

Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation
Hallhole Farm
Meikleour
BLAIRGOWRIE

BW11



Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EXCAVATION HALLHOLE FARM BLAIRGOWRIE BW11

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Author	Chris Fyles
Editor	David Bowler
Site Illustration	Chris Fyles
Finds Illustration	Laura Fyles
Paleoenvironment	Mhairi Hastie
Lithics	Torben Bjarke Ballin
Ceramics	Ann MacSween

ABSTRACT

In advance of the construction of an agricultural storehouse at NGR NO 1794 3920, 700m S of the Cleaven Dyke Neolithic earthwork and in a landscape rich in archaeological sites, a watching brief was maintained on ground stripping operations between 16th – 19th January 2017, during which finds of prehistoric pottery were made. As a result, a full excavation was conducted within an area measuring 80.00m x 41.00m and sloping from 48.382m AOD in the NE corner to 47.637m AOD in the SW corner, with the highest point being 48.432m AOD along a gravel ridge along the W of the site. The Meikleour Trust funded the work, which was carried out in varying but generally bright weather conditions between 19th January – 3rd March 2017.

A total of 49 anthropogenic features were recorded, 43 of prehistoric origin. The features consisted of pits and postholes cut directly into a predominantly gravel subsoil, with four main clusters noted. The two clusters across the N of the site, which included a possible structure represented by four postholes, produced pottery of Early and Middle Neolithic date, apart from two pits from which fragments of Bronze Age collared urns were recovered. The clusters in the centre of the site produced Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of the Durrington Walls type. One or two features in the centre appeared to have been cut through a knapping floor and possibly other domestic waste, since they contained considerable quantities of flint debitage and numerous small potsherds, some charred. The central groups also produced worked lithics dominated by Yorkshire flint, while the N groups contained far fewer lithics, mostly of quartz. Processing of bulk soil samples recovered grains of naked barley and emmer wheat, the majority from a pit in the N of the site which also contained Early Neolithic pottery and quartz tools, while hazelnut shells were found to be present throughout the site. Seeds of flax, cleaver and vetch were also noted. Five calibrated radiocarbon dates were obtained: SUERC-74463 (GU44641) 3626-3526 cal BC, NE of site; SUERC-74468 (GU44643) 3552-3377 cal BC, NE of site; SUERC-74469 (GU44644) 2833-2635 cal BC, E centre of site; SUERC-74467 (GU44642) 2469 cal BC, E centre of site; SUERC-74470 (GU44645) 2512-2350 cal BC, E centre of site. Five main phases of prehistoric activity were represented by the remains, beginning in the Early Neolithic and ending in the Early Bronze Age, spanning perhaps as much as 1500 years.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

The Meikleour Trust commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a new agricultural store 600m W of Hallhole Farm, near Blairgowrie. The development area lay in former light woodland on the edge of arable land, centred on NGR NO 1794 3920. The work (site code BW11) was undertaken during the period 16th-19th January 2017 in fair weather conditions. During this work, several archaeological features were exposed, along with fragments of prehistoric pottery and worked stone; it was decided to hand-clean the site to establish the extent of archaeological remains. This was done in the period 19th January- 2nd February 2017; 116 separate possible features were identified. A site meeting was held on 25th January, attended by Sarah Malone of Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, at which it was agreed that a full excavation of all features would be conducted. An amendment to the original Written Scheme of Investigation was accepted by PKHT and the excavation was carried out between 13th February- 3rd March 2017.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 16/01667/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the excavation was to eliminate natural features and identify and fully record all anthropogenic features, establishing as far as possible the date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this watching brief and excavation. Copies will be sent to the client, Historic Environment Scotland and Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This watching brief and excavation constitute a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

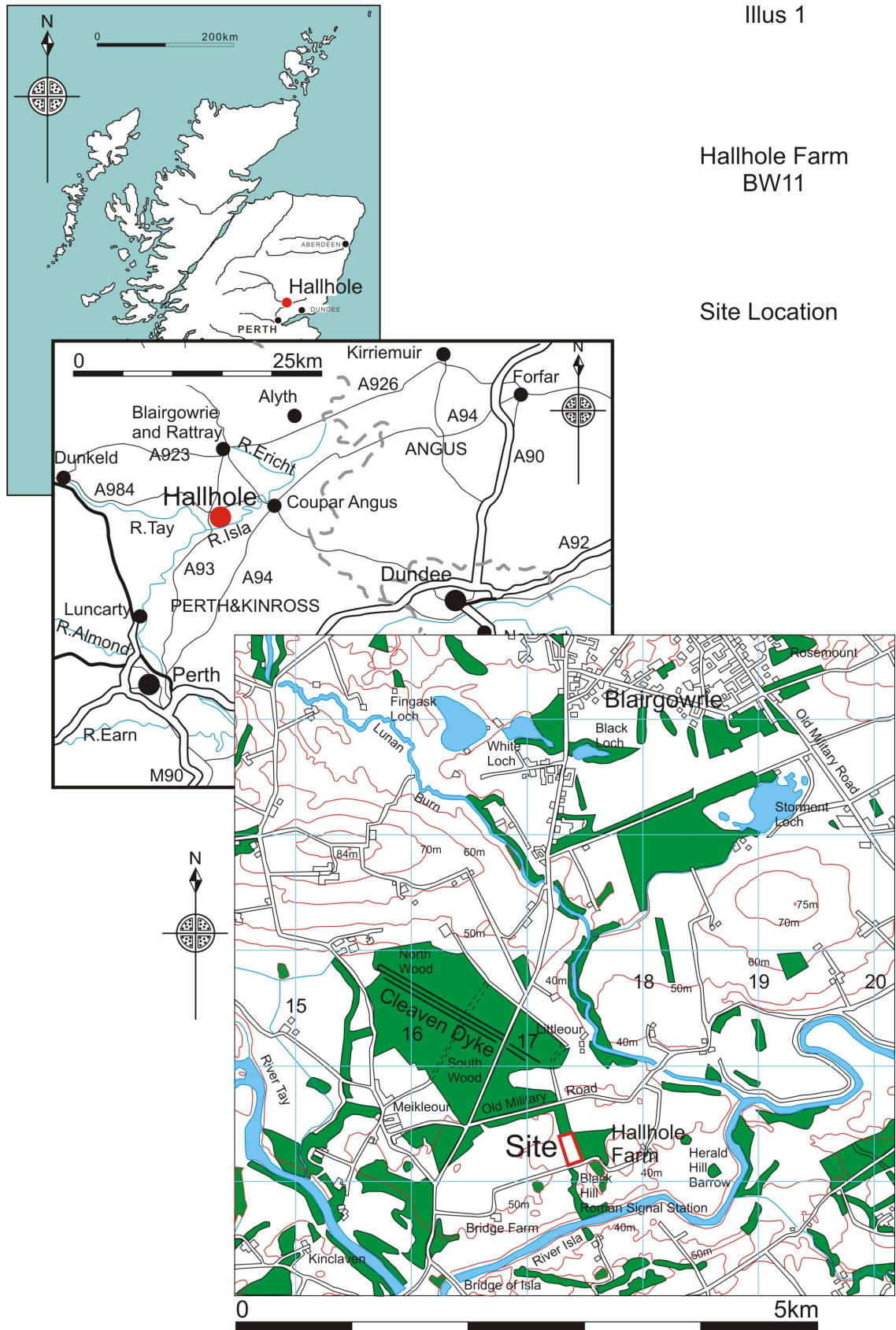
1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Sam Mercer-Nairn and Colin Mitchell of The Meikleour Trust for their assistance throughout this project. The Meikleour Trust funded this watching brief and excavation. Thanks are also due to Mhairi Hastie (CFA Ltd), Torben Ballin (Lithics Research), Ann MacSween and Laura Fyles for their contributions to this report.

Illus 1

Hallhole Farm
BW11

Site Location



2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The site occupied an area measuring 80.00m x 41.00m, aligned NNW x SSE, comprising the planned building footprint plus an area of hard-standing. This lay along the E edge of an arable field and had until recently been lightly wooded with birch and Scots pine trees. This woodland continued to the E and N of the site. Immediately to the S ran a farm track connecting Hallhole Farm with Bridge Farm, which was located to the SW on the far side of a low ridge running approximately N-S. Connecting with this track and running N-S along the approximate centre-line of the site was another track which joined the A984 road to the N (see 2.2 below); the track, which featured on the 1st edition OS map, was metalled with gravel but this had grassed over, as had its two flanking ditches, which had been virtually levelled over time through natural slumping. Rabbit burrows were much in evidence, particularly along the W edge of the site where it adjoined the arable field, the division marked by a wire fence with steel posts.

The site, together with both Hallhole and Bridge Farms, lay S of Blairgowrie in an eastwards loop of the River Isla (hidden from the site by a pair of low, rounded ridges which elevated Hallhole above the river valley), to the NE of its confluence with the Tay and overlooked by the Sidlaw Hills to the S on the far side of Strathmore. The river ran NE-SW c.400m S of the site, while a small stream drained away from close to the NE corner of the site to loop around Hallhole Farm and join the river upstream of the excavation area. The general height of the stripped subsoil declined from 48.382m AOD in the NE corner to 47.637m AOD in the SW corner, with the highest point being 48.432m AOD along a gravel ridge to the W of the track; the subsoil itself was fairly compact gravel and sand in the N and E, changing to soft sand in the S, with the gravel appearing to overlie the sand (as evidenced in several of the deeper cut features).

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The site lies within a rich archaeological landscape, including three nearby Scheduled Monuments: the Coin Hill unenclosed settlement (NO13SE 56/SM 6952), 300m E of the site; Black Hill Roman signal station (NO13NE 7/SM 4233) 150m to the SE; the Cleaven Dyke (NO14SE 80/SM 1602), a 2.5km-long Neolithic earthwork of international significance- the SE terminal of the bank lies 700m NE of the site, although pit alignments visible on aerial photographs appear to extend it further SE towards the River Isla. A Neolithic mortuary enclosure excavated at Littleour (NO14SE 59) lay approximately 700m N of the site, on the far side of the Cleaven Dyke (Barclay, Maxwell *et al* 1998). The Neolithic long barrow of Herald Hill (NO13NE 62/SM 7282) stands at the opposite end of the Dyke, close to the river. Neolithic monuments have also been excavated at Inchtuthill (a mortuary enclosure, Barclay & Maxwell, 1991) and Beech Hill House, Coupar Angus (Grooved Ware recovered from beneath a Bronze Age burial mound, Stevenson, 1995), both within a few kilometres of Hallhole, while an excavation by the author on Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth (14km distant) exposed a food offering deposit dated to 3628-3531 cal BC and a nearby hearth dated to 3634 cal BC (Fyles, 2014)

Also of significance is an Old Military Road (the A984), a so-called Wade Road actually constructed by General Wade's successor Major Caulfield in c.1760 to link Coupar Angus with Dunkeld and passing E-W (with a SE-NW, NE-SW bend) some 200m N of the site.

An evaluation at Hallhole Farm was undertaken by Alder Archaeology in July 2011 in advance of the construction of three grain silos (Cachart, 2011). The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to location adjacent to the SE side of Scheduled Monument (6952) at Coin Hill, comprising late prehistoric round houses and souterrains. Three evaluation trenches were excavated but revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

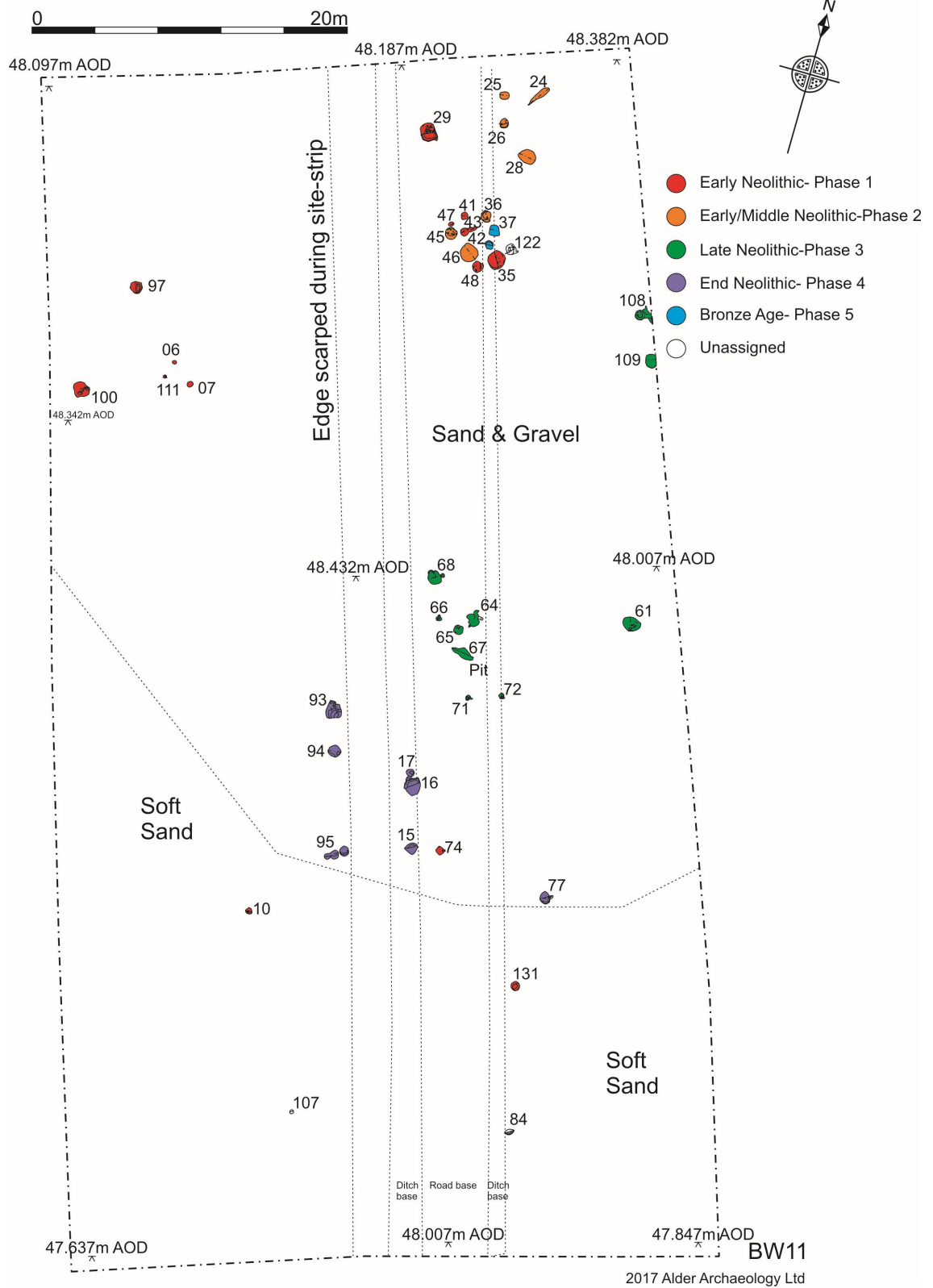
A flux-gate gradiometer survey was undertaken on behalf of Alder by OJT Surveys at Hallhole Farm in 2012 as part of a programme of archaeological works in advance of proposed development (O'Grady, 2012). The survey crossed the Coin Hill Scheduled Monument and an area of 1.53 hectares was surveyed along the southern boundary of an arable field using a 0.25m x 1m sample density. Key discoveries included a possible souterrain with associated roundhouse(s) within the scheduled area and a potential pit-defined enclosure outside the scheduled area. In addition several possible pits, sections of ditches and undefined cut features were also noted. A small number of worked flints were retrieved from the surface of the plough-soil during the survey.

2.3 Archaeological Method

During the watching brief, topsoil was stripped from the site by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, down to the interface with the natural subsoil. Along the E edge of the site, topsoil was a maximum of 0.20m in thickness, widening to 0.30m along the N and S edges and a maximum of 0.50m in the SW corner (between 0.30-0.40m along the rest of the W edge). The metalled surface of the disused track was also removed. All stripping was closely monitored by an archaeologist, who noted and numbered a total of eighteen features (including surface spreads and other deposits, as well as cut features). The subsoil surface was then cleaned by a team using drag hoes to fully expose the extent of possible archaeological remains, resulting in a total of 116 features being identified as requiring further investigation; it was expected that many of these would be found to be natural, the result of animal burrowing or tree roots, but the presence of Neolithic pottery and worked lithics indicated a prehistoric human presence on the site.

Accordingly, during the excavation phase, all exposed features were photographed and half-sectioned by hand to determine their nature and origin, whether natural or anthropogenic; those features found to be man-made were then drawn in plan at 1:20 scale and section at 1:10 scale, with most finally fully excavated. Soil samples were taken from all anthropogenic features to obtain both environmental data and carbonised material for C14 dating. All artefacts were recorded as small finds, with their co-ordinates and height above ordnance datum logged before retrieval. With all features investigated, the site was surveyed using an EDM, with the positions of all archaeological features plotted.

Illus 2 Hallhole Farm features and phasing



2.4 Results of Investigations

The features retained the numbering assigned them during the watching brief and site cleaning phases, with individual contexts deriving from the feature in which they were found (eg, context 10001 was the upper fill of feature 100).

As predicted, the majority of the pre-identified features were found to be of natural origin, being either tree boles, rabbit burrows or incompletely stripped topsoil. Rabbit activity was particularly prevalent along the W edge of the site and may have destroyed a number of anthropogenic features in this area, where finds of pottery and lithics were made. However, a total of 49 features derived from human activity, all cut directly into the natural subsoil, with 43 of these being prehistoric in date, to judge initially from the frequency with which potsherds and lithics were found within them. Both decorated and undecorated pottery was recovered, a significant proportion of which was Grooved Ware, diagnostically of the 3rd Millennium BCE, suggesting activity on the site during the Later Neolithic period. Much of the remainder was from the Early Neolithic, with finds from two features representing activity during the Early Bronze Age. Thus, the site appeared to have been the locus of activity over an extended span of time, perhaps fifteen hundred years long.

Three main clusters of features were noted, in the NW, NE and E Centre of the site. The cluster in the NW was smallest, consisting of two possible fire-pits and three small postholes forming a V or triangle. The NE and EC clusters were far larger and may have represented structures containing both postholes and pits (see *Interpretation*, below). Modern activity was represented by linear features, probably the bases of ditches, to the E of the former track; two patches of burnt subsoil, a charcoal spread and a small fire pit were also probably modern.

One notable result was a near-total absence of finds of historic date; indeed, with the exception of two unidentified lumps of iron in a modern or early modern ditch context and the buried remains of a recently butchered roe deer, no finds originating later than the Early Bronze Age were recovered. This might appear to exclude the possibility that the site had been cultivated, in that no identifiable ploughsoil was present; however, the topsoil across the site was both generally shallow and lacking any turf cover, which may have indicating stripping at some stage in the relatively recent past. In places, turf may have been replaced by leaf mulch derived from the light tree cover, but the similarity of the surviving topsoil E of the site, at the edge of the woodland, with the cultivated soil in the arable field to the W, was obvious. It thus seems quite likely that prior to the spread of trees, the site was cultivated, albeit perhaps not intensively, and that topsoil was stripped away, almost certainly in connection with the construction and perhaps maintenance of the track linking the farm with the Old Military Road to the N. The exposure of ditch features to the E of the track but on a slightly different alignment (F118, F119, F120) indicates modern or early modern activity around the track, as do patches of burning (F05, F78, F90) of probable recent origin. The presence of wheel ruts in the base of the track also indicates that the overlying soil was of no great thickness. Taken together, all these factors suggest a high probability that many, most or all of the prehistoric cut features were truncated to some extent and may be regarded as the bases of originally deeper features.

Paleoenvironmental analysis of bulk soil samples (see Appendix 2, below) found that carbonised cereal grains were present in all of the seven samples selected (contexts

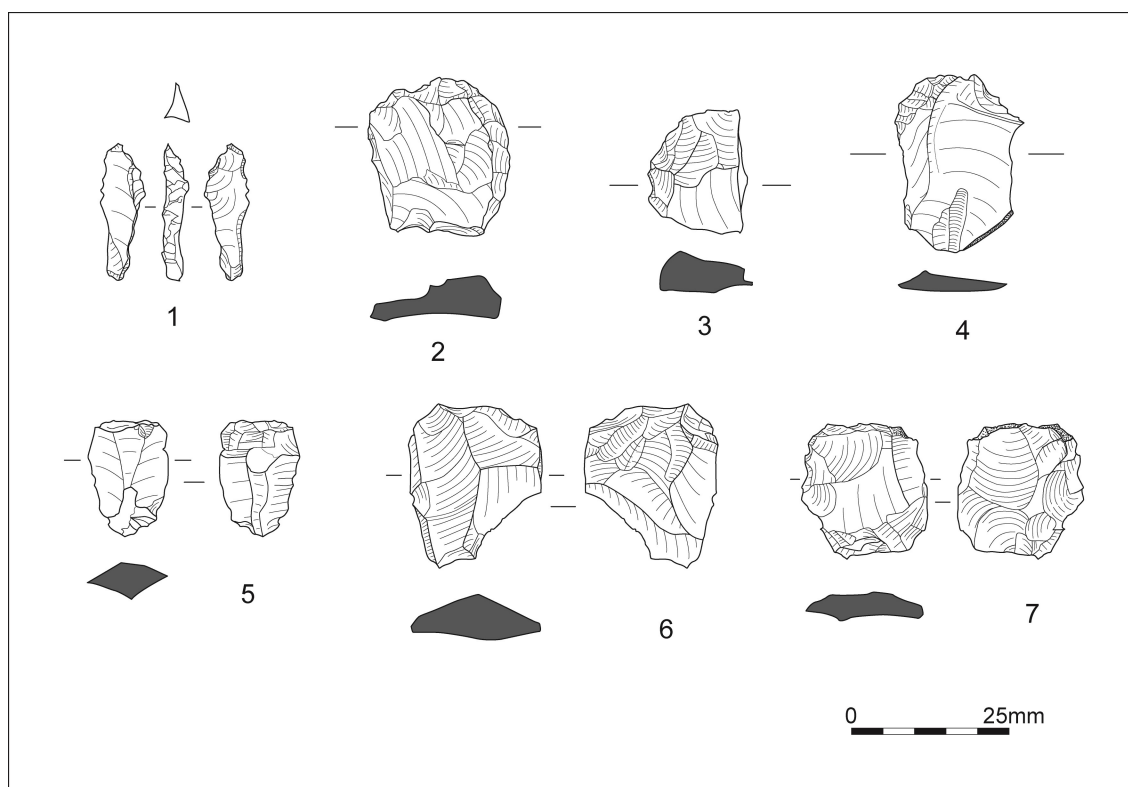
1604, 2903, 4101, 4601, 6501, 6802, 9304, representing features located across the NE and E centre of the site). In most cases, this amounted to one or two grains, but context 2903 (from a large pit feature, F29, in the NE corner of the site) yielded a large amount of grain, both naked barley and emmer wheat, as well as chaff from hulled wheat. The same sample also contained occasional seeds of cleaver, while sample 1604 (from a large pit in the E Central area), contained a possible vetch seed. Cleavers may be found on waste ground around the edges of settlement, while vetch may grow as a weed amid cereal cultivation. Three flax seeds were also recovered from 2903, flax being a cultivated crop during the Neolithic and potentially cultivated near the site, therefore. Charred hazelnut shell was present in all samples, hazelnut being a common foodstuff in much of prehistory and the quantities recovered being consistent with deliberate collection for consumption. Taken together, these results suggest probable domestic activity on the site. It is possible that other pit features (F24, F28) within a few metres of F29 may also have yielded quantities of cereal (bulk samples remain to be processed); comparison with other sites such as Kinbeachie (Barclay *et al* PSAS 131 (2001) 57-85) suggests that features with similar profiles to F24 (see illus 17) may have been storage pits. It should be noted that F24 contained no finds, making an interpretation along ritual lines difficult to sustain. Moreover, concerning those pits from which finds were recovered, Brophy and Noble have noted that "...‘structured deposition’ and ‘rubbish disposal’ could look like, and may well have been, the same thing: the ritualisation of the everyday (Bradley 2005; Brück 2008)" (Brophy & Noble, 2014, in Lamdin-Whymark & Thomas, p.66); we should therefore be wary of enforcing a clear distinction between "domestic" and "ritual".

The C14 dates from Kinbeachie range between 3795-2890 calibrated BC, ie, the Early and Middle Neolithic, with the pottery assemblage dominated by Impressed Ware, which was also present in F28; similarities between the sites, such as concentrations of truncated pits and postholes containing potsherds, lithics and cereal grains, suggest a similar interpretation for this phase of activity at Hallhole. However, ceramics analysis (see Appendix 4 and below) suggests that F29 belonged to an earlier phase than F24 and F28. F29 itself also contained quantities of apparently heat-affected pottery and heat-cracked or scorched stones, but no heat-discoloured subsoil, suggesting it may have represented either a cooking pit in which hot stones were placed or the disposal of cooking debris. The location of the majority of the stones (2902) in a roughly level "setting" close to the top of the pit (0.22m below the top of the subsoil) strengthens the former suggestion, with potsherds at lower levels perhaps representing a pit oven beneath the heat source. The deliberate parching of grain to facilitate de-husking as part of the threshing process is sometimes invoked to explain the presence of charred grain on prehistoric sites (eg, Hillman 1981, pp132-3); "however, the extreme paucity of chaff from Neolithic contexts raises the possibility that other means, such as pounding or rubbing alone, were used to de-husk grain or that chaff was rarely burnt" (Fairbairn 2000, p.88). Although chaff was present in F29, it consisted of only two spikelet forks and two glume bases of emmer wheat in the sample, which may have been accidentally included in a quantity of grain being cooked by charring, a method known to have been used from the Upper Paleolithic onward (Piperno *et al*, *Nature* 430, 2004).

Small, undiagnostic fragments of burnt, calcined bone were found in six of the seven samples (see Appendix 2), with most being from contexts 4101 (fill of a small pit, part of a cluster in the NE corner), 6501 and 6802 (fills of a posthole and a small pit, both in the E Centre). Only occasional fragments were present in samples from F16, F29 and

F36, which may suggest differences in use of feature-types (both F16 and F29 represented large pits perhaps connected with cereal processing, while F68 may have been a small cooking fire with a nearby structure represented by F65 and other, similar postholes. F67, similar in profile to F24 and F28 (see above), may then have represented a storage pit within this structure. It is possible that F41, which appeared to represent a structured deposition of organic matter, may have been an un-urned cremation deposit. However, by way of comparison, the Neolithic cremation cemetery at Forteviot (Noble & Brophy, 2017) featured numerous pits containing calcined bone fragments of maximum sizes of 25-86mm and sample weights of as much as 2004g, sufficient to apportion them to anatomical areas such as the cranium and with collection of finger and toe bones in some cases. In contrast, the fragments recovered from Hallhole were infrequent (no more than 50 fragments in the most frequent sample, 4101) and between 2-5mm in size, insufficient even to determine species. Even allowing for truncation, the presence of calcined bone at Hallhole does not demonstrate the presence of a cremation cemetery or even that F41 represents a cremation deposit. There is no reason to suspect that the burnt bone fragments do not derive from butchered animals, although confirmation of this was not possible, given the small size of the fragments, which suggests considerable heat intensity. Deliberate cremation cannot be ruled out, but if such a practice does account for at least some of the bone present, a general lack of subsoil discoloration may indicate either that the burning was conducted off-site or subsequent vertical truncation has removed any such traces. It is possible that F05 and F90, patches of pink-discoloured subsoil in the SW of the site, may represent something of this nature, but a lack of carbonised matter precluded dating and their close proximity to the topsoil rather suggested a recent origin.

Analysis of lithic fragments (see Appendix 3) yielded from three of the above samples (contexts 1604, 6501 and 6802) suggested that these represented debitage from on-site flint knapping, together with occasional possibly worked flakes. Again, this is suggestive of domestic activity and it is notable that these deposits were all located in the E centre of the site, with fragments being particularly abundant in deposit 6802, from a shallow pit also yielding charcoal and possibly representing the remains of a small fire. Numerous worked lithics were recovered from this pit as small finds during the excavation (see Appendices 3 and 8 and Illus 3).



Illus 3 Hallhole lithics. (1) Crested piece FN034/CAT 4, ctx10001 (2) End scraper FN047/CAT 10, ctx6802 (3) End scraper FN181/CAT 40, ctx6103 (4) End scraper FN183/CAT 47, ctx6803 (5) Bi-polar core FN005/CAT 17, ctx6802 (6) Bi-polar core FN076/CAT 22, ctx6601 (7) Bi-polar core FN182/CAT 46, ctx6801

In total, 300 lithics and stone tools were recovered from the site. Analysis of the lithics assemblage as a whole (see Appendix 3), including 281 pieces of debitage (much recovered during sieving of bulk samples), 9 cores and 10 tools, found that 95% of the material was flint, 5% quartz. The latter was likely to have been sourced locally and was fairly uniform; the flint, however, was a variety of colours and fabrics, some probably from NE Scotland but about two-thirds so-called Yorkshire flint, imported from N England. 95% of the flint derived from the E Centre of the site, the bulk of it from features F65 (posthole) and F68 (pit). Given the large quantity of debitage from these features, it seems probable that they were dug through a Later Neolithic knapping floor, with three scrapers being possibly intentionally placed in pit F68; other tools in exotic flint were also perhaps intentional deposits in several of the E Centre features. At least one of these- FN178, a flake from posthole F71- exhibited signs of heavy wear, probably from processing vegetable matter, which with the knapping floor may represent domestic activity.

In the NE corner of the site, lithics were absent apart from within pit feature F29, which contained two cores and three flakes, all of quartz, as well as a hammerstone and a pounder, strengthening the suggestion that this feature was in some way connected with food processing. There may also be an element of ritual deposition of some or all of this group of objects, all recorded as FN007, a group of quartz objects deposited under a large potsherd FN005 in upper fill 2901 and therefore in a possible sealing context at the top of the feature. The quartz lithics were undiagnostic in terms of date, while the

flint, where diagnostic, was Middle or more probably Late Neolithic, the period when importation of Yorkshire flint into Scotland seems to have flourished (see Appendix 3).

Illus 4 Hallhole quartz tools. *Pounder (L) and hammerstone (R), FN007:2901*



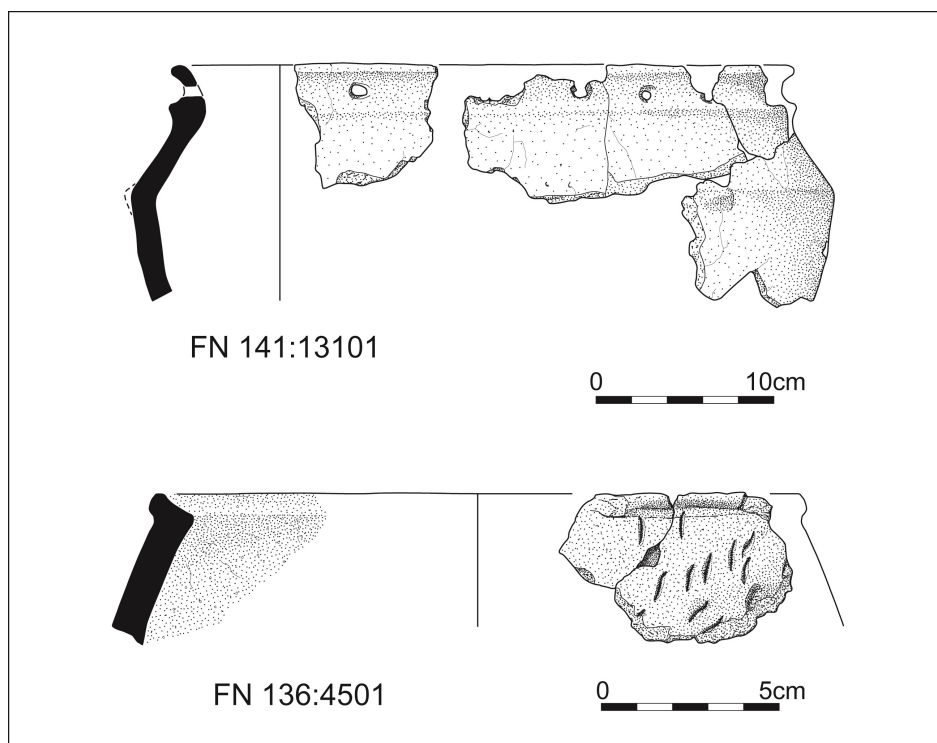
Along with the hammerstone and pounder, coarse stone objects recovered also included two grinding slabs of fine-grained sandstone (FN30, from F36; FN158 and FN186, fragments of the same object from F68). These had been recorded as possible quernstones but analysis suggested they were too fine-grained to have performed this function (see Appendix 3). Comparable slabs have been recovered from Norwegian sites, where it is assumed they were used for sharpening and polishing axe-heads; since these sites are Mesolithic, it is possible that the presence of grinding slabs at Hallhole indicates residuality of already ancient artefacts during Neolithic occupation of the site. FN030 appeared to have been re-used to support a post in the NE area of the site. However, since features in this area are of probable Early Neolithic origin (see below), it is alternatively possible that the use of the grinders was roughly contemporary with, or only slightly earlier than, the creation of F36; clearly this cannot have been the case with the much later F68.



