

Corn-drying kilns in Wales: a gazetteer

Introduction

This gazetteer gives details of all corn-drying kilns recorded in Wales which pre-date the sixteenth century AD. The data is provided here in document form, and as an Excel spreadsheet which should be referenced as:

Comeau, R. and Burrow, S. (2021) 'Corn-drying kilns in Wales: a gazetteer'. [Available from: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>].

Analysis and interpretation of this dataset is provided in:

Comeau, R. and Burrow, S. (forthcoming) 'Corn-drying kilns in Wales: a review of the evidence'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 170.

The gazetteer was compiled from a review of the published literature and of data contained in Wales' Historic Environment Registers (via www.archwilio.org.uk) and the National Monuments Record (via www.coflein.gov.uk). Information on additional sites has been provided by colleagues who are referenced in this gazetteer and whose generosity in helping this project is gratefully acknowledged in Comeau and Burrow (forthcoming).

Scope notes, provided below, show the range of data recorded for each site. It is hoped that future discoveries will be added to this dataset using the same format.

Last updated: April 26, 2021. An updated version can be obtained from rhiannoncomeau@gmail.com.

Scope notes

Site number: Unique number allocated to each site at which corn-drying kilns have been found.

Site name: Name attributed to the site in the archaeological literature.

Unitary Authority: Local government administration area.

HER PRN: The primary reference number by which the site is known in the relevant Historic Environment Register of the relevant Welsh Archaeological Trust (CPAT, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; DAT, Dyfed Archaeological Trust; GAT, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; GGAT, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust).

Description of site: A short summary of the site's historical and landscape context and the nature of the intervention that led to the discovery of corn-drying kilns.

Reference: The primary references which have been used to create the gazetteer entry.

Corn-drying kiln gazetteer number: Each corn-drying kiln at a site is allocated a unique number which is compounded with the Site number, e.g., 5.3 = 3rd corn-drying kiln identified at Site number 5.

Period: The archaeological period to which the corn-drying kiln is assigned, based on the dating evidence found within or associated with it, or on close morphological similarity with other dated corn-drying kilns from the same site. Where there is reason for doubt, data from this, and the following two fields, are prefixed with a '?'.

Typology: The type of corn-drying kiln based on the forms described in Comeau and Burrow (forthcoming).

National grid reference: These have been provided with the greatest precision available to the authors and, where possible, reflect the location of the individual corn-drying kiln, rather than being a generic reference for the site as a whole.

Description of corn-drying kiln: Summary of the corn-drying kiln's morphology. Particular attention has been paid to the recording of archaeological evidence that may have a direct bearing on the function of the feature, e.g., areas of burning, and elevation of one end of the corn-drying kiln over another.

Dating evidence: Summary of the radiocarbon, artefactual and morphological evidence which can be used to date the feature. Radiocarbon dates were calibrated using Oxcal v4.3 running the IntCal13 calibration curve. Sample and artefact identifications are by the original analysts.

Archaeobotanical evidence: Summary of the grain and seeds recovered from the corn-drying kiln. Grains are listed by genus in descending order of frequency. Frequency is recorded as follows: + = 1-9 instances, ++ = 10-99, +++ = 100-999, ++++ = >1000 instances. Where specific species / varieties have been noted in the original archaeobotanical report these have been recorded in brackets after the genus, using the nomenclature preferred by the original analyst. Indeterminate cereal identifications, wild food plants and the presence of weed seeds are also noted.

Plans and sections: Wherever possible a plan of each corn-drying kiln has been included. These have been redrawn to a house style and are presented here at a uniform scale, unless space has precluded this possibility (e.g., gazetteer entries 12.1 and 12.2 Ty Isaf, Llanwnda). A selection of longitudinal sections has also been included since these are key to the understanding of a corn-drying kiln's function. Stones are shown with black outlines and solid grey fill, in situ stones among a loose scatter are shown in solid black; postholes are shown as grey outlines without fill, areas of burning are hatched in grey.

The source of each plan and section is given in the gazetteer entry.

Gazetteer

1. Bayvil (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 118128)

Corn-drying kiln found 22m E of a Late Bronze Age ring-fort in area of medieval bond settlement and llys; excavated in 2014.

Parker Pearson, M., Casswell, C., and Welham, K., 2018. 'A Late Bronze Age Ring-Fort at Bayvil Farm, Pembrokeshire'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 167, 113–42. Also Comeau, R., in *Medieval Settlement Research*, forthcoming.

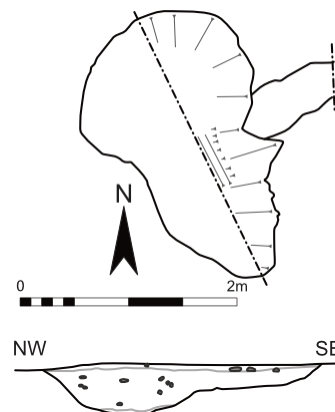
1.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN1028840559)

2.85 x 1.67 x 0.46m deep pit (303) aligned NNW-SSE, with burnt layer (304) covering base of its wider and deeper NW end.

Secondary fill (302) dated to cal AD 410-550 (UBA-40923 1578±25bp, *Hordeum* sp. grain) and cal AD 380-540 (UBA-40924 1617±25bp, *Avena* sp. grain).

Secondary fill (302) contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L. emend. Lam), +++oats, ++wheat (including *Triticum spelta* L.), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Parker Pearson et al. 2018, fig. 7



2. Brynwgan, Llandeilo, site 25.07 (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125605, 125606, 125607, 125608)

Group of three corn-drying kilns (gazetteer nos 2.1-2.3) and two adjacent postholes, with a further corn-drying kiln c. 100m to SSW; all excavated in 2007 during development of a pipeline route. Further corn-drying kilns found 160m to the NE (gazetteer no. 2.3). Area is part of the medieval 'patria' (home estate) of church of St Teilo, Llandeilo.

Hart, J., 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 25.07: Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13310 (Cirencester).

Darvill, T., David, A., Griffiths, S., Hart, J., James, H., Murphy, K. and Rackham, J., forthcoming: 'Timeline: the archaeology of the South Wales Gas Pipeline'. Cotswold Archaeology Monograph 13.

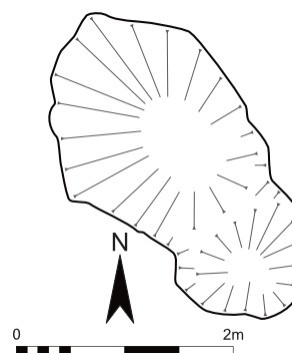
2.1 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN64072470)

3.2 x 1.8 x 0.55m deep irregular oval bowl-shaped pit (257001) aligned NNW-SSE. Base and surrounding substrate scorched.

Not directly dated.

Fills (257002 and 257006) contained +++oats (including *Avena strigosa* L.), ++rye, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Semi-cleaned crop

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 2.



2.2 Medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN64072470)

1.6 x 1.15 x 0.2m near circular bowl-shaped pit (257010). Base and surrounding substrate scorched.

Lower fill (257012) dated to cal AD 1030-1250 (Beta-257722 880±40bp; *Avena* sp. grain).



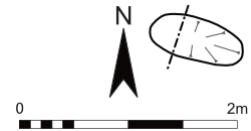
Fills (257011 and 257012) contained +++oats, ++rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Semi-cleaned crop

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 2.

2.3 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN64072470)

1.2 x 0.5 x 0.15m deep oval bowl-shaped pit (257014) aligned WNW-ESE.

Fill (257015) dated to 3950-3690 cal BC (Beta-257723 5000+/-40bp; hazelnut shell, assumed to be residual/erroneous) and cal AD 890-1030 (Beta-257724 1070+/-40bp; *Avena* sp. grain).



Fill (257015) contained +oats, and +indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Semi-cleaned crop

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 2.

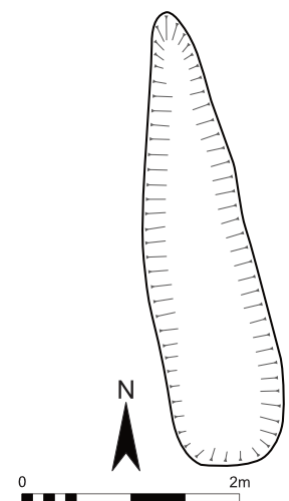
2.4 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN64032462).

4.2 x 1.05 x 0.5m deep oval bowl-shaped pit (257021) aligned NNW-SSE. Base and surrounding substrate scorched. Burnt debris, assumed to be from 257021 found downslope to S.

Basal fill (257025) dated to cal AD 890-1030 (Beta-257725 1070+/-40bp; *Avena* sp. grain).

Fills (257023, 024 and 025) contained: +++oats, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), +rye, +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Almost fully cleaned crop

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 3.



3. Brynwgan, Llandeilo, site 25.08 (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125609, 125610, 125611)

Three corn-drying kilns, two of which cut an adjacent ditch, found 100m NE of a Late Iron Age / Romano British ?roundhouse during pipeline development in 2007. Further corn-drying kilns found 160m to the SW. Area is part of the medieval 'patria' (home estate) of church of St Teilo, Llandeilo (Gazetteer no. 2).

Brannlund, L. 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 25.08. Land South of Brynwgan, Manordeilo and Salem, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13276 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

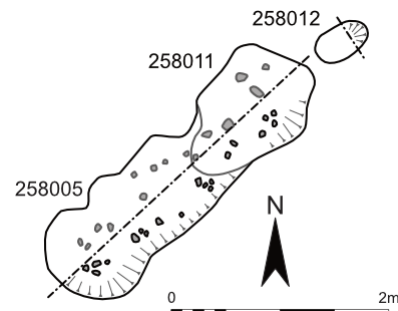
Plan redrawn from: Brannlund 2013, fig. 3.

3.1 ?Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SN64132482)

1.6 x 0.9 x 0.35m deep linear pit (258005) aligned NE-SW.

Feature stratigraphically earlier than pit 258011 (gazetteer no. 3.2), but is probably broadly contemporary - archaeobotanical assemblage suggests Roman or post-Roman date.

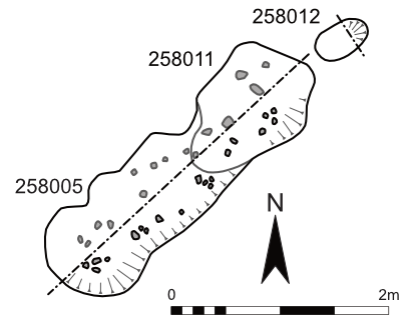
Secondary fill (258007) contained ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), +wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells. Fully cleaned crop suggested.



3.2 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN64132482)

1.65 x 1.0 x 0.3m deep sub-oval bowl-shaped pit (258011) aligned NE-SW. Large magnetic component of fills suggest in situ burning.

Secondary fill (258009) dated to cal AD 410-560 (SUERC-57294 1569+/-30bp; *Hordeum vulgare*, 3 grains) and cal AD 420-600 (SUERC-57293 1531+/-30bp; *Triticum aestivum* type, 3 grains). Tertiary fill (258006) dated to cal AD 420-560 (SUERC-57296 1563+/-30bp; *Triticum aestivum* type, 3 grains) and cal AD 530-650 (SUERC-57295 1479+/-30bp; hulled barley, 3 grains). Feature cuts fills of pit 258005 (gazetteer no. 3.1)



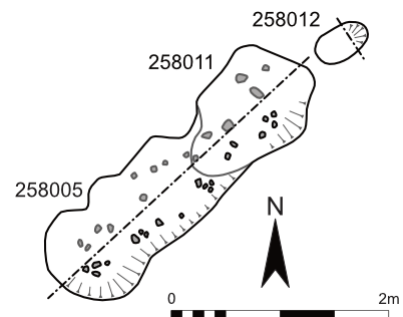
Fills (258006, 009, 010 and 014) contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L., some sprouting), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* type), +oats, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Fully cleaned crop suggested.

3.3 ?Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN64132482)

0.4 x 0.3 x 0.2m deep oval V-profiled pit (258012) aligned NE-SW and positioned at NE end of pit 258011 (gazetteer no. 3.2).

Not directly dated, but similarity of archaeobotanical assemblage to others from site suggests it is broadly contemporaneous.

Fill (258013) contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L., some sprouting), ++wheat (including cf. *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* and *Triticum aestivum* type), +oats, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Fully cleaned crop suggested.



4. Maes-y-Llan, Llanddowror, site 221 (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125612)

Corn-drying kiln found during pipeline development in 2006. Area probably part of an early medieval monastic estate.

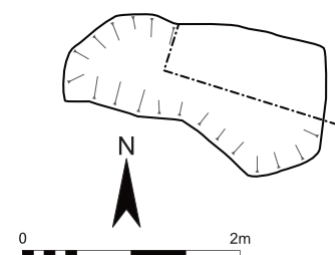
Hart, J. 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 221: Archaeological Watching Brief'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13148 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

4.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN26151420)

2.5 x 0.9 x 0.45m deep oval steep-sided pit (221018) aligned NW-SE. c. 2.5m NE of undated ditch which corresponds to mapped 19th century field boundary

Secondary fill (221022) dated to cal AD 430-640 (SUERC-54694 1496+/-29bp, *Hordeum vulgare* L. grain) and cal AD 470-650 (SUERC-54693 1486+/-29bp, *Avena* sp. grain).

Secondary fill (221022) contained ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* type), ++oats, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.



Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 2.

5. Tynycoed, Myddfai, site 33.01 (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125613)

Two undated stone-lined hearths and a corn-drying kiln found during pipeline development in 2007. Area of hilly countryside with medieval common land nearby; possibly an assarted area.

Busby, P. 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 33.01: Archaeological Watching Brief'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13313 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

5.1 Medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN74613133)

1.45m diameter x 0.35m deep steep-sided pit (33.01.003).

Fill dated to cal AD 1260-1390 (SUERC-57284 684+/-30bp, hazelnut shells) and cal AD 1310-1440 (SUERC-57285 550+/-30bp, *Avena* sp., 5 grains).

Fill contained ++oats (including *Avena sativa* and *strigosa* types), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

6. Creamston Road, Uzmaston, site 251.2 (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125614)

Corn-drying kiln found during pipeline development in 2006, in a lowland area of medieval open fields.

Sausins, D. 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 251.2. Land North of Creamston Road, Uzmaston and Boulston, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Watching Brief'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13197 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

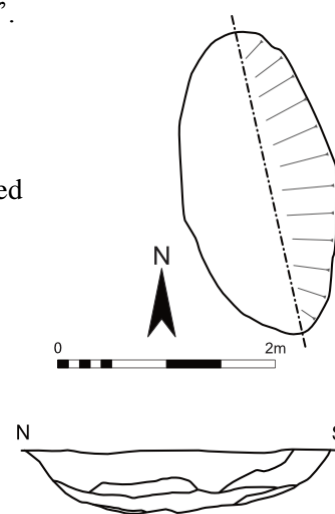
6.1 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SM97751554)

2.8 x 1.4 x 0.6m deep oval pit (251007) aligned NNW-SSE. Base scorched at NNW-end; burnt stone in upper fill may be remains of demolished furnace/hearth structure.

Primary fill (251009) dated to cal AD 710-940 (SUERC-57289 1202+/-30bp, *Avena* sp., 4 grains) and cal AD 710-940 (SUERC-57288 1200+/-30bp, *Hordeum* sp., 3 grains).

Primary fill (251009) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa/strigosa*), +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

Plan and section redrawn from: Sausins 2013, fig. 2.



7. Felindre Mawr, site 293 (Swansea, GGAT PRN E000086)

Two corn-drying kilns found c. 30m apart during pipeline development in 2006. Additional pit (293005), 17m W of corn-drying kiln 293003 (gazetteer no. 7.1), contained an archaeobotanical assemblage and may be the truncated remains of another corn-drying kiln. Set above a river valley on edge of uplands; part of a medieval clas church of Llangyfelach, possibly an early secular estate given to the church.

Leonard, C. 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 293: Archaeological Watching Brief'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13241 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

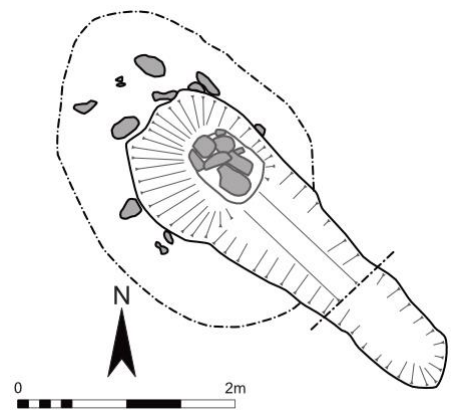
7.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN63440232)

3.6 x 1.0 x 0.3m deep oval steep-sided pit (293003) with deeper bowl at NW-end and elongated shallower extension to SE. Stone-lining was preserved in fills and a metallised-surface (293009) surrounded the pit.

Upper fill (293004) dated to cal AD 390-550 (SUERC-56388 1592+/-35bp *Hordeum* sp. grains) and cal AD 400-580 (SUERC-56389 1567+/-38bp, *Avena* sp. grains). Two further laboratory codes (GU35413 and 35414) and calibrated ranges (cal AD 392-553 and 407-572) published without laboratory measurements.

Fills (293004 and 008) and adjacent stone spread (293021) contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), +++oats, +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2013, fig. 2.



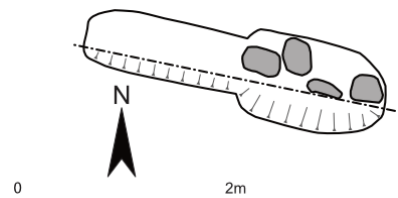
7.2 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN63410231)

2.85 x 0.85 x 0.2m deep oval steep-sided pit (290010) with deeper bowl at ESE-end and elongated shallow extension to WNW. Stone-lining was preserved in fills.

Not directly dated.

Lower fill (293012) contained +++barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), ++oats (including *Avena sativa* L.), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2013, fig. 3.



8. Conkland Hill, Wiston, site 508 (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125615)

Corn-drying kiln found during pipeline development in 2006 in a lowland area of mixed agriculture. Area contained a possible hilltop multivallate enclosure and sunken-floored dwelling (7th-11th century dates) similar to those at South Hook.

Hart, J. 2014. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project. Site 508: Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13251 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

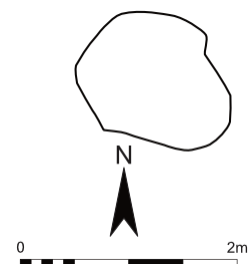
8.1 Undated oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN01881766)

1.0m diameter x 0.2m deep sub-circular bowl-shaped pit (508062).

Not directly dated

Fills (508063 and 109) contained +++oats (including *Avena fatua*-type and *Avena sativa*-type), +++barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), +wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), +?rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2014, fig. 2.



9. Steynton, site 512 (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125616)

Corn-drying kiln found during pipeline development in 2006. Feature cut into a Middle Bronze Age burnt mound, 300m from an Early Bronze Age ring ditch and cremation cemetery. Area also contained probable medieval open fields.

Barber, A., Leonard, C., and Hart, J., 2015. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 512. Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology unpublished report (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

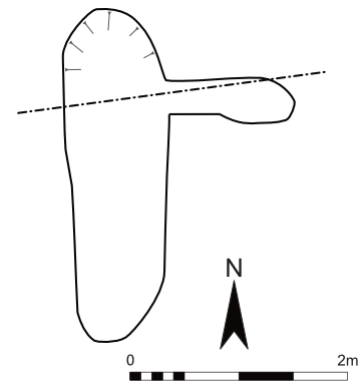
9.1 Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SM91470833)

3.1 x 0.7 x 0.5m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed pit (264003) aligned N-S with 1.15m-long gully extending E from its E-edge, possibly a drainage feature. Remains of ?stone or timber lining on S-side of pit.

Secondary fill (264005) dated to 1750-1540 cal BC (SUERC-55486 3359+/-30bp, *Corylus* sp. charcoal, assumed to be intrusive/erroneous) cal AD 660-870 (SUERC-55492 1268+/-30bp, *Cytisus/Ulex* charcoal) and cal AD 670-880 (SUERC-55493 1247+/-30bp, *Alnus/Corylus* charcoal).

Fills (264004 and 005) contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), ++oats, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Fully cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Barber *et al.* 2015, fig. 2.



10. Newton, Llanstadwell (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 102357, 125617)

Two corn-drying kilns found beneath a 16th century dovecote excavated in 2002, in a lowland arable area.

Crane, P., 2004. 'Excavations at Newton, Llandstadwell, Pembrokeshire'. *Archaeology in Wales* 44, 3–31.

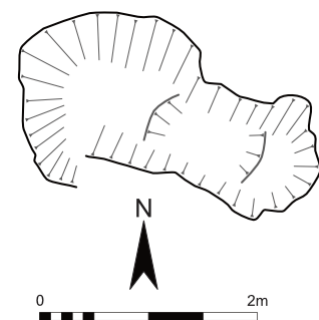
10.1 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SM92950497)

3.4 x 1.7 x 0.6m deep pit (656, Kiln A) aligned ESE-WSW. Deeper ESE-end appears to be a stokehole. Sides and base of pit were heat-reddened.

Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated corn-drying kiln 642 (gazetteer no. 10.2) at same site, which post-dates this example.

Lower fill (649) contained +++oats, ++barley, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Partially cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Crane 2004, fig. 6.



