



making sense of heritage

Melksham Town FC Melksham, Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Melksham Town FC, Melksham, Wiltshire
Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire Council to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land north of Melksham Community Oak School, Bath Road, Melksham, centred on NGR 392100 162910. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Wiltshire Council for the provision of new football and rugby facilities, including changing rooms, clubhouse and football stadium, together with eleven other football pitches, four rugby pitches, car parking and a new access road and junction (planning reference 13/06739/FUL).

The excavation, undertaken in October and November 2014, was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works relating to the wider development area, which had included a desk-based assessment, a geophysical survey, and a trench evaluation which identified a cluster of features, including ditches, gullies, pits and/or post-holes, indicating a small Romano-British farmstead, in the eastern part of the development area.

The excavation revealed a range of archaeological features of Romano-British date, including ditches, curved gullies, pits, post-holes and ovens, indicating settlement and agricultural activity on and probably adjacent to the site. Three phases of enclosure were suggested by some of the ditches, pottery from the earliest of them being predominantly early Romano-British date; most of the datable pottery from the site was of 1st–2nd century AD, possibly extending into the 3rd century.

Associated with the enclosures was a circular arrangement of gullies possibly indicating some form of structure, a series of ovens probably used for a corn-drying, and clusters of pits and post-holes. Although no buildings were positively identified, the finds assemblage is consistent with domestic waste, and the recovery of both roofing and box flue tiles suggests the possible presence of a high status Romano-British building in the vicinity.

Another series of parallel ditches, with a similar orientation to the majority of the enclosure ditches, represents the organised division of the landscape into fields and a possible trackway. Because the relationships between these ditches and the enclosures was not firmly established the sequence of activity remains unclear.

The results of the excavation have the potential to provide significant information into the pattern of settlement and economic activities, and the organisation of the landscape. It is proposed that, following further analyses, an article describing the results will be submitted for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*.



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The fieldwork was managed by Sue Farr, and directed by Susan Clelland, with the assistance of Tom Blencowe, Steven Froud and Ray Kennedy. The post-excavation assessment was managed by Gareth Chaffey. The finds were assessed by Elina Brook. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. This report was prepared by Susan Clelland and Andrew Powell; the illustrations are by SE James.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire Council (as the client) to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on land north of Melksham Community Oak School, Bath Road, Melksham (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Wiltshire Council (as the local planning authority) for the provision of new football and rugby facilities, including changing rooms, clubhouse and football stadium, together with eleven other football pitches, four rugby pitches, car parking and a new access road and junction (planning reference 13/06739/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The excavation was the final stage of a programme of archaeological works relating to the wider (20 ha) development area. These included an archaeological desk-based assessment which established that the area was of archaeological interest (Wessex Archaeology 2013), and a geophysical survey which identified possible pit-like anomalies, former field boundaries and areas of increased magnetic response (Wessex Archaeology 2014a). Reports of these works were submitted with the planning application.
- 1.1.3 A subsequent archaeological evaluation of 17 trenches identified a cluster of features in the eastern part of the development area (in Trench 9) indicating a small Romano-British farmstead, including ditches, gullies, pits and/or post-holes, while the recovery of both roofing and box flue tiles suggested the presence in the vicinity of a high status Romano-British building (Wessex Archaeology 2014b).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) containing a method statement for an archaeological excavation in the area around Trench 9 was submitted to, and approved by Wiltshire Council's Archaeologist (Wessex Archaeology 2014c). It covered on- and off-site work including the analysis, publication and archiving of the results.
- 1.1.5 The excavation site comprised a rectangular plot of land, covering 4226 m², centred on NGR 392100 162910. The excavation was carried out in October and November 2014.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the excavation, to assess their potential to add significantly to the understanding of the archaeology of the region, and to address wider research questions raised by them. It also recommends a costed programme of further work needed to achieve these objectives, including analysis, public dissemination through publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site lies approximately 1 km east of Melksham, in an area of farmland north-east of Melksham Community Oak School, which lies on the north side of Bath Road (the A365) (Fig. 1). The site occupies gently undulating land, lying at 42–43 m aOD, and gently rising towards the east. To the north of the site is Clackers Brook, a west-flowing tributary stream of the River Avon. The underlying geology is mapped as the Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, overlain by superficial Head deposits (clay and silt) (British Geological Survey). At the time of the excavation the site consisted of an agricultural field.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is based on the desk-based assessment of a study area extending 1 km around the development area (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 2.1.2 No prehistoric findspots or sites are recorded within the study area, and the earliest indication of human activity in the wider landscape comprises Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery, and an assemblage of socketed spearheads of Bronze Age date recovered on the edge of the River Avon during bridge construction on the Melksham bypass (McMahon 2004). It is likely that the areas flanking Clackers Brook were prone to flooding throughout the prehistoric period which may have limited their potential to support permanent settlement.
- 2.1.3 Concentrations of Romano-British pottery and animal bone associated with burnt areas, a refuse pit, and a NW–SE aligned ditch, were recorded during excavations between Snarlton Farm and Eight Acre Plantation, 900 m north-east of the site, indicating low-level settlement activity on the higher ground north of Clackers Brook. Seven Romano-British coins, one of Constantine (AD 306–337), were found north-west of Melksham Hospital, on the western edge of the study area, although the context of the findspot is unknown.
- 2.1.4 During the medieval period the site lay within the agricultural hinterland between Melksham and smaller settlements at Bromham and Rowde to the east, and a number of earthwork and cropmark sites indicative of shrunken settlements are recorded within the study area. Medieval features, including enclosures, trackways, ditches and house plots, have been recorded through aerial photography to the south-east of Snarlton Farm, west and north-east of Redstocks, and north-west of Vernon Farm; additional undated ‘village features’ have been recorded south-east of Lambourne Farm.
- 2.1.5 In the post-medieval period the dispersed rural settlement pattern established in the preceding centuries was consolidated. The expansion in agriculture and settlement within the environs is represented by the construction of farmsteads, including Woolmore Farmhouse, Bowerhill Lodge Farmhouse, Old Loves Farmhouse, and Bowerhill Farmhouse.
- 2.1.6 The c. 1838 Melksham tithe map depicts the development area as consisting of a number of irregular fields. The rural environment of the wider landscape is also illustrated, as a wide expanse of agricultural land incorporating scattered farmsteads and concentrations of settlement along the major roads. The tithe apportionment indicates that the land use within the development area was a mixture of arable and pasture.
- 2.1.7 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1886, 1924 and 1942) demonstrate little reorganisation of the land within the development area. The 1886 edition shows that the boundaries of the northern field of the application area, previously comprised of one small field and the eastern part of another, were altered to form one field. No boundary changes are shown on the 1924 or 1942 editions.
- 2.1.8 The geophysical survey showed regular ploughing trends throughout the surveyed area, thought to relate to medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Wessex Archaeology 2014a); several former field boundaries were also identified, suggesting that the current field system originally comprised a patchwork of smaller fields. A recent LIDAR survey carried out by English Heritage indicated a substantial enclosure south of the site (Fig. 1).



3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and, should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- To confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological investigation;
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains, particularly in relation to the Romano-British enclosure;
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
- To prepare an Assessment report on the archaeological investigations; and
- To relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context.

3.2 Methods

Excavation

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Stripping proceeded in spits until the top of the archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits was reached. The overburden was scanned with a metal detector to avoid the loss of any metal finds. A sufficient sample of features exposed was excavated to fulfil the aim of the works, as agreed with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist.

3.2.2 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. A full graphic record was made, with plans and sections drawn at scales of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively. A full photographic record was made, using digital cameras. Features were surveyed using TST and GPS surveying equipment and tied into the OS National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

Artefacts

3.2.3 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.



Environmental

- 3.2.4 Bulk environmental soil samples (normally up to 40 litres), for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts, were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The majority of archaeological features were ditches, curved gullies, pits, post-holes and ovens of Romano-British date, indicating settlement and agricultural activity on or adjacent to the site, with more than one phase of activity indicated (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.2 These were cut across by a series of broad shallow features, probably resulting from ridge-and-furrow cultivation or drainage, of medieval to post-medieval date. These account for over 20% of the area of the excavation, and therefore inevitably obscure some the stratigraphic relationships between the earlier phases.
- 4.1.3 The following section presents a summary of the results of the archaeological excavation and is integrated with key specialist material and is presented as a single chronological narrative. More detailed descriptions of the archaeological features and deposits can be found in the paper and digital archive. A summary of the contexts can be found in Appendix 1.

Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.1.4 The underlying natural deposits comprised predominately mid-yellow clay loam Head deposits overlain by a mid-orange brown sandy loam subsoil (0.15–0.2 m thick), and the topsoil (0.15–0.25 m thick).

4.2 Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.2.1 The Romano-British pottery assemblage is of predominantly AD 1st–2nd century date, although a small number of sherds, and other finds suggest activity in the area in the 3rd century.
- 4.2.2 There was an array of ditches across the site, indicating more than one phase of activity (Fig. 2). Two main elements can be discerned – a series of parallel ditches orientated WNW–ESE, and an arrangement of ditches forming rectilinear enclosures, the main axes of which lie NNE–SSW, ie, perpendicular to the parallel ditches. A possible third set is indicated by a few lengths of ditch set at an angle to the others. However, few stratigraphic relationships were recorded between the different sets of ditches and their relative phasing is therefore uncertain.
- 4.2.3 The ditches varied in depth, possibly reflecting the depth at which the underlying Oxford clays were reached below the Head deposits. Iron mottling noted in the primary fills indicate prolonged and frequent waterlogging.

Enclosures

- 4.2.4 There appear to have been three phases of enclosure (Fig. 2).

Enclosure A



- 4.2.5 The earliest enclosure is represented by ditches 2405 at the east (0.7–0.9 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep), 2194 at the south (0.6 m wide and 0.1 m deep), a length of unexcavated ditch at the west, and possibly by another short length at the north. Together these appear to define a rectangular enclosure measuring 44 m approximately east–west by possibly 26 m north–south.
- 4.2.6 In addition to its anomalous orientation compared to the other enclosure and ditches, the early date of Enclosure A is strongly suggested by the pottery from ditch 2405, from which 73 early Romano-British sherds (388 g) were recovered (58% by weight of the early Romano-British assemblage). The ditch also produced three early/middle Romano-British sherds (25 g) and two middle Romano-British sherds (73 g), the latter probably intrusive given the concentration of activity in this area. It also contained significant quantities of ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay and animal bone.
- 4.2.7 Flanking the western (inner) side of ditch 2405 was a thin spread of soil (2261) containing a further early Romano-British sherd as well as 82 sherd (443 g) of general Romano-British date, as well as further CBM, fired clay and animal bone.