Illus 5 Hallhole grinding slab. *FN158/186:6801*

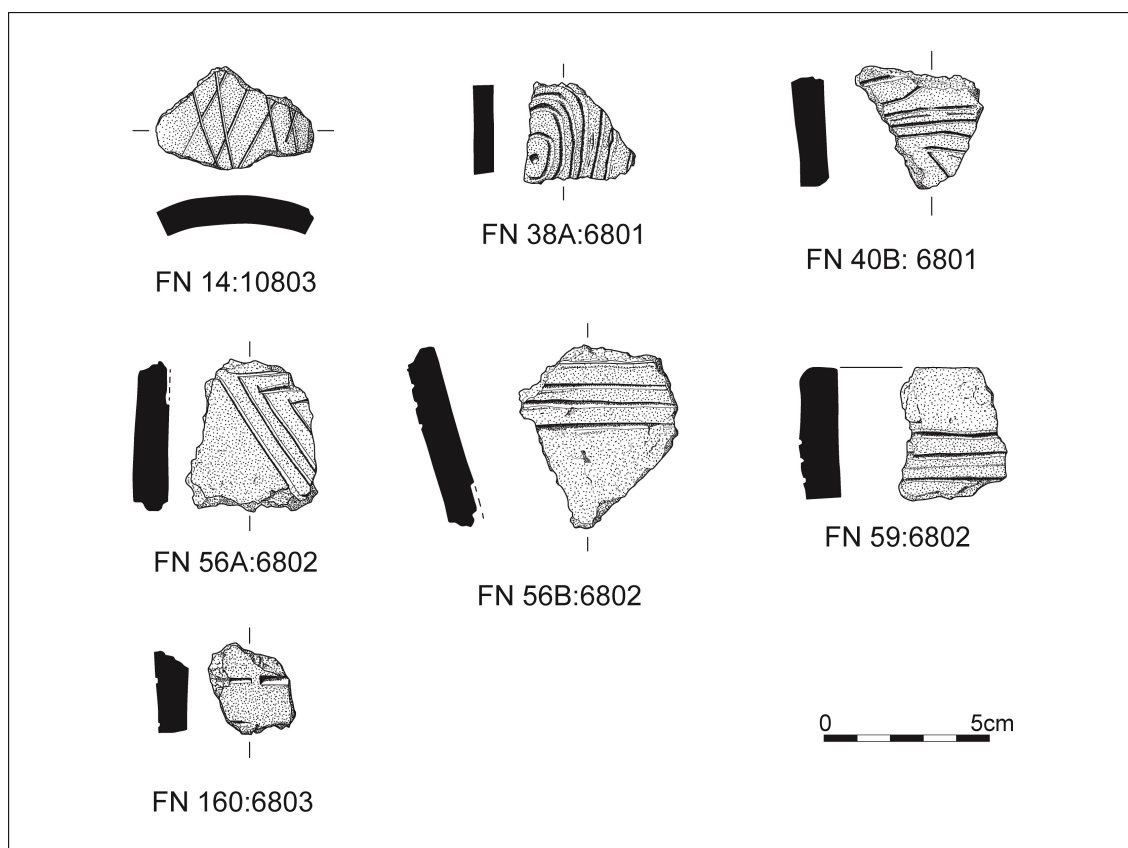
Analysis of the substantial assemblage of pottery recovered from the site (see Appendix 4) determined that up to 130 vessels were represented, none of them intact at the time of excavation but instead broken into 830 separate sherds. In most cases, in fact, deposition did not appear to involve intact vessels but rather small numbers of sherds from already broken pots. However, in a small number of cases pits may have been dug to receive entire artefacts which were disturbed by later activity, such as the construction of the road. Two vessels possibly from the Early Bronze Age were represented by sherds from features F37 (pit) and F42 (small pit), located close together in the NE of the site, with the former containing a noticeably stony fill distinct from those of proximate features and the latter including a quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments and a substantial portion of a large vessel- as in F37, this may have been a collared urn and the probably ritual nature of the deposition may be indicative of a cremation. The remainder of the assemblage was diagnostically Neolithic, with a clear spatial distinction on site between the E Centre- where, with the exception of two Early Neolithic pit features, F74 and F131, the pottery was exclusively Grooved Ware and

therefore of Later Neolithic date- and the remainder of the site, where it was composed of Early Neolithic open bowls, including carinated ware, and Early/Middle Neolithic Impressed Ware (NB- the precise chronology of Impressed Ware is a matter of continuing debate, see Appendix 4).

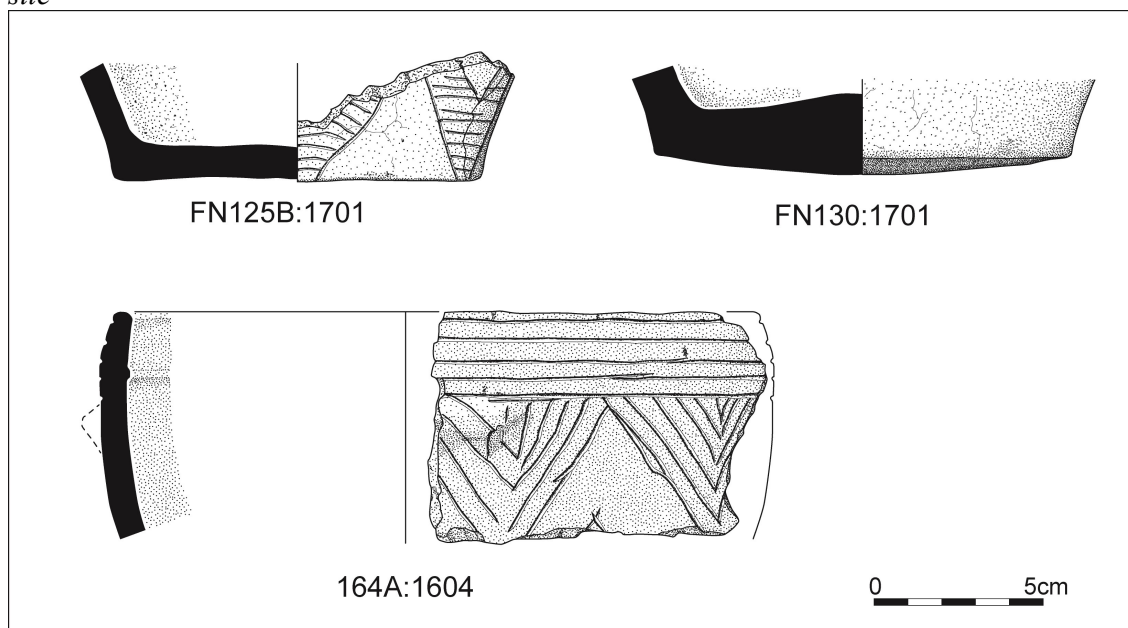


Illus 6 Phases I & II pottery. *Phase I, Early Neolithic (top); Phase II, Impressed Ware (bottom)*

This spatial distinction follows closely the one already noted in discussion of the lithics assemblage and, interestingly, the style of Grooved Ware recovered from the site is not typical of E Scotland but, rather, is more commonly encountered in England, including many pieces with similarities to finds from the famous type site at Durrington Walls, Wiltshire. Amongst several sherds with Durrington-type characteristics, 38A:6801 from F68, bears a striking design of concentric circles (see Appendix 4). It is therefore of note that the Durrington style is by no means commonly encountered in Scotland, where the majority of Grooved Ware is of the Woodlands style originally from Orkney (now regarded as the point of origin for Grooved Ware generally). Two other Scottish sites at which Durrington-type Grooved Ware has been recovered are St Andrews, Fife and Powmyre Quarry, near Glamis, Angus, around 30km from Hallhole (see Appendix 4). Taken together with the high frequency of Yorkshire flint on site, this does raise interesting questions concerning either the importation of a “package” of artefacts or a physical influx into the area of Hallhole (and perhaps the wider area of Tayside and Fife) of people from further S- or with contacts with the S- during the Later Neolithic. If the latter, it may be that the presence of the Cleaven Dyke and associated sites such as Littleour constituted a pull factor for such movement, whether permanent migration or temporary visits are represented.



Illus 7 Phase III pottery. *Grooved Ware, Late Neolithic, from E Centre of site*



Illus 8 Phase IV pottery. *Grooved Ware, End Neolithic, from pit alignment*

Calibrated radiocarbon dates (see Appendix 5) from the NE part of the site were obtained from a barley grain from 2903, a deposit of carbonised material within large

pit F29 to the NW of the main grouping and hazel wood from 4101, the upper fill of small pit F41. Sample SUERC-74463 (GU44641) (2903, sample 2) gave an uncalibrated date of 4820 BP, ± 30 , calibrated to 3626-3526 BC (95.4% probability, with the younger date more probable at 60.6%). Sample SUERC-74468 (GU44643) (4101, sample 29) gave an uncalibrated date of 4729 BP, ± 29 , calibrated to 3552-3377 BC (95.4% probability, with the older date more probable at 43.9%). Both samples therefore appear to represent activity around 3550 cal BC, during the Early or Middle Neolithic. Two charcoal samples - GU-3911 and GU-3912- from *beneath* the Cleaven Dyke produced dates of 4700-4000 cal BC and 4750-4000 cal BC, but these provide only a *terminus post quem* for the monument, construction of which is presumed to have proceeded over a prolonged period; in addition, the poor state of the charcoal dated is thought to indicate rotting of the wood prior to carbonisation, with soil micromorphology indicating that the fire responsible preceded monument construction by up to several centuries. Barclay & Maxwell suggest a gap of perhaps 800 years before the Dyke was constructed over the charcoal deposits (Barclay, Maxwell *et al* 1998, p.46), thus this earliest activity at Hallhole may well have been broadly contemporary with construction of the Dyke, as well as with the earliest phase of activity at the mortuary structure at Littleour (3650-3100 cal BC, GU-4379, *ibid*, p.59).

C14 dates were also obtained from three samples from the E centre of the site, from features F16 (pit/large posthole), F65 (posthole) and F93 (pit/large posthole). Sample SUERC-74467 (GU44642) (hazelnut shell from 1604, middle fill of F16, sample 19) gave an uncalibrated date of 3997 BP, ± 29 , calibrated to 2469 BC (95.4% probability). Sample SUERC-74469 (GU44644) (hazelnut shell from 6501, upper fill of F65, sample 49) gave an uncalibrated date of 4157 BP, ± 25 , calibrated to 2833-2635 BC (95.4% probability, with a later range date of 2661 cal BC being more probable at 73.2%). Sample SUERC-74470 (GU44645) (hazel wood from 9304, band of carbonised material within F93, sample 63) gave an uncalibrated date of 3965 BP, ± 27 , calibrated to 2512-2350 BC (95.4% probability, with a mid-range date of 2450 cal BC being more probable at 49.5%). Thus, the two large pit/post features which appear to represent part of a pit and/or post alignment to the SW of the “domestic” activity (Illus 19, 20) may be dated to 2469-2450 cal BC, towards the very end of the Neolithic and perhaps part of a single phase of construction, while the activity represented by the concentration of smaller postholes and possible storage or waste disposal pits, together with flint knapping, appears to be somewhat earlier, at around 2661 cal BC. However, if it is correct to surmise that the presence of a large quantity of flint debitage within the fills of F65 and F68 results from excavation of these features through a residual knapping floor (Ballin, 2017, this report- see Appendix 3), it is possible that carbonised material within these features also represents residuality, i.e, the features themselves may be later than the C14 date obtained suggests. The fact that much of the pottery from this part of the site was recovered as small sherds may also reflect this, having been accidentally included in features dug through an earlier domestic floor. Nevertheless, the presence of a knapping floor and the processing and (presumably) consumption of hazelnuts and other foodstuffs does indicate a phase of domestic activity during the earlier part of the Late Neolithic. Naturally, a simple separation of activity into *either* domestic *or* ritual is unlikely to be tenable (see Interpretation, below)- what may appear to be “domestic” (knapping, food consumption) may result from ceremonial feasting, while “ritual” deposits may be made within domestic settings, for protection, propitiation propitiation or as a formal tradition of consecrating a new building or closing off an abandoned one (Brophy & Noble, 2014, in Lamdin-Whymark &

Thomas, p.73); the concept of a foundation stone should be familiar from modern practice.

Two dated samples from the later activity at Littleour (GU-4829, 2460-1890 cal BC, AA-22906, 2350-2030 cal BC) are potentially contemporary with the later post-setting activity at Hallhole, while a third (AA-19620, 3030-2660 cal BC) is possibly contemporary with, or slightly earlier than, the flint knapping/domestic episode (Barclay, Maxwell et al, 1998, p.59). We may note that no similar evidence of on-site knapping was excavated at Littleour, only ten pieces of flint being recovered from that site (*ibid*, p.70); it is therefore possible that, at least during the period around 2661 BC, the two sites were used for different purposes. It may be further noted, however, that the source of the raw material for the Littleour flint assemblage was, as with many of the lithics from Hallhole, also thought to be England (Saville, in Barclay, Maxwell *et al*, 1998, p.71).

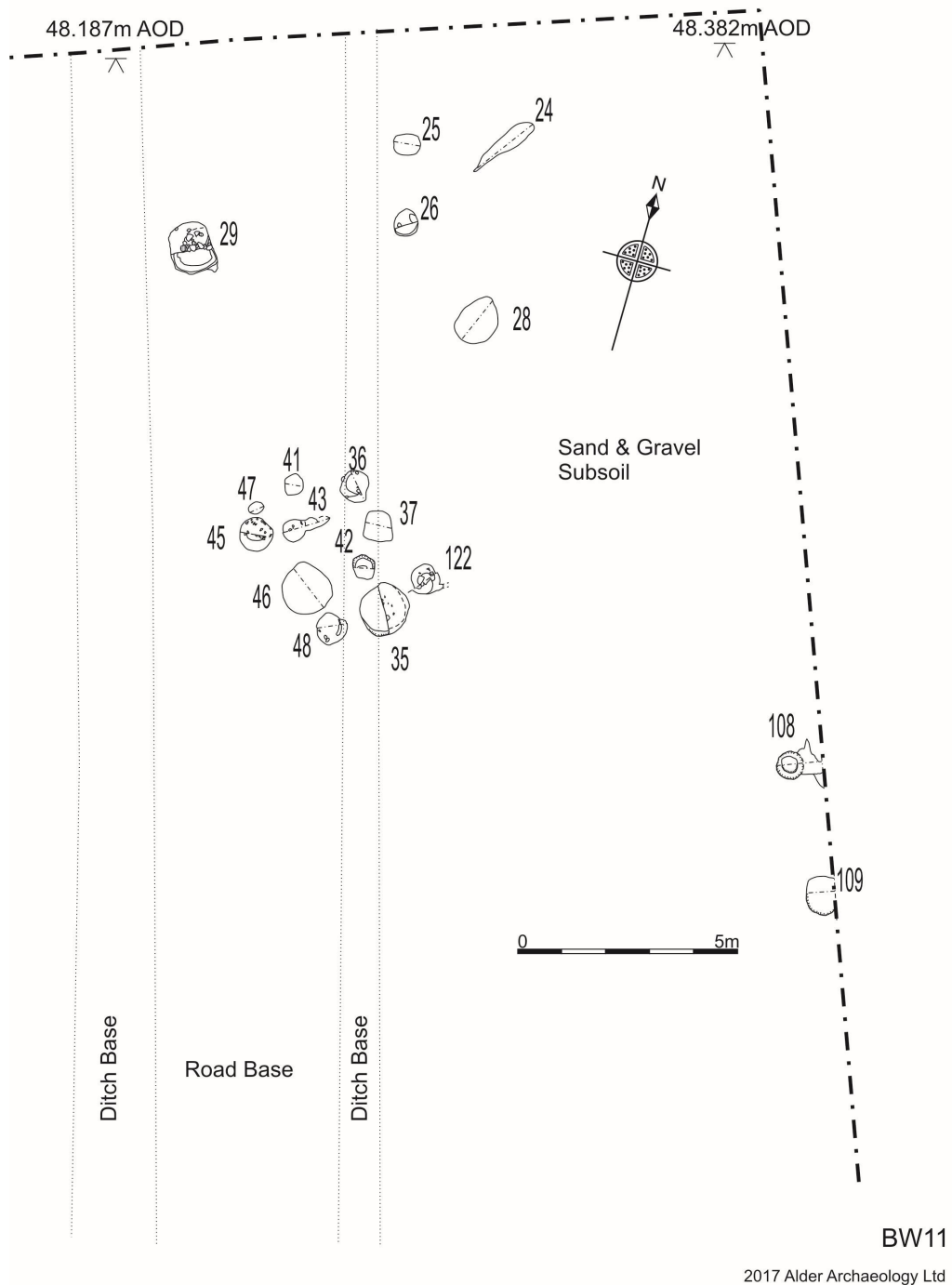
2.4.1 Features by area

NE Corner

The following features were present: 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 108, 109, 122 (total 18). All were cut into fairly compact sand/gravel subsoil with a gradient rising to 48.382m AOD in the NE apex of the site.

Illus 9

Features in NE corner of site



Feature 24: this was an elongated pit aligned NE-SW, somewhat amorphous but generally sub-oval in plan with a scooped base, steeper at the NE end and sloping more gently from the SW. Measuring 1.80m long, 0.62m wide (max) and 0.35m deep (max), this featured “steps” along the base cut suggesting possible inter-cutting smaller pits. The pit may have represented a storage feature, although samples of the fill (2401) had not been processed at the time of writing.

Feature 25: this was a sub-circular posthole 1.44m W of F24, 0.36m diameter, 0.18m depth into subsoil, with a gently scooped base. Fills included a postpipe (2502) of 0.15m diameter.

Feature 26: 1.20m SE of F25, 1.60m S of F24. This was another posthole, 0.40m diameter and 0.31m depth, with a gently scooped base and containing a postpipe (2601) of 0.17m diameter.

Feature 28: this was a sub-circular pit 3.00m SE of F24, measuring 1.30m x 1.07m, 0.27m depth, with a steep-sided E/SE lip and much more gradual W/NW lip; a noticeable re-cut on the NE lip may have represented the fulcrum of a lever, a post-ramp or a smaller inter-cutting pit. The fill (2801) contained several sherds of abraded Impressed Ware pottery and may have represented storage. Bulk soil samples remain to be processed. However, the sub-circular plan, very different from F24, flattish base and possible ramp or fulcrum for the erection or removal of a post alternatively suggested a large posthole; in this case, proximity to smaller postholes F25 and F26 may be of relevance, appearing to create a curvilinear arrangement.

Feature 29: a sub-circular pit measuring 1.10m x 0.80m, 0.45m depth, this lay 4.20m SW of posthole F26. It had undercut or bowed sides, exceeding the lip diameter by at least 0.10m at 0.30m depth; as the cut descended through softer sand this slumping may have been due to the subsoil conditions. The pit contained a concentration of heat-fractured stones (2902) at 0.12m below the lip that might have represented a fire setting or hearth, while fills of carbonised matter (2903) including quantities of barley (dated to 3526 cal BC), emmer wheat, flax and weeds and severely abraded Early Neolithic pottery in the base supported the suggestion that this feature may have been a fire pit or perhaps a pit kiln. However, no heat-discoloration of the subsoil was evident, suggesting alternative interpretations as a hot-stone cooking pit in which stones were transferred from a heat-source elsewhere, or as a structured deposition including heat-affected stones, charred matter and quartz tools (FN007).

With the exceptions of F108 and F109, the remaining features formed a tight, sub-rectangular cluster to the S of those already described.

Feature 35: this was a sub-circular pit or large posthole of 1.20m diameter, 0.41m depth with a flat base. Rabbit burrowing was apparent in the sides and base, meaning soil samples could not be reliably analysed, but Early Neolithic pottery was present in the lower fill (3502).

Feature 36: a sub-circular posthole 0.73m x 0.70m, 0.21m depth with a regularly-scooped base, contained Impressed Ware pottery and a fragment of sandstone used as a post-platform that following coarse stone analysis is thought to be the remains of a grinding slab (FN030).



Illus 10 Hallhole grinding slab fragment. *FN030:3601*

Feature 37: this was irregular in plan, while root channels in the base suggested a probable natural feature; however, the presence of Bronze Age pottery indicated an alternative explanation as a pit, the plan and profile of which had been disrupted or nearly destroyed by later tree growth. The feature measured 0.61m x 0.80m, 0.25m depth.

Feature 41: this was a small, almost circular pit 0.40m in diameter, 0.12m depth with a regular bowl profile, containing undiagnostic calcined bone, a small amount of cereal grain and wood charcoal (dated to 3552 cal BC). This may have been a posthole, but

contained no evidence of a postpipe or packing and was more probably a deliberate deposition of a food offering in a ritual context.

Feature 42: another small, sub-circular pit with a dished profile, this contained a near-complete collared urn of Bronze Age date (FN152-154). Measuring 0.48m x 0.45m, 0.37m depth, this may have been another structured deposition, possibly a cremation, but much later in date than F41.

Feature 43: a complex feature containing a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.74m E-W x 0.77m N-S, 0.22m depth, this cut a smaller pit or posthole [4304] on the E side, perhaps representing the replacement of a small post by a larger, or the cutting of an earlier small pit by a later posthole. The base had been disturbed by a rabbit burrowing making an assessment of the profile difficult. The fills of both the main feature (4301) and the smaller cut (4303) contained Early Neolithic pottery.

Feature 45: this was a sub-circular posthole or pit measuring 0.73m x 0.70m, 0.39m depth, with a regular scooped profile and slight undercutting/bowing of the edges perhaps due to softer subsoil. This feature contained numerous sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and some charcoal; it may therefore have been a pit, but its regular appearance rather suggested a larger posthole.

Feature 46: this was a sub-circular circular feature measuring 0.80m in diameter, 0.37m deep, with near-vertical sides and a single fill (4601) containing Early Neolithic pottery and charcoal. Resembling pit F28, this may have been similar in nature and function. Its fill also contained a small quantity of hazelnut shell and a single, unidentified cereal grain.

Feature 47: this was a shallow, sub-elliptical posthole, 0.30m diameter, steep sided, 0.10m depth. It had a flat base and uniform fill containing no finds (4701) and lay only 0.12m NW of F45, suggesting a possible association (see *Interpretation*).

Feature 48: a sub-circular pit or posthole, 0.75m N-S x 0.73m E-W, steep-sided, 0.26m depth, with some rabbit disturbance in the E side of the base. The lower fill (4802) contained a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery, but the feature was in general more like a posthole than a pit, and although no postpipe was detected, a possible recut on the E side may have represented the removal or repositioning of the post.

Feature 122: this was a complex feature, sub-circular, 0.60m diameter with a steep W side and a broken E side featuring a possible fulcrum/post ramp. The main cut was 0.32m diameter, steep-sided with a flat base, 0.37m depth, representing a vertical posthole, with a noticeable concentration of stone fragments in the NE of the fill. The broken nature of the E side may have represented the removal of the post or its repositioning from a slope to an upright setting. This lay at the E “corner” of the cluster of features (see *Interpretation*).

Features 108 and 109 lay against the E edge of the site.

Feature 108: this was a sub-circular cut, 0.66m N-S x 0.65m E-W, 0.40m depth with a flat, smooth base, root disturbance on S side and near-vertical N and W sides. On the E side an amorphous cut [10806] containing root disturbance was either an earlier posthole or possibly represented the removal of a post; this ran into the edge of the excavation.

The main cut, [10804], was a posthole, fills (10801) and (10803) containing sherds of Grooved Ware pottery, while (10802) was a sub-square postpipe, 0.42m N-S x 0.38m E-W, S and E sides vertical to a depth of 0.14-0.15m, then a gradual slope to a smooth base, 0.35m depth.

Feature 109: this was also a posthole, which lay 2.30m SE of F108, also against the E edge of the site, which ran over its E lip. The cut, [10902], was sub-circular, 0.81m N-S x 0.62 m E-W, with edges slightly undercut or bowed and sloping sides to 0.23 m depth to a gently dished base. It contained a fairly homogeneous fill (10802) with occasional charcoal and no finds.

Illus 11 NE corner of the site. Pit F29 (L), “cluster” (R), pits F24, F28 (top L)

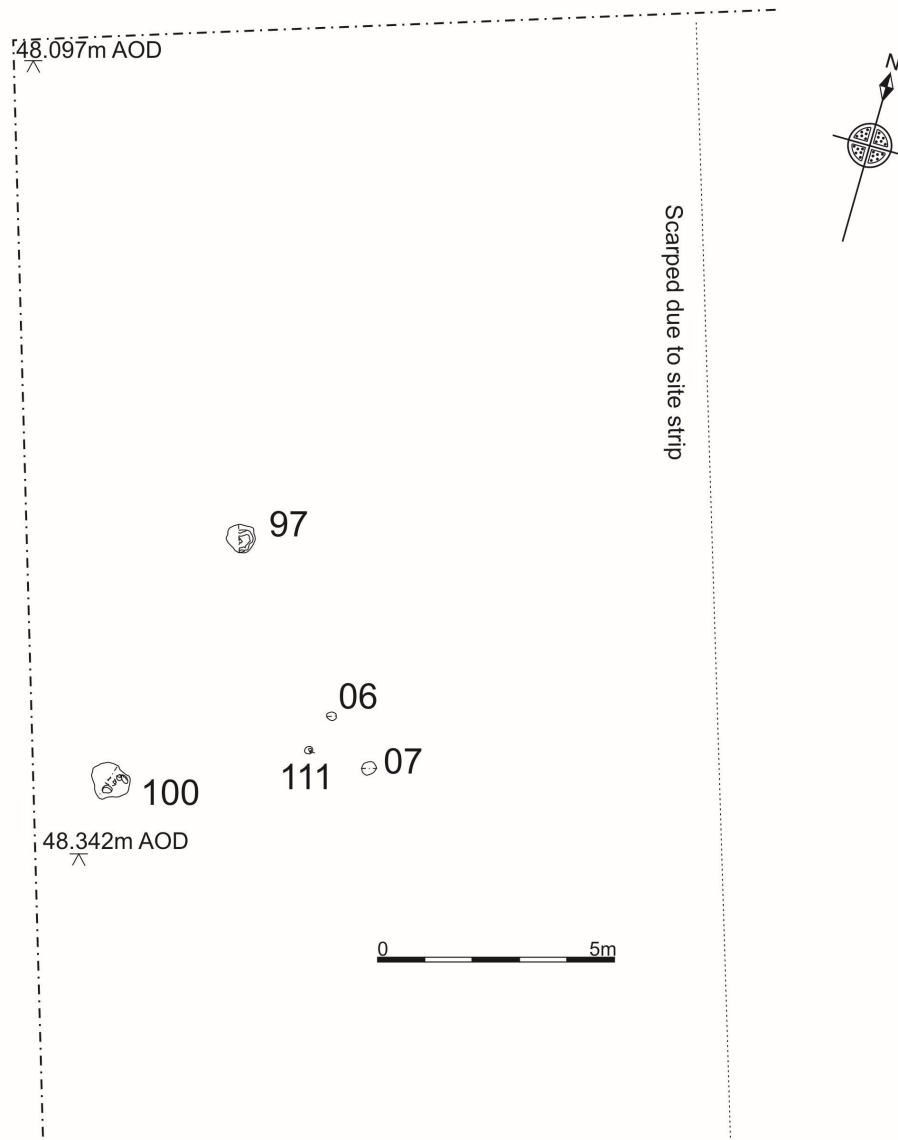


NW Corner

Only five features were present in this area, with a triangular concentration of three postholes and two outlying larger pits. Features: 06, 07, 97, 100, 111.

Illus 12

Features in NW corner of site



BW11

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Triangular concentration (see Interpretation)

Feature 06: this was a steep sided, bowl-shaped posthole with a rounded bottom, 0.20m diameter, 0.15m depth, cut into natural stony sandy gravel with a fill (0601) of black, humic silt.

Feature 07: 1.80m E of F06, this was another posthole with a shallow, gentle curved W side, stepped E side, 0.26m diameter, 0.10m max depth. The fill (0701) was similar to that of F06.

Feature 111: 1.00m S of F06, 1.60m W of F07, this was a sub-circular posthole, 0.21m diameter, steep-sided, tapering to a pointed base (the point off-centre to S of the cut, suggesting leaning of the post), 0.20m depth, cut into subsoil, with a similar dark, humic fill to those of F06 and F07.

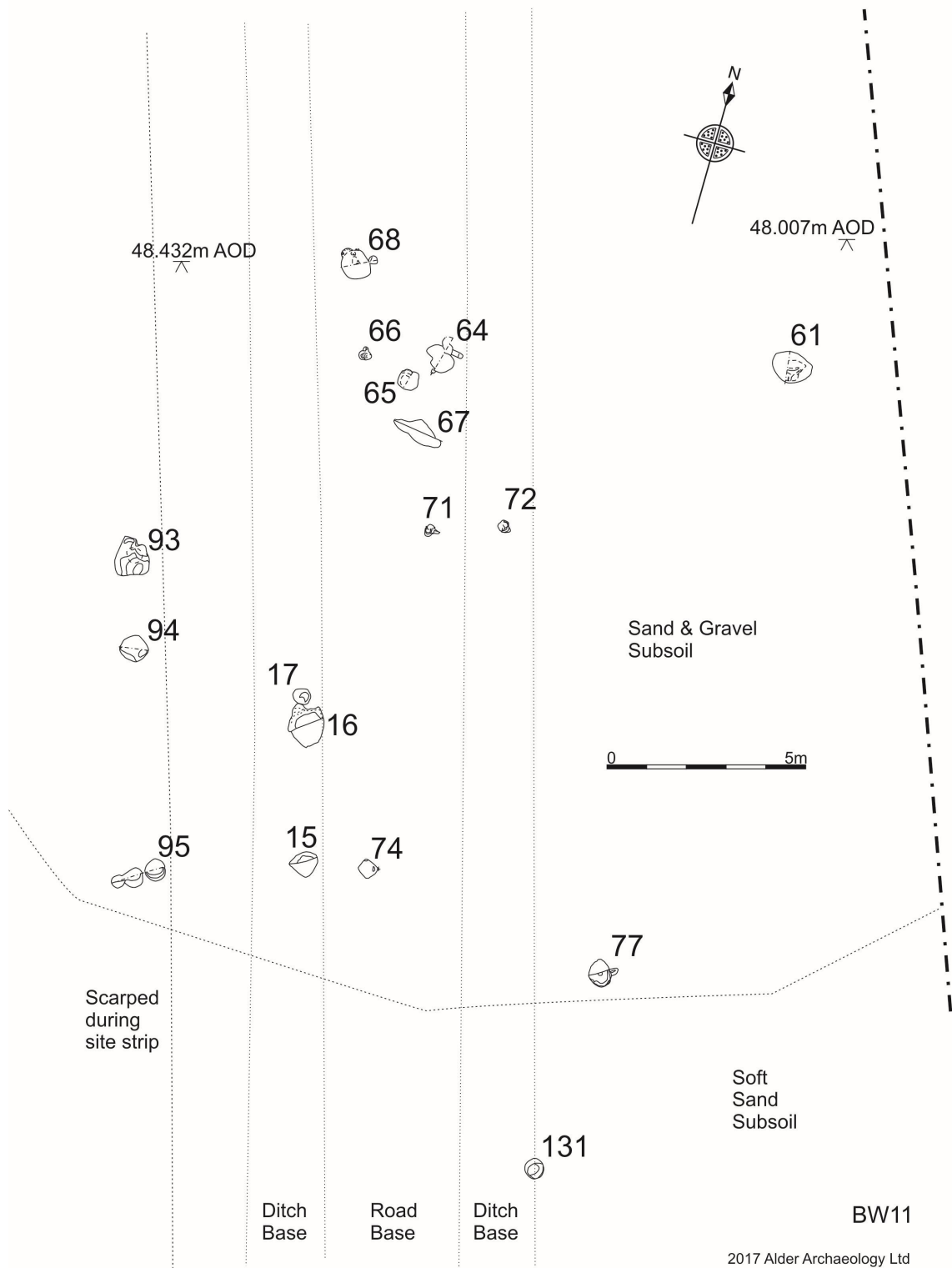
Outlying pits

Feature 97: 5.00m W of F06, this was sub-oval, 0.76m E-W x 0.85m N-S, 0.23m depth, with a dished base and shallow scooped profile. Containing a sherd of charred, Early Neolithic pot (FN028), heat-affected stones in a possible hearth setting within an ashy matrix (9702) and heat-discoloured subsoil (9703), this represented the remains of a small fire pit.

Feature 100: 7.00m S of F97, this was also a pit, sub-circular, 0.65m N-S x 0.50m E-W, 0.11m depth, with a shallow dished profile. It contained fills suggestive of fire, including heat-affected pink sandstone (10002), a charred, Early Neolithic potsherd (FN033) and a flint flake (FN034) possibly indicative of fireside flint knapping. No subsoil discolouration was noted but the feature was almost entirely undercut by a large rabbit burrow [10004]; it thus still seems probable that this was also a fire pit.

Illus 13

Features in E Centre of site



E Centre

The features in this part of the site formed two main clusters, a fairly concentrated group to the N and a more dispersed group to the S. The features present were: 15, 16, 17, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 74, 77, 93, 94, 95 (total 16). Three modern or early modern drainage ditch features were also present, running NW-SE in the E part of the area (118, 119, 120).

Feature 15: this lay in the base of the W of the two ditches flanking the road and was thus possibly truncated. It was a sub circular cut, 0.66 N-S x 0.62m E-W, with a shallow sloping E side, steeper W side and a gently scooped base, 0.16m depth. This presented as a shallow pit, but may have been the base of a deeper feature, now mostly removed.

Feature 16: 2.60m NW of F15, this was also in the base of the road ditch but survived to a greater depth, comprising a sub-circular cut measuring 1.14m N-S x 0.95m E-W, steep-sided, undercut/bowed by 0.05m-0.10m on the E side, with a flat base, 0.44m depth. A possible re-cut on the E side suggested two potential phases of excavation, while a possible fulcrum/post ramp 1613 on the N lip may have represented the removal of a large post. It was noted that F17 respected the edge of F16, perhaps further indicating that the latter had contained a post. Numerous sherds of Grooved Ware were present in the fill, including one large sherd (FN164a) decorated with chevrons in a style which, while not identical to FN125 (see below), was strongly similar. The band of carbonised material (1604) containing this sherd, representing a possible tip-line, yielded a hazelnut shell dated to 2469 cal BC.

Feature 17: this was a small, shallow pit almost on the NW lip of F16, measuring 0.12m depth, 0.35m diameter, steep-sided on the E lip with a gentle slope on W. The single fill (1701) contained the intact, upturned base of a decorated Grooved Ware vessel (FN125), over a second base (FN130), the two separated by a piece of glittering silica (FN126). Decoration on FN125 was in the form of in-filled zigzags or chevrons, apparently encircling the base of the vessel. The fill itself was very dark, containing frequent charcoal (sample remaining to be processed), but with no evidence of subsoil heat discoloration indicating in situ burning. Taken together with its position against the lip of a much larger feature that may have held a post, it seems very likely that this feature represented a ritual deposition. The fact that the upper vessel (FN125) was upturned suggested that any truncation it may have suffered had occurred in antiquity, or perhaps more likely it was therefore the remains of a bowl, rather than a taller vessel such as an urn.

Feature 61: this lay in the extreme NE of this part of the site, apparently isolated from other features. It was a cut, sub-circular at the lip, amorphous at base, 0.78m N-S x 1.10m E-W, 0.64m depth, with the sides cut by animal burrows on S, E and N. The upper fill contained numerous small fragments of Grooved Ware pottery and lithics comprising a flake, core and short-end scraper of Yorkshire flint, with the lower fill probably resulting from animal disturbance. A quantity of calcined bone fragments were also present. The feature may have represented a storage pit, greatly disturbed by burrowing. The scraper, however, may have been intentionally deposited, perhaps to seal off the pit; alternatively, the pit was dug specifically to contain the scraper and perhaps whatever is represented by the bone fragments (potentially a cremation).

The following features constituted the more concentrated N group

Feature 64: a pit situated in the NE corner of this group (see *Interpretation*), this was sub-circular and measured 0.60m diameter, 0.40m depth, with almost vertical sides, a slightly dished base and rabbit disturbance in NE and SW edges and possibly in the base. The pit cut a smaller posthole on the NE side of the main feature, measuring, 0.22m diameter, 0.11m depth- this smaller cut had also been disturbed on its SE side by rabbit burrowing. The main cut contained multiple fills, with the uppermost (6401) containing stones at the bottom of the deposit possibly the result of deposition into an open pit already partially silted up or deliberately backfilled with redeposited sand/gravel subsoil.

Feature 65: this sub-circular cut lying 0.45m S of F64 measured 0.66m diameter across top, 0.31m across base, steep S side, gentler slope on N side, 0.35m depth, with a flat base. The upper fill (6501) contained two flakes of worked, but unretouched, rose-coloured flint (FN119, FN120- the latter with a Siret accidental fracture) as well as flint debitage, calcined bone, nutshell and a single barley grain. This fill formed a post pipe, 0.40m diameter top, 0.13m diameter base, within posthole cut [6505], with the two flakes of rose flint possibly representing a ritual sealing deposit at the top of the fill.