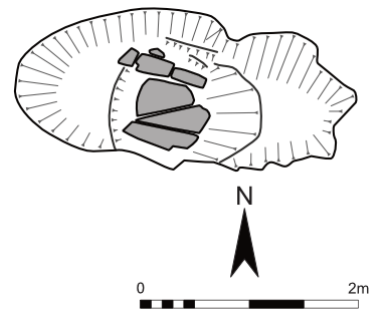
10.2 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SM92950497)

3.1 x 1.4 x c. 1.0m deep pit (642, Kiln B) aligned E-W. E and W-ends gently sloping with deepest section in middle. Base and part of the sides of the pit were lined with clay-bonded flat stones, sides and base also heat-reddened. Charcoal-rich lower fills, covered by stony ?demolition layer including half a quern.

Basal fill (680) dated to cal AD 690-970 (Beta-182946 1190+/-40bp, grain).

Lower fills (679, 680) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativum/strigosa*), +++barley, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and +indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Partially cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Crane 2004, fig. 6.



11. South Hook, Herbranston (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125618, 125619, 125620, 125621, 125622)

?Five corn-drying kilns found in an excavated area 130 x 70m across containing early medieval settlement including more than 3 timber buildings with iron smelting furnaces.

Crane, P., and Murphy, K., 2010. 'Early Medieval Settlement, Iron Smelting and Crop Processing at South Hook, Herbranston, Pembrokeshire, 2004-05'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 159, 117-95.

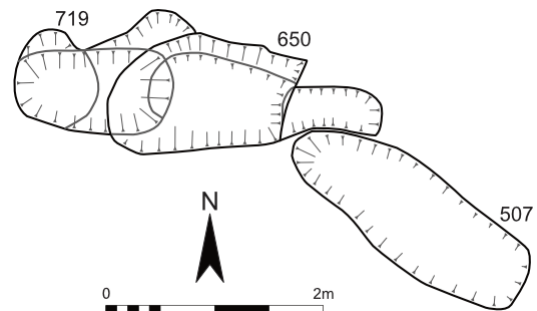
11.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SM87220675)

One of a group of four corn-drying kilns in close proximity (gazetteer nos 11.1-4). 1.7 x 1 x 0.4m deep vertical-sided, flat-bottomed pit (650) aligned E-W. E-end shallower and narrower. Charcoal-rich layer at base of pit.

Not directly dated. Corn-drying kiln (650) post-dated 719, and probably pre-dated 507. Fill (584) of hollow, 2.7m to N dated to cal AD 670-880 (Beta-222370 1250+/-40, barley grain).

Basal fill (642) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa*, *Avena strigosa*), +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested. Fill (584) of adjacent hollow contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*, with evidence of malting), +oats, and +indeterminate cereals, also weed seeds. Layer (510), 1.5m to S contained +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), ++oats, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +++cultivated flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum*).

Plan redrawn from: Crane and Murphy 2010, fig. 11.



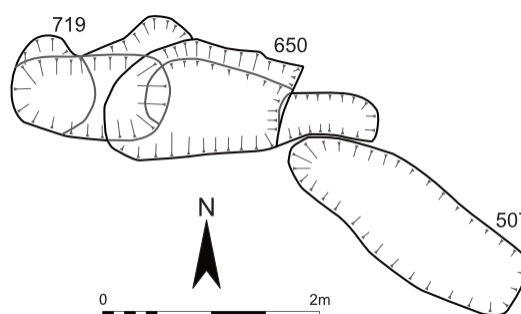
11.2 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SM87220675)

One of a group of four corn-drying kilns in close proximity (gazetteer nos 11.1-4). 1.25 x 0.75 x 0.5m deep pit (719) aligned E-W, truncated at E-end. Charcoal-rich base layer covered by ?deliberate infill.

Not directly dated. Corn-drying kiln (719) pre-dated 650. Fill (584) of hollow, 2.7m to N dated to cal AD 670-880 (Beta-222370 1250+/-40, barley grain).

Basal fill (707) contained abundant oats, ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested. See gazetteer no. 11.1 for comments about adjacent layers.

Plan redrawn from: Crane and Murphy 2010, fig. 11.



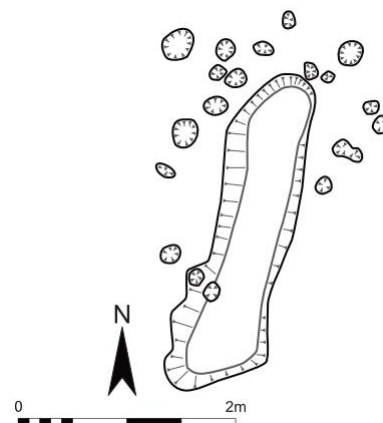
11.3 Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SM87220675)

One of a group of four corn-drying kilns in close proximity (gazetteer nos 11.1-4). 3.2 x 0.7 x 0.45m deep vertical-sided flat-bottomed pit (131) aligned N-S. Base sloped down from S to N; sides and base of pit heat-reddened. 19 postholes around W, N and E-sides of pit may be evidence of wattle superstructure; 2 postholes cut into sides of pit.

Not directly dated. Fill (584) of hollow, 6.5m to NNE dated to cal AD 670-880 (Beta-222370 1250+/-40, barley grain).

Basal fill (140) contained frequent oats, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

Plan redrawn from: Crane and Murphy 2010, fig. 11.



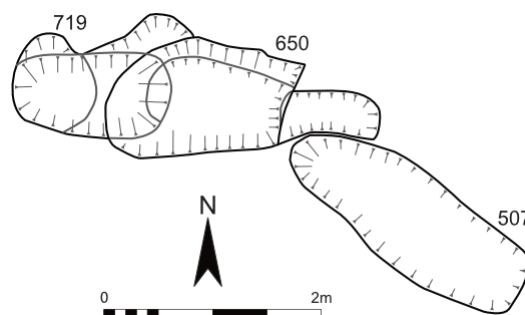
11.4 Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SM87220675)

One of a group of four corn-drying kilns in close proximity (gazetteer nos 11.1-4). 2.5 x 0.9 x 0.5m deep pit (507) aligned NW-SE. Base sloping down to NW-end. Secondary fill contained heat-reddened clay.

Not directly dated. Corn-drying kiln (507) probably post-dated 650. Fill (584) of hollow, 4.0m to NW dated to cal AD 670-880 (Beta-222370 1250+/-40, barley grain).

Fills (198, 508) contained abundant oats, ++++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), +wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), +?rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested. See gazetteer no. 11.1 for comments about adjacent layers.

Plan redrawn from: Crane and Murphy 2010, fig. 11.



11.5 Early medieval/medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (SM87220675)

35m NW of other corn-drying kilns at the site. 1.7 x 0.7 x 0.2m deep elongated-oval pit (907). Charcoal-rich primary fill, but no evidence of burning on base or sides.

Basal fill (909) dated to cal AD 970-1160 (Beta-255068 1000+/-40bp (oat, grain)).

Basal fill (909) contained ++oats, +barley, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.

12. Ty Isaf, Llanwnda (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 102356, 125623)

Two probable corn-drying kilns and remains of enclosing ?structures found during a watching brief conducted in 2005 in area adjacent to significant early medieval ecclesiastical site.

Crane, P. 2006. 'Ty Isaf, Llanwnda, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Watching Brief, December 2005'. Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Llandeilo).

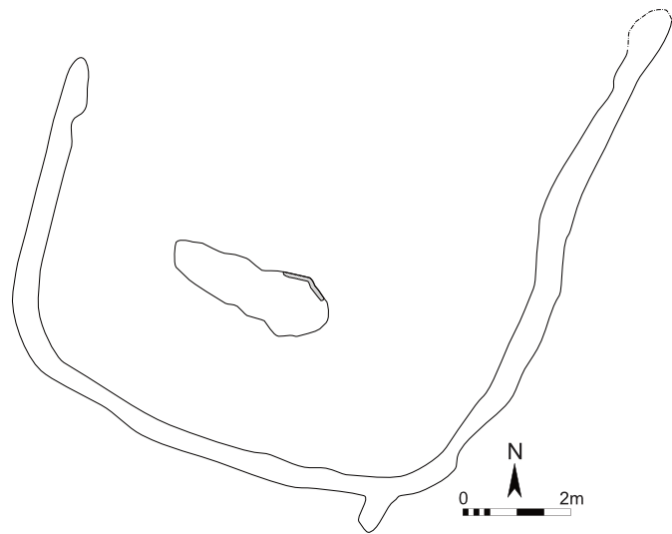
12.1 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SM93303950)

3 x 1.2m wide unexcavated pit (the 'Western corn-dryer'), narrowing slightly at W-end, with heat-reddening on edges of broader E-end and charcoal-rich fill. Aligned WNW-ESE. Pit enclosed on three sides by 0.4m wide gully, downslope side left open.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Crane 2006, fig. 2.



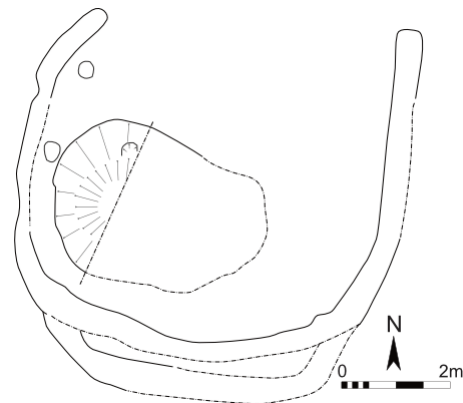
12.2 Undated oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SM93303950)

4 x 3 x c. 0.8m deep pit (the 'Eastern corn-dryer') aligned WNW-ESE with ?step cut into N-side. Fill contained large stones and frequent charcoal-lenses. Pit enclosed on three sides by c. 0.4m wide gully, with two ?postholes on W-side between pit and gully.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Crane 2006, fig. 2.



13. West Angle Bay (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125624)

Possible corn-drying kiln found during excavation in 2010 within ?annexe on E-side of a large 6th-7th century rectangular enclosure. Enclosure contained an egg-shaped cemetery enclosure containing 7th-12th century burials. Promontory fort 150m away.

Schlee, D. 2010. 'West Angle Bay, Angle, Pembrokeshire. Arfordir Excavation 2010'. Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Llandeilo).

Groom, P., Schlee, D., Hughes, G., Crane, P., Ludlow, N. and Murphy, K., 2011. 'Two early medieval cemeteries in Pembrokeshire: Brownslade Barrow and West Angle Bay', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 160, 133–204.

13.1 Early medieval ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SM85260302)

0.5m wide x 0.1m deep linear feature (313) spanning width of a 1m wide trench. Fill contained remains of ?stone lining; base and some stones heat-reddened.

Fill (303) dated to cal AD 610-770 (SUERC-32877 1365+/-30bp, prunus charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Schlee 2010, fig. 8.



14. Brownslade Barrow, Castlemartin (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 102360)

Possible corn-drying kiln found during excavations in 2005, 40m N of large ?Bronze Age/Romano-British barrow, early medieval cemetery, and area of Iron Age cultivation marks. The site is close to a possible beach-market.

Hughes, G., Ludlow, N., Groom, P., and Crane, P., 2007. 'Brownslade Barrow, Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire'. Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Llandeilo).

14.1 Undated ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SR90549722)

Pit (118) containing an L-shaped stone structure with a charcoal-rich fill.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

15. Tanyreglwys, Blaenporth (Ceredigion, DAT PRN 125625)

Possible corn-drying kiln found during excavation in 2005, further small pit with a similar main fill found 0.4m to NW. Lowland area of mixed farming in vicinity of ?BA cremation cemetery and medieval castle.

Crane, P. 2006. 'Tanyreglwys, Blaenporth, Ceredigion: Archaeological Evaluation, December 2005'. Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Llandeilo).

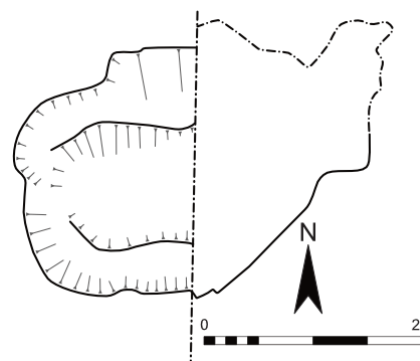
15.1 Early medieval ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN26164891)

c. 0.6m deep, sub-linear pit (103) aligned NE-SW, with ?wider end at SW. Main fill (102) contained large stones; charcoal layer (108) near base contained fragments of calcified bone; base heat-reddened in places

Charcoal layer (108) near base dated to cal AD 720-990 (Beta-213001 1160+/-50bp, unidentified charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Crane 2006, fig. 2.



16. Heol y Myny, Beulah (Ceredigion, DAT PRN 125626)

Corn-drying kiln found during watching brief in 2014 in a lowland area of mixed farming.

Sambrook, P., 2017. 'Beulah, Heol y Myny (SN 2918 4645)'. *Archaeology in Wales* 56, 135.

16.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN29184645)

Two pits, one of which was linear, with charcoal-rich fills.

Context (005) dated to cal AD 1020-1190 (Beta-436333, laboratory measurements unpublished, unidentified charcoal). Fills also contained sherds of 12th-16th century pottery.

Published summary of archaeobotanical data from fill (006) of linear pit indicates that oats (present in several varieties) were the dominant grains, and that wheat, barley and rye were also present in much smaller quantities.

17. Wiston (Pembrokeshire, DAT PRN 125627)

Corn-drying kiln excavated in 1990 in area of Anglo-Norman (Flemish) burgage plots SW of Wiston Castle, founded before AD 1112.

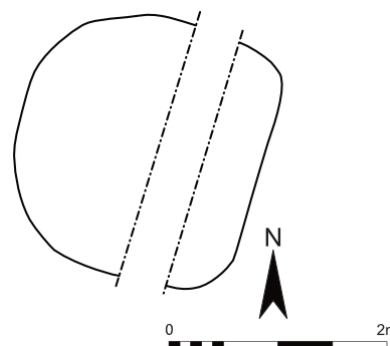
Murphy, K. 1995. 'The Castle and Borough of Wiston, Pembrokeshire'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 144, 71–102.

17.1 Early medieval/medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN02121804)

2.4m diameter x 1m deep steep-sided pit (49). Pit capped with burnt clay, possibly the remains of a collapsed superstructure.

Lower fill (63) dated to cal AD 690-1020 (CAR-1441 1150+/-70bp, unidentified charcoal). Layer above (62) contained five sherds of locally-made medieval pottery

Lower fill (63) contained ++++oats (including *Avena fatua/ludoviciana*, *Avena sativa* type, *Avena strigosa* type), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), ++rye, +barley (including *Hordeum sativum*), and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.



Plan redrawn from: Murphy 1995, fig. 4.

18. Love Lodge Farm, Llandeilo (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 109222, 109221, 125641)

One corn-drying kiln and two possible corn-drying kilns excavated in 2014 in an area with a high density of prehistoric domestic and funerary features. Site adjacent to Llandeilo early medieval monastic centre, Roman fort, vicus and 12th century Welsh royal centre.

Hourihan, S., Long, P., and Simpson, H., 2015. 'Archaeological Report for Ysgol Bro Dinefwr Love Lodge Farm, Ffairfach, Carmarthenshire'. Exeter: AB Heritage Limited & Rubicon Heritage Services Limited.

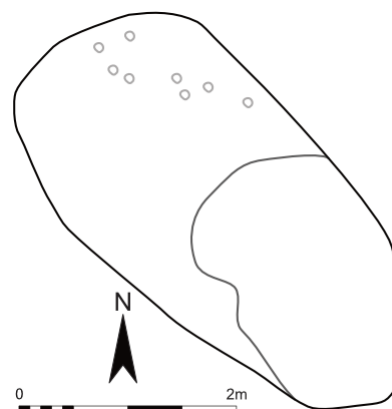
18.1 Early medieval/medieval oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN6225121576)

4 x 2.4 x 0.35m deep irregular oval-shaped, flat-bottomed pit (1265), aligned NW-SE, deepest at SE. Stone lining / superstructure (1300) found on SW side, as well as fuel ash slag (1282) and some animal bone. Eight stakeholes at N-end may have been remains of a wind-break.

Fill (1290) dated to cal AD 1020-1190 (UBA-27747 930+/-33bp, *Quercus* charcoal). Fills contained prehistoric pottery sherds, assumed residual.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Hourihan *et al.* 2015, fig. 11.



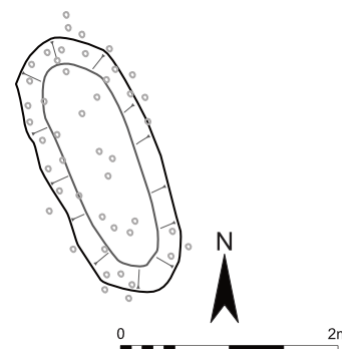
18.2 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SN62182161)

2.52 x 1.02 x 0.22m deep shallow-sided flat-bottomed oval-shaped pit (2004) aligned NNW-SSE. Base partially oxidised; basal fill (2006) contained some burnt bone and a piece of chert. 36 stakeholes cut base and sides of pit, 11 more surrounded it, perhaps indicating presence of a drying rack. Three pits found nearby; corn-drying kiln (gazetteer no. 18.3) 12.5m to WNW.

Basal fill (145/2006) dated to cal AD 660-780 (UBA-27754 1282+/-28bp, *Avena* sp grain).

Basal fill (145/(2006) contained ++++oats (including *Avena sativa*), ++barley (including *hordeum vulgare* vars. *distichum*, *nudum* and *vulgare*), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivo-compactum*, *Triticum spelta*). Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop, no chaff.

Plan redrawn from: Hourihan *et al.* 2015, fig. 28a.



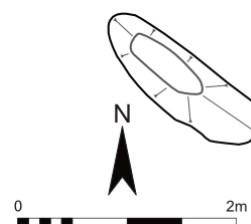
18.3 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN62182161)

1.7 x 0.5 x 0.24m deep shallow-sided flat-bottomed oval-shaped pit (2008) aligned NW-SE. 0.78 x 0.3 x 0.2m high stone chamber (2019) in base; remains of possible burnt clay ?lining in fill. Three pits found nearby; corn-drying kiln (gazetteer no. 18.2) 12.5m to ENE.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Hourihan *et al.* 2015, fig. 28a.



19. Cwmbwrwyn (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125628)

Possible corn-drying kiln found within a Romano-British univallate enclosure, excavated in 1906. Enclosure also contained stone and timber buildings and a bath-house.

Ward, J., 1907. 'Roman Remains at Cwmbwrwyn, Carmarthenshire'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 62, 178-209.

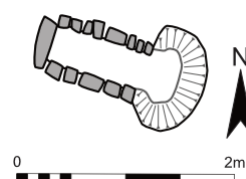
19.1 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SN25371213)

c. 1.2m long feature aligned WNW-ESE, consisting of a 0.7 x 1m wide steep-sided ?stokehole at ESE-end, leading to a c. 0.7 x 0.3 x 0.2m deep 'flue', stone-lined along length and at WNW-end, with heat-reddened base.

No datable evidence in feature, but location and building technique suggests Romano-British date.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Ward 1907, fig. 12.



20. Gurrey Cottage, Llandeilo, site 24.06 (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125629, 125630)

Two corn-drying kilns found 30m SE of a post-medieval farm, excavated in 2007 as part of pipeline development through a lowland river valley.

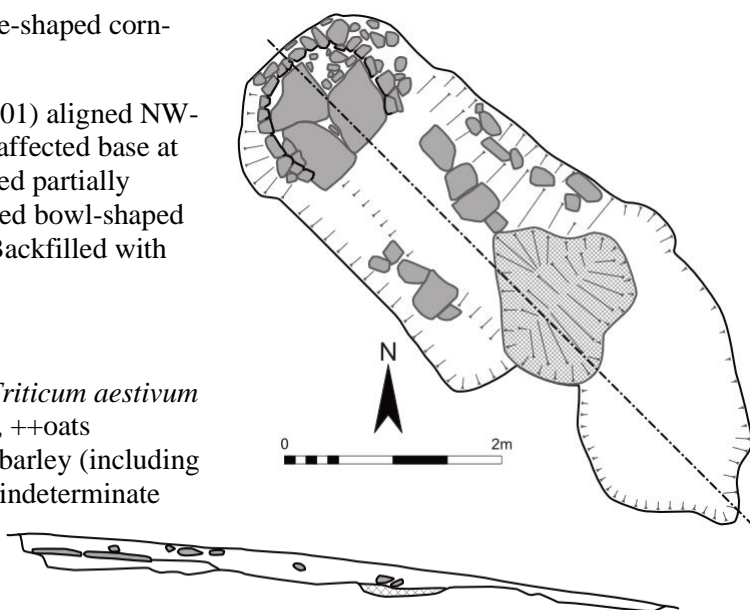
Hart, J., 2013. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Sites 24.06 and 24.07. Land North-East of Gurrey Cottage, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13274 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

20.1 Medieval/post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN62642385)

3.0 x 2.4 x 0.35m deep feature (246001) aligned NW-SE, set into slope. Fire pit with heat-affected base at lower SE-end, leading to flat-bottomed partially stone-lined flue, opening to stone-lined bowl-shaped drying chamber at higher NW-end. Backfilled with rubble (of ?superstructure).

Fill contained post-medieval pottery.

Fills contained ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* type and ?*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), ++oats (including *Avena cf. sativa*-type), ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), +rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +pea, +hawthorn fruit, +sloe stone, +bramble seed, +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.



Plan and section redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 4.

