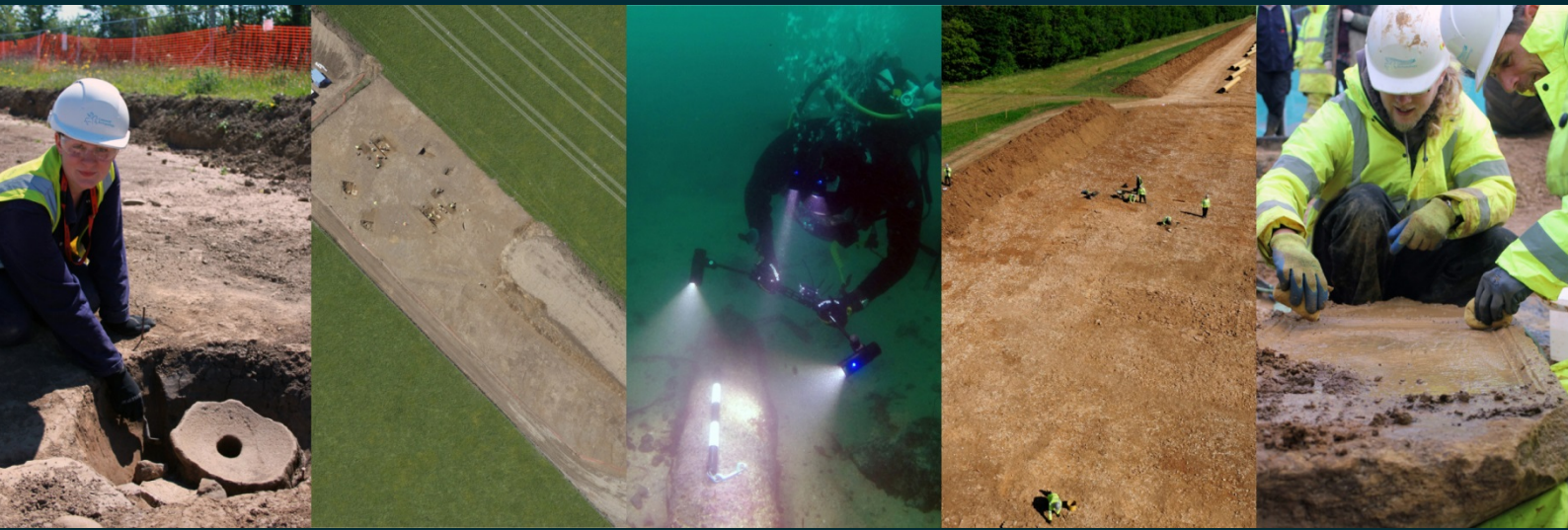


**Kentwood Farm
(Phase 2),
Wokingham,
Berkshire:
Archaeological Excavation, 2017**



for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Crest Nicholson

CA Project: 779035

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Kentwood Farm
Phase 2
Wokingham
Berkshire

Archaeological Excavation, 2017

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Kentwood Farm
Location:	Wokingham, Berkshire
NGR:	81762 69988
Type:	Excavation
Date:	19 June to 27 June, 2017
Accession number:	No collecting museum is currently available for this site
Site Code:	KWF 17

An excavation, targeting a small number of features identified by an earlier evaluation, revealed a sequence of Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure ditches, with several pits. There was evidence of extensive truncation across the site, with very limited survival of internal or structural features, and ditches commonly surviving to shallow depths. Three distinct phases of ditch construction were identified on the basis of stratigraphic relationships, although the pottery associated with the two later Roman phases suggested little chronological distinction between them. The earliest ditched features described a small enclosure of circular plan, although not all of the ditch circuit had survived. Pottery within the fills of these ditches was of Late Iron Age to late first century AD date. No contemporary features of this date survived within the area bounded by the ditches, and little evidence was found of internal structures. In common with many smaller settlements within the region, the Kentwood Farm site displayed clear evidence of continuity between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

The earliest phase of ditched enclosure was replaced in the second century AD by one of rectilinear plan, which cut the earlier ditch on its north-east side. The character of the fills of the later ditch suggested that it enclosed a domestic settlement, although no internal features were identified by excavation. This appeared to represent a later Roman phase of occupation. A group of pits located within the south-west of the excavation area was also of this phase, and may represent refuse pits located outside the rectilinear enclosure. The rectilinear ditch was cut in turn by a length of curvilinear ditch, which appeared to partly reflect the course of the earliest curvilinear ditch. This represented a further Roman phase of ditched enclosure of second to later third-century AD date. Small assemblages of animal bone and plant macrofossils provided limited evidence regarding the farming economy and environment associated with the settlement. The site at Kentwood Farm (Phase 2) is of moderate interest, as a further example of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement within the poorly-understood settlement landscape of the middle Thames valley and London Basin.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June, 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) undertook an archaeological excavation at Kentwood Farm (Phase 2), Wokingham, Berkshire, at the request of CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Crest Nicholson Ltd (centred at NGR: 481762 169988, Fig. 1). The excavation followed an earlier evaluation (CA 2017b), which was undertaken to inform an application for the development of up to 225 dwellings and associated works at Kentwood Farm (planning ref: O/2013/2295).
- 1.2 Informed by the results of the evaluation, a strategy of targeted excavation was recommended by Kathelen Leary, the Archaeological Officer for Berkshire Archaeology (BA), and archaeological advisor to Wokingham Borough Council. The strip, map and sample excavation targeted a small number of pits and ditches of Late Iron Age and Roman date, which were identified within Trench 30 of the evaluation.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI), produced by CA (2017a), and approved by BA. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*, and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Kathelen Leary, including a site visit made on June 22, 2017.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 8.26ha in extent, and comprises an area of arable land which is bordered to the west by open fields associated with Ashridge Farm, to the north by land bordering the A329(M) motorway, and to the south and east by modern housing development off Warren House Road, on the northern margins of Wokingham.
- 1.5 Solid geology within the site and its immediate surroundings comprises clays, silts and sands of the London Clay Formation, of Palaeogene date (BGS Online 2017). However, this formation was only rarely observed during the archaeological evaluation carried out for Phase 1 of the Kentwood Farm project, further to the east (TVAS 2012). Here, drift geology comprised superficial Quarternary gravel and sand deposits, which overlay occasional bands of London Clay.

- 1.6 The site slopes gently down from the south-east corner, at an elevation of c.56m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), to the north-west corner, at an elevation of c.49m aOD. The nearest water-course runs c. 56m to the west of the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background provided in this section is partly drawn from the data summarised in a previous archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (CgMs 2017), but has been augmented from a number of additional data sources, including the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (BHER).
- 2.2 Earlier archaeological work undertaken on and around the site has included a geophysical survey to the north-west (PCA 2010), and evaluation trenching adjacent to Warren House Road, c. 400m to the north (TVAS 2012). No archaeological finds or features were recorded by these investigations.
- 2.3 The East Berkshire Archaeology Survey (Ford 1987) undertook field-walking across an extensive area to the north of Wokingham, including the Kentwood Farm site and surrounding areas.

Earlier Prehistoric Periods -Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

- 2.4 No findspots or archaeological features within the site relating to any earlier prehistoric periods have been recorded by the Berkshire Historic Environment Record.
- 2.5 The East Berkshire Archaeological Survey (Ford 1987) recorded lithic and pottery evidence of prehistoric activity through extensive field-walking surveys to the north of the site. Finds included two worked flint flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, immediately to the north of the site, and a further flake 1km to the west (BHER 03182.00.000). Additional prehistoric flakes, and other worked-flint items, have been recorded north of the A329(M) at Ashridgewood Farm (BHER 03188.0.000). A sherd of coarse, flint-tempered orange-brown pottery, of probable Bronze Age date, was also found during field-walking north of the A329(M).

Iron Age & Roman

- 2.6 A pit containing 58 sherds of apparently undiagnostic Middle Iron Age, or possibly Early Saxon, pottery was recorded 1km west of the site (BHER MRM 14501).
- 2.7 An Iron Age glass bead was recovered during an earlier phase of archaeological evaluation at Kentwood Farm, c. 400m east of the site (BHER MRM16770).
- 2.8 A complex of cropmark features recorded at Ashridgewood Farm, c. 700m north of the site, is thought to represent an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric or Roman date (BHER MRM 16664).
- 2.9 A number of sherds of Roman pottery have been recovered during field-walking surveys c. 800-900m north-east of the site (Ford 1987, 87-88; 91, table 58). Early Roman pottery has also been recorded at Beeches Manor, Reading Road, Wokingham, c. 900m south-west of the site (BHER MRM16522).
- 2.10 An evaluation undertaken c. 100m north of the current site, and immediately south of the A229(M) motorway, identified a ditch containing pottery of 3rd and 4th-century Roman date (TVAS 2010; BHER MRM16740). It is unclear whether this ditch related to a settlement enclosure or a field boundary, although it may have implications for the understanding of later patterns of Roman-period activity within the area surrounding the Kentwood Farm Phase 2 site.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 2.11 No finds or features of Early Medieval date have been recorded by the BHER within the site. A pit, recorded c.1km to the west of the site, contained 58 sherds of pottery which were described as being of either Middle Iron Age or Early Medieval date.
- 2.12 The Domesday Survey of 1086 (Domesday Online 2017) recorded no settlements in close proximity to the site. A Medieval deerpark at Ashridge, c. 600m to the north of the site, was recorded in 1319 (BHER MRM 16050). Ashridge originated as an assart in Windsor Forest, and reverted to the Crown in the 15th century.
- 2.13 The East Berkshire Archaeology Survey recorded a sherd of medieval pottery at the northern boundary of the site (Ford 1987, 48, table 34). Various medieval sherds were also recorded throughout the areas north of the A329(M), south of the A329(M) and 500m east of the site. It has been suggested that an earthwork bank located to

the east of the site is of possible medieval date, although there appears to be some confusion regarding the vague grid reference provided for this record.