Feature 66: 0.95m W of F65, this sub-circular cut measured 0.34m in diameter, with a possible double cut or fulcrum on the N lip measuring c.0.20m diameter, 0.05m depth, the total cut thus 0.54m diameter, main cut 0.20m depth with steep sides except on N. The feature thus represented was a posthole, with a piece of worked flint (FN076) on the surface in a possible sealing context following the use of the fulcrum to remove the post.

Feature 67: this was an elongated sub-oval pit aligned W-E within the tighter group, measuring 1.45m W-S, 0.60m E-S, gently sloping from N, steeper scooped profile on S, W and E, possible re-cuts on N (narrowing to a “neck” at the W end) and E (broadens), the main cut was of 0.28m depth with a scooped base. No finds were recovered and bulk samples taken remain to be processed, but the plan and profile, including re-cuts, suggested a storage pit (see *Interpretation*).

Feature 68: located to the NW of the main group, this was a smaller, shallow, sub-circular pit, 0.75m E-W x 0.70m N-S, with gradually sloping sides and a scooped base, 0.15m depth, slightly more inclined on N and E sides, with possible bioturbation on NW side where the edge of the cut was interrupted. On the E side, the main pit was cut by posthole [6805] which measured 0.24m diameter, sheer sided on E and N, more gradual on W where it cut pit [6804], with a rounded base and possible post packer. The upper and middle fills (6801), (6802) of the main pit contained copious quantities of worked flint flakes, debitage and potsherds, some burnt, including decorated sherds of Grooved Ware, along with calcined bone fragments and charcoal. Fill (6801) contained two bipolar cores (FN 37, FN182), a possible thumbnail scraper (FN036) and a grinding slab broken into two fragments (FN158/FN186). Fill (6802) contained a short-end scraper, of Yorkshire flint (FN047), and a bi-polar core (FN053). Base fill (6803) contained a short-end scraper (FN183) and a scraper fragment (FN180). Distributed as they were throughout the fills, it seems unlikely that the scrapers were the main reason for the excavation of the pit, although their disposal may have been part of the motivation. The presence of debitage in the fills suggests its residual presence in the vicinity. Taken together, it seems probable that the main pit represented either a cooking pit, despite a lack of subsoil discoloration (suggesting that any fire was of low intensity and short duration), or was dug through a floor on which flint debitage and charred sherds from cooking had been deposited as domestic waste, with the post represented by posthole [6805] either directly associated with the same process or placed later after the pit was

sealed (perhaps by upper fill (6801). The presence of the grinding slab, of probable Early Neolithic origin may be explained by residuality; posthole F36, in the NE of the site, also contained a grinding slab (FN030) which had been re-used as a post support and it is possible that the slab in F68 had been similarly re-used. The pit may have been intended to dispose of several items now past their practical usefulness, all of which exhibited signs of wear. The pottery assemblage from this pit amounted to 65 sherds from 25 separate vessels; clearly, deposition in this feature did not involve intact vessels but rather single sherds or a small number of fragments from broken pots or bowls,

Feature 71: at the S “corner” (see *Interpretation*), this was a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.50m E-W, with a broken slope on E side with a possible fulcrum/ramp for post removal. The main post cut was 0.20m diameter across the top, tapering to 0.07m diameter at the base, steep-sided on W and S, 0.44m depth. The feature thus appeared to be a stakehole having contained a relatively narrow post represented by a postope (7103) of 0.07m diameter, sealed beneath an upper fill (7101) which contained a flake of worked, unretouched flint (FN159) possibly placed as a ritual seal. A sub-triangular cut on the NE lip, 0.30m E-W x 0.20m N-S W side, tapering to point to E, sloping down from E to W, maximum depth 0.23m possibly represented a post ramp or fulcrum created during the erection or removal of the post.

Feature 72: at the NE “corner” 1.60m from F71, this was also a posthole, sub-circular, N side 0.30m diameter, S side 0.40m diameter with an extension 0.20m long to the E, possibly representing a double-cut or re-siting, 0.24m depth on S side, 0.20m on N side, steep-sided with an unevenly scooped base deeper to the S. Re-cutting may suggest repositioning of the post or re-use of the site.



Illus 14 E Centre of the site. F68 in foreground, view SSE.

The remaining features were part of the more dispersed group to the S, along with F15, F16 and F17 (see above)

Feature 74: a sub-square cut, 0.62m E-W x 0.58m N-S (corner to corner, aligned SW-NE), with rounded corners, 0.16m depth with a base evenly sloped from W to E corners. This contained an Early Neolithic carinated bowl (FN116), substantially complete but smashed, laid out in the SW base of the pit, one sherd located 0.05m above the remainder, embedded in the E lip of cut, suggesting the pot burst when placed or thrown in- possibly deposited hot, as the sherds were clearly heat-affected (pink or grey). The fills suggest heating, but possibly not in situ. The upper fill (7401) contained a core fragment of rose-coloured flint (FN117) and an unworked quartz pebble (FN118), possibly placed as a seal, the whole feature strongly suggesting a ritual deposition.

Feature 77: situated towards the SE of the site as a whole, this was a sub-circular cut measuring 0.80m E-W x 0.90m N-S, 0.40m depth, with steep sides and a gently curved base, cut on the E lip by secondary cut [7706], a possible fulcrum for post removal. This secondary feature, together with a possible postpipe formed by lower fill (7703) suggested that F77 was a large posthole rather than a pit.

Feature 93: at the opposite, NW end of this group of features from F77, this was a sub-circular cut, 0.80m N-S x 0.90m E-W, with steep sides that were slightly undercut/bowed, 0.55m depth with a base scooped and shelving down to SE. The S lip was distorted, perhaps due to collapse in the surrounding soft sand subsoil; extensions to the N and NW were a possible post ramp and fulcrum. Containing a large blade of worked, unretouched Yorkshire flint (FN149) in a possible sealing context in the upper fill (9301), the feature appeared to represent a large posthole from which the post had been removed. A band of charred matter (9304) in the base of the main cut [9306], together with areas of possible heat discoloration of the subsoil suggested this removal may have been subsequent to the in situ burning of the post, while possible tip-lines represented by fill (9303) may have resulted from deliberate back-filling.

Feature 94: this lay 1.65m SE of F93 and was similar in plan, but smaller and more shallow, suggesting that it may have been truncated. It was a sub-circular cut, sub-circular, 0.86m E-W x 0.80m N-S, with a gently sloping W side, steeper E side, 0.26m depth and a scooped base. Its fills included a band of charcoal (9402) present on the SW side only and appearing to form a tip-line, but possibly representing in situ burning (although subsoil discoloration was not noted). The feature was thus either the base of a posthole similar to F93 or else a pit in which charcoal had been placed. No finds were present.

Feature 95: this was a complex but shallow feature, 5.00m S of F94 and 4.50m S of F16, consisting of three inter-cutting sub-circular pits or postholes, [9504], [9505], [9506]. [9504], at the NE end of the alignment, was sub-circular, 0.60m in diameter, 0.16m depth, with gently sloping sides and a scooped base, probably representing the remains of a truncated posthole. 0.06m to the SW, [9505] was also sub-circular, 0.47m in diameter, 0.11m depth, gently sloping on the W side, steeper E side, with base sloping from E to W. [9505] was cut on the W lip by [9506], which, again, was sub-circular, 0.42m in diameter, 0.16m depth, with gently sloping sides and a scooped base. All three cuts contained fairly homogeneous silt fills and probably represented the remains of truncated postholes, possibly deriving from repeated re-positioning of a single post, or perhaps representing the end of a line of close-set posts forming a fence or palisade.

Isolated features (S end of site)

Feature 10: this was a pit cut, 0.28m depth, 0.55m N-S x 0.60m E-W, steep-sided with a flat base, cut into loose, sandy subsoil. Fills included possibly heat-cracked stones (1002) and a worked, unretouched piece of flint (FN073) produced by soft percussion and therefore potentially of Early Neolithic date, suggesting the feature may have represented a small fire pit, although no subsoil discoloration was noted; alternatively, this may have been a structured deposition.

Feature 84: this may have been a natural feature, as abundant rootlets were noted in the base; however, it was recorded due to the presence of a flake of worked, unretouched flint (FN082) in the upper fill (8401). The percussion method was uncertain, making dating of the find difficult. The cut was sub-oval, 0.84m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE, with rounded ends, 0.12m depth, steep, even sides and a scooped base. If not natural, it may have represented a structured deposition.

Feature 107: again, this may have been a natural feature. The sub-circular cut, 0.20m diameter, steep sides, 0.20m depth resembled a posthole, but the loose, sandy fill (010701) and isolation from other features may indicate a natural origin.

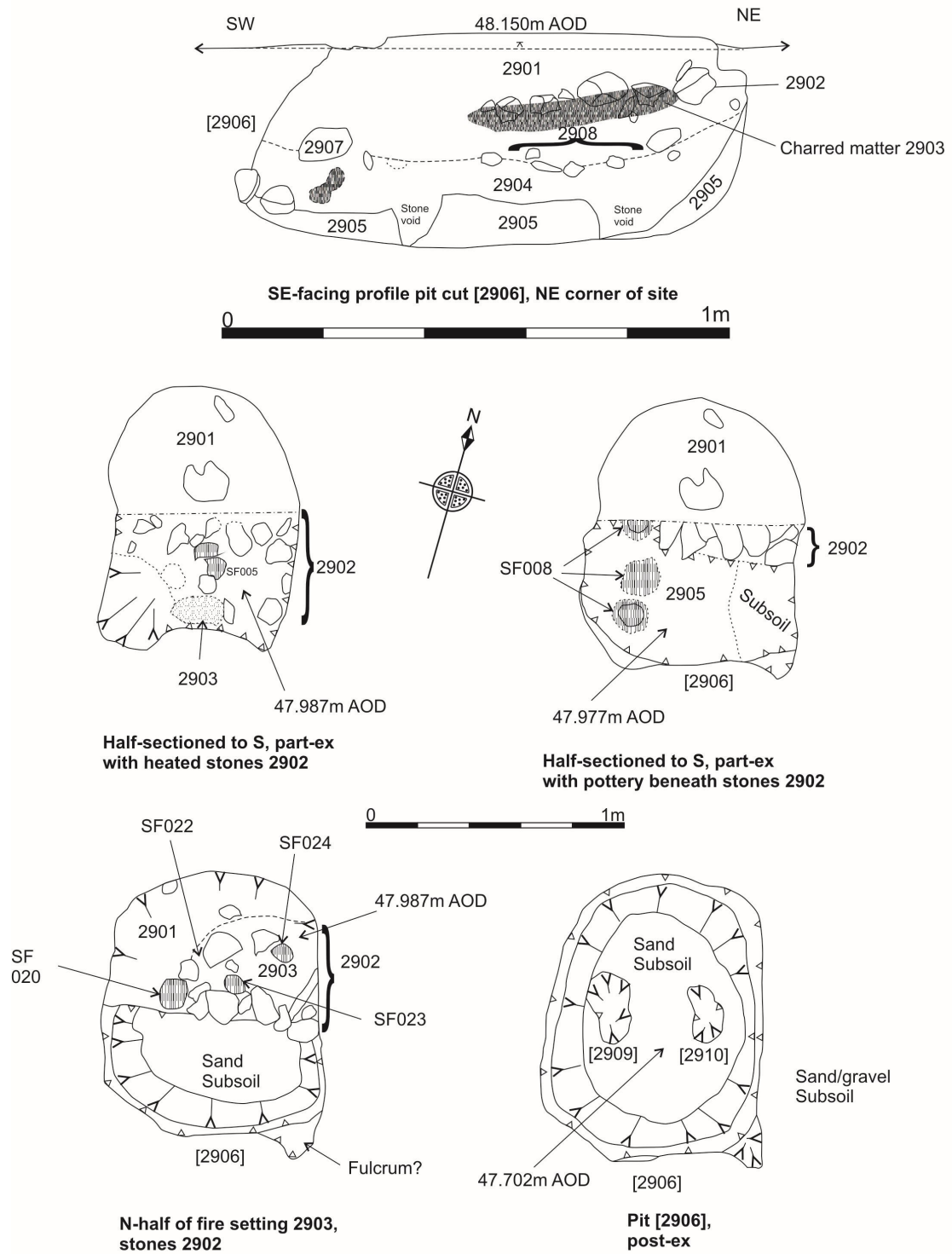
Feature 131: situated towards the SE corner of the site, 4.60m S of F77, this was a small, shallow pit, sub-circular, 0.65m in diameter with a generally flat base, near-vertical sides on E, S and W, a shallow slope on N, 0.13m depth. The pit contained large rimsherds (FN141) of a carinated bowl of Early Neolithic date, lying on the base on the E/NE side and taking up much of the area. The rim of this vessel featured punctured holes, some with slight damage, possibly from wear, to the lip immediately above; it does seem possible that the holes represented a method of affixing a lid via cord ties. No other finds were present, but as the pit had been dug in order to receive the bowl this appeared to represent a structured deposition, possibly truncated by the E road ditch, which ran across F131. As with pit F74, 10.00m to the NW, and pit F10, 17.00m W, this apparently early feature was isolated from the concentration in the NE of the site, c.40m distant on the other side of the Later Neolithic area of activity.

3 Interpretation

Data from the pottery and lithics assemblage and from the C14 dates obtained from bulk sampling mutually support a narrative of the inhabitation of the site in five main phases.

Illus 15

Pit feature F29



BW11

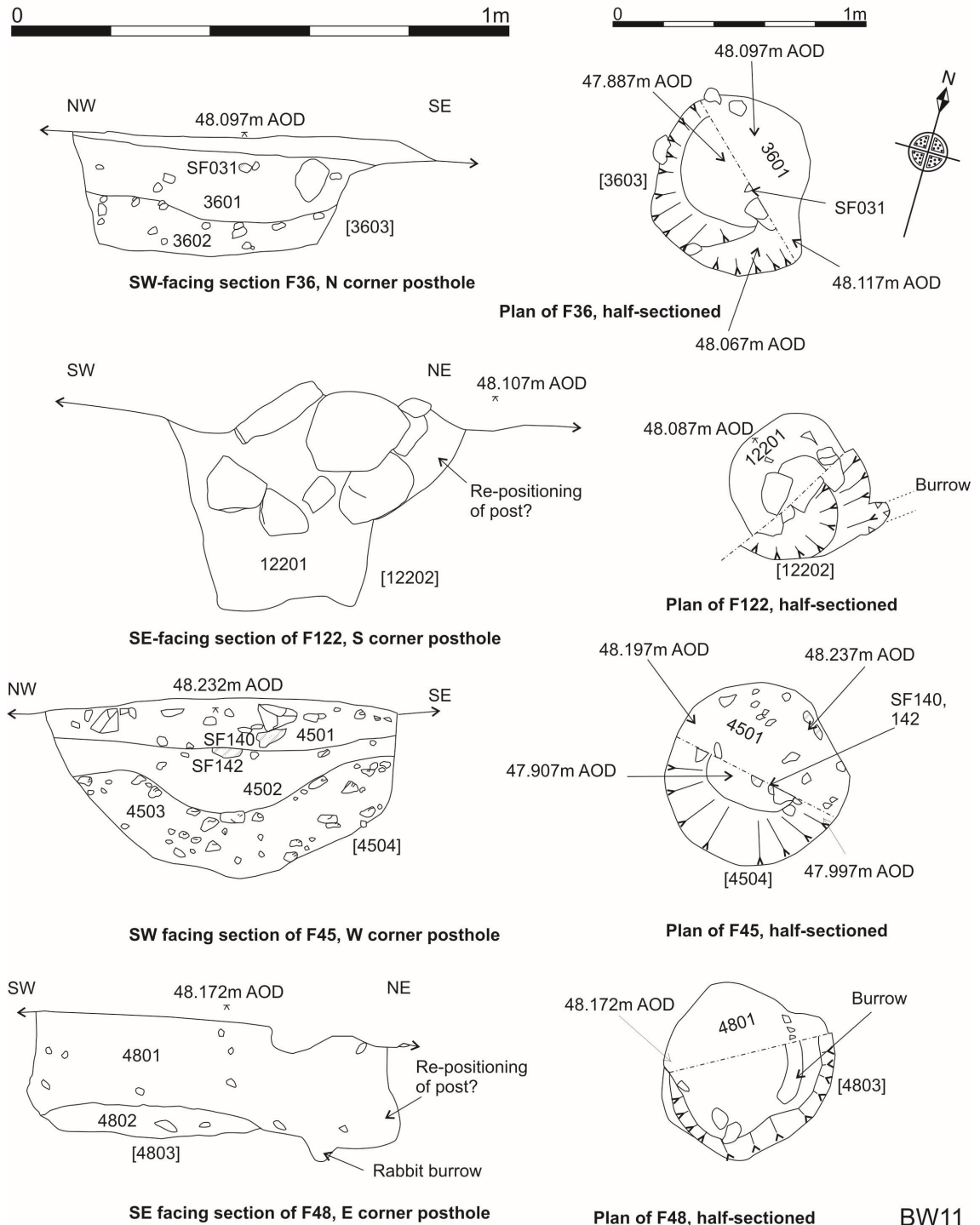
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Phase I, in the Early Neolithic, saw activity primarily in the NE and NW corners of the site, including the excavation of a large pit (F29) which probably included food preparation activity in a landscape in which cereal crops were being cultivated. One or two fires were also present in the NW of the site, alongside a small, triangular structure, perhaps a light shelter. To the SE of F29, a second large pit, F35, flanked by two postholes (F48, F122- although no dating evidence was obtained for the latter) with two smaller postholes (F43, F47) 4.00m to the NW formed a triangular arrangement which may have included repositioning of the post in F43 and given proximity to “cooking” pit F29 may have represented a shelter, similar to that in the NW corner (see below). A structured deposit in a small pit nearby (F41) may have represented a food offering similar to the example recovered from Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth. Quantities of Early Neolithic pottery from within the fills of most of these features are consistent with the C14 dates from F29 and F41 of c.3550 cal BC. At around the same time, open bowls were deposited in structured contexts in the S and SE of the site (F74), (F131), a few metres from a possible fire (F10). A pit at the far S end of the site (F84), if not a natural feature, may also have originated during this phase. Pit F29 contained quantities of naked barley and emmer wheat, suggesting both were cultivated in the vicinity at this time, possibly together with flax, while the presence of cleavers, a plant found on waste ground, often around the edges of settlement, may indicate that at least some of the Phase I features do indeed represent settlement activity. Hazelnut shell and hazel wood charcoal, found in F29 and F41, probably indicate that deciduous woodland containing hazel trees lay nearby. The N two-thirds of the site, on firm gravel and sand subsoil with a gentle slope to the S, was free draining, while running away from the NE corner to drain into the Isla was a small stream, which while perhaps not on precisely the same course as in the Neolithic did suggest the presence of fresh water close to the Phase I remains.

Phase II, also in the NE corner of the site, was represented by two postholes (F25, F26) and two pits (F24, F28- the latter might alternatively have been a large posthole). During this period and close to the triangular “shelter”, two posts (F36, F45) were set upright in the ground, forming a rectangle approximately 4.00m square with the earlier posts, with other activity represented by a pit (F46). Although there is no reason to suppose the earlier posts were still present, there is equally nothing to demonstrate they were not; if still present, this would indicate a short lapse of time between Phases I and II. Of interest, both of the earlier postholes, F48 and F122, which would form the SE and NE corners of this newer rectangle, featured re-cuts possibly indicative of a change from a sloping to a vertical post setting. Sherds of Impressed Ware from the fills of F28, F36, F45, and F46 appear to indicate a somewhat later date for this phase, although no C14 dates were obtained. The presence of a grinding slab re-used as a post setting in F36 (FN030) suggests that the posthole (and thus perhaps the group of features as a whole) was in use for at least long enough to require secondary reinforcement of the post; furthermore, if this reinforcement was intended to maintain the post at a required level, the theory that a structure is represented is itself strengthened. Comparison with Kinbeachie suggests that pit F24 may have been a storage feature. The extent of sedentary occupation versus nomadic pastoralism and thus the extent to which storage pits would be required or desirable in the Early – Middle Neolithic has been keenly debated since the 1980s (Brophy & Noble 2014 p.3). Further analysis, including the processing of bulk samples from the fills of features from this phase, would be required before any firm assessment of the nature of activity could be made; a single grain of unidentified cereal and occasional unidentifiable

charcoal flecks from pit F46, while not suggestive of intensive agricultural processing, are insufficiently informative in general about the function of the pit. The nature of the “four-poster” structure is also obscure, whether some form of ritual enclosure similar to (but smaller than) Littleour or (with the associated pits) a domestic or agricultural building. Following Phase II, there then seems to have been a lull in activity on site, lasting several centuries and perhaps approaching a thousand years in duration.

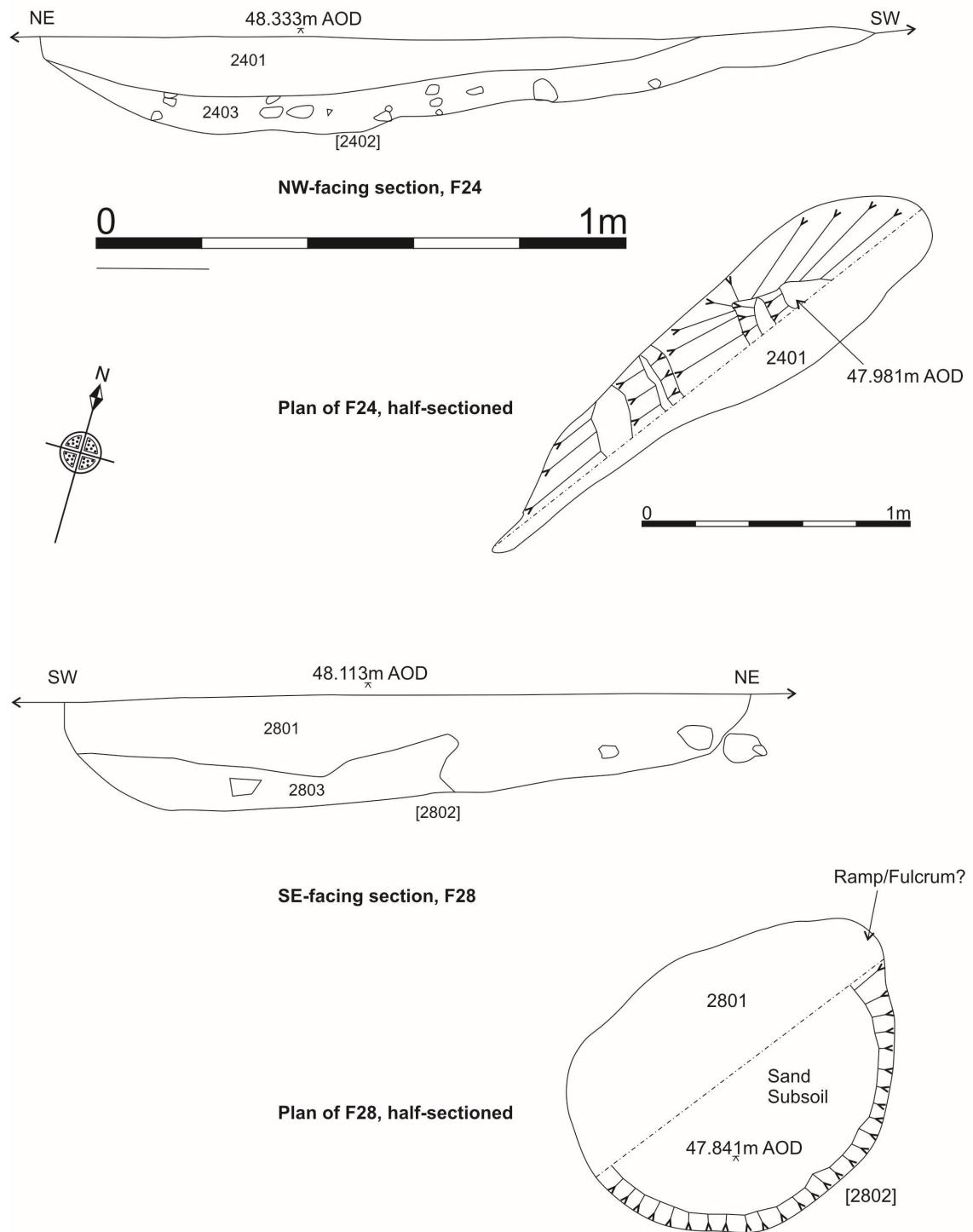
Illus 16 NE corner features, "corner posts" of possible structure



BW11

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Illus 17 Pit features, NE corner



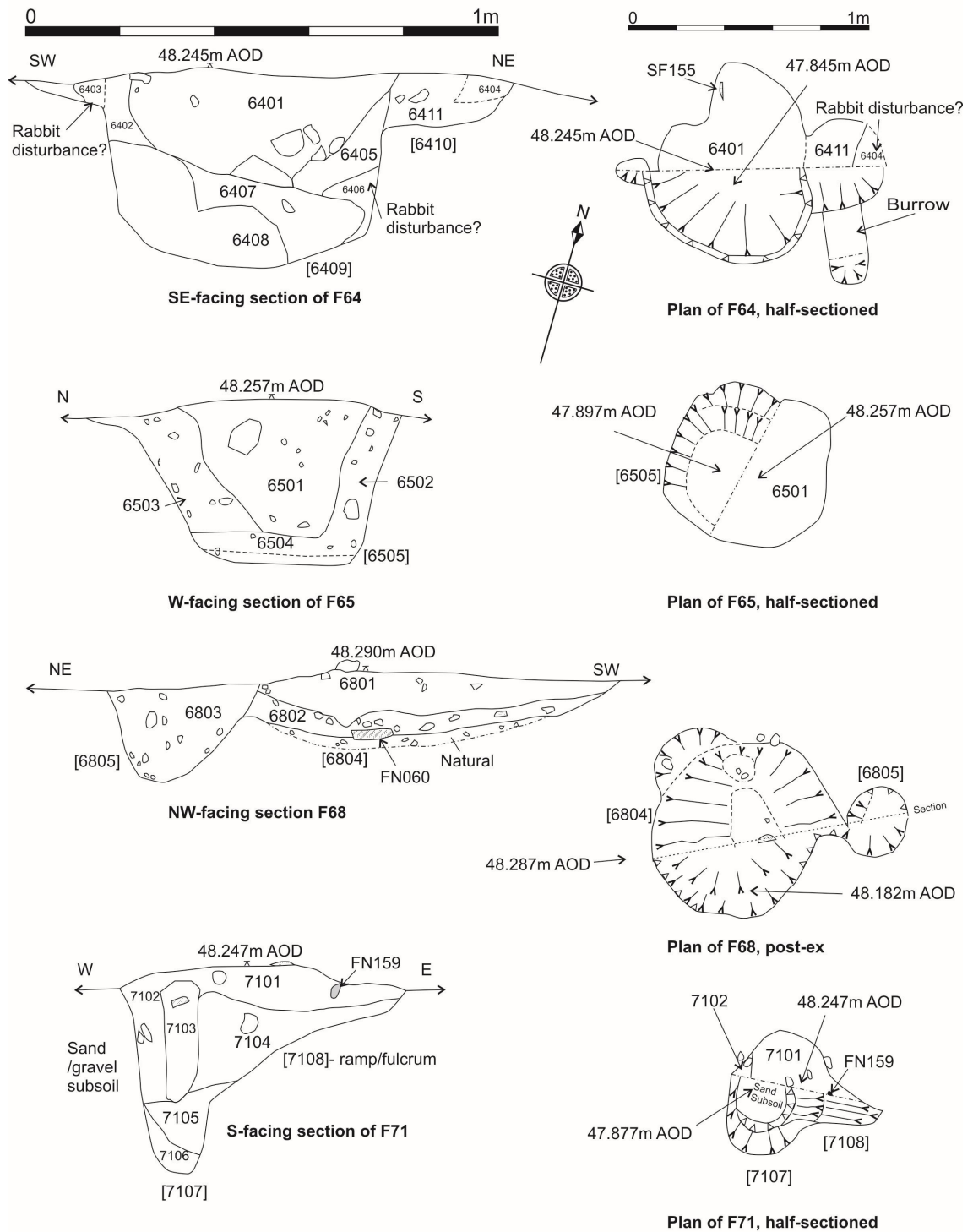
BW11

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Phase III was represented by the concentrated group of features in the E Centre of the site, together with a pit (F61) and two postholes (F108, F109) on the E edge. Quantities of Grooved Ware pottery and Yorkshire flint indicate activity during the Later Neolithic and this is supported by a C14 date of 2661 cal BC from the fill of a posthole, F65, which also contained a considerable amount of flint debitage. During this period, a group of five postholes (F64, F65, F66, F71 and F72) appeared to represent a light structure of some sort, with accompanying pits (F67 and F68- the latter containing the bulk of both the debitage and the Grooved Ware sherds recovered from the site). Given the presence of debitage, it seems certain that flint knapping was conducted on site, for sufficient duration to have resulted in the build-up of a knapping floor strewn with small flakes and chips, through which the posthole and pit were then dug. Although many of the features in this group contain elements of structured deposition, in particular the use of sealing deposits and artefacts to “close-off” the feature, none of the pottery represented vessels intact at the time of deposition, suggesting that the pottery too was the result of activity we may broadly term “domestic”. Given that posthole F65 contained debitage but the other four did not, it may be that this indicates a slightly later date for F65, perhaps in association with pit F68 and the larger pit forming the bulk of F64 and cutting the smaller posthole, but after the structure represented by postholes F64, F66, F71 and F72; it is tempting, therefore, to see an association between the apparent structure and the posited knapping floor. Pottery from F68 is largely in the Durrington Walls style, which is also represented in pit F16 in Phase IV and, more widely, at Littleour just to the N of the site, where it constitutes the latest examples of this style in Scotland, at the close of the Neolithic (see Appendix 4). It may be, therefore, that F68 is considerably later than the bulk of Phase III and closer to Phase IV. Hazel wood charcoal in the fill of F65 indicates a continuing presence of deciduous trees in the area, although whether growing immediately alongside the site or brought as firewood from further afield is unknown (more detailed palynological analysis of remaining bulk samples might provide some illumination). Both F65 and F68 were found to contain single grains of barley, which although unlikely to indicate a specific function of the features themselves, does suggest continuing cereal cultivation nearby.

Illus 18

E Centre features: F64, F65, F68, F71

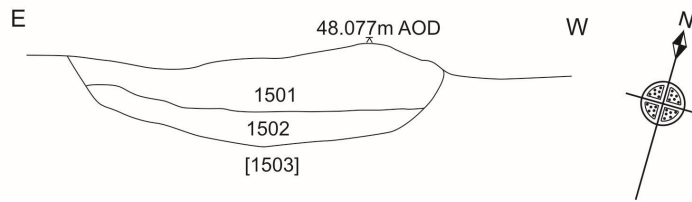


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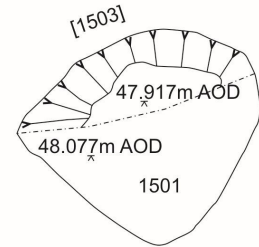
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Phase IV was represented by features to the S and SW of Phase III, comprising pits or postholes F15, F16, F17, F77, F93, F94 and F95. F93, F16 and F77 were all large pits measuring between 0.80m – 1.14m across and all contained post-shaped depressions and possible ramps that suggested the presence of a large post for at least part of their existence. While F77 may have stood open for long enough to permit windblown silt to accumulate, F16 and F93 both appeared to feature tiplines indicating deliberate backfilling and generous quantities of charcoal; in F93, this and discoloured subsoil suggested the in situ burning of the post before a removal indicated by a possible fulcrum depression. These three features formed an apparent alignment running for 16.00m WNW-ESE, c.10.00m S/SW of the Phase III cluster. Hazelnut shell from F16 was dated to 2469 cal BC, while hazel wood charcoal from F93 produced an overlapping date range of 2512-2350 cal BC, as much as two hundred years after Phase III. The presence of nutshell and pottery in F16 and a whole hazelnut in F93 may indicate use as pits rather than postholes, although possible removal fulcrums and the avoidance of intercutting of F16 by pit F17 did support the idea that a post had been present for part of the time. F17 contained two upturned Grooved Ware pots, both flat-based and decorated with incised marks, separated by a glittering silicate pebble, in what was certainly a structured deposit, possibly dug against an upstanding post in F16. F16 and F93 both contained flakes of Yorkshire flint in their upper fills, against the lip of the cut, in contexts likely to represent sealing deposits closing off the feature. Meanwhile, F94 closely resembled F93 in profile, albeit considerably shallower and without any sealing offering, probably the result of subsequent truncation. F95, in contrast, featured three, shallow, intercutting or nearly intercutting postholes on a SW-NE alignment, representing either repositioning of a single post or a close-set “palisade” of three posts, all of smaller diameter than those in F16, F77 and F93. The dates obtained from F16 and F93 place this Phase IV at the very end of the use of Grooved Ware and close to the transition from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age; this phase does appear to reflect activity focused on overtly ritualised behaviour on site with the construction and subsequent termination of a pit and/or post alignment and associated structured deposition, in contrast to the more ambiguous nature of the preceding phase. It is possible that the main SW-NE alignment running from F93-F77 may have continued off-site; if so, the presence of the earlier Phase III features close to the SW terminus of this alignment may well have been a reason for it stopping here. Both F16 and F93 were found to contain both hazel wood and hazel nut remains, a considerable quantity of the latter in F93 including a whole nut in its shell; F93 also contained three barley seeds, demonstrating the persistence of cultivation in a local landscape that also seems to have included deciduous woodland.

