

**Shootinglee Trench 2 2013-15,
Data Structure Report
Building 1
Peeblesshire Archaeological Society 2024
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Figure 1 Building 1 from the north after removal of topsoil in 2014 showing the north wall and paved interior.

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1. Introduction

At the end of the 2013 season the success of Trench 1 in showing the late medieval origins of the settlement and the identification and survey of a row of building platforms found in the conifer plantation led to a decision to excavate one of these to find out what date could be ascribed to it and by inference the row of buildings. This was the penultimate platform at the south end of the row, which lay in a clearing.

2. Aims and Methods

The object was to carry out an open area excavation of a whole platform to determine its form, function and date. The whole trench was de-turfed and the topsoil and tumble removed during the 2014 season (Figure 1) and two phases of building occupation as well as an oven that predated the building. The excavation was completed at the start of the 2015 season. It was decided to record each find three-dimensionally using an EDM in order to learn as much as possible from their distribution and location. Planning was conducted via drone photography, using an EDM to take control points marked on the site by disks, ortho-rectified and drawn up using a standard drawing software package. Profiles were also recorded by EDM. Detailed sections were drawn where it was suitable to do so.

3. Results

Summary

The house-platform had been cut into the scree slope that occupies the steep hillside above the settlement. The settlement, and particularly this row of buildings, is placed at the break of slope where the ground levels out to slope more gently down to the stream gully of the Newhall Burn below the site. In this area it is clear from Trench 1 that a silty-clay soil had developed on the narrow strip of ground between the scree and the burn gully over the gravel and clay subsoil.

The start of the primary building occupation was dated by radiocarbon determination to the early 17th century (SUERC 59055 BP 341±29) although the date range of the finds was from the late-medieval period to the 18th century. Some of the finds were deposited during the second phase of occupation when the building may have been reused as either an outbuilding, primarily at the north end, or as a changed dual function building. The pre-building activity on the site which comprised a clay oven was dated by radiocarbon determination to the period from the mid-15th to the early 17th century (SUERC 66760 BP 343±30 and 59056 BP 388±29). It is likely from the lack of any soil horizon between the two that the building platform was constructed shortly after the oven was demolished. One of the radiocarbon dates was taken from a sample found in the angular rubble and silt layer under the west wall of the building and was dated to the 9th century AD and might indicate activity on the site such as woodland clearance and burning events associated with it in the late first millennium AD (SUERC 59013 BP 1170+/-29).

Phase 1: A late-medieval clay oven

The clay oven and its hearth is the primary structural feature on the site. It was revealed during excavation of the paved floor (C7) in the northwest corner of the Phase 2 building and was found to extend under its N wall (Figures 2 & 4). For the most part the construction of a house platform in

Phase 2 had removed any trace of earlier features from the site except at this extreme north-west corner of the trench. Either there was a natural terrace or there was an earlier levelling of the scree slope. The oven comprised a thick spread of grey clay some 5cm in thickness (C20) over a hearth marked by blackened and discoloured stones and charcoal (C15)(Figures 2 & 3). The spread of clay extended c1.2m in diameter. No trace of the superstructure was retrieved and it is assumed that the oven was dismantled and if there was a wooden structure of wattles within the clay it did not survive. The hearth comprised charcoal-flecked clay-silt and heat-blackened stones extending over an area about 1m from E to W by 0.5m N to S. In the centre of the hearth, there was charcoal rich clay over a flat rectangular stone, shattered by heat, about 2cm thick which was sampled for radiocarbon dating. The hearth of the oven was laid directly on the angular medium and large stones of the scree slope. Lumps of charcoal collected from under the clay were sent for C14 dating and returned a date of 1442-1630calAD (95%), while charcoal from the hearth gave a date of 1466-1640calAD (95%). A compacted floor surface of orange-brown silty-clay was spread immediately S of the oven (C19) and under the later wall (C2) to the W a layer of red brown silt C22, which contained 8 abraded sherds of late medieval Redware (Figure 5).



Figure 2 The hearth of the clay oven (C15) with the spread of grey clay (C20) from its collapsed superstructure to the left when first uncovered. The large stone at the top is part of the N wall of the later building and the large stone at the bottom the W wall.



Figure 3 The clay oven (C20), with the hearth (C15) on the left. The west wall of building (C2) is at the top left and the unexcavated part of the north wall in the bottom middle of the image.



Figure 4 Orthorectified aerial view of the location of the oven after excavation dated 18/03/2015. The black stain on the line of the wall marks the location of the hearth. North is to left.