- 2.14 Medieval features, including pits and an enclosure, and apparently representing two phases of occupation, were recorded at Beeches Manor, Reading Road, Wokingham, c. 800m south-west of the site (BHER MRM16521).
- 2.15 Evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks representing areas of medieval cultivation, has been recorded in fields located c. 200m east of the site, and c.1.15km to the south-east.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.16 The earliest plan of the area at a usefully interpretive scale is the Map of Berkshire produced by John Rocque, in 1761. This depicts the site within an area of enclosed fields, and located north of the settlement of 'Oakingham'. On this map, there appears to be a trackway running through the centre of the site, while the fields appear to be in use as pasture. The watercourse currently running to the west of the site is depicted on this map, and the surrounding landscape is characterised by dispersed farmsteads and settlement. The 1806 Ordnance Survey map indicates that relatively little change had occurred within the area surrounding the site since the compilation of Rocque's map.
- 2.17 The 1814 Wokingham (Ashridge District) Enclosure map depicts the site in greater detail. The land to the south-east of the trackway across the site is labelled as owned by G.H. Crutchley, while the land north-west of the trackway is labelled as part of the Holt Estate.
- 2.18 By the time of the 1839 Tithe Map, the trackway is no longer clearly shown, although the course of a mapped field boundary appears to mark the line of the former trackway.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.19 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site by Cotswold Archaeology, in late May, and early June, 2017 (CA 2017b). The 61 evaluation trenches excavated across the proposed development area revealed only limited evidence of archaeological activity. Archaeological features were recorded within Trenches 8 and 30. Trench 30 contained four features of late Iron Age / Roman date, which

were thought to represent a small, enclosed farmstead. A shallow ditch was identified in Trench 8 (Fig. 2, inset), which also contained Roman pottery and was thought to represent part of an associated outlying field system. A number of other trenches demonstrated the presence of post-medieval field boundaries, many of which corresponded with those depicted on nineteenth and twentieth-century mapping, and also on aerial photographs from the 1940s onwards.

2.20 Trench 30 of the evaluation identified two ditches and one pit, all of which contained Roman pottery. This trench appeared to indicate the remains of domestic settlement, but suggested that the site itself may have been located around the margins of such a settlement.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural, occupational and industrial remains; and
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- investigate the features identified within Trench 30, and to establish whether they formed part of a wider settlement / farmstead;
- recover artefactual evidence to date and characterise any evidence of past settlement that may be identified; and
- sample and analyse environmental remains, to provide a better understanding of past land-use and economy.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017a). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Kathelen Leary, and was informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2017b). The excavation area,

which initially measured 22m by 22m, was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates, using Leica GPS, and was surveyed in accordance with the CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services, by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment, in accordance with the CA manual *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. Following initial stripping and excavation, three extensions to the excavation area, in the form of machine-dug trenches of up to a maximum of 8m each in length, were excavated to investigate archaeological features that appeared to extend beyond the initially-stripped area.

- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal, under close archaeological supervision, of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area, using a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 All deposits were assessed for their environmental potential. Eight deposits considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*, and are summarised in Appendix E.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–8)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A-E of this report.



Phasing

5.2 Spot-dating evidence indicated that activity on site dated overwhelmingly to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. This comprised three stratigraphically-distinct phases of ditch construction, with some contemporary pits dated by pottery within their fills. Little chronological distinction was evident in the pottery associated with the two later Roman phases, although the evidence indicated settlement continuity between Periods 2 and 4. The dating of artefactual evidence, and the stratigraphic analysis of excavated features, has identified five distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Earlier prehistoric (c. 8000BC to 700 BC);
- Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (c. 50BC-AD100);
- Period 3: Roman phase I (2nd–3rd Century AD);
- Period 4: Roman phase II (2nd–3rd Century AD);
- Period 5: medieval/post-medieval; and
- Undated.

5.3 Some features, comprising individual pits and postholes, could not be assigned to a period on the basis of stratigraphic relationships or spot-dating evidence, and therefore remain unphased.

Geology

5.4 The natural geological substrate, 3002, comprised a yellow-brown sandy clay, with common flint-pebble inclusions. Within a shallow depression in the north-western corner of the site, the natural substrate was sealed by a subsoil, 3001, which comprised a yellow-brown clay sand. Remaining natural and subsoil contexts were sealed in turn by layer 3000, an agricultural plough-soil comprising a clayey/sandy silt, with rare flint-pebble inclusions.

5.5 Three natural features within the excavated area possibly represented tree-throw hollows, of which one was investigated. Feature 3077 was an irregular oval in plan, and measured 0.84m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.06m in depth. Its fill, 3078, was a brown-grey silty sand, which contained no finds or dateable material. The two other probable tree-throw features within the excavation area were not investigated. An undated, oval-plan feature, 3037, located outside the enclosure ditches, was also suggested by the excavator to represent a tree-throw pit (Fig. 2).

Period 1, Earlier Prehistoric (c. 8000 – 700BC)

- 5.6 Period 1 was represented by ten residual items of worked flint (506g), which were recovered from three evaluation and four excavation deposits. Only flakes were present in the assemblage, which could not be closely dated, although one item suggested a Mesolithic date. The small assemblage of worked flint is evidence of transient activity on and around the site during earlier prehistoric periods. It is also possible that some undated individual pits, including 3007 and 3026, may represent earlier prehistoric activity on the site.

Period 2, Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Figs. 2, 3 and 6)

- 5.7 The earliest phase of archaeological features on site comprised a Late Iron Age/Early Roman curvilinear ditched enclosure comprising two lengths of ditch, Ditch 2, and Ditch 4, together with the contemporary, and probably associated, Ditch 1. Ditches 2 and 4 comprised discontinuous elements of a circular-plan enclosure, while Ditch 1, located c. 2.2m to the north of Ditch 2, and broadly parallel to it, appeared to represent a different element of the Period 2 layout which had elsewhere been removed by truncation. The three ditches appear to represent surviving contemporary elements of a small ditched farmstead enclosure, and comprised the stratigraphically-earliest phase of dateable features on the site.

Ditch 4: Figs. 2 and 3

- 5.8 Curvilinear Ditch 4 (3021) was a 23m-long feature, which described an approximate half-circle on its eastern and southern sides, and represented a substantial surviving portion of a ditched enclosure of presumed circular plan. An extrapolation of the course of Ditch 4 to the north, together with pottery evidence, strongly suggested that discontinuous Ditch 2 represented a truncated element of this original enclosure circuit, and was therefore directly contemporary with Ditch 4. Ditch 4 was cut by Period 3 Ditch 3, at a location c. 3m south-east of its northern terminal, and was investigated by interventions 3035, 3021 and 3019. At intervention 3021, Ditch 4 measured 0.78m in width by 0.40m in depth, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, section AA), and contained a single fill, 3022, of compacted, grey-brown sandy clay silt. Period 2 pottery and animal bone were recovered from this fill, and sample 1 contained charred plant remains, including grains of spelt/emmer wheat. This ditch became increasingly shallow towards its surviving south-western extent, where it displayed the effects of truncation. It was cut at its

south-western limits by successive Period 2 pits 3061 and 3075. Intervention 3019 of Ditch 4, located close to the southernmost point of this feature, displayed a reduced width of 0.60m, and a very shallow depth of 0.03m. It contained a single secondary fill, 3020, of grey-white silty sand, which included intrusive ceramic building material (CBM), of medieval or post-medieval date.

5.9 *Ditch 2 (Fig. 2)*

Ditch 2 (3005) was located immediately to the west of Period 4 Ditch 5, but was of confirmed Period 2 date. It represented a discontinuous element of the Period 2 enclosure circuit represented further to the south-east by Ditch 4, with which it convincingly formed part of a circular plan (Fig. 2). Ditch 2 was 4m in length, and was investigated by interventions 3039 and 3005. Intervention 3005 displayed a width of 0.65m and depth of 0.28m, with moderately-sloping sides and a concave, U-shaped base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3006, of orange-grey clay sand, with no dateable material. Intervention 3039, with a width of 0.4m and depth of 0.09m, contained a fill, 3040, of grey-brown silty sand, with Period 2 pottery, animal bone and residual items of worked flint.

Ditch 1 (Fig. 2)

- 5.10 Ditch 1 was 4.8m in length, and located within the northern part of the excavation area, and 2.3m to the west of Period 3 Ditch 3 (Fig. 2). It was aligned broadly east/west, and was investigated by two interventions, 3003 and 3030, respectively located within the western and eastern ends of the ditch. Intervention 3030 displayed a width of 0.28m and depth of 0.10m, with irregular, concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3031, of brown-grey silty sand, with no dateable material. Intervention 3003 displayed a width of 0.7m and depth of 0.14m, with gently-sloping but asymmetrical, irregular sides, and a concave base. It contained a single secondary fill of orange-grey clay sand, with common charcoal, Period 2 pottery and residual items of worked flint. Sample 2 from this fill contained charred plant remains, including grains of spelt/emmer wheat, together with oak charcoal.

Pit 3061 (Figs. 2 and 6)

- 5.11 Pit 3061 was an elongated, oval-plan feature, aligned north/south, which cut adjacent pit 3075 at its southernmost extent. Pits 3061 and 3075 were located at the westernmost extent of Ditch 4, and appeared to extend its curvilinear plan in that direction, although stratigraphically they clearly post-dated this ditch. Pit 3061 had a

length of 2.03m, width of 1.05m and depth of 0.61m, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, section EE). It contained a sequence of three fills, of which the lowest, 3062, was a primary fill of yellow-grey clay sand, with occasional charcoal, and lower secondary fill 3063 comprised yellow-grey clay sand, with common charcoal. This fill contained a fragment of ironstone concretion (27g), which was suggested to be associated with metalworking. Upper secondary fill 3064, of grey-brown silty sand, contained inclusions of angular flints and charcoal. All three fills contained Period 2 pottery of Early Roman date, with small quantities of animal bone.

Pit 3075 (Fig. 2)

- 5.12 Pit 3075 was of similar plan and dimensions to Period 2 pit 3061, which cut its north-western limits. Pit 3075 cut Period 2 Ditch 4 at its westernmost extremity, and both pits are therefore of Period 2 date, although, as excavated, pit 3075 contained no artefactual material. As 3061 is of confirmed Period 2 date, and as both 3061 and 3075 are stratigraphically later than Ditch 4, it is probable that these features are of first-century Roman date, and represent some form of later modification within the Period 2 enclosure circuit represented by Ditch 4. Pit 3075 measured 2.20m in length, and 1.30m in width, but was not fully excavated. An uppermost fill, 3076, of grey-brown clay sand, contained occasional flint pebbles and charcoal, but no finds.