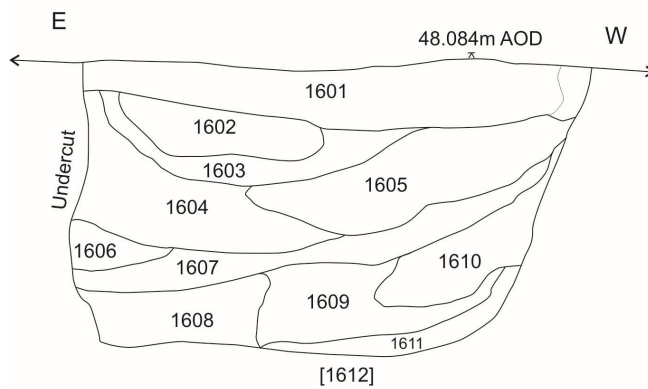
Illus 19 Late Neolithic Features F15, F16, F77



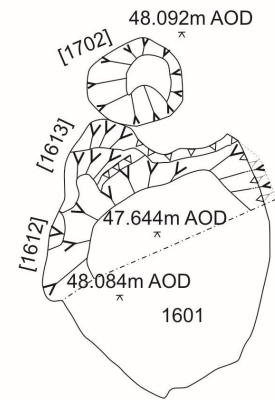
NW-facing section of F15



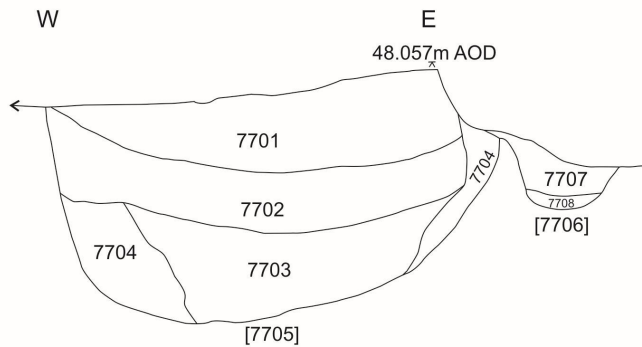
Plan of F15, half-sectioned



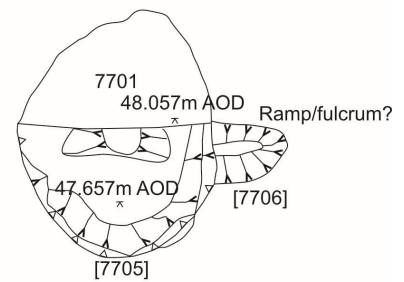
NW-facing section of F16



Plan of F16, half-sectioned, F17



S-facing section of F77

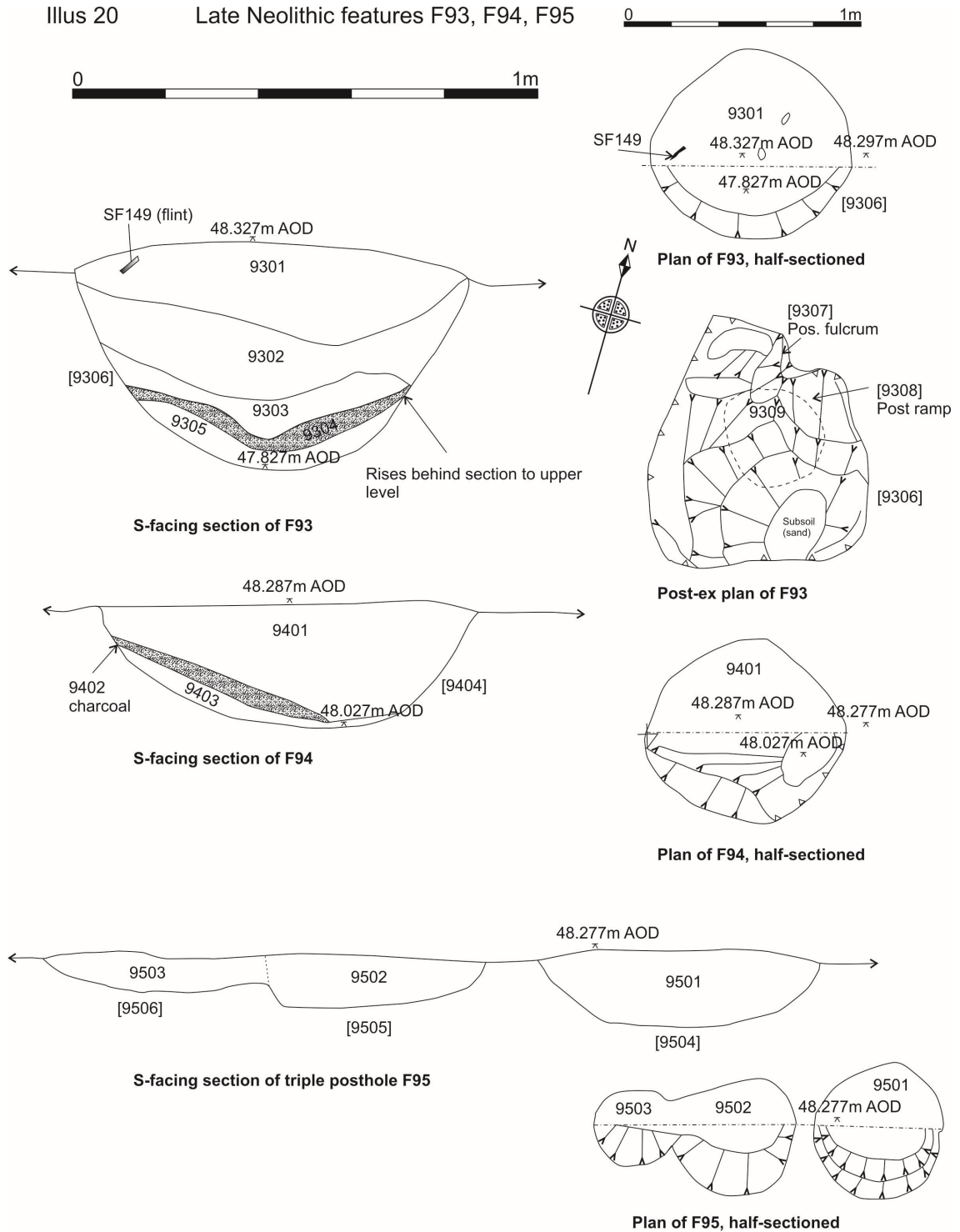


Plan of F77, half-sectioned

BW11

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Illus 20 Late Neolithic features F93, F94, F95

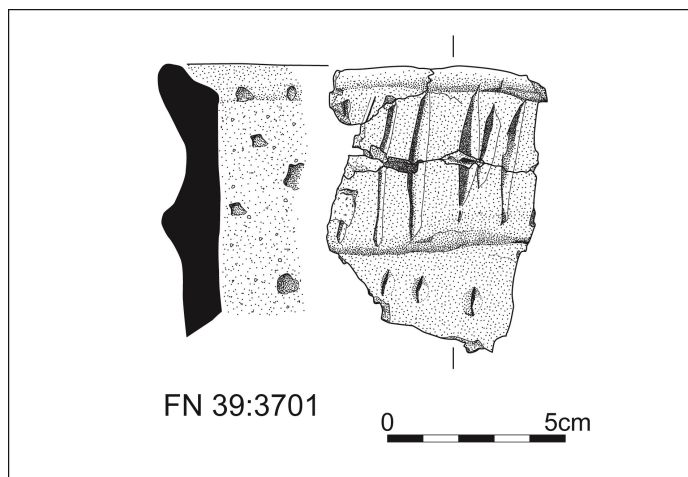


BW11

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Phase V contained only two features, F37 and F42; these represented activity during the Early Bronze Age. Both pits contained fragments from two vessels, in F42 these were well-preserved and amounted to substantial portions of each vessel, both featuring cordoned decoration. Pit F37 contained part of a collared urn, a form of vessel associated with cremation deposits and it is therefore significant that a small fragment

of calcined bone was also recovered from this pit; however, disturbance from tree roots had largely destroyed the profile and greatly disrupted the fill of the feature, only small sherds being recovered. The presence of these two features in close association with one another in an area of the site otherwise dominated by Early or Middle Neolithic features is interesting, as it raises the possibility that at least some of the earlier features were still visible during the Early Bronze Age and regarded as having some particular significance. It seems on the face of it highly unlikely that the four posts represented by F36, F45, F48 and F122 may still have stood, but if the structure they represented was of sufficient significance, they may have been replaced by fresher versions or otherwise commemorated. Not only were the Bronze Age pits placed in close proximity to the earlier features, intercutting was avoided, suggesting an awareness of the site layout and that the earlier pits, as well as the postholes, may have been marked in some way (although chance cannot be completely ruled out, of course- "pit" F37 may actually have been a tree bole; similarities of fabric between the sherds from F37 and the more complete vessels in F42 may be due to displacement by root activity of small sherds from F42 into F37, although it could not be confirmed that these were indeed from the same vessels, see Appendix 4). Also of interest, the unusual decoration on the collared urn fragment from F37 once again has parallels in England or S Scotland (Appendix 4), perhaps indicating a continuing contact between the site and regions to the S.



Illus 21 Phase V pottery. *Bronze Age collared urn rimsherds.*

The site thus seems to have been occupied or visited for discrete phases of activity, widely separated in time, the possible exception being Phases I and II which may have been fairly continuous. Phase III may be broken down into sub-phases representing flint knapping and other domestic activity, subsequent pit excavation and finally the sealing off of features. Similarly, Phase IV properly includes a sub-phase in which the alignment was constructed and a later sub-phase in which it was terminated (with perhaps an intermediate sub-phase in which posts were removed or pits re-cut). It is possible that the end of Phase IV and the excavation of F42 in the Bronze Age are not widely separated, if the burning dated to as late as 2350 cal BC in Phase IV preceded the final backfilling of the pits by a considerable time.

A comparison may be made with sites of Neolithic date in Tayside and further afield. At Dubton Farm, near Brechin, Angus (Cameron, 1999), at least six clusters of pits were identified within an excavation area of 9700m² (Hallhole, at 3280m², was a third

of the size). Many of the Dubton pits were charcoal rich and contained Early Neolithic pottery, as well as fire-cracked stones, burnt seeds and nuts within their upper fills, resembling the situation in pit F29 at Hallhole. However, nine large, deep pits averaging 3.00m diameter and 1.4m depth were also found at Dubton, far larger than any at Hallhole and containing a large quantity of pottery. Three calibrated C14 dates from Dubton were obtained, the oldest (AA-39951, hazel wood) being 3890-3710 cal BC and the other two (AA-39948, hazelnut shell, AA-39949, crab apple wood) giving the same range of 3630-3380 cal BC. This closely matches the combined date range of Hallhole samples SUERC-74463 (GU44641) and SUERC-74468 (GU44643) of 3626-3377 cal BC, suggesting activity at Dubton contemporary with Phase I at Hallhole. Notably, the older of these samples is from F29, with its plentiful charcoal, pottery and charred cereal seeds and nutshells resembling the fills at Dubton. Although there was no clear pattern to the larger pits at Dubton, the clustering of the smaller features does seem similar to the NE corner of the Hallhole site. It may be the case, therefore, that similar activities were conducted at both sites during the same broad period, with fire and possible food processing featuring at both; neither site produced clear evidence of feasting, however, with animal bone being absent except as very small, calcined fragments (assuming these fragments are animal and not human). While the reason for the on-site presence at Dubton may be more obscure, in the case of Hallhole, the contemporary construction and use of the Cleaven Dyke, 700m distant, may well have been a factor. At the same time, we must once again take care not to assume a clear distinction between “ritual” and “domestic” activity, but instead recognise that both may have been represented in the same feature.

Excavated in 1966-67, the site at Grandtully, near Aberfeldy (Simpson & Coles 1991), lay on a gravel terrace overlooking and within a northwards loop of the River Tay, a situation not dissimilar to Hallhole. A group of pits was excavated, most averaging 0.30m depth, apart from a single, cylindrical example of 1.20m depth, with the fills producing Impressed Ware and charcoal; similarly to Hallhole, the site had been re-used in the Bronze Age, when a cremation cemetery had been created including two collared urns and a series of simple deposits of bone. The juxtaposition of Impressed Ware with collared urns does suggest a later date for the former; however, the usefulness of Impressed Ware as a category has been challenged (see Appendix 4). It was not clear at Grandtully that a funerary context is represented by the earlier pits; the same applies at Hallhole, where earlier use of the site, perhaps including but not necessarily limited to ritual performance, may have created a particular cultural association that continued to resonate in the Early Bronze Age, when the site was re-used for what probably was the deposition of cremated remains.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 4.1 The features and finds at Hallhole represent a multi-phase site periodically occupied or visited over a prolonged period in prehistory. The majority of activity occurred during the Neolithic, particularly the Early and Late periods, with what seems to have been a hiatus during the Middle Neolithic- although more extensive C14 dating may prove to dispel this suggestion. A small amount of Bronze Age activity is also represented.

- 4.2 As with many prehistoric sites, the exact purpose of many of the features recorded is unclear; while “non-ritual” or domestic activity is probably represented by the inferred knapping floor in the E centre of the site and perhaps pits such as F29 in the NE corner and the possible shelter in the NW, the idea that a clear distinction may be maintained between sacred and profane does not seem helpful in interpreting Hallhole. F29, for instance, contains both charred cereal grains within an apparently “ordinary” fire setting and what may have been the structured deposition of several quartz tools, some of them used in food processing. However, several of the smaller pits, such as F17, F42, F74 and F131, do appear to contain structured deposits, with what may have been intact vessels at the time of deposition, subsequently truncated (in the case of F74, it appears that the vessel was broken either during or shortly before deposition). That such deposits may have occurred near more routine activity such as food processing or flint knapping should not be surprising, as “ritual” can often form an intrinsic part of “routine”. The concentration of features in the NE of the site may have included a three post structure, perhaps a shelter, later converted to four posts and seemingly of considerable duration, forming a focus for both the sacred and the profane as late as the Bronze Age. The presence of “exotic” flint and “exotic” pottery styles may reflect the wider importance of the area and its major monument, the Cleaven Dyke.

4.3 **Recommendations for Further Work**

A total of 76 bulk soil samples were taken from deposits across the site during the excavation; however, funding was available to subject only six of these to paleoenvironmental analysis and only five of these samples yielded identifiable charcoal suitable for AMS C14 dating. The majority of the samples have been retained and it is to be hoped that funding may become available to process at least some of them, in order to obtain a larger group of C14 dates. In particular, dating of the features containing Impressed Ware pottery may make a valuable contribution to the debate concerning the precise chronology of this group of wares (see Appendix 4). Further research may also be conducted into potential clay sources for the pottery recovered, with the possibility of long-distance contact raised by the Durrington-style Grooved Ware. Residues present on some ceramic sherds may be subjected to lipid and other analysis to identify the functions and usage of the vessels represented.

No further work is recommended on site and Alder Archaeology is satisfied that the excavation was concluded correctly. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, as curators of archaeology for Perth & Kinross.

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Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>Feat ure No</i>	<i>Ctx No:</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
01	-	General topsoil and turf black humic silty loam, turf stripped off first, does not seem to have been ploughed in recent times, some general rubbish, virtually no recent ceramic residual finds, 0.20-0.30m thick	16/1/17
02	-	Deposit, grey river gravel, small to large rounded stone in gritty sand, c 0.10-0.15m below turf, metalling for overgrown mainly unused track about 4m wide and 0.15m thick, that runs N-S through site, very compact, removed by machine, bottoming onto natural, at 27m from site N edge large cobbles indicate a repair of the road's W edge	16/1/17
03	-	Deposit, some recent surface dumping near NE corner of site, area 8 x 2.50m abundant rounded stone and some tree branches, some modern plastic mixed in	16/1/17
04	-	Deposit, area of surface dumping of medium sized rounded field stone, 35m to S of site NE corner similar to ctx03, plastic in fill	16/1/17
05	-	Deposit, area of burning, left up standing, red silt with areas of brown silty sand, occasional charcoal	19/1/17
06	0601	Deposit, fill, black humic silt, top fill of 0603, 0.10m thick	19/1/17
06	0602	Deposit, fill below 0601, mixed dark silt and sandy gravel, lower fill of 0603	19/1/17
06	0603	Cut, steep sided bowl shaped, rounded bottom, 0.20m diameter, 0.15m depth, cut into natural stony sandy gravel. Posthole	19/1/17
07	0701	Deposit, fill of 0702, black humic silt, burnt plant remains, silty charcoal with recent rootlets	19/1/17
07	0702	Cut, shallow, gentle curved W side stepped E side, 0.26m diameter, 0.10m max depth. Posthole	19/1/17
08	0801	Deposit, fill dk grey brown almost black sandy silt upper fill 0.10m thick, black prehistoric pottery from top of this fill	19/1/17
08	0802	Deposit, fill mid brown silty sand, with fractured cobble 0.08 x 0.09m and two flat pebbles, below 0801, middle fill, maximum 0.10m thick, red prehistoric pottery from this fill	19/1/17
08	0803	Deposit, fill orange brown clean sand, below 0802 at bottom of cut 0804	19/1/17
08	0804	Cut, irregular outline, steep on N side, gentle slope on S side, also truncated on S side. Rabbit burrow, recorded due to presence of pottery	19/1/17
09	0901	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey sandy silt, moderately compact with occasional charcoal, 10% small pebbles, 0.11m thick, contains x2 sherds of prehistoric pottery (FN 078) and a possible quartz core (FN079), fill of 9002, close to ploughed field, possibly truncated	19/1/17
09	0902	Cut, sub-circular, 0.40m diameter, 0.11m depth, irregular base, probable rabbit scrape	19/1/17

		but recorded due to presence of pottery and quartz	
10	1001	Deposit, fill, 90% mid/dark-grey silt, moderately compact, 10% small pebbles, 0.28m thick, main fill of small pit cut 1003, contains flint (FN073) and stone concentration 1002	21/2/17
10	1002	Concentration of three sub-angular stones (grey sandstone), possibly heat-cracked but no scorching noted or charcoal in surrounding fill 1001, stone 1=0.12m diameter, stone 2=0.10m diameter, stone 3=0.15m long x 0.06m wide, possible fire debris	21/2/17
10	1003	Cut, 0.28m depth, 0.55m N-S x 0.60m E-W, steep-sided, flat base, cut into loose, sandy subsoil. Small pit, possible fire	21/2/17
11	-	Natural feature- tree bole, 0.25m diameter, 0.13m depth	20/1/17
12	-	Modern feature, 1.95m wide 0.18m deep, black silty loam fill, on W side of road metalling, ditch for road, straight cut on W side seemingly indicating re cut by modern ditching bucket	20/1/17
13	-	Modern feature, rectangular, dark grey silty loam, on W side of ditch 12 part of ditch 12, seemingly cut by modern ditching bucket, modern finds, slate, glass, fencing wire, V shaped profile, max depth 0.36m, 4.10m N-S and 1.20m E-W, located approx 30m S of N site edge	20/1/17
14	1401	Deposit fill, abundant angular small-medium stone in rich, black organic silt, abundant roots/rootlets, max 0.25m deep, remains of recent fire	20/1/17
14	1402	Cut, gently sloping sides, flat bottom, 0.90m wide at top, 0.26 deep. Fire pit, probably recent	20/1/17
15	1501	Deposit, fill, 95% light brown-grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.11m thick. Upper fill of pit cut 1503, possibly truncated as located in base of W ditch of former track	20/1/17
15	1502	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey clay silt, 10% pebbles, occasional charcoal, 0.05m thick. Base fill of pit 1503	20/1/17
15	1503	Cut, sub circular, 0.66 N-S x 0.62m E-W, shallow sloping E side, steeper W side, gently scooped base, 0.16m depth. Pit, possibly truncated as located in base of W ditch of former track	20/1/17
16	1601	Deposit, 90% dark grey clay silt, 10% pebbles, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.12m thick, contains potsherds. Upper fill of pit/posthole cut 1612	20/1/17
16	1602	Deposit, fill, 100% coarse yellow sand, occasional charcoal, moderately loose, 0.09m thick, lens in E side of pit/posthole cut 1612, below upper fill 1601. Middle fill of pit/posthole 1612	20/1/17
16	1603	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey clay silt, 10% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.05m thick. Fairly even curve from 0.05m below E lip of pit to rise in rough centre of pit, possible re-cut/re-use of pit, posthole in E of larger pit	20/1/17
16	1604	Deposit, fill, 80% dark grey clay silt, 10% pebbles, 10% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.20m thick, contains potsherds. Middle fill of cut 1612, as 1601 but more frequent charcoal, separated by 1602, 1603. Descends from 0.05m below E lip to below 1602 and 1603, possible tip-line	20/1/17
16	1605	Deposit, fill, 100% coarse yellow sand, occasional charcoal, moderately loose, 0.15m	20/1/17

		thick. Middle fill of pit/posthole 1612, descending from W lip of pit to below 1603, possible tip-line or silting	
16	1606	Deposit, fill, 100% light-yellow/white sand, finer than 1602, moderately loose, 0.08m thick, tapering towards centre of pit, probable slumped natural from E side of pit, below 1604	20/1/17
16	1607	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey clay silt, 5% pebbles, 10% charcoal, band 0.07m thick, descending from 0.15m below W lip to 0.36m below E lip, possible tip-line	20/1/17
16	1608	Deposit, fill, 100% light-yellow/white sand, as 1606, moderately loose, 0.10m thick, probable slumped natural from E side of pit, below 1607, E side of base fill of pit cut 1612	20/1/17
16	1609	Deposit, fill, 80% dark grey clay silt, 10% pebbles, 10% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.13m thick, as 1604, but separated by 1607, present in W of pit, abutting 1608. W side of base fill of pit cut 1612	20/1/17
16	1610	Deposit, fill, 100% coarse yellow sand, occasional charcoal, moderately loose, 0.12m thick. Lower fill of pit/posthole 1612, descending from 0.13m below W lip of pit side-slumping of natural, as 1605 but separated by charcoal band 1607	20/1/17
16	1611	Deposit, fill, 50% dark grey sandy silt, 50% sand/gravel mix, moderately loose, 0.03m thick, mixed fill and natural subsoil, base fill of cut 1612, in W of pit	20/1/17
16	1612	Cut, sub circular, 1.14m N-S X 0.95m E-W, steep-sided, undercut/bowed by 0.05m-0.10m on E side, flat base, 0.44m depth, possible re-cut on E side, possible fulcrum/post ramp 1613 on N lip. Ritual deposit feature 17 respects cut 1612, possibly indicating presence of a post	20/1/17
16	1613	Cut, sub-triangular, 0.11m SE-NW x 0.12m NE-SW x 0.16m E-W, sloping base, 0.12m depth, on N lip of pit cut 1612, possible fulcrum for post removal	20/1/17
17	1701	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, moderately loose, 5% charcoal, 10% small pebbles, contains upturned pot base (FN125), silica (FN126), possibly deliberately placed with two other stones under FN125 and over pot/bowl base (FN130) in base of pit, deposit is very dark, possibly the result of burning but lack of discoloured subsoil suggests not in situ. Ritual deposition	1/3/17
17	1702	Cut, 0.12m depth, 0.35m diameter, steep-sided on E lip, gentle slope on W, on N lip of much larger pit F16 but apparently respecting this, suggesting latter may have held a post. Small pit	1/3/17
18	1801	Deposit, fill, dark grey sandy silt, with moderate amount of small pebbles, red prehistoric pot sherds found on surface of this fill	14/2/17
18	1802	Cut, irregular stepped sides with flat bottom, 0.95 across top, 0.16m deep. Natural feature, rabbit burrow or tree bole, recorded due to presence of pottery	14/2/17
20	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.10m depth, 0.20m diameter	13/2/17
21	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.10m depth, 0.25m diameter	13/2/17
22	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.12m depth, 0.28m diameter	14/2/17
23	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.08m depth, 0.20m diameter	14/2/17
24	2401	Deposit, fill, mottled grey and dark-grey sandy silt, moderately compact, occasional	14/2/17

		charcoal flecks. Fill of possible storage pit	
24	2402	Cut, 1.80m NE-SW x 0.62m NW-SE, 0.35m depth, base stepped lengthways, scooped laterally, possible intercutting smaller pits. Pit, possibly storage	14/2/17
25	2501	Deposit, main fill of cut 2503, mottled mid and darker grey sandy silt, occasional small pebbles, moderately loose, 0.18m depth	14/2/17
25	2502	Deposit, fill, band of mid-brown sandy silt, moderately compact, forming ring within main fill 2501, 0.18m depth, 0.15m diameter. Post pipe	14/2/17
25	2503	Cut, sub-circular, 0.36m diameter, 0.18m depth, steep-sided, cut into sand/gravel subsoil, gently scooped base. Posthole	14/2/17
26	2601	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey silt, moderately compact, 10% gravel and small pebbles. Central fill of posthole 2606, post-pipe, 0.31m thick, 0.17m diameter.	13/2/17
26	2602	Deposit, fill, 90% coarse yellow sand, loose, 10% small pebbles, visible on surface of feature and in S-facing section as U-shaped band 0.07m wide, 0.23m deep, separating inner fill 2601 from outer fill 2604 on W side of posthole. Post-pipe interface with outer fill	13/2/17
26	2603	Deposit, similar to 2602 but on E side of posthole, separating inner fill 2601 from outer fill 2605, 0.05m wide and 0.30m depth in S-facing section. Post-pipe interface with outer fill	13/2/17
26	2604	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey silt, moderately compact, 15% gravel and small pebbles, lower fill W of 2602. Outer fill of posthole 2606	13/2/17
26	2605	As 2604 but E of 2603. Outer fill of posthole 2606	13/2/17
26	2606	Cut, 0.31m depth, 0.40m diameter, sub-circular, steep-sided, gently scooped base. Posthole	13/2/17
27	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.45m x 0.50m, sub-triangular, 0.10m depth	13/2/17
28	2801	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey sandy silt, compact, 5% gravel, 5% charcoal flecks and chunks, 0.23m thick, contains pottery- two body and one rim sherds. Fill of possible storage pit cut 2803	14/2/17
28	2802	Deposit, lower fill of pit 2803, 50% yellow coarse sand, 50% gravel, small pebbles, re-deposited natural subsoil in base of pit	14/2/17
28	2803	Cut, sub-circular, 1.30m x 1.07m, 0.27m depth, shallow-scooped profile, small re-cut on NE lip may be fulcrum. Possible storage pit	14/2/17
29	2901	Deposit, fill, 90% dark/mid-grey sandy silt, possible ash, very compact and cohesive (NB, immediately below road metalling), 10% small pebbles and stone fragments, occasional charcoal, 0.22m thick, contains x3 charred, very abraded heat-affected sherds of pottery (FN003, 005), 1 quartz chip (FN004) and concentration of quartz pebbles (FN007). Upper fill of pit cut 2906	15/2/17
29	2902	Deposit, fill, stone concentration, 20% dark grey silt, compact, 80% cobbles and stone fragments, forming roughly level sub-oval lens 0.40m long E-W x 0.55m N-S in E side of pit cut 2906 beneath upper fill 2901 at depth of 0.12m below lip of pit, several stones cracked or pink-discoloured (heat affected), overlying and partly intermingled with charred deposit 2903. Possible fire setting/hearth, several heat-affected potsherds (FN003, 005) just above 2902, with several severely affected, friable sherds (FN008)	15/2/17

		0.10m below 2902 within 2905	
29	2903	Deposit, fill, 50% dark grey silt, moderately compact, 50% charcoal/charred organic matter forming lens extending intermittently across pit cut 2906 immediately beneath and partly intermingled with stones 2902. Fire residue adhering to possible hearth within pit	15/2/17
29	2904	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, moderately compact, 15% small pebbles, 0.14m thick, similar to but stonier than upper fill 2901, separated from this by band 2908, overlying base fill 2905 which forms a hump beneath 2904 due to two stone voids. Lower fill of pit	15/2/17
29	2905	Deposit, fill, 40% coarse yellow sand, 20% dark grey silt, moderately compact, 40% small pebbles, 0.13m thick. Base fill of pit 2906	15/2/17
29	2906	Cut, 0.45m depth, 1.10m N-S x 0.80m E-W, sides bowed to undercut lip by 0.10m at 0.30m depth, slumping due to soft sand subsoil below gravel, fills suggest fire but no discolouration of subsoil- possibly hot stones cooking or disposal of fire debris. Pit cut	15/2/17
29	2907	Deposit, fill, 40% coarse yellow sand, 20% dark grey silt, compact, 40% small pebbles, re-deposited base gravel forming lens 0.09m long, 0.08m thick in W of pit 2906 between fills 2901 and 2904.	15/2/17
29	2908	Deposit, fill, 30% dark grey silt, 50% charcoal, 20% small pebbles, compact, band of charred matter 0.04m thick between fills 2901 and 2904 at depth of 0.28m below W lip of pit cut 2906, petering out to be replaced by gravel 2907	15/2/17
29	2909	Cut, 0.11m depth, 0.20m E-W x 0.31m N-S, in base of pit 2906, filled by deposit 2904 rather than base fill 2905- cut through latter to place stone in pit base (FN008, pot base, found immediately to S, possibly placed against stone to keep upright, both stone and majority of vessel subsequently removed). Stone void	16/2/17
29	2910	Cut, similar to 2909, 0.05m depth, 0.10m E-W x 0.20m N-S, 0.30m E of 2909, filled by 2904. Stone void	16/2/17
30	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.18m diameter, 0.07m depth	1/3/17
31	-	Natural feature , tree bole, 0.20 m diameter, 0.05 m depth	14/2/17
32	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.20 m diameter, 0.08 m depth	14/2/17
33	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.30 m diameter, 0.20 m depth, uneven scooped base	14/2/17
34	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 1.30 m E-W x 0.90 m N-S, 0.15 m depth, uneven base	14/2/17
35	3501	Deposit, fill, 99% dark grey fine sandy silt, moderately loose, 1% gravel, 0.17m thick, resembles subsoil, upper fill of pit cut 3503	21/2/17
35	3502	Deposit, fill, 90% mid/dark-brown sandy gravel, 10% small/medium pebbles and larger stone fragments, very loose, rabbit burrows in base, pottery (FN80) in upper part of fill, lower fill of pit cut 3503, disturbed by burrowing	21/2/17
35	3503	Cut, sub-circular, 1.20m diameter, 0.41m depth, steep-sided, flat-bottomed, rabbit burrowing into sides of cut. Pit	21/2/17
36	3601	Deposit, fill, 60% dark grey silt, 30% red clay, 10% small pebbles and gravel, moderately compact, 0.14m thick, upper fill of posthole cut 3603, contains pottery (FN027, 029, 031, 032) and flat, abraded sandstone fragment (FN030), probable post	16/2/17

		platform, clay concentrated in NW of deposit	
36	3602	Deposit, fill, 30% dark grey silt, 20% coarse yellow sand, 50% small pebbles and gravel, 0.10m thick, lower fill of posthole cut 3603	16/2/17
36	3603	Cut, sub-circular, 0.73m x 0.70m, 0.24m depth, regular scooped shape. Posthole	16/2/17
37	3701	Deposit, fill, 70% dark grey silt, 20% pebbles, 10% gravel, moderately compact, 0.25m thick, contains x3 potsherds (FN039), fill of tree bole or small pit	20/2/17
37	3702	Cut, irregular outline, 0.61m x 0.80m, 0.25m depth, root channels in base. Probable tree bole, possible small pit, recorded due to presence of pottery	20/2/17
38	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.25m diameter, 0.08m depth	20/2/17
39	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.55m diameter, 0.12m depth	20/2/17
40	-	Natural feature, rabbit burrow, 0.70m x 0.30m, irregular outline, 0.15m depth	20/2/17
41	4101	Deposit, fill, 80% dark grey sandy silt, 17% pebbles and stone fragments, moderately compact. Fill of possible cremation burial cut 4102, contains calcined bone fragments (FN070) and cereal? seeds (FN071)	20/2/17
41	4102	Cut, almost circular, 0.40m diameter, regular bowl profile, 0.12m depth, regular bowl profile. Small pit, ritual deposition- possible cremation.	20/2/17
42	4201	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 15% small pebbles and gravel, moderately compact, contains fragmented, near-complete pot (FN152, 153, 154). Fill of posthole/ritual deposit	2/3/17
42	4202	Cut, sub-circular, 0.48m x 0.45m, 0.37m depth, deep bowl-shaped profile, slight undercutting/bowing of edges. Posthole/ritual deposition	2/3/17
43	4301	Deposit, fill, 85% black-grey sandy silt, loose, 10% pebbles and cobbles, 5% charcoal, 0.21m thick, contains potsherds (FN110 on surface, 113 midway down fill). Upper fill of pit or posthole 4302	27/2/17
43	4302	Cut, sub-circular, 0.74m E-W x 0.77m N-S, 0.22m depth, cutting smaller pit 4304 on E side, also animal burrow in base. Posthole or pit.	27/2/17
43	4303	Deposit, fill, 95% black-dark grey sandy silt, loose, 5% small pebbles, 0.10m thick, very similar to fill 4301, adjoining animal burrow in fill base, contains potsherds (FN114). Fill of smaller pit 4304	27/2/17
43	4304	Cut, sub-circular, 0.10m diameter, 0.10m depth, smaller pit on E lip of cut 4302, burrow in base of cut	27/2/17
44	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.20m diameter, 0.07m depth	24/2/17
45	4501	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles and gravel, 5% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.11m thick, contains potsherds (FN087, 095, 099, 102, 105, 133, 136, 137, 138, 140). Upper fill of posthole/pit 4504	27/2/17
45	4502	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey silt, 5% pebbles and gravel, 5% charcoal, very compact, 0.10m thick, contains potsherds (FN142, 144) and charcoal lump (FN143). Middle fill of cut 4504	27/2/17

45	4503	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey silt, 10% pebbles and gravel, very compact, 0.18m thick, contains potsherds (FN146, 147). Lower fill of cut 4504	27/2/17
45	4504	Cut, sub-circular, 0.73m x 0.70m, 0.39m depth, regular scooped profile, slight undercutting/bowing. Posthole/pit cut	27/2/17
46	4601	Deposit, fill, 76% black-dark brown sandy silt, 14% pebbles, occasional stone fragments, very occasional charcoal, 0.37m thick, contains potsherds (FN092, 097, 098), Fill of posthole 4602	22/2/17
46	4602	Cut, sub-circular, 0.80m diameter, 0.37m depth, sides almost vertical, cut into gravel subsoil. Posthole/pit	22/2/17
47	4701	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey silt, 10% pebbles, 5% gravel, moderately compact, 0.20m thick, no finds. Fill of posthole cut	21/2/17
47	4702	Cut, elliptical, 0.30m diameter, steep sides, 0.10m depth, flat base. Posthole	21/2/17
48	4801	Deposit, fill, 90% black-dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, loose-moderately loose, 0.20m thick. Upper fill of posthole/pit cut 4803	22/2/17
48	4802	Deposit, fill, 89% orange brown sand/gravel, 11% pebbles, loose, 0.07m thick, contains potsherd (FN156). Lower fill of posthole 4803	22/2/17
48	4803	Cut, sub-circular, 0.75m N-S x 0.73m E-W, steep-sided, 0.26m depth, some rabbit disturbance in E edge of cut. Posthole or pit cut	22/2/17
49	-	Natural feature, burrow or tree bole, 0.70m x 0.30m, 0.10m depth	20/2/17
50	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.50m diameter, 0.15m depth	16/2/17
51	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.30m diameter, 0.05m depth	20/2/17
52	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.60m diameter, 0.18m depth	20/2/17
53	-	Natural feature, animal burrow, curvilinear, 3.00m length, 0.20m width, 0.05m depth	17/2/17
54	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.55m diameter, 0.25m depth	20/2/17
55	5501	Deposit, fill, 90% black-grey brown sandy silt, 10% pebbles, compact, 0.14m thick, below road metalling, possible repair to road or truncated feature	28/2/17
55	5502	Cut, sub-circular, 0.88m diameter, 0.14m depth, possible road repair	28/2/17
56	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.70m diameter, 0.15m depth	27/2/17
57	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.75m diameter, 0.20m depth	27/2/17
58	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.50m diameter, 0.20m depth	28/2/17
59	-	Natural feature, tree bole or burrow, 0.55m x 0.25m, 0.18m depth	28/2/17
60	-	Natural feature, tree bole or burrow, 0.60m x 0.30m, 0.20m depth	22/2/17
61	6101	Deposit, fill, 70% dark grey sandy silt, 5% coarse yellow sand, 25% pebbles and cobbles, moderately compact, 0.43m thick, contains potsherds (FN094, 101, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109), burnt flint (FN111) and calcined bone (FN93, 100, 104, 108, 112).	24/2/17