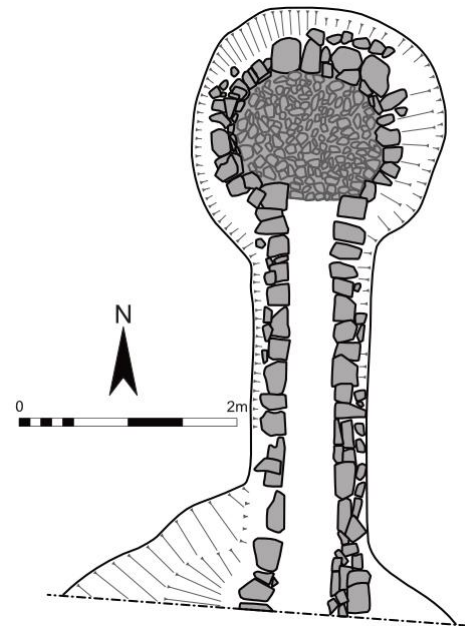
20.2 Medieval/post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN62662384)

>5 x 1.8 x 0.35m deep feature (246002) aligned N-S with S-end extending beyond excavation area. Part of stokehole exposed at S-end, leading to >3 x 0.9m wide stone-lined flue, opening to 1.8m diameter bowl-shaped drying chamber with stone lined walls and base; minimal evidence for burning.

Fill contained post-medieval pottery. Feature cut an earlier infilled ditch (246016).

Fills contained ++oats (including *Avena cf. sativa*-type), ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* type), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +sloe/plum, +?hawthorn fruit, +hazelnut shell, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Hart 2013, fig. 6.



21. Dolbenmaen (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 62643, 62648)

Three certain and one possible corn-drying kilns excavated during development of a c. 5km long pipeline route (2013-14). Site of a ford near a Roman road, maerdref/llys and motte; also adjacent to a natural mound thought to be an early medieval assembly site

McNichol, D., Kenney, J., and Smith, S., 2017. 'Archaeological Excavation in Advance of the Extension of the Dolbenmaen Water Treatment Works and Dolbenmaen to Cwmystradllyn Water Pipeline. Final Excavation Report'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1371 (Bangor).

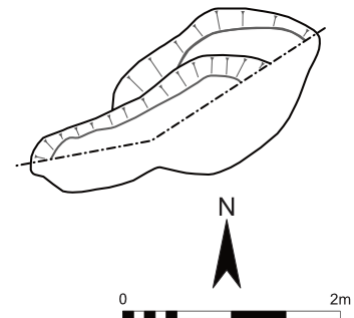
21.1 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH49854305)

2.2 x 0.7 x 0.2m deep feature (1622 and 1624) aligned ENE-WSW, c. 10m S of corn-drying kiln 1678/1681 (gazetteer no. 21.2). Fill contained some large stones; traces of burning on base of deeper ENE-end.

Not directly dated.

Basal fill (1625) contained ++++oats (including *Avena cf. fatua*), +++barley (including *Hordeum var vulgare*), +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivo/compactum*), +++rye, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

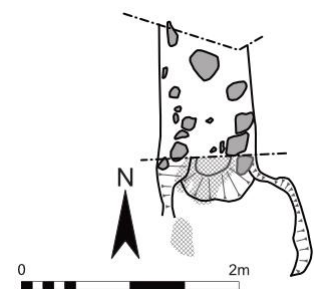
Plan redrawn from: McNichol et al. 2017, fig. 40.



21.2 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH49844306)

>2 x 1 x 0.45m deep feature (1678 and 1681) aligned NNW-SSE (truncated at NNW), c. 10m N of corn-drying kiln 1622/1624 (gazetteer no. 21.1). Possible stoking area at SSE-end, leading to flue with stone lining and traces of burning on base at SSE-end.

Secondary fill (1679) dated to cal AD 1210-1290 (SUERC-68346 764+/-34bp; *Triticum aestivo/compactum* grain) and cal AD 1030-1210 (SUERC-68347 909+/-34bp (*Avena* sp. grain).



Fills (1680 and 1682) contained ++oats, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivo/compactum*), +?rye, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: McNichol *et al.* 2017, fig. 39.

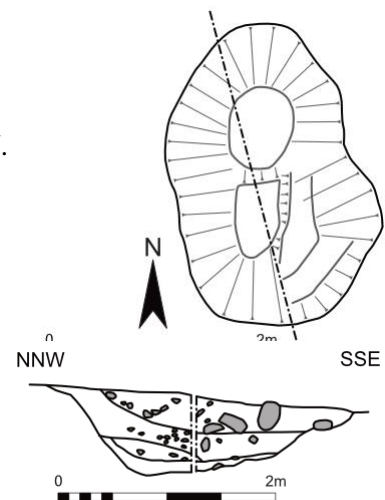
21.3 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH49964301)

2.8 x 1.6 x 0.75m deep sub-oval pit (1547) aligned N-S, near field boundary and linear gully. Contemporary four-poster granary 84m W. At least two in situ areas of burning (1549) at deeper, N-end, above primary fill (1548); base heat-reddened; possible stone lining.

Fill (1549) dated to cal AD 420-590 (SUERC-70637 1544+/-33bp; *Avena* sp., grain) and cal AD 400-550 (SUERC-70638 1588+/-33bp, *Hordeum var vulgare*, grain).

Fill (1549) contained ++++barley (including *Hordeum var vulgare*), +++oats, ++?wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereal grains. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: McNichol *et al.* 2017, fig. 48.



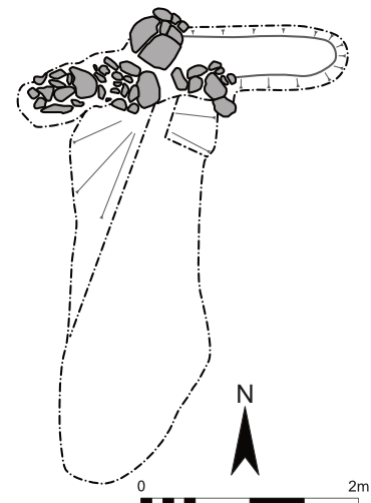
21.4 Medieval ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SH49994303)

3.1 x 0.62 x 0.2m deep gully, aligned E-W, consisting of shallow trench (1683) the W-half of which contained stones (1602); ?heat-cracked stone-pad in centre. 3.6 x 1.8m long burnt area (1603) extended to S from S-side of 1602.

Burnt spread (1603) dated to cal AD 1280-1430 (SUERC-68327 592+/-64bp; *Avena* sp., grain) and cal AD 1400-1480 (SUERC-68328 461+/-34bp; *Avena* sp., grain). c. 15th-17th century sherd found close to stone-pad.

Burnt stone spread (1603) contained ++oats, and +indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: McNichol *et al.* 2017, fig. 51.



22. Parc Cybi, Holyhead (Anglesey, GAT PRN 31601, 31603, 31604, 31596, 76100, 31602, 31596, 14599, 81343)

?Nine corn-drying kilns found in a 200m area, 1 km from coastal landing place, late Roman fort and early Christian site. One corn-drying kiln cut into collapsed 3rd-4th century AD Romano-British building, another was within a long cist cemetery of likely late Roman date.

Kenney, J., McGuinness, N., Cooke, R., Rees, C., and Davidson, A., 2011. 'Parc Cybi, Holyhead: Post Excavation Assessment of Potential Report Volume I'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Bangor).

Kenney, J., McGuinness, N., Cooke, R., Rees, C., and Davidson, A., 2020. 'Parc Cybi, Holyhead. Final Report on Excavations. Volume 1: Text and Plates'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Bangor).

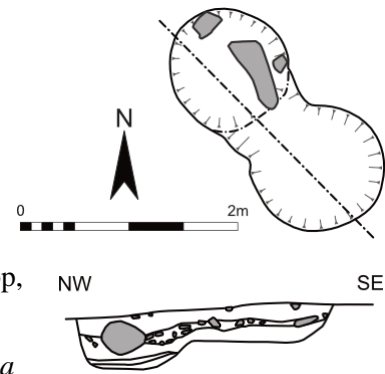
22.1 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25648083)

2.3 x 1.1 x c. 0.5m deep feature (80056) aligned NW-SE. Formed from two pits each c. 1.25m diameter connected by a 0.4m long flue. SE pit and flue shallower than ?stone-lined NW pit. Basal fills contained frequent charcoal and fragments of burnt bone. Three large stones embedded in top of feature. Found close to an area of smithing waste and 1m from an early medieval grave.

Fill (80127) dated to cal AD 430-610 (SUERC-85159 1513+/-24bp, wheat, grain) and cal AD 420-550 (SUERC-85160 1563+/-24bp, barley, grain).

Contexts contained +++barley, +++wheat, +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), ++rye, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, figs 103 and 105.3.



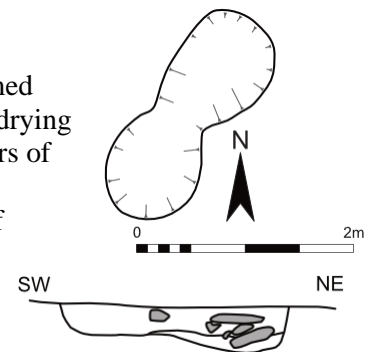
22.2 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25678081)

2.09 x 0.85 x 0.42m deep figure-of-eight shaped steep-sided concave-bottomed feature (21051) aligned NE-SW. ?Stokehole at NE-end at lower level than ?drying chamber; remains of ?stone lining in ?stokehole and flue area, the basal layers of which were heavily oxidised and contained charcoal and oxidised clay. Unidentified burnt bone and 2 fragments of flint found in fill. Located NE of ?Bronze Age building.

Basal fill (21052) dated to cal AD 420-590 (SUERC-85168 1535+/-20bp, barley grain) and cal AD 420-560 (SUERC-85169 1555+/-24bp, oat grain).

Context (21053) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++barley, ++wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, fig. 106.3.



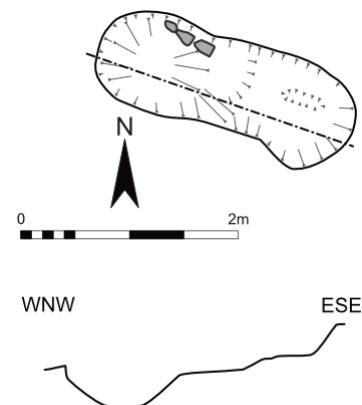
22.3 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25668067)

2.44 x 0.9 x 0.5m deep feature (21229) aligned WNW-ESE. Increasing in depth from ESE-end, culminating in pit at WNW-end. Base and sides heat-reddened; charcoal-rich basal fill contained small burnt bone fragments.

Lower fill (21231) dated to cal AD 420-580 (SUERC-85161 1541+/-21bp, wheat grain) and cal AD 410-540 (SUERC-85162 1591+/-24bp, barley grain).

Lower fill (21231) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++barley, +++wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, figs 106.5 and 106.6.



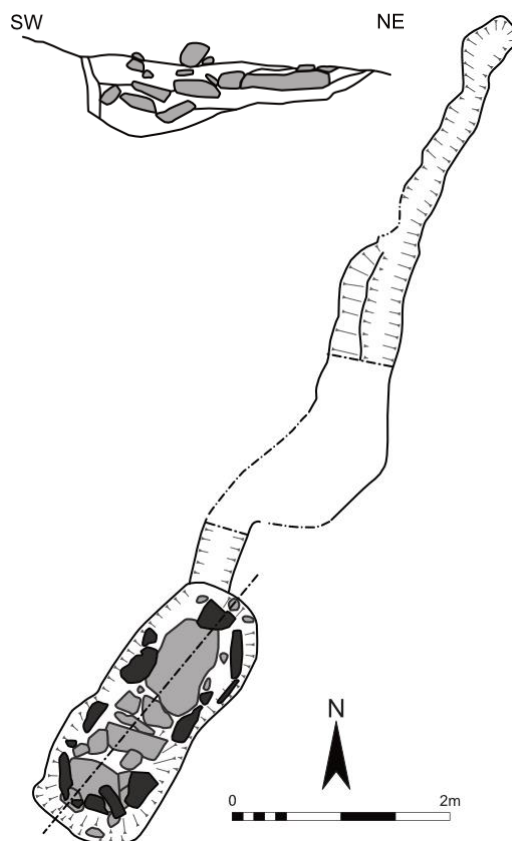
22.4 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25678078)

2.6 x 1.12 x 0.74m wide pit (80924) aligned NE-SW. Deepest SW-end was clay-lined but not heat-reddened, with stone slab 'floor' at 0.33m deep, level with NE end where there was burning evidence. Two gullies (80590, 80592) running from NE end may be the sequential remains of flues relating to this phase of its use. After further infill, another slab layer was laid across base and sides of whole pit at 0.19m deep; slabs showed evidence of frequent burning.

Basal fill (81072) of pit dated to cal AD 420-550 (SUERC-85158 1577+/-24bp, oat grain); secondary fill (81034) dated to cal AD 420-580 (SUERC-85154 1538+/-24bp, wheat grain).

Fills (81027, 80926) contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++barley, +++wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum*), and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, figs 91 and 105.2.



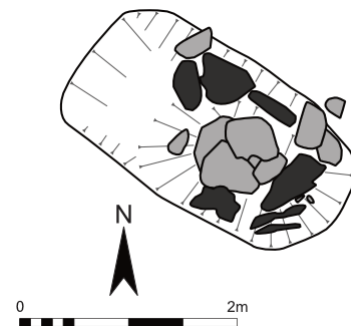
22.5 ?Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SH25668077)

1.9 x 1.2 x 0.9m deep sub-rectangular pit (80835) aligned NW-SE. Flue probably at NW-end, SE-end clay- and stone-lined, with further stones added subsequently; many slabs heat-cracked. Evidence of re-lining.

Fill (80837) dated to 360-190 cal BC (SUERC-85152 2193+/-21bp, wheat grain, assumed to be residual/erroneous) and fill (80885) to cal AD 470-640 (SUERC-85153 1498+/-24bp, barley grain). Corn-drying kiln stratigraphically linked to a nearby Roman stone building, although sequence is unclear.

Fill (80837) contained +++barley, ++++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, fig. 91.



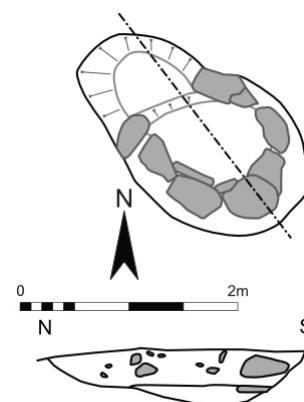
22.6 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SH25668085)

2.3 x 1.3 x 0.5m deep oval-shaped pit (80137) aligned NW-SE. NW-end narrower and shallower at 0.3m deep, SE-end bowl-shaped with charcoal and burnt bone in basal fill. C-shaped stone structure built against SE-end of pit interpreted as 1.6m diameter drying chamber, surviving to a height of 0.5m. Abundant charcoal in basal fill.

Basal fill (80139) dated to cal AD 420-560 (SUERC-85163 1555+/-24bp, wheat grain) and cal AD 420-550 (SUERC-85164 1577+/-24bp, oat grain).

Basal fill (80139) contained ++++barley, +++avena (including *Avena sativa*), +++wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, figs 106.1 and 106.2.



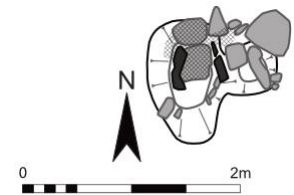
22.7 ?Romano-British oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SH25668076)

1.1 x 0.74 x 0.14m deep sub-ovoid feature (81137) aligned NNE-SSW. Heat-discoloured stone-lined base and sides, set on clay lining. Feature set within clay-walled sub-circular Romano-British building (80527).

No direct dating evidence with feature, although location within a roundhouse suggests a Romano-British date.

Context (81073) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum*), +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++barley, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, fig. 91.



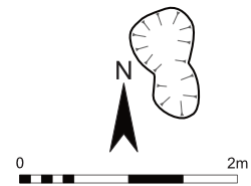
22.8 Undated dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25488078)

1m long x 0.15m deep figure-of-eight shaped pit (30048). Little charcoal in fill.

Not directly dated

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney et al 2020, fig. 80.



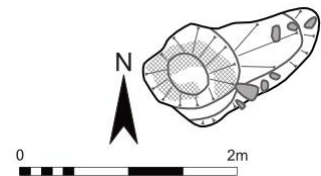
22.9 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH25678070)

0.8 x 0.7 x 0.15m deep irregular-shaped pit (22158) aligned ENE-WSW, deeper at WSW-end with intense burning at base.

Not directly dated

Contexts (22156 and 22157) contained ++++barley, +++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++wheat, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Possible indications of malting.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney et al. 2020, fig. 106.



23. Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 31787, 31788)

Two corn-drying kilns found in a 23 hectare area of development which also revealed extensive occupation evidence from the Neolithic to the Romano-British periods. Corn-drying kilns situated on a ridge beside a river valley on a probable boundary between arable and pasture land.

Kenney, J., 2008a. 'Recent Excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, near Bangor, North Wales: Full Excavation Report'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 764 (Bangor).

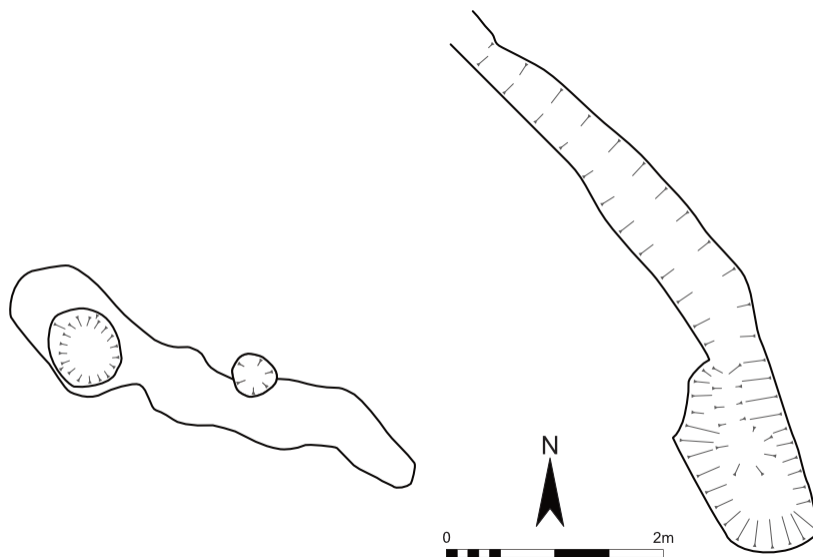
Kenney, J. 2008b. 'Recent excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, near Bangor, North Wales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 157, 9–142.

23.1 Medieval L/comma-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH59137043)

c. 5m long feature (3671) aligned NNW-SSE, consisting of a 0.85 x 0.48 x 0.5m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed pit, opening at NNW to a 4.0 x 0.34 x 0.1m deep flue. Upper sides of pit extensively burnt. Two postholes (3715 and 3717), were found c. 4m to the W. 3717 was dated and found to be contemporary with 3671. Both postholes were sealed by a clay deposit that produced an archaeobotanical assemblage.

Primary fill (3670) dated to cal AD 1020-1210 (Wk-20036 917±36bp, oat grain) and upper fill (3669) to cal AD 1040-1260 (Wk-20035 867±39bp, oat grain). Adjacent posthole dated to cal AD 1030-1210 (Wk-20037 912±36p, oat grain) and cal AD 1010-1160 (Wk-20038 966±36bp, hazelnut shell).

Fills (3669 and 3670) contained +++oat (including *Avena sativa* L.), +wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum* Schübl/*Triticum spelta* L. and *Triticum aestivum* L./*Triticum durum* Desf./*Triticum turgidum* L.), ++barley (including *Hordeum distichon* L./*Hordeum vulgare* L.), +rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also ++raspberry seeds, + hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Cleaned crop suggested.



Plan redrawn from: Kenney 2008, fig. 20.

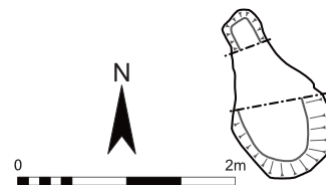
23.2 Undated pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH59317048)

1. 6 x 0.8 x 0.16m deep feature (1850) aligned NNW-SSE. Shallow at NNW-end, becoming deeper in SSE where feature opened to become a flat-bottomed bowl. Base and sides heat-reddened.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney 2008, fig. 77.



24. Glan Morfa, Llanystumdwy (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 34081)

Corn-drying kiln found during 39km-long pipeline development in 2011. Corn-drying kiln is on a sandy ridge overlooking marshes and a valley; farmland probably adjacent to a medieval coastal road. Iron Age features also found at site.

Kenney, J., 2014. 'Gas Pipeline Replacement: Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog. Report on Archaeological Mitigation. Volume I'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1136 (Bangor).