Period 3, Roman phase I (Figs 2 and 7)

Ditch 3 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 5.13 Ditch 3 (3069) was of L-shaped plan, and was situated in the north-east part of the excavation area, and which cut the Period 2 Ditch 4. It terminated within the extended trench to the north of the excavation area (Fig. 7, section FF), from where it extended south for 13.8m, after which it turned east, through an angle of 90° before extending for a further distance of 12.3m to the edge of the extended trench. Ditch 3 was investigated by interventions 3069 (northern terminal), 3028, 3055, 3053, 3017, 3051 and 3071. Intervention 3028 displayed a width of 0.78m and depth of 0.19m, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3029, of yellow-brown silty clay, with inclusions of Period 3 pottery and animal bone. Sample 2 from this fill contained charred plant remains, including barley and emmer/spelt wheat grains and glume bases. Intervention 3051 displayed a width of 0.88m and depth of 0.33m, with moderately-sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3052, of grey-brown, fine sandy silt, with common charcoal, Period 3 pottery and fragments of fired clay,

including perforated fired clay objects which probably represented triangular loom weights. Sample 6 from this fill contained charred plant remains, including emmer/spelt grains and glume bases, together with oak charcoal. The fills of Ditch 3 suggest that this feature comprised part of a later Roman-period settlement enclosure which extended further to the north-east, beyond the limits of excavation.

Pit 3023 (Fig. 2)

- 5.14 Pit 3023 was situated outside the area bounded by Ditch 4, and within the south-western corner of the excavated area. It was oval in plan, and measured 1.5m in length and 0.9m in width, with a depth of 0.28m. It had rounded sides and a flat base, and contained two fills. The lower, primary fill, 3024, comprised a mid-yellow/brown sandy silt, with no dateable material, while the upper, secondary fill, 3025, of grey-white silty sand, contained Period 3 pottery. Pit 3023 comprised one of a loose cluster of contemporary, Period 3 pits which were located outside of, and appeared to be associated with, the settlement enclosure represented by Ditch 3, to the north-east. The character of their fills broadly suggested use for the disposal of domestic refuse.

Pit 3041 (Fig. 2)

- 5.15 Pit 3041 was situated c. 1.4m to the north of pit 3047, and was the most northerly of the distinct group of Period 3 pits located within the south-west of the excavation area. It was an irregular oval in plan, with a length of 0.84m, width of 0.56m and shallow depth of 0.06m. It displayed gently-sloping, irregular sides and an irregular base, and contained a single fill, 3042, of brown-grey silty sand, with inclusions of Period 3 pottery.

Pit 3009 (Figs.2 and 5)

- 5.16 Pit 3009 was a large, irregular-plan feature, which was located close to Ditch 4, within the southern part of the excavation area (Fig. 5, section DD). It had a length of 2.3m, width of 1.9m, and a depth of 0.47m. It displayed steep sides, and a flat base. Pit 3009 contained two fills, of which the lower, 3060, was a primary fill of yellow-brown sand containing Period 3 pottery, and 3059 was a secondary fill of grey-brown clay sand, containing angular flint and Period 3 pottery.

Pit 3011 (Figs. 2 and 5)

- 5.17 Pit 3011 represented a Period 3 recut of Pit 3009, and was located close to Ditch 4, within the southern part of the excavation area (Fig. 5, section DD). It had a

maximum width of 2.3m, measured north/south, and a depth of 0.74m. It displayed steep sides, and a rounded, concave base. Pit 3011 was cut at its south-eastern extremity by Period 3 pit 3057, and contained a sequence of three fills. A lower secondary fill, 3012, of grey-brown clay silt, contained fragments of fired clay, while an upper secondary fill, 3013, of grey-brown sandy silt, appeared to comprise a dumped deposit, which contained Period 3 pottery. A tertiary fill, 3014, of dark, grey-brown sandy silt, contained no dateable material, and appeared to represent rapid backfilling.

Pit 3057 (Figs. 2 and 5)

- 5.18 Pit 3057 was of sub-circular plan, and was located 0.5m to the north-west of pit 3011, and c.1m from Ditch 4. Pit 3057 measured 1.7m in maximum diameter and 0.43m in depth, and displayed rounded, sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, section DD). It contained a single fill, 3058, of grey-brown clay sand, with inclusions of flint pebbles, Period 3 pottery and animal bone. Sample 5 from this fill contained charred plant remains, including emmer/spelt wheat glume bases, together with oak charcoal.

Pit 3047 (Fig. 2)

- 5.19 Pit 3047 was of oval plan, with a length (south-east/north-west) of 1.47m, width of 1.4m and depth of 0.16m. It displayed shallow, irregular sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill of grey/yellow/brown sandy silt, containing Period 3 Roman pottery and residual items of worked flint.

Period 4, Roman phase II (Figs 2 and 4)

Ditch 5 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 5.20 Ditch 5, a feature located to the north of Period 2 Ditch 4, and cutting Period 3 Ditch 3 in two places, was curvilinear in plan, and measured 12m in length. It was aligned south-east/north-west for some 10 metres, before curving to the south and cutting Period 3 Ditch 3, and terminating 2.5m further to the south. Ditch 5 diminished markedly in width and depth towards its southern terminal, and was cut at its westernmost extent by Period 4 pit 3034 (Fig. 4, section BB). It was investigated by interventions 3032, 3055, 3015 and 3017. Fill 3018, of intervention 3017, contained a fragment (34g) of unspecified ironworking slag, together with Period 4 Roman pottery and intrusive fragments of ceramic building material of medieval or post-medieval date. At its maximum extent, at intervention 3032 (Fig. 4, section BB),

Ditch 5 measured 0.65m in width by 0.28m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill, 3033, of grey-brown sandy silt. This fill contained common charcoal, but no finds.

- 5.21 At intervention 3015, the depth of Ditch 5 had reduced at 0.14m, but at intervention 3017, close to its eastern terminal, it had a width of 0.39m and depth of 0.22m, with rounded, concave sides and a flat base.

Pit 3034 (Figs. 2 and 4).

- 5.22 Pit 3034 cut Ditch 5 at its westernmost extent, and represented a later phase of Period 4 activity. No trace of Ditch 5 was recorded to the west of pit 3034, and while it is possible that this pit was excavated over a ditch terminal, it was not possible to speculate on the original course and function of Ditch 5. Pit 3034 was oval in plan, with a length (aligned south-east/north-west) of 1.10m, width of 0.88m and depth of 0.26m (Fig. 4, section CC). It displayed steep sides and a slightly concave base, and contained two fills. A lower secondary fill, 3035, comprised a dark, grey-brown clay silt, with common charcoal but no finds. An upper fill, 3036, of light-grey/brown clay silt, contained later Roman pottery. Samples 3 and 4, respectively from fills 3035 and 3036, contained large quantities of oak charcoal, and suggested a deposit of industrial or domestic refuse.

Period 5: medieval and post-medieval

- 5.23 A small quantity of ceramic building material (12 fragments, 457g) was recovered from Period 3 and 4 Roman features during evaluation and excavation. The majority of this material comprised flat tile fragments of probable medieval or post-medieval date, although some are too fragmentary to attribute to form or date. None of this material appears to be diagnostically of Roman form or fabric, and may therefore represent intrusive evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity, and thus possibly derived from manuring on, or around, the site. A single bodysherd (5g) of Kingston ware, of mid-13th to 15th-century date, was recovered from topsoil deposit 3000, and may similarly derive from medieval midden scatter.

Undated Features (Figures 2, and 8)

- 5.24 Undated features comprise a disparate group of pits and postholes, some of which are located outside the areas bounded by ditches. None were of a profile and depth suggesting an original function as storage pits, and in no case were fills characteristic of domestic refuse. Those partly enclosed by Ditch 4 may possibly be

associated with structures or occupational activity of Period 2 date, while others may conceivably represent earlier prehistoric activity on the site.

Pit 3007 (Fig. 2)

- 5.25 Pit 3007 was located within the area bounded by Ditches 2 and 4, and partly within evaluation trench 30. As excavated, it measured a maximum diameter of 0.82m and depth of 0.20m, with moderately-sloping sides and an uneven, level base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3008, of grey/yellow/brown silty sand, with rare charcoal, and possibly-residual items of worked flint.

Pit 3037 (Fig. 2)

- 5.26 Pit 3037 was located 0.9m to the west of Ditch 3, and 1.75m to the north of Ditch 5, in the north of the excavation area. It had a length (east/west) of 0.88m, width of 0.62m and depth of 0.10m, with steep, concave sides and a flat base. A single secondary fill, 3038, of yellow-grey sandy clay, contained flint pebbles and abundant oak charcoal, but no finds. The excavator speculated whether this feature might represent a tree-throw hollow, although the presence of abundant charcoal suggests a deposit of domestic hearth or oven debris.

Pit 3026 (Fig. 2)

- 5.27 Pit 3026 was located slightly to right of centre within the area bounded by Ditches 2 and 4, and may therefore possibly represent a feature associated with Period 2 occupation. It was 1.2m in length (north/south), 0.8m in width and 0.28m in depth, with steep, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 3027, of grey-brown clay silt, with inclusions of sub-angular flint but no dateable material.

Posthole 3067 (Fig. 2)

- 5.28 Posthole 3067 was of sub-circular plan, and was located 0.8m from the 'inner' edge of Ditch 4, and c. 1m from intervention 3021. It had a maximum diameter of 0.61m and depth of 0.09m, with gradually-sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a single secondary fill, 3068, of grey-brown sandy silt, with no dateable material. Posthole 3067 may represent a rare surviving structural feature within the area bounded by the Period 2 Ditches 2 and 4.

Pit 3073 (Figs. 2 and 8)

- 5.29 Small pit 3073 was of circular plan, and was located c. 0.30m to the west of Ditch 3, within the extended excavation area to the north-east. It measured 0.51m in

maximum diameter and 0.16m in depth, with moderately-sloping sides, and an irregular, concave base (Fig. 8, section GG). It contained a single fill, 3074, of dark-black/brown silty sand, with a notable concentration of oak charcoal, possibly representing a deposit of domestic hearth or oven waste.

6. FINDS

6.1 The finds recovered are quantified in Table 1, below. Details are to be found in Appendices B and C of this report. The finds assemblage overwhelmingly comprised pottery of Late Iron Age and Roman date, with quantities of fired clay fragments and a single piece of ironworking slag. A small assemblage of worked flint may represent transient earlier prehistoric activity on and around the site, and a small sample of intrusive ceramic building material (CBM) is of medieval or post-medieval date.