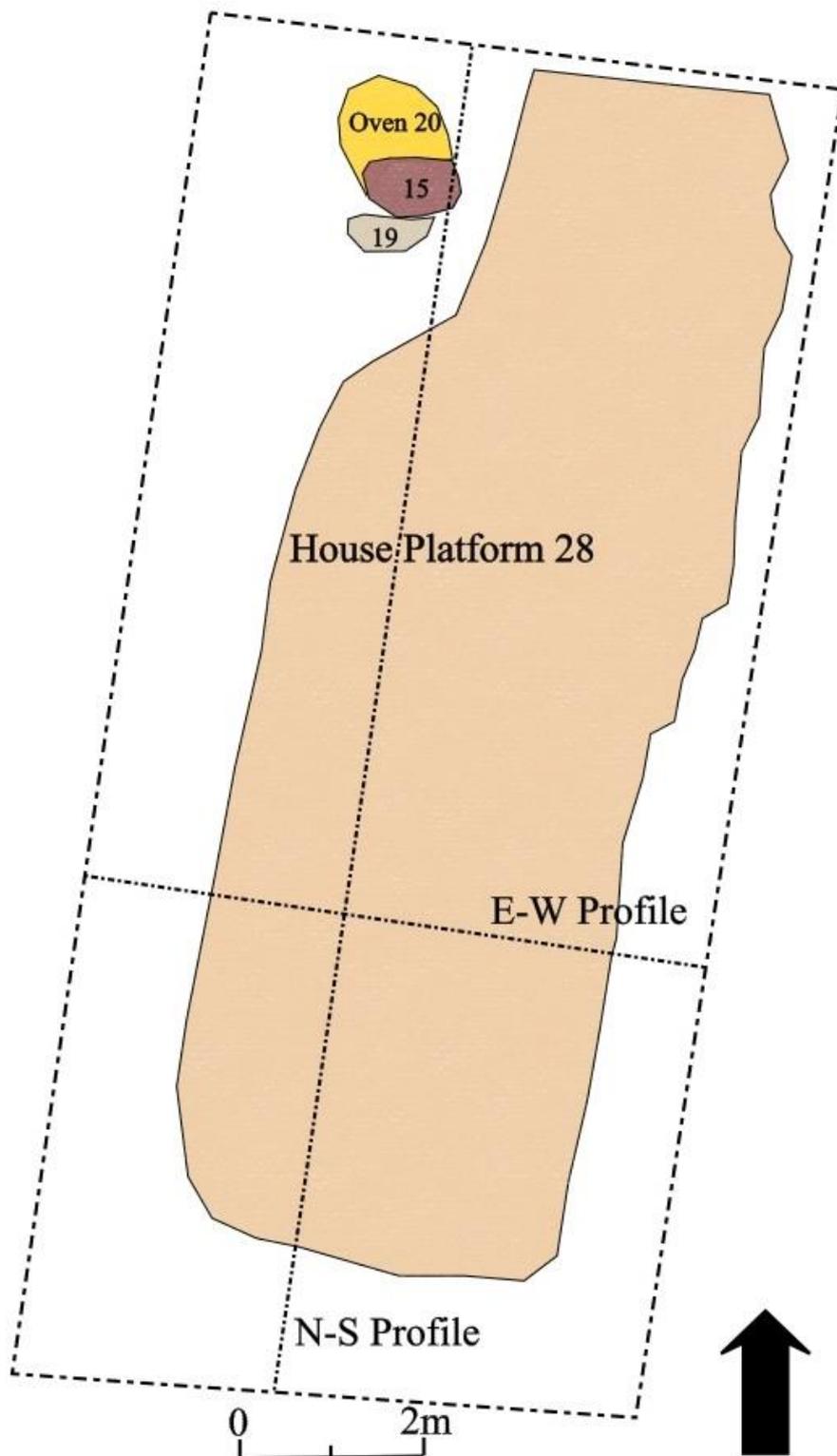


Figure 5 Plan of phase 1 showing the cut of the platform 28 and oven location. Based on aerial image dated 18/03/2015.

Phase 2: A 17th century byre-house (figures 6 & 9)

The north wall of a building orientated from north to south was constructed directly over the top of the collapsed clay oven. This wall (C2) described a right angle to include the west wall north of the entrance to the building (C8). The entrance was partially paved with flat-stones, although its south side was ill-defined due to robbing. The wall was about 1m in thickness and stood no more than two courses high, with a large boulder at the corner and large stones making up the facings with a core of red-brown silty clay and medium sized stones (C12) from which a contaminated radiocarbon determination was made which gave a 95% date range of 1523-1937calAD but with 53.9% of dating from 1632-89calAD (SUERC 66761 BP 244±30), which did, however, focus on the mid-late 17th century. Apart from where the north wall overlay the oven from Phase 1 its west part was built partly on red-brown silt (C22) and just north of the entrance directly on the angular stones of the scree in an orange brown silt matrix (Figure 11), where a piece of charcoal that was found under the wall gave an early medieval date (SUERC 59013 BP 1170±29). Where the wall abutted the revetment wall C21 at the east end of its north arm, it overlay a make-up layer of red brown clay silt with charcoal flecks (C23) that also extended under the paving stones (C5) and produced a radiocarbon date of 1486-1645calAD (SUERC 66765 BP 319±27). There was also a spread of brown clay and medium sized stones about 1m in extent that ran under the revetment wall C21 and extended a short distance into the interior (C24).

The scree had been excavated to make a platform with a maximum depth of about 1.75m at its east side (C28), becoming progressively shallower to its front on the west (Figure 8) and only 1m deep on the south (Figure 10). However, the clay oven and the red-brown soil that layer under the north wall suggest that this end of the platform was already levelled prior to the construction of the platform. The platform was revetted with medium and large stones, up to three course high in places, most of the way along the east side of the building, but was patchily preserved from just short of the south-east corner and along the south side as far as south-west corner. A curious feature was encountered when a section was excavated through the revetment near its south end (Figure 12). Behind the revetment at its base, there was a deposit of small rounded river-washed pebbles in a matrix of fine orange gravel that also ran partly under the floor. Above the pebbles the packing was made up of grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks (C27). Along the west side south of the entrance was a single course of large stones defining the wall as far as the south-west corner which had been partially robbed of its stonework making its definition difficult. Outside the building to the north there was a paved area of large stones (C5) that was laid directly on the stony scree, which proved to be coeval with the revetment wall C21 and abutted the wall of a structure visible in the north baulk section C26 (Figure 7.1 & 7.2). The north wall of the building C2 abutted the revetment wall C21 and the paving C5. The explanation would seem to be that the north and west wall north of the entrance was secondary to the cutting of the platform which was lined with a revetment wall along the south and east and a paved area abutting the structure to the north which the north wall of the building was constructed against: an unusual sequence.

The building was sub-divided into two distinct ends by a central paved area (C7) to the north of which there was a stone lined drain (C10) that ran down the middle to run out under the north wall where it emptied in the gaps between stones. The drain was relatively narrow at 0.25m in width and 0.2 in depth, extending to 3.5m in length. The infill of the drain was a red-brown silt with occasional pieces of charcoal one of which that was found in the interstices of the stones of the drain lining was

dated to 1469-1639calAD (SUERC 59055 BP 341±29). To either side of the drain a paved area of large flat stones that extended the central paved area 7 was set in a make-up of friable red-brown silt (C14). The central paved area was about 2m in breadth from north to south and covered the full width of the building except where it had been robbed or disturbed by forestry ploughing next to the entrance. Immediately to the south of the central part of the paved area (C7), and slightly closer to the west wall, there was a roughly made hearth of medium sized flat stones (C6) which measured 1m across but seems to have been extended a further 1m to the north in a haphazard fashion (C25) on the evidence of heat discolouring. The core of the hearth was infilled with a shallow layer of orange brown silt (C18). A piece of bone found under a flat stone from the hearth was submitted for radiocarbon dating but produced insufficient carbon. To the south of the hearth there was a mixed surface of red-brown silty clay and small and medium sized stones, some of them pebbles, which formed the floor of the domestic area of the building (C16). Very few artefacts were retrieved from this area. In the north-west corner of the building under the make-up layer (C14) a compacted deposit was found (C19) was found, comprising orange-brown silty-clay, which may have been an occupation layer such as a floor (but see Phase 1 above).



Figure 6 Ortho-rectified aerial image of the byre house, Phase 2, north to left. Dated 14/10/2014.

Immediately outside the building and offset to the south side of the entrance there was a semi-circular setting of medium-sized stones (C11), 1m in diameter and 0.1m in height, the purpose of which was not resolved and it extended outside the trench to the west. To the south of the building platform at a higher level, 0.75m above it, there was another platform. A fragmentary wall (C17) was excavated along its north edge standing no more than a single course in height. No attempt to explore this structure was made, but it appears to have been a smaller structure. To the north of the building at the baulk section a facing of large stones (C26) was exposed defining the wall of another structure not visible on the surface, which stood to two courses at the east end (Figures 7.1 & 7.2). The paved area 5 abutted this wall and it is likely that this wall belonged to a structure that may have been occupied at the same time as the byre-house to the south.



Figure 7.1 The stone structure (C26) in the north baulk section with some paving (C5) from phase 2 in situ in the foreground.

