1049	0.36	0.12	Group			Curving ditch or gully. One fill, no dating		
1050	0.47	0.26	Ditch		1092	N-S aligned, moderate-steep sides and concave base		Pre-enclosure

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1051	0.47	0.26	Secondary Fill	1050	1092	Greyish brown compact silty sand, natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1052	1.2	0.52	Ditch		1095	Post -Med with moderate-steep sides. Contains land drain.		Post-Med
1053	1.2	0.52	Secondary Fill	1052	1095	Loose, light orange-grey silty sand, redeposited natural	Conglom. Lump	Post-Med
1054	3.4	0.34	Ditch		1090	Eastern terminus of enclosure ditch, with shallow sides and concave base		MIA
1055	3.4	0.34	Secondary Fill	1054	1090	Loose, light white-grey silty sand. Natural silting.		MIA
1056	4.2	0.84	Pit			Large, irregular oval with sloping sides and flattish base.		Roman
1057	4	0.84	Secondary Fill	1056		Firm, dark grey-black silty sand, Organic-based fill?	Roman CBM	Roman
1058	0.7	0.4	Secondary Fill	1056		Loose light grey-black silty sand. Redeposited natural or natural silting		Roman
1059	5.02	0.54	Pit			Pit in entrance way of earlier enclosure. Large irregular oval with steep sides, not bottomed.		
1060	3.8	0.54	Secondary Fill	1059		Firm light orange-grey silty sand. Re-deposited natural		
1061	4.02	0.42	Secondary Fill	1059		Loose, light white-grey silty sand. Natural silting?		
1062	1	0.4	Ditch		1091	South terminus of enclosure ditch. Moderate-steeply sloping sides and concave base		MIA

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1063	1	0.4	Secondary Fill	1062	1091	Soft grey silty sand, natural silting		MIA
1064	1.1	0.08	Pit			Medieval pit, heavily truncated with shallow sides and flat base		Medieval
1065	1.1	0.08	Secondary Fill	1064		Burnt fill deposited into pit. Dark brown silty sands	Med pot, Sample 5	Medieval
1066	0.96	0.67	Ditch		1092	S-N aligned with steep sides and concave base		Pre-enclosure
1067	0.6	0.12	Secondary Fill	1066	1092	Compact, dark grey silty sand, natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1068	0.6	0.38	Secondary Fill	1066	1092	Grey silty sand, natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1069	1.52	0.44	Ditch		1090	Westernmost slot, sloping sides and a broad slightly concave base		MIA
1070	1.52	0.44	Secondary Fill	1069	1090	Compact, light grey silty sand, natural silting		MIA
1071	0.5	0.2	Ditch		1095	NW-SE ditch with concave base and sloping sides		Post-med
1072	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill	1071	1095	Compact grey silty sand, natural silting		Post-med
1073	1.2	0.39	Ditch		1095	NW-SE drainage ditch with sloping sides, not bottomed		
1074	1.2	0.39	Secondary Fill	1073	1095	Dark grey silty sand with redeposited natural yellow patches. Backfill over pipe		
1075	0.8	0.4	Ditch			NNE-SSW drainage ditch with 3 fills. Steep sides and concave base.		

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1076	0.38	0.14	Secondary Fill	1075		Soft, dark grey silty sand, natural silting		
1077	0.46	0.08	Secondary Fill	1075		Soft, mid-dark grey silty sand, slumped from east edge		
1078	0.68	0.26	Secondary Fill	1075		Soft, dark grey clayey sands, manganese inclusions throughout. Natural silting in standing water?		
1079	0.62	0.18	Ditch			Slot across N-S ditch, sloping sides and concave base		
1080	0.62	0.18	Secondary Fill	1079		Soft, dark greyish brown silty clayey sand		
1081	1.4	0.26	Ditch		1093	Slot across ESE-WNW ditch, sloping sides and irregular base. ? Terminus?		Pre-enclosure
1082	1.4	0.26	Secondary Fill	1081	1093	Dark-mid grey silty sand		Pre-enclosure
1083	1.3	0.26	Ditch		1091	Slot across enclosure ditch. Sloping sides and irregular base. Cuts ditch 1080		MIA
1084	1.3	0.26	Secondary Fill	1083	1091	Soft, brownish grey silty sand, natural silting		MIA
1085	0.22	0.17	Ditch		1093	Slot into ESE-WNW ditch with sloping sides, not bottomed		Pre-enclosure
1086	0.22	0.17	Secondary Fill	1085	1093	Compact, light grey-yellow silty sands. Natural silting		Pre-enclosure
1087	0.48	0.24	Ditch		1091	Slot into enclosure ditch, sloping sides and flattish base		MIA
1088	0.48	0.24	Secondary Fill	1087	1091	Compact, grey silty sand, natural silting		MIA