		Upper fill of pit cut 6104	
61	6102	Deposit, fill, 80% yellow-brown sand, 5% grey silt, 15% pebbles and cobbles, moderately compact, 0.40m thick, slumped natural subsoil in base of pit cut 6104	24/2/17
61	6103	Deposit, fill, grey sand, moderately loose, occasional pebbles and cobbles, 0.18m thick, fill of burrow in base of pit cut 6104	24/2/17
61	6104	Cut, sub-circular at top, amorphous at base, 0.78m N-S x 1.10m E-W, 0.64m depth, sides cut by animal burrows on S, E and N, S side concave, gradual break from surface to vertical drop to uneven base, N and E sides slope to vertical drop then slope gradually to base. Storage pit, greatly disturbed by burrowing	24/2/17
62	-	Natural feature, incomplete topsoil strip, 0.60m diameter, 0.10m depth	22/2/17
63	-	Natural feature, animal burrow, 1.24m x 1.90m, 0.18m depth	22/2/17
64	6401	Deposit, fill, 90% black/dark grey-brown sandy silt, 10% pebbles, occasional charcoal, loose, 0.20m thick, contains calcined bone, pink sandstone fragment (FN135) and potsherd (FN139) on surface, c.0.1m below top of fill, larger stones in lower part of deposit. Main fill of pit cut 6409	2/3/17
64	6402	Deposit, fill, 50% brown sand, 50% grey brown sandy silt, loose, some small pebbles, loose, 0.24m thick, wedge on S side of 6401, mixed deposit, possibly rabbit disturbance to pit 6409	2/3/17
64	6403	Deposit, fill, 99% dark brown sandy silt, 1% pebbles, loose, 0.06m thick, possible rabbit disturbance, may be part of overlying deposit 6402	2/3/17
64	6404	Deposit, fill, 60% brown, coarse sand, 40% dark brown silt, loose, 0.05m thick, possibly rabbit disturbance may be part of 6402	2/3/17
64	6405	Deposit, fill, 90% mid-dark brown coarse sandy silt, 10% pebbles, 0.15m thick, middle fill of pit 6409	2/3/17
64	6406	Deposit, fill, 90% dark orange-brown coarse sand, loose, 10% pebbles, 0.10m thick, disturbed natural subsoil affected by rabbit burrowing in sides of pit 6409	2/3/17
64	6407	Deposit, fill, 90% mid orange-brown sand, 10% pebbles, loose, 0.15m thick, disturbed natural subsoil, either rabbit disturbance or backfill of pit cut 6409	2/3/17
64	6408	Deposit, fill, 90% mid brown sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.20m thick, main lower fill of pit cut 6409 on W side of feature only, possible rabbit disturbance	2/3/17
64	6409	Cut, sub-circular, 0.60m diameter, 0.40m depth, almost vertical sides, slightly dished base, some rabbit disturbance in NE and SW edges, cuts smaller posthole 6410 on NE side. Pit.	2/3/17
64	6410	Cut, sub-circular, 0.22m diameter, 0.11m depth, on NE side of pit 6409, posthole cut by larger pit, rabbit disturbance to E and S sides	2/3/17
64	6411	Deposit, fill of posthole 6410, 85% light-mid brown sandy silt, moderately loose, 15% flat stone fragments, possible post-packing, charcoal adhering to stones	2/3/17
65	6501	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.29m thick, contains flint (FN119- rose coloured, FN120- orange). Post pipe, 0.40m diameter top, 0.13m diameter base, within posthole 6505	28/2/17

65	6502	Deposit, fill, 85% light grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.33m thick, contains quartz possible hammer (FN121). Backfill of posthole 6505 on S side of postpipe, 0.08m wide	28/2/17
65	6503	Deposit, fill, 85% light grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.27m thick. Backfill of posthole 6505 on N side of postpipe, 0.12m wide	28/2/17
65	6504	Deposit, fill, 80% coarse yellow-brown sand, 10% grey silt, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.09m thick. Re-deposited subsoil, base fill of posthole 6505	28/2/17
65	6505	Cut, sub-circular, 0.66m diameter across top, 0.31m across base, steep S side, gentler slope on N side, 0.35m depth, flat base. Posthole	28/2/17
66	6601	Deposit, fill, 95% black-dark brown sandy silt, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.05m depth, worked flint on surface (FN076). Upper fill of posthole cut 6603, confined to S side, tapering to N	21/2/17
66	6602	Deposit, fill, 95% light brown- grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.15m thick (maximum in centre of deposit, shallower to N and W), contains chunk of charcoal (FN077). Main fill of posthole 6603	21/2/17
66	6603	Cut, sub-circular, 0.34m diameter, possible double cut or fulcrum on N lip, c.0.20m diameter, 0.05m depth, total cut thus 0.54m diameter, main cut 0.20m depth, steep sides except on N. Posthole	21/2/17
67	6701	Deposit, fill, 90% black-dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.30m thick, no finds. Upper fill of elongated pit cut 6703	1/3/17
67	6702	Deposit, fill, 90% orange-brown sandy gravel, 10% pebbles, loose, 0.11m thick, disturbed natural subsoil, slightly darker than surrounding subsoil. Base fill of pit 6703	1/3/17
67	6703	Cut, elongated, 1.45m NW-SE, 0.60m NE-SW, Gently sloping from N, steeper scooped profile on S, W and E, possible re-cuts on N (narrows to "neck") and E (broadens), main cut is 0.28m depth, scooped base. Storage pit	1/3/17
68	6801	Deposit, fill, 95% dark brown sandy silt, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.09m thick, sloping gradually down to centre, contains pottery, flint and quartz (FN036-045). Upper fill of pit cut 6804, possible ritual sealing of fire pit	20/2/17
68	6802	Deposit, fill, 90% light brown/orange-grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.05m-0.06m thick, contains x3 heat-cracked stones (up to 0.12m diameter), flint flakes (FN047-055), potsherds (FN056-067), some burnt (FN065, 067), charcoal and calcined bone, no evidence of in situ burning. Lower fill of pit cut 6804, possible cooking pit fill or occupation deposits	20/2/17
68	6803	Deposit, fill, 90% dark brown-black sandy silt, 10% pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, moderately compact, 0.21m thick, contains single flint flake and calcined bone, large (0.10m diameter) angular stone in base may be displaced post packer. Fill of posthole cut 6805, cutting pit cut 6804 on W side	20/2/17
68	6804	Cut, sub-circular, 0.75m E-W x 0.70m N-S, gradually sloping sides, scooped base, 0.15m depth, slightly more inclined on N and E sides, possible bioturbation on NW side where edge of cut interrupted, cut by posthole 6805 on E side. Pit, possible cooking debris	20/2/17
68	6805	Cut, sub-circular, 0.24m diameter, 0.21m depth, sheer sided on E and N, more gradual on W where it cuts pit 6804, rounded base, possible post packer. Posthole, either	

		cooking or later use	
69	-	Modern feature, wheel rut in road surface, 0.50m long, 0.15m wide, v shallow- 0.03m depth	20/2/17
70	-	Modern feature, wheel rut in road surface, 0.62m long, 0.15m wide, v shallow- 0.03m depth	20/2/17
71	7101	Deposit, fill, 85% mid grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.40m thick, contains potsherd (possibly stray, on surface), flint blade (FN159), main fill of posthole cut 7103	2/3/17
71	7102	Deposit, fill, 90% mid/light brown sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.22m thick, 0.07m wide, backfill of posthole 7107 to W of postpipe	2/3/17
71	7103	Deposit, fill, 99% dark grey silt, 1% pebbles, moderately compact, contains potsherd, 0.25m thick (beneath upper fill 7101), 0.07m diameter. Postpipe of light, narrow post, possibly re-sited or hole re-used	2/3/17
71	7104	Deposit, fill, 90% light brown sandy silt, 10% pebbles, loose, 0.20m thick on W side, tapering to 0.04m thick to E. Primary fill of fulcrum/post ramp	2/3/17
71	7105	Deposit, fill, 90% light grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.13m thick on E side, tapering to W. Primary fill of posthole cut 7107	2/3/17
71	7106	Deposit, fill, 90% yellow-brown sand/gravel, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.06m thick (average), slumping from W to E in base of cut 7107 beneath fill 7105. Slumped natural subsoil in posthole	2/3/17
71	7107	Cut, sub-circular, 0.50m E-W, broken slope on E side with possible fulcrum/ramp for post removal, main post cut is 0.20m diameter top, 0.07m diameter base, steep-sided on W and S, 0.44m depth	2/3/17
71	7108	Cut, sub-triangular, 0.30m E-W x 0.20m N-S W side, tapering to point to E, sloping down from E to W, maximum depth 0.23m. Cut of post ramp/fulcrum	2/3/17
72	7201	Deposit, fill, 95% mid-dark grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, possibly truncated as in base of E road ditch, 0.26m depth. Fill of posthole cut 7202	3/3/17
72	7202	Cut, sub-circular, N side 0.30m diameter, S side 0.40m diameter with extension 0.20m long to E, possible double-cut, 0.24m depth on S side, 0.20m on N side, steep sides, unevenly scooped base deeper to S. Posthole, possibly double, re-siting or re-use	3/3/17
73	-	Natural feature, bush bole, 0.13m diameter, 0.03m depth	2/3/17
74	7401	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 5% charcoal flecks and chunks, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.11m thick, contains quartz (FN118) and rose flint (FN117), possible ritual sealing deposit., smashed pot (FN116) immediately beneath. Upper fill of pit cut 7404	27/2/17
74	7402	Deposit, fill, 80% dark grey-black fine sandy silt, 10% pink clay, 10% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.05m thick, immediately over and around smashed pot (FN116), mottled with lenses of heat-affected clay/sand. Possible pot contents (retained as sample), lower fill of pit cut 7404	27/2/17
74	7403	Deposit, fill, 90% pink-discoloured clay/sand, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.08m thick. Possibly heat-discoloured subsoil around edges of pit cut 7404, but may derive from heated pot FN116	27/2/17

74	7404	Cut, sub-square, 0.62m E-W x 0.58m N-S (corner to corner, aligned SW-NE), rounded corners, 0.16m depth, base evenly sloped from W to E corner, FN116, pot, laid out in SW base of pit, one sherd located 0.05m above remainder, embedded in E lip of cut, suggesting pot burst when placed or thrown in- possibly deposited hot, as sherds clearly heat-affected (pink or grey). Fills suggest heating, but possibly not in situ. Pit, ritual deposition	27/2/17
75	-	Modern feature, wheel rut in road surface, 2.00m N-S, 0.45m E-W, 0.30m depth, exactly vertical E side, sloped W side (digging out?), smooth silt fill	1/3/17
76	-	Modern feature, double wheel ruts in road surface, N example 0.60m NW-SE, 0.15m wide, 0.18m depth, S example 0.55m NW-SE, 0.16m wide, 0.20m depth, dark grey silt fill	1/3/17
77	7701	Deposit, fill 95% mid grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, moderately compact, 0.18m thick, tapering to 0.02m thick 0.08m from W side, 0.1m thick at E lip, final silting of posthole centre. Upper fill of posthole cut 7705	24/2/17
77	7702	Deposit, fill, 85% coarse brown-yellow clay/sand, 13% pebbles, 2% charcoal flecks, moderately compact, sand lens 0.11m thick, visible in S-facing section as curve descending gradually from W lip to depth of 0.18m top of band/0.28m bottom of band 0.32m from E lip, climbing steeply to reach E lip 0.13m lower than on W lip. Similar to surrounding subsoil, indicates possible exposure of subsoil and windblown silting of abandoned posthole. Fill of posthole cut 7705	24/2/17
77	7703	Deposit, fill, 90% mid-dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.10m thick, descending from 0.09m below W lip to base of cut, descending from secondary cut on E side, fairly even curve suggesting silting rather than tip-line, ie not backfill. Base fill of posthole 7705	24/2/17
77	7704	Deposit, fill, 95% coarse orange-yellow sand/gravel, 5% pebbles, loose, 0.08m thick, slightly darker than surrounding subsoil. Slumped natural ingress around edges of base of cut 7705	24/2/17
77	7705	Cut, sub-circular, 0.80m E-W x 0.90m N-S, 0.40m depth, steep sides, gently curved base, cut on E lip by secondary cut 7706, possible fulcrum for post removal. Large posthole	24/2/17
77	7706	Cut, sub-circular, 0.20m diameter, 0.10m depth, scooped depression. Possible fulcrum, cutting main pit	24/2/17
77	7707	Deposit, fill 95% mid grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, moderately compact, 0.09m thick, indistinguishable from upper fill of main pit 7705. Upper fill of possible fulcrum	24/2/17
77	7708	Deposit, 98% dark grey clay silt, 2% pebbles/gravel, moderately compact, 0.01m thick, initial silting. Base fill of possible fulcrum 7706	24/2/17
78	-	Modern feature, irregular spread of pine charcoal on subsoil surface almost level with top of topsoil on E edge of site (subsoil rises), pine cones and needles visible, no cut apparent, 3.00m NW-SE, 0.50m NE-SW, 0.01m-0.05m thick. Recent burning of undergrowth	22/2/17
79	-	Natural feature, incompletely stripped topsoil, 0.75m x 0.50m, 0.06m thick, no cut	24/2/17
80	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.35m diameter, 0.12m deep, shallow-scooped profile	22/2/17

81	-	Natural feature, incompletely stripped topsoil, 0.50m x 0.30m, 0.08m thick, no cut	22/2/17
82	-	Natural feature, incompletely stripped topsoil, 0.40m diameter, 0.1m thick, no cut	22/2/17
83	-	Natural feature, boulder bole, 0.30m diameter, 0.16m deep, steep sides, gently scooped base	22/2/17
84	8401	Deposit, fill, 90% mid-dark grey sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, contains quartz flake (FN082), 0.12m thick, possibly truncated but E of former track in SE of site. Rootlets in base, may be natural but recorded due to presence of quartz. Fill of shallow pit 8402	22/2/17
84	8402	Cut, sub-oval, 0.84m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE, rounded ends, 0.12m depth, steep, even sides, scooped base. Pit or natural feature.	22/2/17
85	-	Natural feature, birch tree bole, 0.15m diameter, 0.05m depth	21/2/17
86	-	Natural feature, birch tree bole, 0.23m diameter, 0.10m depth	21/2/17
87	-	Natural feature, large tree bole on lip of road ditch, 1.50m diameter, 0.20m depth	22/2/17
88	-	Natural feature, burrow, 1.00m diameter, 0.30m depth	21/2/17
89	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.25m diameter, 0.10m depth	21/2/17
90	9001	Deposit, 95% pink-orange sand, 5% pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, moderately loose, sub-oval patch of heat-discoloured subsoil, no apparent cut, lying at interface with topsoil, 0.45m diameter, 0.17m depth. Probably recent burning of undergrowth or rubbish, 100% sample taken	20/2/17
91	-	Natural feature, large tree bole, 1.30m N-S x 1.20m E-W, 0.15m depth	17/2/17
92	-	Natural feature, large tree bole, 1.00m N-S x 0.50m E-W, 0.12m depth	14/2/17
93	9301	Deposit, fill, 90% mid grey bioturbated sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.20m thick (maximum, thickest E of centre line, tapering to W, possible tip-line), contains flint blade (FN149). Upper fill of posthole cut 9306	2/3/17
93	9302	Deposit, fill, 50% mid grey silt, 30% coarse yellow sand/gravel, 20% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.17m thick (maximum, narrows below thickest point of overlying fill 9301). Middle fill of posthole cut 9306, present only in S of pit	2/3/17
93	9303	Deposit, fill, 60% light-mid grey silt, 40% pebbles and stone fragments, moderately compact, 0.10m thick in S of pit, 0.30m thick in N. Lower fill of posthole cut 9306, but rises in N half of cut to replace sand 9302, tiplines	2/3/17
93	9304	Deposit, fill, 95% charcoal, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.05m thick, band in base of pit cut 9306, curving with shape of base. Possible in situ burning of post	2/3/17
93	9305	Deposit, fill, 85% orange-yellow coarse sand, 15% pebbles, loose, 0.06m thick, slumped natural subsoil in base of posthole cut 9306	2/3/17
93	9306	Cut, sub-circular, 0.80m N-S x 0.90m E-W, steep sides, slightly undercut/bowed, 0.55m depth, base scooped and shelves down to SE, S lip distorted (collapse?), extensions to N and NW possible ramp and fulcrum. Large posthole, cut into soft sand	2/3/17
93	9307	Cut, sub-rectangular, 0.20m N-S x 0.38m E-W, 0.17m depth (maximum), cuts main pit	2/3/17

		9306 on NW lip, steep sides, drops to shelf then slopes down to S. Possible fulcrum for post removal	
93	9308	Cut, sub-triangular, 0.26m N-S x 0.34m NW-SE, 0.18m depth (maximum), cuts main pit 9306 on N lip, gradual slope to S. Possible post ramp	2/3/17
93	9309	Deposit, fill, 100% pink-orange coarse sand, patch of possible heat-discolouration in base of cut 9306, 0.48m diameter, 0.02m thick	2/3/17
94	9401	Deposit, fill, 90% mid grey bioturbated sandy silt, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.06m thick on W side, thickening to 0.25m thick on E, main fill of pit cut 9404	2/3/17
94	9402	Deposit, fill,, 85% charcoal, 10% dark grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.03m thick, band in base of cut 9304, , sloping down from 0.06m below W lip to join base 0.17m W of E lip, not present E of this- possible tipline. Lower fill of pit cut 9404	2/3/17
94	9403	Deposit, fill,85% orange-yellow coarse sand, 15% pebbles, loose, 0.05m thick, tapering to E, slumped natural subsoil in base of pit cut 9404, present from 0.08m below W lip, petering out to E, not present on E side, possible tipline	2/3/17
94	9404	Cut, sub-circular, 0.86m E-W x 0.80m N-S, gently sloping W side, steeper E side, 0.26m depth, scooped base. Pit	2/3/17
95	9501	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles and stone fragments, moderately loose, 0.16m thick. Fill of posthole cut 9504	2/3/17
95	9502	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles and stone fragments, moderately loose, 0.11m thick. Fill of posthole cut 9505	2/3/17
95	9503	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey sandy silt, 15% pebbles and stone fragments, moderately loose, 0.08m thick. Fill of posthole cut 9506	2/3/17
95	9504	Cut, sub-circular, 0.60m diameter, 0.16m depth, gently sloping sides, scooped base. Posthole	2/3/17
95	9505	Cut 0.06m W of 9504, sub-circular, 0.47m diameter, 0.11m depth, gently sloping W side, steeper E side, base slopes from E to W, cut on W lip by posthole 9506. Posthole	2/3/17
95	9506	Cut, sub-circular, 0.42m diameter, 0.16m depth, gently sloping sides, scooped base. Cuts 9505 to E. Posthole. Triple posthole may represent repositioning	2/3/17
96	—	Natural feature , bush bole or agricultural feature, 0.30 m diameter, 0.08 m depth	14/2/17
97	9701	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey-black sandy silt, 5% pebbles and stone fragments, 5% charcoal, moderately compact, 0.15m thick, contains charred pot (FN028) in N side of deposit. Upper fill of fire pit cut 9704	16/2/17
97	9702	Deposit, fill, 50% mid grey ashy silt, 50% angular stone fragments (some heat-discoloured) up to 0.15m diameter and small pebbles, moderately compact, 0.12m thick, concentrated in centre of pit 9704 below pot FN028. Fire setting within fire pit 9704	16/2/17
97	9703	Deposit, fill, 20% yellow-pink sand, 80% coarse gravel and pebbles, moderately compact, absent in centre of pit, present at higher level, at top of stones 9702. Heat-discoloured subsoil around edges of fire pit cut 9704	16/2/17
97	9704	Cut, sub-oval, 0.76m E-W x 0.85m N-S, 0.23m depth, dished base, shallow scooped	16/2/17

		profile. Fire pit	
98	-	Natural feature, large tree bole, 1.10 m x 0.90 m, 0.45 m depth, steep-sided, scooped, uneven base	16/2/17
99	-	Natural feature, tree bole cut by burrow, irregular outline, 2.18 m diameter, 0.20 m depth, uneven base	16/2/17
100	10001	Deposit, fill, 90% mid-dark grey ashy silt, 5% pebbles, 5% charcoal flecks, moderately loose, 0.11m thick, contains potsherd (FN033) and chert burin or waste spall (FN034), fills whole feature except for stones 10002, for which it forms a matrix. Fill of fire pit 10003	17/2/17
100	10002	Deposit, fill, 100% red sandstone cobbles, with pink and dark grey heat discolouration, comprising 2 split cobbles (originally the same stone) 0.12m and 0.07m diameter and a larger split boulder 0.23m diameter, set within ash matrix 10001. Small fire setting	17/2/17
100	10003	Cut, sub-circular, 0.65m N-S x 0.50m E-W, 0.11m depth, shallow dished profile. Fills suggestive of fire, no subsoil discolouration but feature almost entirely undercut by rabbit burrow 10004. Fire pit	17/2/17
100	10004	Cut, irregular outline at least 1.30m diameter, irregular base not fully excavated, rabbit burrow below pit 10003	17/2/17
101	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.28m diameter, 0.11m depth	16/2/17
102	-	Natural feature , retained topsoil, irregular outline, 0.75 m diameter, 0.08 m depth	16/2/17
103	-	Natural feature , tree bole, 0.15 m diameter, 0.10 m depth	16/2/17
104	10401	Deposit, fill, 90% dark grey sandy silt, moderately loose, 10% bark and root fragments, 0.27m thick. Main fill of tree bole, recorded as potsherd present (FN035), probably introduced through bioturbation	17/2/17
104	10402	Deposit, fill, 90% mid grey fine sand, 10% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.10m thick. Fill of root channel extending W from main cut	17/2/17
104	10403	Cut, irregular outline, resembles posthole but filled with root bark, at least two root channels extending W and S. Main cut 0.35m diameter, 0.27m deep, V-shaped profile. Tree bole	17/2/17
105	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 1.20 m diameter, 0.11 m depth, secondary bole 0.40 m diameter, 0.30 m depth	17/2/17
106	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.18 m diameter, 0.05m depth	17/2/17
107	10701	Deposit, fill, 95% mid grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, loose, 0.20m thick. Fill of possible isolated posthole, but occasional rootlets in base, may be natural feature	17/2/17
107	10702	Cut, sub-circular, 0.20m diameter, steep sides, 0.20m depth. Resembles posthole, but loose, sandy fill may indicate natural feature, also isolated from any other structural features	17/2/17
108	10801	Deposit, fill, 85% dark grey silt, 15% pebbles and larger stones, very occasional charcoal, moderately compact, contains calcined bone, potsherds (FN001, 006, 010, 011, 012), 0.35m thick, fill of posthole cut 10802	14/2/17
108	10802	Cut, sub-square, 0.42m N-S x 0.38m E-W, S and E vertical sides to depth of 0.14-	14/2/17

		0.15m, then gradual slope to smooth base, 0.35m depth, W and N sides concave, base scooped. Post pipe within larger posthole 10804	
108	10803	Deposit, fill, 35% brown, 35% grey sandy silt, 30% pebbles, cobbles and large stones, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.40m thick, contains potsherds (FN014, 016, 017). Fill of posthole 10804	14/2/17
108	10804	Cut, sub-circular, 0.66m N-S x 0.65m E-W, near-vertical N and W sides, cuts 10806 on E side, 0.40m depth, flat, smooth base, root disturbance on S side. Posthole	14/2/17
108	10805	Deposit, fill, 35% brown, 35% grey sandy silt, 30% pebbles, cobbles and large stones, moderately compact, 0.29m thick, fill of cut 10806, indistinguishable from 10803, arbitrary difference at edge of post pit 10804	14/2/17
108	10806	Cut, amorphous, roughly E-W alignment, merging with edge of site (full length not excavated) 0.40m excavated length E-W, root disturbance to N and S, S side straight outline, concave profile, N side curvilinear, concave profile. Possible fulcrum for post removal from 10804 or posthole cut by 10804	14/2/17
109	10901	Deposit, fill, 95% mid-light grey sandy silt, 5% pebbles, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.23m thick, fill of posthole cut 10902	15/2/17
109	10902	Cut, sub-circular, 0.81m N-S x 0.62 m E-W, edges slightly undercut or bowed, sloping sides, 0.23 m depth. Posthole	15/2/17
110	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.50m diameter, 0.40m depth, plastic in fill 0.40 m depth	17/2/17
111	11101	Deposit, fill, 95% very dark grey carbon-bearing silt, 5% pebbles, moderately loose, 0.20m thick, fill of posthole cut 11102, containing powdered charcoal	16/2/17
111	11102	Deposit, fill, single split cobble, dark quartzite, sub-triangular, 0.09m x 0.06m x 0.04m, on S lip of posthole 11103 below top of subsoil (ie, top of extant feature), possible post-packer	16/2/17
111	11103	Cut, sub-circular, 0.21m diameter, steep-sided, tapering to pointed base (point off-centre to S of cut, suggesting leaning of post), 0.20m depth, cut into subsoil. Posthole	16/2/17
112	-	Natural feature , bush bole, 0.15 m diameter, 0.05 m depth	16/2/17
113	-	Natural feature , tree bole, irregular sub-oval, 0.50m diameter, uneven base, 0.20 m depth	16/2/17
114	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.36m diameter, 0.25m depth	16/2/17
115	-	Natural feature, large tree bole, 2.00m N-S x 0.50m E-W, 0.40 m depth	16/2/17
116	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 1.00m N-S x 0.80m E-W, 0.30 m depth	16/2/17
117	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.43m x 0.37m, 0.08 m depth	16/2/17
118	-	Modern feature, linear, 23.00m NW-SE, 0.21m wide, 0.10m-0.15m depth, cut by E ditch of former track. Earlier drainage ditch base	27/2/17
119	-	Modern feature, linear, 15.60m NW-SE, 0.19m wide, 0.10m-0.15m depth, parallel with and to E of feature 118, peters out S of feature 120 and may be same feature. Earlier drainage ditch base pre-dating recently removed track	27/2/17

120	-	Modern feature, linear, 8.60m NW-SE, 0.21m wide, 0.05m-0.10m depth, cut by E ditch of former track, parallel with and to E of feature 118. Earlier drainage ditch base, may be same feature as 119	27/2/17
121	-	Natural feature, animal burrow, curvilinear, 2.50m E-W, 0.15m wide, 0.08m depth	27/2/17
122	12201	Deposit, fill, 60% light orange brown coarse sandy, moderately compact, 40% stone slab fragments, up to 0.18m long, spread across top of fill but more concentrated on E side over possible animal burrow or fulcrum/ramp. Deposit is 0.37m thick. Fill of posthole cut 12202	28/2/17
122	12202	Cut, sub-circular, 0.60m diameter, steep W side, broken E side- cut by animal burrow and possible fulcrum/post ramp, main posthole cut 0.32m diameter, steep-sided, flat base, 0.37m depth. Posthole	28/2/17
130	-	Natural feature, tree bole, 0.33m diameter, 0.17m depth, uneven base	1/3/17
131	13101	Deposit, fill, 85% mid-dark grey sandy silt, 5% charcoal, 10% pebbles, moderately compact, 0.13m thick, contains large rimsherds (FN141). Ritual deposit	1/3/17
131	13102	Cut, sub-circular, 0.65m diameter, generally flat base, near-vertical sides on E, S and W, shallow slope on N, 0.13m depth, rimsherds (FN141) in base on E/NE side. Ritual deposition , 4.60m S of pit/posthole feature 77	1/3/17
131	13103	Deposit, fill, 20% fine sandy silt, 80% pebbles, located around lip and edges of pit cut 13102. Probably unintentional backfill, but with the effect of reinforcing the sides of the pit	1/3/17

Appendix 2 Paleoenvironmental Analysis

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc FSA Scot MCIfA
Editor	Hannah Tweedie BA MPhil MCIFA FSA Scot
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**Hallhole Farm, near Blairgowrie,
Perth & Kinross (BW11)
Assessment of Soil Samples**

Report No: 3553

1. INTRODUCTION

Bulk soil samples were retained for palaeoenvironmental analysis during archaeological investigations at Hallhole Farm, near Blairgowrie by Alder Archaeology Ltd. Seven of these samples (see Appendix 1 for details) were provided to CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in April 2017 for processing and assessment.

2. METHODOLOGY

The soil samples, which ranged from 10-25 litres in volume, were processed through a flotation tank.

The floating material (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve then, once dried, scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and any carbonised plant remains were extracted and subject to preliminary identification. Identifications of plant remains were made with reference to the modern collection of CFA and standard seed atlases. Plant remains were stored in either plastic finds bags or plastic specimen tubes.

The retents were scanned for any archaeologically significant material. The quantity and quality of any artefacts and small finds present in the retents were noted and the remains stored in plastic find bags.

The results are presented in Appendix 2 (Composition of Flots & Composition of Retents), organised by sample number.

3. RESULTS

The samples contained a mixture of domestic debris, including pottery, burnt bone, cereal remains (grains and chaff) and nutshell.

The hand-retrieved finds assemblage recovered from the excavations at Hallhole Farm was dominated by Grooved Ware pottery and worked flint indicating a Later Neolithic date for the activity (Fyles *per comm.*) and the small finds/artefacts and plant assemblage recovered from the samples is consistent with this date.

Small finds/Artefacts

Pottery: Numerous fragments of pottery were recovered from all of the samples. In most cases the pottery fragments were small (1cm in dia) and much abraded.

Larger sherds were recovered from samples 19, fill of posthole/pit (1604) and sample 24, fill of pit (6802) some of which were noted to be decorated.

Lithic: Flint fragments, comprising principally of what appears to be debitage, along with occasional possible worked fragments, were recovered from three samples 19, 24 and 49; the majority of the flint being recovered from sample 24, fill of pit (6802).

Burnt Bone: Small fragments of undiagnostic burnt bone were recovered from six of the samples (2, 19, 24, 29, 34 and 49) - the largest amount being recovered from samples 24, 29 and 49, while only occasional very small fragments (<5mm in dia) were recovered from samples 2, 19 and 34).

Plant Remains

Cereal

Remains: Carbonised cereal grains were recovered from all of the samples. In most cases only one or two grains were present in each sample, however, a large amount of grains were recovered from sample 2, fill of pit (2903). The cereal grains were for the most part much abraded and fragmentary, although some generally well-preserved grains were noted in the assemblage from sample 2. Both barley and wheat were present; where preservation allowed occasional grains of naked barley (*Hordeum* var *nudum* – free-threshing cereal) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* – glume (hulled) wheat) were identified.

Two spikelet forks and two glume bases (cereal chaff, processing by-products from threshing/winnowing the cereal grains) from hulled wheat were recovered along with the cereal grains, from sample 2. Both spikelet forks were sufficiently well-preserved to allow their identification as emmer wheat, confirming the identification of the wheat grains.

Both naked barley and emmer wheat were main cultivars during the Neolithic period and would not be out of place for a Late Neolithic date. The high concentration of carbonised cereal grains recovered from pit (2903) indicates that cultivated plants were being used at the site, and the recovery of cereal chaff, albeit in small amounts, may suggest that crop processing was being carried out at the site. Hulled wheats, such as emmer, require to be pounded or parched to aid the removal of the hulls from the grains (Hillman 1984) and it is possible that the grains were accidentally burnt during the parching processing.

Weed Seeds: Occasional charred seeds of cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were recovered from sample 2, fill of pit (2903), and a possible carbonised vetch seed (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) was found in sample 19, fill of posthole/pit (1604), although this was rather fragmentary and only tentatively identified. The cleavers are more typical of waste places and potentially growing around the settlement area; while the vetch seed may have been growing as a weed in the cultivated cereal crop.

Other Plant

Remains: All of the samples contained fragments of hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*), the largest amounts of nutshell being recovered from samples 2, 49 and 63. In most cases the nutshell was very fragmentary; however, larger 1/4-1/2 shell fragments and a whole nut enclosed in its shell were present in sample 63, upper fill of posthole/pit (9304). Hazelnut shell is frequently recovered from early prehistoric and later sites in Scotland and Europe and it would have been a readily available source of food. Given the quantity of nutshell recovered from the site it appears to have been deliberately collected for consumption. The leftover nutshell was probably discarded onto the fire or even used as kindling (Bishop *et al* 2009).

Three poorly preserved seeds of flax (*Linum* sp.), one of which showed the characteristic bulbous end of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), were recovered from sample 2, fill of pit (2903). Evidence from other prehistoric sites in Scotland have indicated that flax has been cultivated from at least the Neolithic period in mainland Scotland therefore its presence at the site fits well into an established pattern. Significant numbers of flax seeds were recovered from Neolithic sites at Balbridie and Lockerbie indicating a considerable level of agricultural sophistication during this period, as the cultivation and processing of flax requires greater levels of management than other crops (Bond and Hunter 1987, cited by Bishop *et al* 2009).

Charcoal: A quick scan of the wood charcoal recovered from the samples indicated that much of the charcoal was small (<5mm in diameter), abraded and could not be identified to species. Where larger fragments were present these indicate that a mixture of small round wood and some larger timber fragments were present.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that the pottery and lithics are added to similar material collected by hand during the archaeological investigations and sent to an appropriate specialist for detailed assessment.
- Further detailed analysis of the carbonised plant remains recovered from the site would add little to that provided above.
- Material suitable for AMS dating, if required, was recovered from five samples.
Samples :
 - Sample 2, Context 2903: Cereal Grain or Hazelnut shell
 - Sample 19, Context 1604: Hazelnut shell
 - Sample 29, Context 4101: Charcoal
 - Sample 49, Context 6501: Hazelnut shell
 - Sample 63, Context 9304: Hazelnut shell or Charcoal

It would be necessary to identify the species of wood charcoal present prior to submission for dating.

