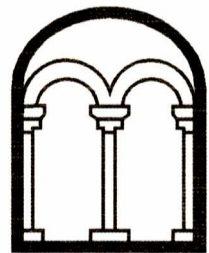


**MAYLANDS GATEWAY
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**MAYLANDS GATEWAY
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CI/A	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council
HER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NHLE	National Heritage List of England
PDA	Proposed development area



Non-Technical Summary

Maylands Gateway is a proposed development of c. 13ha of land centred at TL 0836/0764 on the east side of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The archaeological potential of the proposed development area was initially examined by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016) and the monitoring of geo-technical test pits (Albion 2016). CgMs Consulting Ltd produced a Written Scheme of Investigations for Trial Trench Evaluation (CgMs 2016) which was approved by the Historic Environment Advisor of Hertfordshire County Council. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the work.

The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st March and 8th April 2016. It comprised 28 mainly 50m-long trenches, a number of which were extended and/or 'boxed-out' to assist in the understanding of the archaeological features/deposits. There has been considerable modern earthmoving within the proposed development area and while this means that in some areas archaeological features occur buried at significant depths and have been truncated, in other areas they occur just below the modern subsoil and are well preserved.

Archaeological features were identified in 17 trenches; most date to the Roman period. One trench contained a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit; two trenches contained post-medieval quarry pits; one contained several tree-throw holes. Twelve trenches contained modern made ground up to 1.8m thick. Their distribution suggests that the made ground had been dumped into a dry valley to level the ground prior to the construction of sports facilities. The survival of buried topsoil and subsoil suggests that in most places the made ground was deposited directly onto the existing ground surface. Where practical, the made ground was machined out to the natural geology — the level at which archaeological features would be visible. In one trench evidence for a palaeochannel was identified which probably explains the existence of the dry valley.

Roman features comprised ditches/gullies, pits, postholes and a drying oven. Their nature and distribution was variable and, therefore, 'core' and 'peripheral' areas were identified. These areas were located to the south-east of a Scheduled temple complex known to exist beyond the site limits (NHLE 1015490), but all the evidence from the trial trenches would appear to be domestic or agricultural in nature, i.e. not religious. The 'peripheral' areas contained significantly fewer features — mainly ditches — and produced a smaller quantity of finds. It is likely that the 'core' area contained domestic and agricultural activity and that the 'peripheral' areas represent adjacent fields. The results of the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the evaluation did not provide any additional information on the layout of the enclosures and fields.

The most significant feature investigated, located within the 'core' area, was a moderately well-preserved drying oven. This type of structure is present on numerous Roman sites in Britain. The oven was of the common T-shaped form and constructed with reused and deliberately broken roof tile. The high amounts of grains and glume bases in the samples from the oven fills represent accidentally burnt debris from the parching or drying of hulled wheat spikelets.

A summary of the work undertaken will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no.: albionar1-242128). With the landowner's permission the archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum under accession number DACHT 4664.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

In connection with a proposed development at Maylands Gateway, Hemel Hempstead CgMs Consulting Ltd commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake a trial trench evaluation.

The work was undertaken during March/early April 2016 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016), agreed with the LPA. The purpose of the evaluation was to record any archaeological features or deposits that might be present, to locate any ground disturbance which might have destroyed archaeological features and to record the depths of overburden. The results of the evaluation will allow informed recommendations to be made to the LPA and to formulate a suitable mitigation strategy.

1.2 **Site Location, Geology and Ground Conditions**

Maylands Gateway lies on the western outskirts of Hemel Hempstead on the north side of Breakspear Way (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Buncefield Lane to the east, Wood Lane End to the north and an industrial estate and housing estate to the west and the A414 to the south. It is centred on TL 0836 0766.

The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56–66 million years ago. The superficial geology is Clay-with-flints Formation – Clay, Silt, Sand Gravel.

The ground conditions within the proposed development area (PDA) reflect the three different former uses/ownerships of the land:

- North-east: *c.* 3ha of land currently occupied by a stable and associated paddocks and exercise fields. The area was formerly in use as the Kodak Sports Ground, which included tennis courts, a bowling green and an area of hard-standing in the north.
- South-east: *c.* 2ha of land, formerly used as a caravan park. Most of the infrastructure for the park has been levelled, but the circular road and gravelled pitches remain *in situ*.
- West: *c.* 8ha of the former Lucas Aerospace Sports Ground. This was partially overgrown, but contained an area of hard-standing to the west and two terraced pitches, the southernmost one encircled by a grass running track

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The archaeological background to the site has been detailed in an archaeological assessment (AECOM 2015) and Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016). It is summarised below.

A number of undesignated prehistoric heritage assets have been recorded in the vicinity of the PDA. These include find-spots of prehistoric flint implements (HER 540, 1303, 2276, 7315, 10812) and sub-surface remains of late Bronze



Age activity (HER 9203, 11824). The latter include ditches, pits and postholes found within archaeological investigations on the north side of Wood Lane End (McDonald 2003).

The most significant heritage asset in the immediate environs of the PDA is the Scheduled Romano-Celtic temple complex at Wood Lane End (NHLE 1015490) c. 30m north of the PDA. Excavation suggests it was constructed during the early part of the 2nd century AD, although 1st-century AD pottery hints at some form of earlier occupation (Neal 1984). A number of other undesignated sites in the vicinity have produced evidence for Roman occupation and field systems (HER 6823, 6824, 9204, 9622, 10908).

Evidence for medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is confined to ridge and furrow cultivation revealed by excavation to the north of Wood End Lane (HER 9205). A medieval lime kiln, structure, oven and boundary ditches (9643), medieval pits and postholes (16357, 16470) and a medieval trackway (16358) were found further away.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations within the PDA

1.4.1 Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey of the PDA was undertaken by Stratascan (2016). All the anomalies identified were believed to be of modern or natural origin. ‘These included features related to the sports fields and former running tracks, land drains, buried services, made ground, magnetic disturbance and scattered magnetic debris’ (CgMs 2016, 5)

1.4.2 Monitoring of geotechnical investigations

Monitoring by Albion Archaeology of the geotechnical investigations comprised the observation of the excavation of 24 test pits (Albion 2016). The eastern part of the PDA exhibited little sign of landscaping, but the south-western part appeared to have been heavily landscaped including both truncation by terracing and ground-raising.



2 METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016) which was approved by the HEA. The archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines including:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001)
• Archaeological Archive Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2007)
• ClfA	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (2015)

2.2 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation (CgMs 2016, 9) were as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.
- To establish the presence/absence, extent, date and character of any remains associated with the Romano-Celtic temple to the north of the PDA.
- To establish the potential for significant environmental deposits.
- To establish the potential for previously unsuspected archaeological evidence and to validate the results of the geophysical survey.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the PDA to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
- To produce as site archive for deposition with an appropriate Museum and to provide information for accessions to the Hertfordshire HER.

The results of the trial trenching were to be considered in relation to their local, regional and national context, which is principally provided by regional research frameworks (Medlycott and Brown; Medlycott 2011). The archaeological background to the site suggested that there was potential for the investigation to



contribute to identified regional research themes associated with prehistoric and Roman settlement and landscape.

2.3 Implementation

The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st March and 8th April 2016. A total of 28 mainly 50m-long trenches were opened within the PDA (Fig. 2).

The trench layout was designed to provide even spatial coverage across the PDA and specifically to investigate areas adjacent to the known archaeological sites outside the PDA. The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged, 1.8m-wide ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. In most trenches the overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological deposits (the ‘natural’). However, the excessive depths of made ground within a small number of trenches meant that it was not practicable to reach the ‘natural’ (as noted on Figs 3–6). As a result of discussions at one of the monitoring meetings two additional trenches (27 and 28) located in an area of excessive made ground were deliberately dug to the natural and backfilled on the same day.

The spoil heaps and feature fills were scanned for artefacts by eye and metal detector. Only a small number of Roman-period metal artefacts were recovered from the spoil heaps and this is likely to be partly explained by the quantity of made ground encountered in some trenches. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology’s *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

2.4 Monitoring

The HEA monitored the fieldwork on 24th March and 5th April 2016. Summaries and action points were circulated by the consultant after each meeting.

2.5 Archiving

All finds and records generated during the project will be archived to the standards outlined in Appendix 3 of Historic England’s *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 2: Archaeological Excavation* (2015). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference 1-242128 in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

On approval of this report the integrated project archive, including artefacts (subject to landowners’ permission), ecofacts and project documentation, will be prepared for deposition with Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum (Accession Number DACT 4664).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results are presented below under the following sections: features/deposits, finds and ecofacts. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate whether they are a feature number = [***] or fill number = (***). Context numbers reflect the trench number, e.g. [303] is a feature within Trench 3 and, therefore, the trench number is only given where it is useful.

This section summarises the features and deposits investigated within the trenches. It starts with a description of the overburden and geological deposits. This section is key to understanding why in some trenches the archaeological horizon is deeply buried but in others it is not, and why in some trenches archaeological features have been truncated.

Archaeological features were identified in 17 of the 28 trenches. In nine of the trenches datable artefacts were recovered. The features, most of which were Roman in date, comprised ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and a drying oven. Their nature and distribution was used to distinguish ‘core’ and ‘peripheral’ areas. Later features comprised post-medieval quarry pits and extensive evidence for earthmoving within the last 100 years.

Detailed descriptions of every individual context are provided in Appendix 1 and this should be consulted for information such as alignment, nature of fills, dimensions etc. The trench locations are shown on Figs 1 and 2, with more detailed plans on Figs 3–7. Selected sections appear on Figs 8–10, areas of archaeological potential are shown on Fig. 11 and selected photographs on Figs 12–15.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Across the PDA, the varied nature and thickness of overburden above the geological deposits was unexpected and initially difficult to account for. However, it is now clear that extensive dumping of material, “made ground”, has occurred within the PDA to level the ground. Possibly as part of this, or a separate process, a number of terraces were constructed for various sports facilities, e.g. running track, bowling green etc. As a result, in places the archaeological horizon (i.e. the uppermost geological deposits into which archaeological features might have been dug) occurred at a considerable depth below the present ground surface. It was not always possible to ascertain the full thickness of the made ground.

3.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil

The topsoil comprised 0.05–0.35m of friable dark grey-black clay-silt. Subsoil was only present where no terracing had taken place. It comprised 0.1–0.4m of friable mid orange-brown clay-silt.



3.2.2 Made ground

Made ground was found within 12 trenches (*Table 1*). The distribution of the majority of the trenches with made ground (11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 27 and 28), suggests that it had been used to fill a dry valley (still visible today in the northern hedged boundary of the PDA). The dry valley was probably associated with a palaeochannel although this was only positively identified within Trench 27 (see below).

The thickness of the made ground was variable depending on whether trenches were situated on the periphery (photo on Fig. 14) or centrally within of the dry valley (photo on Fig. 15) (*Table 1*). For example, the made ground in Trenches 27 and 28 was over 1.5m thick (Fig. 10, section 8); the trenches were probably close to the centre of the dry valley. The made ground comprised silty clay with very occasional modern brick and concrete. In some trenches slight differences were observed, suggesting that the made ground had not all be dumped in a single operation and/or from a single source.

Trench	Total thickness	Buried TS/SS	Filling what/location
1	>0.9m	no	Uncertain- central
2	c. 0.8m	yes	Uncertain- east
4	>1m	no	Pond/quarry- central
11	>0.9m	no	Dry valley- central
12	>0.8m	no	Dry valley- central
14	c. 1m	yes	Dry valley- west
16	c. 0.7m	yes	Dry valley- east
17	> 1m	no	Dry valley- central
19	c. 0.7m	yes	Dry valley- north
22	c. 0.2m	yes	Dry valley- north
27	c. 1.8m	yes	Dry valley- central
28	c. 1.5m	yes	Dry valley- central

Detailed descriptions and measurements in Appendix 1. TS= topsoil. SS= subsoil

Table 1: Summary of the made ground found within the trenches

The dumped material in Trench 4, which was over 1m thick, was different in nature. It comprised clay rubble with metal, glass, wood, concrete and hydrocarbons inclusions. It is presumed that it filled a former pond or quarry.

3.2.3 Buried topsoil and subsoil

In trenches where made ground was present, and where it was possible to fully machine them out, buried topsoil, and on occasions, subsoil were present. The buried topsoil comprised 0.05–0.3m of firm dark grey-black clay-silt (photo on Fig. 14), whereas the subsoil comprised 0.05–0.45m of firm mid grey-orangey brown clay-silt (Fig. 10, sections 1–4 and 8). Survival of these deposits would imply that, at least in some parts of the PDA, the dumping of made ground took place directly onto the contemporary ground surface. The absence of subsoil in some trenches where there is no made ground, e.g. Trenches 3, 5, 8, 15, 18, 20, may suggest that modern earthmoving has taken place in these areas, removing subsoil before the topsoil was replaced.

3.2.4 Dry valley and palaeochannel

As described above, the spatial location of trenches with made ground (Fig. 2)



and the topography suggests the existence of a dry valley (Fig. 11). This is presumed to be associated with a palaeochannel, although the fills of this were only observed within Trench 27 (Fig. 10, section 8).

Based on the distribution of trenches with made ground, the dry valley would have been N-S aligned and *c.* 150m wide at its maximum. Based on the slope of the 'natural' below the made ground the dry valley would have had gently sloping sides. The extent of it to the north is uncertain, because the thinner thickness of the made ground within Trenches 19 and 22 suggests it may have been getting shallower in this direction. Similar made ground was found within Trenches 1 and 2 but it is unclear if these filled the same dry valley — partly because of the shallow depths in Trenches 19 and 22 but also because the valley would have had to change alignment for Trenches 1 and 2 to be located within it.