Context	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretive Category	Fill of	Part of group	Comments	Finds & Samples	Phase
1089	0.34	0.1	Structure			Possible 4 post structure inside enclosure. Heavily plough truncated.		MIA
1090	1.52	0.44	Ditch			Southern arm of enclosure ditch. At least 27m long		MIA
1091	1.72	0.4	Ditch			Northern arm of enclosure ditch. At least 34.75m long		MIA
1092	1.04	0.67	Ditch			Boundary ditch to south of enclosure and cut by it. At least 22.2m long.		Pre-enclosure
1093	1.4	0.26	Ditch			WNW-ESE boundary ditch with sloping sides and a concave base. At least 22.8m long. Cut by enclosure ditch.		Pre-enclosure
1094	0.82	0.2	Ditch			N-S boundary ditch at least 23.2m long. Shallow-moderate sides and slightly concave base. Cut by ditch 1075. Terminates at [1016]. Poss associated with enclosure 1090-91 or ditch 1093.		
1095			Ditch			NW-SE ditch cutting IA enclosure and ditch 1073		Post-med

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

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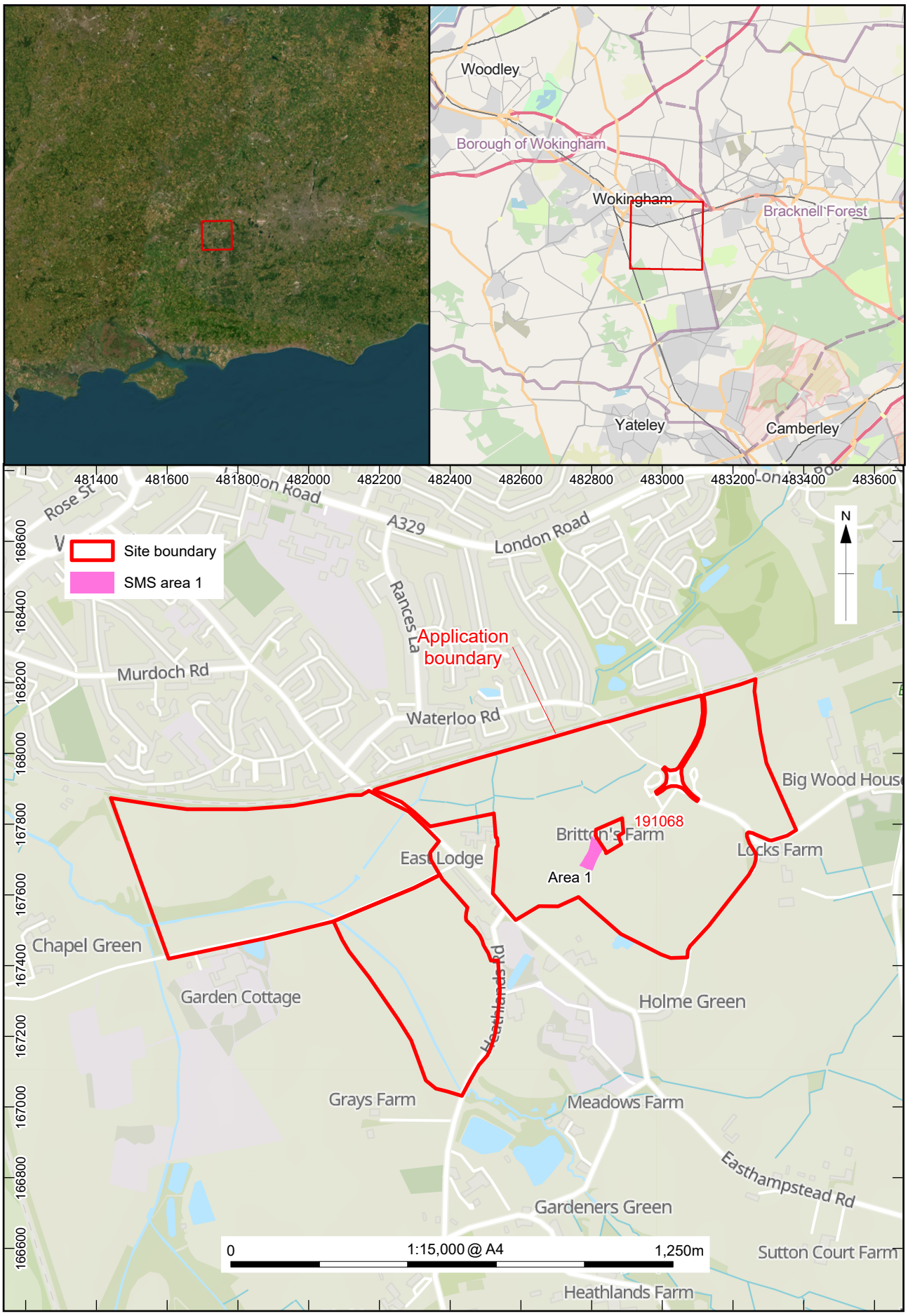
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APPENDIX C SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