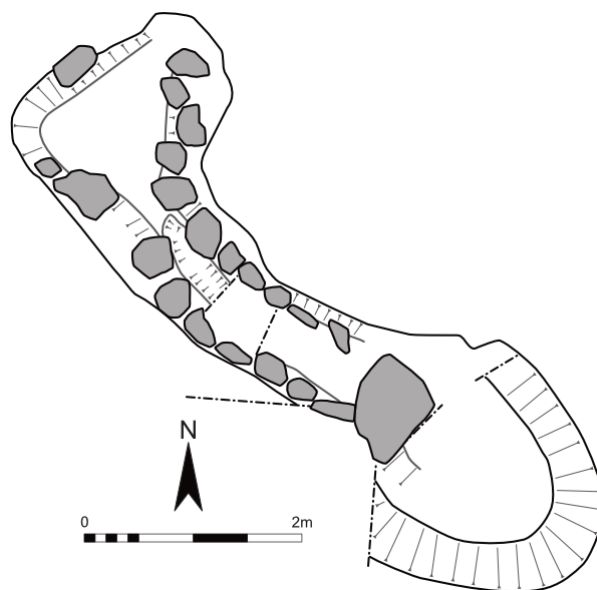
24.1 Medieval L/comma-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH41863670)

6.6m long feature (32009) aligned NW-SE. 2.3 c 2.0 x 0.5m deep ?stokehole at SE-end, leading to 3.0m-long stone-lined flue, base heat-affected, especially at junction with ?stokehole. Flue opening to a 2.1 x 1.6 x 0.5m deep stone-lined flat-bottomed chamber at NW-end. Large stones in fill possibly derived from superstructure. Some calcined bone also present.

Lower fills (32002 and 32018) dated to cal AD 1040-1220 (SUERC-44175 891+/-26bp, *Triticum* sp. grain), cal AD 1050-1260 (SUERC-44174 851+/-25bp, *Avena* sp. grain), cal AD 1160-1260 (SUERC-44177 839+/-25bp, *Avena* sp. grain).

Fills (32002, 32018 and 32020) contained +++oats, ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* type), +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.), +rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney 2014, fig. 10.



25. Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 34071)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation in 2010-11 of an area of coastal pasture which also contained a Roman camp and an early medieval cemetery. Corn-drying kiln was 300m from Segontium Roman fort.

Kenney, J., and Parry L. W., 2012. 'Excavations at Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: a possible construction camp for Segontium fort and early medieval cemetery', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 161, 249-84.

Kenney, J., and Parry L. W., 2013. 'Ysgol Yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon. Report on Archaeological Excavations'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 1103 (Bangor).

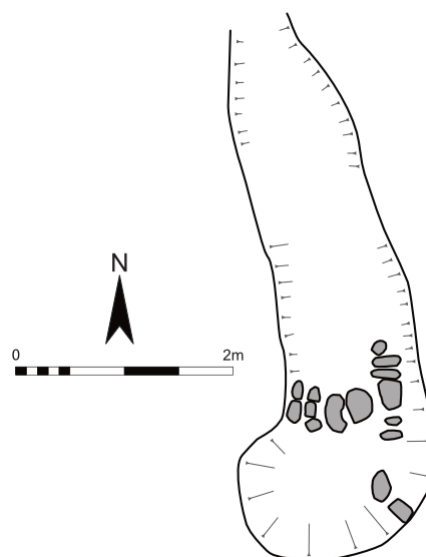
25.1 Medieval L/comma-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH48976240)

7.9 x 1.5 x 0.28m deep feature (137) aligned NNW-SSE. Narrower flue contained large amount of burning, opening at SSE-end to an offset sub-circular chamber with flat base, some evidence of a stone lining, but none of burning.

Fill (136) dated to cal AD 1050-1260 (SUERC-42596 858+/-29bp, *Hordeum* sp. grain) and cal AD 1220-1290 (SUERC-41961 756+/-19bp, *Hordeum* sp. grain). Corn-drying kiln cut two early medieval graves and an infilled ditch.

Fills (136 and 168) contained ++oats (including *Avena cf. sativa*), +barley, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells and weed seeds. Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney and Parry 2013, fig. 6.



26. Abergwyngregyn (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 38298)

Corn-drying kiln built into an Iron Age hut circle excavated in 2006. Corn-drying kiln set in river valley on edge of uplands.

Kenney, J., 2014. 'Medieval and Post-Medieval Agricultural Features in North-West Wales. Report on Scheduling Enhancement Study. Part 1: Report and Gazetteer'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Bangor).

26.1 Undated corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SH66747038)

Awaiting full publication.

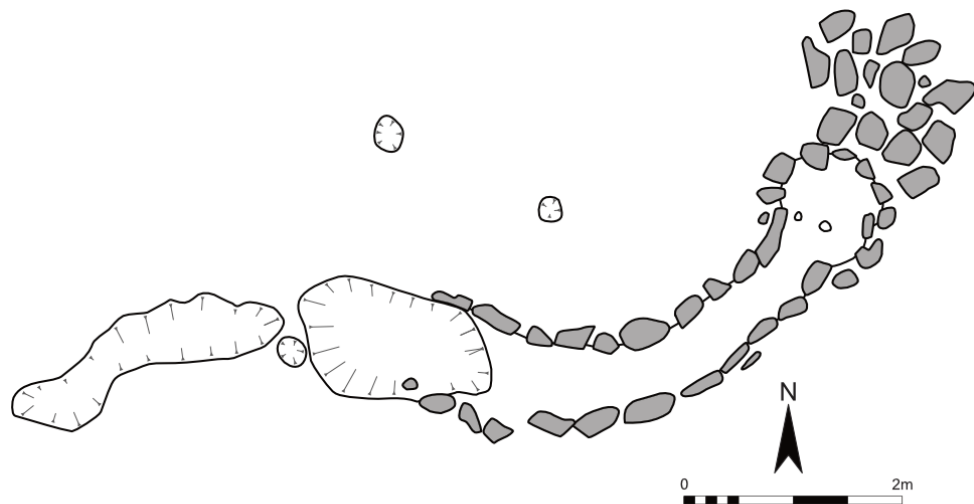
27. Graeanog, Clynnog (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 55493)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of an enclosed hut group with occupation dating from Iron Age to Romano-British periods, followed by re-use of some structures in the medieval period. Corn-drying kiln set on gravel ridge with well-drained arable soils between mountains and the coast.

Fasham, P., Kelly R. S., Mason M. A., and White R. B., 1998. *The Graeanog Ridge: The Evolution of a Farming Landscape and Its Settlements in North-West Wales*. Cardiff: Cambrian Archaeological Association.

27.1 Early medieval/Medieval L/comma-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH45794938)

6 x 0.7 x 0.25m deep stone-lined curving feature (50) aligned NE-SW, sloping down to W. A 4.5m long flue followed inner face of curved wall of earlier stone-built roundhouse, opening at NE to 0.7m diameter chamber. 4 nearby postholes suggest remains of a covering structure over ?stokehole/raking out pit.



West end of fill (318) date'd to cal AD 780-1160 (CAR-934 1040+/-60bp) cal AD 890-1160 (CAR-933 1020+/-60bp) and cal AD 1040-1280 (CAR-932 840+/-60bp). Middle of fill (318) dated to cal AD 140-550 (CAR-1156 1680+/-70bp). All based on unidentified charcoal.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Fasham *et al.* 1998, fig. 45.

28. Ty'n Ddol, Dolwyddelan (Conwy, GAT PRN 4523)

Corn-drying kiln built in upland valley.

28.1 Undated keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH69415192)

First recorded pre-1970; unexcavated. 3.5m flue opening to 1.8m diameter circular drying chamber. Thought most likely to be post-medieval.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

29. Cefn Du, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (Anglesey, GAT PRN 33505)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of a 15 x 12m area as part of road development works in 1999. Area also contained a pit group, postholes and a section of wall. Corn-drying kiln built in a lowland arable area.

Cuttler, R., Davidson, A., and Hughes, G., 2012. *A Corridor through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

29.1 Medieval L/comma-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH49147229)

4.5 x 1m wide feature (S11/ F402) aligned NNW-SSE. Comprised 1m long stone-lined stone-capped flue (F402) opening to ?stokehole at SSE, a 0.7m diameter x 0.1m deep irregular pit (F404) with burnt clay and charcoal. Stone spread with an embedded Romano-British rotary quern found 0.8m to W. Other pits containing archaeobotanical assemblages to SW, but not definitely related.

Fill of ?stokehole (404) dated to cal AD 990-1270 (WK-9275 903+/-78bp, cereal grain).

Fill of ?stokehole (404) contained ++wheat (including *Triticum spelta/aestivum* and *Triticum aestivum/compactum*), ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L., some sprouting), +oats, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Cuttler et al. 2012, fig. 2.22.



30. Coed Dolwyd, Llansanffraid Glan Conwy (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 60153)

Corn-drying kiln found during construction work for a new reservoir in 2011 in an area of agricultural land at N end of Conwy valley close to coast.

Davidson, J., 2015. 'Coed Dolwyd Service Reservoir and Associated Pipework: Archaeological Mitigation'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Bangor).

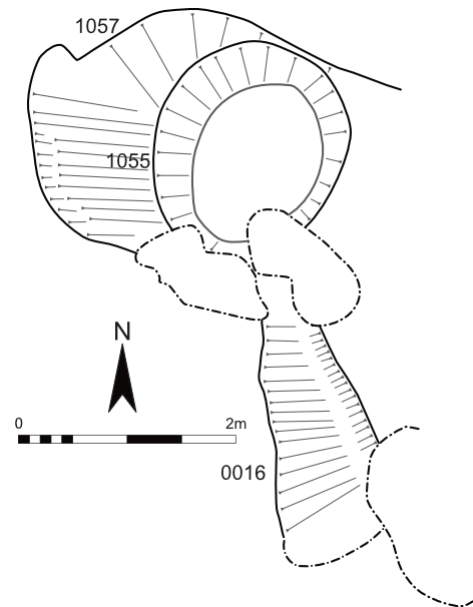
30.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH81427623)

c. 9 x 2.8m area of intercutting pits, aligned NNW-SSE. Earliest feature at lower SSE-end was a heavily truncated pit (1080) with evidence of burning on base, leading to a flue (0012, possibly recut as 0016), which opened to a 2.2 x 1.9 x 0.4m deep pit (1057) at NNW-end. Fill of 1057 contained mussel shells and bone fragments. All features much damaged by later pit digging.

Fill (1058) of pit (1057) dated to 7590-7520 cal BC (SUERC-55150 8490+/-31bp, oat grain - assumed residual/erroneous). Fill (1081) of pit (1080) dated to cal AD 1160-1270 (SUERC-55156 819+/-31bp, hazelnut shell) and cal AD 1210-1290 (SUERC 55157 764+/-31bp, hazelnut shell).

Fills (1058 and 1081) contained +++oats (including *Avena cf. sativa*), +barley, +wheat, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Davidson 2015, fig. 2.



31. Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead (Anglesey, GAT PRN 44659)

Corn-drying kiln found in area of burnt mounds, Romano-British activity and early field boundaries, 0.7m from coast.

Kenney, J., 2012. 'Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey. Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenches'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Bangor).

Wessex Archaeology, 2015. 'Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead, Anglesey. Archaeological Evaluation Report'. Wessex Archaeology unpublished report (Sheffield).

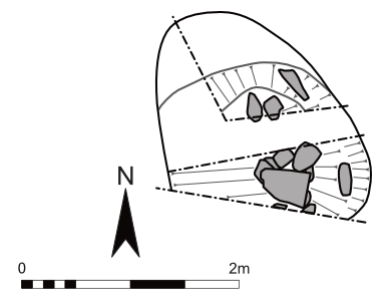
31.1 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SH27168166)

>2.3 x 1.8 x 0.6m deep oval steep-sided, concave-based pit (0104); base and sides stone-lined. Basal fill burnt in situ. Pit dug within ?roundhouse (0110). Later, unrelated, stone structure (0114) built over pit.

Fill (117) dated to cal AD 420-580 (SUERC-58609 1544+/-28bp, barley grain) and cal AD 420-570 (SUERC-59068 1554+/-29bp, wheat grain). Flint and Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery found in fills, assumed residual.

Assessment of fills (117 and 120) indicated presence of barley, free-threshing wheat, oats and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney 2012, fig. 6.



32. Tai Cochion, Llanidan (Anglesey, GAT PRN 28425)

Corn-drying kiln found within extensive Roman settlement, part-excavated in 2010 and 2011. Corn-drying kiln built in a coastal agricultural area beside Menai Strait.

Hopewell, D., 2016. 'A Roman Settlement at Tai Cochion, Llanidan, on Anglesey'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 165, 21–112.

32.1 Romano-British oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SH48086562)

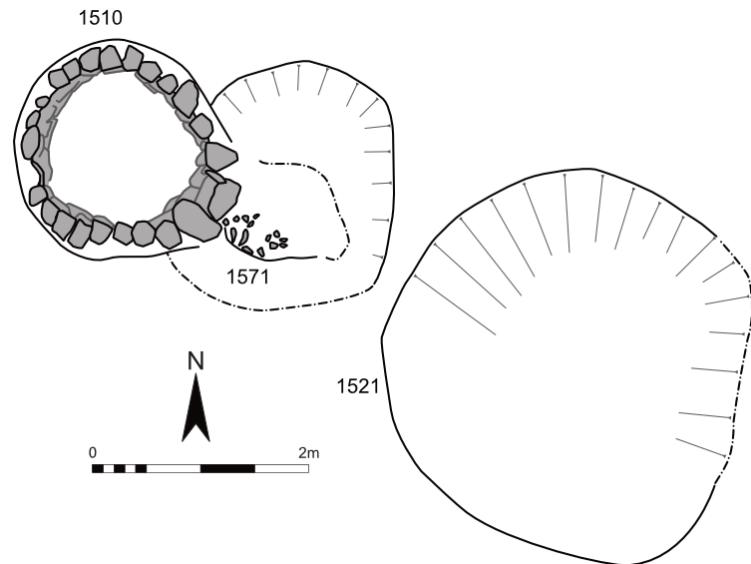
1.55 x 1.4 x 0.7m deep stone-lined sub-circular pit (1510) aligned NW-SE; sides heat-reddened.

Flue/stokehole (1571) to SE, 0.9 x 0.37 x 0.4 m high, unlined but lightly burnt. Beyond it to SE was a c. 3m diameter raking-out pit (1521).

Upper fill contained unweathered 4th century pottery.

Fills of pit (1510) and raking-out pit (1521) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum*, *Triticum spelta* L., *Triticum aestivum* type), +++oats, +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare* L.) and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Almost fully cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Hopewell 2016, fig. 11.



33. Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Welshpool (Powys, CPAT PRN 43134)

Group of ?nine corn-drying kilns and similar features excavated in 1998-99 beside a river crossing at junction of lowland / highland zone. Site is part of part of prehistoric ritual and funerary complex.

Blockley, K., and Tavener, N., 2002. 'Excavations at Sarn-y-Bryn-Caled, Welshpool, Powys, in 1998-99'. *Montgomeryshire Collections* 90, 41–68.

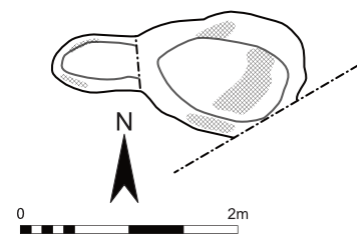
33.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

2.5 x 1.3 x 0.25m deep feature (61) aligned E-W. Elongated W-end believed to be a stokehole, slightly deeper E-end viewed as drying chamber. Primary fill of drying chamber consisted of burnt gravel.

Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated features from the same site.

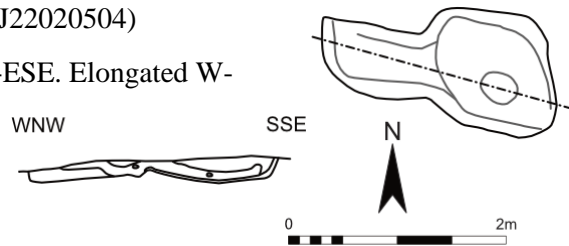
Fills contained +++barley (including 2-row and 6-row), +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 6.



33.2 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

2.25 x 0.65 x 0.21m deep feature (69) aligned WNW-ESE. Elongated W-end believed to be stokehole, slightly deeper E-end viewed as drying chamber. Lower fill contained abundant charcoal. Burnt clay in drying chamber and stokehole, perhaps remains of superstructure.



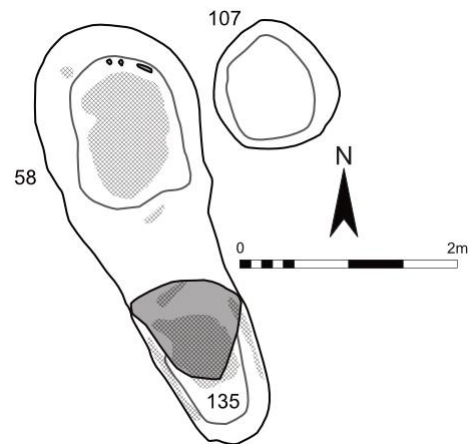
Upper fill (70) dated to cal AD 420-570 (UB-4433 1552 \pm 25bp, unidentified charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan and section redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 8.

33.3 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

3.6 x 1.6 x 0.42m deep feature (58) aligned NNW-SSE. Elongated SSE-end (with stepped sides) believed to be stokehole, deeper NNW-end viewed as drying chamber. Base of chamber burnt in places. Burnt clay in secondary fills, suggesting remains of superstructure.



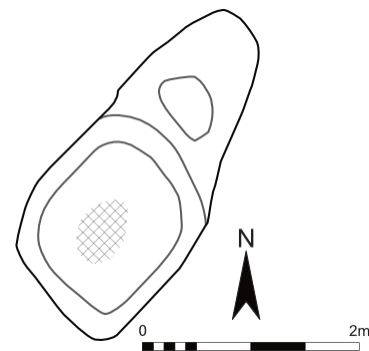
Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated features from the same site. 58 cuts earlier corn-drying kiln 135 (gazetteer no. 33.9).

Fills contained +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), +++barley (including 2-row and 6-row), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 9.

33.4 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

3.0 x 1.5 x 0.4m deep feature (122) aligned NNE-SSW. Elongated NNE-end believed to be stokehole (with stepped sides), deeper SSW-end interpreted as drying chamber. Base of this chamber burnt. Burnt clay in secondary fills, possibly from oven superstructure.



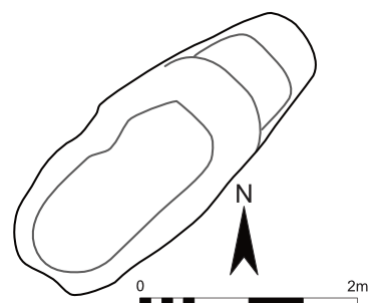
Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated features from the same site.

Fills contained ++barley (including 2-row and 6-row), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 10.

33.5 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

3.44 x 1.5 x 0.48m deep sub-rectangular feature (55) aligned NE-SW. Stepped NE-end thought to be stokehole, deeper SW-end the drying chamber. Burnt material on sides and base. Charcoal throughout fills.



Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated features from the same site.

Fills contained +++barley (including 2-row and 6-row), ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 5.

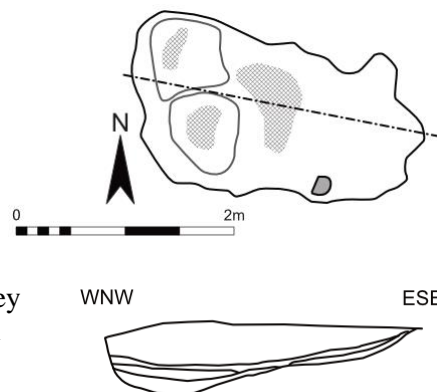
33.6 Early medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

2.9 x 1.7 x 0.65m deep pit (66) aligned E-W. Shallower E-end suggested as stokehole, deeper W-end the drying chamber. Three areas of burning on base of W end. Two postholes on either side of shallower E end (not on plan) suggest presence of superstructure.

Lower fill (68) dated to cal AD 570-660 (UB-4432 1434+/-25bp, unidentified charcoal).

Fills contained +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), ++barley (including 6-row), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan and section redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 7.



33.7 Undated sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

1.2 x 0.65 x 0.17m deep scoop (116). Base of scoop burnt; primary fill near pure ash and charcoal, with abundant burnt ?shale stones (<0.1m across).

Not directly dated.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 11.



33.8 Undated sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

0.5 x 0.2 x 0.15m deep scoop (127) containing sooty fill.

Not directly dated

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 11.



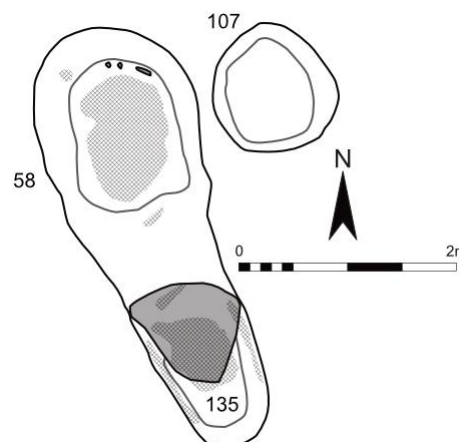
33.9 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SJ22020504)

>1.5 x 1.0 x 0.55m deep feature (135) truncated to N by later corn-drying kiln 58 (gazetteer no. 33.3). Base of ?drying chamber burnt.

Not directly dated but morphology similar to that of dated features from the same site.

Fills contained ++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), ++barley (including 6-row), and ++oats (including *Avena sativa*). Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Blockley and Tavener 2002, fig. 9.



34. Buttington Cross, Welshpool (Powys, CPAT PRN 84366, 164141, 164140)

?Five corn-drying kilns found in area of multiperiod ritual and funerary activity excavated in 2006-7. Site is beside a river crossing at the junction of lowland / highland zone. Possible early medieval battle site nearby.