Palaeochannel deposits were only positively identified within a sondage at one end of Trench 27. The latter was machined to a depth of *c.* 4m below ground level, but the base was not reached due to depth becoming unsafe. Its lowest fill (2711) comprised firm yellow-brown clay-gravel, with frequent small-large stones (photo on Fig. 15).

No dating evidence for the channel was recovered and due to the extensive areas of made ground it was not possible anywhere to observe a relationship between the channel fills and archaeological features.

3.2.5 Geological deposits

The undisturbed geological deposits varied across the PDA, ranging from silty clays to pure clay to the north with large outcrops of flint nodules. To the south these deposits were more silty and clayey gravels.

3.3 Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age

A single sub-circular pit [1917] was identified towards the western end of Trench 19 (Fig. 5). It had concave sides and a rounded base, 0.65m in diameter and 0.33m deep (Fig. 10, section 5). The fill contained thirteen pieces of worked flint broadly dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

3.4 Late Iron Age

A small assemblage of pottery of this period was recovered from features within Trenches 3, 15 and 20. However, only the pottery from NE-SW ditch [2003] (Fig. 5) was not associated with Roman pottery. The ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.74m deep, with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Fig. 10, section 6, photo on Fig. 14).

3.5 Roman 'Core' Area

The main focus of Roman-period activity was located centrally within the PDA within Trenches 15, 16, 19, 22–25. It contained a drying oven, ditches/gullies, pits, and postholes. Based on the pottery recovered the majority of the features were 1st–2nd century in date.



3.5.1 Drying oven

Drying oven [1906] was located at the east end of Trench 19 which was twice extended to ensure that the oven was fully exposed (Fig. 7, photos on Fig. 13). Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered from deposits associated with the oven's construction and use.

The drying oven was T-shaped in plan, aligned NW-SE and constructed within a banjo-shaped cut [1906]. Despite the evidence for extensive earthmoving within the PDA it was well preserved with side 'walls' of Roman ceramic building material, surviving to a height of *c.* 0.37m. The oven comprised two parallel walls (1908) and (1910), defining a channel that was 3.4m long and 0.65m wide (to the east). The walls curved outwards at the NW end, stopping short of the end wall (1909). The two gaps are probably explained by these areas containing flues designed to draw air through the oven.

The walls were constructed of broken *tegulae* (Roman roof tile), with a small number of bricks. Up to four courses of *tegulae* survived, bonded with clay. Each tile had been broken in half and positioned with the flange facing the interior of the structure. Possible *pedales* bricks (designed for use as *pilae* in hypocausts) were used in the flue near the stokehole. These were too heavily burnt and, on lifting, fragmentary for positive identification. The base of the structure comprised the natural clay geology. Fills (1911) and (1912) represent packing deposits placed between the tile walls and the edge of the construction cut. They comprised clay with frequent large flint nodules.

Lower fills (1913) and (1914) at the base of drying oven (Fig. 7, section 1) were dark grey-black. They were thickest, as might be expected, at the SE end of the structure near its stokehole. Three environmental samples were taken in different locations from the lower charcoal-rich fill (1914) to enable a spatial analysis.

The lower fills were sealed by (1915) and (1916) that comprised firm yellow-grey clay-silt with some fragments of *tegulae*; they are clearly associated with the disuse and backfilling of the oven. An environmental sample was taken from (1915) purely for comparison with those taken from the lower fills.

3.5.2 Ditches and gullies

Eight Roman ditches and gullies were identified in Trenches 15, 22, 24, 25 and 26. Four roughly correspond to the alignments of boundaries within the adjacent excavations (Neal 1984) outside of the PDA.

Ditches [2404], [2406], [2506] and [2508] were all aligned approximately NW-SE (Fig. 4). Based on their projected alignment, it is possible that [2404] and [2508] were part of the same boundary, although they were different in size. They were 0.5–1.45m wide and 0.15–0.5m deep, with steep U-shaped profiles (Fig. 9, sections 8 and 9; Fig. 9, sections 11 and 12, photo on Fig. 14). Roman pottery and moderate quantities of ceramic building material were recovered from each of them.



N-S aligned ditch [1505] and gully [1507] were *c.* 7m apart and broadly parallel to one another so may define a trackway (Fig. 4). The features were up to *c.* 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 9, sections 4 and 5). Roman pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from [1507], while no dating evidence was retrieved from [1505]. However, its similar alignment and proximity to [1507] suggests that it is also Roman in date.

NE-SW aligned ditch [2206] within Trench 22 (Fig. 5) was *c.* 0.85m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 10, section 7). Although gully [2604] was on a more E-W alignment and produced no finds, its fills were similar to those of Roman features so it is assumed to be contemporary. It was 0.42m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 9, section 14).

3.5.3 Pits and postholes

Small numbers of pits and postholes were found in Trenches 23 and 25, with a cluster of pits in Trench 16.

All the pits [1606], [1608], [1610], [1612] and [1614] in the cluster within Trench 16 (Fig. 5) were heavily truncated, only surviving to a depth of up to *c.* 0.15m. They were all sub-circular in plan, under *c.* 1.25m in diameter, with concave profiles (Fig. 10, sections 1–4). Roman pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay were recovered from pits [1608], [1612] and [1614]. Pit [1610] was partly truncated by pit [1608], indicating that not all of the features were open at the same time.

At the west end of Trench 23 pit [2304] partially truncated pit [2306] (Fig. 4). They were both under 1.7m in diameter and at least 0.90m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, sections 6 and 7, photo on Fig. 14). A large amount of Roman ceramic building material was present in pit [2306], of which a representative *c.* 20% sample was taken. Its fill also contained Roman pottery, a small amount of animal bone and a large quantity of medium to large flint nodules. Although not impossible, the distribution of the material within the pit makes it unlikely that this was post pit. It is more likely that the large quantity of Roman ceramic building material and flints derived from buildings that were located within the adjacent temple complex (Neal 1984).

Two intercutting postholes [2308] and [2310] were identified adjacent to the pits at the west end of Trench 23 (Fig. 4). They were circular, with a diameter of under *c.* 0.5m and only 0.2m deep (Fig. 9, section 8, photo on Fig. 14). While no dating evidence was retrieved from either posthole their proximity to the pits suggests that they may also be Roman in date.

A single isolated posthole [2504] was located at the west end of Trench 25 *c.* 10m from ditch [2506]. It was circular, *c.* 0.25m in diameter and 0.25m deep (Fig. 9, section 10). A single fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from its fill.



3.6 Roman Peripheral Area

A smaller number of Roman features with small quantities of finds were found in Trenches 3, 6, 9 and 10.

3.6.1 Ditches and gullies

Five ditches or gullies were identified in Trenches 3, 6 and 10.

Gully [303] and ditch [305] were parallel to each other, *c.* 9m apart (Fig. 3) and may represent the boundaries of a trackway. They both had U-shaped profiles and were 0.6–1.5m wide and 0.1–0.3m deep (Fig. 8, sections 1 and 2, Photo on Fig. 12). Small amounts of Roman pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the features.

N-S aligned ditch [604] at the western end of Trench 6 (Fig. 3) had an asymmetrical profile, concave sides and base; it was 1.4m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 8, sections 3 and 4). A single piece of Roman ceramic building material was recovered. Given the feature's similar alignment to other ditches in the vicinity, this suggests a Roman date. The projected alignment of ditch [608] suggests that it may correspond with ditch [305] *c.* 90m to the north (Fig. 3). [608] was *c.* 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep, with shallow asymmetrical profile and an uneven base (Fig. 8, section 5). No finds were recovered.

A NE-SW aligned ditch [1004] in the north end of Trench 10 (Fig. 4) was *c.* 1.1m wide and up to 0.25m deep, with a concave profile (Fig. 9, section 2). Although no dating evidence was recovered, the ditch appeared to be perpendicular to the projected alignments of ditches within Trenches 24 and 26, suggesting a Roman date.

3.6.2 Pit

An irregular pit [905] within Trench 9 (Fig. 4) was *c.* 1.1m by 2.3m and 0.45m deep (Fig. 9 section 1). A single abraded sherd of probable Roman pottery was recovered.

3.7 Post-medieval and Modern Features

3.7.1 Made ground

The made ground was described above due to its being indicative of the existence of a dry valley and to explain the depth at which some Roman features occurred and why some had been truncated.

3.7.2 Quarry pits

Trenches 7, 8, 25 and 26 each contained possible sub-circular to oval quarry pits [704], [803], [2512] and [2606] (Figs 3 and 4). They are assigned to these periods either because of the presence of post-medieval / modern ceramic building material or because some were directly below topsoil.



Pits [704] and [803] were *c.* 11.5m and 9m in diameter and had steep sides. They were machine-excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m; only pit [704] was bottomed (Fig. 8, sections 6 and 7, Photo on Fig. 12).

Pit [2512] was still visible in the landscape as a slight depression. It was at least 7.35m wide and was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.7m but was not bottomed (Fig. 9, section 13). Pit [2606] was machine-excavated to a depth of *c.* 0.8m but the base was not reached. It had steep sides and was at least 3.3m wide.

3.7.3 Pond or quarry

Trench 4 was located in an area where the geophysical survey had picked up a large, circular anomaly, *c.* 30m in diameter (Stratascan 2016). It contained re-deposited clay (402) and (403) with large amounts of modern dumped material including rubble, concrete, glass, wood and oil-drums with hydrocarbons (Photo on Fig. 12). This feature has been interpreted as either a pond or a post-medieval quarry pit that was still open until quite recently.

3.8 Undated Features

A variety of undated features were revealed in Trenches 13, 15 and 21; two are likely to be tree-throw holes and one a modern pit.

A sub-circular pit [1304] at the SE end of Trench 13 was 2m long by 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep, with steep to near-vertical sides and an undulating base.

Probable tree-throw hole [1503] towards the NE end of Trench 15 was 2.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a concave profile (Fig. 9, section 3). Trench 21, located close to the northern boundary of the PDA, contained multiple tree-throw holes; all were assigned the single context number [2104]. They were irregular in plan, up to 2.5m long by 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, with irregular sides and uneven bases.



3.9 Finds

Twenty-five deposits across eleven trenches yielded an assemblage comprising mainly ceramic building material, with smaller quantities of pottery, animal bone and non-ceramic objects (Table 2). Most datable artefacts are early Roman in origin.

Area	Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
Roman Core	15	1501	Topsoil	-	Undated	Lead waste fragment (RA8)
		1507	Ditch	1508	Early Roman	Pottery (106g); ceramic building material (253g)
		1507	Ditch	1509	Early Roman	Pottery (67g); ceramic building material (50g)
	16	1608	Pit	1609	Early Roman	Pottery (114g); ceramic building material (139g)
		1612	Pit	1613	Undated	Fired clay (18g)
		1614	Pit	1615	Undated	Ceramic building material (61g)
	19	1901	Topsoil	-	Undated	Lead strip fragment x2 (RA2, RA3)
		1903	Buried topsoil	-	Roman	Ceramic building material (3kg)
		1904	Subsoil	-	Roman	Ceramic building material (1.8kg)
		1906	Drying oven	1907	Roman	Ceramic building material (3kg)
		1906	Drying oven	1908	Roman	Ceramic building material (2.6kg)
		1906	Drying oven	1909	Roman	Ceramic building material (2.9kg)
		1906	Drying oven	1914	Early Roman	Pottery (11g); ceramic building material (475g); burnt flint (147g)
		1906	Drying oven	1915	Roman	Ceramic building material (5.8kg)
	23	1917	Pit	1918	Prehistoric	Worked flint (505g)
		2306	Pit	2307	Early Roman	Pottery (88g); ceramic building material (6.6kg); animal bone (82g)
	24	2401	Topsoil	-	Undated	Copper alloy stud (RA6)
		2402	Subsoil	-	Early Roman	Pottery (9g); lead waste fragment (RA5)
		2404	Ditch	2405	Early Roman	Pottery (62g); ceramic building material (2.3kg)
		2406	Ditch	2407	Roman	Ceramic building material (542g)
	25	2504	Post hole	2505	Roman	Ceramic building material (49g)
		2506	Ditch	2507	Early Roman	Pottery (305g); ceramic building material (847g)
		2508	Ditch	2510	Early Roman	Pottery (49g); ceramic building material (419g)
2512		Pit	2515	Roman	Ceramic building material (112g)	
Roman Peripheral	3	303	Ditch	304	Roman	Ceramic building material (31g)
		305	Ditch	306	Early Roman	Pottery (4g); ceramic building material (539g); lava quern (RA1)
	6	604	Ditch	606	Roman	Ceramic building material (51g)
	9	905	Pit	906	Undated	Pottery (2g)
Other	20	2003	Ditch	2005	Late Iron Age	Pottery (53g)
	22	2204	Buried subsoil	-	Undated	Lead waste fragment (RA4)

Table 2: Finds summary

3.9.1 Pottery

Eleven deposits yielded 75 sherds (870g) representing approximately 52 vessels, the largest assemblage (305g) deriving from the fill of ditch [2506]. The pottery is generally abraded and fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 12g.

Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC–AD 50)

Eight grog-tempered sherds (53g) were collected from the middle fill (2005) of ditch [2003]. A further two sherds (27g) derived from early Roman ditches [305] and [1507]. Two everted rims are the only diagnostic elements.



Roman (1st–2nd century)

The assemblage is dominated by local grey wares, comprising fine, coarse, micaceous and slipped variants; and Verulamium region white wares (Table 3). A small number of sandy wares (both reduced and oxidised) and shell-tempered wares complete the coarse ware assemblage. Forms are jars and single sherds from a strainer, flagon and mortarium. Trade wares from more distant sources are a second century Nene Valley colour-coated plain rim beaker with under-slip barbotine scroll decoration, and four abraded Gaulish samian sherds, the latter including a battered footring and decorated body sherd.