Enclosures B and C

- 4.2.8 The two subsequent phases of enclosure (Enclosure B and C) have a different orientation to Enclosure A.
- 4.2.9 Enclosure B is represented by ditch 2403 to the WNW and SSW, and possibly also two unexcavated linear features to the ESE. At the north ditch 2403 curved toward the northwest, before apparently terminating. It varied considerably in its dimensions – 0.8–1.7 m wide and 0.3–0.7 m deep. It is possible that the northern end of the enclosure was defined by ditch 2407 or 2408. If so the resulting enclosure, which may have been open along much of its eastern side, would have measured 38–41 m long (NNE–SSW) by 11 m wide.
- 4.2.10 Enclosure B lay largely within the area enclosed by Enclosure C, which is defined by ditch 2401 to the WNW and SSW. The ditch averaged 1.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Its eastern side may have lain outside the excavation to the east, but its northern end may have been defined by ditch 2406, but possibly also by 2407 or 2408.
- 4.2.11 It is likely that these two enclosures were broadly contemporary, occupying the same position in the landscape, and having the same orientation. However, unlike Enclosure A, the pottery from their ditches does not aid in their phasing, most of it being of general Romano-British date. The ditches contained no early Romano-British sherds, although ditch 2403 and 2407 did both contain a number of early/middle and middle Romano-British sherds.

Parallel ditches

- 4.2.12 Five ditches aligned WNW–ESE appear to represent the agricultural organisation of the landscape (Fig. 2). Three of them (2402, 2404 and 2407, south to north) were evenly spaced at 25 m, ditches 2404 and 2407 crossing the site, but ditch 2402 ending 28 m from the south-east side of the excavation. Each varied considerably along their lengths, but as a group they averaged approximately 1.3 m wide and 0.6 m deep.
- 4.2.13 A fourth ditch (2400), of similar dimensions, lay parallel to ditch 2402, 9.5 m to its SSW, and it is possible that these two ditches defined a trackway. Between them was a narrow linear feature (not investigated). Ditch 2400 contained a large but localised dump of charcoal (2151) in its upper fill (Plate 1).



- 4.2.14 The relationship between this set of ditches and those defining the enclosures is not clear. Ditch 2404 passed through all three enclosures and so is clearly not contemporary with any of them, but no stratigraphical relationships were recorded between it and the enclosure ditches. Ditch 2402 terminated 2 m short of ditch 2401 (Enclosure C), appearing to curve towards the north, which could indicate some relationship between them. Ditch 2407 is recorded as cutting the terminal of ditch 2403 (Enclosure B).
- 4.2.15 A possible recut (2408) of ditch 2407 deviates slightly north of its line towards the east. In addition, the northernmost ditch (2409) has a kink in its course, which appears to match the line of ditch 2408, although it also appears to bend around a small cluster of pits (2410). The ditch appeared to have been recut several times at its wider eastern end; it narrowed upslope towards the west.
- 4.2.16 One possible interpretation is that these parallel ditches post-date the enclosures, and represent a major reorganisation of the landscape, although one orientated on existing features. The alternative is that the enclosures were inserted into the prevailing field system, and therefore aligned on them, but over-riding one of the field ditches (2404).

Gully group 2413

- 4.2.17 A series of concentric and often intercutting curved gullies (2413) was recorded near the centre of the excavation, suggesting some form of circular structure or facility (Fig. 3). This could have been located towards the eastern end of Enclosure A, or in the north-western corner of Enclosure C; if associated with Enclosure B it would have occupied its north-eastern part, where the enclosure appears to have been open, probably extending beyond the line of the eastern ditch.
- 4.2.18 It is unclear whether the gullies had some structural purpose, or were intended simply for drainage. At least three concentric gullies were recorded, the outer having an external diameter of approximately 13 m, and the inner having an internal diameter of approximately 9 m. The eastern side of the structure was truncated by one of the later furrows, but the fact that none of the gullies was recorded to the east of the furrow may indicate that there was an opening (up to 9 m wide) on the eastern side; alternatively, it is possible that its eastern side had been destroyed by later cultivation.
- 4.2.19 An east-facing entrance would be consistent with this structure being a round-house, and the finds from the gullies, comprising mainly pottery (of predominantly early/middle and middle Romano-British date), with small quantities of fired clay, CBM, animal bone, stone, iron and glass, would be consistent with domestic waste. However, the presence in the same part of the site of a range of other features including burnt features of various form (referred to here as 'ovens'), some of them inside the gullies, raises the possibility that this structure was related to non-domestic activities.

Ovens

- 4.2.20 There was a linear group (2414) of six ovens in the area of gully group 2413, three of them (2177, 2198 and 2300) in the area bounded by gullies, and three (2294, 2296 and 2321) to their immediate north (Plates 2–6) (Fig. 3). Four were orientated approximately NW–SE, two approximately north–south, and one approximately SW–NE.
- 4.2.21 Four of the ovens (2198, 2294, 2296 and 2300) were similar in form, consisting of linear cuts 1.5–2.3 m long, 0.4 m wide, and with a chamber up to 0.3 m deep rising up to a shallower flue at one end. Ovens 2177 and 2321 in contrast consisted of two connected sub-circular chambers. The clay into which the ovens were cut was reddened by heat. There were charcoal-rich deposits in their bases, deepest within the chambers, deriving

from their final firings, containing a significant proportion of roundwood suggesting the deliberate selection of suitable kindling. The overlying layers comprised mixed backfills containing fired clay fragments from the oven superstructure, and it is considered likely that each oven was deliberately backfilled at the end of its use.

- 4.2.22 Apart from pieces of fired clay and a single iron nail (from oven 2198), the only finds from this group of ovens consisted of pottery fragments; most contained no more than two sherds, but oven 2321 contained 27 sherds (153 g).
- 4.2.23 A further keyhole-shaped oven (2104) was located towards the south of the site (Plate 7; Fig 2)), aligned NE–SW, cutting the infilled ditch 2402. The chamber, at the north-east, was 1 m in diameter and there was a shallow 1.5 m long flue extending to the south-west. It had a similar fill sequence to the other ovens. A small oval possible post-hole (2150), immediately north-west of the oven, was filled with charcoal and fired clay and is likely to be associated with it.

Other features

- 4.2.24 There was a range of other discrete features, many of them clustered in groups. The majority are undated, but are presumed to be Romano-British. Of those containing datable finds, only one (2113) was clearly of early Romano-British date; this oval pit, 1.2 m by 1.6 m wide and 0.6 m deep, was relatively isolated towards the south of the excavation.
- 4.2.25 A group (2410) of three pits (2345, 2347 and 2348) of varying size and shape lay between ditches 2408 and 2409 at the north-east of the site; a small unexcavated feature lay 4 m to their west. Their function is unclear but it is possible that activity related to them had some role in the marked kink in ditch 2409. Small quantities of pottery, CBM and fired clay, as well as charcoal, were recovered from pits 2347 and 2348.
- 4.2.26 There was a cluster of features (apart from the ovens) either within or close to the gully group 2413. They are of varying form and of uncertain function. These includes two shallow irregular hollows (2282 and 2298). Feature 2298 contained four sherds of Romano-British pottery, but feature 2282, which was cut by the innermost gully, contained only a small quantity of charcoal. An elongated pit (2320), one end cut by oven 2198, also contained only occasional charcoal. A post-hole (2323) lay to the immediate south-east of oven 2296; it contained no finds. A similar feature (2305) lay immediately south-west of oven 2300; both it and the oven were cut by a shallow subrectangular pit (2303); again, neither feature contained finds. Oven 2300 was also cut by a square (and probably relatively modern) post-hole (2343). One post-hole (2262) was positioned at the western end of a narrow gully (2262) running ESE towards early Romano-British layer 2261.
- 4.2.27 To the south of gully group 2413, four small features (907, 915, 916 and 918) were recorded during the evaluation (in Trench 9).
- 4.2.28 Towards the south-east corner of the excavation there was a loose group of post-holes and pits. Ten of the post-holes (2411), which were 0.2–0.5 m in diameter and heavily truncated (no more than 0.15 m deep), were in a roughly NE–SW linear arrangement, but formed no obvious structure; none of these contained any finds. A number of other more widely spaced, and on average slightly larger post-holes were located around the edges of the group (eg, 2118, 2187, 2189, 2243, 2245, and 2147). All but one of these (2189) contained Romano-British pottery; a small sherd of samian from post-hole 2243, found along with other less chronologically diagnostic sherds, may be residual, rather than indicating an early Romano-British date.



4.2.29 The other features (2412) in this cluster comprised four small sub-circular pits (2116, 2180, 2182 and 2241) and a 3 m long, 0.4 m wide linear feature (2185). All but pit 2116 contained finds, including pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone and an iron nail.

4.3 Medieval and post-medieval (AD 1500 onwards)

4.3.1 The medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape is represented across the site by a series of NNE–SSW aligned furrows (2415) spaced between 3–5 m apart.

4.4 Undated features

4.4.1 A considerable number of features contained no dating evidence, but are presumed to be Romano-British. In addition, a number of apparent features were surveyed but not further investigated. While the archaeological nature of these features was not established, it is possible that at least some of them are also Romano-British.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Approximately 13.5 kg of finds were recovered, predominantly of Romano-British date. The finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and have been scanned to assess their nature, condition and potential date range. Totals are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of finds by material type (number and weight in grammes)

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery		
<i>Iron Age</i>	1	10
<i>Romano-British</i>	806	6923
Sub-total	807	6933
Worked flint	2	18
Fired clay	52	953
Ceramic building material	33	4153
Slag	2	102
Iron	3	36
Glass	1	1
Stone	1	358
Animal bone	241	952
Total	1142	13,506

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site (807 sherds, 6933 g). Sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. greyware) or known fabric types (e.g. Savernake-type ware) and quantified by the number and weight of pieces. A breakdown of the assemblage by chronological period and ware type is shown in Table 2. The condition of the assemblage is poor with a mean sherd weight of 8.6 g.