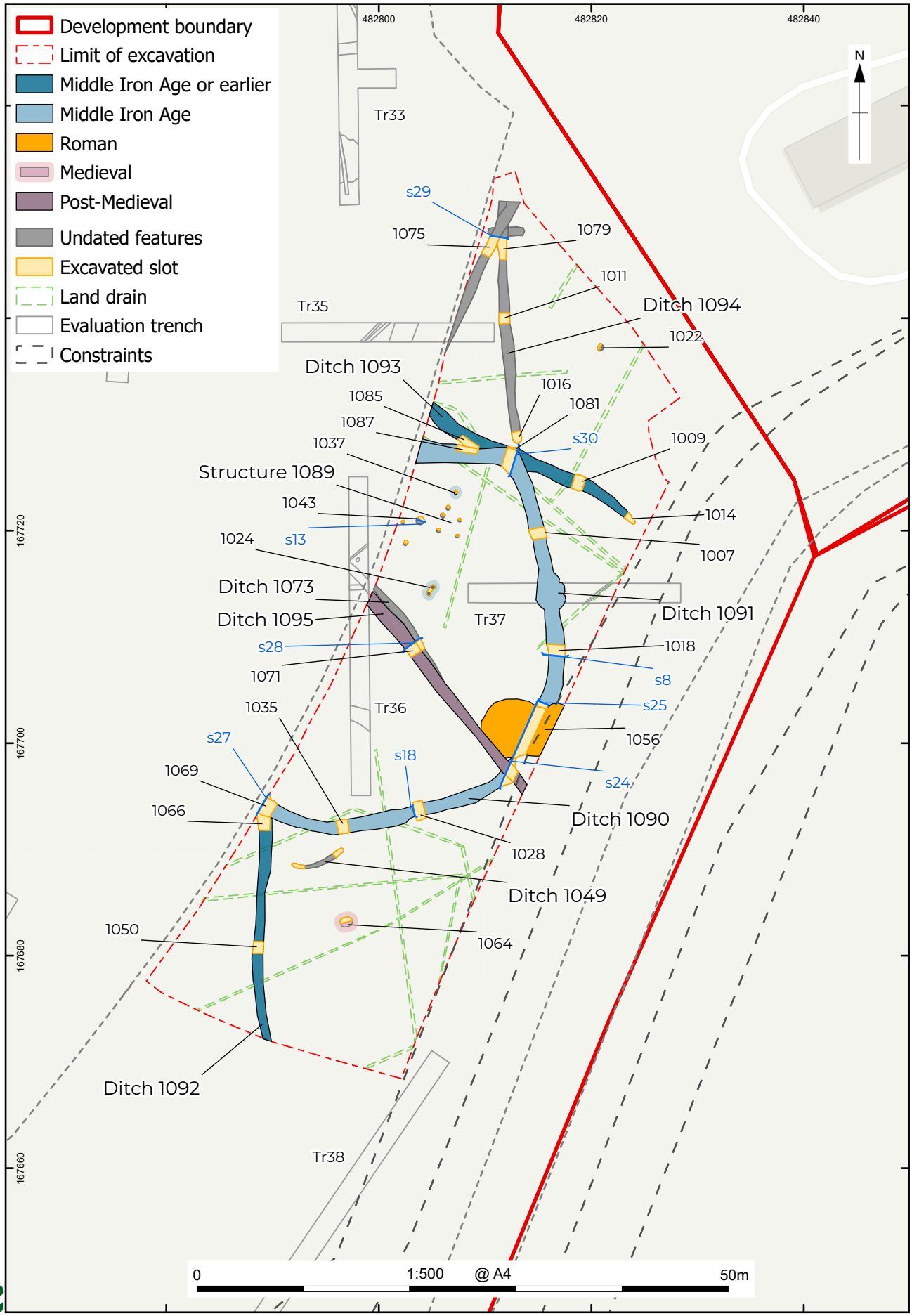
Site name:	South Wokingham Strategic Development, Area 1
Site code:	WODR25
Grid Reference	SU 8174 6751
Type:	Excavation
Date and duration:	July-August 2025
Area of Site	0.27ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. There is currently no museum covering the Borough of Wokingham accepting documentary archives and finds assemblages arising from archaeological work. The archive will be held by OA until a suitable repository can be identified, subject to OA reaching an appropriate financial agreement with the client.
Summary of Results:	Following a magnetometer survey and several phases of archaeological evaluation, Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Miller Homes Ltd and Kier Ventures, through Pegasus Group, to undertake open-area excavation of several parts of the South Wokingham Strategic Development Location. Area 1 covered 0.27ha. The earliest features identified were two boundary ditches, neither of which produced dating evidence. Both were cut by the ditches of a sub-circular middle Iron Age enclosure with an entrance on the south-east side. This measured 37m from north to south, but its western limits lay outside the excavation area. Middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay and a little slag came from the ditch fills. A concentration of pits and postholes was found in the northern part of the interior, including a probable four-post structure. Most of the internal features did not contain finds, but one figure-of-eight shaped pit contained the remains of two middle Iron Age vessels, and it appears likely that the feature was dug specifically to for these pots. Although the pit contained charcoal, there was no indication of any cremated bone, and it is thought unlikely that these were cremation urns or accessory vessels. A large pit or quarry was dug across the entrance to the enclosure, and was dated by a small quantity of Roman tile and a sherd of pottery. South of the enclosure was a shallow medieval pit. One undated ditch lay within the enclosure, but was largely cut away by a post-medieval ditch on the same line. This ditch does not appear on the earliest historic maps, but is on the same alignment as a late 19th century boundary ditch around Britton's Farm, so is probably of 19th or 20th century date. Two undated intercutting ditches and a small pit were also found north of the enclosure, and an arc of gully to the south.