Fabric	No. Sherd	Wt (g)	Fill / No. Sherd
LIA grog (SOB GT*)	9	57	(306):1, (2005):8
LIA grog and sand (SOB GT)	1	23	(1508):1
Grey ware	23	208	(1508):1, (1509):3, (1609):6, (1914):2, (2307):4, (2507):7
Nene Valley colour-coat (LNV CC)	1	9	(2402):1
Oxidised sandy coarse ware	2	30	(1509):1, (2507):1
Pink sandy coarse ware	6	28	(1508):4, (2405):1, (2507):1
Reduced sandy coarse ware	6	148	(1609):1, (2307):4, (2405):1
Samian ware (SA)	4	63	(1508):1, (2507):2; (2510):1
Shelly ware (incl. HAR SH)	5	29	(1508):4, (1509):1
Verulamium region white ware (VER WH)	17	273	(1508):4, (1509):4, (1609):2, (2405):3, (2507):4
UNID	1	2	(906):1

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection Code (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table 3: Pottery type series

3.9.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Sixteen deposits (trenches 3, 6, 15, 16, 19, 23-25) contained sand-tempered Roman building material (101 fragments: 31.9kg), the largest deposits (14.9kg) associated with drying oven [1906] (Table 4). Forms represented are standard *tegulae*, bricks and flue tiles. The latter include examples with roller-stamped and combed decoration (6 and 7 pieces respectively), most deriving from the fill of pit [2306]. Eleven indeterminate fragments representing either bricks or *tegulae* were also collected.

Feature / deposit	Sample	No. Frag.	Wt (g)	Comments
Stoke hole (1907) SE End Upper	Artefact sample 5	26	1,831	Degraded heat affected brick and <i>tegulae</i>
Stoke hole (1907) SE End Lower	Artefact sample 6	1	1,192	Abraded <i>tegula</i> , Th. 25mm
Wall NE side (1908)	Artefact sample 7	6	2,661	Abraded <i>tegulae</i> , Th. 28-30mm; flange x2 + cut-away
Wall NW side (1909)	Artefact sample 8	4	2,975	Abraded <i>tegulae</i> , Th. 28mm; flange x3 + 1 cut-away + signature
Lower charcoal-rich fill (1914)	-	1	29	Abraded fragment
	Soil samples 1-3	-	446	Degraded brick/tile fragments
Upper disuse fill (1915)	-	11	5,130	Abraded <i>tegulae</i> + shallow square flanges; Th. 28-30mm; 1 + signature
	Soil sample 4	-	698	Degraded brick/tile fragments

Table 4: Summary of brick and tile from drying oven [1906]

Drying oven [1906]

Approximately 5% of the building material used in the construction of drying oven [1906] was collected). The walls of the oven were constructed mainly of broken *tegulae* with shallow square flanges retained and positioned to face the interior, and a few bricks. The latter, especially those near the flue, may derive



from *pedales* (Brodribb 1987, 36), although their fragmentary nature on lifting precludes positive identification. Several tile fragments collected from stoke hole (1907) are friable and heat-affected, presumably resulting from use within the oven.

Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum will be consulted with regard the retention policy with building material. It is proposed that, at the most, only the decorated flue tile will be retained as part of the material archive.

3.9.3 Other finds

Thirteen pieces of worked flint, broadly dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, was collected from the fill of pit [1917]. It comprised two flake cores and debitage, the latter represented by secondary and tertiary flakes, and bladelets (total weight 505g). Unmodified burnt flint (147g) was collected from the charcoal-rich fill (1914) of drying oven [1906].

The fill of ditch [305] contained a piece of Roman lava rotary quern (369g). The fragment (RA1) has a straight skirt with diagonal linear tooling, a lipped/sloping upper surface and a partially worn grinding surface.

Despite metal detecting only a small number of metal artefacts were recovered. This may in part be explained by the presence of made ground in a number of the trenches which sealed the original topsoil. Artefacts included a flat-headed copper alloy stud (RA6) from Trench 24 topsoil, and five pieces of undatable lead waste from topsoil and subsoil deposits in Trenches 15, 19, 22 and 24 (RAs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8).

An abraded, undiagnostic animal limb bone fragment (82g) derived from the fill of pit [2306].



3.10 Ecofacts

3.10.1 Introduction

Four environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of charred plant remains and information on the agricultural economy of the site. The four samples were collected from the lower fill (1914) of the drying oven: sample <1> from the stoke hole area; sample <2> from the flue area; and sample <3> from the main chamber. In addition, as a control the upper disuse fill (1915) of the flue was sampled (<4>).

The samples, between 20 and 30 litres, were processed by flotation onto a 0.3mm sieve followed by wet-sieving of the residues through a 1mm mesh. All the soil from samples <1> to <3> was processed. The flots were dried, divided into fractions using a stack of sieves, sorted and identified using a binocular microscope (with a magnification of up to x40) together with modern and charred reference material and reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). All identifiable charred plant remains from the samples were quantified with the exception of small cereal grain fragments (<2mm) and charcoal, estimated frequencies of which were made on the basis of the following rating system: + =<5; ++ = 5-25; +++ = 26-100; ++++ = 101-300; +++++ = >300 items.

3.10.2 Results

The results are shown in *Table 5*, nomenclature and taxonomic order for the wild plants following Stace (2005), which was also used for ecological data together with Brenchley (1911, 1913), Hanf (1983) and Wilson *et al.* (2003). Preservation of the charred remains, particularly the cereal grains, was poor although several thousand charred items were counted; the bulk (83%) of this material consisted of cereal remains, both grains (25%) and chaff (58%), with a smaller amount of wild plant/weed seeds (17%). These figures, however, do not take account of the large amount of unquantifiable small cereal grain fragments (and also the possibility that some of the large indeterminate grasses in the table may also belong to cereals); therefore, the dominance of cereal debris in the samples is greater than suggested by the quantified remains.

All four samples produced charred plant remains, although just over 80% of the material was from the lower fill of the flue sample <2>, with the remaining material mainly being from the lower fill of the stoke-hole and main chamber (samples <1> and <3> respectively). Only a small amount was recovered from the disuse upper fill (1915) sample <4> of the oven. Despite the variability in assemblage size, the remains were broadly similar in terms of their botanical composition, with mainly cereal remains and few wild plant/weed seeds. There follows a discussion of the cereal debris in the oven, the information that the remains may provide on crop husbandry at the site, and the possible function(s) of the feature.

	feature type	STOKE-HOLE	FLUE	CHAMBER	FLUE
	context number	1914	1914	1914	1915



	sample number	1	2	3	4
	vol sample (l)	20	30	20	10
	vol flot (ml)	12	25	3	1
LATIN_NAME	ENGLISH				
Cereal grains					
<i>Triticum cf. spelta</i>	?spelt wheat	1			
<i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt wheat	2	24		
<i>T. cf. dicoccum/spelta</i>	?emmer/spelt wheat	3	5	3	1
<i>T. cf. aestivum</i> type	?free-threshing wheat		2		
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	wheat	9	43	3	
cf. <i>Triticum</i> spp.	?wheat	7	41	8	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley, indet.		1		
cf. <i>H. vulgare</i>	?barley		1		
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat		1		
cf. <i>Avena</i> spp.	?oat		3		
Cerealia indet.	indet. cereal (estimate)	69	253	35	7
Cerealia indet.	indet cereal fragments <2mm	+++	++++	+++	+
Cerealia indet.	indet. cereal loose coleoptiles		40		
Cereal chaff					
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schubl.	emmer wheat glume base	2	7	1	
<i>T. spelta</i> L.	spelt spikelet forks/bases		1		
<i>T. spelta</i> L.	spelt glume bases	17	126		4
<i>T. spelta</i> L.	spelt rachis fragments	8	35		
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	wheat glume bases	73	526	22	10
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p).	wheat spikelet bases	10	163	6	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p).	wheat rachis fragments	26	144	1	
<i>Avena</i> spp.	oat awn fragments		3		
Wild plant/weed seeds					
Caryophyllaceae indet.	pink family		1		
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	dock	2	4		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp.	vetch/tare/vetchling (seeds<2mm)		2		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp.	medicks/clovers (seeds<1mm)		1		
Fabaceae indet.	pea family (small round cotyledons)	1	6		
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	field madder		1		
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	nipplewort		1		
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	4	1		
Asteraceae indet	daisy family	15	1	1	2
<i>Lolium</i> spp.	rye-grass	2	3		
cf. <i>Poa</i> sp.	?meadow-grass		1		
<i>Bromus</i> spp.	brome	2	73	3	
cf. <i>Bromus</i> spp.	?brome	6	45	4	
Cerealia/Poaceae indet.	cereal/grasses (large seeds)	12	106		
Poaceae indet.	grasses (small seeds)	17	25		3
indeterminate	wood charcoal	+++++	+++	+++++	+++
total		288	1690	87	28



	feature type	STOKE-HOLE	FLUE	CHAMBER	FLUE
	context number	1914	1914	1914	1915
	sample number	1	2	3	4
	vol sample (l)	20	30	20	10
	vol flot (ml)	12	25	3	1
LATIN_NAME	ENGLISH				
<i>item density (per litre of processed soil)</i>		<i>14.4</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>

key: item frequency: + =<5 items; ++ =5-25 items; +++ = 26-100; ++++ = 101-300; +++++=>300items

Table 5: Charred plant remains from drying oven [1906]

Cereals

As noted above, cereal debris represented by grains and chaff, dominated the assemblages although poor preservation meant that almost 70% of the quantified grains were not identifiable. The identifiable grains virtually all belonged to *Triticum* (wheat), the better preserved remains being from hulled wheats, *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (emmer/spelt). The rich assemblage from the lower fill of the flue (sample <2>) also contained traces of possible *Triticum aestivum* type (free-threshing wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled barley) and *Avena* (oats). The cereal chaff was almost exclusively from hulled wheat, the well preserved remains showing *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) to be the main cereal with only occasional evidence for the definite presence of *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer). A few cereal awn fragments confirmed the presence of oat.

Archaeobotanical evidence from southern Britain shows that spelt wheat was the main hulled wheat grain during the Romano-British period, together with hulled barley and with less evidence for emmer and free-threshing wheat (Greig 1991, 309). It was not possible to establish if the few oat grains were from cultivated and/or wild species. Other Romano-British sites in Hertfordshire have shown similar results, for example spelt being the best represented grain in samples from a Romano-British farmstead at Lobs Hole, Stevenage (Giorgi 2005) and in a Roman corn drier at Boxfield Farm, Chells, Stevenage (Murphy 1999).

Spelt wheat has excellent baking and milling properties (Jones 1981, 107) and contains the proteins necessary for making a well-risen loaf (Cool 2006, 70). This cereal was also used for a very common gruel known as *puls* or *pulmentus*, not unlike modern Italian *polenta* (Renfrew 1985, 22). Spelt was also used in brewing; there were occasional sprouted grains and a small number of loose cereal coleoptiles in the rich flue assemblage (sample <2>) but not in such quantities as to suggest other than accidental sprouting of grains because of poor storage conditions rather than deliberate germination for the production of malt.

Crop husbandry and processing

The charred cereal remains suggest that spelt wheat was the main cereal being cultivated at the site, although it is possible that barley and free-threshing wheat were occasionally grown. The few records for emmer may be remnants from previous harvests while the oats are probably weeds.

Some of the small number of wild plant/weed seeds in the samples (representing a limited species range) may be from arable weeds incidentally imported with



the cereals and, as such, may provide information on other aspects of crop husbandry, e.g. the range of soils being used for cultivation. Few of the weed seeds, however, could be reduced to species, with the exception of several seeds of *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (scentless mayweed), found in all soil types but mostly in sandy soils and clays, and single seeds of *Lapsana communis* (nipplewort), usually found in loams and clay soils, and *Sherardia arvensis* (field madder), common on light calcareous loams. Spelt wheat may have been cultivated in the loamy and clayey soils around the site, this cereal being a hardy grain, suitable for autumn sowing, which can grow in both heavy soils and drier and lighter ones (Jones 1981, 106).

The bulk (c 73%) of the wild plant/weed seeds in the samples were from Poaceae (wild grasses), mainly large-seeded species and notably *Bromus* (brome), but also some small seeded-grasses including *Lolium* (rye-grass) and possibly *Poa* (meadow grass). The high proportion of *Bromus* and other large indeterminate grass seeds is common in virtually clean grain assemblages because of the difficulty of removing these seeds of a similar size to the grains other than by hand-sorting. The few small weed seeds in the samples may also be grain contaminants although they could be by-products of grain sieving, used as fuel for the oven.

Function/s of the drying oven

Research on archaeobotanical remains from Romano-British corn driers suggests that these structures may have been multi-functional, uses including the drying of whole cereal ears, the parching of hulled wheat spikelets to facilitate de-husking, the drying of fully processed grain before storage and/or milling, and the roasting of sprouted grains to halt the germination process for the production of malt for brewing; these different activities may be reflected in the composition of the charred plant assemblages within these features (van der Veen 1989).