Iron Age (700BC–AD 43)

5.2.2 A single plain body sherd in a sandy fabric was found in ditch 2400; it is likely to be residual.



Table 2. Pottery totals by chronological period and ware type

Period	Ware	Number	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	
Iron Age	Sandy ware	1	10	10	
Romano-British	Samian	11	282		
	Amphora	3	111		
	Unassigned mortaria	1	237		
	Oxidised ware	9	43		
	Whiteware	5	38		
	Severn Valley ware	3	66		
	SE Dorset Black Burnished ware	46	476		
	Greyware	482	2222		
	Sandy ware with oxidised surfaces	117	711		
	Savernake-type ware	125	2705		
	Sand and grog-tempered ware	3	30		
	Sand and shell-tempered ware	1	2		
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>806</i>	<i>6923</i>	<i>8.6</i>
	Total		807	6933	8.6

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 5.2.3 The majority of the pottery (806 sherds, 6923g) dates to this period and is dominated by coarsewares, with only a small proportion of imported wares (Table 2). The latter include both Central and Southern Gaulish samian and Spanish Dressel 20 amphora which together amount to 1.4% of the total assemblage. Samian forms are limited to platters (form 15/17), plates/bowls (forms 18, 18/31 and 37) and cup form 27. All are of mid/late 1st–2nd century AD date. The base of a bowl (form 37) decorated with S-shaped gadroons was found in ditch 2405 and evidence of a lead bow-tie/ribbon repair can be seen on a form 18/31R bowl/dish from gully group 2413.
- 5.2.4 A single fragment of mortaria in a very worn and abraded, currently unassigned, oxidised fabric was found in ditch 2404. Its low beaded, flat flanged form suggests an Early Romano-British date (Gillam 1970, fig. 24, 238 and 239).
- 5.2.5 The nine undiagnostic oxidised sherds were found in ditches 2403, 2405 and 2409 and are all probable local products. The five whiteware sherds included part of a ring necked flagon from the Verulamium region and an unsourced whiteware necked jar rim (enclosure ditch 2405). This dated from the late 1st to the first half of the 2nd century AD. Finer, unsourced whiteware body sherds from ditch 2406 are also likely to be from a flagon.
- 5.2.6 Other regional imports are limited to Severn Valley oxidised ware and South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware. The three sherds of Severn Valley ware include one tankard rim of possible 2nd to 3rd century AD date from ditch 2405. Everted rim jars and straight-sided dishes (WA forms 1, 2 and 20; Seager Smith and Davies 1993) are the most common forms amongst the South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware sherds and coarse wiping on the interior of a WA2 jar (ditch 2403) indicates the continued use of these wares well into the 3rd/4th centuries AD (ibid., 257).
- 5.2.7 The remainder of the Romano-British assemblage (728 sherds, 5670g) is comprised of unoxidised coarsewares that are all likely to have come from local sources. Grog-tempered Savernake-type wares were made in the Savernake Forest (Annable 1962; Swan 1975), Purton and other kilns to the west of Swindon (Anderson 1979; 1980). The range of sandy wares with oxidised surfaces have similarities to North Wiltshire

greywares. Potential sources of the dark grey/brown sandy wares include kilns in the Warminster (e.g. Chapmanslade – Wilts. SMR nos ST84NW308 and ST84NW213), Westbury (Rogers and Rodham 1991; Corney *et al.* 2014) and Devizes (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004, 6) areas. The minor fabrics include sand and grog-tempered ware (3 sherds) and one plain body sherd of sand and shell-tempered ware (pit group 2412).

- 5.2.8 Unfortunately many rims are broken just above, or at, the neck/shoulder junction, preventing more precise identification of form and thus closer dating. However, of those that are identifiable, the most common forms are everted rim jars and bead rim jars. Other forms include fragments from a Savernake-type ware necked, shouldered jar with parallel grooves on the shoulder found in gully group 2413, along with sherds from a greyware necked, cordoned jar. A greyware t-shaped rim from a probable bowl, similar to a vessel found at Wanborough (Seager Smith 2001, 267, fig. 84.111) came from ditch 2405. This feature also contained approximately half of a greyware bag-shaped beaker decorated with a panel of barbotine dots. The vessel form and style of decoration date to the first half of the 2nd century AD.
- 5.2.9 Three sherds have visible post-firing perforations suggesting a change of use during the life of the vessels (pit 2113, pit group 2412, gully group 2413). The base of a vessel in a sandy ware with oxidised surfaces was deliberately trimmed to form a shallower cup/dish (ditch 2404). Ditch 2400 contained a sherd of Savernake-type ware that had been shaped into a circular disc (ON2); such items have traditionally been interpreted as gaming pieces/counters, but a more recent interpretation suggests that they may have been an early form of toilet paper (Charlier *et al.* 2012; Papadopoulos 2002).
- 5.2.10 Although not a particularly large assemblage, the forms and fabrics suggest a date within the first half of the Romano-British period, specifically during the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD, possibly extending into the earlier part of the 3rd century AD.

5.3 Worked flint

- 5.3.1 Two pieces of worked flint were found. ON 1 is a retouched blade/oblique knife and dates from the Mesolithic to no later than the Early Neolithic period. It was found within the secondary fill of Romano-British ditch 2402. The other piece is a retouched flake and was also found residually within probable Romano-British post-hole 2262.

5.4 Fired clay

- 5.4.1 The fired clay (Table 1) was recovered from 13 contexts within a range of Romano-British feature types including ovens, gullies, ditches and post-holes. The dating of all pieces relied on associated material. With the exception of the material from oven 2300, the majority were small, abraded, featureless fragments probably representing oven/hearth lining. They were made in poorly wedged, slightly sandy, predominantly oxidised fabrics with rare iron oxide inclusions. The material from oven 2300 (27 pieces, 345g) is in a noticeably coarser, sandier fabric, although still poorly wedged and predominantly oxidised. Several pieces, including three rejoining fragments from 2300, have flattish surfaces and are likely to have derived from the base/wall lining of ovens.

5.5 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 5.5.1 The CBM (Table 1) came from 17 contexts and is all of Romano-British date. All except five fragments (pit groups 2410 and 2412), came from ditch and gully deposits. The



assemblage included fragments of brick, tegula and box flue/voussoir. No complete dimensions are measurable. However, the thickness of a brick fragment (55 mm) from ditch 2409 suggests it may have come from a *pedalis* that were normally used in a hypocaust system. This ditch also contained two *tegulae* fragments with lower cut-aways of Warry type C (2006, 63–64) which date from the later 2nd to first half of the 3rd centuries AD. Other pieces of interest are the box flue/voussoir fragment found in gully group 2413 and a partial double finger signature mark on a burnt fragment of brick from ditch 2403. Although present in small quantities, the range of brick/tile types within this assemblage indicates the presence of a substantial building, or buildings, in the vicinity during the Romano-British period.

5.6 Slag

- 5.6.1 Two pieces of smithing slag were recovered from ditches 2401 and 2407. Both indicate small-scale iron working in the area, although not necessarily within the immediate confines of the Site.

5.7 Animal bone

- 5.7.1 A total of 241 fragments (or 952 g) of animal bone were recovered from eight features of Romano-British date including ditches, gullies and pits. Once conjoins are taken into account the total falls to 228 fragments (Table 3).
- 5.7.2 Where applicable the following information was recorded: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.
- 5.7.3 Bone preservation varies from good to poor but is generally consistent within individual contexts. The poorly preserved fragments have eroded cortical surfaces and abraded edges. The fragmentation rate is also relatively high and this, combined with the generally poor condition of the bones, means that only a small proportion (13%) of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element.

Table 3. Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cattle	16	55
Sheep/goat	9	31
Pig	2	7
Horse	2	7
Total identified	29	13
Total unidentifiable	199	87
Overall total	228	100

Romano-British

- 5.7.4 The assemblage is dominated by bones from cattle and sheep/goat which together account for 86% NISP (Table 3). Both species are represented by a range of body parts, which suggests that livestock were slaughtered and butchered on or close to the Site, and that the meat was consumption locally. Butchery marks were noted on a few fragments including a cattle radius and sheep/goat patella. Other identified species include pig and horse, both of which are represented by two bones each. The horse bones, a femur and pelvis, are from ditch 2404 and pit 2182.



5.8 Other finds

- 5.8.1 Three iron nail fragments were found within features of Romano-British date (pit group 2412, gully group 2413 and oven group 2414). One tiny fragment of clear vessel glass was recovered from gully group 2413. It is of uncertain date – and may even be intrusive. A fragment of Pennant-type sandstone was also found within this gully, it is possibly from a Romano-British polygonal roof tile.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 A total of 34 bulk samples were taken from a range of Romano-British features, in particular from a series of ovens. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. The bulk samples break down into the following feature types.

Table 4. Sample provenance summary

Feature type	No of samples	Volume (litres)
Ditches	5	84
Gullies	2	18
Pits and post-holes	5	34
Ovens	22	137
Total	34	273

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Appendix 2. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were low to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 A moderately rich charred plant assemblage was recorded in one of the five samples from ditches, namely that from ditch 2405. The cereal remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.).
- 6.2.4 The sample from gully group 2413 (cut 2280) contained a large quantity of plant remains. The cereal remains and weed seed assemblages were similar to those recovered from ditch 2405. The weed seeds also included seeds of rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.).



- 6.2.5 A moderate assemblage was observed in the sample from pit 2180 group 2412. Although the few grain fragments in the assemblage were indeterminate, some of the glume base and spikelet fork fragments were identifiable to being those of spelt wheat. The small number of other remains included hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments.
- 6.2.6 Charred plant remains were recorded in 10 of the 22 samples from ovens, in moderately high numbers in three of them from oven 2198. The cereal remains were predominantly those of hulled wheat with a few grains of barley and a floret of oat (*Avena* sp.). The weed seeds included seeds of vetch/wild pea, oat/brome grass, docks (*Rumex* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.).
- 6.2.7 These charred plant assemblages are compatible with those of Romano-British date in Southern Britain (Greig 1991; Campbell 2000). The cereal assemblages are indicative of general settlement waste and activities, while the weed seeds are those of species which are typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. There are similarities between these assemblages and other assemblages from Romano-British deposits in the wider area such as Brickley Lane (Pelling 2002) and Wayside Farm (Carruthers 2002), both sites in Devizes.
- 6.2.8 There is no clear evidence from the environmental remains from the ovens that these features were used for metal working. Although there was no indication of germination on the grains in these assemblages, there is a suggestion that Romano-British corn dryers and ovens were used for a variety of functions on sites such as the drying or parching of grain before or after processing ready for storage as well as roasting grains to stop germination during the malting process (Van der Veen 1989). It may be that these ovens were possibly used mainly for drying or parching grain.

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Appendix 2. Large quantities of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm were retrieved from Romano-British ovens 2198, 2294, 2296, 2300, 2321 and 2104.
- 6.3.2 The charcoal assemblages, in particular those from the ovens, included round wood fragments. There was no evidence of vitrification of the charcoal pieces observed. The wood charcoal assemblages from the ovens may be more representative of tinder/kindling rather than wood selected to produce high temperatures.

7 POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK

7.1 Stratigraphic potential

- 7.1.1 Apart from the medieval/post-medieval furrows, all the archaeological features recorded on the site are presumed to be of Romano-British date. They have the potential to provide significant information into the pattern of settlement and economic activities, and the organisation of the landscape.
- 7.1.2 The function of the concentric gullies is unclear. It is possible that they represent a domestic structure, ie, a round-house, but the irregular courses of some of the gullies may indicate some other function. The pottery, animal bone and other finds are consistent with predominantly settlement waste, and some of the ceramic building material (as well as a piece of possible sandstone roof tile) suggest the presence of a substantial building in the



vicinity. This might indicate that the gully group had some ancillary, non-domestic function, possible related to the group of ovens close to and within it.