Table 1: Quantification of finds

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late Iron Age/ Roman	402	4835
	Medieval	1	6
	<i>Total:</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>4841</i>
Flint	Worked	10	506
	Burnt		2846
Fired Clay	Fragments	286	3646
Ironworking residues	Slag	1	27
	?Ironstone concretion	1	34
Ceramic Building material	Tile fragments	12	457

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The limited biological evidence recovered is quantified in Table 2, below. Details, including assessments of plant macrofossil evidence and charcoal, are to be found in Appendices D and E of this report.

Table 2: Quantification of Biological Material

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	Fragments	26	56
Samples	Environmental	8	n/a

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the field evaluation, in identifying the remains of a small Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure on the site. While very little internal evidence of structures had survived, the character of artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered from fills strongly suggested that this was a modest farmstead settlement. The dating of the pottery assemblage suggested a period of activity dating between the 1st and mid-3rd centuries AD. Excavation identified three stratigraphically-distinct phases of Late Iron Age and Roman activity (Periods 2-4), of which the earliest was represented by Ditches 1, 2 and 4. The Period 2 enclosure represented by Ditches 2 and 4 appeared to have been partly removed on its western side by truncation. Small settlement enclosures of circular plan are not regionally typical of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (Smith *et al.* 2016, 20; Booth *et al.* 2007, 42). Although the plan of ditches is clearly incomplete in this case, a banjo-type enclosure remains a possibility, and this is an enclosure morphology which is well represented throughout the region. A comparable small farmstead settlement, at Small Mead Farm, to the south of Reading, also comprised simple, circular-plan enclosures, of comparable size, which displayed little change until the early second century AD (Moore and Jennings 1992, 123). Within the pattern of Roman-period settlement change evident at Kentwood Farm, the Period 4 Ditch 5 is problematic, since it is clearly stratigraphically later than Ditch 3, but appears to incompletely represent a further scheme of reorganisation, which has elsewhere been removed by truncation. This is the latest dateable feature on the site, although the pottery from its fills, although of broad 2nd to 3rd-century date, was not easily distinguishable from that from Period 3 features.

Site chronology

8.2 In common with many contemporary sites in the region, Kentwood Farm appears to demonstrate clear continuity of occupation between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods (cf. Allen 2016, 81-2). A phase of early second-century change at Kentwood

Farm is evident in the replacement of the Period 2 curvilinear enclosure by one of rectilinear plan (Ditch 3), which cut the earlier enclosure but entailed a slight shift in settlement focus to the north-east. This suggests the abandonment, and perhaps deliberate slighting, of the Period 2 enclosure at this time. The form of the Period 3 enclosure may represent the conscious adoption of a more regular, 'Romanised' layout, although the further course of Period 3 ditches to the north and east was not determined within the area excavated. There is otherwise no indication of any change in the status or function of the site at this time, although continuity of occupation may reasonably be assumed. In appearing to displaying such continuity until at least the mid/late third century AD, Kentwood Farm is regionally untypical of lower-status farmstead sites, which were commonly founded in the late Iron Age, but frequently display high levels of abandonment by the early second century AD (Allen 2016, 83).

The material record

- 8.3 The material record of the Kentwood Farm (Phase 2) site was limited in terms of both quantity and range, with the pottery assemblage overwhelmingly comprising locally-produced coarsewares. A notably small component of regional and continental imports reflects distance from markets and a corresponding high level of dependence on local sources (cf. Rigby and Freestone 1997). The relative absence of finewares, and the preponderance of jar forms (comprising 60% of all identifiable vessel forms), in both 'transitional' and later Roman assemblages, clearly identifies this site as one of low status throughout all periods of occupation (Evans 2001, 27-29; Willis 1998). The group of regionally-typical, wheel-made forms on this and comparable local sites reflects the sub-regional, socially-bounded patterns of production and distribution recognised throughout south-east Britain by Thompson (1982, 8-17), *inter alia*. Despite the apparent affinity of some this material with aspects of the Early Roman Silchester assemblage (Timby 2000, 225-338), this site is located c. 20km from the town, and therefore unlikely to have had a close economic relationship with it. Possibly reflecting this distance, the Kentwood Farm pottery displays compositional traits which are arguably more representative of local 'rural' sites, including Reading Business Park (Timby 1992) and Park Farm, Binfield (Booth 1995). Significant Later Iron Age and Roman assemblages, of comparable composition, were recorded respectively at Lea Farm, and Broadwater, Hurst, c.4km to the north-west (Laidlaw 2011, 45-51; Walker 1991-3). The presence of flint-tempered 'Silchester Ware' within the Early Roman assemblage at Lea Farm may

indicate a greater local dependence on this source than suggested by the Kentwood Farm assemblage (Timby 2000, 239-243).

Regional context

- 8.4 This site represents part of an emerging Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement landscape within the wider environs of Silchester, and across the heavier clay soils associated with the Palaeogene geologies of East Berkshire. The poor representation of sites of this period within this area has frequently been remarked (cf. Ford 1987, 93; Ford *et al.* 2011), whereas more recent mapping studies (Clay 2007, 151) have emphasised the significant bias in the archaeological record resulting from historically-limited levels of prospection within areas of unresponsive clay soils. However, an increasing number of recently investigated sites has added substantially to the regional record of later prehistoric and Roman-period occupation within this region, which now suggests levels of settlement density and economic activity approaching those attested in areas of greater archaeological visibility (cf. Allen 2016, 87, fig 4.13). Within the surrounding area, contemporary low-status indigenous settlements, including recently investigated sites at Warren's Croft, Spencers Wood (Stevens 2005), Three Mile Cross (Millbank 2010) and Arborfield Garrison (Pine, 2003), appear to have been subject to long-term patterns of change dictated by emerging Roman market centres and a developing road network.

Ironworking

- 8.5 A single fragment of unspecified ironworking slag (34g) was recovered from intervention 3017 in Period 4 Ditch 5, and other possible evidence of ironworking comprised an ironstone concretion (27g), recorded from pit 3061. This material may result from secondary deposition, or may simply reflect a wider pattern of dispersal of residues around an ironworking site in the vicinity. It is possible that the notable deposit of oak charcoal in pit 3037 may derive from metalworking activity, although there is no other evidence to support this suggestion. Evidence of ironworking is a common aspect of rural Roman sites, and is well represented locally, most notably at Arborfield, c.6km to the south-west (Hammond 2011; Pine 2003), where specialist production appears to have been based on readily-available siderite concretions in the London Clay (Sharples 2010, 107).

Environment and farming economy

- 8.6 Animal bone and plant macrofossils were generally sparse and poorly-preserved within the contexts sampled. Such limited evidence therefore permits only general

conclusions regarding the farming economy of the site in Periods 2-4, although it seems reasonable to infer a mixed farming regime in this case. Comparable palaeo-environmental evidence for the middle Thames valley and adjoining regions is notably limited, although there appears to have been a detectable intensification in agricultural activity and settlement in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods (Lambrick 2009, 51). The presence of spelt and emmer wheats in Period 2 Ditch 1, and other contexts, is consistent with the wider regional evidence for this period, where there appears to be higher overall incidence of emmer wheat than of other cereal taxa (*ibid.*, 253). Palaeo-environmental data for the Dorney palaeochannel sequence, c. 14km to the north-east, indicated open conditions, with a mature, mixed farming landscape, and comparable conditions may well have applied to the Kentwood site (Parker and Robinson 2003). The evidence at Dorney suggested increasing levels of cereal cultivation at this time, but in this case based largely on spelt wheat, rather than emmer.

- 8.7 A small, poorly-preserved assemblage of animal bone permitted the identification of sheep/goat, cattle and horse. This broadly accords with the compositions of other, sub-regional assemblages (cf. Hamilton-Dyer 2003, 116), a number of which have included a greater incidence of cattle than was suggested by the Kentwood Farm evidence. The presence of horse in this case may conflict with broader patterns within the middle Thames area, where the incidence of horse remains in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period appears to decline significantly from that of the Middle Iron Age period, particularly on lower-lying sites (Lambrick 2009, 244).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan, assisted by Chris Brown, Jake O' Donohoe, Georgina Johnston, Beth Pratt, Emily Stynes and Keighley Wasenczuk. The report was written by Joe Whelan and Richard Massey. The pottery and mixed finds reports were written by Katie Marsden, the animal bone report by Andy Clarke and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Cobain. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero and Charlotte Patman. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy, and the post-excavation was managed by Nick Garland and Richard Massey.



10. STORAGE, CURATION AND PUBLICATION

- 10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover while post-excavation work proceeds. It is understood that the Berkshire Museums Service is not currently accepting archival material, and there is consequently no arrangement in place for the deposition of the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out in Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 10.2 The Kentwood Farm (Phase 2) site is of limited levels of preservation and significance. It is, however, of some local interest as an example of a small Late Iron Age/Roman settlement within an area of East Berkshire where the recorded incidence of sites of this date remains relatively low. The site is also of some interest, as a rural site of Late Iron Age origin which exhibits a relatively long period of settlement continuity during the succeeding Roman period. If required, a short summary article could be prepared for publication in a future volume of the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 3: Context Descriptions

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot date	Group No.	Provis. Period	Sample no(s).
3000	layer		Yellow-brown, clayey/sandy silt. Rare flint pebbles. Friable	med			
3001	layer		Yellow-brown, clayey sand. Rare flint pebbles				
3002	deposit		Yellow-brown, sandy clay. Compact. Common flint pebbles				
3003	cut		Ditch E/W-aligned. Irregular, asymmetrical profile. 0.7m wide x 0.14m deep	LIA/RB	1 2		
3004	fill	3003	Fill of Ditch 3003. Only fill. Mottled mid-orange/grey, clayey sand. Firm, w common charcoal fragments <30mm				
3005	cut		Ditch. E/W-aligned, with flat, moderate profile and U-shaped base. 0.65m wide x 0.28m deep	LIA	2 2		
3006	fill	3006	Fill of ditch 3006. Only fill. Mottled mid-orange-brown, clayey sand. Firm, w common charcoal fragments <30mm				
3007	cut		Pit. Oval in plan, with medium concave sides and uneven base. 0.61m wide x 0.82m long x 0.2m deep	u/d			
3008	fill	3007	Only fill of pit 3007. Mid-grey/yellow/brown silty sand. Rare charcoal, w common sub-rounded chert				
3009	cut		Pit. Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. 2.3m long x 1.91m wide x 0.47m deep	RB		3	
3010	fill	3009	Only fill of pit 3009. Mid-grey/brown sandy silt. Friable w rare flint gravel				
3011	cut		Pit. Oval in plan, steep concave sides with a rounded base. 0.8m long x 0.67m wide x 0.74m deep	RB		3	
3012	fill	3011	First fill of pit 3011. Light-grey-brown clay silt. Friable - no inclusions				
3013	fill	3011	Second fill of pit 3011. Light grey-brown sandy silt. Friable, w. rare sub-rounded flint gravel <30mm				
3014	fill	3011	Third fill of pit 3011. Dark-grey-brown. Sandy silt. Friable, w				