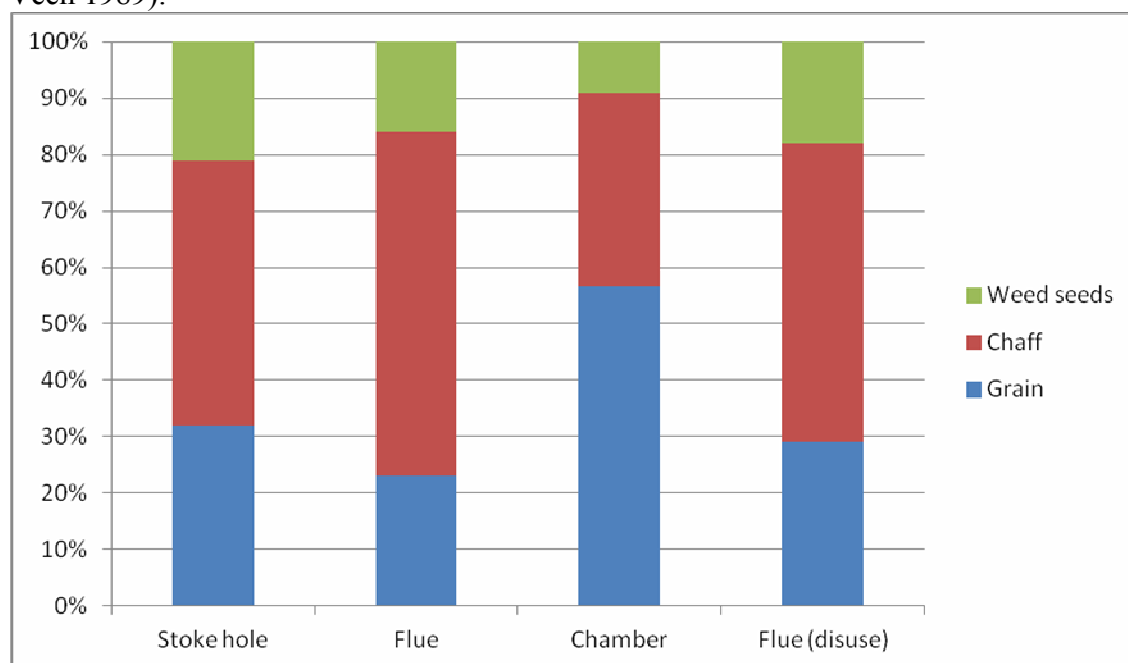


Table 6: The percentage of grain, chaff and weed seeds in each assemblage



The composition of the quantified charred plant assemblages from the oven in terms of grain, chaff and weed seeds is shown in Table 6. As noted above, there is great variability in the size of the individual assemblages, although the composition in each sample is broadly similar with cereal remains dominating each assemblage. Hulled wheat chaff is more frequent than grains in the two richest assemblages (samples <1> and <2>), although this does not take account of the large numbers of grains (probably equating to at least several hundred in sample <2>) that were too fragmentary for quantification. The high amounts of grains and glume bases in the samples may represent accidentally burnt debris from activities within the oven, either from the parching of hulled wheat spikelets to facilitate the removal of the glumes by pounding and then winnowing, and/or from the drying of semi-cleaned spikelets before storage, the husks affording protection to the grains from germination or insect attack (Hillman 1981). It is difficult to differentiate between these two activities because they produce similar charred plant assemblages (van der Veen 1989, 304). As noted above, the low numbers of loose cereal coleoptiles and occasional sprouted grain is likely to be the result of accidental germination rather than reflecting the use of the oven for roasting and halting the germination of the grains as part of the brewing process.



4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1 Overview

Archaeological features were identified in 17 of the 28 trenches, including two trenches (7 and 8) with post-medieval quarry pits and one (21) with a number of probable tree-throw holes. In addition, a dry valley was located within the western part of the PDA.

The majority of the archaeological features date to the Roman period, but there was sufficient evidence to suggest that this represents the continuation of activity which originated in the late Iron Age. One feature of probable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was also identified.

4.2 Chronological Summary

4.2.1 Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age

A small pit in Trench 19 was dated to this period based on the presence of thirteen pieces of worked flint. The pit is typical of those found both individually and in clusters across southern Britain. Debate continues as to whether they represent permanent settlements or sites that were repeatedly occupied for relatively short periods of a time by an essentially mobile population (Thomas 1999; Garrow *et al.* 2005). The presence of one pit within the PDA does not necessarily mean that more will be present, although this is clearly a possibility.

4.2.2 Late Iron Age

A small pottery assemblage of this period was recovered from features within Trenches 3, 15 and 20. This suggests that some activity originated in this period. However, the only feature to contain late Iron Age pottery and no Roman material was a ditch in Trench 20.

4.2.3 Roman

The majority of the features and artefacts within the trenches were dated to the 1st–2nd century. The features comprised ditches/gullies, pits, postholes and a drying oven. The artefacts comprised pottery, ceramic building material and a small number of metal artefacts.

The nature and distribution of features and artefacts was variable within the PDA and, therefore, a ‘core’ area and ‘peripheral’ areas were identified (Fig. 11). The ‘peripheral’ areas contained significantly fewer features — mainly ditches — which produced a smaller quantity of finds. The ‘core’ area represents an area of domestic and agricultural activity, and the ‘peripheral’ areas represent adjacent fields. The areas are located to the south-east of the temple complex which is believed to have gone out of use in the late 2nd century (Neal 1984, 208). Although the pottery assemblage suggests the activity within the PDA was broadly contemporary with the temple complex, no evidence for religious or ritual activity was present.



Some, but certainly not all, ditches were on similar alignments to the boundaries of the temple complex. Unfortunately the results of the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the evaluation did not provide any additional information on the layout of enclosure and fields presumed to have been defined by the ditches within the PDA. The spacing at 7–9m of parallel ditches within Trenches 3 and 15 may suggest that these represent trackways.

The most significant feature investigated within the ‘core’ area was a moderately well-preserved drying oven. These have been discovered on numerous sites in Britain (Morris 1979, 5–22). The Maylands oven was of the common T-shaped form and constructed with reused and deliberately broken *tegulae*. The reason for the use of roofing tile is likely to be connected with the adjacent complex: either there was a surplus of such material or the drying oven was built after the demise of the complex. A precise date for the Maylands oven could not be determined, although Morris (1979, 20) has argued that T-shaped ovens had their origins in the 2nd century with more complex forms appearing later in the Roman period.

Drying ovens have traditionally been interpreted as corn dryers (Cocks 1921), although it is now believed that they may have served more than one function (Williams and Zeepvat 1994, 148). The high amounts of grains and glume bases in the samples from the Maylands oven may represent accidentally burnt debris, either from the parching of hulled wheat spikelets to facilitate the removal of the glumes by pounding (and then winnowing), and/or from the drying of semi-cleaned spikelets before storage, the husks affording protection to the grains from germination or insect attack. The low numbers of loose cereal coleoptiles and occasional sprouted grain is likely to be the result of accidental germination rather than reflecting the use of the oven for roasting and halting the germination of the grains as part of the brewing process.

The majority of the drying ovens described by Morris were located adjacent to or within buildings (1979, 18–20) and 15 were present within the villa site at Yewden, Bucks. (Eyers 2011, 58–64). However, they are also found in apparent isolation from buildings, e.g. Haynes Park, Beds. (Luke and Shotliff 2004, 71–3 and fig. 8), Farmoor, Oxon. (Lambrick and Robinson 1979, 75). Therefore, the presence of one drying oven within the PDA does not mean that there will be others, although it is unfortunate that the geophysical survey cannot help with this issue.

Other features of note include the cluster of pits within Trench 16 and a large pit within Trench 23. The latter was unusual in that it contained a large quantity of Roman ceramic building material and flint nodules. Rather than being a postpit it is likely that this material derived from buildings within the adjacent temple complex.

4.2.4 Dry valley

The presence of made ground within trenches within the western part of the PDA indicated the presence of a former dry valley. It is presumed to be associated with a palaeochannel identified within Trench 27. No dating evidence was recovered for the channel or the dry valley. However, it had



probably been a significant feature in the landscape from the post-glacial period up to modern times when it was filled with made ground. It is likely, therefore, to have been a significant feature within the Roman landscape. There is insufficient information to determine whether or not it contained water during that period.

4.2.5 Medieval

No evidence in the form of sub-surface furrows indicative of open fields or artefacts of this period were found within the PDA. This suggests that it was not close to any areas of occupation during the medieval period.

4.2.6 Post-medieval

Quarry pits of this period were identified in Trenches 7, 8, 25 and 26. They were not detected by the geophysical survey and, therefore, others may be present within the PDA.

4.2.7 Modern

There is evidence that considerable earthmoving has taken place within the PDA. Extensive dumping of material has taken place, particularly to fill in the dry valley and to create level ground ahead of the construction of sports facilities (running track, bowling green). This explains why some Roman features are deeply buried. It may also explain why some features have been truncated. However, the degree of truncation is variable because there is evidence that the dumping sometimes occurred directly onto the existing topsoil — thereby protecting earlier features from significant truncation.

4.3 Conclusion

The majority of the evidence for past human activity is Roman in date and probably contemporary with the adjacent temple complex. However, all the evidence would appear to be domestic or agricultural in nature, i.e. not religious.

There has been considerable modern earthmoving within the PDA and while this means that in some areas Roman features occur buried at significant depths and have been truncated, in other areas they occur just below the modern subsoil and are well preserved.

As agreed, at the site monitoring meetings the heritage assets within the PDA can be safeguarded by means of condition. The results of the evaluation will allow informed recommendations to be made to the LPA and the formulation of a suitable mitigation strategy.



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6 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08358/07820

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08334/07794

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to a Romano-British temple complex to the west.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow brown clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.55m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.07 m. Max: 1.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08379/07828

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08379/07778

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small stones Up to 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones Up to 0.82m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small stones Up to 0.43m thick, 0.64-1.04m below the modern ground surface at the north and south ends respectively.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow clay moderate small-medium stones Geology slopes down to the southern end of the trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.23 m. Max: 0.29 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08429/07820

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08477/07833

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.29m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08476/07764

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08460/07811

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow clay rubble moderate small-medium stones Consisted of deliberately dumped material to in-fill a pond feature. Up to 0.56m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Make up layer	Firm dark blue grey clay rubble moderate small-medium stones Consisted of deliberately dumped material, with hydrocarbons present. Used to in-fill a pond feature. At least 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.23 m. Max: 0.33 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08523/07731

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08502/07777

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to Buncefield Lane.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
501	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.33 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08442/07725

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08489/07741

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.05m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Lower fill	Firm mid blue grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes. Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Fill	Firm dark grey black clay silt frequent small-large stones Fill derived from deliberate backfilling. Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
607	Upper fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt frequent small-large stones Fill derived from deliberate backfilling. Up to 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.52m, max depth 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Fill	Firm light orange brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08534/07677

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08499/07658

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to Buncefield Lane.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Quarry	Sub-circular sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.76m, max length 11.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate medium-large stones, occasional small stones Fill derived from deliberate backfilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.22 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08517/07659

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08535/07623

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to Buncefield Lane and A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
801	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Quarry	Sub-circular sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.95m, max length 8.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate medium-large stones, occasional small stones Fill derived from deliberate backfilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08429/07636

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08441/07587

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to the A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
901	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small chalk, moderate small stones Up to 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Natural	Firm light brown orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones Variation in the natural geology. Up to 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
905	Pit	Irregular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.46m, max length 2.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
906	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.31 m. Max: 0.42 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08358/07598

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08367/07549

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to the A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Natural	Firm mid yellow orange clay gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.07m, max depth 0.24m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08293/07567

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08316/07522

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to the A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.36m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium concrete, moderate small-medium stones At least 0.92m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08286/07535

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08243/07511

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to the A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.37m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1202	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium concrete, moderate small-medium stones At least 0.86m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08238/07481

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08217/07527

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to the A414.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.05m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1302	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Layer becomes thicker towards the SE end of the trench. Up to 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1303	Natural	Firm light yellow orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1304	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1305	Fill	Firm light yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 1.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08204/07615

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08247/07589

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1402	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium concrete, moderate small-medium stones Up to 1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1403	Buried topsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.18m thick, 0.42-1.15m below the modern ground surface at the NW and SE ends respectively.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1404	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1405	Natural	Firm light brown orange silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.21 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08377/07669

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08342/07633

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1501	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1502	Natural	Firm mid yellow orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1503	Treethrow	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.13m, max length 0.81m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1504	Fill	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1505	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.13m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1506	Fill	Friable mid grey yellow sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1507	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.24m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1508	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes. Up to 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1509	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from deliberate backfilling. Up to 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 1.01 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08308/07667

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08291/07619

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1602	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones The upper horizon of this deposit was very undulating. Up to 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1603	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium concrete, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.38m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1604	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.07m thick, 0.3-1.01m below the modern ground surface at the NE and SW ends respectively.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1605	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1606	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.23m, max depth 0.12m, min length 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1607	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1608	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.14m, min length 0.95m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1609	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones Fill derived from backfilled burnt material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1610	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.12m, min length 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1611	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1612	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.13m, min length 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1613	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium charcoal Fill derived from backfilled burnt material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1614	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.13m, max depth 0.16m, min length 0.38m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1615	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small CBM, moderate small-medium charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from backfilled burnt material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08234/07668

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08240/07618

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1702	Make up layer	Loose dark grey black tarmac Up to 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1703	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow orange silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.46m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1704	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones At least 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08168/07677

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08173/07628

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to industrial land to the west.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1801	Tarmac	Loose dark grey black tarmac Up to 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1802	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow clay occasional small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 1.01 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08268/07702