Mann, A., and Hurst, D., 2009. 'Buttington Cross, Powys: A Bronze Age Barrow and Post-Roman Grain Processing Site'. Report No. 1714. Worcester: Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service.

34.1 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SJ24300870).

1.25 x 0.9 x 0.2m deep steep-sided, concave-based, oval pit (47). Heat-reddened base and sides. Primary fill (45) contained flecks of burnt bone.

Not directly dated, but similarity of archaeobotanical assemblage with other dated examples from site suggests an early medieval date.

Lower fill (45) contained ++wheat (including *Triticum* sp. free-threshing), ++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), ++oats, +rye, and +indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

34.2 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SJ24300870)

> 0.8m long, 0.2m deep pit (39) with heat-altered fill.

Not directly dated

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

34.3 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SJ24300870)

1.0m diameter x 0.28m deep steep-sided, flat-bottomed pit (100) with heat-altered fill.

Not directly dated

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

34.4 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ24300880)

1.95 x 1.14 x 0.38m deep steep-sided concave-based bowl-shaped pit (566, recut as 564) aligned NNW-SSE. Shallower flue opened to pit from NNW-end. Edges of pit heat-altered, suggesting multiple firings; fill contained a piece of bone.

Lower fill (565) dated to cal AD 380-540 (SUERC-24180 1615±30bp, wheat grain).

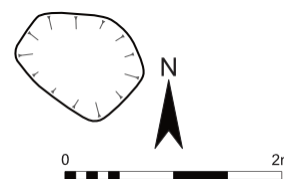
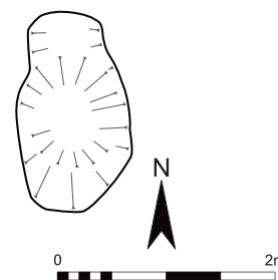
Fills (563 and 565) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum* sp. free-threshing), +++barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), ++oats, and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Mann and Hurst 2009, fig. 4.

34.5 Early medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SJ24520884)

1.29 x 0.92 x 0.44m deep vertical-sided, flat-bottomed oval pit (513). Sides of pit heat-reddened; fills preserved evidence of three firing episodes. Corn-drying kiln cut an earlier linear ditch.

Lower fill (512) dated to 430-650 (SUERC-24178 1495±30bp, *Hordeum vulgare* grain).



Fill (512) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum* sp. free-threshing), +++oats, ++barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Also weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Mann and Hurst 2009, fig. 4.

35. Carmarthen Greyfriars (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125631)

Corn-drying kiln found north of a Franciscan Priory established in mid-13th century and excavated in 1997. Corn-drying kiln built on a raised terrace beside the River Towy, c. 550m SW of Roman Carmarthen.

Manning, A., 1998. 'Carmarthen Greyfriars, Carmarthen. The 1997 Rescue Excavations and Watching Brief on the Site of the Choir and Area North of the Friary'. Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Llandeilo).

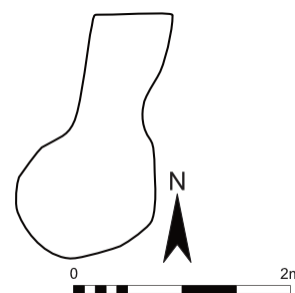
35.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN41021998)

1.4m diameter x 0.05m deep steep-sided bowl-shaped pit (620); > 1.2m-long flue aligned NNE-SSW, opened to pit at SSW-end.

Fill of flue dated to cal AD 990-1220 (Beta-113169 950+/-60bp, charred seeds and charcoal) and cal AD 990-1220 (Beta-113170 940+/-60bp, charred seed and charcoal).

Fill contained ++++oats (including *Avena fatua* L., *Avena sativa* L. and *Avena strigosa* Schreb), +wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* s.l. 'bread/club wheat'), +barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), +rye. Also weed seeds. Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Manning 1988, fig. 4.



36. Llanddowror (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125632)

Possible corn-drying kiln found in area containing c. 70 pits excavated as part of roadworks in 2012. The site is some 200m from Pentrehowell postmedieval farmstead, in an area of agricultural (mainly pasture) land above the Taf valley.

Barber, A., Hardy, A., and Mudd, A., 2019. *The Prehistoric Archaeology of the A477 St Clears to Red Roses Road Improvement Scheme 2012*. Cotswold Archaeology Monograph Series 12 (Cirencester).

36.1 Middle Bronze Age ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN24481445)

4.85 x 1.3 x 0.3m deep feature (180304), aligned NE-SW. 1.5 x 1, wide pit at NE-end, leading to central 1.9m-long stone-lined ?flue, filled with ashy silt. ?Flue opened to a 1.5 x 1m wide pit at SW-end. Slight scorching of substrate in ?flue and charcoal in NE-pit led to suggestion that a fire had been stoked from this end.

Basal fill (185026) dated to 1520-1410 cal BC (SUERC-50314 3194+/-29bp, alder/hazel charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature. Identification as corn-drying kiln is therefore uncertain.

Plan redrawn from: Barber *et al.* 2019, fig. 2.17.



37. Collfryn, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain (Powys, CPAT PRN 50538)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of the rampart of an Iron Age enclosure. Corn-drying kiln built in a river valley.

Britnell, W. J., 1984. 'A 15th-Century Corn-Drying Kiln from Collfryn, Llansantffraid Deuddwr, Powys'. *Medieval Archaeology* 28, 190–94.

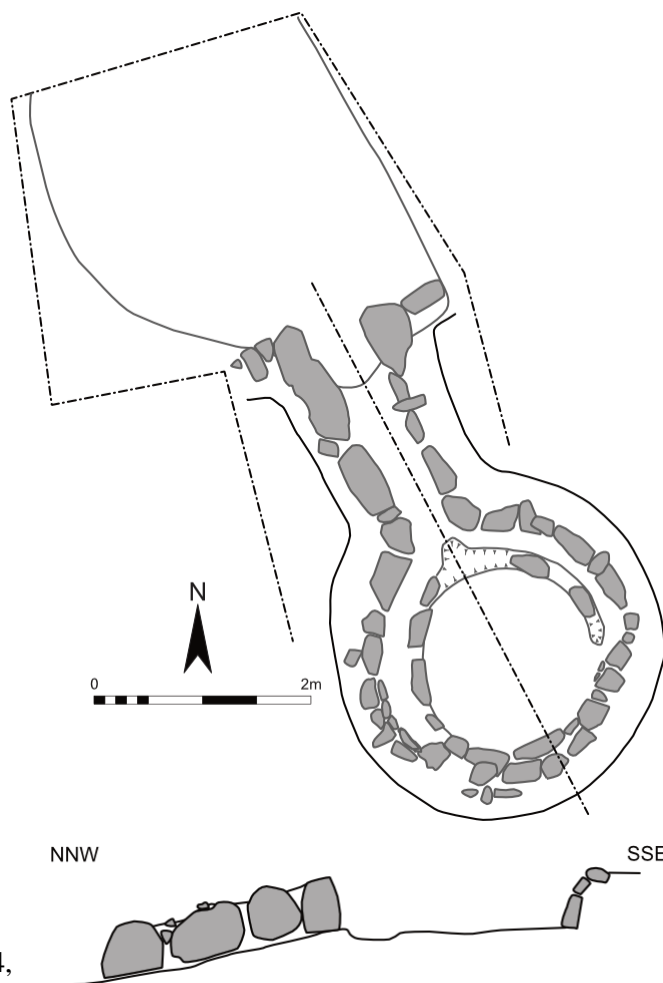
37.1 Medieval/post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ22191737)

4.5 x 2.3 x 0.5m deep stone-lined drying chamber and flue aligned NNW-SSE. 6 stones served as baffles/supports (3819) within drying chamber; charcoal-rich stokehole deposit (3818) at fire-reddened NNW-end of flue which was lower than drying chamber.

Stokehole deposit (3818) dated to cal AD 1310-1620 (CAR-565 480+/-55bp; unidentified charcoal).

Stokehole fills (3818/9) contained ++oats, ++wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*, *Triticum aestivum*, described as bread/club wheat), and +indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Britnell 1984, fig. 7.



38. Lan Ganol, Llanafanfawr (Powys, CPAT PRN 88956)

Possible corn-drying kiln identified during a site visit in 2005. Feature built on upland hillside in an area of medieval platform houses on edge of rough grazing.

CPAT, 2005. 'CPAT Site Visit Record Form, PRN 88956'. Welshpool: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

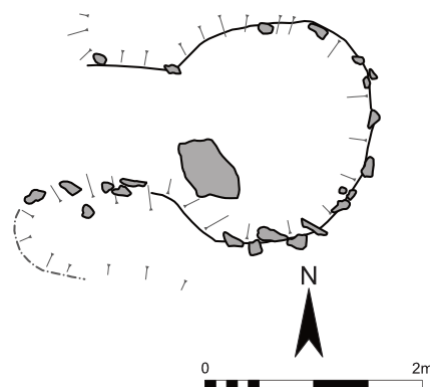
38.1 Undated keyhole-shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN97555695)

2.5m diameter x 0.5 m deep stone-lined depression opening on W-side to a c. 2.4 x 1 m wide channel aligned E-W; either a hut or corn-drying kiln.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: CPAT 2005, sketch plan.



39. Newtown (Powys, CPAT PRN 128164)

Corn-drying kiln, probably on site of a former burgage plot, dug in two phases in 1993 and 1999.

Dodd, L. J., Scruby, A., and Walker, W. S., 1999. 'Land at the Corner of Wesley Street and Wesley Place, Newtown, Powys. SO 1072 9169: An Archaeological Excavation'. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Welshpool).

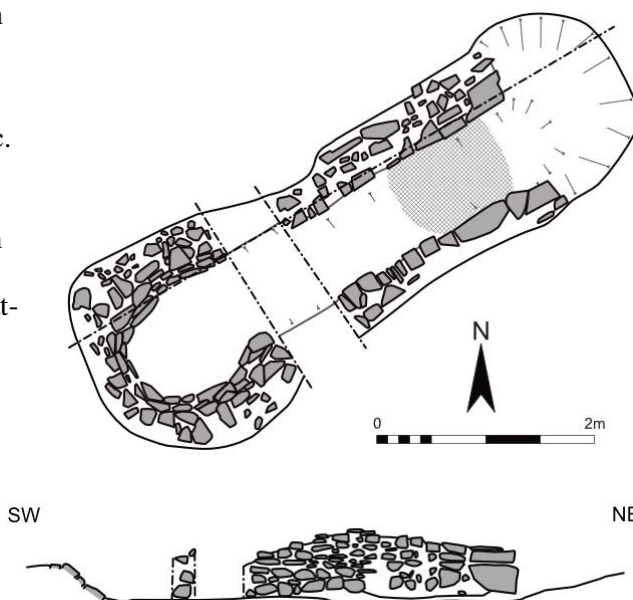
39.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO10729169)

c. 5.5m-long structure (14) aligned NE-SW. c. 1.7m diameter stokehole at NE-end leading to c. 3m x 0.7 x 0.7m deep stone-lined flue. Flue opened at SW to stone-lined flat-bottomed circular drying chamber with sloping walls (2m diameter at top, c. 0.9m at base). Base of stokehole and adjacent end of the flue were heat-reddened; damage to the stones at the flue's mouth suggest the fire had been lit at this point.

Stokehole contained 13th-14th century pottery sherds.

No archaeobotanical data recorded.

Plan and section redrawn from: Dodd et al. 1999, fig. 3.



40. New Radnor (Powys, CPAT PRN 17409, 17483)

Two corn-drying kilns found during excavation of burgage plots in 12th century plantation town.

Dorling, P. J., 1988. 'Hall Street, New Radnor', *Archaeology in Wales* 28, 76.

Jones, N. W., 1998. 'Excavations within the Medieval Town at New Radnor, Powys, 1991-92'. *Archaeological Journal* 155, 134-206.

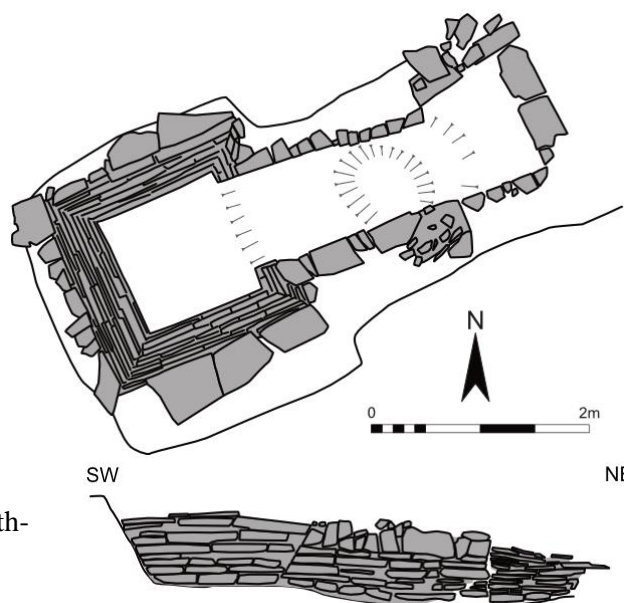
40.1 Medieval/post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO21056075)

3.6 x 1.9 x 0.75m deep stone-lined square drying chamber (narrowing towards base) and flue (280) aligned ESE-WSW built against outer face of a building. Flue heat-reddened at ESE-end which opened to sub-rectangular stone-lined stokehole (402) set lower than drying chamber.

Backfill of chamber and stokehole contained 15th-century pottery.

Fill contained +++oats (including *Avena sativa*, *Avena strigosa* type), ++barley, ++rye, +wheat (including *Triticum aestivo/compactum*), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.), and weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Jones 1998 fig. 7.



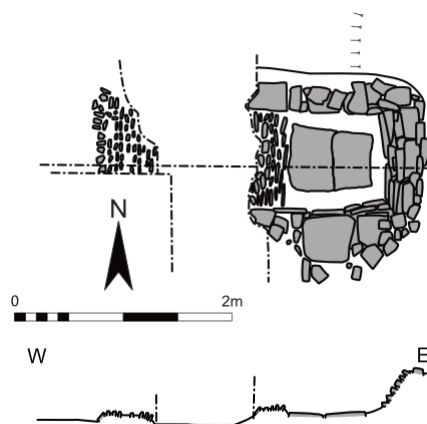
40.2 Medieval/post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO21246084)

3.15 x 1.7 x 0.3m deep feature ('Hall Street'), aligned W-E (W-end possibly truncated). >1.2m long flue with pitched-stone floor, burning at W-end, opening at E to 0.9m square stone-lined slab-floored chamber. Yellow clay around feature may indicate remains of superstructure.

Chamber fill contained 14th-16th century pottery. Flue cut by ditch containing 18th-century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan and section redrawn from: Dorling 1988, p76.



41. Pen-y-gaer, Cwmdu (Powys, CPAT PRN 658)

Corn-drying kiln built in vicus set in a river valley beside a Roman fort. Main period of activity of vicus was probably late 1st to late 2nd centuries AD.

Jones, N. W., and Hankinson, R., 2016. 'Pen-y-Gaer Roman Vicus: Excavation and Survey 2006-2012'. *Brycheiniog* 47, 91-135.

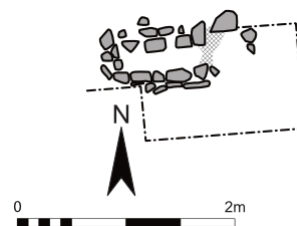
41.1 Romano-British corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SO16862195)

Truncated feature with surviving flue (70) 1.8m long. Stone lined with fire-cracked slabs on floor at east end suggesting location of stokehole. Truncated by drain #38.

Dating unclear. Thought to be earlier than drain (38) and building (59).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Jones and Hankinson 2016, fig. 4.



42. Plas Goch (Wrexham, CPAT PRN 13092)

Corn-drying kiln in lowland area of fields beside Romano-British enclosure excavated in 1994.

Jones, N. W., 2011. 'Roman-British Settlement at Plas Coch, Wrexham: Excavations 1994-96'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 160, 51-113.

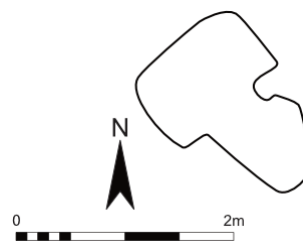
42.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ32595161)

T-shaped corn-drying kiln (132) consisting of stone-lined stokehole (74) with slight evidence of burning, leading to short axial flue which opened to a 2.5 x 1.6m wide transverse drying chamber (45).

Stokehole contained 2nd-century Samian pottery.

Fill of drying chamber (101) and stokehole (155) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*, *Triticum spelta*, *Triticum spelta/aestivum*, many grains sprouted), ++barley (including *Hordeum sativum*), + oats, +rye, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, +?broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.) and weed seeds. Cleaned grain. Possible malting activity.

Plan redrawn from: Jones 2011, fig. 3.



43. Llanelwedd (Powys, CPAT PRN 122829)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of post-medieval upland farmstead complex between 2008-10. Dating is outside period range of gazetteer, and kiln is not noted in Excel spreadsheet, but is briefly noted here for reference purposes since it is mentioned in discussion of gazetteer results.

Britnell, W. J., 2013. 'Cairns, coney and commoners on Llanelwedd Rocks, Radnorshire', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 162, 147–273.

43.1 Post-medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO04975267)

Dated by 17th–18th-century pottery in stokehole. For more details see Britnell 2013, 183-9.

44. Aberyscir Court, Yscir, site 50.05 (Powys, CPAT PRN 131220)

Four certain and four probable corn-drying kilns found during excavation on line of a pipeline development in 2007. Built in a river valley 400m from a Roman auxiliary fort, with two Roman roads, a medieval motte and associated settlement nearby.

Leonard, C., 2014. 'South Wales Gas Pipeline Project, Site 50.05. Land West of Aberyscir Court, Yscir, Powys; Archaeological Excavation'. Cotswold Archaeology Report 13256 (Cirencester). Also Darvill *et al.* forthcoming – see site 2, above.

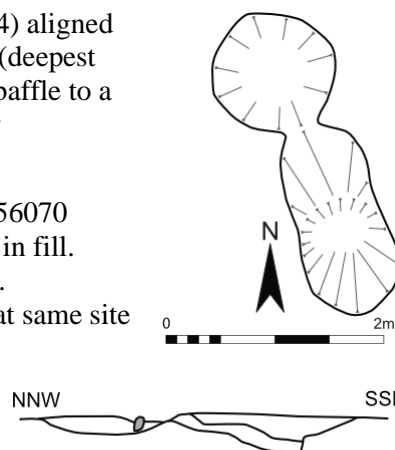
44.1 Romano-British dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

2.9 x 1.15 x 0.3m deep steep-sided, concave-based feature (50.5.064) aligned NNW-SSE, consisting of 1.8 x 0.8 x 0.4m deep sub-rectangular pit (deepest element) with charcoal-rich lower fill, opening at NNW via stone ?baffle to a 1.2m diameter x 0.15m deep bowl with fire-altered floor. Fired clay (?superstructure) fragments.

Upper fill of flue (50.05.066) dated to 8710-8350 cal BC (SUERC-56070 (GU-35425) 9311 +/-40bp, charred hazelnut shell). Two flints found in fill. Both hazelnut shell and flints are assumed to have been redeposited. Morphology and orientation similar to 50.5.11 (gazetteer no. 44.3) at same site which is dated to the Romano-British period.

Fills contained +wheat (including *Triticum spelta* L.) and +indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells. Sparse cereal remains; feature could equally be oven.

Plan and section redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



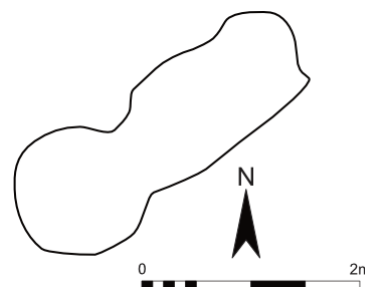
44.2 Romano-British dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

3.15 x 1.3 x 0.45m deep steep-sided flat-based feature (50.5.009) aligned NE-SW. Feature consisted of 1.8 x 1.0 x 0.5m deep sub-rectangular pit (deepest element) with charcoal-rich lower fill, opening at SW to 1.2m diameter x 0.35m deep bowl with layer of fired clay, perhaps remains of superstructure.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology and orientation similar to 50.5.11 (gazetteer no. 44.3) at same site, which is dated to the Romano-British period.

Fills contained +barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and +indeterminate cereals, weed seeds. Sparse cereal remains; feature could equally be oven.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



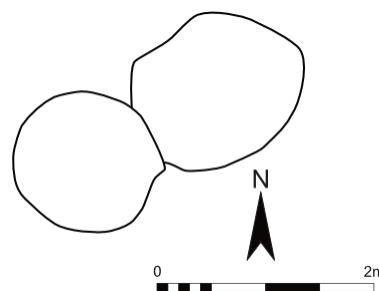
44.3 Romano-British dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

2.8 x 1.2 x 0.2m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed feature (50.5.011) aligned NE-SW. Feature consisted of 1.6 x 1.3 x 0.5m deep sub-rectangular pit (deepest element), upper fill contained frequent charcoal flecks, opening to 1.2m diameter x 0.4m deep bowl with charcoal-rich lower fill. Fired clay (?superstructure) fragments.

Upper fill (50.5.47) dated to cal AD 80-330 (SUERC-56071 1821+/-40bp, charred hazelnut shell). Scrap of 19th-century pottery and an iron nail also recovered from feature.