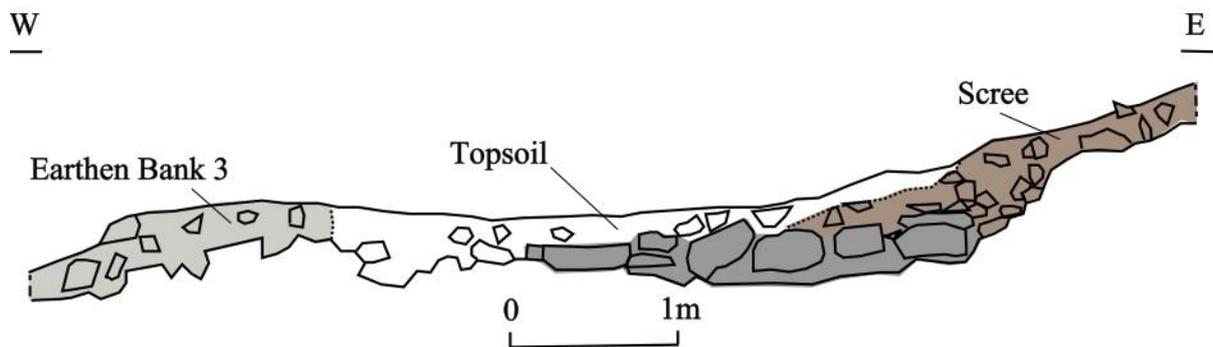


Figure 7.2 North baulk section from W to E showing the terraced platform and wall C26. Garden bank C3 is over the front edge of the terrace, showing as a mix of earth and stone. The scree has spread over the footing of wall C26 which sits at the back of the cut platform (C28).

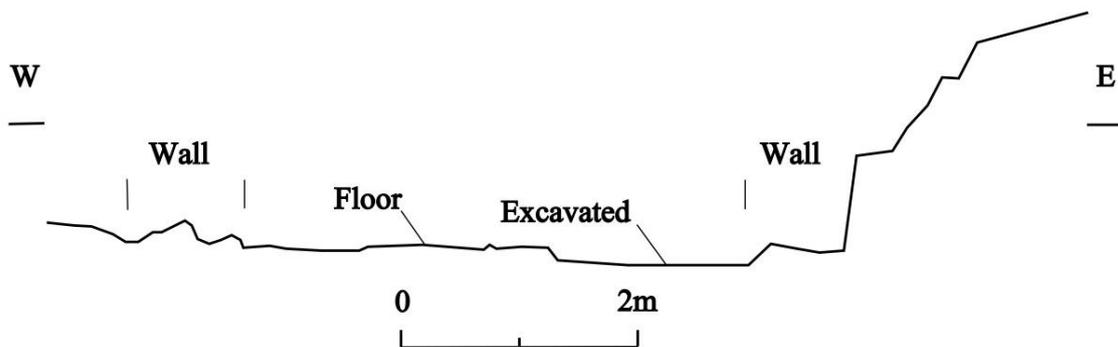


Figure 8 W-E EDM profile across house platform C28 after excavation 02/12/2014 (Figure 5 for line).

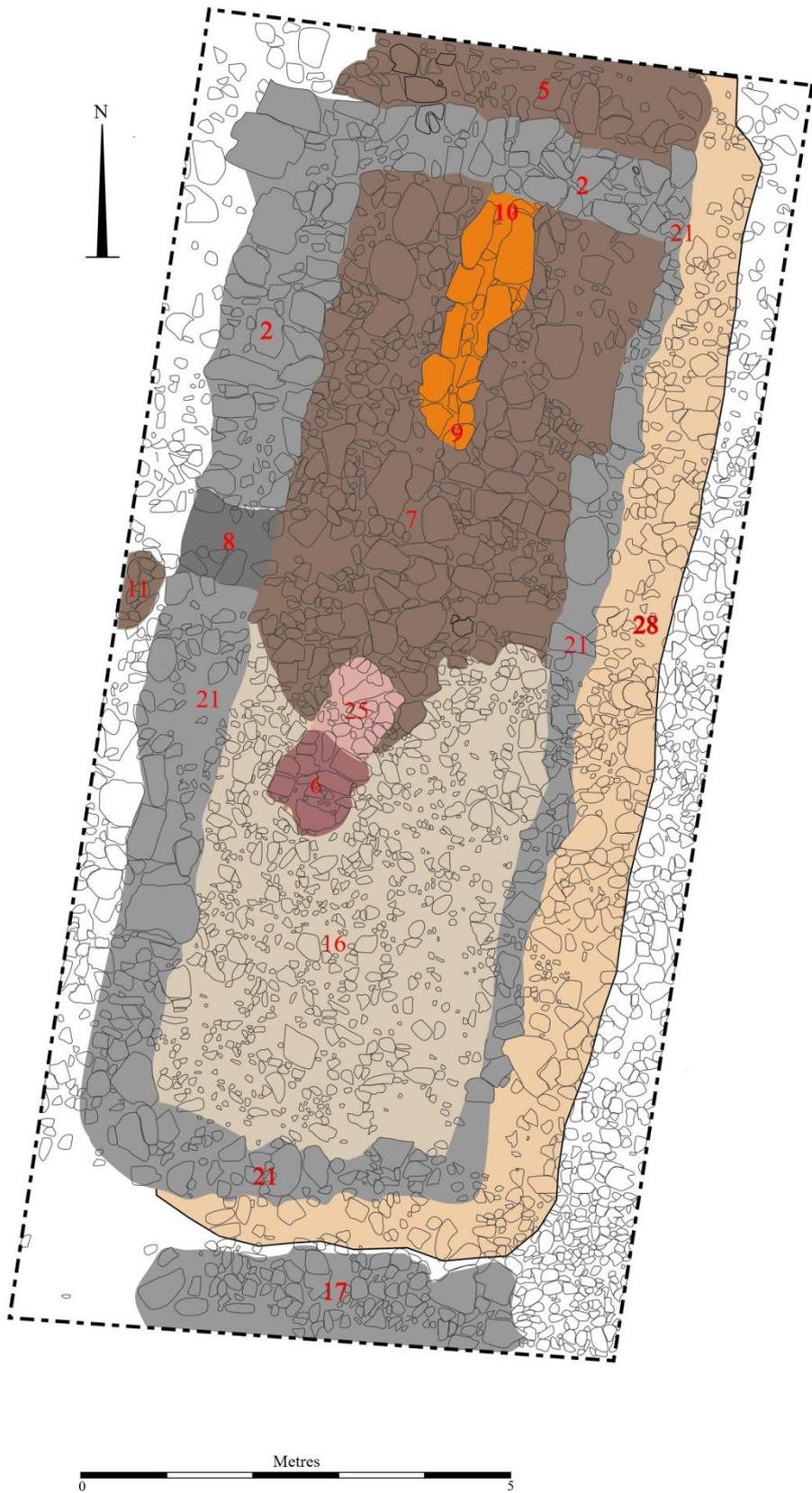


Figure 9 Plan of byre-house. Phase 2 based on aerial image dated 14/10/2014.