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08218/07696

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, trench boxed at eastern end to fully expose drying oven.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1901	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1902	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small CBM, occasional small concrete, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.68m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1903	Buried topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.18m thick, 0.4-0.83m below the modern ground surface at the west and east ends respectively.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1904	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones Intermittent layer up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1905	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1906	Kiln	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.29m, max length 5.42m Construction cut for drying oven.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1907	Layer	Stokehole at the SW end of drying oven [1906], possibly a later addition to the structure due to its stratigraphic position. Comprised solely of tegula with signs of burning in-situ. Overall dimensions; max length 1.9m, max breadth 1.8m and max depth 0.23m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1908	Wall	Wall forming NE side of drying oven [1906], curves outward at the NW end creating a larger chamber before stopping short of wall (1909) leaving a small opening presumably for improved air flow. Comprised of tegula of up to three courses, stack bonded and broken in half with the flange facing the interior of the structure. Overall dimensions; max length 4.2m, max breadth 0.28m and max depth 0.34m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1909	Wall	Wall forming NW side of drying oven [1906], with small gaps between walls (1908) and (1910) leaving two small openings presumably for improved air flow. Comprised of tegula of up to three courses, stack bonded and broken in half with the flange facing the interior of the structure. Overall dimensions; max length 2.44m, max breadth 0.24m and max depth 0.37m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1910	Wall	Wall forming SW side of drying oven [1906], curves outward at the NW end creating a larger chamber before stopping short of wall (1909) leaving a small opening presumably for improved air flow. Comprised of mainly tegula of up to three courses, stack bonded and broken in half with the flange facing the interior of the structure. Overall dimensions; max length 3.64m, max breadth 0.39m and max depth 0.36m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1911	Packing	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Packing for walls (1908), (1909) and (1910). Up to 0.06m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1912	Packing	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay moderate small-large stones Packing for walls (1908), (1909) and (1910). Up to 0.11m thick, containing large flint nodules.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1913	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Fill possibly ash derived from burning around the stokehole at the SE of drying oven [1906]. Up to 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1914	Lower fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Charcoal rich fill derived from burnt material at the base of drying oven [1906]. Fill (1914) maintains a consistent profile throughout the structure of up to 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1915	Upper fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones Interior fill derived from the collapse and backfilling of drying oven [1906]. Up to 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 1.01 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08268/07702

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08218/07696

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, trench boxed at eastern end to fully expose drying oven.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1916	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones Exterior fill derived from the collapse and backfilling of drying oven [1906]. Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1917	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.33m, max length 0.75m Pit 100% excavated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1918	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 20

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.18 m. Max: 0.23 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08158/07719

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08165/07737

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to bathhouse and temple complex directly to the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2002	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.74m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2004	Lower fill	Firm light grey orange clay silt frequent small-large stones Fill derived from natural silting processes. Up to 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2005	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt frequent small-large stones Fill derived from natural silting processes. Up to 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2006	Upper fill	Firm light orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes. Up to 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 56.50 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08185/07733

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08234/07739

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to bathhouse and temple complex directly to the north. Trench extended to the east by 6.5m and boxed at either end.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2102	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2103	Natural	Firm mid yellow orange silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2104	Treethrow	Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.5m General number includes all treethrows excavated within trench 21.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2105	Fill	Friable light brown yellow clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 58.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 1.07 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08245/07747

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08290/07726

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to bathhouse and temple complex directly to the north. Trench extended to the west by 8m.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2202	Make up layer	Firm mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small CBM, occasional small concrete, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.19m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2203	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.21m thick, up to 0.41m below the modern ground surface at the SE end only.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2204	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones, moderate large stones Up to 0.45m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2205	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2206	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.42m Field boundary relating to the activity in the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2207	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt frequent flecks manganese staining, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Fill from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.37 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08310/07735

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08358/07750

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area, adjacent to bathhouse and temple complex directly to the NW.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2302	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2303	Natural	Firm light brown orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2304	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max depth 0.31m, max length 1.7m Pit cut by pit [2306] to the SW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2305	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones Fill derived from backfilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2306	Pit	Oval sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min depth 0.89m, max length 1.3m Pit, base not reached. Cuts pit [2304] to the NE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2307	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium CBM, frequent small-large stones Fill derived from backfilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2308	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.37m, max depth 0.22m, max length 0.47m Feature cut by posthole [2310] to the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2309	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2310	Posthole	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.47m Feature cuts posthole [2308] to the south.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2311	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.33 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08324/07715

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08373/07725

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2402	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2403	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2404	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.69m, max depth 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2405	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Fill derived from deliberately backfilled burnt material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2406	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.04m, max depth 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2407	Lower fill	Firm mid orange grey silty clay moderate medium-large stones, occasional small stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2408	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 25

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.22 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08335/07689

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08384/07699

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2501	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2502	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2503	Natural	Plastic mid yellow orange silty clay moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2504	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: v-shaped dimensions: max depth 0.25m, max diameter 0.23m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2505	Fill	Friable mid brown yellow clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2506	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.17m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2507	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2508	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.47m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2509	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2510	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt frequent medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2511	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2512	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.7m, min length 7.35m Large pit, similar to those found in trenches 7,8 and 26.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2513	Lower fill	Firm mid brown orange clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2514	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2515	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 26

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.46 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08387/07742

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08393/07692

Reason: To evaluate the archaeological potential of the area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2602	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2603	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2604	Gulley	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2605	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Fill derived from natural silting processes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2606	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.31m, min length 3.3m Large pit similar to those in trenches 7,8 and 25.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2607	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small CBM, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 27

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.24 m. Max: 2. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08245/07661

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08295/07666

Reason: Contingency trench dug deep to reach the natural.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2702	Make up layer	Compact light brown yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.7m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2703	Make up layer	Compact mid yellow brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.8m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2704	Make up layer	Compact light brown yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2705	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt frequent small-medium stones Buried soil only found above paleochannel [2712]. Up to 0.3m thick, 2m below the modern ground surface at the west end.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2708	Buried topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Buried soil in the eastern end of the trench. Up to 0.18m thick, 1.7m below the modern ground surface at the east end.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2709	Buried subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Buried soil in the eastern end of the trench. Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2712	Palaeochannel	Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 12.7m, min depth 1.9m, min length 2.m Paleochannel aligned N-S across site, still visible in the landscape as shallow depression.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2706	Upper fill	Friable dark orange brown silty gravel frequent small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2707	Upper fill	Firm mid grey blue silty clay occasional small stones Up to 0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2710	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.6m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2711	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay gravel frequent small-large stones Lower horizon of fill (2711) not reached. Fill at least 0.8m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2713	Natural	Loose mid brown orange silty gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 28

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.85 m. Max: 1.95 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 08286/07552

OS Grid Ref.: TL 08241/07529

Reason: Contingency trench dug deep to reach the natural.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2801	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2802	Make up layer	Firm mid brown yellow silty clay occasional small CBM, occasional small concrete, moderate small-medium stones Up to 1.55m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2803	Buried topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick, 0.65m below the modern ground surface at the west end only.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2804	Natural	Compact mid yellow orange clay gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2805	Natural	Compact mid brown blue silty gravel frequent small-medium stones Layer possibly derived from alluvial material, similar to layers associated with paleochannel [2712].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

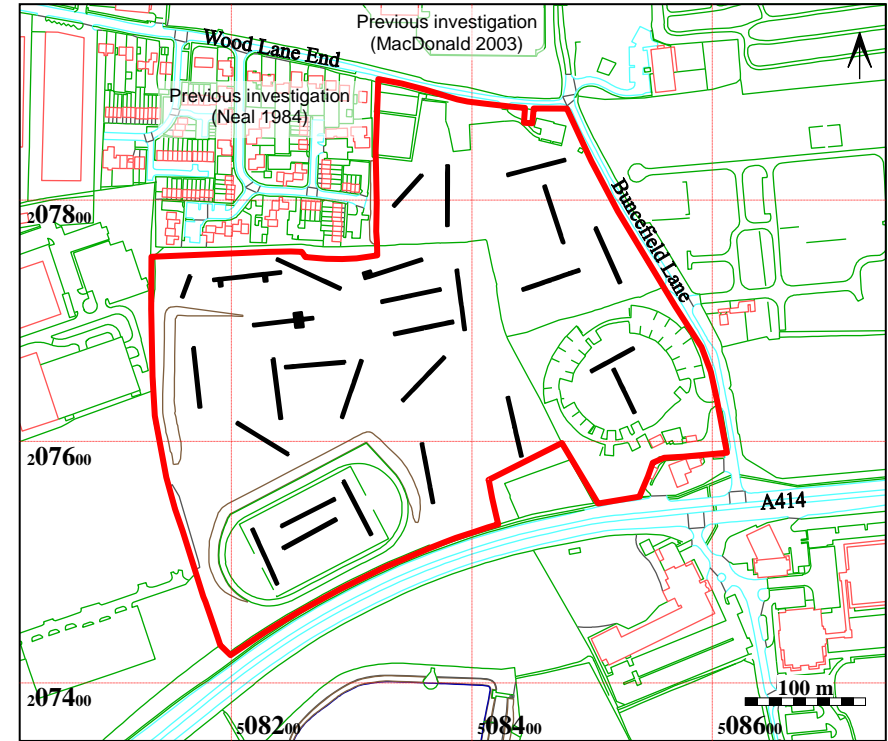
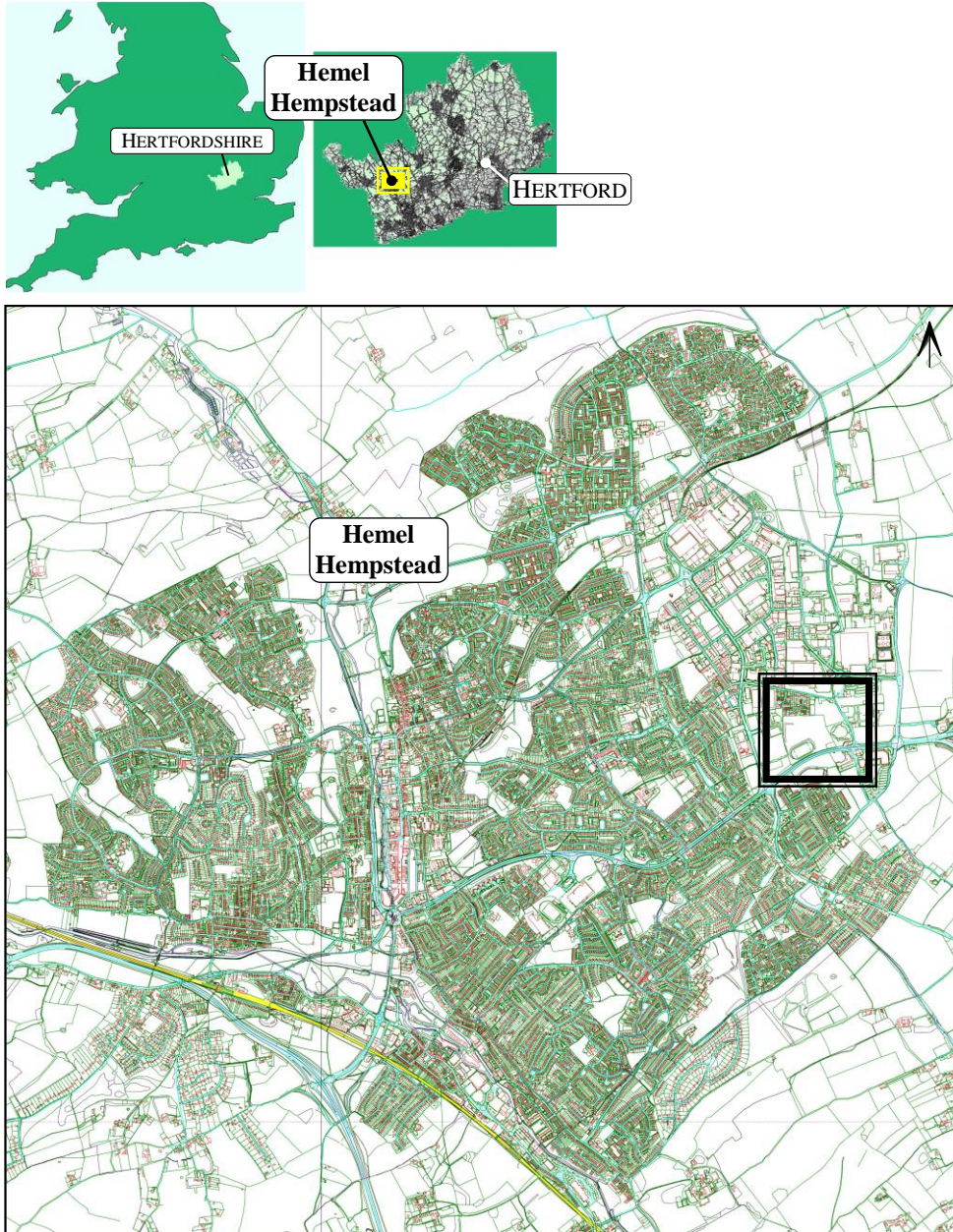
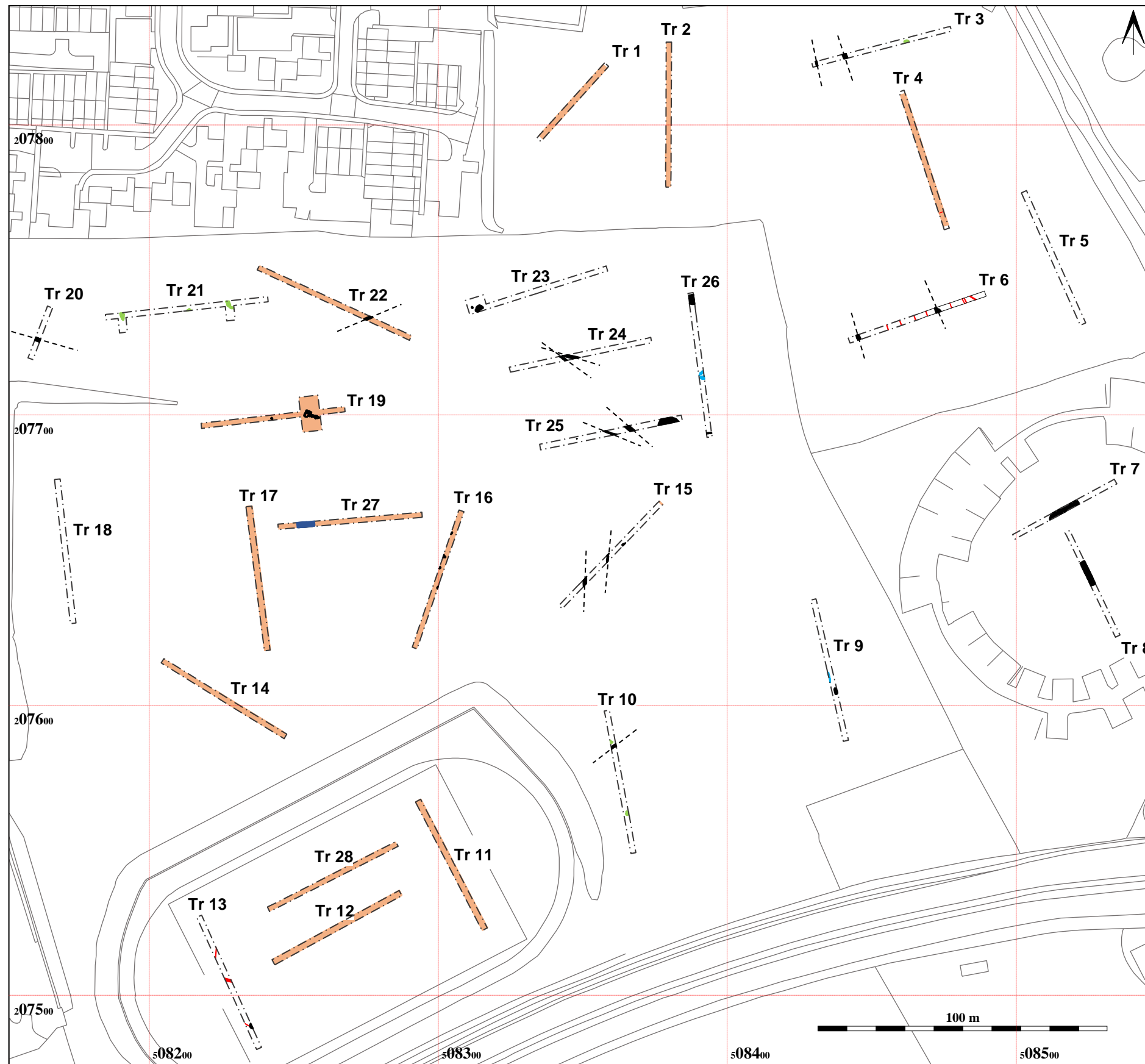