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GB Topographic: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
GB_Hillshade: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
OpenStreetMap: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Google, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics

Figure 1: Site location



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World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2: Plan of Area 1 showing phasing from stratigraphy and finds

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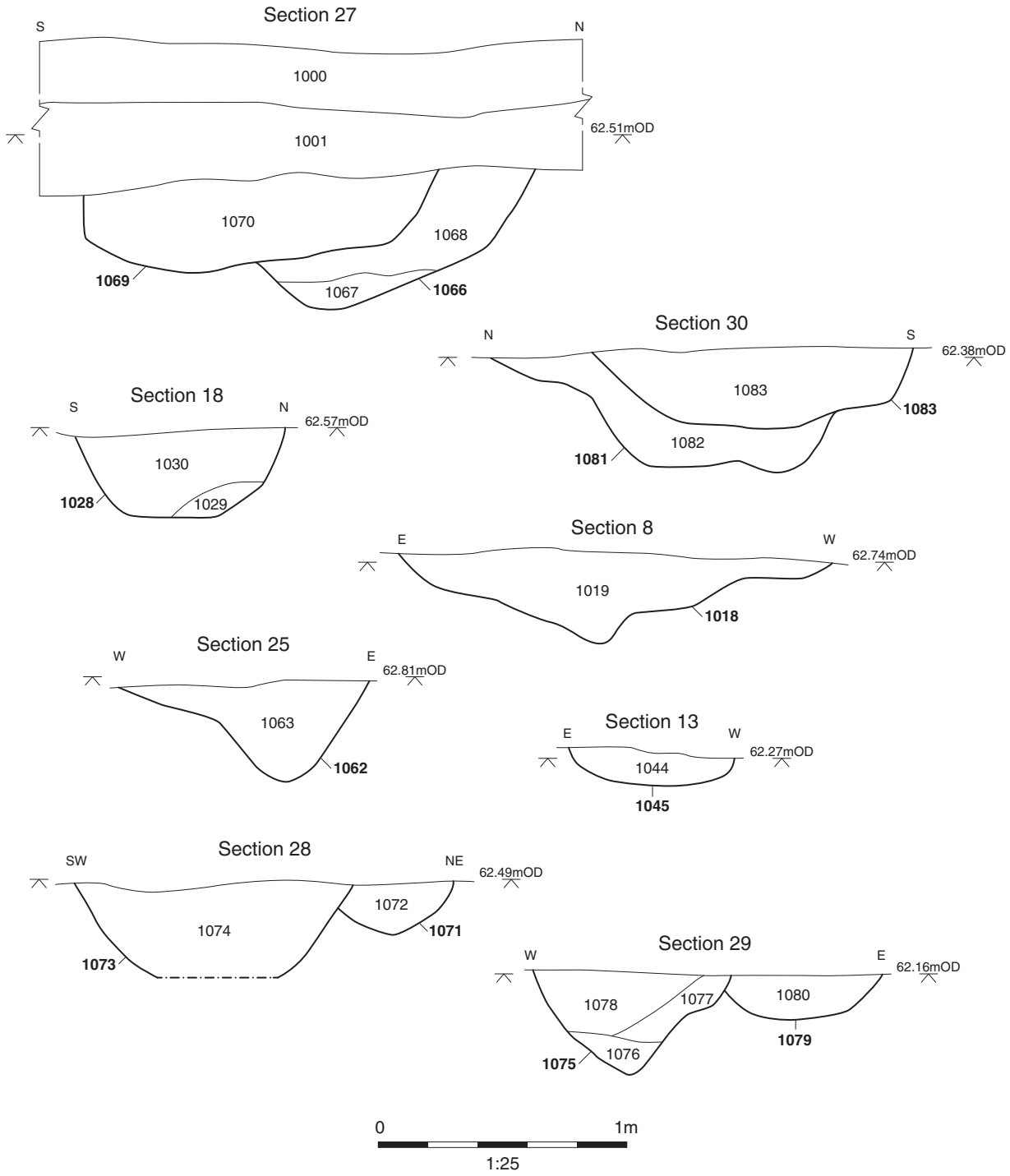