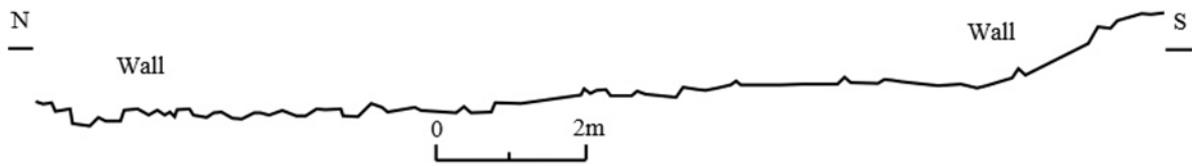


Figure 10 N-S EDM profile of trench after excavation dated 09/06/2015 (Figure 5 for line)

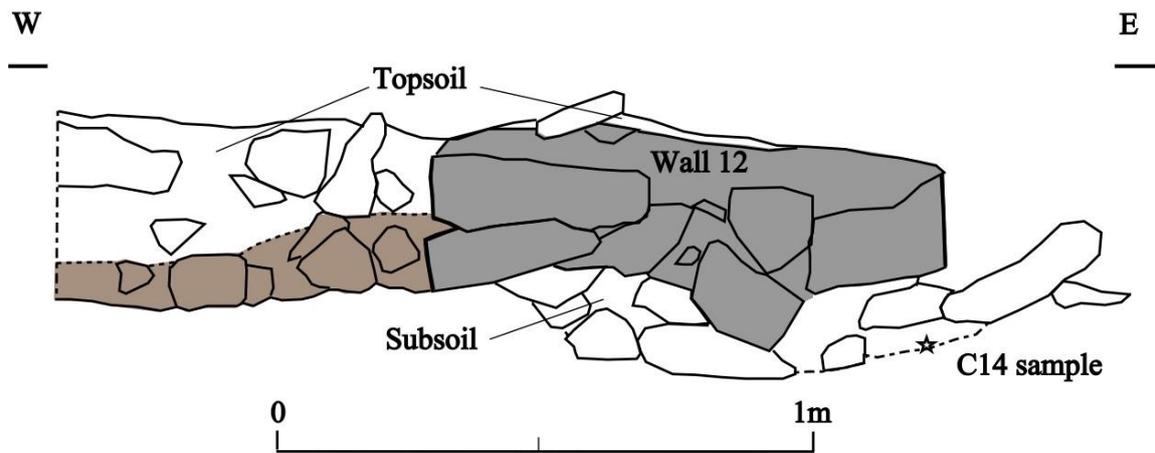


Figure 11 W-E section through W wall (C2) of building, N side of entrance, showing the location of C14 sample (SA10) in packed angular scree (C13) below the wall. The tumble has two phases, the upper mixed with topsoil and the lower in a matrix of orange brown silt.

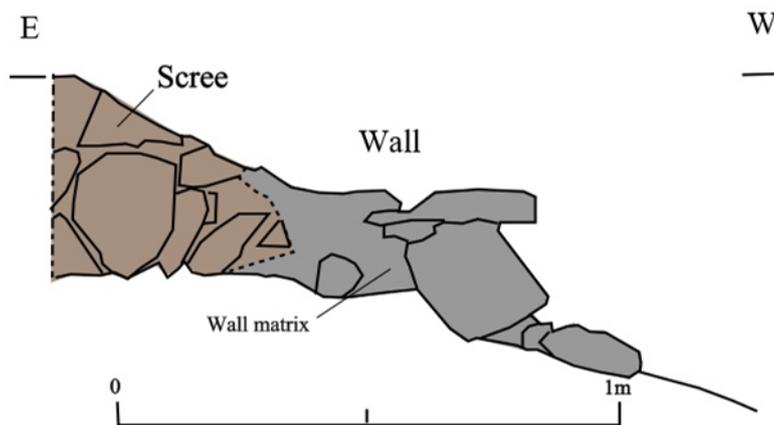


Figure 12 E-W section through E wall (C21) showing the cut into the scree slope and with brown silty-clay wall matrix annotated (C27).

Phase 3: Re-use of the building (Figures 13 & 14)

In a second phase of use the south end of the building was either demolished and the north end reused as an outbuilding or continued in use as a domestic structure with a paved stand at the other end. At this end a new stand of large flat and medium sized stones in a red-brown silty-clay (C4) was laid over the primary paving and drain. Part of this stand overlaid a short section of the inside of the north wall which may indicate the building was no longer in use as a building or that this part of the inside wall had collapsed and had not been maintained. This layer had also been robbed on its east side near to the revetment after abandonment. It is not clear due to the later robbing if the rest of the building was still in use at this time. Leading off from the north-west corner there was an earthen bank, 0.35m high and spread to 1m in thickness, which is part of a garden wall to the west of the building (C3). It overlay the paving on the north of the building and therefore a secondary addition to the byre-house.



Figure 13 Ortho-rectified aerial image (dated 26/09/2014) of the secondary use of the use of the building with the byre drain covered over with a new paved floor (C4), Phase 3. The absence of this new floor from the north-east corner is probably due to robbing.

Phase 4: Abandonment and demolition

It is evident that the building had been aggressively robbed of stone from its south end, possibly in Phase 3, but if not then after the building was abandoned. Indeed, this included robbing of the stony stand 4 next to the east wall (figure 13). The amount of tumble was too limited in quantity to provide the necessary material to construct the walls to anything like a standard height of c.0.75m as suggested by the height of the revetment. There was little overburden of topsoil across most of the building floor and a number of large angular stones had fallen onto the site from the scree above.