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot date	Group No.	Provis. Period	Sample no(s).
			rare sub-rounded gravel ,30mm.				
3015	cut		Ditch. E/W-aligned, curving to N. Concave sides, with flat bottom. >0.4m wide x 0.14m deep	RB	3	3	
3016	fill	3015	Only fill of ditch 3015. Light grey-brown sandy silt. Compact, w rare sub-rounded flint pebbles <30mm	RB		3	
3017	cut		Ditch, N/S-aligned, w sharp concave sides and flat base >0.4m wide x 0.22m deep	RB	3	3	
3018	fill	3017	Only fill of ditch 3017. Light-grey-white silty sand. Compact, w rare/occasional sub-rounded natural flint pebbles <30mm	RB		3	
3019	cut		Ditch. Curvilinear, w diffuse sides. 0.6m wide x 0.03m deep				
3020	fill	3019	Only fill of ditch 3019. Light-grey-white silty sand. Compact, w rare sub-rounded natural flint pebbles <30mm	LIA/ERB	4	2	
3021	cut		Ditch. N/S-aligned. Moderate, irregular sides, with concave base. 0.78m wide x 0.4m deep		4		1
3022	fill	3021	Only fill of ditch. Light-grey/brown clayey silt. Compact, w common charcoal. Rare sub-angular flint <30mm	LIA/ERB	LIA/ERB	2	1
3023	cut		Pit. Oval in plan, w concave sides and flat base. 1.5m long x 0.9m wide x 0.28m deep	RB		3	
3024	fill	3023	First fill of pit 3023. Mid-yellow/brown sandy silt. Soft, w rare sub-rounded flint pebbles <30mm				
3025	fill	3023	Second fill of pit. Mid-grey/white sandy silt. Compact, w occasional sub-rounded flint <30mm	RB			
3026	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan. Moderate, concave sides, with concave base. 0.64m long x 0.44m wide x 0.28m deep.	u/d			
3027	fill	3026	Only fill of pit. Mid-grey/brown clayey silt. Friable, w common angular flint >30mm				
3028	cut		Ditch, N/S-aligned. Sharp, concave sides, with flat base. 0.78m wide x 0.19m deep	RB	3	3	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot date	Group No.	Provis. Period	Sample no(s).
3029	fill	3028	Only fill of ditch. Mid-yellow/brown silty sandy clay. Compact, w rare sub-rounded flint <30mm	RB		3	2
3030	cut		Ditch, E/W-aligned. U-shaped profile, 0.28m wide x 0.1m deep	LIA/RB	1	2	
3031	fill	3030	Only fill of ditch. Light-brown/grey silty sand. Friable, w common sub-angular flint < 40mm				
3032	cut		Ditch, E/W-aligned. U-shaped profile, 0.5m wide x 0.13m deep	u/d	2	?3	
3033	fill	3032	Only fill of ditch. Mid-grey/brown clayey sandy silt. Firm, w common charcoal and occasional sub-angular flint.	RB			
3034	cut		Pit, oval in plan, w steep sides and flat bottom. 1.1m long x 0.88m wide x 0.26m deep	ERB	2	2	3, 4
3035	fill	3034	First fill of pit. Dark-grey/brown. clayey sandy silt. Firm, w common charcoal, & occasional sub-angular flint	LIA/ERB		2	
3036	fill	3034	Second fill of pit. Light-grey/brown clayey sandy silt. Firm, w occasional rust-coloured mottling	RB			
3037	cut		Pit, oval in plan. Sharp, concave sides & flat base. 0.88m long x 0.62m wide x 0.1m deep	u/d		u/d	
3038	fill	3037	Only fill of pit. Mid-yellow/grey silty sandy clay. Compact, w rare sub-rounded flint <20mm				
3039	cut		Ditch, curvilinear. Sharp, rounded sides & uneven base. 0.4m Wide x 0.09m deep		2	2	
3040	fill	3039	Only fill of ditch. Mid-grey/brown compact silty sandy clay.	LIA		2	
3041	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan. Gentle sides. Uneven base. 0.84m long x 0.36m wide x 0.06m deep	RB		3	
3042	fill	3041	Only fill of pit. Light-brown/grey silty sand. Friable, w rare flint inclusions <20mm				
3046				RB	4	3	
3047	cut		Pit. Irregular oval in plan, w shallow, concave sides & flat base. 1.47m long x 1.4m wide x 0.16m deep	RB		3	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot date	Group No.	Provis. Period	Sample no(s).
3048	fill	3047	Only fill of pit 3047. Light-grey/ yellow/brown clayey sandy silt. Firm, w common rust mottling				
3050				LC2-EC3		4	
3051	cut		Ditch NW/SE-aligned & U- shaped profile. 0.88m Wide x 0.33m deep	RB	3	3	
3052	fill	3051	Only fill of ditch. Mid-grey/ brown sandy silt. Friable, w common sub-angular flint <10mm	RB	3	3	6
3053	cut		Ditch, SE/SW-aligned, w sharp, rounded sides and concave base >0.5m wide x 0.14m deep	RB	3	3	
3054	fill	3053	Only fill of ditch. Light-grey- brown silty sandy clay. Compact, w rare sub-rounded flint	LC2-EC3			
3055	cut		Ditch, E/W-aligned. U-shaped profile. >0.5m wide x 0.19m deep	LC2- EC3	5	4	
3056	fill	3055	Only fill of ditch. Mid-brown/ grey silty sandy clay. Compact, w occasional sub-rounded flint <30mm	RB			
3057	cut		Pit, circular in plan, w rounded sides & flat base. 1.7m long x 1.4m wide x 0.43m deep	RB		3	
3058	fill	3057	Only fill of pit. Grey-brown clayey sand. Compact, w flint pebble inclusions	RB		3	5
3059	fill	3009	Second fill of pit. Grey-brown clayey sand. Compact, w rare flint pebble inclusions	RB		3	
3060	fill	3009	First fill of pit. Yellow-brown clayey sand. Friable, w flint pebbles with manganese	RB		3	
3061	cut		Pit, oval in plan, w steep sides and flat base. >2.03m long x 1.05m wide x 0.61m deep	ERB		2	
3062	fill	3061	First fill of pit. Light-yellow/grey clayey sand. Firm, w common rust-coloured mottling & occasional charcoal	ERB		2	
3063	fill	3061	Second fill of pit. Light-yellow/ grey clayey silt sand. Firm, w common charcoal.	LIA/ERB		2	
3064	fill	3061	Third fill of pit. Mid-grey/brown clayey sandy silt. Firm, w	C2-C4		4	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot date	Group No.	Provis. Period	Sample no(s).
			occasional sub angular flint & occasional charcoal.				
3065	cut		Modern field drain NW/SE-aligned				
3066	fill	3065	Redeposited backfill of field drain				
3067	cut		Posthole, sub-oval in plan, w gradually sloping sides & uneven base	u/d		u/d	
3068	fill	3067	Only fill of posthole. Mid-grey/ brown sandy silt. Friable, w common sub-rounded chert				
3069	cut		Ditch, N/S aligned, w V-shaped profile. 0.75m wide x 0.39m deep	RB	3 3		
3070	fill	3069	Only fill of ditch. Grey-brown clayey sand. Firm, w flint pebbles. Rich pottery assemblage	RB	3 3		7
3071	cut		Ditch, E/W-aligned, w shallow U-shaped profile. 0.64m wide x 0.14m deep	u/d	3 3		
3072	fill	3071	Only fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Friable, w common sub-angular flint ,40mm Common sub rounded chert <50mm				
3073	cut		Pit, oval in plan, w moderate sides & irregular, concave base. 0.51m long x 0.33m wide x 0.18m deep	u/d		u/d	
3074	fill	3073	Only fill of pit. Dark, black/ brown silty sand. Loose, w abundant charcoal & common flint inclusions<10mm	u/d		u/d	8
3075	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated. 2.2m long x 1.3m wide			2	
3076	fill	3075	Uppermost fill of unexcavated pit. Grey-brown clayey sand w occasional flint pebbles. Charcoal noted				
3077	cut		Pit, oval in plan, probable tree-throw hollow	u/d		u/d	
3078	fill	3077	Only fill of probable tree-throw feature. Grey-brown silty sand, with no dateable material				

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

Pottery by Katie Marsden

Pottery amounting to 387 sherds (4725g) was hand-recovered from five evaluation and 21 excavation deposits. A further 16 sherds (116g) were recovered from the bulk soil sampling of three deposits. Most of the assemblage is of Roman date, with smaller quantities of later prehistoric pottery, and a single sherd dating to the medieval period. The pottery is in fairly good condition, with comparatively little surface or edge damage, and moderate to low fragmentation is indicated by a mean sherd weight of 12g.

The assemblage has been analysed according to the standard set for the period-specific pottery groups (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery from each context was quantified by number and weight, and recorded using a site-specific fabric series, with cross-reference to the codes published in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1988), as appropriate. Other fabrics were assigned an alpha-numeric code, based on the dominant inclusion type, and were briefly described with the aid of a binocular microscope, at X20 power (Appendix 1). The diameters of all rims have been measured, and the percentage present recorded as the Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Features such as decoration, surface treatment and evidence of use have also been recorded. The information is held in the project Access database, and full fabric and form descriptions are available in the archive. A summary of the assemblage is presented below.

Late Iron Age/Roman

Fabrics

The assemblage is limited in terms of its fabric range, which is dominated by locally-produced coarsewares (Table 4). Predominant within this group are the grog-tempered wares, totalling 220 sherds. This group includes two sub-groups, comprising quartz and fine flint inclusions respectively. Other coarsewares include a fine, flint-tempered fabric, of probable Iron Age date (15 sherds). The rest of the group comprises greywares (110 sherds) and black-firing quartz-rich fabrics (20 sherds). This composition accords with that of major Late Iron Age/Roman sites in the area, such as Silchester (Timby 2000), and with contemporary rural sites in the locality (Laidlaw 2011, 41-51). Regionally-produced coarsewares comprise only 20 sherds of South-East Dorset Black-burnished ware.