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Soil Samples Received

Sample no	Context no	Approx. sample vol (litres)	Feature type
002	2903	10	pit
019	1604	10	posthole / pit
024	6802	25	pit
029	4101	10	pit, poss. cremation
034	4601	10	posthole / pit (upper fill)
049	6501	10	posthole (upper fill)
063	9304	10	posthole / pit (lower fill), poss. in situ burning

Composition of Flots

Sample number	Context number	Feature type	Approx. flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain		Cereal chaff	Weed seed	Nutshell	Other Plant Remains	Wood charcoal
				Qty	Id					
002	2903	pit	250	+++	naked barley +++ emmer wheat +	+	+	+++		+++
019	1604	posthole / pit	100				+	++	+	+++
024	6802	pit	50	+	barley x 1			++		
029	4101	pit, poss. cremation	20	+	barley x 1 glume wheat x 1			++		++
034	4601	posthole / pit (UF)	30	+	cereal indet x 1			+ (VSF)		++
049	6501	posthole (UF)	50	+	barley x 1			+++		+++
063	9304	posthole / pit (UF)	250	+	barley x 3			++++		++++

Composition of Retents

Sample number	Context number	Feature type	Approx sample vol (litres)	Pottery	Lithic	Burnt Bone	Cereal Grain	Nutshell	Wood charcoal
002	2903	pit	10	+++	+	+ (VSF)	+	++	++
019	1604	posthole / pit	10	++		+ (VSF)		+ (SF)	++
024	6802	pit	25	+++	+++	++ (SF)		++ (SF)	++ (SF)
029	4101	pit, poss. cremation	10	+		++ (SF)		++	++
034	4601	posthole / pit (UF)	10	++		+ (SF)		+ (SF)	+ (VSF)
049	6501	posthole (UF)	10	++	++	++ (SF)		+	++
063	9304	posthole / pit (UF)	10	+				+	

Key: + = rare (1-10 items); ++ = occasional (10-50 items)
 +++ = common (50-100 items); ++++ = abundant (100+ items)
 SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.); VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)
 UP = upper fill; LF = lower fill

Appendix 3 Lithics Analysis

Correspondence of CAT numbers in Appendix to Finds Numbers in main report

Catalogue Number (CAT)	Finds Number (FN)	Context	Material
1	004	2901	Quartz
2	007	2901	Quartz
3	022	2901	Quartz
4	034	10001	Flint
5	036	6801	Flint
6	037	6801	Flint
7	041	6801	Flint
8	043	6801	Flint
9	044	6801	Quartz
10	047	6802	Flint
11	048	6802	Flint
12	049	6802	Flint
13	050	6802	Flint
14	051	6802	Flint
15	051	6802	Flint
16	052	6802	Flint
17	053	6802	Flint
18	054	6802	Flint
19	055	6802	Flint
20	073	1001	Flint
21	076	6601	Flint
22	076	6601	Flint
23	082	8401	Flint
24	084	U/S	Flint
25	111	6101	Flint
26	115	11901	Quartz
27	117	7401	Flint
28	119	6501	Flint
29	120	6501	Flint
30	149	9301	Flint
31	159	7101	Flint
32	162	6401	Quartz
33	166	U/S	Flint
34	176	1604	Quartz
35	176	1604	Quartz
36	177	6802	Flint
37	178	7101	Flint
38	179	1601	Flint
39	180	6803	Flint
40	181	6103	Flint
41	182	6801	Flint
42	182	6801	Flint

43	182	6801	Flint
44	182	6801	Flint
45	182	6801	Flint
46	182	6801	Flint
47	183	6803	Flint
48	007	2901	Quartz
49	007	2901	Quartz
50	007	2901	Quartz
51	007	2901	Quartz
52	079	0901	Quartz
53	030	3601	Sandstone
54	158/186	6801	Sandstone

Hallhole Farm, Blairgowrie, Perth & Kinross

Torben Bjarke Ballin

LITHIC RESEARCH, Stirlingshire

Honorary Research Fellow, University of Bradford

INTRODUCTION

In advance of proposed development work in the area, geophysical surveys were carried out at Hallhole Farm, Perth & Kinross (NGR: NO 1794 3920), in 2011 and 2012 (CANMORE). In connection with these investigations, a number of features were noted and a small amount of worked flint was recovered. During excavations at the site in 2017, a large number of prehistoric features were discovered, and a small lithic and stone assemblage was retrieved (300 pieces).

Most of the lithics were found in the site's central part, in connection with a group of pits and postholes, with a much smaller assemblage deriving from the site's north-eastern corner, where they were found in a posthole in a prehistoric house and in a pit outside this building. In addition, two flints were recovered from pits towards the north-west and the south-east.

It is the purpose of this report to characterize the lithic artefacts in general terms. From this characterization, it is sought to date and discuss the finds. The evaluation of the lithic material is based upon a detailed catalogue (supplied as an Access database) of the lithic finds from Hallhole Farm, and in the present report the artefacts are referred to by their number in this catalogue (CAT no.).

THE ASSEMBLAGE

General overview

From the excavation at Hallhole Farm, 300 lithic and stone artefacts were recovered. They are listed in Table 1. In total, 94% of this assemblage is debitage, whereas 3% is cores and 3% tools.

Table 1. General artefact list.

	Flint	Quartz	Sandstone	Total
<i>Debitage</i>				
Chips	230			230
Flakes	39	8		47
Blades	1			1
Microblades	2			2
Crested pieces	1			1
<i>Total debitage</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>281</i>
<i>Cores</i>				
Single-platform cores	1	1		2
Irregular cores		2		2
Bipolar cores	4			4
Core fragments	1			1
<i>Total cores</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>9</i>
<i>Tools</i>				
Short end-scrapers	3			3
Scraper-edge fragments	1			1
Pieces with edge-retouch	2			2
Hammerstones		1		1
Pounders		1		1
Grinding slabs			2	2
<i>Total tools</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>
TOOLS	285	13	2	300

The definitions of the main lithic categories are as follows:

Chips: All flakes and indeterminate pieces the greatest dimension (GD) of which is $\leq 10\text{mm}$.

Flakes: All lithic artefacts with one identifiable ventral (positive or convex) surface, $\text{GD} > 10\text{mm}$ and $L < 2W$ (L = length; W = width).

Indeterminate pieces: Lithic artefacts which cannot be unequivocally identified as either flakes or cores. Generally the problem of identification is due to irregular breaks, frost-shattering or fire-crazing. *Chunks* are larger indeterminate pieces, and in, for example, the case of quartz, the problem of identification usually originates from a piece flaking along natural planes of weakness rather than flaking in the usual conchoidal way.

Blades and microblades: Flakes where $L \geq 2W$. In the case of blades $W > 8\text{mm}$, in the case of microblades $W \leq 8\text{mm}$.

Cores: Artefacts with only dorsal (negative or concave) surfaces – if three or more flakes have been detached, the piece is a core, if fewer than three flakes have been detached, the piece is a split or flaked pebble.

Tools: Artefacts with secondary retouch (modification).

GD: Greatest dimension.

Raw materials – types, sources and condition

The assemblage includes two lithic raw materials, namely flint (95%) and quartz (5%), and two grinding slabs are in fine-grained sandstone. The quartz is generally fine-grained white milky quartz, which could have been procured from any rock formation (igneous, sedimentary or metamorphous), or in the form of beach or river pebbles or erratic glacially transported pieces. This raw material was almost certainly obtained locally. The sandstone is Devonian Old Red Sandstone, and was probably also collected locally (Cameron & Stephenson 1985).

The flint, on the other hand, includes a variety of types which differ in terms of colour, patterning, grain-size, purity, and type of cortex. Some of these forms of flint are thought to be local, in the sense that they may have been procured along the North Sea shores of eastern Scotland, whereas others are likely to be exotic forms of flint, probably having been procured from north-east England (so-called Yorkshire flint). The local varieties embrace honey-brown and grey colours, and although most of the honey-brown flints are fine-grained and pure, the local grey flints include medium-grained and impure forms with internal chalk balls, fossils and micro-crystals. The exotic flint is generally of high quality, being fine-grained and without impurities, and they tend to be mottled grey or grey with fine dots.

Table 2. Reduction sequence of all unmodified and modified flakes and blades/microblades in flint and quartz.

	Quantity			Per cent		
	Flint	Quartz	Total	Flint	Quartz	Total
Primary						
Secondary	14	2	16	29	25	28
Tertiary	35	6	41	71	75	72
TOTAL	49	8	57	100	100	100

As shown in Table 2, between one-quarter and one-third of the flint is cortical, and where the local forms all have smooth, abraded pebble cortex, some of the exotic pieces have soft or soft-ish cortex, indicating procurement from primary sources or sources where the original chalky cortex was not ‘washed’ off.

It is possible that the site was visited on a number of occasions during prehistoric times (see dating section), and Yorkshire flint was mainly imported into Scotland during the later Neolithic (Ballin 2011b). Features 6804/5 may have been dug through a later Neolithic knapping floor (see distribution section), and the mostly chip-sized debris from this area is composed of *c.* one-third local (mostly honey-brown) flint and two-thirds exotic flint.

Twelve pieces were defined as burnt, and most of those were recovered from the central part of the site, including Pits 6804/5 and 6505. Three were from House 1 or its surroundings.

Debitage

The debitage includes 230 chips, 47 flakes, one blade, two microblades, and one crested microblade; eight flakes are quartz, the remainder flint. Fig. 1 shows the greatest dimensions of all intact flakes. The double-peaked curve may suggest visits to the site during different parts of prehistory (representing different industries), but it is more likely that the two peaks represent different forms of debris. Where many of the larger flakes (peak at 25-26mm) were recovered throughout the site, possibly indicating use as informal knives and scrapers, the smaller debris (peak at 13-14mm) probably represents a knapping floor (around Feature 6804/5). This is supported by the fact that this area also yielded several hundred minuscule chips (see distribution section).

Fig. 1. Greatest dimensions of all unmodified intact flakes (41 pieces).

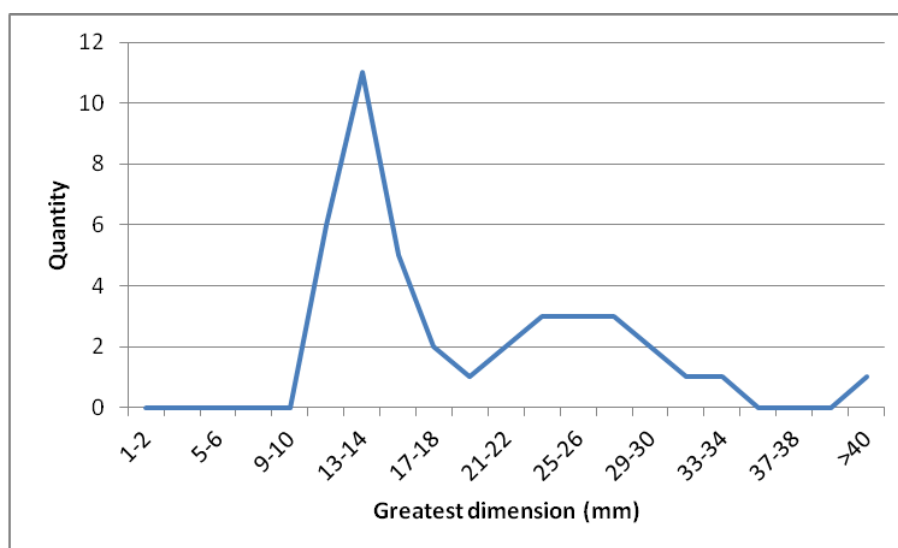


Table 3 shows the different technological approaches followed to produce the flint and quartz blanks. Most of the flint blanks (51%) were produced by the application of hard percussion, with small numbers having been produced by soft percussion (10%) and bipolar technique (13%). The quartz blanks (three flakes), on the other hand, were produced entirely by the application of hard percussion. One unstratified flake (CAT 33) was defined as a Levallois-like flake (finely faceted platform remnant)

Table 3. Percussion techniques applied to produce the site's technologically definable unmodified and modified flint and quartz flakes and blades/microblades.

	Quantity			Per cent		
	Flint	Quartz	Total	Flint	Quartz	Total
Soft percussion	4		4	10		9
Hard percussion	20	3	23	51	100	55
Indet. platf. technique	3		3	8		7
Platform collapse	7		7	18		17
Bipolar technique	5		5	13		12
TOTAL	39	3	42	100	100	100

One microblade with a dorsal crest (CAT 4) measures 22 x 6 x 4mm.

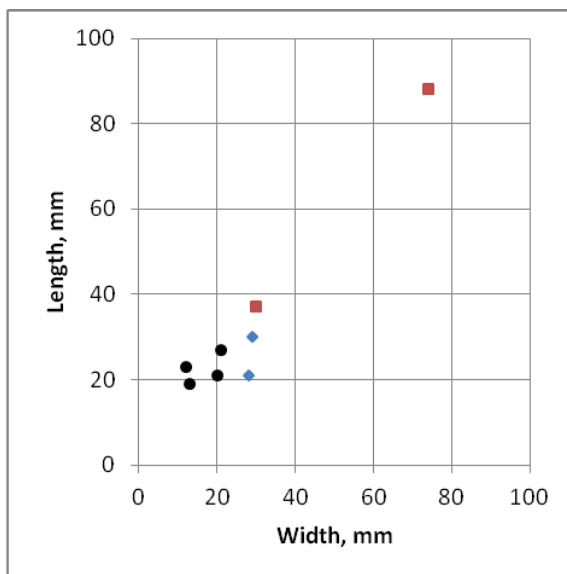
Cores

A total of nine cores were recovered from Hallhole Farm: two single-platform cores, two irregular cores, four bipolar cores, and one core fragment. Three cores are in quartz, whereas most are in flint.

The dimensions (L x W x T) of cores are measured in the following ways: in the case of platform cores, the length is measured from platform to apex, the width is measured perpendicular to the length with the main flaking-front orientated towards the analyst, and the thickness is measured from flaking-front to the often unworked/cortical 'back-side' of the core. In the case of bipolar cores, the length is measured from terminal to terminal, the width is measured perpendicular to the length with one of the two flaking-fronts orientated towards the analyst, and the thickness is measured from flaking-front to flaking-front. More 'cubic' cores, like cores with two platforms at an angle and irregular cores, are simply measured in the following manner: largest dim. by second-largest dim. by smallest dim.

As shown in Fig. 2, all cores are fairly small with greatest dimensions of *c.* 15-30mm, but with one irregular core being considerably larger (GD 88mm).

Fig. 2. The length:width of all intact cores (blue = single-platform cores; red = irregular cores; black bipolar cores).



Single-platform cores: The largest single-platform core (CAT 38) has a plain, untrimmed platform, and it measures 30 x 29 x 48mm. It is in impure, fossiliferous flint, which caused it to flake in an uncontrollable manner and probably led to it being discarded at an early stage. CAT 49 is considerably smaller (21 x 28 x 33mm), and it has a plain, trimmed platform. It is in homogeneous quartz, which allowed it to be worked down to its present diminutive size.

Irregular cores: Both irregular cores are in quartz, with one (CAT 52) being of considerable size, whereas the other one (CAT 48) is quite small. The former measures 88 x 74 x 60mm, and the latter 37 x 30 x 29mm. Both irregular cores have been affected by fire. Most of the flake scars of CAT 52 are covered by tiny flakes of mica, which may have affected the flaking properties of this piece negatively and caused it to be discarded.

Bipolar cores: Four bipolar cores (CAT 6, 17, 22, 46) are all quite small, measuring on average 23 x 17 x 7mm. They are all in flint, with CAT 17 possibly being Yorkshire flint. All bipolar cores are bifacial and completely exhausted specimens. Three of them have one reduction axis (set of opposed terminals), whereas one has two reduction axes.

In addition, a small core fragment in flint was retrieved (GD 19mm).

Tools

The assemblage includes 10 tools, namely four scrapers, two pieces with edge-retouch, one hammerstone, one pounder, and two fragments of grinding slabs. The scrapers and edge-retouched pieces are in flint, and the remainder in quartz and sandstone.

Scrapers: Three short end-scrapers (CAT 10, 40, 47) are all in Yorkshire flint. Two are broken, and one intact specimen (CAT 47) measures 28 x 20 x 5mm. They all have a convex, steep working-edge at the distal end. The three scraper-edges display overhanging parts, suggesting heavy use and possibly rejuvenation, and the lateral sides may have been used for cutting, but without modification.

CAT 39 is a scraper-edge fragment (GD 29mm) with a convex, steep, heavily used working-edge. This piece is also in Yorkshire flint.

Pieces with edge-retouch: This category includes two modified flakes. CAT 5 is a very small piece (11 x 12 x 3mm) with very fine retouch along the left lateral side. It is possible that this is an expedient thumbnail-scraper. CAT 37 is the proximal fragment of a flake with very fine retouch along its right lateral side. It is possible that the retouch is actually use-wear, and the fact that this modification is associated with faint *gloss* suggests that it may have been used to process vegetable matter (Juel Jensen 1994).

Stone tools: One hammerstone (CAT 50) is based on a medium-sized quartz pebble (65 x 43 x 33mm), and it has crush-marks at either pointed end. CAT 51 is the fragment of a quartz pounder which split along an internal fault-plane (83 x 47 x 27mm). Notably pecked or abraded areas meet cortical parts of the surface, forming facets. One flat face shows slight sheen, probably from use as polisher.

Two sandstone objects (CAT 53-4) have been classified as grinding slabs. CAT 53 measures 119 x 95 x 23mm, and it has a slightly concave grinding face with parallel

striations. It is too fine-grained to be a quernstone. CAT 54, which includes two refitting parts, measures 214 x 147 x 47mm. It has an undulating, concave grinding face with parallel striations. Like CAT 53, this piece is also too fine-grained to be a quernstone. Similar sandstone objects are known from Middle and Late Mesolithic sites in Norway, where they are assumed to have been used to sharpen the edges of polished stone axeheads (Ballin 1996, 62).

Fig. 3. Fragments of Norwegian sandstone grinding slabs (Ballin 1998, 53).



TECHNOLOGY

In terms of distribution, all but a few handfuls of lithics were recovered from the central parts of the site (Table 4), and only the sub-assemblage from the location's central part (along the site's N-S axis between F68 and F74) is numerically large enough (286 pieces, or 95% of the total assemblage) to allow an operational schema to be defined.

Although five soft percussion blanks (two flakes and two microblades) suggest that the site may have been visited briefly in the earlier part of prehistory (the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic), the lithic finds from this area generally appear to represent a later, more robust lithic approach.

The sub-assemblage from the site's central part is based almost entirely on flint, with *c.* two-thirds being exotic (Yorkshire) flint and one-third local (east of Scotland) flint. Only three pieces of quartz were retrieved. The flint was reduced by a combination of hard percussion and bipolar (anvil) technique, with a hard percussion:bipolar ratio of *c.* 4:1.

The fact that the flint cores are composed of platform cores: bipolar cores at a ratio of 1:5 is probably due to most platform cores having been exhausted entirely by bipolar technique when they became too small to work in free-hand mode, and that the surviving bipolar cores were once platform cores.

It is uncertain whether a crested piece from Pit 10003 relates to this sub-assembly, but it is highly likely that single-platform cores like CAT 38 were prepared by cresting. One finely faceted Levallois-like flake (CAT 33) is unstratified, but it may well relate to the central sub-assembly, as in southern Scotland Levallois-like flakes are usually found in association with flakes in Yorkshire flint. The Levallois-like technique (Ballin 2011a]; Suddaby & Ballin 2010) and Yorkshire flint (Ballin 2011b) was introduced into Scotland at roughly the same time, namely around the Early/Middle Neolithic transition.

The concentration flaked lithic material in the site's north-eastern corner (House 1) contains no flint, but three quartz flakes and two quartz cores. Due to the numerically small size of this sub-assembly, it is impossible to say with certainty whether this material is evidence of the presence of a second (possibly later?) industry, focused on the use of quartz.

DISTRIBUTION

As mentioned above, and shown in Table 4, approximately 95% of the lithics were recovered from features in the site's central part, with small numbers of artefacts deriving from features in the location's north-eastern corner, one piece from F10003 towards the north-west, and one from F8402 towards the south-east. Four pieces are redeposited or unstratified objects.

Approximately 95% of the lithic finds from the site's central part derives from Pit 6804/5 (243 pieces) and Posthole 6505 (28 pieces). F6804 is a pit and F6805 a posthole cutting this pit, but the fact that the finds from both features, as well as those from Posthole 6505, are dominated by very fine debris suggests that these features were dug through an old knapping floor, with the chips and small flakes representing what Binford referred to as a knapping floor's drop zone (Binford 1983, 154). This fine debris probably entered the features when they were backfilled, either deliberately or through erosion. Fine debris in other pits and postholes in the area probably represents the same phenomenon, that is, matter from knapping floors entering features with the backfill. In terms of chronology, we are clearly dealing with several stages of site history, namely the knapping of flint followed by the digging of pits and postholes.

However, the composition of the assemblages from the various pits suggests a slightly more complex picture: it is quite likely that not all lithic bits in the features represent residuality. The fact that four scrapers (CAT 10, 39, 40, 47) from pits in this area (three in Pit 6804/5 and one in Pit 6104) are all in exotic flint, and all well-executed (albeit heavily used) specimens, indicates that they may represent intentional deposition, that is, several pits were dug to ritually deposit treasured objects, and as a by-product of this process residual debris entered the features with the backfill. However, it cannot be ruled out that the knapping floor cut by the pits and postholes was associated with a number of activity areas, and that other debris and waste material, including implements, thereby entered the features. In total, Pit 6804/5 included not only knapping debris (much of it in

Yorkshire flint), but also three scrapers, three bipolar cores, one retouched piece, and one fragmented sandstone grinding slab.

The small sub-assemblage from House 1 and its surroundings was recovered from two features, namely Posthole 3603 within the building and Pit 2906 outside it. The posthole only contained a small fragment of a sandstone grinding slab, whereas the pit contained a substantial number of relatively large quartz objects, namely three flakes, two cores, one hammerstone and one fragmented pounder. Although it can not be ruled out that this could represent waste, this small group of artefacts does come across as a 'parcel' of quartz objects, and it is possible that these finds represent deliberate deposition.

DATING

The assemblage includes no strictly diagnostic core or tool types, and the only chronological indicators are the raw materials and some technological attributes.

In Scotland, the use of Yorkshire flint is generally associated with the Middle and Late Neolithic periods (Ballin 2011b), and one Levallois-like flake (CAT 33) supports this date (Ballin 2011a; Suddaby & Ballin 2010). Although two microblades and four pieces with soft percussion may indicate a brief visit to the site in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, the general scarcity of blades also suggests a date for the bulk of the assemblage after the Early/Middle Neolithic transition.

The investigation by the analyst of several substantial, chronologically unmixed Mesolithic (eg, Standingstones, Aberdeenshire; Ballin forthcoming) and Early Neolithic (eg, Garthdee Road, Aberdeen; Ballin 2014) assemblages in eastern Scotland suggests that, in this part of Scotland (in stark contrast to western Scotland; eg, Camas Daraich; Wickham-Jones & Hardy 2004), the bipolar technique did *not* form an established part of the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period's operational schema. At Hallhole Farm, the evidence suggests that flakes were first struck from single-platform and irregular cores, which were then reduced further by the application of bipolar technique.

As indicated in Suddaby & Ballin (2011, 41) in connection with the analysis of lithic finds from Stoneyhill Farm near Peterhead, bipolar reduction becomes an established part of the region's operational schemas after the Early/Middle Neolithic transition and becomes more common during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. This is supported by the analysis of the later Neolithic assemblage from Wester Clerkhill, also near Peterhead (Ballin *et al.* forthcoming) and the mixed later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblage from the Kingfisher Industrial Estate, Aberdeen (Ballin 2008). At the former site, the ratio single-platform:bipolar core was 19:35 and at the latter 12:113. This evidence indicates that the lithic assemblage from Hallhole Farm post-dates the Early/Middle Neolithic transition.

It is not feasible on the basis of the recovered lithic finds to determine whether the numerically small, quartz-dominated assemblage from House 1 is earlier or later than the considerably larger, Yorkshire flint dominated assemblage from the site's central part. However, it is possible that analysis of potsherds from Pit 2906 in the NE and potsherds in Pit 6804/5 in the site's central part may shed light on this issue.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The assemblage from Hallhole Farm includes 300 lithic and stone artefacts. It is heavily dominated by flint (95%), supplemented by small amounts of quartz (5%) and two pieces of fine-grained sandstone. Approximately two-thirds of the flint is so-called Yorkshire flint.

A total of 281 pieces (94%) is debitage, with nine pieces being cores (3%) and 10 pieces tools (3%). The cores are composed of roughly equal numbers of platform (single-platform and irregular) and bipolar cores. Most of the smaller tools are scrapers, all of which are based on Yorkshire flint, whereas the stone tools include one hammerstone, one pounder, both in quartz, and two fragments of sandstone grinding slabs.

In Scotland, Yorkshire flint is generally associated with the Middle and Late Neolithic periods, although small amounts may be found in the later part of the Early Neolithic and the earliest part of the Early Bronze Age (Ballin 2011b). A later Neolithic date is supported by one Levallois-like flake (Ballin 2011a; Suddaby & Ballin 2010). A small number of soft percussion blanks may indicate one or more brief visits to the location during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

The vast majority of the lithics were recovered from the site's central parts, with a small sub-assemblage deriving from features in or around House 1 in the location's north-eastern corner. The lithics from the central part of the site are almost entirely flint, whereas those from the north-eastern corner are almost entirely quartz. It is uncertain whether this indicates a chronological difference.

The fact that the lithic finds from Pit 6804/5 and Posthole 6409 are heavily dominated by minuscule debris suggests that these features were dug through an existing knapping floor, and that most of the lithics in these features entered the cuts with the backfill. However, the fact that three scrapers in Pit 6804/5, as well as one scraper in Pit 6104, are well-executed implements in exotic flint indicates that not all flints in these features represent residuality, but that some could be deliberate depositions (pit depositions are discussed in Brophy & Noble 2012).

It is hoped that scrutiny of the pottery from the site's central features, as well as those in the north-eastern corner, may provide additional dating evidence.

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Table 4. The distribution of lithic artefacts across the site.

	NW	NE		Centre N										SE		Disturbed			Total
	Pit 10003	Pit 2906	PH 3603	Pit 1003	Pit 1612	Pit 6104	PH 6409	PH 6505	PH 6603	Pit 6804/5	PH 7103	Pit 7404	PH 9306	Pit 8402		Cut 902 (rabbit?)	Modern	Un- strat.	
<i>Debitage</i>																			
Chips					1			21	1	207									230
Flakes		3		1	3	1	1	5		28	1		1	1			1	2	48
Blades																			
Microblades								2											
Crested pieces	1																		1
<i>Total debitage</i>	1	3		1	4	1	1	28	1	235	1		1	1		1	1	2	281
<i>Cores</i>																			
Single-platform cores		1				1													2
Irregular cores		1														1			2
Bipolar cores									1	3									4
Core fragments												1							1
<i>Total cores</i>		2				1		1	1	3		1				1			9
<i>Tools</i>																			
Short end-scrapers						1				2									3
Scraper-edge fragments										1									1
Pieces with edge- retouch										1	1								2
Hammerstones		1																	1
Pounders		1																	1
Grinding slabs			1							1									2
<i>Total tools</i>		2	1			1				5	1								10
TOTAL	1	7	1	1	4	3	1	28	2	243	2	1	1	1		1	1	2	300

Appendix 4 Ceramics Analysis

Hallhole Farm, Blairgowrie, Perth and Kinross

Report on the Pottery

Ann MacSween

8 September 2017

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Hallhole Farm derives from cut features uncovered during examination of the site prior to development. 830 sherds as well as a quantity of pottery recovered as disintegrated fragments was recovered, representing up to 130 vessels.

Much of the pottery was found in the centre of the site in a group of features. Other collections of pottery were recovered from pits / postholes in the north and south of the site. The pottery catalogue is arranged by feature and context.

From a combination of identifying distinctive features, and from characterisation of the fabrics, it is possible to ascribe the contexts of most pits to a likely early or late Neolithic date. Two pits – 37 and 42 have Bronze Age pottery.

The assemblage – overview

The pottery from the features at Hallhole varies considerably in quantity and quality across the site (Table 1). Much of it is crumbly and fragmented, and was too fragile to withstand cleaning. The high sherd numbers in some of the early Neolithic contexts reflect disintegration.

Table 1: Summary of the pottery by feature

Feature	Location Identification	Context	Location	No. sherds	No.	vessels
8 – pit	Not on plan	0801	upper fill	6	3	Grooved Ware
		0802	middle fill	4	1	Grooved Ware?
16 – pit	Centre of site	1601	upper fill	11	3	
		1604	middle fill	15	6	Grooved Ware
17 – pit	Centre of site	1701	deposit	23	9	Grooved Ware

18 – natural feature	Centre of site	1801	deposit	3	1	Early Neolithic
28 – pit	North of site	2801	fill	12	5	Impressed
29 – pit	North of site	2901	upper fill	82	2	Early Neolithic
		2903	burnt material	25	2	
		2905	base fill	44	3	Early Neolithic
		2908	burnt material	6	2	
35 – pit	North Group	3501	upper fill	1	1	Early Neolithic
36 - pit	North Group	3601	upper fill	12	6	Impressed
37 – pit	North Group	3701		9	2	Bronze Age
42 – pit	North Group	4201	fill	143	3	Bronze Age
43 – pit	North Group	4301	fill	11	6	Early Neolithic
45 – pit	North Group	4501	upper fill of 45	31	11	Impressed
		4502	middle fill of 45	6	2	Impressed
		4503	lower fill of 45	10	1	Impressed
46 – pit	North Group	4506	fill	10	4	Impressed
48 – pit	North Group	4802	fill	2	1	
61 – pit	east side	6101	upper fill	5	5	Grooved Ware
64 – pit	North Group	6401	fill	4	3	Grooved Ware
65 – post pipe	North Group	6501	fill	1	1	Grooved Ware
68 – pit	North Group	6801	upper fill	17	8	Grooved Ware
		6802	lower fill	47	15	Grooved Ware
		6803	posthole fill	1	1	Grooved Ware
71 – pit	middle of site	7101	main fill	1	1	Grooved Ware
		7103	postpipe fill	5	5	Grooved Ware
74 – pit	south part of site	7402	lower fill	250	3	Early Neolithic
97 – pit	north part of site	9701	upper fill	1	1	Early Neolithic
100 – pit	north part of site	10001	fill	1	1	
104 – pit	not on plan	10401	deposit	1	1	
108 - pit	north part of site	10801	posthole fill 10802	5	5	Grooved Ware
		10803	posthole fill 10804	4	3	Grooved Ware
131 – pit	north part of site	13101	deposit	18	1	Early Neolithic
U/S				1	1	

Early Neolithic Pottery

Description

The early Neolithic pottery assemblage comprises round-based bowls in a variety of sizes and shapes. Sherds from 7 pits which included round based bowls represent 21 vessels.

The majority of vessels are represented by either a rim sherd or a carinated sherd with only a couple of sherds giving an indication of the overall profile of the vessel. 151:4301, a flat rim, seems to have a fairly straight profile from the rim lip to the rounded base, whereas 008A:2905 is an open bowl with an out-turned rim. The presence of carinated bowls is evidenced by 008B:2905 which has a flat rim and 116:7407 where the carinated bowls have out-turned rims. Lugs were noted on one vessel, 141:13101 which has a carination below a rim with an internal bevel, the lug being located on the point of inflection with the base.

The surfaces of the bowls are usually smoothed. Burnishing was noted only on 141:13101, the bowl with the lug. Light striations were noted on some of the sherds from 116:7402. This vessel also had light finger-tip impressions around the rim which are probably from forming but may be decoration.

The fabrics are variable – some vessels have no added rock, most others have around 10-30% rock fragments, 20% being most common. Sooting was noted on the interior and / or exterior, on about half of the vessels.

Distribution of the pottery across the site

Pit 18, a natural feature, had 3 sherds from one vessel with an out-turned rim, made of fine clay.

Pottery was found in 4 contexts in **Pit 29** – 82 sherds from two vessels from 2901 (upper fill), 25 sherds from two vessels from 2903 (burnt material), 44 sherds from 3 vessels from 2905 (lower fill), and 6 sherds from 2 vessels from 2908 (lower burnt material). A rim fragment from the upper fill has an interior bevel and a rim sherd from the burnt material below has a flat lip. Too little of these vessels survives to characterise them.

Pit 35 had one body sherd with a carination.

The upper fill of **Pit 43** had 11 sherds from 6 vessels. 3 vessels are represented by rims - 151:4301 is from a round-based bowl with a flat lip, 113C:4301 is a rim with an interior bevel and 110:4301 is a bipartite bowl with an inverted rim.

The lower fill of **Pit 74** had over 200 sherds and fragments, badly disintegrated, from an estimated three vessels with slightly out-turned rims and a carination.

Pit 97, in the north part of the site, had a rim sherd and fragments, probably from a round-based vessel – 028:9701.

Pit 131 had 18 sherds from one vessel in the deposit, a round-based bowl with an interior bevel, a carination just below the rim, and a lug at the point of inflection with the base.

Observation

Where there is more than one fill in a pit, there does not appear to be mixing of the pottery from the fills, perhaps indicating that pottery was added to an open pit, rather than through recutting.

Wider context

Sheridan (2016) has recently outlined the chronology of Neolithic pottery from Scotland. She sees the carinated bowl tradition as deriving from a tradition of pottery-making found in the area of northern France closest to the south-east coast of England at around 4000BC and suggests that it was introduced to Britain along the east coast between 4000 and 3800BC (*ibid* 190-91) with the manufacture and use of carinated bowl pottery continuing throughout the first half of the fourth millennium BC. Sheridan would see the addition of lugs as part of a local and regional adaptation that took place soon after the pottery was introduced into an area (Sheridan 2009, 219-20).

There is only one date from the pits with early Neolithic pottery from Hallhole – a date of 3626-3525BC from a burnt layer in Pit 29. This date is one of a group of similar dates from Hallhole and indicates the continued use of round-based bowls throughout the first half of the fourth millennium BC in this area. This has also been noted at other sites including Kintore in Aberdeenshire (MacSween in Cook and Dunbar 2008), Balfarg in Fife (Henshall 1993) and Biggar Common in South Lanarkshire (Sheridan 1997).

Impressed Ware

Description

Impressed Ware pottery, or more specifically, pottery including some impressed decoration in a similar fabric to the carinated bowl pottery, was identified from 4 of the pits – Pit 28, Pit 36, Pit 45 and Pit 46, in the north of the site. The assemblage comprises 81 sherds from 29 vessels.

The impressed ware pottery is generally represented by fairly small sherds with only the pottery from Pit 45 giving an indication of rim form. Rims from this pit include a rim with an interior bevel (144:4502), two rims which are lipped to the exterior (137:4501 and 136:4501) and a flat rim (87:4501). Sherd 102:4501 has a carination and several of the sherds have cordons – 32:3601, 98:4601 and 188:4601. One of the sherds – 138:4501 – is from a round base.

11 of the vessels have a smoothed exterior surface and 4 are slipped. Decoration was noted on 5 vessels – fingernail impressions across the surface of a sherd in Pit 28 (021:2801), a sherd with wide incisions forming a V from Pit 36 (29:3601), a row of fingernail impressions (136:4501), and bands of V-based decoration in association with cordons on two vessels from Pit 46 – 98:4601 where the decoration is made with fingernails and 188:4601 where the decoration is made from short incisions.

The pottery is generally fine or fine sandy clay with 10-30% of rock fragments. Sooting was noted on many of the sherds.

Distribution of the pottery across the site

12 sherds representing 4 vessels were recovered from **Pit 28** – 3 body sherds – 13:2801 and 173:2801; an abraded fragment – 15:2801; 3 fragments – 19:2801; an exterior fragment and 4 fragments including a sherd decorated with fingernail impressions – 21:2801.

12 sherds representing 6 vessels were recovered from **Pit 36** – 2 body sherds and some fragments 27:3601; a body sherd with a zig zag made up of short lines – 29:3601; 4 abraded fragments – 31:3601; 2 body sherds and a cordon – 32:3601; a fragmented body sherd – 150:3601; and a body sherd – 175:3601.

34 sherds representing 10 vessels were recovered from **Pit 45** – a flat rim, 2 body sherds and fragments – 87:4501; 3 body sherds – 87:4501; 2 body sherds and 7 fragments – 99,133:4501; a carinated sherd – 102:4501; a body sherd – 105:4501; a rim with an interior bevel, and 3 fragments, with fingernail decoration – 136:4501; 2 rim sherds with an out-turned lip and 2 body sherds – 137:4501; a sherd from a round base – 138:4501; 2 body sherds – 140:4501; and 6 exterior fragments – 147:4501.