Fills contained +wheat and ++indeterminate cereals. Also ++hazelnut shells, weed seeds. Sparse cereal remains; feature could equally be oven.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



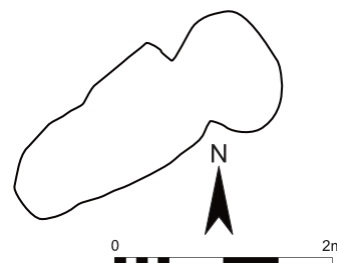
44.4 Romano-British dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

2.75 x 1.7 x 0.15m deep feature (50.5.13/38) aligned NE-SW. Feature consisted of 0.95 x 0.9 x 0.15m deep shallow-sided sub-rectangular pit, with charcoal-rich lower fill, opening at NE-end to 1.2m diameter x 0.15m deep steep-sided concave-based bowl. Fired clay (?superstructure) fragments.

Feature contained a single flint, assumed redeposited. No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology and orientation similar to 50.5.11 (gazetteer no. 44.3) at same site, which is dated to the Romano-British period.

Fills contained +wheat and +indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells. Sparse cereal remains; feature could equally be oven.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



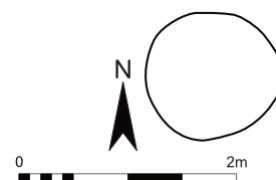
44.5 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

1.3 x 1.2 x 0.1m deep shallow-sided, uneven-based, circular pit (50.5.018) with flat stones at base. Fired clay fragments in upper fill (?superstructure).

Not directly dated

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



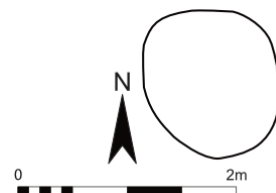
44.6 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

1.25 x 1.45 x 0.2m steep-sided flat-bottomed pit (50.5.006). Fill contained charcoal flecks and frequent large stones, with suggestion of basal layer. Fired clay fragments (?superstructure).

Not directly dated

Fill contained +indeterminate cereals.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



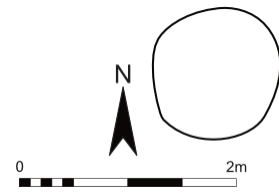
44.7 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

1.2 x 1.1 x 0.15m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed pit (50.5.021). Lower fill contained frequent charcoal and some large stones with suggestion of a basal layer. Fired clay fragments (?superstructure).

Not directly dated

Fill contained +hazelnut shells.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



44.8 Undated oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (SN99552955)

0.55 x 0.25 x 0.15m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed pit (50.5.29), thought to be remains of a flue. Lower fill contained frequent charcoal and burnt bone fragments. Fired clay fragments (?superstructure).

Not directly dated

Fill contained +hazelnut shells.

Plan redrawn from: Leonard 2014, fig. 2.



45. Old Village Road, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN E000890)

Corn-drying kiln found c. 300m E of group of 3 medieval houses.

Thomas, H. J., and Dowdell, G. 1987. 'A Shrunken Medieval Village at Barry, South Glamorgan'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 136, 94–137.

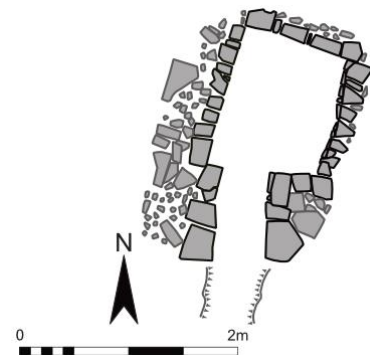
45.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST10396719)

c. 2.1 x 1m wide feature aligned N-S. 0.8 x 0.4 x 0.3m deep stone-lined arched flue, opening at N to 1.27 x 1.02 x 0.99m deep stone-lined drying chamber. 0.1m thick charcoal layer on floor of chamber. Traces of a demolished building in immediate vicinity.

Sherd of late-13th century pottery found in chamber wall.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Thomas and Dowdell 1987, fig 9.



46. Llanelen, Llanrhidian Lower (Swansea, GGAT PRN 00234w)

Possible corn-drying kiln found beside cemetery related to a pre-13th century chapel, which was later replaced by farm buildings.

Schlesinger, A., and Walls, C., 1996. 'An Early Church and Medieval Farmstead Site: Excavations at Llanelen, Gower'. *Archaeological Journal* 153, 104–47.

46.1 Undated L/comma-shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SS51129337)

2.29 x 1.9m features (130 and 134) dug into hillside, aligned N-S. ?Flue possibly lined with fire-reddened clay, opening at N-end to chamber with layer of coal dust at base and fill containing burnt limestone.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

47. Atlantic Trading estate, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of a 40 x 3m area. Built in coastal location in vicinity of an early medieval cemetery.

Caseldine, A. E., 1995. 'Cadw Environmental Archaeology Report'. *Archaeology in Wales* 35, 81–82.

Newman, R., 1987. 'Atlantic Trading Estate (ST 132 673)'. *Archaeology in Wales* 27, 69.

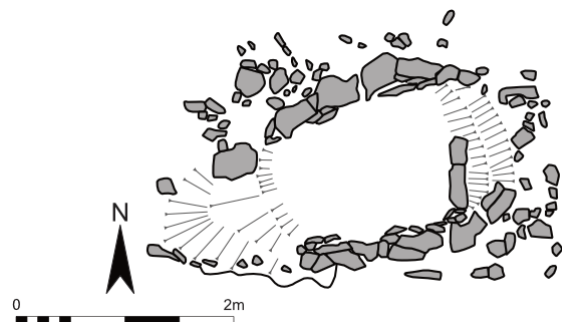
47.1 Medieval rectangular corn-drying kiln (ST132673)

3.3 x 1.2m wide stone-lined pit, aligned E-W, base covered by 0.8m thick layer of burnt material. Pit was steep-sided, except at W-end where the shallow-slope suggests an ingress point.

Unspecified context linked to feature dated to cal AD 990-1210 (CAR-1498 950+/-50bp, unspecified sample). Feature sealed below a late medieval layer.

Published summary of archaeobotanical data from feature notes presence of bread wheat, hulled wheat, hulled barley and oats, also weed seeds. Cleaned crop.

Plan redrawn from: Newman 1987.



48. Cefn Drum, Pontardulais (Swansea, GGAT PRN 00367w)

Corn-drying kiln found in area occupied by farmsteads since late-16th century; further unexcavated possible corn-drying kiln found 80m to E. Corn-drying kiln probably linked to nearby platform houses of 12th-14th century date.

Kissock, J., and Johnston, R., 2007. 'Sheephouses and Sheepcotes - a Study of the Post-Medieval Landscape of Cefn Drum, Gower'. *Studia Celtica* 41, 1–23.

Kissock, J., and Phillips, N., 2000. 'A Passage Grave on Cefn Drum, Gower'. *Archaeology in Wales* 40, 47–50.

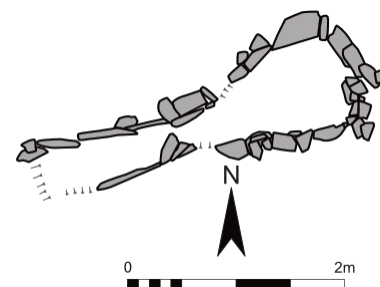
48.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SN61360453)

c. 3 x 0.8m wide feature, aligned ENE-WNW, consisting of 1.8 x 0.3 x 0.4m deep stone-lined flue, opening at WNW-end to 1.0 x 0.8 x 0.6m deep steep-sided stone-lined chamber. Base of chamber contained charcoal and some burnt bone. ?Cairn surrounding feature may indicate remains of superstructure.

Entrance of corn-drying kiln dated to cal AD 1040-1260 (OxA-10056 859+/-34bp, unidentified charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Kissock and Johnston 2007, fig. 4.



48.2 Undated ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN61360453)

Reference to a further, unexcavated, corn-drying kiln similar in form to gazetteer no. 48.1.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

49. St Brynach's Churchyard, Llanfrynach (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 03609s)

Possible corn-drying kiln within churchyard excavated in 1981-82 as part of study of two buildings in a deserted medieval hamlet centred on church.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2002. 'GGAT03609s'. Archwilio: Historic Environment Records of Wales. [www.archwilio.org.uk].

49.1 Medieval ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SS97977461)

Feature constructed against the S wall of a building; noted as a corn-drying kiln in HER.

13th-14th century finds recovered from site.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

50. Llampha (Vale of Glamorgan, NPRN 15338)

Possible corn-drying kiln identified during examination of a deserted medieval settlement centred on church.

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, 1982. *Glamorgan: Medieval Non-Defensive Secular Monuments*. Volume 3:2. Cardiff: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

50.1 Undated ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SS92427486)

Stone-built feature interpreted as a corn-drying kiln, built 2.4m E of a rectangular building, and 200m E of a medieval chapel.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

51. Merthyr Dyfan, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 03562s, NMR NPRN 15358)

Possible corn-drying kiln identified NW of shrunken medieval village.

Havard, T., 2002. 'White Farm, Merthyr Dyfan, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan. Archaeological Evaluation', unpublished report, Cotswold Archaeology Report 02105.

51.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped ?corn-drying kiln (ST11346948)

Circular pit and traces of a flue, NW of shrunken medieval village.

Flue contained 13th-14th century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

52. St Fagans (Cardiff, GGAT PRN E002407, 05093s)

Corn-drying kiln excavated in 2001 in shrunken medieval village.

Yates, A., 2001. 'Cresta, Michaelston Rd, St Fagans, Cardiff. Stage 2 Evaluation'. Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Swansea).

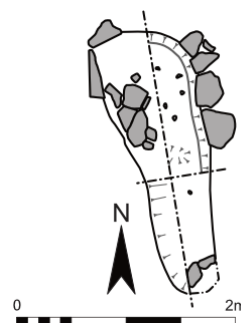
52.1 Medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST11817621)

2.5 x 0.8 x 0.12 m deep flattish-bottomed feature (806) aligned N-S, comprising 0.12m deep stone-lined pit at N-end, base heat-reddened, with shallow 0.05m deep linear extension to S. Lowest fill of extension contained frequent charcoal, fired clay, and burnt bone. Surrounding stones may be superstructure foundation.

Fill of flue contained sherd of 13th-14th century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Yates 2011, fig. 4.



53. Whitton Lodge, Wenvoe (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 00382s)

Two corn-drying kilns associated with Romano-British farm/villa.

Jarrett, M. G., and Wrathmell, S., 1981. *Whitton: An Iron Age and Roman Farmstead in South Glamorgan*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

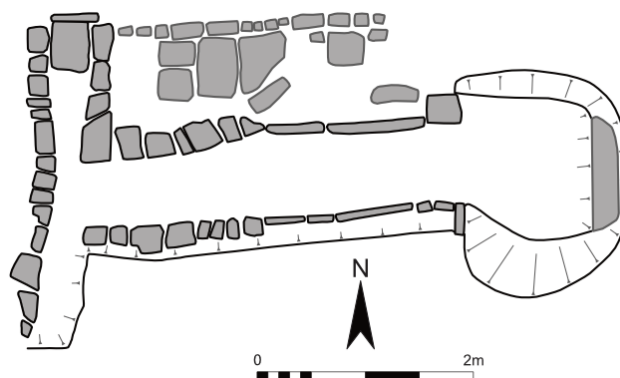
53.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST08117133)

Feature ('external kiln') aligned E-W, consisting of stokehole, 3.5m long stone-lined axial flue and 3m long transverse stone-lined drying chamber with stone baffle at end of N-arm. Heat-alteration on base of E-end of axial flue. Fill contained several cattle skulls. Thought to be rebuild of earlier corn-drying kiln.

Fill contained sherds of 3rd and 4th century pottery.

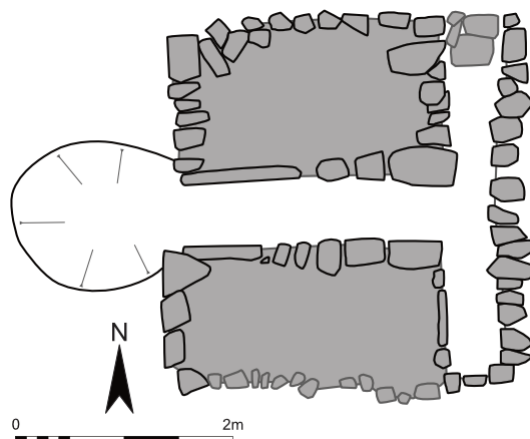
No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, fig. 34.



53.2 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST08117133)

Feature ('east range kiln') aligned E-W, consisting of stokehole (1.5 x 1.2m), axial flue (2.5 x 0.6 x 0.7m deep) and transverse drying chamber (0.6 x 3.2m wide, stone-lined). Flue and drying chamber had charcoal-rich fills at base. Next to a stone-lined ?malting/ retting tank. 2.6 x 1.4 x 0.5m deep, inside a Romano-British building. Tile and burnt daub adjacent, probably remains of a superstructure.



No datable evidence in feature. Within and contemporary with a large late 3rd century building/
?barn.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, fig. 27.

54. Biglis, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 00578s)

?Five corn-drying kilns found during excavation of a multiphase Late Iron Age/Romano-British agricultural settlement.

Parkhouse, J., 1988. 'Excavations at Biglis, South Glamorgan'. In D. M. Robinson (ed.) *Biglis, Caldicot and Llandough: Three Late Iron Age and Romano-British Sites in South-East Wales, Excavations 1977-79*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 188, 1-64 (Oxford).

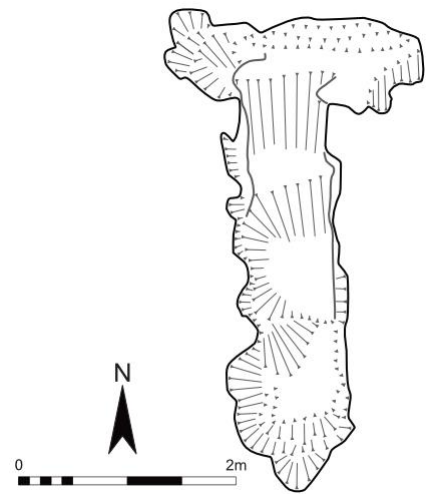
54.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST14206940)

Feature (424) aligned N-S, consisting of axial flue (3.5 x 0.88 x 0.7m deep) with heat-altered base at SE-end, and transverse drying chamber (2.2 x 0.7 x 0.63m deep). Primary fills removed during insertion of later stone-lined grave.

Inhumation cutting disused corn-drying kiln dated to cal AD 400-650 (CAR-270 1520+/70bp, human bone). Sherd of 4th-century pottery found outside grave-lining. Corn-drying kiln cut a boundary bank.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse 1988, fig. 6.



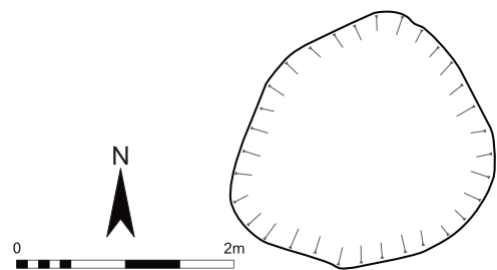
54.2 Iron Age/Romano-British oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (ST14206940)

2.3m diameter x 0.48m deep pit (146) with stone-lined hearth at base. Stones in fills and presence of three postholes nearby suggest presence of former superstructure.

Sherds of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery found in fills.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse 1988, fig. 7.



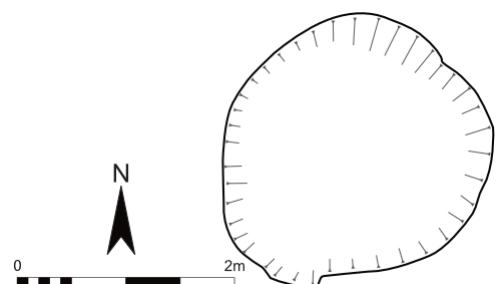
54.3 Iron Age/Romano-British oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (ST14206940)

2.4m diameter x 0.49m deep pit (314), fills described as similar to those of feature 146 (gazetteer no. 54.2).

Sherd of Late Iron Age pottery found in fill. Pit cut by feature 020 (gazetteer no. 54.5).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse 1988, fig. 7.



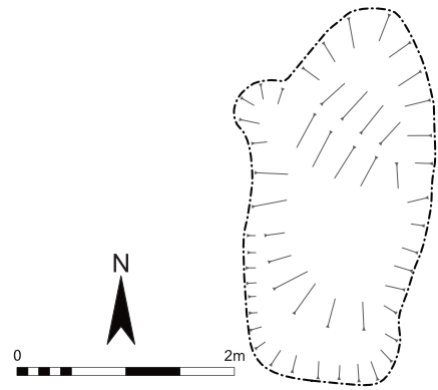
54.4 Romano-British oval/circular ?corn-drying kiln (ST14206940)

3.2 x 1.57 x 1.12m deep oval pit (430); organic-rich primary fill.

Sherd of 3rd-4th century pottery found in fill. Pit sealed by construction of boundary bank.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature, although primary fill believed to contain burnt grain.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse 1988, fig. 7.



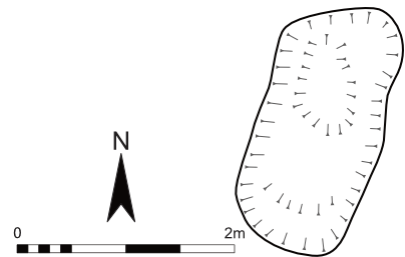
54.5 Romano-British sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (ST14206940)

2.65 x 1.1 x 0.5m deep pit (020) aligned NNW-SSE; charcoal-rich primary fill.

Sherd of 3rd-4th century pottery found in fill. Pit cut feature 314 (gazetteer no. 54.3).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse 1988, fig. 7.



55. Cowbridge (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 00893s)

?Twelve corn-drying kilns and flues found during excavation across two sites between 1977 and 1988, which revealed remains of Romano-British occupation associated with a possible auxiliary fort.

Parkhouse, J., and Evans, E., (eds), 1996. *Excavations in Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, 1977-88*. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 245 (Oxford).

55.1 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

0.5 x 0.12 x 0.2m deep stone-lined flue (882) set in oval pit with ?stokehole at one end. Some evidence for heat-alteration of stones.

Stratigraphic evidence dates feature to 4th-century AD.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

55.2 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

1.0 x 0.25 x 0.15m deep stone-lined flue (895) set in an oval pit, and closed by a stone at far end. Some evidence for heat-alteration of stones. No evidence of ?stokehole.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

55.3 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

1.4 x 0.2-0.35 x 0.23m deep stone-lined flue (1140) set in an oval pit, with ?stokehole at one end and far end closed by a stone, this probably being a secondary feature. Flue recut three times. Some evidence for heat-alteration of stones. Stakeholes at ?stokehole end.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

55.4 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

>0.9 x 0.15-0.2 x 0.1m deep stone-lined flue (1416) set in an oval pit, with ?stokehole at one end and far end closed by a stone. Some evidence for heat-alteration of stones.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

55.5 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

0.8 x 0.15-0.2 x 0.4m deep stone-lined flue (1518) set in an oval pit. Some evidence for heat-alteration of stones. No evidence of ?stokehole.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

55.6 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

1.15 x 0.2 x 0.6m deep stone-lined flue (1549) set in oval pit, with ?stokehole at one end. Some heat-alteration of stones.

Fill contained three 4th-century coins

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

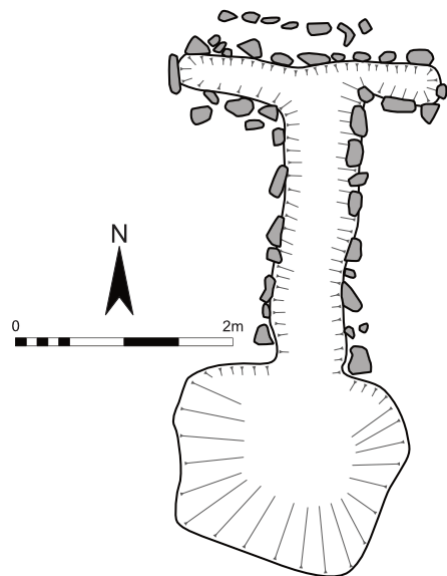
55.7 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SS99557479)

5 x 2.5m wide feature (012) consisting of stokehole, axial flue (2.4 x 0.4 x 0.46m deep, stone-lined, stone-floored at S-end; flooring included a quernstone fragment) and transverse drying chamber (2.5m long), aligned N-S. Remains of stone superstructure found in fills.

3rd-4th century pottery found in fills.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 13.



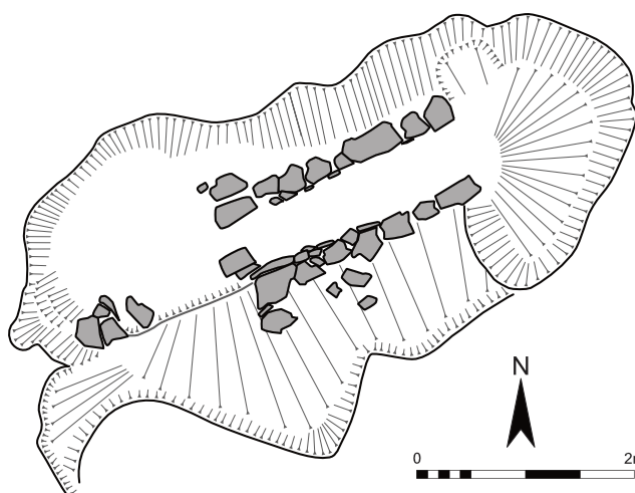
55.8 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

5.7 x 2.6 x 0.5m deep oval pit (1005) aligned NE-SW with corn-drying kiln cut into base. Stokehole at SW-end led to 2.15 x 0.55 x 0.6m deep stone-lined axial flue (1005), opening to ?cross/transverse drying chamber at NE-end, 1.6 x 0.55 x 0.4m deep. Stones at W-end of flue were heat-altered. Fills contained >13kg of slag, although this was considered to be unrelated to the original function.