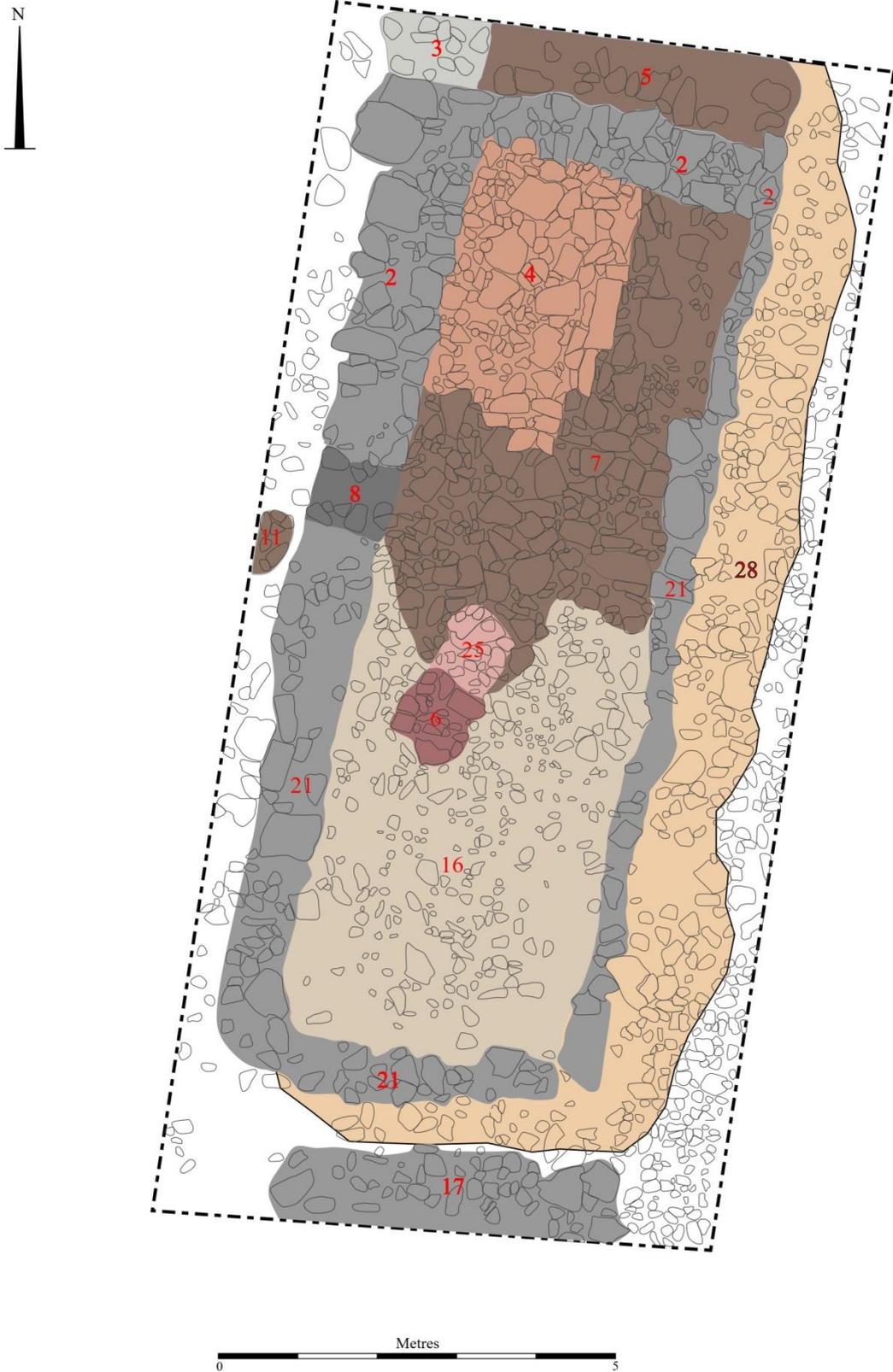


Figure 14 Plan of phase 3, secondary use of building with stony platform C4 overlying the byre drain. Based on aerial image dated 26/09/2014.

4. Interpretation

The earliest activity on the site may be suggested by the C14 date that was taken from under the wall of the phase 2 building amongst the angular stones, probably derived from the scree. This was not a constructional feature, but may indicate activity at the site in the late first millennium, but it need not be settlement and could be woodland management or clearance.

The first structural activity is represented by the thick spread of grey clay overlying a burnt area or hearth. This is interpreted as the collapsed remains of a clay oven. The spread of clay extended over about 1m, but the hearth was more focused and it is unlikely to have been as big as that. Ovens are rarely found in medieval rural settlements although they are documented, for example, on the estates of Coldingham Priory (Raine 1841). Part of the hearth was visible under the paved floor of the byre house indicating that the byre house followed directly on from the oven without a period of abandonment in between. This does mean that it is possible that charcoal from the oven was incorporated into the construction of the walls, with consequent implications for radiocarbon dating.

The construction of the phase 2 building was preceded by the levelling of a large platform on which the building was constructed, enlarging the small area used by the oven. This had the effect of destroying anything previously on the site and explains the lack of any earlier structures except at the north-west corner of the site where the oven hearth was found. This building is a typical example of a medieval peasant house with a central longitudinal, stone-lined byre drain at one end, with raised paved stands to either side, and a domestic end at the other with an open hearth. The entrance on the west opened into a central paved area, separating the byre from the domestic end, although no partition was evident. The hearth was placed adjacent to the paved area suggesting a division of use in the domestic area into a living area around the hearth and a retiring area at the south end. On the basis of the revetment wall at the back of the platform the walls must have stood to at least 0.75m in height as stone walls bonded with clay. Systematic robbing of the stone has removed most of the walls especially at the south end. It is unclear how it was roofed or if the footings rose higher with turf. The use of cruck construction is supported from surviving buildings in the borders as well as further north in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Reduction of the walls has removed the bases that might have supported cruck trusses.

The differential preservation of the two ends is instructive. The footings are almost entirely absent at the south end or fragmentary whereas at the north end the walls have at least one and sometimes two courses on the north and west and the revetment walls stood for the most part to c0.75m in height. This and the stony spread that covered the byre drain and perhaps small part of the inside of the north wall led to the suggestion that the byre had gone out of use, the building at the south end raised to the ground and no longer used. It is on this basis the secondary use of the building in phase 3 as a smaller out-building with stony stand is suggested. The stony stand sealed the floor below and the topsoil finds from this part of the north end were preserved *in situ* (figure 15), whereas few artefacts were retrieved from excavation of the south end, except around the hearth where there was concentration. The alternative interpretation is that the robbing was primarily after abandonment in phase 4 removing the south and west walls, the top of the north and west walls and the paving in the north-east corner and that the building continued in use as a house in phase 3, poor maintenance accounting for the stony floor overlying part of the north wall.

Finally, this type of building is paralleled at Glenochar, Lanarkshire, where several township buildings were excavated in the vicinity of a bastle house that date to the 17th and 18th centuries, in particular Building 11 which had a byre drain at one end and hearths at the other. Building 13 has the same but is more substantial architecturally (Ward T. *Glenochar Bastle House and Fermtoun*, 2017).