Figure 3: Section drawings

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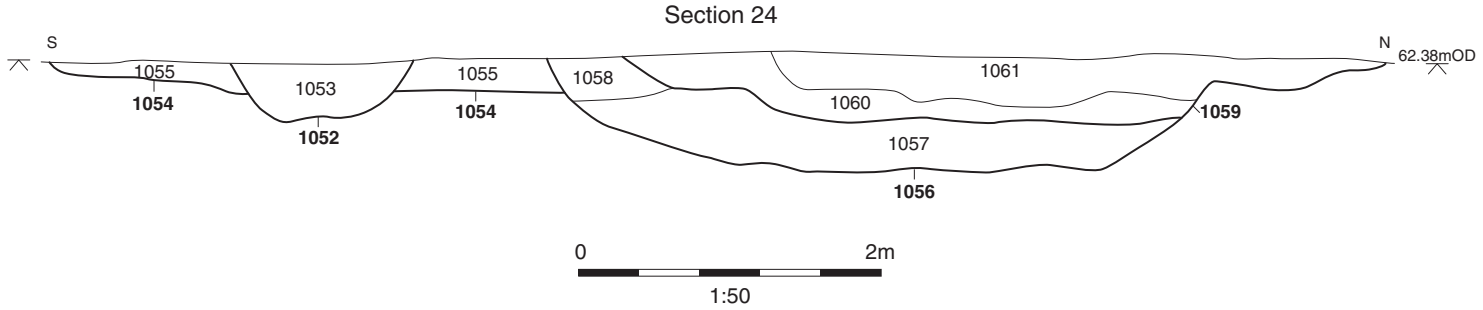
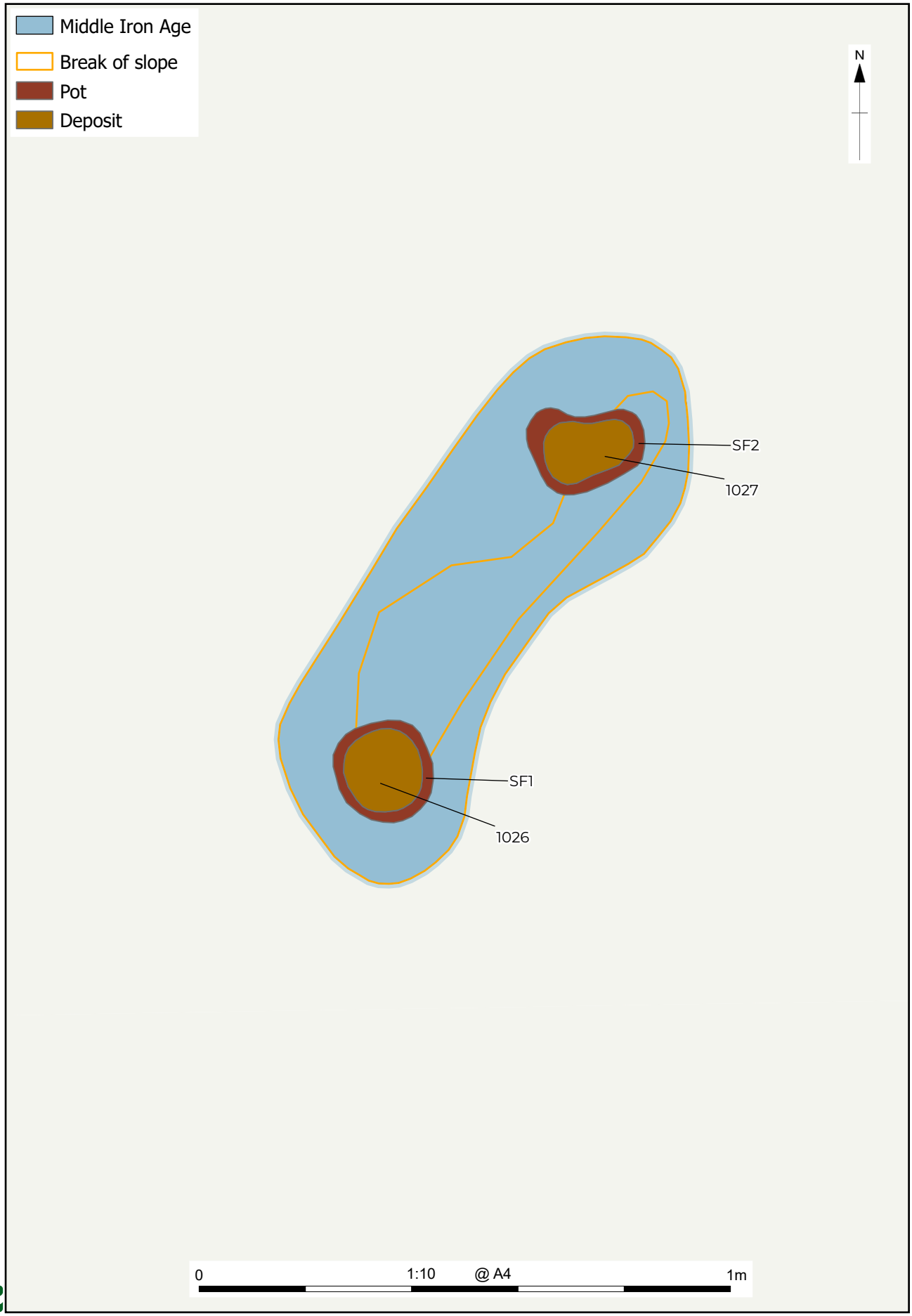