Finewares account for a very small proportion of the assemblage, and are dominated by oxidised fabrics, including a white-slipped flagon fabric. Imported wares consisted of only three sherds of samian ware of central Gaulish origin.

Table 4: Quantification by sherd count and weight, and EVE of fabrics

Ware Group/Fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	EVEs
Imported finewares				
CG Samian	Central Gaulish samian	3	16	0
British finewares				
WS Flagon	White-slipped flagon fabric	3	75	0.1
OXID (fine)	Fine oxidised fabric	9	71	0.6
Regional coarsewares				
DOR BB1	South East Dorset Black-burnished ware	19	127	0.02
Local coarsewares				
Ft	Flint-tempered	5	25	0
Gt	Grog-tempered	145	2150	0.36
Gt (fine)	Fine grog-tempered	1	28	0
GtFl	Grog and flint-tempered	22	268	0
GtQz	Grog and quartz rich	42	457	0.28
GW1	Greyware; silty	47	690	0.1
GW2	Greyware; quartz-rich	65	609	0.6
LOCBS	Black-firing, quartz-rich	22	187	0.26
Totals		383	4703	2.32

Forms

The assemblage is dominated by jars, representing 60% of the identifiable forms (Table 5). The greyware fabrics consist of everted rim forms, while more variety is seen in the grog-tempered group. Jar forms include the bead-rimmed, globular types recorded from ditch 3028 (fill 3029), of Silchester (Timby 2000) Type J2 (*ibid.* fig. 115, no. 245-7), and necked and cordon jars of form Type J7 (*ibid.* fig. 116, no. 290), from pit 3057 (fill 3058).

Notable amongst the grog-tempered fabrics are a lid-seated vessel, probably a bowl, recovered from pit 3057 (fill 3058), of similar form to those recovered at Silchester (B13, Timby 2000, fig. 134, no. 656). A bowl with a plain rim was recovered from deposit 3050, and an unusual rim-form, with an internally-bevelled rim, was recorded from pit 3061 (fill 3063).

Identifiable forms within the South East Dorset Black-burnished group consist of bowls/dishes only of Seager Smith (1993) Type 20, with plain rims. This form is dateable to between the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries (*ibid.* 233).

Three flagons were recovered, two occurring in a white-slipped flagon fabric, and one, recovered from pit 3009 (fill 3060), in a fine, oxidised fabric. The samian ware is too fragmentary to attribute form.

Rim diameters appear to indicate vessels of small to moderate size, with a range of 70-240mm. Most measure 130-190mm in diameter. The flagons form the smallest vessels, with the bowls/dishes in Black-burnished ware consistently 20mm in diameter, and the grog-tempered jars comprising the two largest vessels (of 220 and 240mm diameter respectively).

Table 5: Summary of vessel forms

Form	Min. No. Vessels	% vessel	EVEs	% EVEs
bowl	1	7	0.25	12
dish	2	13	0.2	10
flagon	3	20	0.7	33
jar	9	60	0.95	45
Total	15	-	2.1	-

Decoration

Decoration is sparse, and is limited to simple lattice designs on the grog-tempered sherds recovered from pit 3034 (fill 3036), and the repeating, diagonal burnished lines around the neck of the flagon recovered from pit 3009 (fill 3060).

Medieval

A single bodysherd (5g) of Kingston ware, of mid-13th to 15th-century date, was recovered from topsoil deposit 3000.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage is of a reasonable size, although it is limited in its range of fabrics and forms. Little of the assemblage can provide a tighter dating framework, and more closely-dateable types are restricted to samian ware, of broadly 2nd-century date, and the South East Dorset Black-burnished ware, of late 2nd to early 3rd-century date. This, combined with the large quantity of material which is only broadly dateable to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods (Period 2), is typical of rural farmstead sites, most of which are of late Iron Age origin and commonly abandoned at a time before the wider circulation of samian products. Conversely, the paucity of finewares in this case may simply be a reflection of status (Allen 2016; Willis 1998). A reliance on locally-produced coarsewares, with little evidence of imported or specialist wares, is entirely consistent with the record of

other contemporary sites in the area, including Cippenham (Lyne 2003), and Lea Farm, Hurst (Laidlaw 2011).

APPENDIX C: MIXED FINDS

Mixed Finds by Katie Marsden

Lithics

A total of ten items of prehistoric worked flint (506g) was recovered from three evaluation and four excavation deposits. Only flakes were present in the assemblage, which cannot be closely dated. One flake recovered from evaluation pit 3007 (fill 3008) has possible blade-like proportions, indicating a possible Mesolithic date, but has been broken across the proximal end. An additional 2862g of unworked, burnt flint was recovered from ten deposits, and represents a common attribute of later prehistoric and Roman-period settlement sites.

Industrial Waste

A single fragment of unspecified ironworking slag (34g) was recovered from intervention 3017 (fill 3018), of Period 4 Ditch 5; it cannot be closely dated. An additional item, a piece of concreted iron and sandstone of indeterminate form and date (27g), was recovered from pit 3061 (fill 3062), and may be associated with ironworking activity.

Fired Clay

A total of 268 fragments of fired clay (3646g) was recorded from 15 deposits, along with a further eight fragments (457g) recorded from three evaluation deposits. The majority are amorphous, or with one smoothed surface, but otherwise with no features diagnostic of date or function. Perforated clay objects, probably representing loom weights, were recorded from pits 3023 (fill 3025) and 3057 (fill 3058), and intervention 3051 (fill 3052), of Ditch 3. These objects are fragmentary, but appear to have originally been of rectangular or triangular form. Triangular loom weights are a typical Iron Age type, although these have been found in Roman contexts dated as late as the early 2nd century AD (Tyrell 2015). Rectangular-sectioned, unperforated blocks were recorded from both evaluation pit 3009 (fill 3010), and from excavation pit 3064 (fill 3036). Comparable clay blocks have been found in Essex and elsewhere, and have also been suggested to be loom weights, but tied to the warp rather than suspended (Tyrell 2015).

Poole has questioned this interpretation, and has suggested an alternative use of these objects as oven/hearth furniture (Poole 2015, 304). Comparable objects, in similar

fabric, were recovered from Early Roman contexts at Warren's Croft, Spencers Wood (Rayner 2005, 21), and at neighbouring Beech Hill Road (Marsden 2017).

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 12 fragments (457g) of ceramic building material was recovered from evaluation ditches 1402 (fill 1403), 2802 (fill 2803), and intervention 3017, of Ditch 5. The majority comprise flat tile fragments, of probable medieval or post medieval date. The remainder of the group is too fragmentary to identify form or date.

APPENDIX D: ANIMAL BONE

Animal Bone by Andy Clarke

A small assemblage of animal bone, amounting to 26 fragments (56g), was recovered from the fills of four features comprising Period 2 Ditches 1, 2 and 4, and pit 3061. The bone was poorly preserved, with a combination of surface erosion, burning and historical damage rendering 76% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species. It was, however, possible to identify cattle (*Bos taurus*), and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), with horse (*Equus caballus*) evident from the fragmentary remains of molar teeth.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2)

Seventeen fragments (42g) were recovered from deposits 3022 and 3040, respectively comprising the fills of interventions 3021 and 3039 of Ditch 1. Cattle and sheep/goat were identified, but were recovered in numbers too low to offer any confident interpretation. The exception to this is a fragment of cattle calcaneus, from deposit 3022 in Ditch 1. This bone, along with 13 (14g) unidentifiable fragments, displayed the bright white colour and calcined state indicative of prolonged burning at temperatures in excess of 700° Celsius (Lyman, 1994). The condition of this material would not normally be associated with food preparation, and is more likely to reflect refuse disposal.

Roman (Periods 3 and 4)

Two fragments (14g) were recovered from 3063 and 3064, the successive fills of pit 3061, and seven fragments from the single fill, 3029, of intervention 3028, of Period 3 Ditch 3. Cattle and horse were identified, but were again recovered in numbers too low to permit any firm conclusions regarding the status of livestock husbandry.



Table 6: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP), weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	Ind	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman								
3021	3022	2	1		13		16	36
3028	3029				6	1	7	3
3039	3040	1					1	3
Subtotal		3	1		19	1	24	42
Periods 3 and 4: Roman								
3061	3063	1					1	1
3061	3064			1			1	13
Subtotal		1		1			2	14
Total		4	1	1	19	1	26	
Weight		20	6	13	16	1	56	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX E: PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal by Sarah Cobain

Introduction

A total of 11 bulk soil samples (three from the evaluation (KENT17), and eight from the excavation (KWF17), were processed and assessed for plant macrofossil and charcoal remains, from a series of Period 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Period 3 Roman phase I, and Period 4 Roman phase II pits and ditches. Of these, plant remains were rare, and were fully identified where present. The charcoal was poorly preserved, and was mostly identified as oak. Consequently it was only fully analysed from six samples, in order to determine whether any species other than oak were present. The aim of the analysis was to identify and record plant macrofossils and charcoal, to provide information regarding the function of features sampled, the socio-economic activities and land use associated with the site, and to infer the composition of local woodlands and flora.

Methodology

Plant macrofossil and charcoal remains were retrieved by standard flotation procedures, using a 250micron sieve to collect the flot, and a 1mm mesh to retain the residue. The residue was dried and sorted by eye, and the floated material scanned, and seeds identified, using a low-power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) (x10–x40). Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions provided by Cappers *et al.* (2006), and Neef *et al.* (2012). Up to 10 charcoal fragments were identified for assessment, and up to 100

fragment from the >2mm sieve fraction were identified for analysis, using an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) (x40–x400). Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000), Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature and habitat description followed Stace (1997).

Results

The plant macrofossils were low in abundance and moderately to poorly preserved. Charcoal was present in low to abundant quantities, but was all poorly preserved. The full results of assessment are presented in tabular form, below (Tables 7 and 8).

Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Three samples were recovered from Ditches 1, 2 and 4, of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. Sample 2 was recovered from Ditch 1 (intervention 3003), and contained a small number of charred plant remains, including a spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grain, and four emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) grains, indeterminate grain fragments and a small number of emmer/spelt wheat glume bases. Charcoal was fully analysed, and was identified solely as oak (*Quercus*). Ditch 2 (intervention 3005; sample 3) contained no plant macrofossils, and only four fragments of oak charcoal.