Figure 1: Site location and trench location plan

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- Trial trenches
- Archaeological features
- Made ground
- Palaeochannel
- Geological features
- Root disturbance
- Post-medieval features
- Projected line of ditch

Figure 2: All features plan

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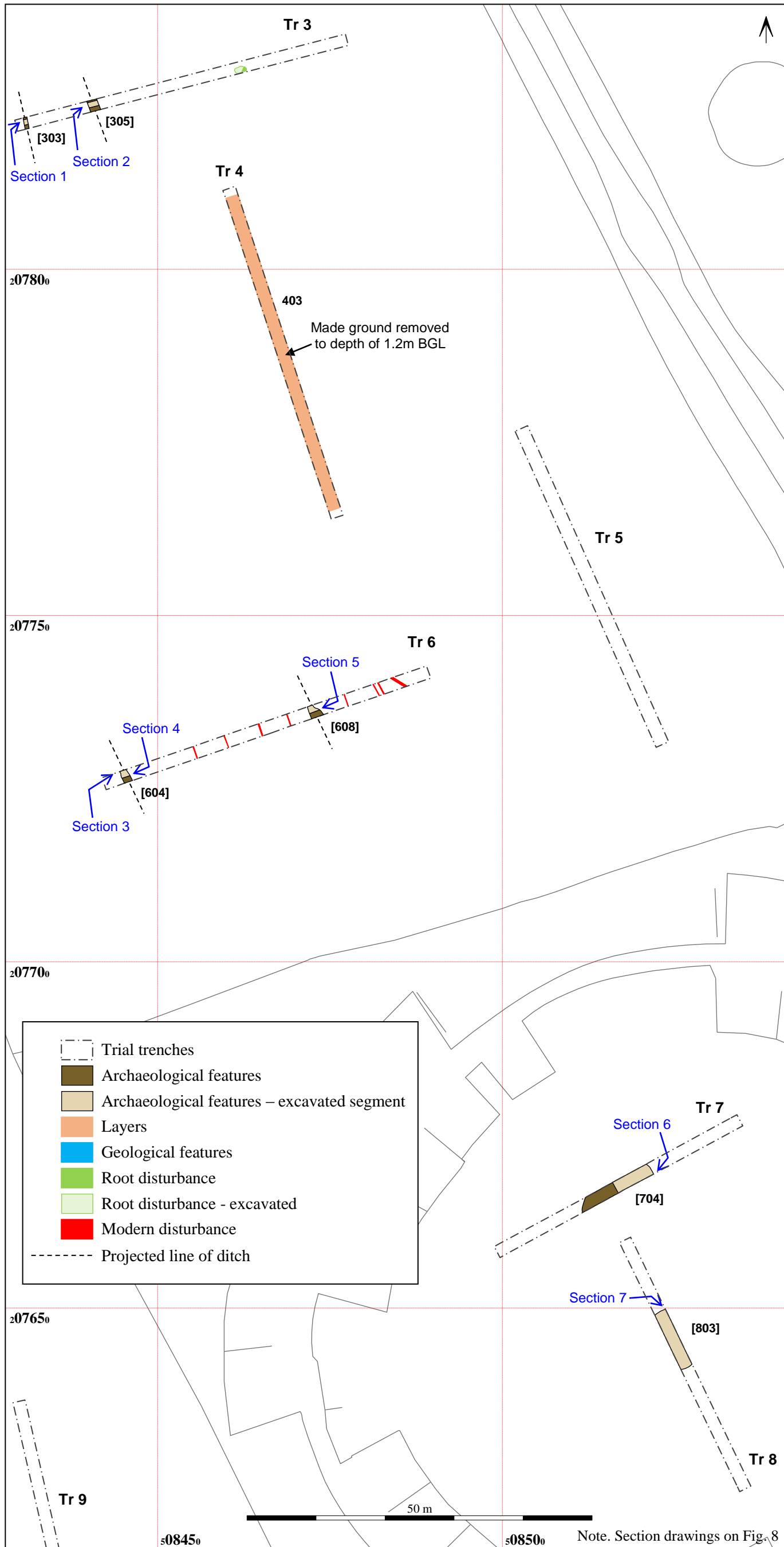
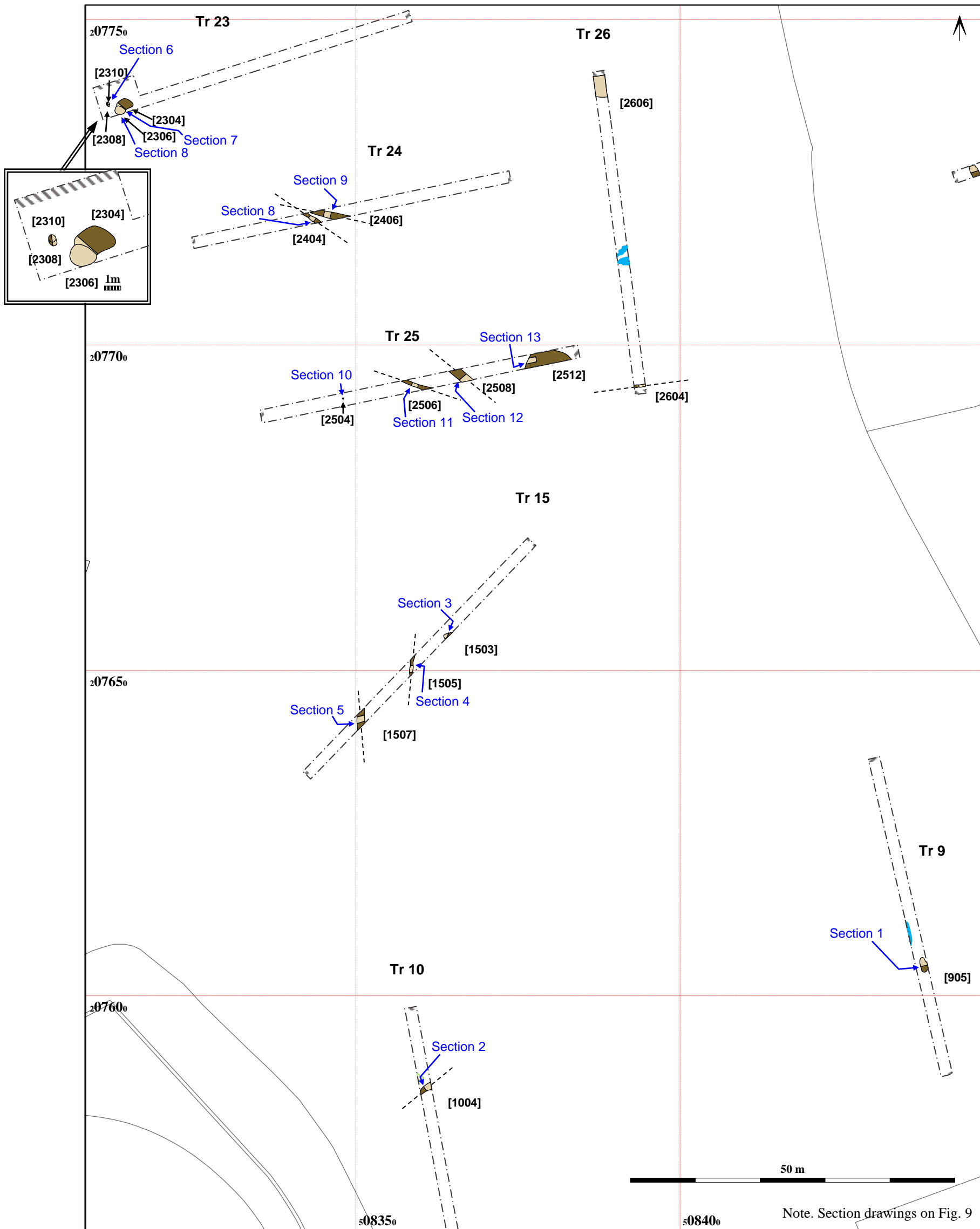


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 3-8

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- Trial trenches
- Archaeological features
- Archaeological features – excavated segment
- Layers
- Geological features
- Root disturbance
- Root disturbance - excavated
- Modern disturbance
- Projected line of ditch

Figure 4: Plan of trenches 9-10, 15, 23-26

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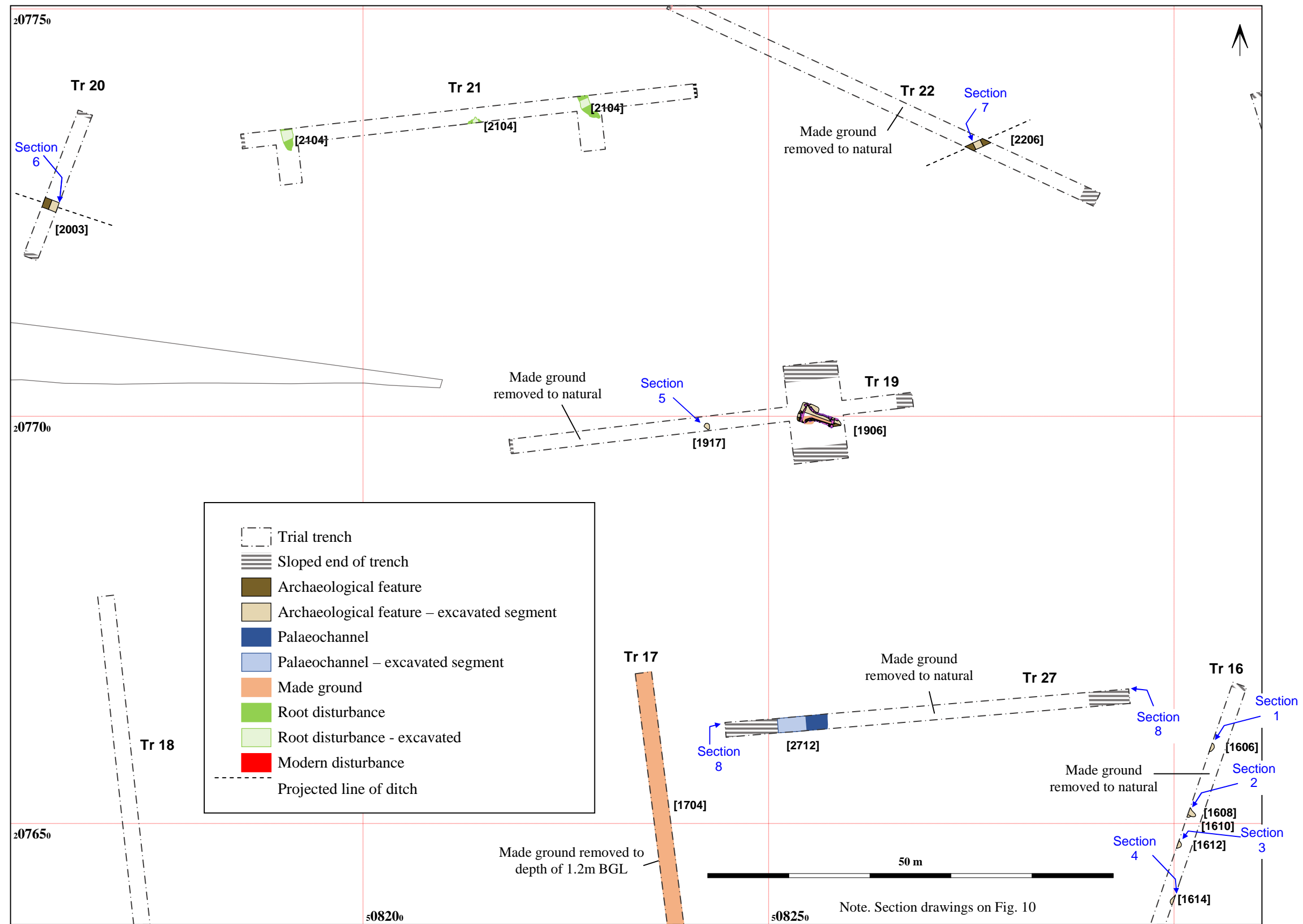
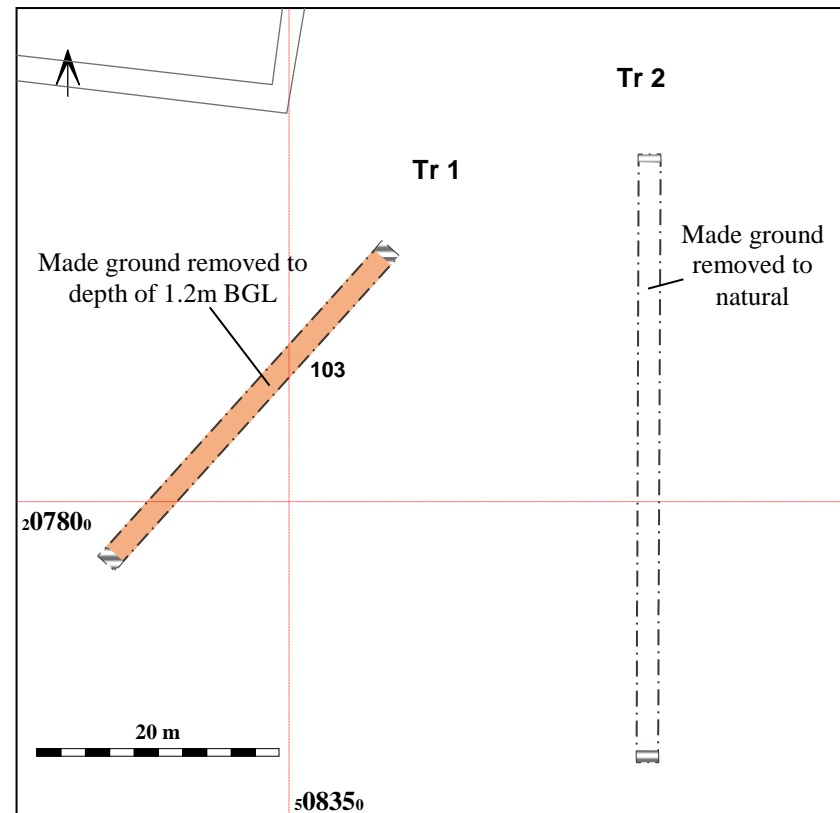