Figure 4: Section through enclosure ditch 1090 (1054), pit or quarry 1056 and post-medieval ditch 1095 (1052)



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Figure 5: Detailed plan of pit 1024 showing pots

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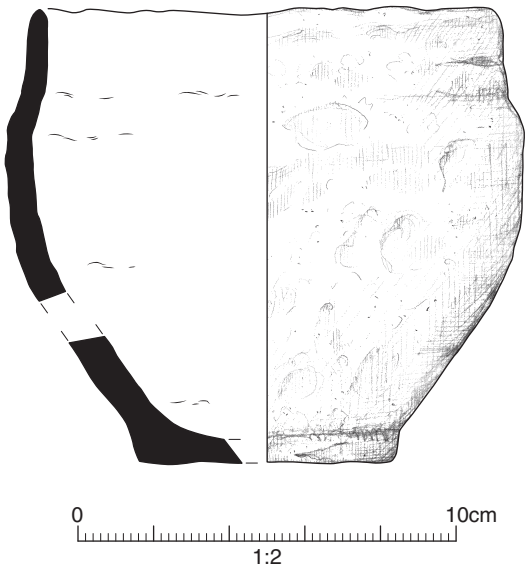
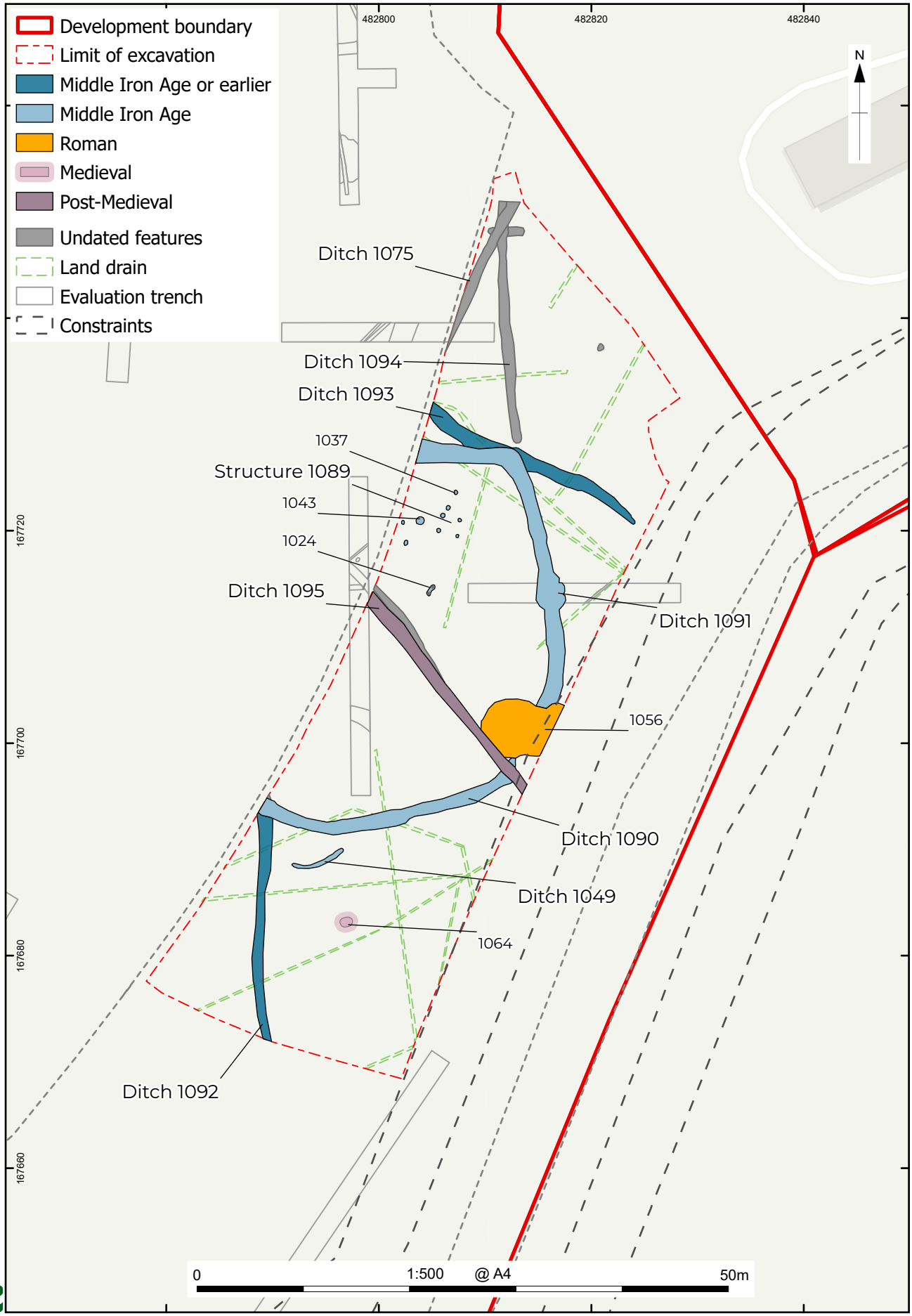