- 7.1.3 The ovens appear to have operated at relatively low temperatures, and were possibly used for drying corn, or for comparable agricultural purposes. Although two pieces of slag were recovered from ditches, these features do not appear to have had an industrial function, although a certain level of ironworking may have taken place in the vicinity.
- 7.1.4 The gullies, ovens and the majority of other discrete features, which consisted of a variety of pits and a group of post-holes, fall within the boundaries of the three suggested enclosures, and could potentially be contemporary with any of them, although oven 2321 cut one of the ditches (2406) possibly associated with Enclosure C. Similarly, oven 2104 cut ditch 2402, probably one of the pattern of parallel field ditches.
- 7.1.5 The relatively early date of Enclosure A is indicated by its position at a slight angle to all the remaining ditches (and by its relatively early pottery assemblage), suggesting that it predates a significant phase of landscape organisation. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to phase either the later enclosures (Enclosure B and C), or the associated pattern of parallel field ditches (and a possible trackway) with which they clearly overlap.

7.2 Finds

- 7.2.1 The assessment indicates that the preservation of artefacts varied across the Site from poor to moderate. Chronological evidence, primarily from the pottery indicates that the main focus of activity occurred during the Romano-British period – particularly the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD and possibly continuing into the 3rd century AD. The prehistoric finds are all residual; these represent ‘background noise’ at best. Their presence may hint at earlier prehistoric activity, and the potential for features of this date, in the vicinity.
- 7.2.2 The range of material culture is, however, relatively restricted. Only pottery and animal bone occur in any quantity. The pottery provides the evidence for the trading links and ceramic influences on this region and has already provided chronological evidence through the spot-dating of contexts. It is unlikely that this dating can be refined significantly, due to the generally small size of context groups and the scarcity of distinctive forms and finewares.
- 7.2.3 Likewise, the animal bone assemblage is small and information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock offers only limited scope for further, more detailed study.
- 7.2.4 The other material categories (worked flint, fired clay, CBM, slag, iron, glass and stone) have limited potential to provide further information beyond that which has already been recorded.

Recommendations

- 7.2.5 The Romano-British pottery has already been recorded to a fairly detailed level (Darling 1994) so further analysis of this material will be determined by the scale of the final publication. As a minimum, the results of this scan should be subjected to a more detailed consideration in their stratigraphic groups and the wider local and regional context. Provision should be made for the illustration of up to six vessels.
- 7.2.6 The metalwork will require X-radiography to provide a basic, sustainable archive. No further analysis is proposed for the animal bone, worked flint, fired clay, CBM, slag, glass and stone, although the comments presented in this report should be incorporated into the



publication text, with some modification. The material from the evaluation stage of work should also be incorporated at that stage.

7.3 Environmental potential

7.3.1 The analysis of a selection of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some limited information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment during the Romano-British period and possibly assist with the interpretation of the function of the ovens.

7.3.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal from the ovens would provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site. It may also be possible to ascertain if there was any species selection for specific functions, which may assist with the interpretation of the function of these ovens. The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the wider area, such as Brickley Lane (Pelling 2002) and Wayside Farm (Carruthers 2002), both sites in Devizes.

Recommendations

7.3.3 It is proposed to analyse a selection of the charred plant assemblages – from ditch 2405, gully group 2413 (gully 2280), pit 2180 and oven 2198; and a selection of the wood charcoal assemblages – from ovens 2198, 2294, 2321 and 2104. The proposed samples are indicated with a 'P' in the analysis column in Table 6.

8 RESOURCES, PROGRAM AND PUBLICATION

8.1 Proposed analysis, program and publication

8.1.1 It is proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above, an article describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, (WANHM) a peer-reviewed journal with a regional and national readership.

8.1.2 Subject to approval by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, a six month program of works is suggested, starting in April 2015 with submission of the completed journal article by September 2015.

8.1.3 The report will comprise a brief introduction giving background of the project, followed by a largely integrated description of the Romano-British features, incorporating relevant specialist detail within the narrative text, followed by specialist reports on selected finds categories and environmental remains. The significance of the findings will be discussed within their local and regional contexts.

Provisional synopsis of WANHM article

Working title:

Romano-British ovens, edge of settlement activity and landscape organisation, north of Bath Road, Melksham

by Susan Clelland and Andrew B. Powell, with specialist contributions



Introduction	500 words
Romano-British features	3000 words
Finds and environmental reports	3000 words
Discussion	1500 words

Total: approximately 8,000 words, 5 figures, 2 plates, 2 tables

8.2 Management

- 8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 8.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff; they will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.
- 8.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

8.3 Personnel

- 8.3.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 5).

Table 5. Task list

Task no	Days	Staff	
Manage & support			
1	2	Barclay A	WA
2	2	Chaffey G	WA
3	1	Bradley P	WA
4	1.5	Nueberger J	WA
Pre-analysis			
5	2	Mulhall N	WA
6	0.25	Chaffey G	
7	0.5	All	WA
8	0.5	Clelland S	WA
9	tbc	WCC/Wooten L	Ext/WA
10	1	Clelland S	WA
Finds - Appendices			
11	2	Brook E	WA
12	2	Illustrator	WA
Environmental - Appendices			
13	-	ext	£700
14	4	Wyles S	WA
Publication			
15	1	Clelland S	WA
16	4	Clelland S	WA
17	2	Clelland S	WA
18	1.5	Illustrator	WA
19	0.25	Clelland S	WA



20	Compile report	0.5	Clelland S	WA
21	Compile figures	0.5	Illustrator	WA
	Journal article edit and production			
22	Review report	0.5	Barclay A	WA
23	Edit report and submission to journal	1	Bradley P	WA
24	Revision following journal editor's comments	0.5	All	WA
25	Journal costs & proofs		Ext	
	Archiving			
26	Environ archiving	0.25	Wyles S	WA
27	Archive management	0.5	Mephram L	WA
28	Archive preparation	0.5	Coates C	WA
29	Archive preparation	0.5	Nelson S	WA

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The Site falls within the collecting area of the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. Because the museum is currently not accepting archives for deposition, the archive will be temporarily curated at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, until such time as it can be deposited.

9.2 Preparation of archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by BLANK Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the appropriate site codes – 102042 (evaluation) and 102043 (excavation) – and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 5 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 4 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

9.3 Conservation

9.3.1 No finds have been identified as of unstable condition, and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment.

9.4 Discard policy

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, discard could target BLANK. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).



9.5 Copyright

- 9.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations* 2003.

9.6 Security copy

- 9.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INFORMATION

Number	Cut/Fill	FW/FO	Interpretation	Description
2100	Layer	Layer	Overburden	
2101	Layer	Layer	Natural	
2102	Fill	Fill of 2104	Deliberate Backfill	Dark brown clay
2103	Fill	Fill of 2104	Deliberate Backfill	Blackish grey clay
2104	Cut	Filled with 2102/2103	Kiln	Irregular steep sided concave keyhole shaped kiln, cuts ditch 2143
2105	Cut	Filled with 2106/2107	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with moderately sloped concave sides and base. Interpreted as a Romano-British field boundary or enclosure ditch
2106	Fill	Fill of 2105	Primary Fill	Yellow silty clay
2107	Fill	Fill of 2105	Secondary Fill	Mid blue grey silty clay
2108	Cut	Filled with 2109/ 2110/2111/2112	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch. Steep sided with straight sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a Romano-British enclosure ditch.
2109	Fill	Fill of 2108	Primary Fill	Grey silty clay
2110	Fill	Fill of 2108	Secondary Fill	Light blue grey silty clay
2111	Fill	Fill of 2108	Secondary Fill	Grey silty clay
2112	Fill	Fill of 2108	Secondary Fill	Brown silty clay
2113	Cut	Filled with 2114/ 2115	Pit	Oval shaped pit with moderately steep straight sides and a concave base, possibly related to kiln 2104
2114	Fill	Fill of 2113	Primary Fill	Grey silty clay
2115	Fill	Fill of 2113	Secondary Fill	Brown silty clay
2116	Cut	Filled with 2117	Natural hollow	Rectangular shaped natural hollow with undulating sides and a flat base.
2117	Fill	Fill of 2116	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2118	Cut	Filled with 2119	Posthole	Sub circular posthole with moderately steep straight sides and a flat base.
2119	Fill	Fill of 2118	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2120	Cut	Filled with 2121	Posthole	Sub circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2121	Fill	Fill of 2120	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2122	Cut	Filled with 2123	Posthole	Truncated circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2123	Fill	Fill of 2122	Secondary Fill	Grey sandy clay
2124	Cut	Filled with 2125	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderately steep straight sides



				and a flat base.
2125	Fill	Fill of 2124	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2126	Cut	Filled with 2127	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderately concave sides and base.
2127	Fill	Fill of 2126	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2128	Cut	Filled with 2129	Posthole	Truncated circular posthole with moderately steep concave sides and base.
2129	Fill	Fill of 2128	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2130	Cut	Filled with 2131	Posthole	Truncated circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2131	Fill	Fill of 2130	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2132	Cut	Filled with 2133	Posthole	Circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base.
2133	Fill	Fill of 2132	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2134	Cut	Filled with 2135	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2135	Fill	Fill of 2134	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2136	Cut	Filled with 2137	Posthole	Circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base.
2137	Fill	Fill of 2136	Secondary Fill	Brown sandy clay
2138	Cut	Filled with 2139	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2139	Fill	Fill of 2138	Secondary Fill	Grey sandy clay
2140	Fill	Fill of 2143	Secondary Fill	Brown clay
2141	Fill	Fill of 2143	Secondary Fill	Yellow clay
2142	Fill	Fill of 2143	Secondary Fill	Mid brown clay
2143	Cut	Filled with 2140/ 2141/2142	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep convex sides and a flat base. Interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch
2144	Cut	Filled with 2145/ 2146	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch. Moderately sloped with concave sides and base. Interpreted as a Romano-British field boundary ditch
2145	Fill	Fill of 2144	Primary Fill	Brown silty clay
2146	Fill	Fill of 2144	Secondary Fill	Mottled grey silty clay
2147	Cut	Filled with 2148	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2148	Fill	Fill of 2147	Secondary Fill	Mottled grey silty clay
2149	Fill	Fill of 2150	Deliberate Backfill	Brown clay
2150	Cut	Filled with 2149	Pit	NE-SW aligned oval pit with concave sides and base, interpreted as being likely to be associated with kiln 2104
2151	Fill	Fill of 2156	Deliberate Backfill	Brown silty clay. A deliberate