Ditch 4 (intervention 3021) contained a possible hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragment, an emmer/spelt grain and an indeterminate cereal grain. Charcoal was fully analysed, and was identified dominantly as oak, with a single alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) twig identified.

Period 3: Roman phase I

Five samples were recovered from Ditch 3, and pits 3011 and 3057, dating to Roman phase I. Three samples (samples 2, 6 and 7) were recovered from Ditch 3 (interventions 3028, 3051 and 3069 respectively). The ditch contained a small number of plant macrofossils, including a single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain, an emmer/spelt wheat grain and glume base, 13 indeterminate grains/grain fragments, a sedge (*Carex*) seed and a straw fragment. Charcoal was relatively low in quantity in samples 2 and 6, and was identified as oak. Charcoal from sample 7 was fully analysed, but was over 75% unidentifiable, with only 15 fragments of oak and two pieces oak roundwood identified.

Pit 3011 (sample 1) contained a single sedge seed and two fragments of oak, and a single piece of alder/hazel charcoal. Pit 3057 contained an emmer/spelt wheat glume base, two fragments of oak charcoal and two pieces of oak roundwood charcoal.

Period 4: Roman phase II

Two samples were recovered from fills 3035 and 3036, within pit 3034 (samples 4 and 3 respectively), dating to the Roman phase II. The fills contained no plant macrofossils, although these did contain large assemblages of charcoal which were fully analysed, although only oak charcoal, alongside a large number of unidentifiable fragments, was recorded.

Undated

Undated pit 3073 (sample 8) contained no plant macrofossils, but did contain a large charcoal assemblage which was analysed and identified as oak. Similar to other assemblages, a number of unidentifiable fragments (35%) were also recorded.

Discussion

The distribution and character of the relatively sparse charred plant remains from all three periods suggests that the material represents wind-blown hearth debris. Where larger assemblages of charcoal were recorded (Period 2 Ditch 4; Period 3 Ditch 3 and Period 4 pit 3034), this appeared to be indicative of dumps of hearth or furnace debris. The plant remains within these deposits were not present in sufficient quantity to suggest any functional purpose of burning, and are more likely to be residual, or represent kindling material.

Charcoal was identified predominantly as oak across all three periods, and therefore it was not possible to ascertain any changes in fuel selection or woodland composition between the Late Iron Age and later Roman periods. However, a relatively large proportion of the charcoal was unidentifiable (64% of pieces attempted for identification), which is likely to have masked the full range of species utilised as fuel.



Table 7: Plant macrofossil identifications

Site				KENT17	KENT17	KWF17	KENT17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	
Context number				3004	3006	3022	3013	3029	3052	3058	3070	3035	3036	3074
Feature number				3003	3005	3021	3011	3028	3051	3057	3069	3034	3034	3073
Feature Label				Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Ditch 4		Ditch 3	Ditch 3		Ditch 3			
Sample number (SS)				2	3	1	1	2	6	5	7	4	3	8
Flot volume (ml)				32	4	81	4	3	8	13	38	122	56	749
Sample volume processed (l)				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10
Soil remaining (l)				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10
Period				2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	Undated
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	N/A	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name											
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shells			? 1								
M/D	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> L.	Sedges				1	1						
E	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain					1						
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain	1										
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	4		1					1			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	12						1	1			
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)	2		1		1			6			
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)	1				1	2		3			
E		Poaceae	Straw								1			
Total				20	0	3	1	4	2	1	12	0	0	0

Key

D= opportunistic species; M = marshland species; HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; E = economic plant

? = morphology of seed/charcoal similar to this species

KENT17 – evaluation samples

KWF17 – excavation samples

Table 8: Charcoal identifications

Area	KENT17	KENT17	KWF17	KENT17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	KWF17	
Context number	3004	3006	3022	3013	3029	3052	3058	3070	3035	3036	3074		
Feature number	3003	3005	3021	3011	3028	3051	3057	3069	3034	3034	3073		
Feature Label	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Ditch 4		Ditch 3	Ditch 3		Ditch 3					
Sample number (SS)	2	3	1	1	2	6	5	7	4	3	8		
Flot volume (ml)	32	4	81	4	3	8	13	38	122	56	749		
Sample volume processed (l)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10		
Soil remaining (l)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10		
Period	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	Undated		
Charcoal quantity >2mm	+++	++	++++	+	+	++	++	++++	++++	++++	+++++		
Charcoal preservation	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor		
Family	Species	Common Name											
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel				1							
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel twig			1								
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	15	4	55	2	2	5	2	15	74	60	63
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak r/w							2	2			
		Indeterminate	8	2	30	1		2	3	53	20	40	37
Total (excl. indeterminate)			15	4	56	3	2	5	4	17	74	60	63

Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 41–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

r/w = roundwood

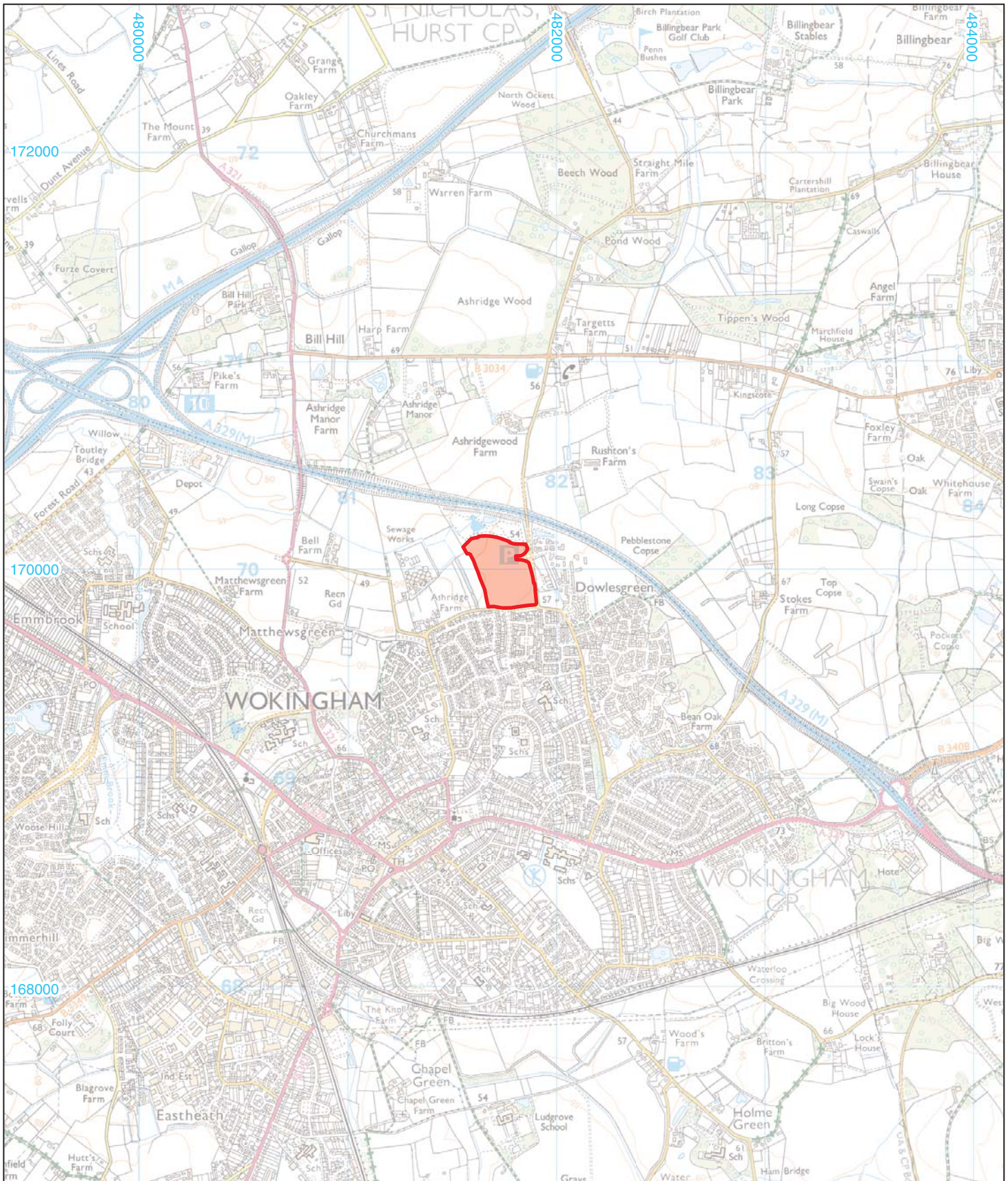
KENT17 – evaluation samples

KWF17 – excavation samples

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Kentwood Farm (Phase 2), Wokingham
Short description	<p>Excavation, targeted a small number of features identified during an earlier evaluation, and revealed a sequence of Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure ditches, with several pits. There was evidence of extensive truncation across the site, with very limited survival of internal or structural features, and ditches often survived to shallow depths. Three distinct phases of ditch construction were identified on the basis of stratigraphic relationships, although the pottery associated with the two later Roman phases permitted little chronological distinction between them. The earliest ditched features partly described a small settlement enclosure of circular plan, although not all of the ditch circuit had survived. Pottery within the fills of these ditches was of Late Iron Age to late first century AD date. No contemporary features of this date survived within the area bounded by Period 2 ditches, and very little evidence was found of internal structures. In common with many smaller settlements within the region, this site displayed clear evidence of continuity between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.</p> <p>The earliest phase of ditched enclosure was replaced in the second century AD by one of rectilinear plan, which cut the earlier ditch on its north-east side. The character of the fills of the later ditch suggested that it enclosed a domestic settlement, although no internal features were identified. A group of pits located within the south-west of the excavation area were also of this phase, and may represent refuse pits external to the later rectilinear enclosure. A later curvilinear feature cut the rectilinear ditch, and partly reflected the course of the earliest enclosure. This appeared to represent a further Roman phase of ditched enclosure of second to later third-century AD date.</p> <p>Small assemblages of animal bone and plant macrofossils provided limited evidence regarding the farming economy and environment associated with the settlement.</p>
Project dates	19 June – 27 June 2017
Project type	Strip, Map and Record excavation
Previous work	Field evaluation (CA 2017a)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Kentwood Farm (Phase 2), Wokingham, Berkshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	Whole of the proposed development area is approximately 8.26ha
Site co-ordinates	SU 81762 69988
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan
MONUMENT TYPE	Late Iron Age and Roman ditched farmstead enclosure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Ceramics