Worn coin of Antoninus Pius and sherd of 4th-century pottery found in fill

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 9.



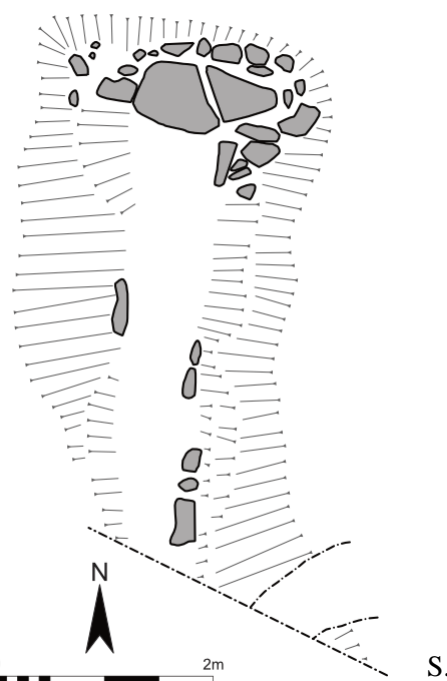
55.9 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SS99557479)

Badly damaged feature (229) surviving as c. 5 x 3m N-S aligned construction pit with traces of a stone-lined axial flue, opening to a stone walled and floored transverse drying chamber.

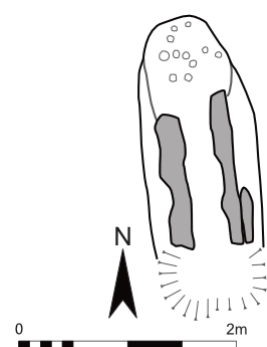
3rd-4th century pottery found in fills. Post-dates bath building.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 13.



55.10 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)



1.7 x 0.3-0.4 x 0.6m deep stone-lined flue (520), aligned N-S, with ?stokehole/raking out pit to Heat alteration to stones in middle of flue, suggesting fire set above the flue itself. Many stakeholes found in ?drying chamber to N, one covered by the later addition of a stone baffle at end of flue. At least 2 recuts.

2nd-3rd century bowl found in fill of pit.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 9.

S.
was

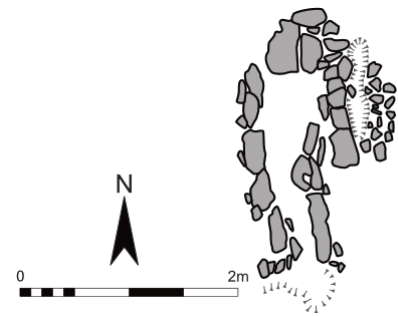
55.11 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)

Composite structure (886) aligned N-S. Double flue: main flue (412) stone-walled and floored, 2.0 x 0.2-0.75 x 0.5m deep, stone lined, with ?stokehole at S-end, stones at S-end heat-altered, and ?stone-lined drying chamber at N. Small secondary heat-altered stone-lined flue (1200) 0.9 x 0.14 x 0.15m deep.

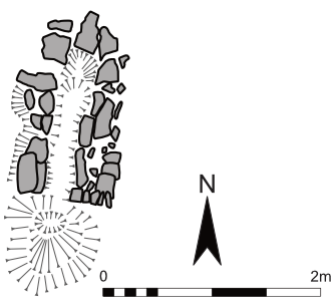
No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 9.



55.12 Romano-British rectangular ?corn-drying kiln (SS99377483)



1.4 x 0.2-0.3 x 0.25m deep stone-lined flue (966), set in a pit aligned NNE-SSW. Stakeholes at SSW-end of flue, NNE-end closed by a stone. Location of heat-altered stones suggests fire lit above middle of flue. No ?stokehole found.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology similar to others dated to Romano-British period.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Parkhouse and Evans 1996, fig. 9.

56. RAF St Athan (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN E005345)

?Two corn-drying kilns found in a Romano-British field system, overlying Late Iron Age enclosure and settlement, excavated in 2003.

Barber, A., Cox, S., and Hancocks, A., 2006. 'A Late Iron Age and Roman Farmstead at RAF St Athans, Vale of Glamorgan: Evaluation and Excavation 2002-03'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 155, 49–116.

56.1 Undated ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (ST00426892)

'Drying oven 2', narrow flue with scorched base; fill contained a horse bone. Excavators interpret this as a bread oven.

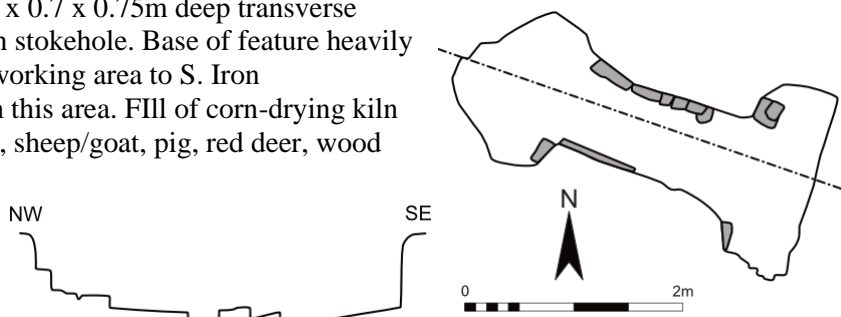
No datable evidence in feature.

Fills contained +barley, +?wheat and +indeterminate grains. Also weed seeds.

56.2 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST00396894)

Stone-lined feature (1562, 'drying oven 1') aligned NW-SE, consisting of stokehole at NW, 1.9 x 0.8 x 0.7m deep axial flue and 1.5 x 0.7 x 0.75m deep transverse drying chamber, set lower than stokehole. Base of feature heavily scorched. Adjacent ?covered working area to S. Iron ?stoking/clearing tool found in this area. Fill of corn-drying kiln contained bones of cow, horse, sheep/goat, pig, red deer, wood mouse.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but



morphology indicates a Romano-British date.

Fills contained ++wheat (including *Triticum dicoccum* and *Triticum spelta*), +barley, and +++indeterminate grains. Also weed seeds.

Plan and section redrawn from: Barber et al. 2006, fig. 14.

57. Great Bulmore, Caerleon (Newport, GGAT PRN 04908g)

Possible corn-drying kiln found during excavation of a Romano-British roadside settlement associated with industrial activity.

Tuck, M., 2006. 'Bulmore, The Celtic Manor Resort (Centred on ST 359 914)'. *Archaeology in Wales* 46, 198–201.

57.1 ?Romano-British sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (ST35909151)

c. 4 x 0.7m, stone-lined. Published photo (fig. 3) shows a large drying chamber apparently at a higher level than the flue. Fire location is unclear from report, though photo suggests it would have been at lower end of narrow flue.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

58. Cae Summerhouse, Merthyr Mawr (Bridgend, GGAT PRN 00246m)

Two corn-drying kilns in an Iron Age/Romano-British agricultural settlement.

Arnold, C. J., and Davies, J. L., 2000. *Roman and Early Medieval Wales*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing.

Davies, J. L. 1973. 'Cae Summerhouse, Tythegston (SS 864779)'. *Morgannwg* 17, 53-7.

Robinson, D. M., 1988. 'Prologue: Romano-British Rural Settlement in South-East Wales'. In D. M. Robinson (ed.) *Biglis, Caldicot and Llandough: Three Late Iron Age and Romano-British Sites in South-East Wales, Excavations 1977-79*. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 188, v–xxiv (Oxford).

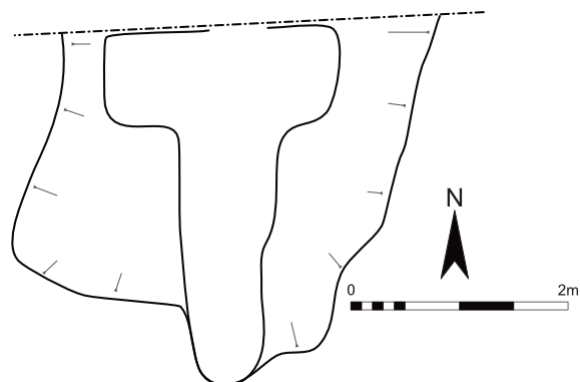
58.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SS86397798)

'North terminal dryer'; measurements not given; oriented N-S; stone lined

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology indicates a Romano-British date. Abandonment in 2nd century AD suggested.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Robinson 1988, fig. 1f.



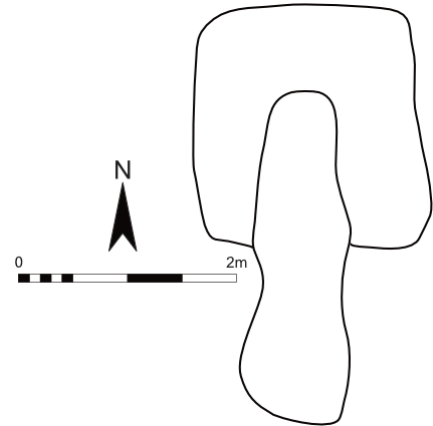
58.2 Romano-British, morphology unclear, corn-drying kiln (SS86397798)

‘D-shaped enclosure dryer’; 2 x 2m; oriented N-S, with short flue; stone lined. Adjacent to 4-post ?granary.

No direct dating evidence from feature, but morphology indicates a Romano-British date.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Robinson 1988, fig. 1f.



59. Dan-y-Graig, Porthcawl (Bridgend, GGAT PRN 04734m)

Corn-drying kiln which formed part of a Romano-British agricultural estate built in a lowland coastal location, excavated in 1986.

Newman, R., 1990. ‘Excavation of a Romano-British Building at Dan-y-Graig, Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan (SS 8407 7805)’. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 37, 247–80.

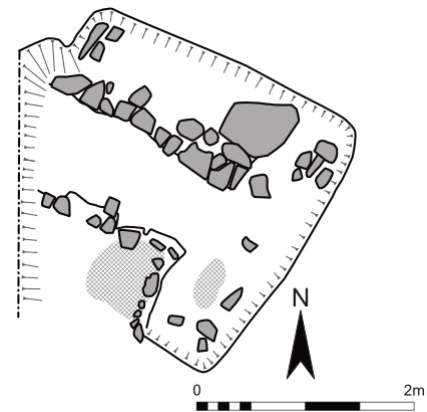
59.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SS84077805)

NW-SE aligned corn-drying kiln (151), with NW-end of axial flue and stokehole outside excavation area. Consisted of stone-lined axial flue (>2.2 x 0.7m wide) opening at SE-end to 2.6 x 0.7 x 1.1 m deep stone-lined drying chamber. Within stone building, against its walls. W-end of axial flue subject to intense heat, as was the base of the pit beside the flue - possibly the result of a fire spreading from the floor of the drying chamber.

Primary fill contained a late-3rd century coin and late-3rd century pottery.

Published summary of archaeobotanical data indicates main crop was wheat (largely *Triticum spelta* with also *Triticum dicoccum* and *Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum*). Barley and oats (including *Avena fatua*) were also present as minor contaminants, as were weed seeds. Some germinated grain - possible malting.

Plan redrawn from: Newman 1990, fig. 4.



60. Newhouse Park, Chepstow (Monmouthshire)

Corn-drying kiln found 1.5m from a Romano-British farmstead during excavation of a 2.3ha area in advance of development in 2007. Other archaeology from area included Neolithic features, an Iron Age building and Roman road.

Robic, J. -Y., and Ponsford, M., 2008. ‘Newhouse Park, Chepstow, 1995-2007: A Prehistoric and Roman Site on the Severn Estuary: Post-Excavation Report’. 2009/09. Cardiff: Cardiff Archaeological Associates.

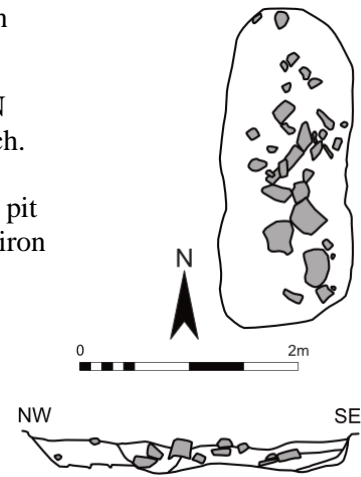
60.1 Romano-British dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (ST52879111)

3 x 1.2 x 0.2m deep feature (320), composed of two pits aligned N-S. N pit, interpreted as stokehole, was stone-lined; basal fill was charcoal-rich. S pit with possible heat-altered base and sides, interpreted as a drying chamber; secondary fill was charcoal-rich. Fills cut by a 0.7m diameter pit (328). Upper fill (321) contained fragment of rotary quern, ?sickle and iron wedge. 1.5m E of building.

Excavators record lower fill as containing 1st-2nd century finds, while upper fills contained 2nd-4th century finds.

Fills contained +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), ++barley, ++oats, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Fully cleaned crop suggested.

Plan and section redrawn from: Robic and Ponsford 2008, figs 89 and 90.



61. Hay-on-Wye (Powys, CPAT PRN 122856)

Group of ?five corn-drying kilns probably on periphery of medieval town revealed during excavation in 2004/5. Majority of pottery from the site dated to c. 1250-1350.

Border Archaeology, 2005. 'Heol-y-Dŵr, Hay-on-Wye, Powys: Archaeological Excavation'. Leominster: Border Archaeology.

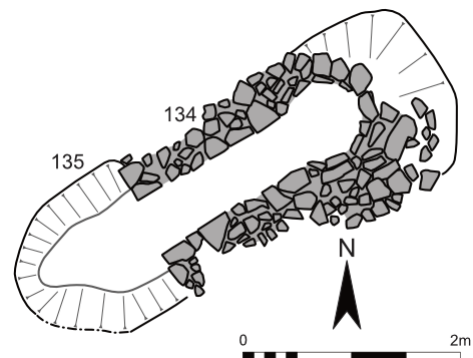
61.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO23094253)

3.5 x 1.85 x 0.55m deep flat-based pit (135) aligned NE-SW containing stokehole, stone-lined flue (1.6m long) and 0.7m diameter drying chamber (134) with inclined stone-lined walls. Stokehole at deeper SW-end. Primary fill charcoal-rich, but no heat-alteration of stone.

Post-demolition/collapse fill contained late 13th-14th century pottery. Infilled stokehole cut by corn-drying kiln 174/185 (gazetteer no. 61.4).

Primary fill (126) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum cf. aestivum*), ++oats (including *Avena sativa*), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also +pea (*Pisum sativum*), and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Border Archaeology 2005, fig. 17.



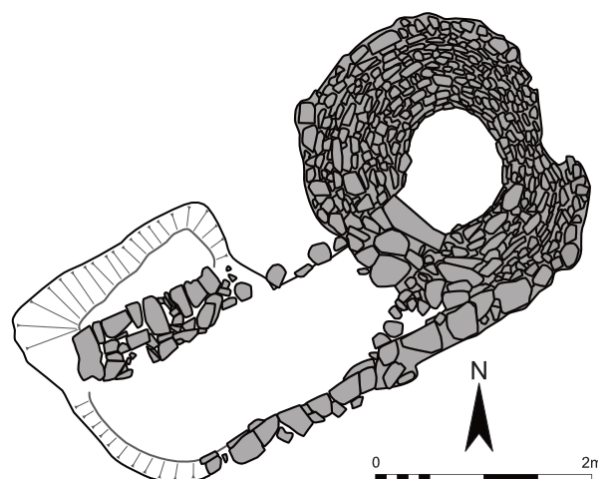
61.2 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO23094253)

5.0 x 2.9 x 1.4m deep flat-based pit (608 and 631), aligned NE-SW, containing probable stokehole (608) at SW-end, stone-lined flue (1.4m long, deepest part in the centre) and drying chamber (1m diameter at base, 2.9m diameter at top). Base and fills showed evidence of burning, but no heat-damage to stones. Stokehole partly covered by stone wall, which was likely to have been part of a remodelling and lining of the entrance to the flue.

Demolition layer (632) contained late 13th-14th century pottery.

Fills contained ++wheat (including *Triticum cf. aestivum*), ++oats (including *Avena sativum*), and +indeterminate cereals. Also +pea (*Pisum sativum*), +raspberry pip (*Rubus idaeus*) and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Border Archaeology 2005, fig. 24.



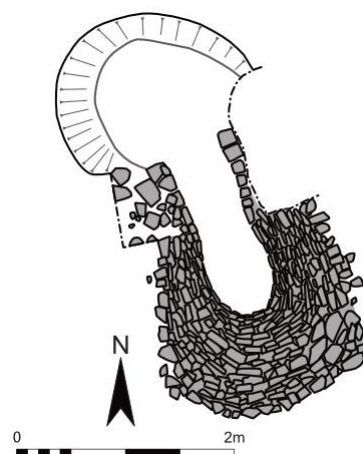
61.3 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO23094253)

3.85 x 2.0 x 1.2m deep flat-based pit (120) aligned NNW-SSE, containing stokehole at lower NNW end, stone-lined flue (0.9m long) and drying chamber (0.8 x 0.6m at base, 1.6 x 1.7m at top). No heat damage to stone-work but abundant charcoal in primary fills. Demolition level contains tiles suggesting superstructure had a tiled roof.

Primary fill (124) contained 13th-14th century pottery.

Primary fill (124) contained ++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +wheat (including *Triticum cf. aestivum*), and +indeterminate cereals. Also +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Border Archaeology 2005, fig. 71.



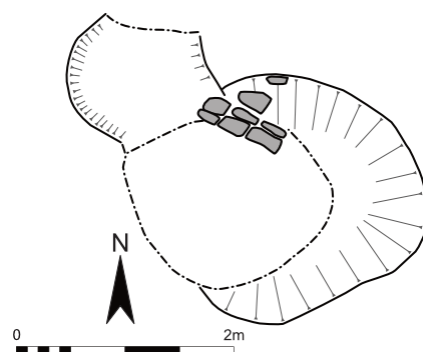
61.4 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SO23094253)

3.3 x 2.4 x 1.3m deep feature (174 and 185) aligned NW-SE, heavily damaged. Presumed stokehole at NW-end, later reused as a cesspit. 0.8m long fragment of drystone wall, presumably the remains of a flue lining opening to ?drying chamber.

Demolition layer (189) contained late-12th to 13th century pottery. ?Stokehole (174) cuts infilled stokehole of corn-drying kiln 135 (gazetteer no. 61.1).

Demolition layer (189) contained ++oats (including *Avena sativa*), ++wheat (including *Triticum cf. aestivum*), and ++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds.

Plan redrawn from: Border Archaeology 2005, fig. 92.



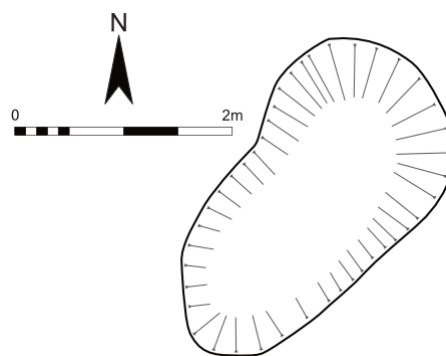
61.5 Medieval sub-rectangular/sub-oval ?corn-drying kiln (SO23094253)

3.3 x 1.8 x 0.9m deep steep-sided flat-bottomed sub-rectangular feature (625) aligned NE-SW. Stones in basal fill interpreted as remains of a flue. No other stone-lining present. Feature either unfinished or robbed-out. Evidence of burning in primary fill.

Fills (627 and 628) contained 12th/13th-century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Border Archaeology 2005, fig. 3.



62. Four Crosses, Llandysilio (Powys, CPAT PRN 122857)

Corn-drying kiln found at angle between two field boundaries thought to be medieval. Corn-drying kiln built in river valley near a medieval church, close to rectangular post-built structure of similar date.

Jones, N. W. and Grant, I., 2011. 'A483 Four Crosses Bypass, Powys: Interim Report on Excavation in 2010', unpublished report, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Report 1115.

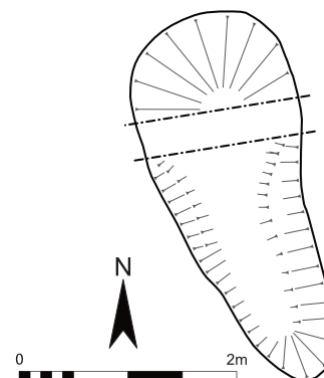
62.1 Medieval/post-medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ2683719164)

3.5 x 1.55 x 0.75m deep feature (1360) aligned NNW-SSE. Deepest element is bowl to NNW, which excavator describes as drying chamber leading to flue at SSE-end. Charcoal-rich basal fill.

Uppermost fill (1425) dated to cal AD 1450-1640 (SUERC-34227 355+/-30bp, oat grain); secondary fill (1437) dated to cal AD 1450-1640 (SUERC-34229 355+/-30bp, rye grain).