				dump of fire waste.
2152	Fill	Fill of 2155	Secondary Fill	Grey clay
2153	Fill	Fill of 2155	Primary Fill	Mid-brown clay
2154	Fill	Fill of 2155	Primary Fill	Brown clay
2155	Cut	Filled with 2152/ 2153/2154	Ditch	Terminus of N-S aligned ditch with moderately steep concave sides and base, interpreted as likely to be Romano-British on date.
2156	Cut	Filled with 2151/ 2157/2158/2159	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a Romano-British field boundary or enclosure ditch
2157	Fill	Fill of 2156	Primary Fill	Grey silty clay
2158	Fill	Fill of 2156	Secondary Fill	Yellow with red mottling silty clay
2159	Fill	Fill of 2156	Secondary Fill	Yellow with red mottling silty clay
2160	Cut	Filled with 2161/ 2162	Ditch	The corner of a moderately sloped ditch with concave sides and base. Interpreted as possibly having two phases due to the difference in depths.
2161	Fill	Fill of 2160	Primary Fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay
2162	Fill	Fill of 2160	Secondary Fill	Orange-brown silty clay
2163	Cut	Filled with 2164/ 2165	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch. Moderately sloped with concave sides and base. Interpreted as a boundary ditch
2164	Fill	Fill of 2163	Primary Fill	Brown with grey silty clay
2165	Fill	Fill of 2163	Secondary Fill	Mid-reddish brown silty clay
2166	Cut	Filled with 2167/ 2168	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch. Moderately sloped with straight sides and a flat base. Interpreted as a Romano-British boundary ditch
2167	Fill	Fill of 2166	Secondary Fill	Mottled brown-grey silty clay
2168	Fill	Fill of 2166	Secondary Fill	Light brown-grey silty clay
2169	Cut	Filled with 2170	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a flat base. Interpreted as part of a Roman-British field system.
2170	Fill	Fill of 2169	Secondary Fill	Dark blue-grey sandy clay
2171	Cut	Filled with 2172	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with steep concave sides and a flat base. Interpreted as part of a Roman-British field system.
2172	Fill	Fill of 2171	Secondary Fill	Dark Blue-grey sandy clay
2173	Cut	Filled with 2174	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a flat base. Interpreted as part of a Roman-British field system.



2174	Fill	Fill of 2173	Secondary Fill	Dark blue grey sandy clay
2175	Fill	Layer	Tertiary layer	Dark blue grey sandy clay, occasional spread of debris.
2176	Fill	Fill of 2177	Deliberate Backfill	Mid- grey-brown clay
2177	Cut	Filled with 2176/ 2191/2197	Kiln	E-W aligned keyhole shaped kiln with vertical concave sides and a flat base.
2178	Cut	Filled with 2179	Gully	NW-SE aligned gully with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. Interpreted as part of a Roman-British field system.
2179	Fill	Fill of 2178	Secondary Fill	Dark blue-grey sandy clay
2180	Cut	Filled with 2181	Pit	Shallow sub circular pit with moderately sloped concave sides and base
2181	Fill	Fill of 2180	Secondary Fill	Dark brown-grey silty clay
2182	Cut	Filled with 2183/ 2184	Pit	Rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a concave base
2183	Fill	Fill of 2182	Deliberate Backfill	Yellow silty clay
2184	Fill	Fill of 2182	Secondary Fill	Light yellow-brown silty clay
2185	Cut	Filled with 2186	Gully	A gully or elongated pit with shallow concave sides and base
2186	Fill	Fill of 2185	Secondary Fill	Dark black-brown silty clay
2187	Cut	Filled with 2188	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a concave base.
2188	Fill	Fill of 2187	Secondary Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay
2189	Cut	Filled with 2190	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a concave base.
2190	Fill	Fill of 2189	Secondary Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay
2191	Fill	Fill of 2177	Deliberate Backfill	Dark black-grey clay, charcoal rich.
2192	Cut	Filled with 2193	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch with moderately sloped irregular sides and a concave base, interpreted as a drainage ditch.
2193	Fill	Fill of 2192	Secondary Fill	Mid red-brown silty clay
2194	Cut	Filled with 2195/ 2196	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Interpreted as part of a Roman-British field system.
2195	Fill	Fill of 2194	Primary Fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay
2196	Fill	Fill of 2194	Secondary Fill	Mid red-brown silty clay
2197	Fill	Fill of 2177	Primary Fill	Light brown clay
2198	Cut	Filled with 2310-5	Kiln	E/W aligned kiln
2199	Cut	Filled with 2200		
2200	Fill	Fill of 2199	Secondary Fill	
2201	Cut	Filled with 2202		



2202	Fill	Fill of 2201		
2203	Cut	Filled with 2204		
2204	Fill	Fill of 2203		
2205	Fill	Fill of 2206	Deliberate Backfill	Dark brown-grey clay
2206	Cut	Filled with 2205	Ditch	Terminus of NE-SW aligned ditch with moderately steep concave sides and base, interpreted as likely to be Romano-British in date.
2207	Cut	Filled with 2208/ 2209	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow concave sides and base, interpreted as likely to be Romano-British in date.
2208	Fill	Fill of 2207	Primary Fill	Blue-grey silty clay
2209	Fill	Fill of 2207	Secondary Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay
2210	Fill	Fill of 2213	Secondary Fill	Mid brown clay
2211	Fill	Fill of 2213	Secondary Fill	Mid brown-grey clay
2212	Fill	Fill of 2213	Primary Fill	Clay
2213	Cut	Filled with 2210/ 2211/2212	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with moderate concave sides and base, interpreted as likely to be Romano-British in date.
2214	Cut	Filled with 2215/ 2221	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a flat base. Interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch
2215	Fill	Fill of 2214	Secondary Fill	Dark brown-grey sandy clay
2216	Cut	Filled with 2217	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch
2217	Fill	Fill of 2216	Secondary Fill	Dark blue-grey sandy clay
2218	Cut	Filled with 2219/ 2220	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Interpreted as an enclosure ditch
2219	Fill	Fill of 2218	Primary Fill	Mid yellow-grey sandy clay
2220	Fill	Fill of 2218	Secondary fill	Mid brown-grey sandy clay
2221	Fill	Fill of 2214	Primary Fill	Yellow-grey clay
2222	Cut	Filled with 2223/ 2224/2225/2226	Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a Romano-British boundary ditch
2223	Fill	Fill of 2222	Primary Fill	Blue-grey silty clay
2224	Fill	Fill of 2222	Secondary Fill	Mid blue-grey silty clay
2225	Fill	Fill of 2222	Secondary Fill	Mid red-brown silty clay
2226	Fill	Fill of 2222	Secondary Fill	Mid blue-grey silty clay
2227	Cut	Filled with 2228/ 2229	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow straight sides and a concave base.



				Interpreted as an enclosure ditch
2228	Fill	Fill of 2227	Primary Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay
2229	Fill	Fill of 2228	Secondary Fill	Mid yellow-brown silty clay
2230	Fill	Fill of 2233	Secondary Fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay
2231	Fill	Fill of 2233	Secondary Fill	Mid grey-brown clay
2232	Fill	Fill of 2233	Primary Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay
2233	Cut	Filled with 2230/ 2231/2232	Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep convex sides and a concave base. Interpreted as an enclosure ditch
2234	Cut	Filled with 2235/2236	Ditch	Ditch with convex sides and a flat base
2235	Fill	Fill of 2234	Primary Fill	Orange clay
2236	Fill	Fill of 2234	Secondary Fill	Grey sandy loam
2237	Cut	Filled with 2238/2239/2240	Ditch	SE-NW aligned ditch with concave sides and a concave base. Interpreted as a Romano-British boundary ditch
2238	Fill	Fill of 2237	Secondary Fill	Mid mottled bluish grey with reddish brown silty clay
2239	Fill	Fill of 2237	Secondary Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay
2240	Fill	Fill of 2237	Secondary Fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay with reddish brown patches
2241	Cut	Filled with 2242	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit with concave sides and base
2242	Fill	Fill of 2241	Secondary Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay
2243	Cut	Filled with 2244	Posthole	Sub-circular with concave sides and base
2244	Fill	Fill of 2243	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay
2245	Cut	Filled with 2246	Posthole	Circular steep straight sided with a concave base
2246	Fill	Fill of 2245	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay
2247	Cut	Filled with 2248	Ditch	Ditch with concave sides and a flat base
2248	Fill	Fill of 2247	Secondary Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay
2249	Furrows			NW/SE aligned furrows filled with light brownish orange sandy clay
2250	Group			Concentration of small rich pits filled with mid brown silty clay
2251	Cut	Filled with 2252	Natural feature	Irregular in plan with concave sides and base
2252	Fill	Fill of 2251	Secondary Fill	Bluish grey silty clay
2253	Cut	Filled with 2254	Ditch	NW/SE ditch with concave sides and a flat base. Interpreted as a field enclosure ditch
2254	Fill	Fill of 2253	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2255	Cut	Filled with 2256	Ditch	NW/SE ditch with straight sides and a flat base. Interpreted as an



				enclosure ditch
2256	Fill	Fill of 2255	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2257	Fill	Fill of 2258	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown clay
2258	Cut	Filled with 2257	Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch with convex sides. Part of a rectilinear enclosure
2259	Cut	Filled with 2260	Ditch	SE/NW aligned ditch terminus with concave sides and base. Interpreted as part of an enclosure
2260	Fill	Fill of 2259	Secondary Fill	Mottled mid grey silty clay with orangey brown
2261	Layer	Layer	Layer	Mottled mid grey silty clay with orangey brown
2262	Cut	Filled with 2263	Posthole	Circular posthole with concave sides and a flat base
2263	Fill	Fill of 2262	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2264	Cut	Filled with 2263	Gully	SE/NW terminus of a gully with concave sides and base
2265	Fill	Filled of 2264	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2266	Fill	Filled of 2267	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2267	Cut	Filled with 2266	Gully	N/S aligned drainage gully with concave sides and base
2268	Fill	Fill of 2269	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2269	Cut	Filled with 2268	Gully	N/S aligned drainage gully with concave sides and base
2270	Fill	Fill of 2271	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2271	Cut	Filled with 2270	Gully	N/S aligned drainage gully with concave sides and base
2272	Fill	Fill of 2273	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay
2273	Cut	Filled with 2272	Gully	N/S aligned drainage gully with concave sides and base
2274	Cut	Filled with 2275	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep concave sides and a concave base
2275	Fill	Fill of 2274	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2276	Cut	Filled with 2277	Gully	Gully with concave base and sides
2277	Fill	Fill of 2276	Primary Fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay
2278	Cut	Filled with 2279	Gully	E/W aligned drainage gully with concave sides and base
2279	Fill	Fill of 2278	Secondary Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay
2280	Cut	Filled with 2281	Gully	E/W aligned gully with concave sides and a flat base
2281	Fill	Fill of 2280	Secondary Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay
2282	Cut	Filled with 2283	Gully	Irregular shaped gully with concave sides and an undulating base
2283	Fill	Fill of 2282	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay
2284	Cut	Filled with 2285	Gully	NW/SE aligned drainage gully