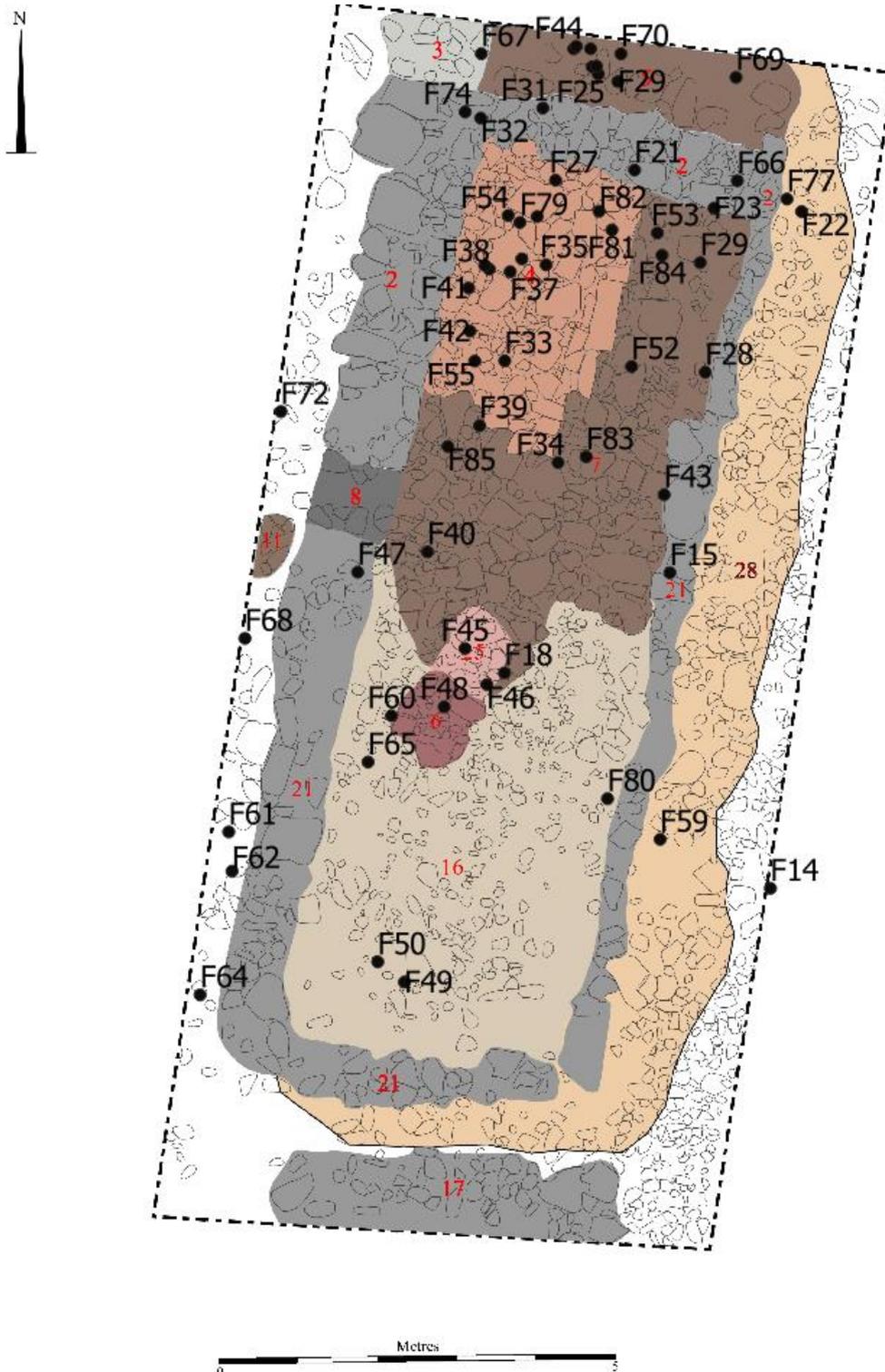


Figure 15 The distribution of finds from the site is focused primarily at the north end of the site where there is a later stone floor.

5. Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the landowner Thistlelane Ltd for permission to excavate and Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox, the manager of Scottish Woodlands in the Borders for her patience and support over the years. I should also thank the many volunteers who have made the excavation possible: Bob Knox, Jack Boughey, David Drury, Jeff Carter, Peter Jack, Bill Glass, Andy Jepson, Gillian Brown, Maureen Erasmussen, Neil Crawford, David Paterson, Stephen Scott, Brenda Dreghorn, Sue Cotterill, Kevin Cotterill, Brian Tate, James Garry, Geoff Parkhouse and particularly Joyce Durham, co-director on the project. Grateful thanks are also due to the Scottish Borders Council for funding the radiocarbon dates.

6. Appendices

Table of Contexts Recorded

Context No.	Context	Position	Description	Comments
C1	Top soil & tumble			
C2	Walls N & W			
C3	Garden wall	Abuts 2 at NW corner, over 5	Earthen bank of brown silty-clay and medium stones	
C4	Stone platform	N end & overlying part of N wall		
C5	Paving	Outside N wall, coeval with 21, abuts 2 and 26		
C6	Hearth	S centre of building		
C7	Paved floor	N of hearth, central area & beside drain 9	Large flat stones	Part robbed E of drain
C8	Entrance	N centre of W wall		Part robbed
C9	Drain	N end building under 4		
C10	Drain infill		Red brown silt	C14 sampled
C11	Stone feature	Outside centre W wall		
C12	Matrix wall, stonework	N & W walls part of 2	Red brown silt, medium and large stones	
C13	Scree layer	Beneath W wall north of entrance	Orange brown silt	C14 sampled
C14	Make-up layer	Byre end under 9 & 7	Friable red brown silt	
C15	Oven hearth	Under N wall 2	Black charcoal-flecked clay-silt and heat-blackened stones extending over an area about 1m from E to W by 0.5m N to S. In the centre of the hearth, there is a charcoal rich clay over a flat rectangular stone, shattered by heat, about 2cm thick (sampled). The clay matrix is mixed orange and red brown silty-clay that extends as far as the blackened stones and occupies the interstices of the stones.	C14 sampled
16	Floor surface	S end	Orange brown clay with cobbles and small angular stones	
17	Wall	S annex building	Stone wall of building on higher terrace to S	
18	Hearth infill	S centre of building over 6	Orange brown silt	
19	Floor surface	NW corner building under 14	Compacted orange brown silty clay	
20	Oven structure	Overlying context 15,	Creamy brown clay, 5cm	C14 sampled from

		underlying 2 & 5	thick. The clay overlay 15 and extends from the hearth almost as far as the baulk. It appears to be a covering, possibly from an oven superstructure.	underside
21	E wall	N wall abuts it	Revetment wall at back of terrace	The matrix was grey brown silty-clay
22	Layer	Under 2 west arm	Red brown silt	
23	Layer	Under E end N wall 2 & paving 5	Red brown clay silt with charcoal flecks lying under N wall over angular stones and in interstices between stones	Pre-date N wall
24	Layer	E end N wall under 2 & extending into NE corner of building	Brown clay, medium sized stones, in between and under E wall stones	Pre-date N wall
25	Hearth extension	N of hearth 6	Heat affected stones	
26	Wall	S edge T2, abutted by 5	Large stones with two course at E end	
27	Fill	Infill behind wall 21	Grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Over red brown silty clay
28	Cut	Below 2, 21, 26	Visible cut of scree to make building platform	