Fills (1433, 1435, 1437) of feature contained ++++oats (including *Avena sativa*), +++wheat (including *Triticum aestivo-compactum*), +++rye, +++barley, and +++indeterminate cereals. Also +buckwheat, +pea, +hazelnut shells, and weed seeds. Some sprouting.

Plan redrawn from: Jones and Grant 2011, fig. 17.



63. Caer Alyn, Llay (Wrexham, CPAT PRN 128511)

Corn-drying kiln dug into hillside above a watercourse in area of medieval settlement. Site bounded by river, 300m from watermill and adjacent to medieval ridge and furrow.

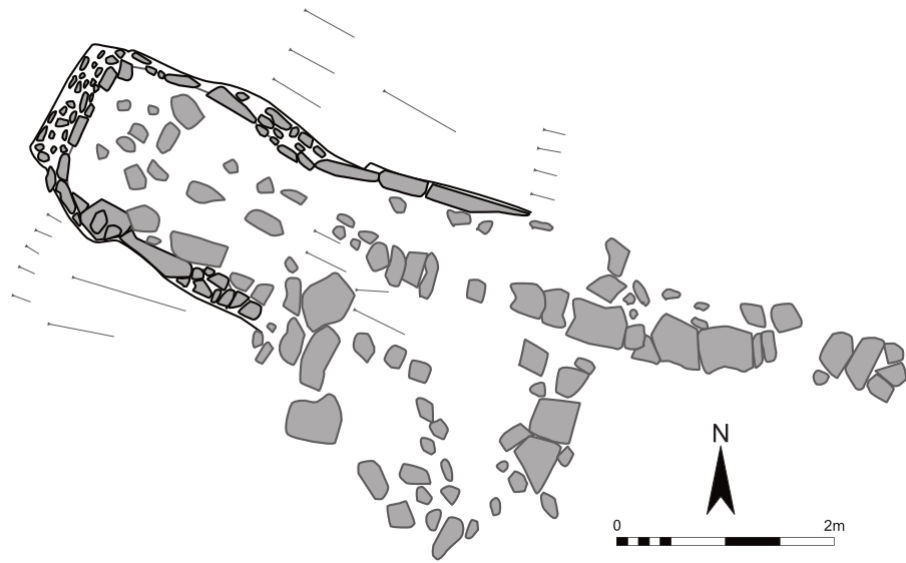
Hanna, T., 2008. 'Archaeological Excavations, Tumulus Field, Caer Alyn, Pont-y-Capel Lane, Gresford, Wrexham. NGR SJ 3333 5400'. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Welshpool).

63.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ3332654007)

1m deep stone-lined feature (1407, 1410, 1412) aligned NNW-ESE and cut into hillside. Hearth found at mouth of badly damaged flue at ESE-end. Flue opened to drying chamber at NNW.

Hearth associated with 14th-15th century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.



Plan redrawn from: Hanna 2008, fig. 4.

64. Cryn Fryn, Llanwrthwl (Powys, CPAT PRN 4016)

Possible corn-drying kiln built in upland river valley in area of ?post-medieval field enclosures.

64.1 Undated keyhole-shaped ?corn-drying kiln (SN97506190)

Roughly circular mound containing 2.4 x 0.6 x 0.8m arched flue opening to 1.4m square drying chamber.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

65. Byllfa-uchaf, Merthyr Cynog (Powys, CPAT PRN 122858, 15613)

Two possible corn-drying kilns found c. 50m S of a remote post-medieval upland farmstead, built in a river valley.

Silvester, R. J., and Hankinson, R., 2013. 'Farms and Farming SEP'. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Welshpool).

65.1 Undated?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN9721942962)

Two adjoining circular sunken areas, each c. 5m diameter. Previously described as crop/dairy stores.

No datable evidence in feature.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

66. Cefn Trum yr Hwch, Merthyr Cynog (Powys, CPAT PRN 122885)

Possible corn-drying kiln or root vegetable clamp immediately above and to one side of a platform to S of a medieval / post-medieval upland farmstead, built in river valley near edge of enclosed land.

Silvester, R. J., and Hankinson, R., 2013. 'Farms and Farming SEP'. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust unpublished report (Welshpool).

66.1 Undated ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (SN9938440617)

A small scoop dug into a W-facing hillslope. May be root vegetable clamp rather than corn-drying kiln. Brick recorded.

Badly-fired brick found in hollow, but relationship to feature unclear.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

67. Llidiart Ysptyty, Porthmadog (Gwynedd, GAT PRN 19661)

Corn-drying kiln, formerly part of a larger settlement which included a Romano-British bathhouse, built on a hillside above a river valley, 2km from coast.

Kenney, J., 2006. 'Land to the NW of Tremadog (Llidiart Ysptyty): An Archaeological Excavation'. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report No. 626 (Bangor).

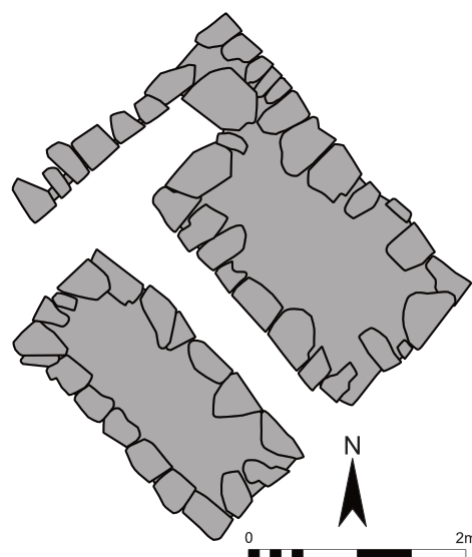
67.1 Romano-British T-shaped corn-drying kiln (SH5564940326)

Corn-drying kiln (366) aligned NW-SE built into 3.5m square stone-built platform. Consisting of 2.7 x 0.4 x c. 0.4m deep axial flue and >2m long transverse flue, both stone-lined. Charcoal density at SE-end suggests probable fire location. Built within corner of broad stone-wall (305) - either a building or a wind break. 2 ?contemporary ovens, near E-end

Upper layer (318) dated to cal AD 70-320 (Beta-205125 1840+/-40bp, emmer / spelt, 8 grains), upper layer (321) dated to cal AD 80-330 (Beta-205126 1820+/-40bp, barley, 4 grains).

Fills (318, 321, 322) contained +++wheat (including *Triticum spelta* L., *Triticum dicoccum* Schübl, *Triticum aestivum* L./*Triticum durum* Desf./*Triticum turgidum* L.), +++oats (including *Avena sativa* L.), ++barley (including *Hordeum distichon* L./*Hordeum vulgare* L.), +rye, and ++++indeterminate cereals. Also weed seeds. Some sprouting, malting possible.

Plan redrawn from: Kenney 2006, fig. 5.



68. Caerau hill fort, Caerau (Cardiff)

Corn-drying kiln found during excavation of the site of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and Iron Age hillfort, built on an inland promontory above a river valley.

Davis, O., and Sharples, N., 2014. 'Excavations at Caerau Hillfort, Cardiff, South Wales, 2013: Interim Report'. Cardiff: Cardiff University.

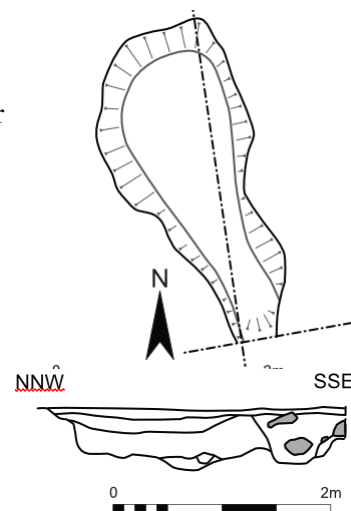
68.1 Early medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST13377489)

3.06 x 1.04 x 0.4m deep flat-bottomed pit (4064) aligned NNW-SSE. Consisting of shallow, elongated area at SSE opening to broader, deeper bowl. Heat-affected stone found in lower fills of bowl, suggesting that this was firing area.

Primary fill dated to : cal AD 420-640 (UBA-38185, 1509 + 40, wheat grain). Upper fills contained 2nd-3rd century brooch. Pit cuts an earlier posthole and is itself cut by a later one.

Fills (4031, 4033, 4046, 4063) contained ++ wheat (including *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* and *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), ++ barley, + oats, ++ indeterminate cereals, Also + hazelnut, and weed seeds.

Plan and sections redrawn from: Davis and Sharples 2014, figs 26 and 30.



69. Cosmeston (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 00948s)

Corn-drying kiln found in shrunken medieval village excavated in 1984.

Forward, A., and Hines, J., 2016. 'Cosmeston, South Wales: Conquest, Colonisation and Material Culture Change'. In J. Klapste (ed) *Agrarian Technology in the Medieval Landscape*. Ruralia Volume 10, 125–41 (Turnhout).

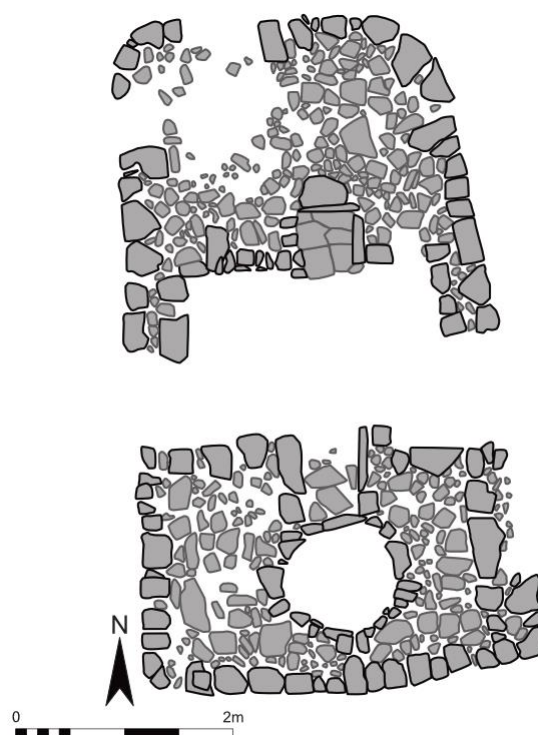
69.1 Medieval keyhole-shaped corn-drying kiln (ST17746889)

Substantial rectangular bakehouse structure containing both corn-drying kiln/malting oven and oven on opposing sides of a cross-passage. Corn-drying kiln with stone-lined 1.0 x 0.5m wide flue, opening at S-end to a c. 1.1m diameter stone-lined drying chamber.

Settlement, of which the corn-drying kiln appears to be a part, produced 12th-14th century pottery.

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan redrawn from: Forward and Hines 2016, fig. 6.



70. Rhuddlan (Denbighshire, CPAT PRN 167040, 167041, 167042)

Three corn-drying kilns, two found 100m SE of Rhuddlan Castle, one c. 200m away, in area of medieval town.

Quinnell, H., Blockley, M. R., and Berridge, P. J., 1994. *Excavations at Rhuddlan, Clwyd 1969-73: Mesolithic to Medieval*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 95 (York).

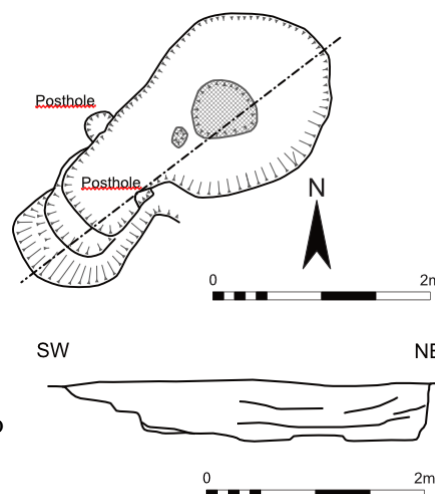
70.1 Medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ02737776)

6.7 x 3.6 x 1.3m deep feature (C3) aligned NE-SW, consisting of partially clay-lined deep circular pit with heavily burnt base, identified as firing chamber, and elongated shallower stepped area to SW. Postholes between these suggest presence of former superstructure.

Postholes and upper fills of pit contained 13th-century pottery. Residual Saxo-Norman pottery also present.

Summary of archaeobotanical evidence notes presence of +wheat (including *Triticum aestivo-compactum*) and +oats. Partially cleaned crop implied by suggestion of parching prior to storage or dehusking..

Plan and section redrawn from: Quinnell et al 1994, fig. 3.4.



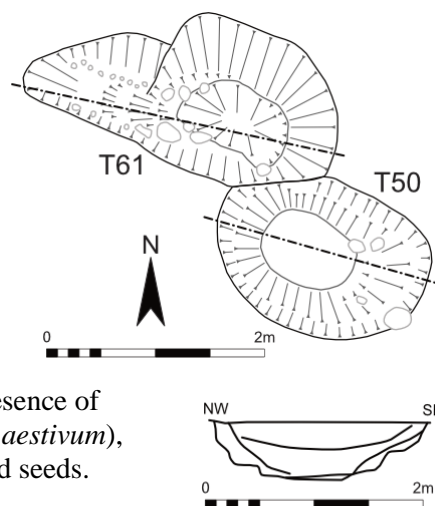
70.2 Medieval oval/circular corn-drying kiln (SJ02637788)

4.4 x 3.0 x 1.4m deep step-profiled clay-lined pit (T50) aligned NW-SE. Three postholes may have held revetment for entrance steps at SE. Horizontal banding in clay-lining suggests that it was set behind timber shuttering. Base of pit heavily burnt.

Feature (T50) built after corn-drying kiln (T61) (gazetteer no. 70.3), although it is likely both were in use contemporaneously. Feature cut infilled 13th-century ditch and was covered by a soil layer of 13th-14th century date.

Summary of archaeobotanical evidence noted dominance of oats (including *Avena sativa* and *Avena strigosa/brevis*), and presence of barley (including *Hordeum sativum*), wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and rye. Also pea (*Pisum sativum*) or bean (*Vicia faba*) and weed seeds. Partially cleaned crop suggested.

Plan and section redrawn from: Quinnell et al 1994, figs 4.5 and 4.6.



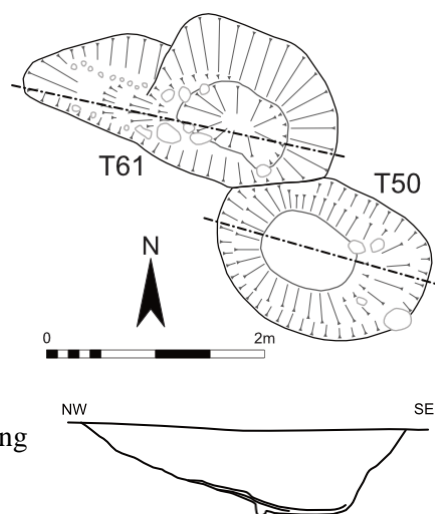
70.3 Medieval pear-shaped corn-drying kiln (SJ02637788)

6.3 x 3.0 x 2.0m deep feature (T61) aligned NW-SE, consisting of clay-lined sub-rectangular pit (3.5 x 3 x 2m deep) and shallower 3m long ramp to NW. Ramp flanked by lines of postholes that continue into pit, suggesting former timber lining. Base of pit heavily burnt.

Feature (T50) built before corn-drying kiln (T61) (gazetteer no. 70.3), although it is likely both were in use contemporaneously. Feature cut infilled 13th-century ditch and was covered by a soil layer of 13th-14th century date.

Summary of archaeobotanical evidence noted dominance of oats (including *Avena sativa* and *Avena strigosa/brevis*), and presence of barley (including *Hordeum sativum*), wheat (including *Triticum aestivum*), and rye. Also pea (*Pisum sativum*) or bean (*Vicia faba*) and weed seeds. Partially cleaned crop suggested.

Plan and section redrawn from: Quinnell et al 1994, figs 4.5 and 4.6.



71. Highlight, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan, GGAT PRN 00536s)

Possible corn-drying kiln found during excavation of a lowland deserted medieval village in 1966.

Thomas, H. J., 1967. 'Uchelolau (Highlight) Deserted Medieval Village', *Morgannwg* 11, 82–83.

Thomas, H. J., 1970. 'Uchelolau (Highlight) Deserted Medieval Village', *Morgannwg* 14, 88–92

71.1 Medieval ?corn-drying kiln, morphology unclear (ST09816998)

Stone channel 1.5 x 0.3m wide, interior heavily burnt.

No direct dating evidence for feature which was allocated to a 15th century phase of occupation in site. Feature built over gable end of abandoned building.

Summary of archaeobotanical evidence noted presence of large quantity of carbonised grain.

72. Llanbadarn Castle, Aberystwyth (Ceredigion, DAT PRN 125633)

Presence of corn-drying kiln noted in historical account of medieval castle.

Rhys, M. (ed.), 1936. *Ministers' Accounts for West Wales 1277–1306*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 13 (London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion).

72.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln (SN57958153)

"He renders accounts for [...] one haircloth for the drying shed by purchase as above". Also "And on firewood bought to dry 160 quarters of wheat for its better keeping there - 6s. And on the pay of a certain woman for drying the same wheat by task work - 3s 2d. [...] And on one haircloth bought there for the drying shed to dry corn and other things - 8s 8d". And "he accounts for the decrease in measure of the wheat in Llanbadarn Castle, both by drying, because it was dried on the Kiln so that it hardened there too long, and by consumption by vermin and because of its age". (First quote from Minister's Accounts for 1298-1300, p177, second from 1300, p151, third from 1301/2, p468.)

Grain recorded as wheat.

73. Dinevor Castle, Llandeilo (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125634)

Presence of corn-drying kiln noted in historical account of medieval castle.

Rhys, M. (ed.), 1936. *Ministers' Accounts for West Wales 1277–1306*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 13 (London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion).

73.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln (SN61142173)

"He renders account for the firewood provided for the dead garnisture of the castles, of which firewood a certain part is expended there to dry the corn of the garnisture and the meat". (Quote from Minister's Accounts for 1300, p167).

Grain to be dried recorded as "corn".

74. Dryslwyn Castle, Llangathen (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125635)

Presence of corn-drying kiln noted in historical account of medieval castle.

Rhys, M. (ed.), 1936. *Ministers' Accounts for West Wales 1277–1306*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 13 (London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion).

74.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln (SN55402035)

"He renders account for the firewood provided for the dead garnisture of the castles, of which firewood a certain part is expended there to dry the corn of the garnisture and the meat". (Quote from Minister's Accounts for 1300, p167.)

Grain to be dried recorded as "corn".

75. Cardigan Castle (Ceredigion, DAT PRN 125636)

Presence of corn-drying kiln noted in historical account of medieval castle.

Rhys, M. (ed.), 1936. *Ministers' Accounts for West Wales 1277–1306*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 13 (London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion).

75.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln (SN17794590)

"He renders account for the firewood provided for the dead garnisture of the castles, of which firewood a certain part is expended there to dry the corn of the garnisture and the meat". (Quote from Minister's Accounts for 1300, p167).

Grain to be dried recorded as "corn".

76. Emlyn Castle, Newcastle Emlyn (Carmarthenshire, DAT PRN 125637)

Presence of corn-drying kiln noted in historical account of medieval castle.

Rhys, M. (ed.), 1936. *Ministers' Accounts for West Wales 1277–1306*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 13 (London: Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion).

76.1 Medieval corn-drying kiln (SN31134072)

"He renders account for the firewood provided for the dead garnisture of the castles, of which firewood a certain part is expended there to dry the corn of the garnisture and the meat". (Quote from Minister's Accounts for 1300, p167).

Grain to be dried recorded as "corn".

77. Pentre Farm, Pontardulais (Swansea, GAT PRN 00195w)

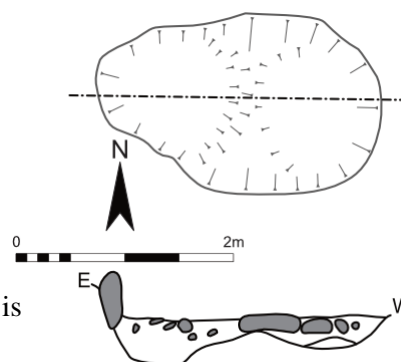
On edge of Bronze Age mound on edge of River Lougher flood plain, near fording point. 'Pentre' (Pentre Pryscedwyn) place-name suggests medieval estate centre.

Edwards, N., and Lane, A., 1978, *Early Medieval Settlement in Wales, AD 400-1100*. Department of Archaeology, University College Cardiff.

Ward A. H., 1978, 'The Excavation of a Bronze Age Composite Mound and other features on Pentre Farm, Pontardulais, West Glamorgan'. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 127, 40-74.

77.1 Early medieval dumb-bell/figure-of-eight shaped corn-drying kiln (SN59130263)

A 2.5 x 1.5m wide feature ('fire pit'), aligned NW-SE, made up of two conjoined round-bottomed bowls on the edge of a Bronze Age mound. Western bowl is 0.3m deep and eastern bowl is 0.6m deep, with sides and base heat-reddened. Multiple layers of



Corn-drying kilns in Wales: a gazetteer

charcoal and earth in eastern bowl. Fragments of burnt human bone (undated) in top charcoal layer across both bowls. Box-like stone setting on top of this final charcoal layer.

?Primary fill dated to cal AD 416-655 (HAR-959 1500+/-70bp, Quercus, charcoal).

No archaeobotanical data recorded from feature.

Plan and section redrawn from: Ward 1978, fig. 11.