Figure 5: Plan of trenches 16-22, 27

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- Trial trench
- Sloped end of trench
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological feature – excavated segment
- Made ground
- Modern disturbance
- Topsoil
- Natural

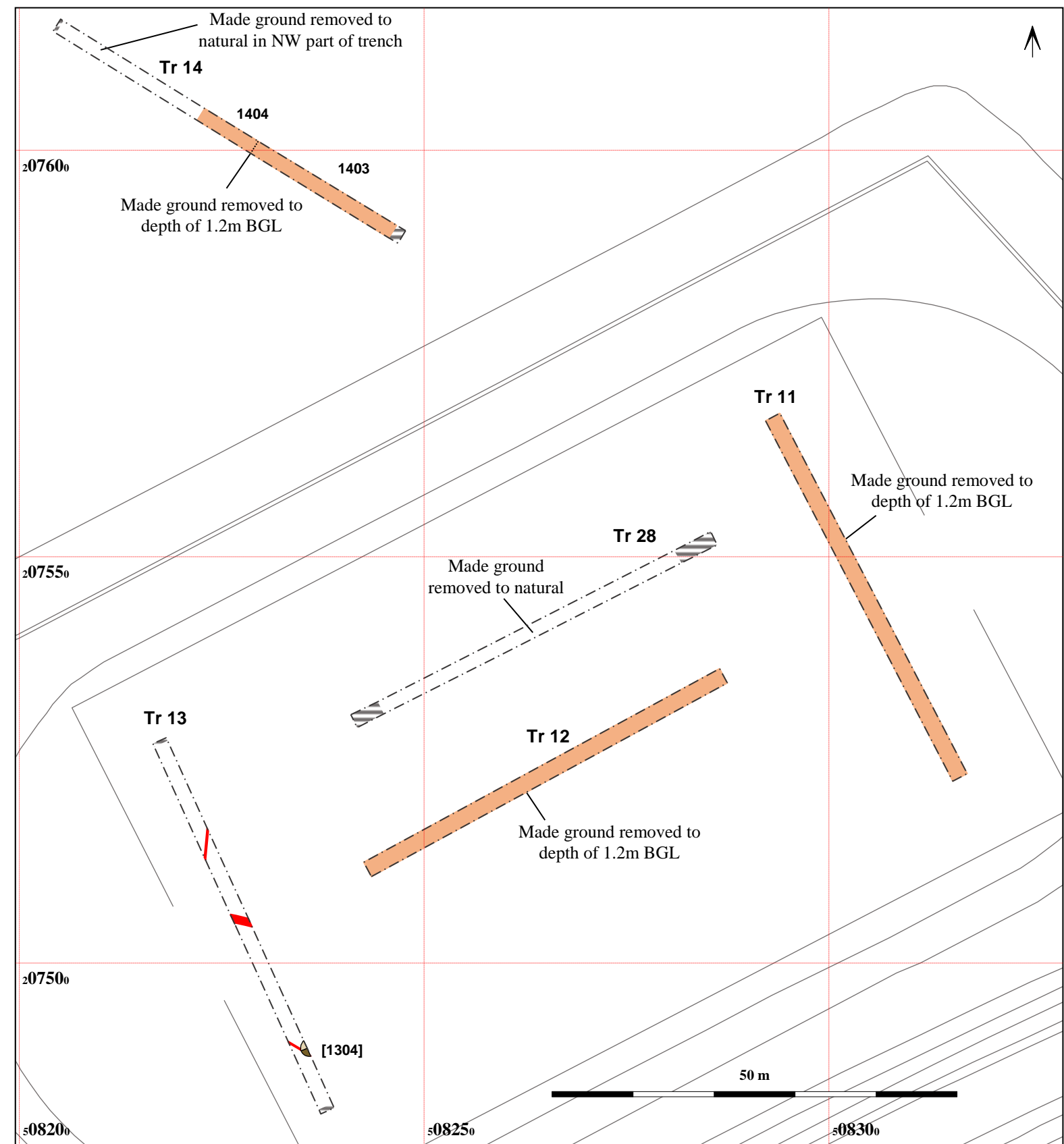


Figure 6: Plan of trenches 1-2, 11-14, 28

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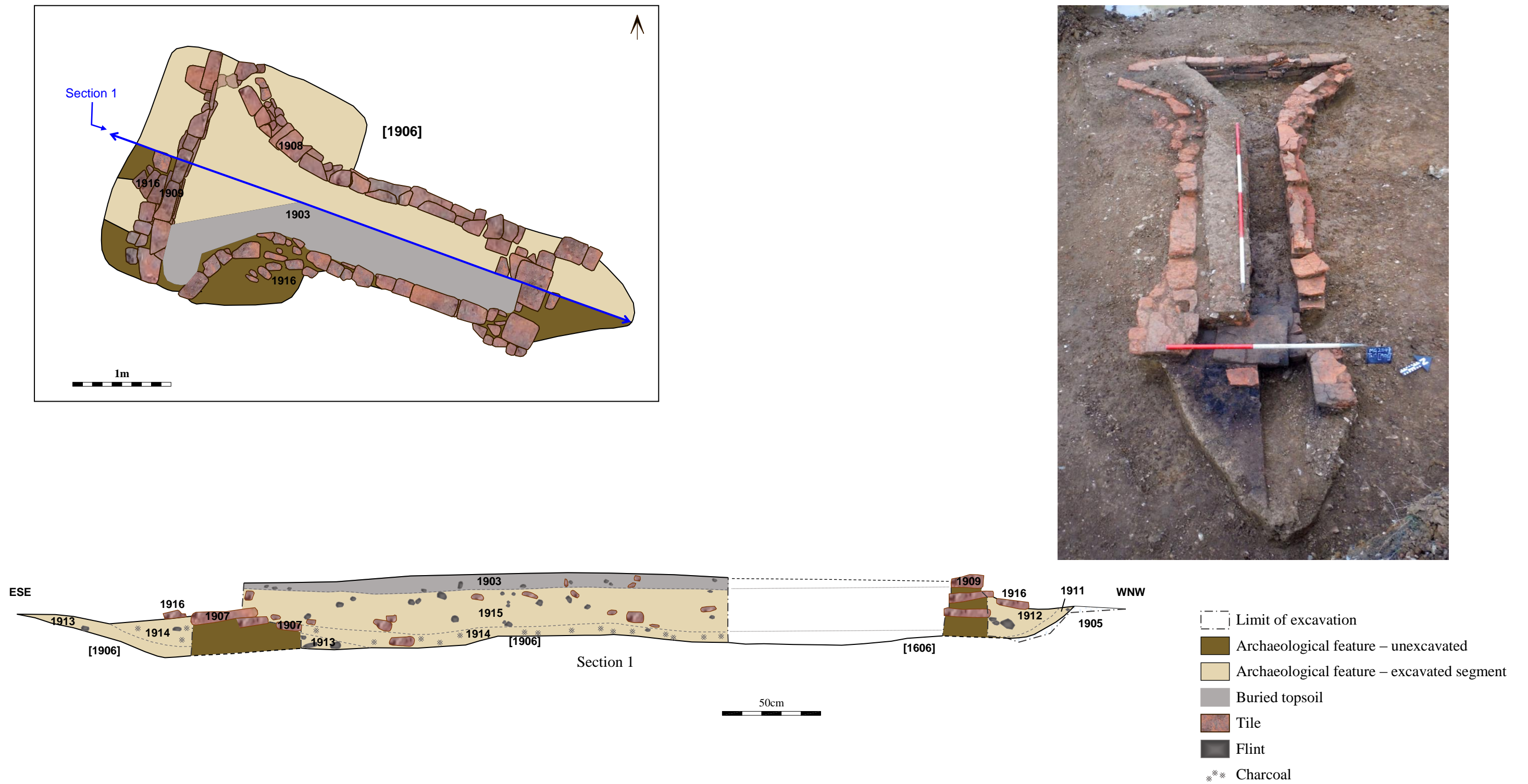


Figure 7: Detailed plan, section, and overall photograph for drying oven [1906]

