

Other layers in the very top of the ditch contained even greater amounts of pottery and fired clay and, like 109/7, probably represent deliberate dumping; 109/3 and 109/4 were both situated immediately to the west of kilns 108 and 113 and additionally contained much burnt stone, charcoal and, in the case of 109/3, ash. 109/3 was the more widespread of the two, measuring 8.80 m north-south x 0.15 m deep, and consisted of mixed black ash and brown to very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam with 5% charcoal flecks and 12% stone. 109/4 lay directly above this and measured 2.30 m north-south x 0.11 m deep; this was made up of brown sandy clay loam with 8% reddish brown sand, 5% charcoal flecks, and 15% stone. 114/3 was very similar but located to the north of kiln 113. This measured 6.45 m east-west x 0.20 m deep and contained up to 30% fired clay and pottery (mostly mortaria) in a matrix of dark grey ash and dark brown to dark grey silty clay loam with 5% charcoal flecks and 5% stone. The quantity of burnt material in 114/3 and 109/3 suggests that they were the residues of kiln firing.

FLINT by John Pickin

SF1, AREA F, Context 102

A backed knife on a flake of grey mottled flint with steep retouch along one edge; the cutting edge has been finely denticulated through use. Rough flake scars at the proximal end of the dorsal surface relate to trimming or damage before the main flake was detached from the core.

This type of knife cannot be closely dated and may belong to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

BRONZE COIN by W A Seaby

SF5, Area F, Context 109/9

Portion of a very decayed coin. Possibly (from diameter) an As of the 1st or 2nd century BC.