				with concave sides and a flat base
2285	Fill	Fill of 2284	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2286	Cut	Filled with 2287	Gully	SW/NE aligned gully with steep concave sides and a flat base
2287	Fill	Fill of 2286	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2288	Cut	Filled with 2289	Gully	NW/SE gully with steep straight sides and a flat base
2289	Fill	Fill of 2288	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2290	Cut	Filled with 2291	Gully	NW/SE gully with steep concave sides and base
2291	Fill	Fill of 2290	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay
2292	Cut	Filled with 2293	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base.
2293	Fill	Fill of 2292	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2294	Cut	Filled with 2295	Kiln	Linear kiln with steep concave sides and base
2295	Fill	Fill of 2294	Backfill	Dark greyish black silt
2296	Cut	Filled with 2297	Kiln	Linear kiln with steep concave sides and base
2297	Fill	Fill of 2296	Deliberate Backfill	Dark brownish black silty clay
2298	Cut	Filled with 2299	Feature	Irregular feature with steep concave sides and base
2299	Fill	Fill of 2298	Secondary fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay
2300	Cut	Filled with 2301-2	Kiln	E-W aligned sub-rectangular kiln with vertical straight sides and a flat base
2301	Fill	Fill of 2300	In Situ fire remnants?	Dark grey silty clay
2302	Fill	Fill of 2300	Deliberate Backfill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay
2303	Cut	Filled with 2304	Pit	Shallow sub-rectangular pit with moderate concave sides and a flat base
2304	Fill	Fill of 2303	Tertiary deposit	Mid yellow grey sandy clay
2305	Cut	Filled with 2306-7	Posthole	Circular posthole/pit with steep concave sides and a concave base
2306	Fill	Fill of 2305	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay
2307	Fill	Fill of 2305	Deliberate Backfill	Mid-light red sandy clay
2308	Fill	Fill of 2309	Plough scar	Mid brown clay
2309	Cut	Filled with 2308	Plough Scar	NE/SW aligned linear furrow with shallow concave sides and base.
2310	Fill	Fill of 2198	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey clay
2311	Fill	Fill of 2198	Deliberate Backfill	Greyish brown clay
2312	Fill	Fill of 2198	Deliberate Backfill	Greyish brown clay
2313	Fill	Fill of 2198	In situ fire debris	Blackish grey clay
2314	Fill	Fill of 2198	In situ fire debris	Blackish grey clay
2315	Fill	Fill of 2198	In situ fire debris	Black clay
2316	Fill	Fill of 2320	Secondary fill	Dark brown clay
2317	Fill	Fill of 2320	Secondary fill	Mid grey clay



2318	Fill	Fill of 2320	Dump layer	Dark greyish brown clay
2319	Fill	Fill of 2320	Primary fill	Mid brown clay
2320	Cut	Filled with 2316-9	Pit	N/S aligned sub oval pit with concave shallow sides and base
2321	Cut	Filled with 2322, 2352	Kiln	Irregular shaped kiln with steep irregular sides and a concave base
2322	Fill	Fill of 2321	In situ fire debris	Pale grey black with yellow mottling silty clay
2323	Cut	Filled with 2324	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallow concave sides and base
2324	Fill	Filled of 2323	Secondary fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay
2325	Cut	Filled with 2326	Gully	SE/NW aligned linear gully with steep concave sides and base
2326	Fill	Fill of 2325	Secondary fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay
2327	Cut	Filled with 2328	Gully	NE/SW aligned linear gully with steep concave sides and base
2328	Fill	Fill of 2327	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay
2329	Cut	Filled with 2330	Gully	Linear gully with straight, steep sides and a flat base
2330	Fill	Fill of 2329	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay
2331	Cut	Filled with 2332	Gully	NE/SW aligned curvilinear gully with steep concave sides and base
2332	Fill	Fill of 2331	Secondary fill	Dark bluish grey sandy clay
2333	Cut		Plough Scar/Furrow	Mid yellowish brown silt loam
2334	Cut	Filled with 2335	Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear ditch with concave gentle sides and base
2335	Fill	Fill of 2334	Secondary Fill	Mottled light greyish brown and yellowish orange silty clay
2336	Cut		Furrow/Plough scar	Mid yellowish brown silty clay
2337	Fill	Fill of 2348	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay
2338	Fill	Fill of 2347	Deliberate Backfill	Mid bluish grey sandy clay
2339	Layer		Furrow	Finds recovery number from surface
2340	Layer			Finds recovery end of job
2341	Layer		Furrow	Finds recovery end of job
2342	Layer		Ditch terminus	Finds recovery end of job
2343	Cut	Filled with 2344	Posthole	Square posthole with vertical straight sides and a flat base.
2344	Fill	Fill of 2343	Tertiary deposit	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay
2345	Cut	Filled with 2346	Pit	N-S aligned oval pit with straight, moderate sides and a flat base
2346	Fill	Fill of 2345	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay
2347	Cut	Filled with 2338	Pit	Oval pit with steep stepped sides and a convex base



2348	Cut	Filled with 2337	Post pit	Irregular post pit with vertical straight sides and a flat base.
2349	Layer		Furrow	
2350	Fill	Fill of 2294	Deliberate backfill	Light greyish brown silty clay
2351	Fill	Fill of 2296	Deliberate backfill	Light greyish brown silty clay
2352	Fill	Fill of 2321	Deliberate backfill	Mottled light grey, black and yellow silty clay



APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

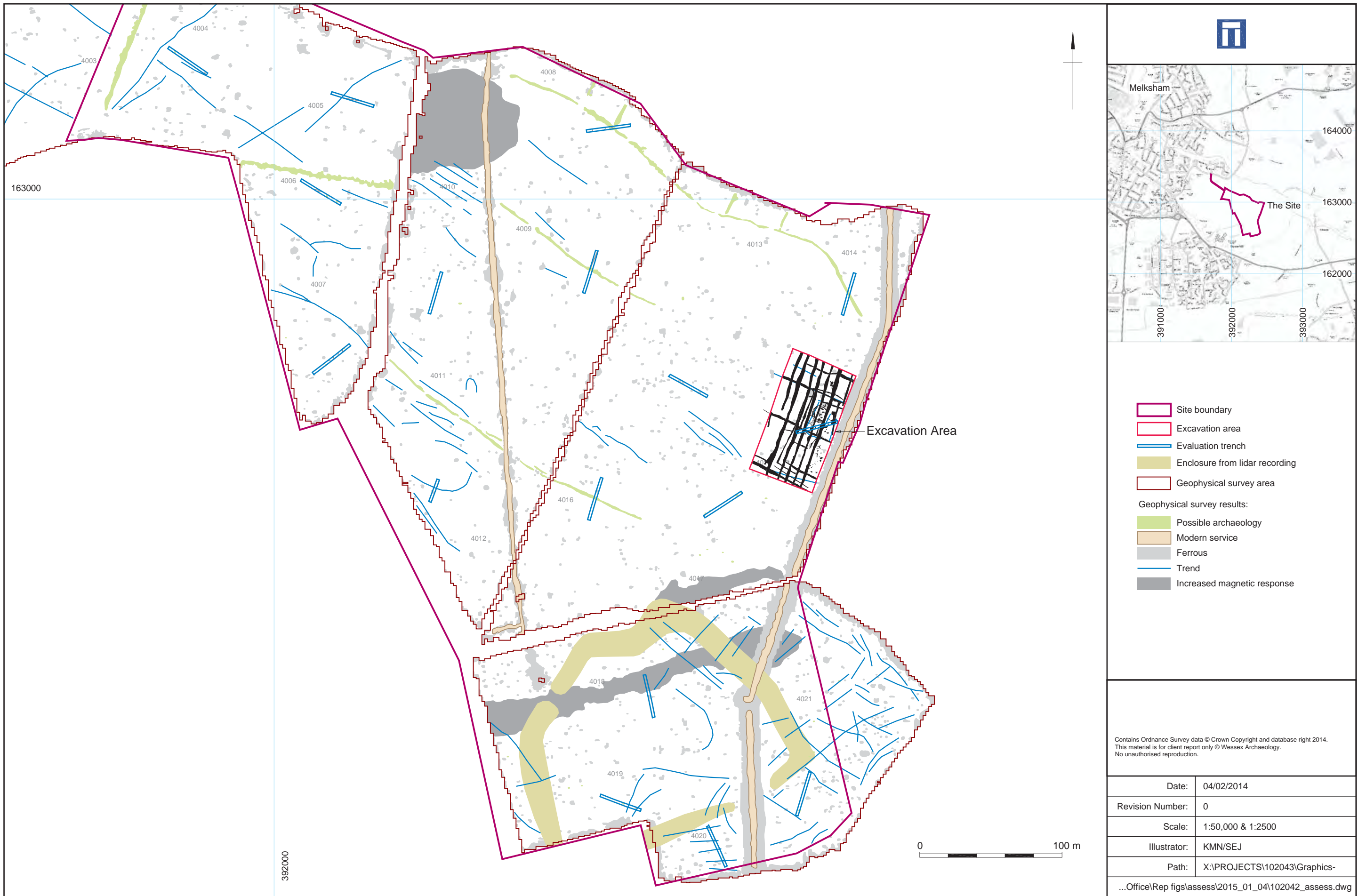
Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature (cut)	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Ditches													
2400 (2156)	2151	13	19	150	75	-	-	-	-	-	0/2 ml	-	
2402 (2105)	2107	42	20	140	50	C	-	Indet. grain frag	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	2/2 ml	coal	
2403 (2233)	2230	43	17	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1 ml	-	
2405 (2259)	2260	41	18	75	50	A	B	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt	B	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Poa/Phleum</i>	3/10 ml	-	P
2407 (2234)	2236	40	10	150	75	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	-	
Gully group 2413													
2280	2281	20	8	75	35	A	A*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt	A	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Lolium/Festuca, bud</i>	1/2 ml	-	P
2325	2326	35	10	90	50	-	C	Glume base frags inc. spelt	-	-	3/5 ml	-	
Ovens													
2104	2102	4	10	120	35	-	-	-	-	-	30/25 ml	-	C
	2102	5	10	90	35	-	-	-	-	-	15/10 ml	-	
	2103	7	6	80	35	-	-	-	-	-	10/15 ml	-	
	2103	8	5	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	10/10 ml	-	
	2103	9	5	70	35	-	-	-	-	-	10/15 ml	-	
	2103	10	3	50	35	-	-	-	-	C	bud	5/5 ml	-
2177	2191	16	4	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	3/7 ml	-	
	2191	17	4	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1 ml	-	