Figure 6: Middle Iron Age pottery, Small Find 2



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Figure 7: Interpretative phase plan

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Plate 1: Slot 150 in ditch 1092, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 2: Slots 166 and 169, ditch 1092 and enclosure ditch 1091, looking west (1m scale)

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Plate 3: Slots 1081 and 1083 at the intersection of ditch 1093 and enclosure ditch 1091, looking east (1m scale)

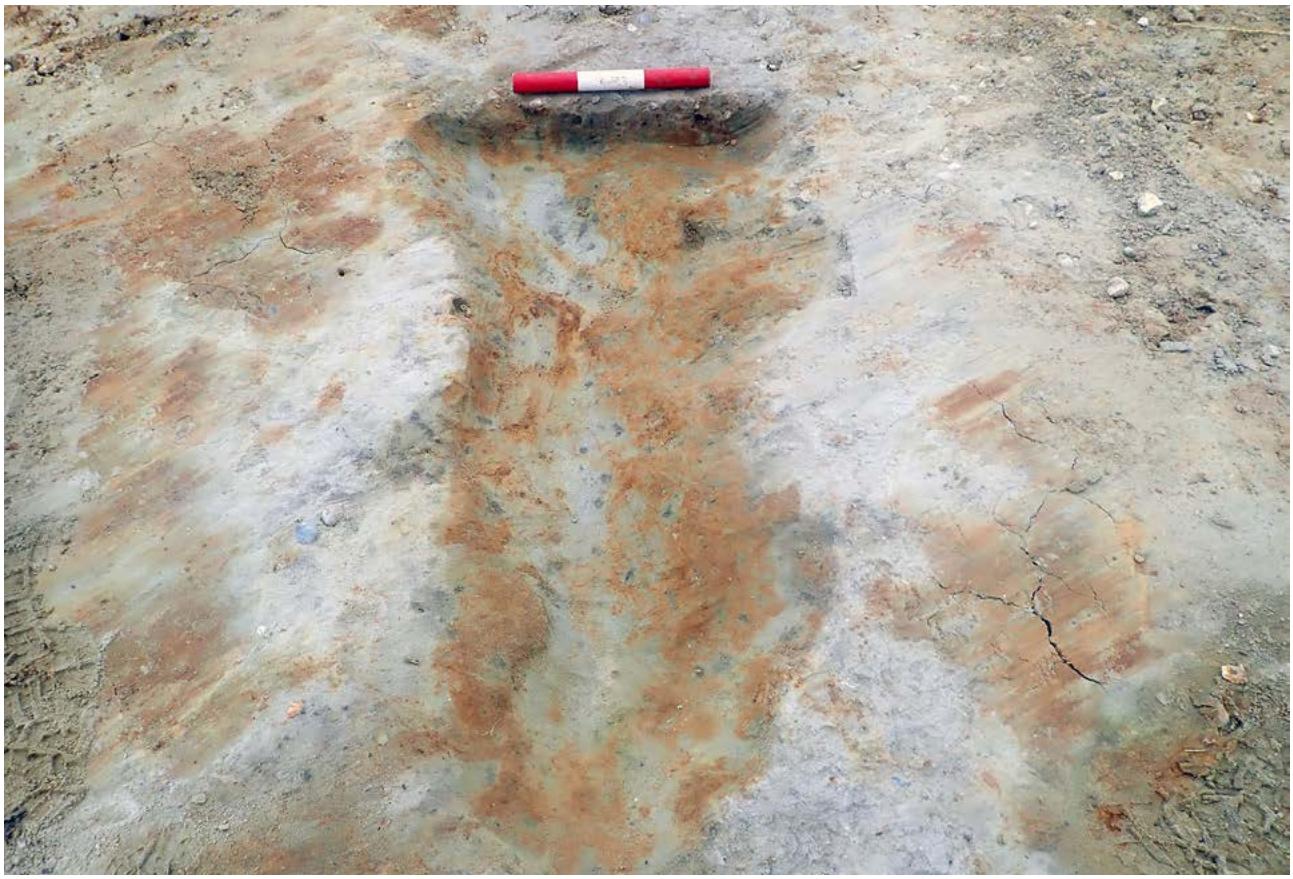


Plate 4: Terminus 1014 of ditch 1093, looking WNW (0.3m scale)

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Plate 5: Slots 1085 and 1087 of ditch 1093 and enclosure ditch 1091 respectively, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 6: Slot 1035 across ditch 1090, looking east (1m scale)

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Plate 7: Slot 1028 across ditch 1090, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 8: Terminus 162 of enclosure ditch 1091, looking NNE (1m scale)

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Plate 9: Slot 1018 across enclosure ditch 1091, looking south (1m scale)