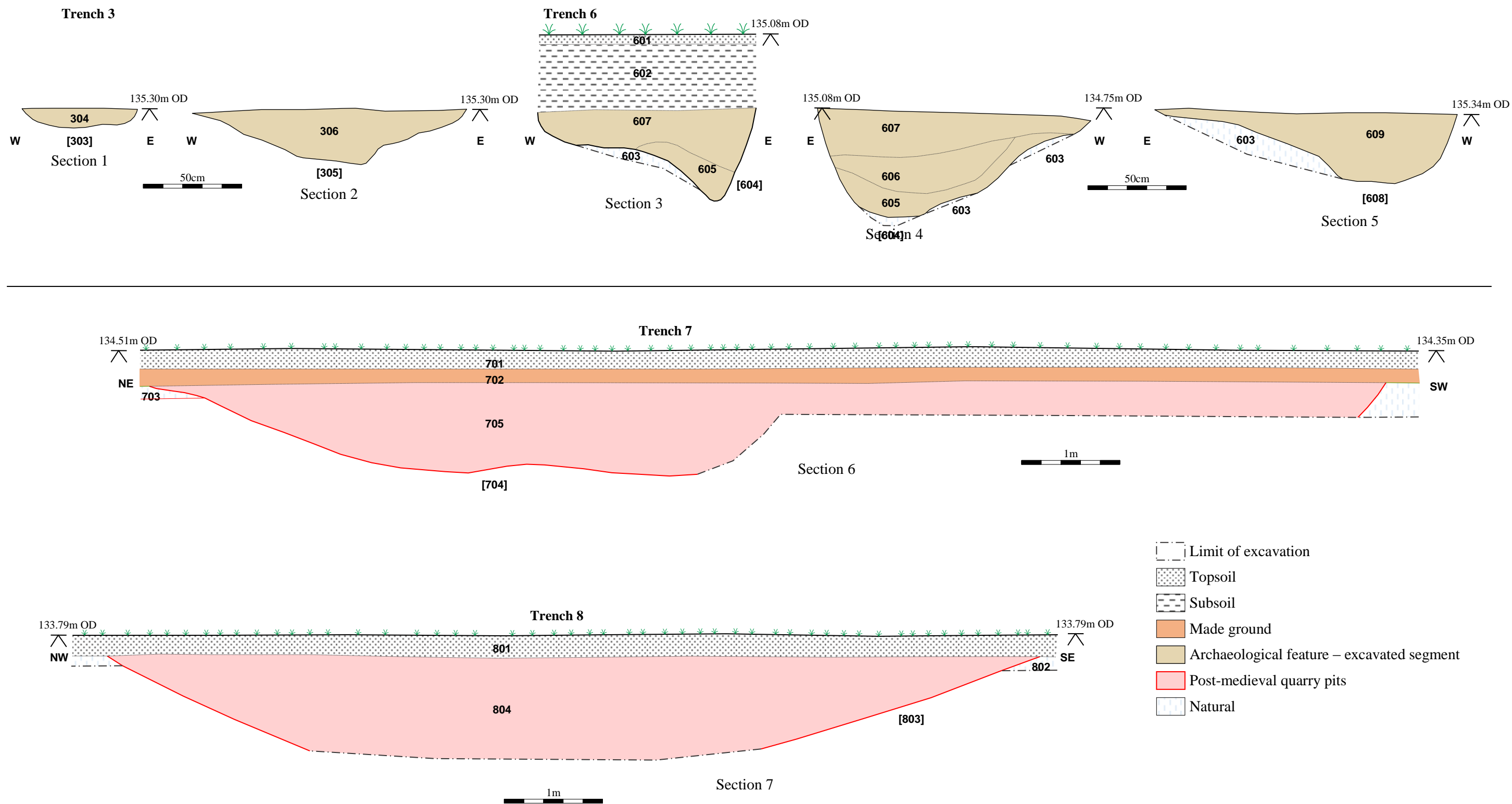


Figure 8: Selected sections from trenches 3-8

Note. Location of sections shown on Fig. 3

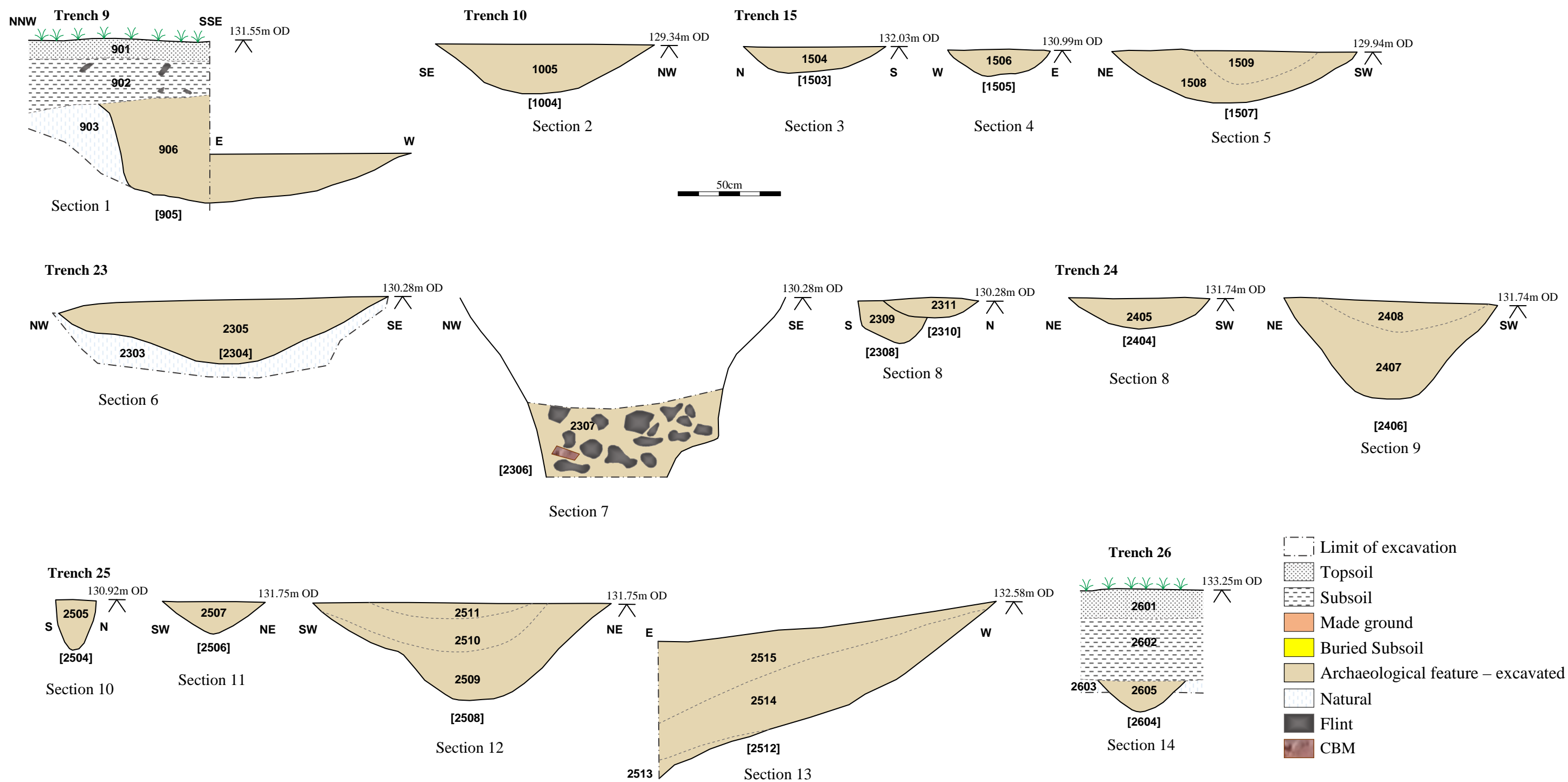
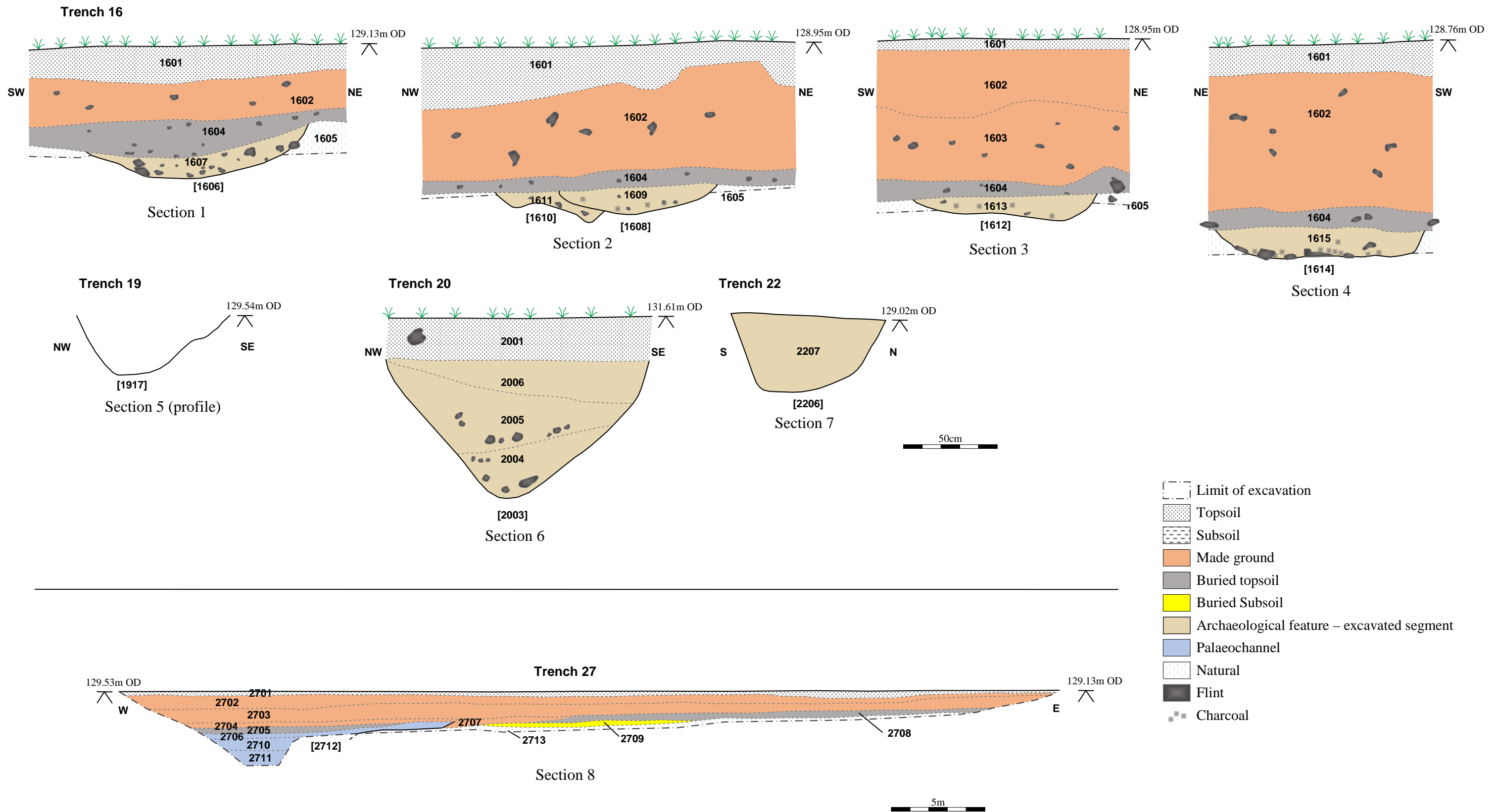


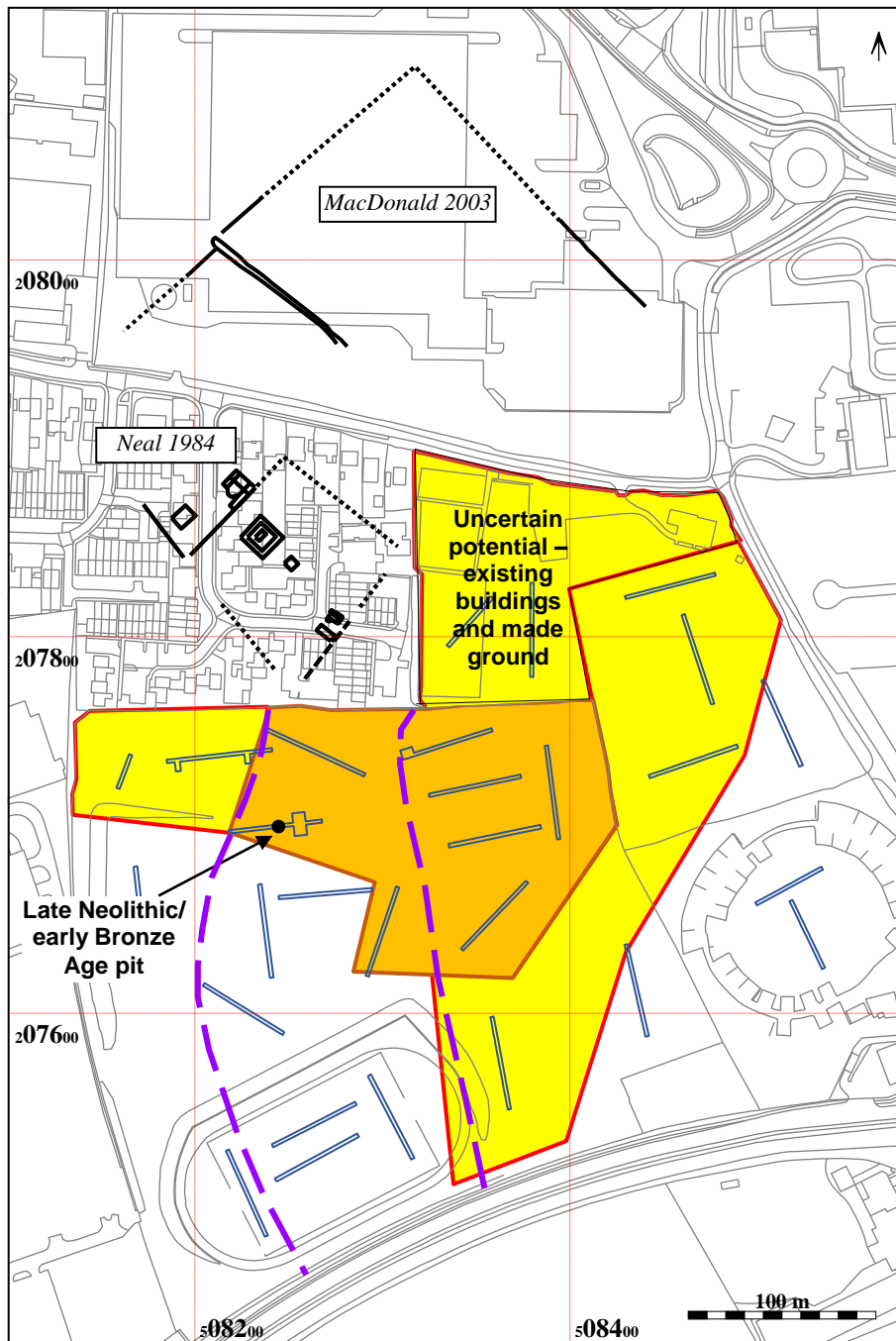
Figure 9: Selected sections from trenches 9-10, 15, 23-26

Note. Location of sections shown on Fig. 4



Note. Location of sections shown on Fig. 5

Figure 10: Selected sections from trenches 16-22, 27







-  Core area of Roman potential
-  Area of peripheral or uncertain archaeological potential
-  Dry valley
-  Adjacent sites

Figure 11: Areas of archaeological potential and postulated course of dry valley

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Trench 3; ditch [305], looking south, 0.4m scale



Trench 7; pit [704], looking NW, 1m scale



Trench 4; pond/quarry, looking SE, 1m scale

Figure 12: Selected photographs- trenches 3, 4 and 7



Trench 19; fills (1914) & (1915) within drying oven, looking SE, 1m scale



Trench 19; Gap for possible flue between walls (1908) and (1909), looking SW, 0.4m scale



Trench 19; Packing (1911) & (1912) filling construction cut, looking SW, 0.4m scale



Trench 19; Tiles (1907), looking SW, 0.4m scale



Trench 19; possible *Pedalis* (hypocaust tile) near the stokehole, looking NW, 0.4m scale



Trench 19; wall (1908) showing courses of tiles, looking NW, 0.4m

Figure 13: Selected photographs- trench 19



Trench 20; ditch [2003], looking NW, 1m scale



Trench 22; clay natural (2205), looking SE, 1m scale



Trench 22; makeup layer (2205) and buried topsoil (2203), looking NE, 1m scale



Trench 24; ditch [2406], looking SW, 1m scale



Trench 23; pit [2306], looking NE, 0.4m scale



Trench 23; postholes [2308] & [2310], looking W, 0.4m scale

Figure 14: Selected photographs- trenches 20, 22, 24 and 23



Trench 27; make up layers and upper fills of paleo-channel [2712], 1m scale



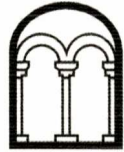
Trench 28; makeup layer (2802), 1m scale



Figure 15: Selected photographs- trenches 27 and 28



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