Feature (cut)	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
2198	2313	27	9	125	30	A	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	B	<i>Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Ranunculus</i>	25/25 ml	-	P
	2313	28	5	175	10	-	-	-	-	-	10/25 ml	-	
	2314	30	9	175	15	A	C	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt, oat floret	B	<i>Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	20/40 ml	-	P C
	2314	31	10	175	10	A	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	35/75 ml	-	
	2315	32	2	150	5	-	-	-	-	-	30/40 ml	-	
	2315	32*	3	80	15	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	5/15 ml	-	
2294	2295	22	9	375	15	-	-	-	-	-	40/100 ml	-	
	2295	23	8	400	15	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	40/100 ml	-	C
2296	2297	25	5	175	25	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	25/20 ml	-	
2300	2302	37	7	140	30	B	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	5/10 ml	-	
	2301	38	7	250	10	-	-	-	-	-	40/60 ml	-	
	2301	39	5	250	10	-	-	-	-	-	20/25 ml	-	
2321	2322	34	5	270	10	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	80/80 ml	-	
	2322	36	6	250	10	B	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	80/85 ml	-	C
Pits and post-holes													
2348	2337	44	6	40	50	C	C	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags	C	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	2/2 ml	-	
2187	2188	18	9	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	1/2 ml	-	
2180	2181	19	9	60	35	C	A	Indet. grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag, <i>Avena/Bromus</i>	2/3 ml	-	P
2150	2149	11	5	60	35	-	-	-	-	-	5/10 ml	-	
	2149	12	5	60	35	-	-	-	-	-	5/8 ml	-	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant

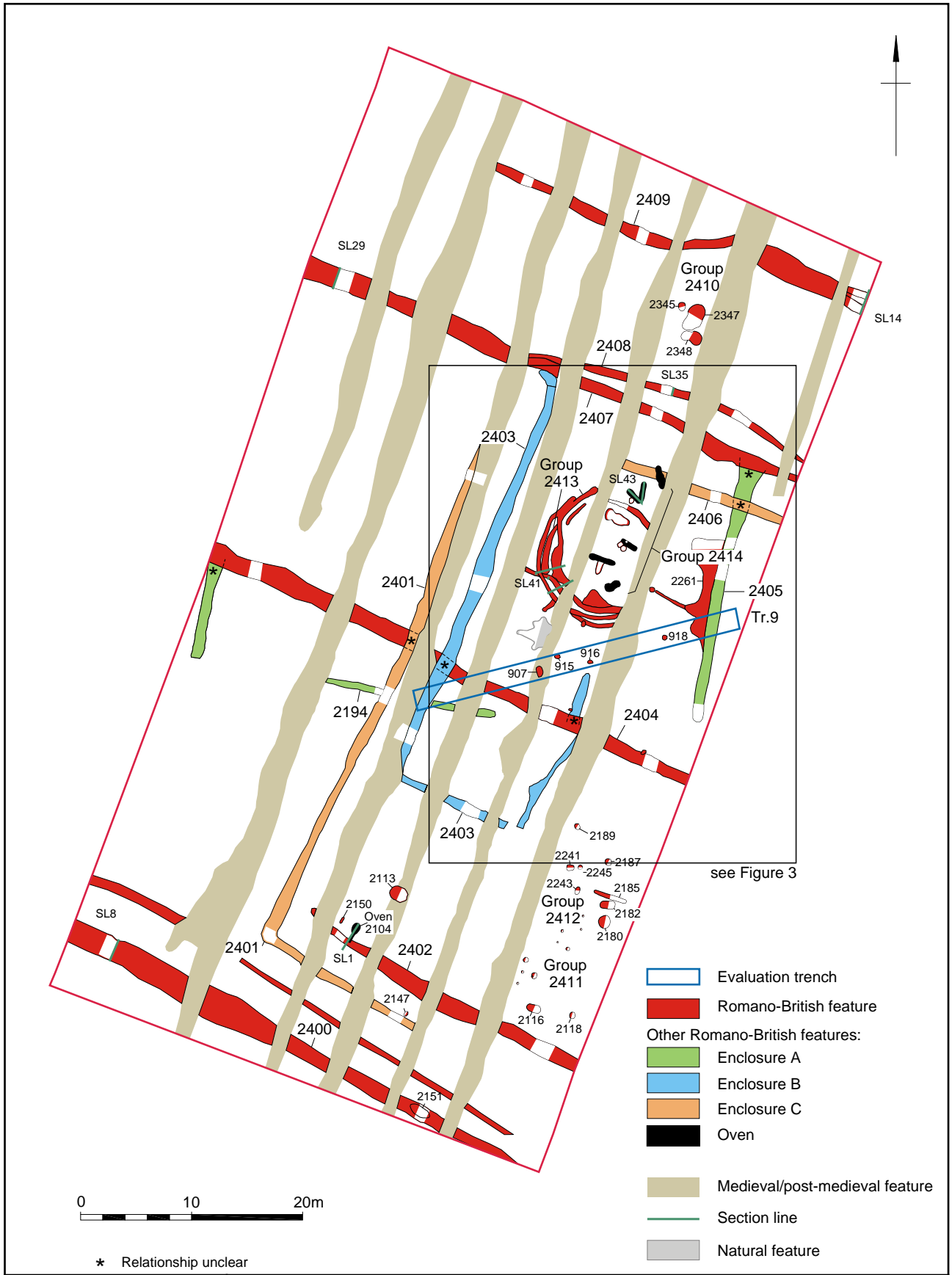


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Site location plan

Figure 1



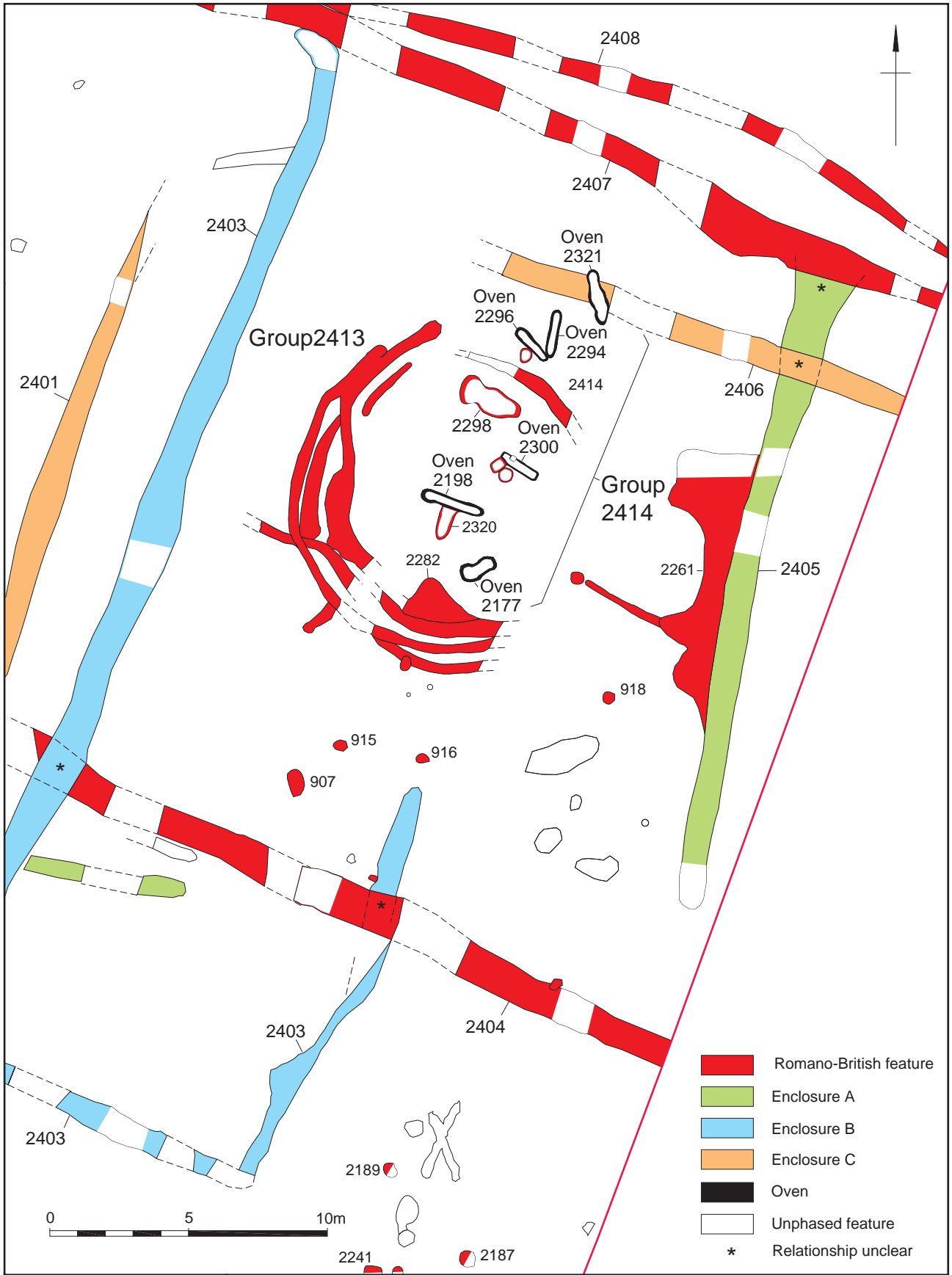
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Phased plan of excavation