Context diagram for Shootinglee Trench 2 Stratigraphy

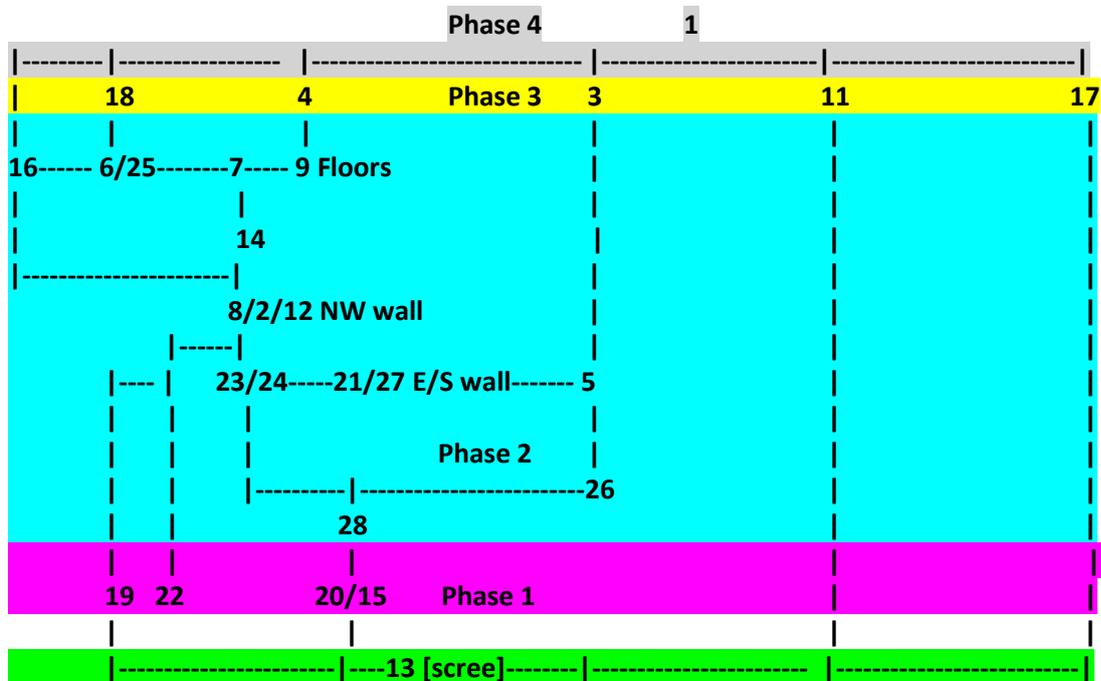


Table of Finds Recorded

Find	Context	Area	No. finds	Material	Description	Date	In'l	Rec	Photo	Note
14	1	Tr2	1	Pottery	? Early 18th C	06.07.13			40	From top of bank to E
15	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	12.10.13			41	
17	1	Tr2	3	Pottery		12.10.13			43	
18	1	Tr2	1	Metal		12.10.13			44	
21	1	Tr2	1	Chert		29.03.14	Y		47	
22	1	Tr2	1	Glass		29.03.14	Y		48	
23	1	Tr2	1	Glass		05.04.14	Y		49	
24	1	Tr2	1	Stone	Faceted	05.04.14	Y		50	
25	1	Tr2	1	Glass	Rim	05.04.14	Y		51	
26	1	Tr2	1	Glass		05.04.14	Y		52	
27	1	Tr2	1	Glass		05.04.14	Y		53	
28	1	Tr2	1	Metal		05.04.14	Y			Missing
29	1	Tr2	1	Pottery	15thC incised pattern	05.04.14	Y		54	On paving by E wall
30	1	Tr2	3	Glass		05.04.14	Y		55	
31	1	Tr2	1	Glass		05.04.14	Y		56	
32	1	Tr2	3	Stone	Slate/shale	05.04.14	Y		59	
33	1	Tr2	2	Metal	Nails	12.04.14	Y		57	
34	1	Tr2	2	Metal	Nails	12.04.14	Y		58	
35	1	Tr2	1	Pottery		12.04.14	Y		60	
36	1	Tr2	1	Glass		12.04.14	Y		61	
37	1	Tr2	1	Stone	Faceted	12.04.14	Y		62	
38	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	12.04.14	Y		63	
39	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	12.04.14	Y		64	Floor layer?
40	1	Tr2	1	Clay	Pipe stem	12.04.14	Y		65	
41	1	Tr2	1	Pottery		12.04.14	Y		66	Same as 35
42	1	Tr2	1	Flint	Worked	12.04.14	Y		67	Topsoil by wall
43	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	19.04.14			68	Floor/bank interface
44	1	Tr2	2	Glass		19.04.14			6	
45	1	Tr2	2	Pottery	Brown glaze red clay	19.04.14			70	
46	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	26.04.14			71	
47	1	Tr2	1	Clay	Pipe stem	03.05.14			72	
48	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	03.05.14			73	
49	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Copper alloy	03.05.14			74	
50	1	Tr2	1	Metal		17.05.14			75	
51	1	Tr2	1	Metal		17.05.14			76	Unstratified
52	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Cartridge	24.05.14			77	
53	1	Tr2	1	Stone	Slate	24.05.14			78	
54	1	Tr2	1	Pottery	13thC green glaze	24.05.14			79	
55	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	31.05.14			80	
56	1	Tr2	2	Clay	Pipe bowl	31.05.14			81	
57	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Seg or nail	31.05.14			82	
58	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Seg or nail	31.05.14			83	

59	1	Tr2	1	Wood	Carbonised	21.06.14			84	Floats
60	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail 60mm	28.06.14			85	
61	1	Tr2	1	Clay	Pipe stem	05.07.14			86	
62	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail head	05.07.14			87	
63	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail head	05.07.14			88	
64	1	Tr2	2	Metal	Nail & ?part of horseshoe	05.07.14			89	
65	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	12.07.14			90	
66	1	Tr2	1	Glass	Bottle green	26.07.14			91	
67	1	Tr2	1	Glass		16.08.14			92	
68	1	Tr2	1	Clay	Pipe stem	23.08.14				Missing
69	1	Tr2	2	Glass	Curved clear	30.08.14			93	
70	1	Tr2	1	Metal	C 12cm solid	30.08.14			94	
71	4	Tr2	1	Stone	Red faceted	20.09.14			95	
72	1	Tr2	1	Glass		20.09.14			96	
73	5(1)	Tr2	2	Metal		27.09.14			97	From outside N wall under paving C5
74	12	Tr2	1	Clay	Pipe stem	27.09.14			98	From wall
75	5(1)	Tr2	2	Metal		27.09.14			99	From outside N wall under paving C5
76	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail	27.09.14			100	
77	1	Tr2	1	Glass	Wine	27.09.14			101	
78										No object
79										Discarded
80	1	Tr2	1	Pottery	Brown glaze red ware	01.11.14			102	
81	14	Tr2	1	Metal	Under drain	01.11.14			103	
82	14	Tr2	2	Pottery	Under drain, green glaze 13-14th C	08.11.14			104	
83	1	Tr2	1	Metal	Nail head	08.11.14				Missing
84	14	Tr2	1	Chert	Flake worked	08.11.14			105	
85	14	Tr2	1	Metal		15.11.14			106	
86	22	Tr2	6	Pottery	Breaking up	21.03.15	DP	Y	107	From under W wall
87	5	Tr2	1	Pottery		21.03.15	DP	Y	108	Under paving near W wall
88	20	Tr2	1	Stone	? Hammer stone	18.04.15	NC	Y	109	From clay oven
89	2	Tr2	1	Stone	Whetstone		JD/NC	Y	110	On site
90	5	Tr2	1	Glass	Green	02.05.15	JD/NC	Y	111	

91	US	Tr2	1	Wood	Charcoal	07.06.15	PD		112	
92	S'heap	Tr2	1	Pottery					113	
93	1	Tr2	1	Bone	Needle	30.05.15			114	From N baulk section PD
94	S'heap	Tr2	1	Stone	Spindle whorl				115	

Table of Samples

No.	C'text	Area	Volume	Sample	Date	Position	In'l	Notes	Rec'd
8	1	Tr2		Charcoal	05.04.14	Clay layer by N wall			
9	1	Tr2		Charcoal	24.04.14	NE corner under tumble			
10	13	Tr2a		Charcoal	28.06.14	Under wall W side Tr2a		Sent for ID and dating: Corylus, SUERC 59013 BP1170+/-29	
11	12	Tr2		Charcoal	30.08.14	W wall fill (Piers)		This from S side entrance	
11a	12	Tr2		Charcoal	20.09.14	From under W wall next to large paving slab		Sent for ID and dating: Salix, SUERC 66761 BP 244 +/- 30	
12	12	Tr2		Charcoal	27.09.14	From red brown soil in W wall			
13	1	Tr2		Charcoal	27.09.14	From orange soil in sump outside N wall			
14	10	Tr2	C 3L	Ground fill	27.09.14	Ground fill of drain		Sieved to 5mm small pieces FE	
15	10	Tr2	2samples	Charcoal	27.09.14	N end drain		Sent for ID and dating: Corylus, SUERC 59055 BP 341 +/- 29	
15	10	Tr2		Charcoal	01.11.14	N end drain (touched)			
16	1	Tr2		Charcoal	11.10.14	from crevice in floor near E wall			
17	15	Tr2	2 samples	Charcoal	1.11.14	Black clay deposit near/under N wall			
18	14	Tr2		Charcoal	15.11.14	Under paved floor middle of building			
19	18	Tr2		Bone	22.11.14	Under flat stone (with X) in hearth		Sent for dating: insufficient carbon for dating	
20	20	Tr2		Charcoal	29.11.14	Embedded in creamy clay of oven		Sent for ID and dating: Corylus, SUERC 59056 BP	