Pit 46 produced 8 sherds from 4 vessels – an exterior rim fragment and 2 cordons – 92:4601; fragments – 97:4601; a fragment with a cordon decorated with zig-zag lines – 98:4601; and a sherd with a cordon and oblique line decoration and 2 fragments – 188:4601.

Observation

The pits which contain Impressed Ware have sherds representing up to 10 vessels, with several sherds from each vessel within one fill.

Wider context

Round-based bowls with impressed decoration were grouped as ‘Scottish Impressed Wares’ by McInnes (1969) and a later Neolithic date was proposed (Kinnes 1985). More recently the possibility of dates in the mid to late fourth millennium BC was suggested (Sheridan 1997). The association of this type of pottery with pit deposition rather than in a funerary context has been noted (MacSween 2007, 370). Sheridan (2016, 200) has suggested recently that the term ‘Impressed Wares’ may have outlived its usefulness, and has also drawn attention to the regional diversity of Scottish Middle Neolithic pottery.

The pottery from Hallhole which has been grouped under ‘Impressed Ware’ is acknowledged to include a range of decorative styles including some pottery with cordons. The difficulties of characterising groups of pottery like this where the assemblage is small, the sherds are fragmentary and there is a lack of diagnostic features, has been highlighted previously by Cowie (1992) in his discussion of the Neolithic pottery from Barbush Quarry, near Dunblane, Perthshire. The Hallhole assemblage is too small to add much definition to the regional picture although it is worth noting that the existence of cordons, which would be more at home in a Grooved Ware assemblage, in fabrics which are similar to the earlier pottery, highlights the sharing of decorative techniques across different traditions of pottery making in this period.

Grooved Ware

Description

Grooved Ware pottery was identified from 9 of the Hallhole pits – Pit 8, Pit 16, Pit 17, Pit 61, Pit 64, Pit 65, Pit 68, Pit 71 and Pit 108. Sherds from around 80 vessels were recovered from these 10 pits.

No complete profiles are included in the assemblage, but where there are rim and basal sherds, the inclusion of bucket shaped and barrel shaped vessels in the assemblage is indicated. The profile of 165A:801 (Pit 8) which has a plain lip, is inverted as is the profile of 164A:1604 (Pit 16), indicating barrel-shaped vessels. Two vessels from Pit 17 – 130:1701 and 125B:1701 – have flat bases and angled walls. Two rims from Pit 68 – 63: 6802 which has an interior bevel and 59:6802 which has a plain rim – may be from more straight-sided, or bucket-shaped vessels.

Impressed, incised and applied decoration was noted. Incised decoration often takes the form of a band of horizontal lines just below the rim on the exterior as seen on 165A:801 (Pit 8) (which also has an incised line just below the rim in the interior); 165A:1604 (Pit 16); 59:6802 (Pit 68) and 170:7103 (which also has two incised lines just below the rim in the interior).

The assemblage is quite fragmented so decorative schemes are difficult to determine, but the upper bands of horizontal decoration are seen in combination with more complex incised patterning such as the chevron style decoration made up of a number of parallel incised lines on the exterior of 164A:1604 (Pit 16) where it runs up to the horizontal band. A sherd from Pit 61 – 106:6101 may represent a similar decorative scheme. Incised line decoration is also seen in combination with raised decoration as on 163B:1604 (Pit 16) which has pinched up inverted V's and 60A:6802A (Pit 68) which has short oblique lines below.

In addition to the chevron-style decoration, incision is also used to form concentric circles – 38A:6802 (Pit 68) - and lozenge-based decoration – 17A:10803 and 14:10803 (Pit 108).

How much of the exterior is decorated is not clear but on one of the bases – 125:1701 (Pit 17), the decoration - chevron or triangle shapes with horizontal infilling – runs right down to the bottom of the vessel. The other basal sherd, 125B:1701, has no exterior decoration, indicating variation in the amount of the exterior that was decorated.

Impressed decoration was noted on several sherds in addition to the inverted V's already noted – fingernail impressions with stab and drag on a sherd from Pit 8 – 165B:801; whipped cord verticals decorating a cordon on a sherd from Pit 64 – 139:6401, possible round impressions decorating cordon from sherds in Pit 65 – 186:6501 and Pit 68 – 60A:6802 and 69:6802; fingernail impressions decorating a cordon on a sherd from Pit 68 – 68:6802.

In addition to these decorated cordons, multiple cordons were also noted. One sherd from Pit 16 had two or possibly three horizontal cordons with a line of horizontal nail impressions above one and below the other. Another sherd from the same pit – 163C:1604 had vertical cordons. Lugs were noted around the upper part of 164A:1604.

Surface smoothing was noted on many of the vessels and on some of the vessels a slip of fine pottery was added to the surface.

The fabric of the Grooved Ware vessels contrasts with the earlier pottery in having a much higher percentage of rock addition, often around 50% but as much as 80%.

Distribution of the pottery across the site

Sherds of Grooved Ware were recovered from the upper and middle fills of **Pit 8**. Two decorated rim sherds and two body sherds from one vessel, and a body sherd and a sherd from the flat part of a base from two other vessels were also recovered from the upper fill, and fragments from a cordon and an interior fragment were recovered from the middle fill.

Two adjacent pits in the centre of the excavation site had Grooved Ware in their fills, the upper and middle fill of **Pit 16** and the fill of **Pit 17**.

The **middle fill** of **Pit 16** had the remains of 5 vessels – 3 body sherds, one of which has two vertical cordons – 163A:1604; 1 body sherd with an incised groove and pinched up spots of clay – 163B:1604; a sherd with a vertical cordon – 163C:1604; 2 rim sherds decorated with incised decoration – 164A:1604; a rim sherd and two body sherds from a vessel with an inverted profile; and two body sherds and two fragments with the remains of a possible cordon – 164C:1604. The **upper fill** of **Pit 16** has sherds from 3 vessels – 4 sherds, 5 sherds, 2 sherds – but none is distinctive.

Pit 17 had one fill with the remains of 8 vessels including two sherds from 164A (**Pit 16**) – 191:1701 and 194:1701. The other sherds were 2 body sherds – 125A:1701; part of a decorated base – 125B:1701; 4 body sherds – 125C:1701; part of a base – 130:1701; a body sherd with incised decoration – 169A:1701; a body sherd with a cordon – 169B:1701; and a body sherd and 5 fragments 190:1701.

Pit 61, on the east of the site, in the centre, had 5 sherds representing 5 vessels from its **upper fill** – 94:6101; 103:6101; 106:6101 (incised); 109A:6101; and 109B:6101 (incised).

4 sherds from 3 vessels were recovered from the main fill of **Pit 64** – a body sherd with a decorated cordon – 139:6401; a body sherd – 161A:6401; and 2 body sherds – 161B:6401.

A body sherd with a small section of cordon – 186:6501 – was recovered from the fill of **post pipe 65**.

From **Pit 68**, part of group of pits in the middle of the site, 65 sherds from 25 vessels were recovered. From the **upper fill** were 17 sherds from 8 vessels – 11 body sherds – 38A:6801; a body sherd decorated with a dot and incised concentric circles – 38B:6801; 2 body sherds with incised decoration – 38C:6801; a body sherd with incised lines – 40A:6801; a body sherd decorated with incisions – 40B:6801; 2 body sherds decorated with parallel lines – 40C:6801; an exterior fragment – 42:6801; and a body sherd – 45:6801. From the **middle fill** were 47 sherds from 15 vessels – 40B:6802; two body sherds, one decorated with infilled triangles – 56:6802; 5 body sherds – 57,62,66:6802; 18 sherds including 2 sherds with a double cordon – 40A,58,60A,69:6802; a flat rim with parallel grooves – 59:6802; a small fragment with a possible cordon – 60A:6802; a body sherd – 60B:6802; a body sherd – 60C:6802; a body sherd – 60D:6802; a body sherd with a possible cordon – 61:6802; a body sherd – 62:6802; a rim sherd and a body sherd – 63,64:6802; a sherd from the angle of a flat base, and 2 fragments 65A:6802; a body sherd with the remains of a cordon – 65B:6802; 2 body sherds – 67:6802; a body sherd with a decorated cordon – 68:6802; and 7 body sherds which are part

of the vessel including 40C from the upper fill – 157,192:6802. The **lower fill** had one sherd with incised decoration – 160:6803.

5 Sherds from 5 vessels were recovered from **Pit 71**, a small pit to the south of the main group of pits in the centre of the excavation site. 1 body sherd with incised decoration – 187:7101 was recovered from the **main fill** of the pit, and 4 sherds were recovered from the **postpipe fill** – a flattened rim decorated with parallel lines – 170A:7103; a body sherd – 170B:7103; a body sherd – 170C:7103; and a body sherd – 170D:7103.

9 fragments from 8 vessels were recovered from **Pit 108**. From fill 10801 is a body sherd with incised decoration – 001:10801; a body sherd – 006:10801; 2 body sherds from a vessel decorated with incised triangle-based decoration – 10:10801; 12:10801; a body sherd – 12:10801; and a body sherd – 195:10801. From fill 10803 is a body sherd with incised lozenge decoration – 14:10803; a body sherd – 16:10803; a body sherd from the same vessel as 10 in fill 10801 – 17A:10803; and an interior fragment – 17B:10803.

Observation

The pits with Grooved Ware have several sherds from multiple vessels, with up to 25 vessels represented. Like the impressed ware, each vessel is usually represented by a low number of sherds. There does not seem to be mixing of the sherds between fills.

Wider context

The Grooved Ware from Hallhole has similarities with pottery from both Scotland and England and is most closely related to the Durrington Walls substyle. The Durrington Walls substyle, named after the type site in Wiltshire, is characterised by deep bucket-shaped vessels with closed, or inverted, mouths, the vessels often divided vertically by plain or vertical cordons or incised lines. The panels between the vertical divisions are characteristically filled with groups of incised, grooved, twisted cord or combed opposed lines or filled triangles. Small impressions or finger-pinching are sometimes used. The use of concentric circles and spiral designs was also noted as was the use of impressed twisted and whipped cord (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 240-42).

Some of the distinctive features of the Durrington Walls style were noted in the Hallhole assemblage. The presence of inverted ‘closed’ vessels is represented by vessel 164A:1604 from Pit 16, and the combination of this vessel shape decorated with horizontal lines in a band below the rim with infilled triangle-based decoration below can be seen on vessels in the assemblage from Durrington Walls (for example, Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 112, Fig 49, P223). The use of vertical cordons with finger nail impressions along the side of the cordons – 163A:1604 – and cordons only - 163C:1604 from Pit 16 at Hallhole, again has comparisons in the Durrington Walls assemblage (*ibid*, 82, Fig 35, P48). The distinctive concentric circle incised decoration noted on a sherd from Pit 68 at Hallhole – 38A:6801 can also be paralleled at Durrington Walls (*ibid*, 138, Fig 58, P463).

In the north of England, assemblages with Durrington Walls characteristics have been noted at sites including North Carnby Temple in Yorkshire which has vertical cordons, lugs around the upper part of some vessels, and includes the use of impressed decoration (Manby 1974, 43-52).

In Scotland, assemblages with Durrington Walls pottery include the assemblage from the nearby site of Littleour near Blairgowrie, Perthshire (Barclay and Maxwell 1998). The pottery from Littleour, which includes vessels with vertical cordons, dated to 2350-2030 cal BC which makes it the latest dated Grooved Ware pottery in Scotland. In her report on the pottery from Littleour, Sheridan (1998) noted similarities with two sites in the south of Scotland, Hillend (Armit et al 1994) and Wellbrae in Clydesdale, excavated by Ian Armit and Ian Ralston in 1991. At the earlier end of the Grooved Ware date spectrum, material associated with a vessel from Milton of Leys near Inverness (Conolly and MacSween 2003) produced a date of 3360-2920 cal BC, similar to the dates for the Hillend pottery. While the Milton of Leys pottery is not 'classic' Durrington Walls sub-style, the vessel shape is typical of the substyle and the division of the vessel into vertical panels is also typical of the Durrington Walls sub-style. While division using vertical cordons is more common, incised and impressed divisions have been noted within the substyle and the impressed herringbone style of decoration has been noted on southern Grooved Ware, for example decorating vertical cordons on a vessel from Durrington Walls (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 76 Fig 31, P25 and see also a sherd with vertical ridges created by fingernail impressions 132 Fig 56, P424). The use of decoration on the rim lip, although not common, is also included in that assemblage (ibid, for example the jabbed impressions on an internally bevelled rim 132 Fig 56, P415).

More recent finds of Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware include assemblages from Powmyre Quarry, Glamis, Angus (sherd illustrated in Sheridan 2016, 205, Fig 8); and from St Andrews (illustrated in The Times 10 January 2017).

When the available dates for Grooved Ware from the east coast of mainland Scotland were summarised (MacSween 2007), the dates for Orkney were found to be earlier than the dates for the mainland sites, with the latter beginning around 3000 cal BC. A subsequent review of the available dates with new dates added was published a few years later (Schulting et al 2010) and the authors concluded that Grooved Ware emerged as a novel pottery tradition in Orkney as early as 3300 cal BC. Pottery similar to the early Orkney pottery from sites including Stenness and Barnhouse has been found on sites along the east coast of Scotland from Kintore in Aberdeenshire (Cook and Dunbar 2008), to Balfarg in Fife (Barclay and Russell-White 1993) and is Woodlands in style, with open vessels and grooved or raised horizontal decoration, often lozenge-based.

One date for a context with Grooved Ware from Hallhole – 2525-2476 cal BC from Pit 16 - is right at the end of the period of Grooved Ware use in Scotland. A second date, 2833-2635 cal BC, from Pit 65 is for a very small sherd that cannot be attributed to sub-type.

There has been no recent review of Durrington Walls style pottery in Scotland but a new project to date Grooved Ware in Scotland, Tracing the Lines, led by Dr Alex Gibson and Dr Mike Copper from University of Bradford is designed to address that gap (<http://blogs.brad.ac.uk/tracing-the-lines/>), looking at the dating and distribution of the various styles of Grooved Ware in Scotland.

Bronze Age

Description

Sherds from two contexts – Pit 37 and Pit 42 - are from Bronze Age vessels. The pottery from Pit 37 is from a collared urn and from an undentifiable vessel, and the pottery from Pit 42 is from two vessels, both with very similar rims and one with body sherds including a cordon.

Distribution of the pottery across the site

The pottery from **Pit 37** comprises the remains of 2 vessels, 2 rim sherds and 2 body sherds from a collared urn – 39:3701; and a body sherd and 4 fragments from a second vessel – 189:3701.

The sherds from **Pit 42** comprise the substantial remains of two vessels – 1 rim, 4 body sherds and 43 fragments from one vessel – 153:4201; and 8 rims, 3 body sherds with a cordon attached, 20 body sherds and 63 fragments from a second vessel – 154:4201.

Observation

The pottery from each of these pits represents the deposition of sherds from two vessels, in the case of Pit 42 a substantial amount of each vessel was deposited.

Wider context

Collared urns date to the earlier part of the Bronze Age, from around 2000BC, when they came into use as part of a move from inhumation to cremation. In addition to collared urns, a number of other urn types are found in Scotland, the other main types being vase urns, collared urns and bucket urns. Collared urns and cordoned urns are found mainly in lowland areas of the south and east of Scotland while vase urns have a wider distribution including the Western and Northern Isles. The distribution of bucket urns, the plainest urn type, is not yet defined (Sheridan 2003, 203).

A programme to obtain new radiocarbon dates from cremated bone carried out by the Museum of Scotland (Sheridan 2003) has provided a number of new dates. The project concluded that vase urns were used in Scotland just prior to 2000 BC; collared urns were in use in England and Wales by 2100/2000 and in Scotland by 2000 (until 1600/1550 cal BC (ibid 206)); cordoned urns were used in Scotland, northern England and Ireland between 1900 and 1400/1300 BC; and bucket urns were in use from c1700 to the mid first millennium BC (Sheridan 2003, 213). So for the Hallhole collared urn, a date in the first half of the second millennium BC, between 2000 and c1500 BC, would be expected.

Ian Longworth's corpus *Collared Urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland*, published in 1984 is divided on the basis of morphological traits into Primary and Secondary Series urns. Colin Burgess (1986) also suggested a framework of early, middle and late designs. Sheridan (2007, 165) has noted that for Scotland it is difficult to fit the data into these models and she suggests that, while it is possible that the radiocarbon dates do not give enough resolution to separate the styles chronologically, it is also possible that in Scotland the various styles were in use at the same time.

The pattern on the Hallhole urn is not common in either its design or method of execution. Vertically arranged lines of decoration are not common on collared urns and where they do occur are more often executed by impressing twisted cord. There are a few examples, however, including a vessel from Newburgh in North Yorkshire and one from Manley in

Cheshire (Longworth 1984, Plate 128, nos 1198 and 142). The impressed decoration on the interior of the collar is not common either but there are a few examples including on a vessel from Cwn, Clwyd (Longworth 1984, Plate 42, no (d)) and on a vessel from Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway (Longworth 1984, Plate 65, no 1749) where the impressed decoration extends half way down the interior of the collar.

This degree of variation in decorative was commented on by Longworth (1984, 81) who noted that “the choice of detail lay within a social unit perhaps no larger than the extended family” which may reflect the variety but also the recurring elements noted in design choices of the makers of collared urns.

Using Sheridan’s dating scheme referred to above, the cordoned urn(s) could have been deposited around the same time as the collared urn. They are a common find across southern and eastern Scotland and Sheridan (2003) has noted that they may have been a regional response to the spread of collared urns.

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Catalogue, by feature

Feature 8 (not on plan) – Grooved Ware

Context 0801 – upper fill

Find 165A – Grooved Ware

2 rim sherds, 2 body sherds. Plain lip, inverted profile. Groove 12mm below the lip in the interior. Exterior has a thick slip and is decorated with grooves 3mm wide and separated by 7-8mm ridges/cordons. Some of the ridges/cordons are divided by a thin line. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Th 10 mm; Wt 168g

Find 165B – Grooved Ware / Impressed

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Exterior decorated with a line of fingernail impressions, with part of a second line. Below is an oblique incised line 3mm wide with traces of a second one. Fabric is fine clay with c40% angular rock fragments, some large. Hard. Red. Th 10mm; Wt 33g

Find 165C – base and fabric indicate Grooved Ware

Basal sherd. Flat part of the base. Fabric is fine clay with c80% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 12mm; Wt 18g

Context 0802 – middle fill

Find 168 – Cordoned sherds

Three cordons and an interior fragment. Cordon is 28mm wide. Exterior slipped. Fabric is fine clay with c20% small rock fragments. Hard. Red. Wt 55g

Feature 16 pit – next to pit 17 centre of site – Grooved Ware

Context 1601 – upper fill

No Finds Number -

A

4 body sherds. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Black with a red exterior margin. Residue on interior. Th 10mm; Wt 36g

B

1 body sherd, 4 fragments. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments, including white fragments. Hard. Red exterior, black interior. Residue in the interior. Th 10mm; Wt 16g

C

2 rim sherds from a coil-constructed vessel. The rim is tapered and slightly inverted. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is sandy clay. Hard. Grey. Th 8mm; Wt 17g

Context 1604 – middle fill

2525-2476 cal BC

Find 163A – Grooved Ware

3 body sherds. One has 2 applied vertical cordons 22mm apart with fingernail impressions along the side of one, and fainter impressions along the facing side of the other. There are the remains of what may be a third cordon between the two. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c40%

rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Thick residue in the interior. Th 8mm; Wt 30g

Find 163B – Grooved Ware

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Groove 3mm thick. Below the groove are pinched up raised spots of clay. Fine sandy clay with c60% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with brown exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 8mm; Wt 16g

Find 163C – Grooved Ware

Two sherds (join) with a 6mm wide vertical cordon. Exterior slipped over the cordon. Sandy clay with c50% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with red margins. Th 8mm; Wt 18g

Find 164A – Grooved Ware

2 rim sherds. Slightly flattened lip. Exterior slipped, interior smoothed. Exterior decorated with a band of 5 (1mm wide) incised lines 27mm deep. Below the band is a slight lug 13mm wide (broken in section) with an angular profile 5mm deep. The lug has also been slipped. The area below the band is decorated with triangle-based decoration – nested triangles with the apex pointing down, below which is an undecorated band and there may be more triangle-based decoration, with the apexes pointing towards the rim, below this. Fabric is sandy clay with c20% small angular fragments. Hard. Dark grey with a red/brown exterior margin and a grey/brown interior surface. Interior sooted/residue. Th 7mm; Dia 200mm; Wt 88g

Find 164B

Rim sherd, 2 body sherds. Flat rim, inverted profile. One sherd has possible vertical striations. Exterior smoothed. Coil constructed with N-shaped junctions. Sandy clay with c10% coarse quartz. Hard. Red. Th 11mm; Wt 64g

Find 164C

2 body sherds, 2 fragments. Exterior surface smoothed. One of the sherds has part of a possible cordon. Fabric is coarse sandy clay. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Interior residue.

Feature 17 – pit next to pit 16 – centre of site – Grooved Ware

Context 1701 – deposit including upturned pottery base

Find 125A

2 body sherds. As 130. Th 11mm; Wt 61g

Find 125B – Grooved Ware

Flat part of a base with short section of walls, plus a wall sherd (all 5 sherds join). Exterior smoothed. Decorated with incised lines c1mm apart forming a series of triangle or V shapes which have been infilled with horizontal incised lines. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60%

rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior. Light sooting around angle of walls with base. Th 9mm (flat part of base), 7mm (walls); Dia 110mm; Wt 134g

Find 125C

4 body sherds. Exterior smoothed. Possible nail impression on one sherd. Fabric is fine clay with c60% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Thick residue in interior. Th 9mm; Wt 42g

Find 130

Flat part of a base with angled walls (broken in 2 – about 4/5 of the base). Coil constructed – H-shaped junctions. Exterior and interior surfaces smoothed. Fabric is sandy clay with c10% larger quartz and other fragments. Hard. Red. Th 12mm (walls), 24mm (base); Dia 130mm; Wt 379g

Find 169A – Grooved Ware

Body sherd. Decorated with incised 2mm wide parallel horizontal lines on exterior and interior. Part of 125B. Wt 17g

Find 169B – Grooved Ware

Body sherd. Exterior cordon 11mm wide. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c50% small angular fragments. Hard. Grey. Thick residue over exterior. Th 12mm; Wt 14g

Find 190

Body sherd and 5 fragments. Exterior smoothed. Striations in interior. Fabric is sandy clay with c30% angular rock fragments and large quartz. Hard. Brown with a grey core. Th 13mm; Wt 54g

Find 191

Rim sherd. As Context 1604, Find 164A. Wt 2g

Find 194

Rim sherd. As Context 1604, Find 164A. Wt 12g

Feature 18 – natural feature with pottery – Early Neo

Context 1801

Find 180 - early Neo

2 rim sherds and 1 body sherd. The rim has an out-turned lip. Fabric is fine clay. Soft. Orange-red. Th 10mm; Wt 33g

Feature 28 – pit in north of site - Impressed

Context 2801 – fill of pit

Find 13

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of larger fragments, including white fragments. Hard. Grey with a brown exterior margin. Th 12mm; Wt 16g

Find 15

Abraded fragment. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of rock fragments. Soft. Red. Wt 2g

Find 19

3 fragments. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments, including white fragments. Hard. Red. Wt 13g

Find 21

Exterior fragment and 4 fragments/crumbs. Exterior surface has a thick slip. Decorated with deep fingernail impressions. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% angular white fragments. Crumbly. Red. Wt 54g

Find 173

2 body sherds, as Find 13, Context 2801. Wt 46g

Feature 29 – pit in north of site – fabric and diagnostic sherds indicate Early Neo

Context 2901 – upper fill of pit 29

Find 3

28 fragments (large to tiny). As Find 20. Wt 71g

Find 5 – point of inflection ?neck

2 body sherds, 22 fragments (one is large and broken in two, one is from the point of inflection). Exterior smoothed. Fabric sandy clay with c20% rock fragments, including white fragments and large mica. Crumbly. Red. Th 13mm; Wt 79g

Find 20 - ?round based

Rim sherd, 2 thick body sherds, 12 large fragments (thick body sherds which have split vertically), 16 small fragments. Rim has an interior bevel. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of mixed angular rock fragments. Hard. Red exterior, grey interior. Interior sooted. Th 16mm; Wt 234g

Context 2903 – lens of burnt material

3626-3525 cal BC

Find 23A

2 large sherds, 7 large fragments, 15 small fragments. As Find 20. Wt 211g

Find 23B

1 rim sherd. Flat rim. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% rock fragments including white and mica. Hard. Grey with red surfaces. Th 9mm; Wt 3g

Context 2905 – base fill of pit

Find 8A - inverted

Rim sherd, basal sherd, 5 body sherds, 13 fragments. Plain rim with an inverted profile. Profile indicates a change in direction to a finger-impressed groove at the point of inflection to a possible round base. The exterior surface is smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of angular rock fragments. Hard (some sherds are crumbly). Grey. Both surfaces sooted. Th 8mm; 15mm (base); Wt 122g

Find 8B – neck/ slight carination

2 rim sherds, 3 body, 18 fragments (2 large). Flattened rim with a straight neck to a slight shoulder below which it seems to slope inwards. The exterior surface is smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a brown exterior surface. Light sooting on both surfaces. Th 9mm; Wt 115g.

Find 8C - ridged

Body sherd with a wide (12mm) finger groove. Exterior smoothed. Fine sandy clay with c20% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey. Both surfaces sooted. Th 8mm; Wt 11g

Context 2908 – band of charred matter between 2901 and 2904

Find 25

Body sherd. As Find 26. Th 10mm; Wt 22g

Find 26

Body sherd, small fragment plain rim, 3 fragments. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% white fragments and large mica. Crumbly. Red. Interior sooted. Th 12mm; Wt 55g

Feature 35 – pit – group of features in north of site - carinated

Context 3501 – upper fill of pit 35

Find 193

Body sherd with a carination. Exterior smoothed, interior scraped. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of white rock fragments. Soft. Red. No sooting. Th 12mm; Wt 37g

Feature 36 – post-hole – group of features in north of site – impressed

Context 3601 – upper fill of post-hole

Find 27

2 body sherds and a bag of fragments/crumbs. As Find 32. Wt 153g

Find 29

2 body sherds. Exterior slipped and decorated with 2mm wide grooves possibly forming Vs. Fabric is fine clay with c20% small rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 14mm; Wt 21g

Find 31

4 abraded fragments. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments/quartz. Soft. Red. Wt 6g.

Find 32

2 body sherds and a cordon/carination. Fabric is sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments, including white fragments. Hard. Brown. Exterior sooted. Th 15mm; Wt 100g

Find 150

Fragmented body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of angular rock fragments, including white fragments. Soft. Red. Wt 38g

Find 175

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of rock fragments including white fragments. Soft. Grey exterior, red interior. Light sooting on the exterior. Th 16mm; Wt 30g

Feature 37 – possible small pit within group of features to north of site – Bronze Age

Context 3701

Find 039

2 rim sherds and 2 body sherds from a collared urn. Rim has an interior bevel. Between the lip and the collar edge the slipped and smoothed exterior is decorated with tapered grooves up to 4mm wide. Fingernail impressions below collar. Bone impressions in interior. Fabric is fine clay with c20% white rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 14mm; Wt 81g

Find 189

1 sherd, 4 fragments. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of rock fragments, including white fragments. Soft/crumblly. Red exterior, grey interior. Th 13mm; Wt 12g

Feature 42 – pit within group of features in north of the site - Bronze Age

Context 4201 – fill of pit 42

Find 152

Fragmented body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of rock fragments including larger quartz. Hard. Red with a grey core. Light sooting on interior. Th 13mm; Wt 13mm

Find 153

1 rim, 4 body sherds, 43 fragments. Rim has an interior bevel. Coil constructed with N-shaped junctions. Exterior smoothed. Finger smoothing depressions on interior below lip. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% white angular rock fragments. Crumbly. Grey with a red exterior margin and a brown interior surface. Light sooting on both surfaces. Th 19mm; Wt 276g

Find 154

8 rims, 3 body sherds with cordon attached, 20 body sherds, 63 fragments forming a large part of the upper part of a substantial vessel. Rim has an interior bevel, probably expanding below to a shoulder. Some sherds have cordons, some of which have come off in sections. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of small angular rock fragments (mostly white). Crumbly. Brown with a grey core. Light sooting. Th 11mm; Dia (rim) 280mm; Wt 2008g

Feature 43 – pit - part of group of features in north of site – early Neo

Context 4301 – upper fill – of pit 43

Find 110

Inverted rim, the lip inverted and a bag of fragments. Exterior and interior smoothed. Exterior ridged. Fabric is fine clay. Hard. Red. Th 10mm; Wt 64g

Find 113A

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay. Hard. Grey. Th 8mm; Wt 26g.

Find 113B

Body sherd. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments. Crumbly. Red. Interior sooted. Th 11mm; Wt 9g

Find 113C

Rim with a slight interior bevel, 3 fragments. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of mixed fragments. Hard. Grey with red margins. Th 11mm; Wt 23g

Find 151A

Flat rim, lipped to the interior (broken in two), from a round-based vessel with a straight neck and a slight shoulder. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c 20% of mixed fragments. Hard. Grey with red margins. Both surfaces sooted. Th 8mm; Wt 66g

Find 151B

3 large sherds. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of rock fragments. Crumbly. Red. Slight sooting on the interior surface. Th 18mm; Wt 64g

Feature 45 – pit / posthole – part of group of features in the north of the site – Impressed

Context 4501 – upper fill of pit / posthole 45

Find 87

1 rim, 2 body sherds, bag of very small fragments. Flat rim. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% rock fragments. Soft / crumbly. Red. Th 7mm; Wt 34g

Find 87 [Duplicate Find Number]

3 body sherds (one possibly from a basal angle), bag of crumbs. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of small rock fragments. Crumbly. Red exterior, grey interior. Th 14mm; Wt 153g

Find 99

1 body, 2 fragments, bag of crumbs. As Find 138. Wt 180g

Find 102

Carinated body sherd, possibly from a sherd with 2 carinations. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of angular rock fragments. Grey with brown exterior surface. Light sooting on both surfaces. Th 12mm; Wt 34g

Find 105

Body sherd. N-shaped junctions. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% of angular fragments. Crumbly. Grey with a brown exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 9mm; Wt 11g

Find 133

1 body, 5 fragments. As Find 138. Th 14mm; Wt 28g

Find 136

Rim sherd (broken in 2), 3 fragments bag of crumbs. Rim has an interior bevel. Lipped to the exterior. Exterior slipped. Decorated with fingernail impressions. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments. Crumbly. Red exterior, grey interior. Both surfaces sooted. Th 10mm; Wt 91g

Find 137

2 rim sherds, 2 body sherds, fragments. Out-turned lip. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c30% of small fragments. Hard. Grey. Light sooting on both surfaces. Th 12mm; Wt 70g

Find 138

Sherd from a round-based bowl (disintegrated) and a bag of fragments/crumbs. Exterior smoothed. Fine clay with c30% of small rock fragments. Crumbly. Red exterior, grey interior. Both surfaces sooted. Th 14mm; Wt 155g

Find 140

2 body sherds and a bag of crumbs. Exterior smoothed. Fabric - fine clay with c10% small rock fragments. Red exterior, grey interior. Crumbly. Light sooting. Wt 70g

Find 147

6 exterior fragments and a bag of small fragments. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of small rock fragments. Crumbly. Red. Both surfaces sooted. Wt 110g

Context 4502 – middle fill of pit / posthole 45

Find 142

4 friable sherds (remains of 4 sherds and a bag of crumbs). Possible from a vessel base. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of angular fragments. Crumbly. Red exterior, grey interior. Interior sooted. Th 22mm; Wt 130g

Find 144

Rim sherd, body sherd and fragments. Fragmentary rim with an interior bevel. Same vessel as 142. Wt 48g

Context 4503 – lower fill of pit / posthole 45

Find 146

9 sherds, 1 fragment, probably from the base of a round-based vessel. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with red margins. Interior sooted. Th 9mm; Wt 150g

Feature 46 – pit / posthole – part of group of features in north of the site – Impressed

Context 4601 – fill of pit / posthole 46

Find 92

Exterior rim fragment - plain rim. 3 small crumbs. 2 cordons with decoration. As 188. Possible finger impression below lip. Wt 36g

Find 97

Bag of fragments. Fabric is fine clay. Soft. Red. Wt 4g

Find 98

Exterior fragment with a rounded cordon 13mm thick. Exterior, including the cordon, slipped. ?Below the cordon is decoration – nail impressions forming inverted Vs. Fabric is fine clay with c20% crushed rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 13mm; Wt 23g

Find 188

fragmentary sherd with 18mm cordon, and 2 fragments. Slipped and decorated with oblique lines on the upper and lower side of the cordon, forming band of < shapes. Fabric is fine clay with c20% small rock fragments – similar to 0802 / find 168. Th 16mm; Wt 43g

Feature 48 – pit / posthole – part of group of features in north of site - Earlier Neo from fabric

Context 4802 – lower fill of pit /posthole 48

Find 156

2 sherds and small fragments. Fabric is fine clay with c20% mixed fragments including white. Crumbly. Grey with a red exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 12mm; Wt 170g.