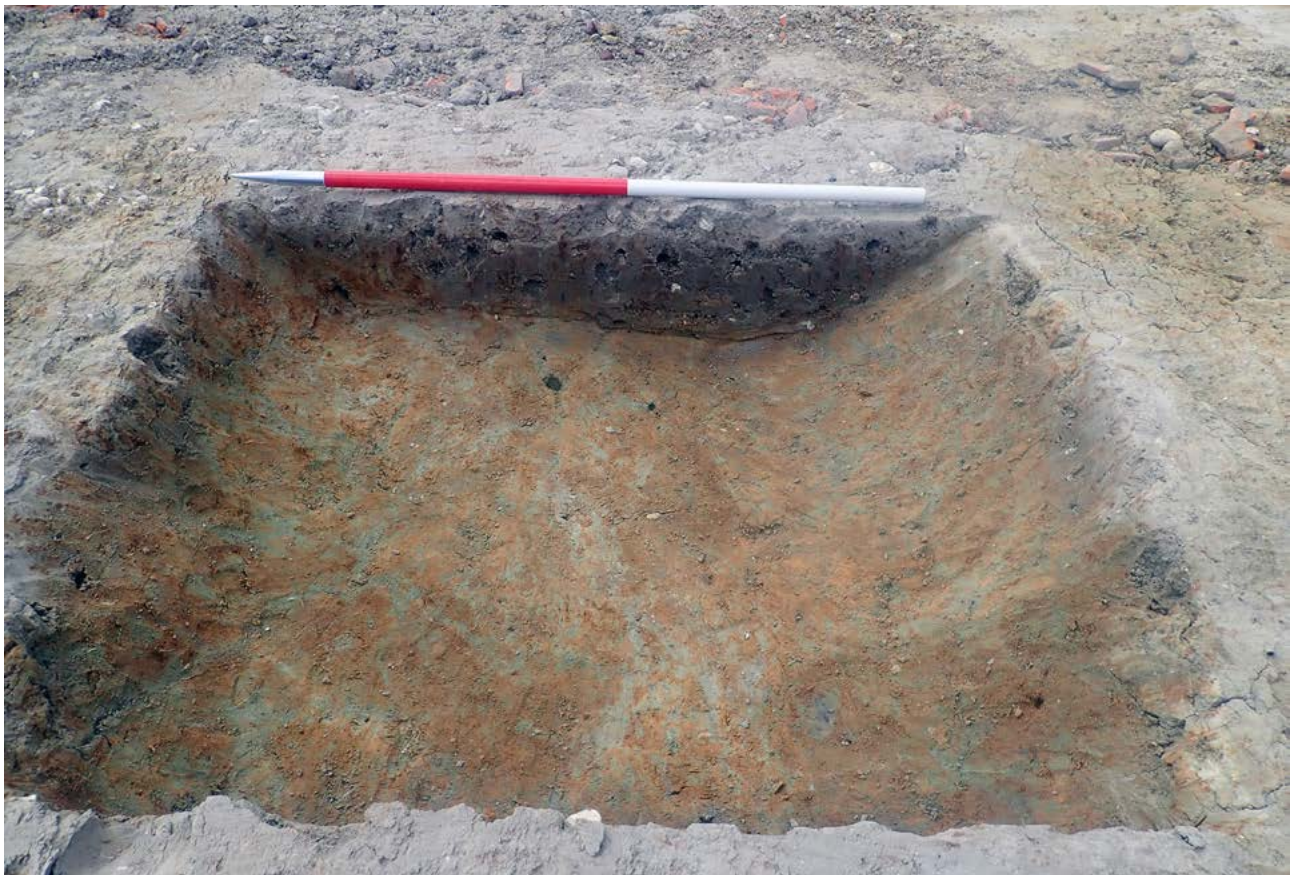


Plate 10: Slot 1007 across enclosure ditch 1091, looking south (1m scale)

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Plate 11: Trench through Roman pit 1056, looking south (1m wide trench)



Plate 12: Pit 1024 pre-excavation with pot visible at the south-west end, looking south-east (1m scale)

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Plate 13: SF 1 pot exposed in situ at the SW end of pit 1024, looking south-east (0.3m scale)



Plate 14: SF 2 pot exposed in situ at the NE end of pit 1024, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

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Plate 15: Pit 1024 half-sectioned, looking south-east (1m scale)



Plate 16: Pit 1043 half-excavated, looking south (0.3m scale)

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Plate 17: Posthole 1005 half-excavated, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 18: Posthole 1020 half-excavated, looking south (0.3m scale)

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Plate 19: Posthole 1037 with fired clay in section, looking south (0.3m scale)



Plate 20: Ditch 1094, looking north (1m and 2m scales)

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Plate 21: Slot 1016 across ditch 1094, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 22: Slot 1079 across ditch 1094 at the junction with ditch 1075, looking north (1m scale)

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Plate 23: Pit 1022 half-excavated, looking east (0.3m scale)



Plate 24: Eastern terminus of gully 1045, looking WSW (0.3m scale)

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Plate 25: Pit 1064 half-excavated, looking south (1m scale)

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