								388 +/- 29	
21	20	Tr2	C 1L	Clay	29.11.14	Creamy brown clay from oven		Sieved to 5mm - 1 small piece charcoal	
22	15	Tr2	C 1/2L	Clay/ash	29.11.14	Black charcoal flecked clay/ash from oven		Sieved to 5mm - small charcoal pieces	
23	12	Tr2		Charcoal	29.11.14				
24	12	Tr2	2 samples	Charcoal	29.11.14	In W wall fill S side of entrance		1 sent for ID - rhizome 2nd also not charcoal	
25	?1	Tr2		Charcoal	06.12.14	From clay floor in NE corner			
26	20	Tr 2		Charcoal	21.03.15		PD		Y
27	22	Tr 2		Charcoal	21.03.15	Under wall by oven- root penetrated	DP		Y
28	15	Tr 2	1L	Clay	21.03.15	Brown/cream, charcoal flecked	PD		
28a	15	Tr 2		Charcoal	21.03.15	From sample 28 sieved	JD	Sent for ID and dating: Corylus, SUERC 66760 BP 343 +/- 30	
29	13 & 8	Tr 2		Charcoal	11.04.15		JD		Y
30	12	Tr 2		Charcoal	18.04.15	From core of W wall	DP		Y
31	12	Tr 2		Charcoal	18.04.15	From core of W wall	DP/ JD		Y
32	22	Tr 2		Charcoal	30.05.15	From dark red brown soil under W wall	PD		Y
33	2	Tr 2		Charcoal	25.07.15	From E wall	JD		
34	23	Tr 2		Charcoal	8.08.15	From under N wall	JD	Sent for ID and dating: Betula, SUERC 66765 BP 319 +/- 27	Y
35	2	Tr 2		Charcoal	8.08.15	From back of E wall	JD		Y
36	24	Tr 2		Charcoal	8.08.15	From under E wall	JD		Y
37	24	Tr 2		Charcoal	8.08.15	From clayey deposit by N end E wall	JD		Y
38	26	Tr 2		Charcoal	29.08.15	From clay deposit near oven	JD		Y
39	5	Tr 2		Charcoal	10.10.15	From under paving stones outside N wall	NC		

List of Sections

Archive Number	Area	Details	Scale	Drawn by	Date	Comments
SH14 08	Tr 2a	Section S facing wall	1 in 10	JD/BD	05.07.14	
SH14 09	Tr 2b	Section N facing wall	1 in 10	BD	26.07.14	
SH14 10	Tr 2	Plane table survey	1 in 50	PD/JD/BD	26.07.14	
SH15 11	Tr 2	Section S facing wall	1 in 20	BD/JD	30.05.15	Annotation PD/JD 04.07.15

List of photographs

Number	Description	Date
1	Before excavation	27.12.14
2	From the north	06.09.14
3	From the south	06.09.14
4	Turf and tumble removed aerial photo	26.09.14
5	First surface layer removed aerial photo	14.10.14
6	N end W wall	06.09.14
7	Section W wall	28.06.14
8	S end E wall	28.06.14
9	N facing section	09.08.14
10	Hearth	11.10.14
11	NW corner	28.06.14
12	Oven	01.11.14
13	Oven	22.11.14
14	Oven	24.11.14
15	Oven	29.11.14
16	NE corner	26.09.14
17	NE corner	26.12.14
18	Paving outside N wall	01.09.14
19	Garden wall NW corner	11.10.14
20	Outside N wall	01.09.14
21	N wall and paving	16.04.14
22	N wall and paving	16.04.14"
23	N trench edge showing adjacent building	08.08.15
24	Excavated N end W wall	25.07.15
25	Post oven excavation aerial	14.04.15
26	Post excavation aerial	04.06.15
27. 20140906_122736.jpg	General view from S	06.09.14
28. 20140906_102417.jpg	General view from N	06.09.14
29. 20141115_103135.jpg	Oven hearth under N wall of building	15.11.14
30. 20141115_103117.jpg	Oven hearth under N wall of building	15.11.14
31. 20150613_140118.jpg	NE corner of building under N wall	13.06.15
32. 20210915_111124.jpg	Reinstated site	15.09.21



Figure 16 Spindle whorl (unstratified, F94)



Figure 17 Bone bodkin made from bird bone (unstratified, F93)



Figure 18 Cu Alloy belt slide F49

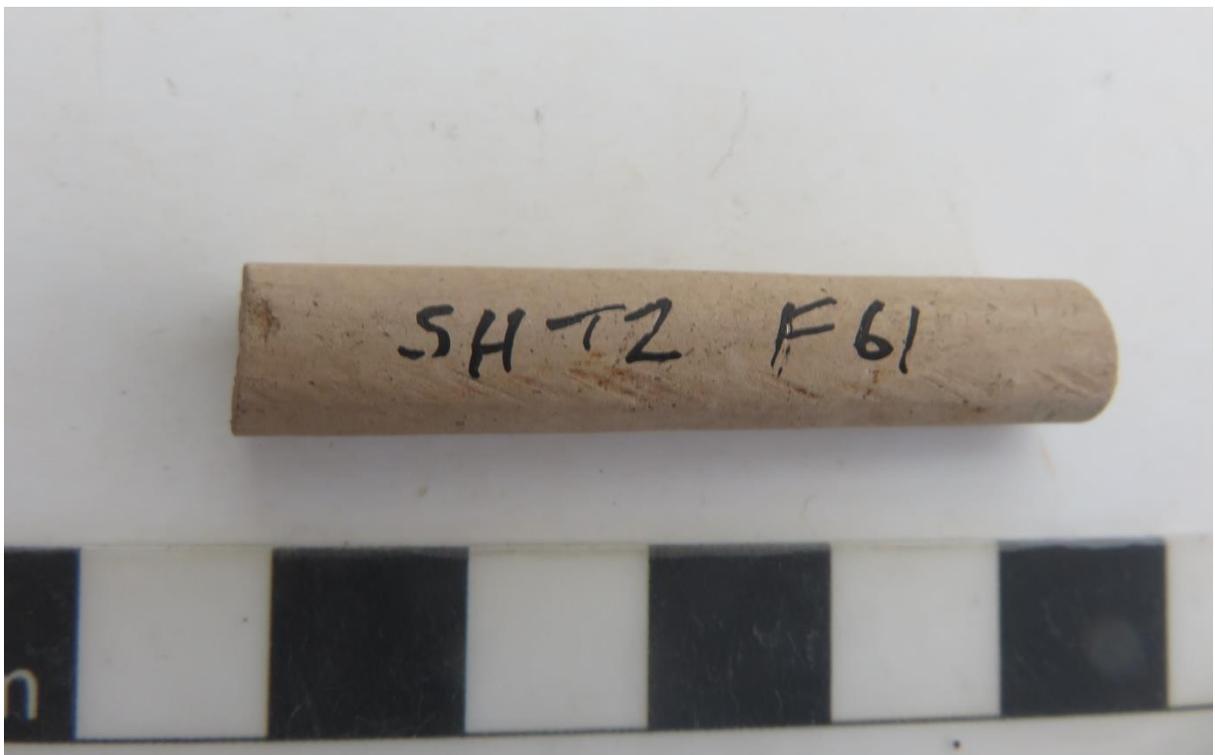


Figure 19 Stem of clay pipe F61