Figure 2



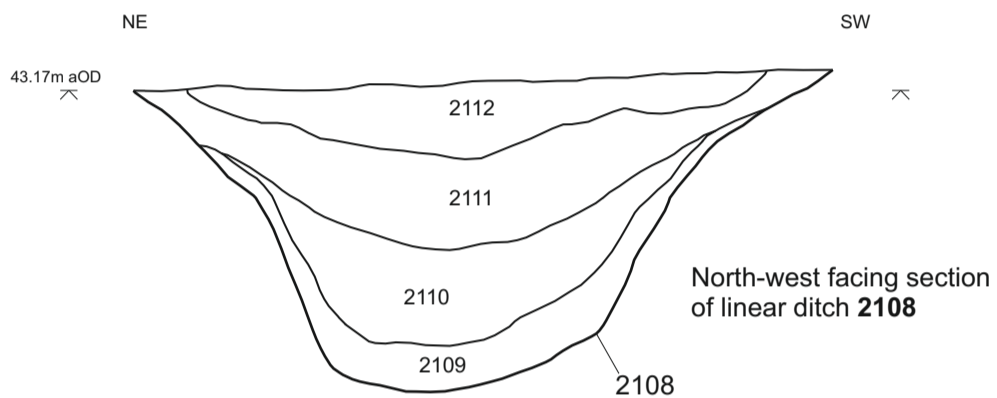
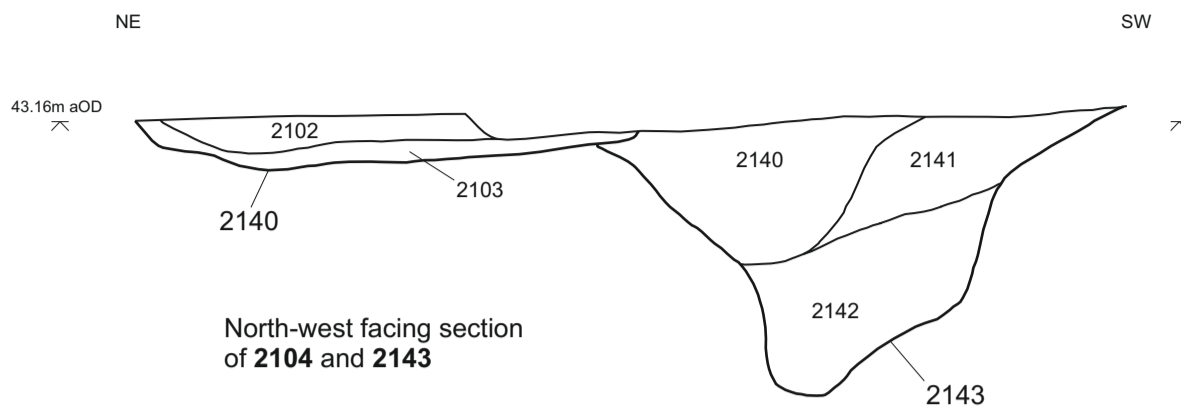
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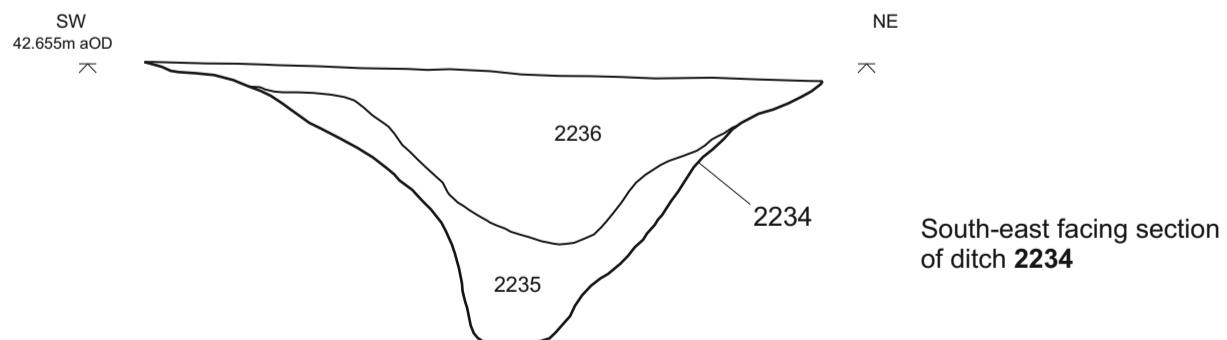
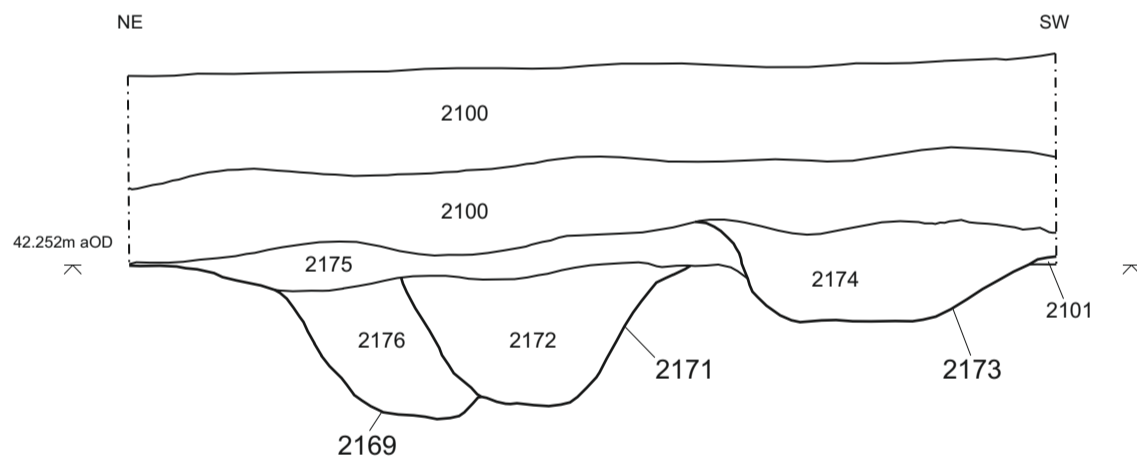


Detail showing gully group 2413 and oven group 2414

Figure 3



North-west facing section of ditches **2169**, **2171** and **2173**

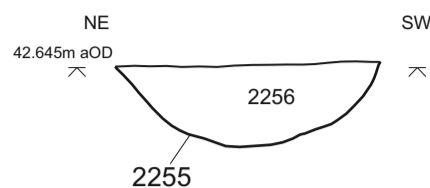


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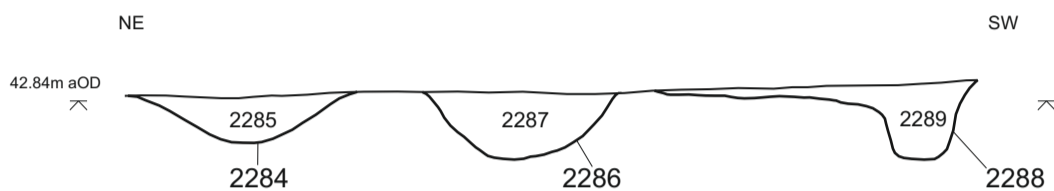
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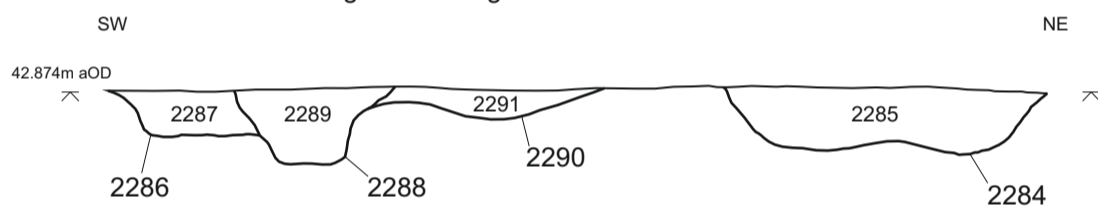
North-west facing section of ditch 2255



North-west facing section of gullies



South-east facing section of gullies



South-west facing section of post-hole 2292



Section showing longitudinal profile of kilns 2294 and 2295



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Plate 1: South-east facing section of charcoal-rich deposit 2151 in ditch 2400. (scale=0.5m)



Plate 2: Oven 2177 viewed from the north-east. (scale=1m)


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Plate 3: Oven 2198 and pit 2320 under excavation, viewed from the west. (scale=1m)



Plate 4: Oven 2300 and adjacent features under excavation, viewed from the south-west. (scales= 1m & 0.5m)



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Plate 5: Ovens 2294 and 2296 under excavation, viewed from the north. (scale=1m)



Plate 6: Oven 2321 under excavation viewed from the west. (scale=1m)

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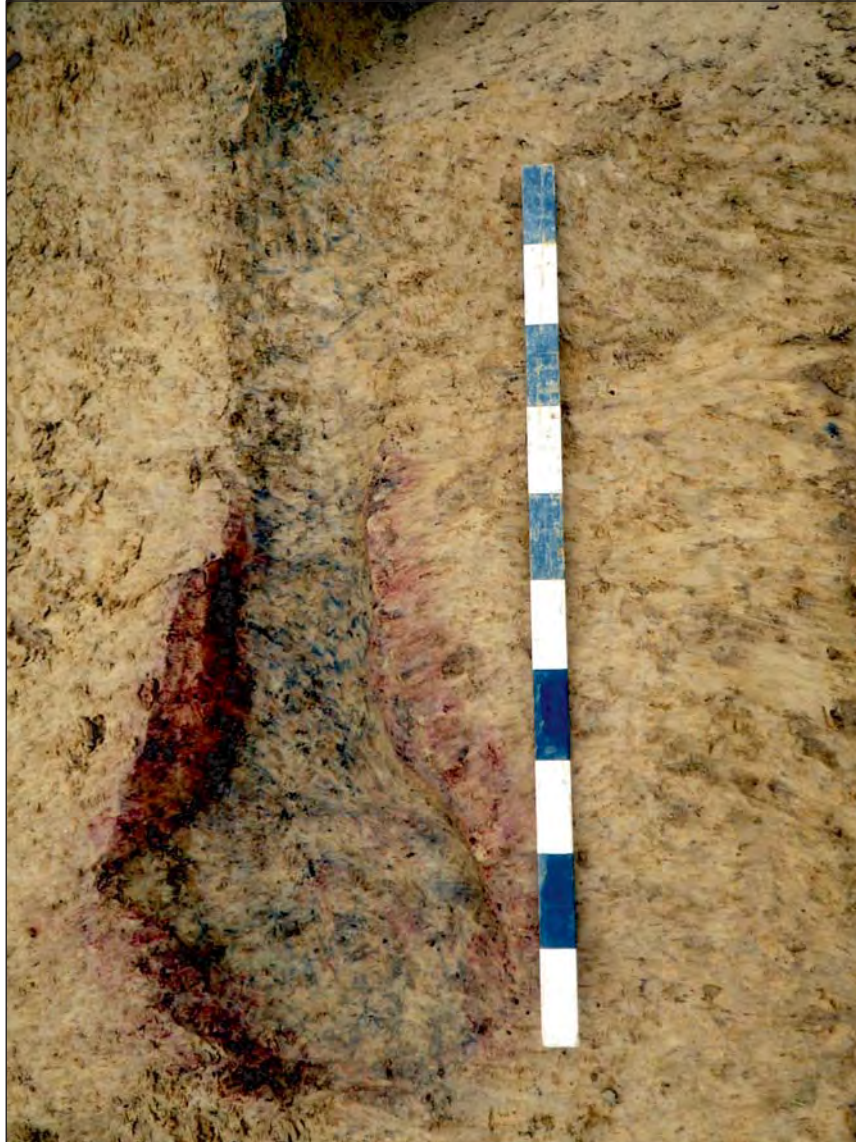



Plate 7: Oven 2104 viewed from the north-north-east. (scale=1m)

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