PROJECT ARCHIVES	There is currently no collecting museum for Berkshire	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		pottery, flint, fired clay, metalworking residue animal bone
Paper		Context sheets, registers, drawn plans and sections
Digital		Database, digital photos, GPS data, geomatics plans
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Kentwood Farm (Phase 2), Wokingham, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report , Report No. 779035_1</p>		



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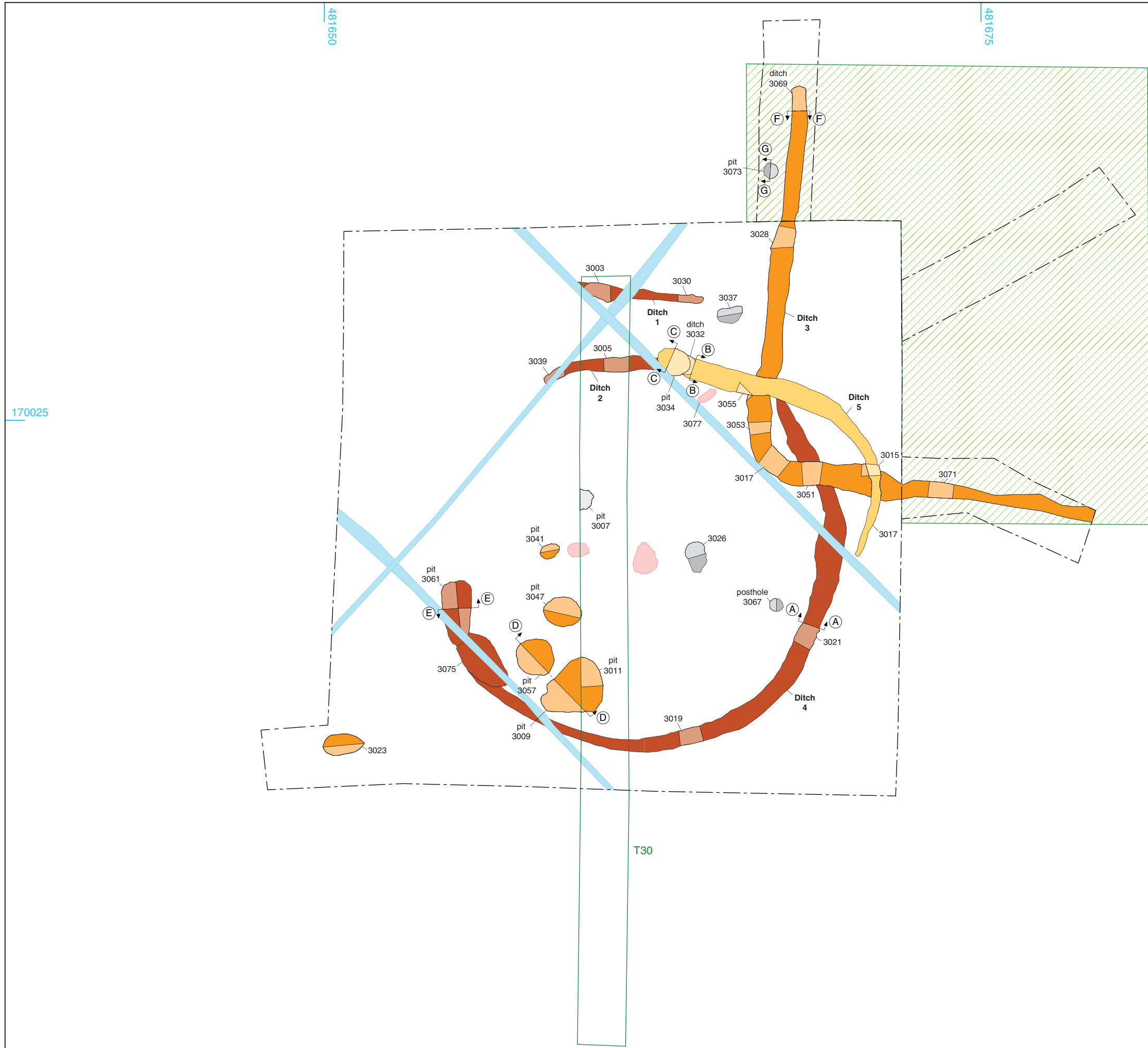
PROJECT TITLE
 Kentwood Farm Phase 2, Wokingham,
 Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/09/2017	
APPROVED BY	RWM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench
- Excavation extension
- excavated/unexcavated
- Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman
- Period 3: Roman phase I
- Period 4: Roman phase II
- Undated
- Field drain
- Tree-throw
- Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
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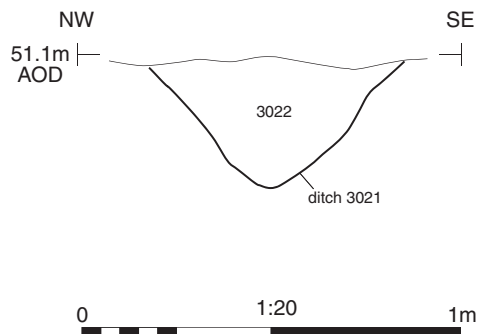
FIGURE TITLE
Detailed site plan

DRAWN BY CP	PROJECT NO. 779035	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 27/11/2017	2
APPROVED BY RWM	SCALE@A3 1:150	

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170000

Section AA



Ditch 3021, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

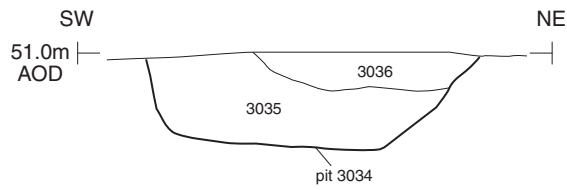
**Ditch 3021 (Ditch 4): section and
photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/09/2017	
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Section BB



Section CC



Ditch 3032 and pit 3034, looking east (0.3m scale)



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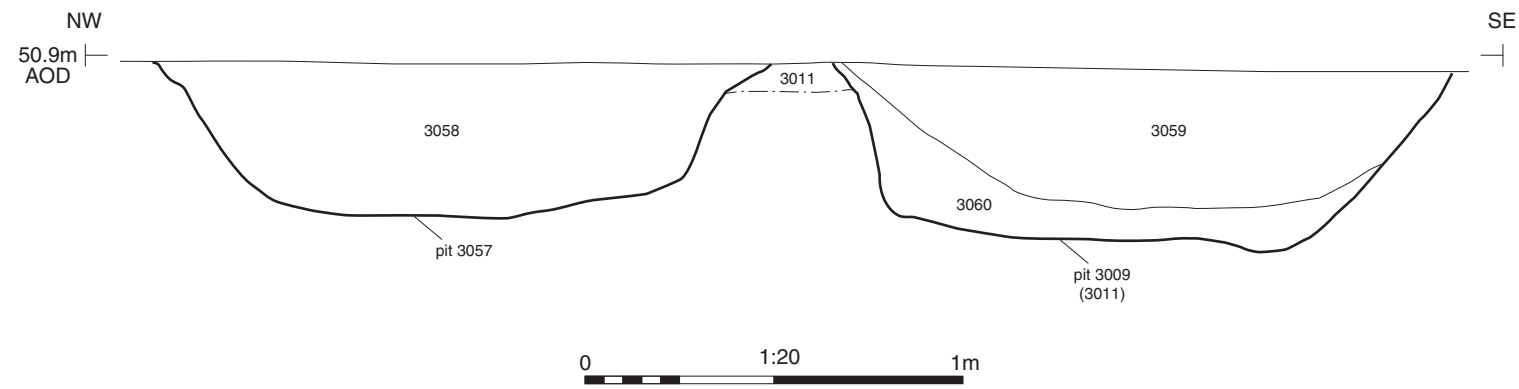
Kentwood Farm Phase 2, Wokingham,
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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 3032 and pit 3034 (Ditch 5):
sections and photograph

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Section DD



Pits 3057 and 3009, looking north-east (1m scale)

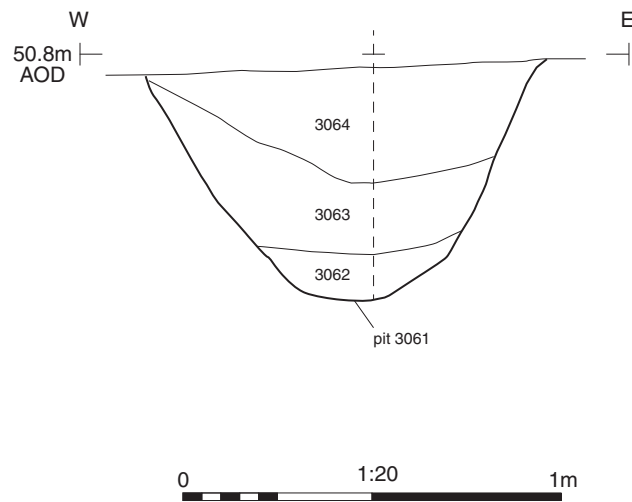
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Pits 3057 and 3009: section and
photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/09/2017	5
APPROVED BY	RWM	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section EE



Pit 3061, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

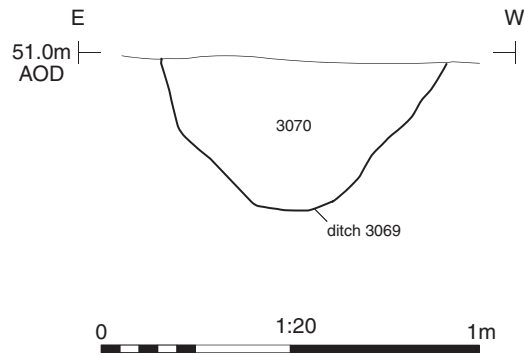
Pit 3061: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6

Section FF



Ditch 3069, looking south (0.3m scale)



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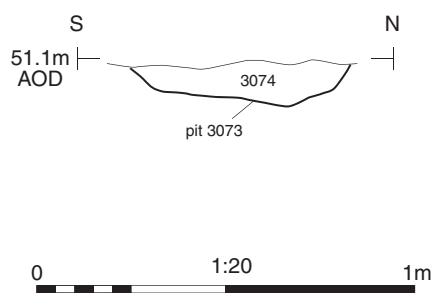
Kentwood Farm Phase 2, Wokingham,
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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 3069 (Ditch 3): section and
photograph

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Section GG



Pit 3073, looking west (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Kentwood Farm Phase 2, Wokingham,
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FIGURE TITLE

Pit 3073: section and photograph

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