Feature 61 – pit / posthole – east of site – midway down site – Grooved Ware

Context 6101 – upper fill of pit 61

Find 94

Body sherd, abraded. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of larger quartz. Soft. Red. Th 8mm; Wt 8g

Find 103

Body sherd. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey. Interior sooted. Th 6mm; Wt 5g

Find 106

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Decorated with pairs of 1mm wide incised lines arranged as pairs of horizontal lines with pairs or oblique lines running up to the lowest horizontal line. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey. Small amounts of sooting in the grooves on the exterior. Th 9mm; Wt 19g

Find 109A

Sherd from join with base. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c70% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey. Sooting around angle on interior. Th 10mm; Wt 25g

Find 109B

Body sherd. Surfaces smoothed. Decorated with 2 parallel lines 2mm wide. Fabric is sandy clay with c30% small angular fragments. Hard. Grey. Th 6mm; Wt 12g

Feature 64 – pit / posthole – part of group in middle of site – Grooved Ware

Context 6401 – main fill of pit 64

Find 139

Body sherd from a coil-constructed vessel (diagonal junction) with a 12mm wide cordon. Exterior, including cordon, is slipped. Cordon decorated with whipped cord verticals. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% ?angular rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with buff/brown margins. Interior surface sooted. Th 9mm; Wt 21g

Find 161A

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% of angular fragments. Hard. Black. Both surfaces sooted. Th 7mm; Wt 13g

Find 161B

2 body sherds. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 11mm; Wt 14g

Feature 65 – pit – part of group in middle of site – ?Grooved Ware

2833-2635 cal BC

Context 6501 – fill of postpipe within pit 65

Find 186

Body sherd. Exterior slipped / smoothed. Small section of cordon, possibly impressed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c70% angular rock fragments. Hard. Dark grey. Both surfaces sooted. Th 7mm; Wt 4g

Feature 68 – pit – part of group in middle of site - ?Grooved Ware

Context 6801 – upper fill of pit 68

Find 38A

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Decorated with a dot 3mm in diameter with 1mm wide incised concentric circles around it. Fabric is fine clay with c60% of small fragments. Grey with a buff exterior. Interior sooted. Th 6mm; Wt 8g

Find 38B

2 body sherds (join) with a double cordon – one cordon has a dimple. As Find 69. Th 7mm; Wt 36g

Find 38C

Small fragment, possibly a fragment of a cordon. Two incised lines. Fabric is fine sandy clay. Hard. Red. Wt 2g

Find 40A

8 body sherds. Exterior smoothed and decorated (?) with occasional light lines. Fabric is fine clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Black with a red exterior margin. Exterior has light sooting. Interior has sooting/residue. Th 8mm; Wt 74g

Find 40B

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed and decorated with 1mm wide incisions, parallel and branching. Fabric is fine clay with c40% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red with grey interior surface. Interior sooted. Th 9mm; Wt 14g

Find 40C

2 body sherds. Exterior smoothed and decorated with parallel incised lines. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of small fragments. Hard. Red. Th 10mm; Wt 7g

Find 40D

Small fragment, probably from the angle of the base. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of small fragments. Hard. Red. Th 10mm; Wt 4g

Find 42

Exterior fragment. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of small fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Wt 5g

Find 45

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of small fragments. Grey with red margins. Hard. Th 6mm; Wt 3g

Context 6802 – middle fill of pit 68

Find 40A

9 body sherds, 2 crumbs. As Find 69. Th 7mm; Wt 39g

Find 40B

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Decorated with incised lines 1mm apart. Fabric is sandy clay with c20% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior surface. Th 10mm; Wt 3g

Find 56

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Decorated with infilled triangle incised decoration. Fabric is fine clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red exterior, grey interior. Interior residue. Th 11mm; Wt 25g

Another sherd from the same vessel decorated with a possible horizontal band of incised parallel lines. The lines are 2mm wide and 4mm apart. Thick residue. Th 10mm; Wt 34g

Find 57

Body sherd. As Find 62. Both surfaces sooted. Th 8mm; Wt 12g

Find 58

1 body sherd. As Find 69. Th 8mm; Wt 6g

Find 59

Flat rim. 7mm below the lip on the exterior is a band of parallel grooves 2mm wide and 3mm apart. As Find 61. Th 12mm; Wt 21g

Find 60A

2 body sherds. Exterior smoothed. One sherd decorated with 2 parallel lines with faint oblique short lines below. Grey with brown surfaces. Thick internal residue on one sherd. Exterior sooted. Th 10mm; Wt 17g

Find 60B

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c30% angular rock fragments. Grey with brown exterior surface. Residue on interior. Th 8mm; Wt 12g

Find 60C

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Grey. Both surfaces sooted. Th 8mm; Wt 5g

Find 60D

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% angular rock fragments. Black. Hard. Th 7mm; Wt 6g

Find 61

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed/slipped. Remains of a possible cordon. Fabric is fine clay with c60% angular rock fragments. Hard fired. Grey exterior, buff interior. Exterior sooted. Th 14mm; Wt 14g

Find 62

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Fabric is fine clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Interior sooted. Th 10mm; Wt 29g

Find 63

Rim sherd (broken in 3). Flat rim with a slight bevel to the interior and a slightly inverted profile. 23mm below the lip is a 7mm diameter piercing/perforation. Exterior surface smoothed. Decorated 35mm below the lip with a band of incised decoration – 2 horizontal lines with oblique lines below. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey/black. Both surfaces sooted. Th 11mm; Wt 58g

Find 64

Body sherd. As Find 63. Interior sooted/residue. Th 9mm; Wt 25g

Find 65A

Exterior angle from a flat base, and 2 fragments. Fabric is fine clay with c30% of rock fragments. Crumbly. Red. Wt 11g

Find 65B

Body sherd with the possible remains of a cordon. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of small fragments. Red. Th 9mm; Wt 6g

Find 66

3 body sherds. As Find 62. Interior sooted. Th 9mm; Wt 41g

Find 67

2 body sherds. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red exterior, grey interior. Interior sooted. Th 12mm; Wt 35g

Find 68

Body sherd decorated with a 14mm wide cordon with finger-nail impressions (vertical) along it. As Find 61. Sooting/residue on exterior. Th 15mm; Wt 51g

Find 69

4 body sherds. Exterior smoothed. One sherd has a slight cordon with a 5mm diameter dimple. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c50% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a brown exterior surface. Both surfaces sooted. Th 7mm; Wt 18g

Find 157

3 body sherds, as Context 6801, Find 40C (2 join). Th 10mm; Wt 19g

Find 192

4 body sherds, as Context 6801, Find 40C (2 join). Th 11mm; Wt 45g

Context 6803 – lower fill of posthole

Find 160

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Decorated with an incised 2mm wide groove, interrupted by a 2mm ridge. Fabric is fine clay with c30% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a buff exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 10mm; Wt 8g

Feature 71 -small pit to south of main group in middle of the site – Grooved Ware

Context 7101 – main fill of posthole

Find 187

Body sherd. Exterior slipped / smoothed. Decorated with pairs of incised lines forming a ?zig-zag. Fine sandy clay with c50% of angular rock fragments. Grey. Exterior sooted. Small amounts of sooting in the interior. Th 6mm; Wt 8g

Context 7103 – fill of post-pipe

Find 170A

Rim sherd. Flattened rim. Both surfaces smoothed. The exterior is decorated with a band of 4 parallel lines starting 1mm below the lip. They are 3mm wide and 3mm apart. In the interior are 2 shallower parallel lines, the upper one 4mm below the lip. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% small angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with brown surfaces. Th 10mm; Wt 20g

Find 170B

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c70% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with red surfaces. Th 13mm; Wt 11g

Find 170C

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Possible fingernail impression. Fabric is fine clay with c50% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 8mm; Wt 4g

Find 170D

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed (much of surface has flaked off). Fabric is sandy clay with c30% of small angular fragments. Hard. Grey with red margins. Interior sooted. Th 7mm; Wt 6g

Context 74 – pit – southern half of the site – early Neo

Context 7402 – lower fill of pit 74

Find 116

Fragments from a round-based bowl. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% small rock fragments. Crumbly. Red exterior, grey interior. Interior sooted. Th 17mm (now disintegrated); Wt 190g

Find 116 – 2 bags of pottery from a round based bowl

Bag 1 - 12 rims (including 4 fragments), 61 sherds, 159 fragments. Light finger impressions around the flat part of the rim and light striations below from shaping. Exterior smoothed. Some body sherds have slight ridges. One sherd is carinated. Fabric is fine sandy clay. Grey with red margins. Crumbly and splitting. Light sooting on both surfaces. Th 15mm just below carination; Wt 1541g

Bag 2 – 2 rims, 7 body, 8 fragments. One of the body sherds is carinated. Wt 406g.

Feature 97 – pit towards west of northern half of site – early Neo

Context 9701 – upper fill of pit 97

Find 028

Rim sherd and fragments, probably from a round-based bowl. Flat rim, lipped to the exterior. Exterior smoothed, interior scraped. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular rock fragments, including white fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Coil-constructed with N-shaped junctions. Exterior sooted. Th 13mm; Wt 170g (including 86g of fragments – includes a piece of charcoal)

Feature 100 – pit on west edge of site, northern half

Context 10001 – fill of pit with burnt material

Find 033

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Brown. Th 12mm; Wt 9g

Feature 104 – feature (not marked on plan)

Context 10401 – deposit

Find 35

Fragment, abraded. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of rock fragments. Soft. Red. Wt 6g

Feature 108 – posthole on east of the upper half of the site – Grooved Ware –

Context 10801 – fill of posthole cut 10802

Find 001

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Decorated with 2 incised lines 1mm wide. Fabric fine sandy clay with c60% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin and a red interior surface. Th 7mm; Wt 5g

Find 006

Body sherd. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c40% of small angular fragments. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Interior sooted. Th 12mm; Wt 45g

Find 010

Body sherd. Exterior slipped. Decorated with thick (2mm) grooves forming possible interlocking triangle-based decoration. Fabric is fine clay with c40% angular rock fragments. Hard. Grey with buff surfaces. Light sooting on exterior. Th 8mm; Wt 16g

Find 012

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c10% of angular rock fragments. Soft. Brown. Th 8mm; Wt 4g

Find 195

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c60% of angular rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 11mm; Wt 12g

Context 10803 – fill of posthole cut 10804

Find 014

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed and decorated with fine incised lines (0.5mm), crossing and forming lozenges. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% rock fragments. Hard. Red. Th 9mm; Wt 16g

Find 016

Body sherd. Exterior smoothed. Fabric is fine clay with c20% of angular fragments. Crumbly. Red. Th 9mm; Wt 7g

Find 017A

Body sherd. As Find 010, Context 10801. Th 8mm; Wt 20g

Find 017B

Interior fragment. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c40% angular rock fragments. Hard. Red. Wt 32g

Feature 131 – deposit in middle of southern half of the site – early Neo

Context 13101 – fill of deposit with large sherds

Find 141

2 body sherds, 4 rim sherds, 2 basal sherds (with lug), 2 carinated sherds, small body sherd, small rim fragment, 6 fragments. From a carinated round-based bowl, providing the profile of the upper portion. Rim has a slight interior bevel and an out-turned lip. 24mm below the lip is a carination and 52mm below that is a sharp carination/point of inflection to the base. Exterior burnished. Two holes 8mm in diameter at either side of a break plus a third perforation. Fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% white fragments. Hard. Grey with a brown exterior margin; Th 13mm; Dia 350mm (estimated around the wider carination); Wt 957g

Unstratified

Find 86

1 body sherd. Exterior surface smoothed. Fabric is fine sandy clay. Hard. Grey with a red exterior margin. Th 8mm; Wt 4g.

Appendix 5 Radiocarbon Dating

Five samples from Hallhole Farm were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) at East Kilbride for C14 dating. These samples were extracted during sieving of bulk soil samples. The samples submitted were from: context (2903) (pit F29), from which a grain of carbonised barley was extracted; context (1604) (pit F16), a carbonised hazelnut shell; context (4101) (pit F41), hazel wood charcoal; context (6501) (posthole F65), carbonised hazelnut shell; context (9304) (pit F93), hazel wood charcoal. The dates returned are detailed below.



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 August 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-74463 (GU44641)

Submitter Chris Fyles
Alder Archaeology
55 South Methven Street
Perth
PH1 5NX

Site Reference BW11

Context Reference 2903

Sample Reference 2

Material Cereal grain : Barley

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 4820 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *E. Dunbar*

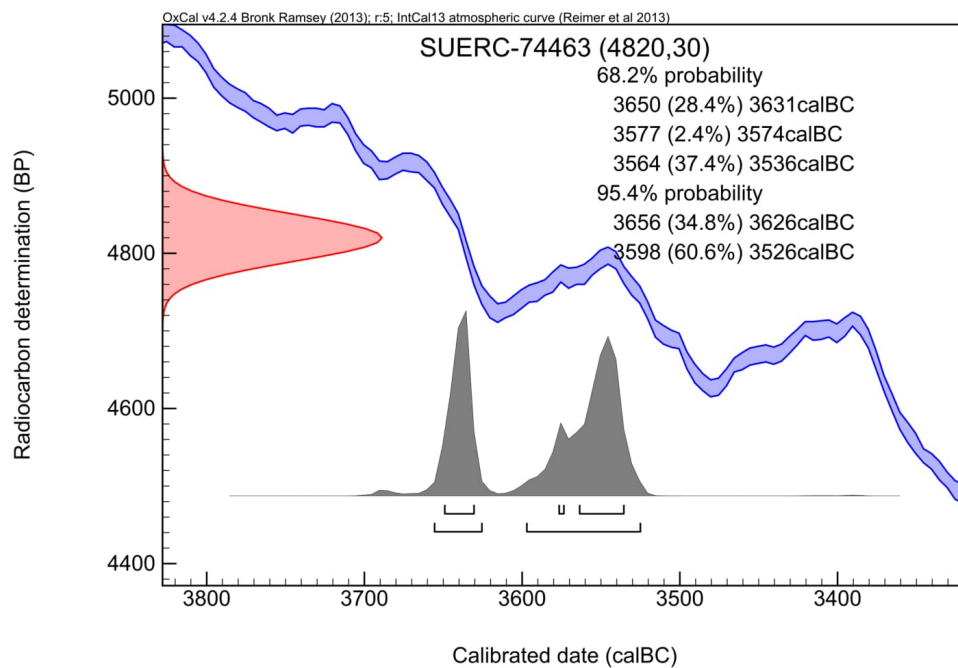
Checked and signed off by : *P. Naysmith*



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



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registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
16 August 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-74467 (GU44642)
Submitter Chris Fyles
Alder Archaeology
55 South Methven Street
Perth
PH1 5NX
Site Reference BW11
Context Reference 1604
Sample Reference 19
Material Nutshell : Hazel
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3997 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

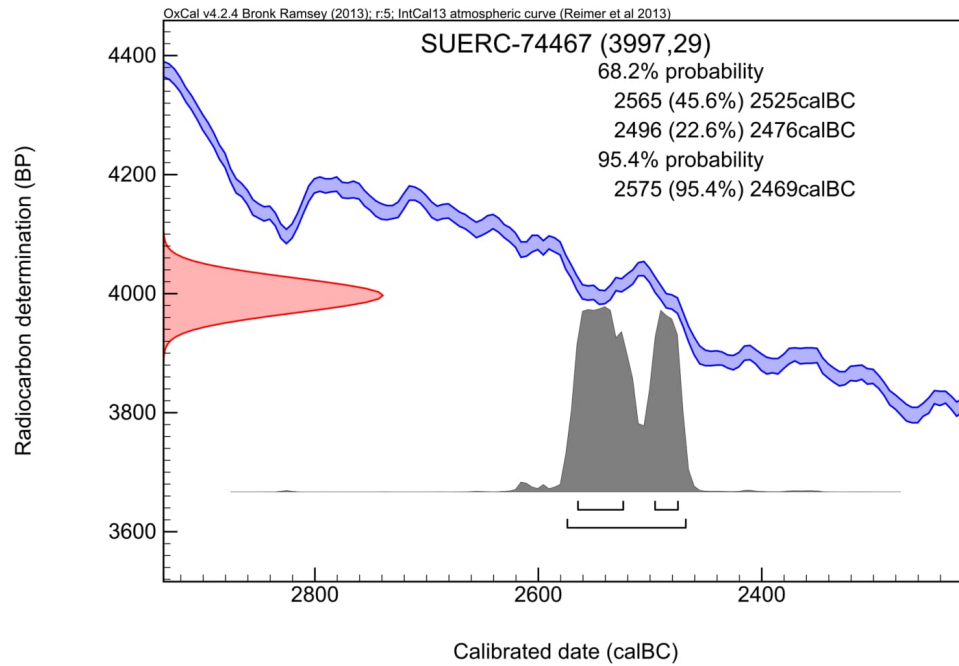
Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 August 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-74468 (GU44643)

Submitter Chris Fyles
Alder Archaeology
55 South Methven Street
Perth
PH1 5NX

Site Reference BW11

Context Reference 4101

Sample Reference 29

Material Charcoal : Hazel

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 4729 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

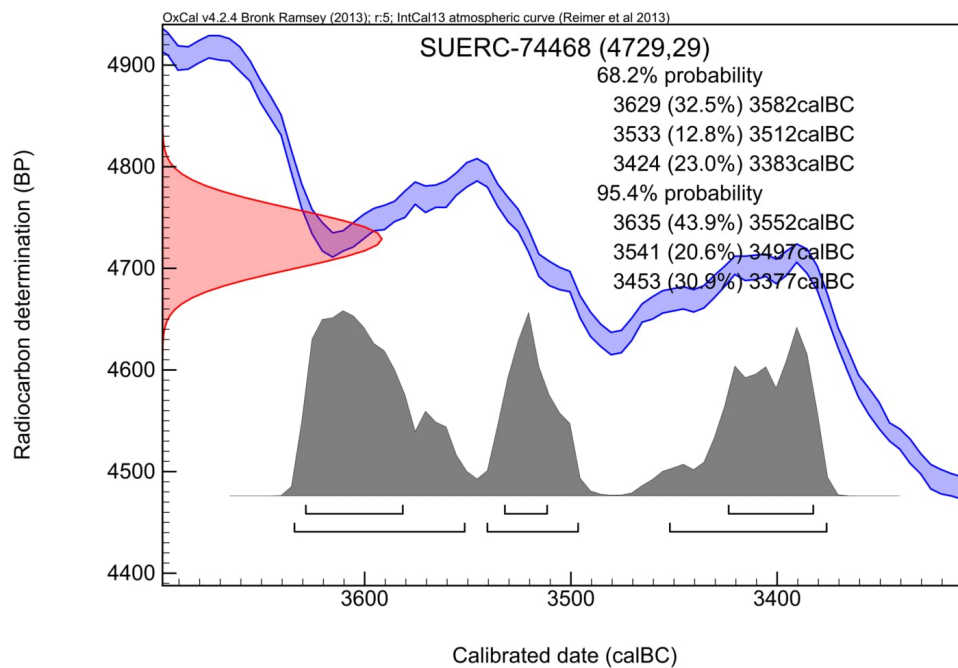
Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
16 August 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-74469 (GU44644)
Submitter Chris Fyles
Alder Archaeology
55 South Methven Street
Perth
PH1 5NX
Site Reference BW11
Context Reference 6501
Sample Reference 49
Material Nutshell : Hazel
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 4157 \pm 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

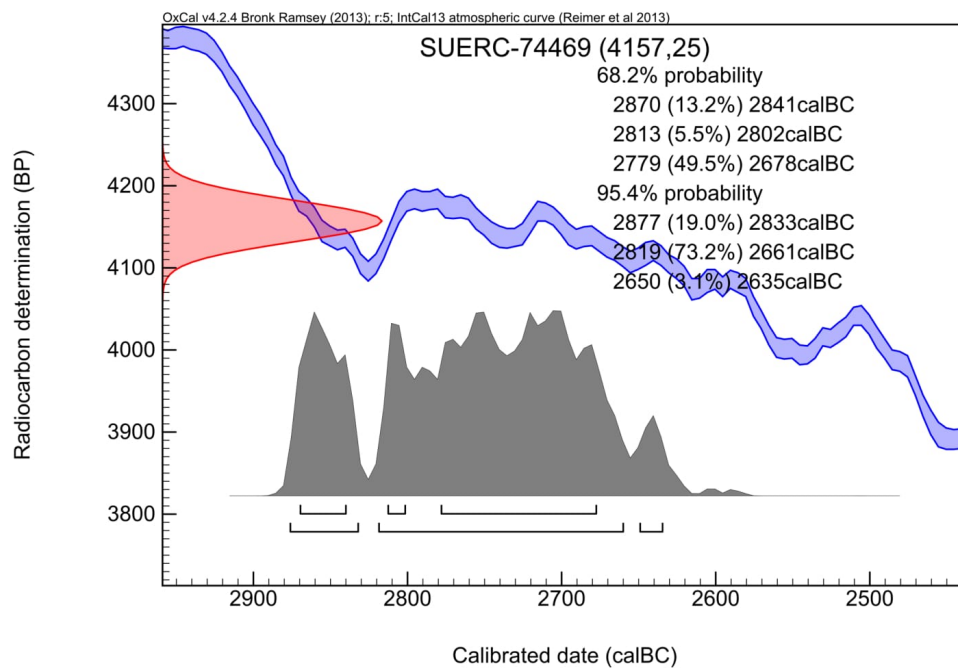
Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 August 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-74470 (GU44645)

Submitter Chris Fyles
Alder Archaeology
55 South Methven Street
Perth
PH1 5NX

Site Reference BW11

Context Reference 9304

Sample Reference 63

Material Charcoal : Hazel

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3965 \pm 27

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

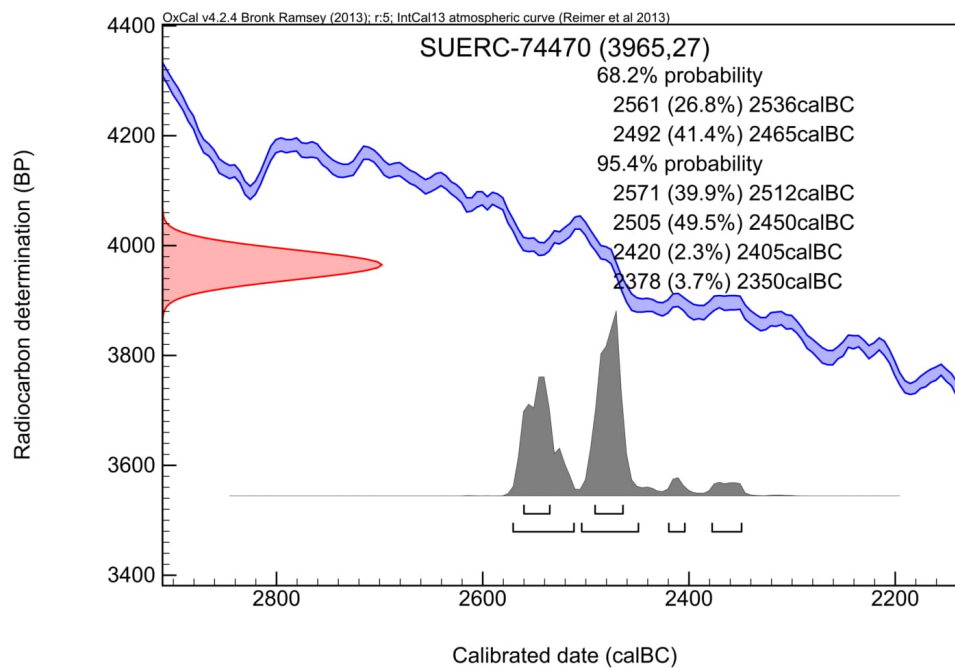
Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



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The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

Appendix 6 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	January 16–19 Watching Brief	
01	Site stripping, NW area	SE
02	Site stripping, NW area	SE
03	Site stripping, NW area	NE
04	Site stripping, NW area	S
05	Site stripping, SW area	NE
06	Site stripping, SE area	NW
07	Site stripping, SW area	NE
08	Ctx. 02	S
09	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 02	S
10	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 02	N
11	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 02	N
12	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 02	N
13	Site stripping, SE area	NW
14	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 03	N
15	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 04	N
16	Site stripping, NE area and Ctx. 04	N
17	Site stripping, NW area	SE
18	Site stripping, NW area	S
19	Site stripping, SW	NE
20	Site stripping, SW	N
21	Ctx. 05	E
22	Ctx. 05	E
23	Ctx. 05	E
24	Site stripping, SW area	SE
25	Site stripping, SW area	SE

26	Ctx. 06	E
27	Ctx. 07	E
28	Ctx. 07	E
29	Ctx. 05	E
30	Ctx. 09	E
31	Site stripping, SW area	NW
32	Site stripping, NW area	NW
33	Site stripping, SE area	NE
34	Ctx. 08	W
35	Ctx. 08 – Detail: ceramic sherds	W
36	Ctx. 06	N
37	Ctx. 06	N
38	Site stripping removing ditch fill ctx 12	S
39	Site stripping, removing ditch fill on W side of track	S
40	Site stripping, NE area	S
41	Site stripping, SE area	SE
42	Site stripping, SE area	SE
43	Site stripping, SE area	SE
44	Site stripping, removing ditch fill Ctx 12	N
45	Site stripping, removing ditch fill Ctx 12	N
46	Site stripping, removing ditch fill Ctx. 12	N
47	Site stripping, NE area	SE
48	Site stripping, NE area	SE
49	Site stripping, track, larger stones in track (repair)	N
50	Site stripping, track, larger stones in track (repair)	N
51	Site stripping, NE area	SE
52	Site stripping, NE area	S
53	Ctx. 15	NE

54	Ctx. 16	N
55	Ctx. 16	N
56	Ctx. 17	N
57	Ctx 15 with 17 in background	N
58	Site stripping, S area	N
59	Site stripping, SE area	NE
60	Site stripping, SE area	NE
61	Site stripping gravel 03 being removed site N end	E
62	Site stripping, gravel 03 being removed site N end	SW
63	Site stripping, gravel 03 being removed site N end	S
64	Site stripping, gravel 03 being removed site N end	SE
65	Site stripping. NW area	NE
66	Site stripping, SW area	NE
67	Site stripping, SW area	NW
68	Site stripping, S area	N
69	Site stripping, SE area	NE
70	Ctx. 08, detail	N
71	Ctx. 08, general	NW
72	Detail of Ctx. 08	E
73	Detail of Ctx. 08	E
74	Detail of Ctx. 08	E
75	Detail of Ctx. 08	E
76	Ctx. 07, detail	N
77	Ctx. 07, general	N
78	Ctx. 14 - Detail	N
79	N area and Ctx. 14	N
80	Ctx. 14 - Detail	N
81	Ctx, 14 - Detail	N

82	Ctx. 14 - Detail	E
83	Ctx. 18	N
84	Ctx. 16	S
85	Ctx. 16	S
86	Ctx. 16	S
87	Ctx. 16	S
88	Ctx. 16	S
89	Ctx. 1604	E
90	Ctx. 1604	E
91	Ctx. 1604 - Detail	E
92	Ctx. 18	N
93	Ctx. 18	N
94	Ctx. 16	S
95	Ctx. 16	S
96	Ctx. 16	S
97	Ctx. 16	E
98	Ctx. 16	E
	January 23–27 cleaning	
99	General works, NE area	SW
100	General works, NE area	SW
101	Site stripping, NE area	NE
102	Site stripping, NE area	NE
103	General works, NW area	SE
104	Site stripping, NE area	NE
105	Site stripping, NE area	NE
106	General works, NW area	E
107	General works, NW area	NW
108	General works, SW area	N

109	General works, NW area	W
110	General works, NW area	SE
111	General works, NW area	SE
	Feb 1 EDM survey	
112-113	Setting up, general view of site from NE corner	SW, S
	Feb 13-15 Excavation	
115	Feature 108, pre-ex	N
116-117	Feature 20, pre-ex	NE
118-119	Feature 21, pre-ex	NE
120-121	S-facing section, 10801	N
122-126	Working shots and general views, NE corner	NE, E, SE
127-129	General site views, from NW corner	SE, E
130	General view, features in NE corner, pre-ex	NE
131	Location shot, feature 27	N
132	Feature 27, pre-ex	NW
133-134	SW-facing section, feature 20	NE
135-137	SW-facing section, feature 21	NE
138-139	Feature 22, pre-ex	NE
140-141	Feature 23, pre-ex	NE
142	S-facing section, feature 27	N
143	Feature 26, pre-ex	NW
144	Location shot, feature 26	N
145-146	SE-facing section, 2601	NW
147	Location shot, 2601	N
148-149	SE-facing section, feature 22	NW
150-152	W-facing section, feature 23	E
154-156	Posthole cut 2606, post-ex	NW
157	Location shot, 2606	N

158-160	Feature 25	S
161	Feature 29, pre-ex	NW
162	Location shot, feature 29	N
163-164	N-facing section, feature 25	S
165	Location shot, feature 25	S
166-169	Small Find 003 in deposit 2901	NW
170-174	Posthole cut 2502, post-ex	S
175-176	2401	S
177	Location shot, 2401	S
178-180	S-facing section, 10803	N
181-182	Deposit 2902	N
183-184	Deposit 2903	N
185-188	Small Find 005	N
189-192	NW-facing section, 2402	SE
193-194	2801	NW
195-196	Small Find 008 in deposit 2905	NW
197-198	SE-facing section, 10805	NW
199-200	Location shot, SE-facing section, 10805	E
201	Feature 31, pre-ex	NW
202	Location shot, feature 31	N
203	Feature 31, post-ex	SE
204	Feature 32, pre-ex	SW
205	Location shot, feature 32	SW
206	Feature 32, post-ex	SW
207	Feature 34, pre-ex	SW
208	Location shot, feature 34	SW
209	Feature 34, post-ex	SW
210	Feature 33, pre-ex	SW

211	Location shot, feature 33	SW
212	Feature 33, post-ex	SW
213	Location shot, feature 95	NW
214-215	Feature 95, post-ex	NW
216-217	S-facing section, 10802	N
218-219	SE-facing section, 2801	NW
220	Location shot, 2801	NW
221-222	SE-facing section, 2901, pit cut 2906	NW
223	Location shot, 2901/2906	N
224	SE-facing section, 2901, pit cut 2906	NW
225-226	Location shot, 2901/2906	NE
227	Small Find 20 in deposit 2901	NE
228-235	Deposit 2902	NE, NW
236-237	Feature 36, pre-ex	E
238-239	Small Find 23, in situ	E
240-241	Posthole cut 10804, post-ex	N, E
242-243	Small Finds 25 and 26, in situ	NE
244-246	Feature 36, half-sectioned	NE
247-254	Pottery in feature 36, in situ	NE, N
255	Location shot, feature 36	NE
256	Posthole cut 10806	E
257-259	Working shots, NE corner	SE, E
260-264	Posthole cuts 10804, 10806, post-ex	E, N, S
	Feb 16-21 Excavation	
265-267	Postholes 2909, 2910	NW
268-270	Pit cut 2906, post-ex	NW, SE
271-272	Feature 109, pre-ex	E, N
273-275	Pit cut 2906, post-ex	NW, SE

276	Feature 97, pre-ex	SW
277-278	Location shot, feature 97	W
279	NE-facing section, 9701, with Small Find 28	SW
280-281	Location shot, 9701	SW, W
282	Feature 109, half-sectioned	E
283	S-facing section, feature 109	N
284-285	Feature 98, pre-ex	W
286	Location shot, feature 98	W
287-288	Feature 117, pre-ex	E, S
289-290	Feature 98, half-sectioned	SW
291	Feature 101, pre-ex	NW
292	Location shot, feature 101	NW
293	W-facing section, feature 117	E
294-295	NE-facing section, feature 101	SW
296-297	Feature 111, pre-ex	SW, W
298-299	Feature 50, pre-ex	E
300-304	Location shots, 11101	SW, W
305	Feature 112, pre-ex	SW
306-307	Location shots feature 112	SW, W
308	NE-facing section, feature 112	SW
309	Feature 102, pre-ex	NW
310	Location shot, feature 102	NW
311	SE-facing section, feature 102	NW
312	Feature 110, pre-ex	NW
313	Location shot, feature 110	NW
314	SE-facing section, feature 110	NW
315	Location shot, feature 113	SW
316	Feature 113, pre-ex	SW

317-319	N-facing section, feature 113	S
320	Location shot, feature 114	SW
321	Feature 114, pre-ex	SW
322	Location shot, feature 114	SW
323	NE-facing section, feature 114	SW
324-326	W-facing section, feature 50	E
327	Feature 99, pre-ex	SW
328-329	NE-facing section, feature 99	SW
330	Feature 100, pre-ex	W
331	Location shot, feature 100	W
332	Feature 100, pre-ex, with small finds on surface	W
333-336	Feature 53, pre-ex	N, E, S, W
337	W-facing section, 10001	E
338	Location shot, 10001	NE
339	Feature 96, pre-ex	W
340	Location shot, feature 96	NW
341	E-facing section, feature 96	W
342	Feature 115, pre-ex	S
343	Location shot, feature 115	S
344	NW-facing section, feature 115	SE
345-346	W-facing section, feature 115	E
347-348	S-facing section, feature 115	N
349-350	N-facing section, feature 115	S
351	Feature 116, pre-ex	S
352	Location shot, feature 116	S
353	N-facing section, feature 116	S
354	Feature 91, pre-ex	NW
355	Location shot, feature 91	NW

356	SE-facing section, feature 91	NW
357	Feature 104, pre-ex	SE
358	Location shot, feature 104	SE
359-360	Features 51 and 52	W
361	Feature 51, pre-ex	W
362	Feature 52, pre-ex	W
363	NW-facing section, feature 104	SE
364-365	Feature 107, pre-ex	NW
366	Location shot, feature 107	NW
367	SE-facing section, 107	NW
368	NE-facing section, feature 51	SW
369-370	Feature 68, pre-ex	NE
371	Feature 106, pre-ex	NW
372	Location shot, feature 106	NW
373	Feature 54	S
374	S-facing section, feature 106	N
375-378	Deposit 6801, half-sectioned	E
379-380	Location shots, feature 105	W
381	Feature 90, pre-ex	W
382	Location shot, feature 90	W
383-384	W-facing section, feature 52	E
385-386	Feature 41, stone on surface, pre-ex	NW
387	Location shot, feature 41	NW
388-389	S-facing section, feature 37	N
390	Location shot, feature 37	NW
391-393	S-facing section, feature 37	N
394	NE-facing section, feature 105	SW
395	S-facing section, feature 52	N

396	Features 56 and 57, pre-ex	N
397	Feature 103, pre-ex	NW
398	Location shot, feature 103	NW
399	NE-facing section, feature 56	SW
400	W-facing section, feature 49	E
401	Location shot, feature 49	E
402	Feature 103, pre-ex	NW
403	Feature 11, pre-ex	NW
404	Location shot, feature 11	NW
405	SE-facing section, feature 11	NW
406	Feature 10, pre-ex	NW
407	Location shot, feature 11	NW
408-410	Feature 47, pre-ex	SE
411	Working shot, E central area	S
412-416	N-facing section, feature 68	S
417-419	Location shot, feature 68	W
420-421	Feature 45, pre-ex	N
422-424	NE-facing section, feature 57	SW
425	SE-facing section, feature 35	NW
426	Location shot, feature 35	NW
427-429	N-facing section, 4102	S
430	SE-facing section, 0101	NW
431-432	Location shot, 0101	NW
433-434	Feature 63, pre-ex	N
435-436	Feature 09, pre-ex	NW
437-439	Location shots, feature 09	NW, N, E
440-442	NW-facing section, feature 47	SE
443-445	W-facing section, feature 66	E

446	S-facing section, feature 09	N
447	SW-facing section, feature 05	NE
448	Location shot, feature 05	NW
449	Feature 05, post-ex	NE
450-451	NW-facing section, feature 63	SE
452	Deposit 4501	NE
453	Location shot, 4501	NE
454	Deposit 4501	NE
455	Features 88 and 89	SE
456	S-facing section, feature 48	N
457	Location shot, feature 48	NW
458	Working shot, next to feature 48	NW
459-460	General working shots, from N edge of site	SW, SE
461	S-facing section, feature 48	N
462	NW-facing sections, features 88 and 89	SE
463	Feature 59, pre-ex	NW
464	Location shot, feature 59	NW
465	Feature 86, pre-ex	SE
466	Location shot, feature 86	SE
467	NW-facing section, feature 86	SE
468	Feature 85, pre-ex	SE
469	Location shot, feature 85	SE
470-471	Feature 69, pre-ex	E
472	S-facing section, feature 59	N
473	N-facing section, feature 85	S
474	Feature 84, pre-ex	SE
475	Location shot, feature 84	SE
476-477	NW-facing section, feature 69	SE

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478-479	Feature 61, pre-ex	W
480-481	Pottery in 4501	N
482	Location shot, 4501	N
483	SE-facing section, 8401	NW
484	Location shot, 8401	N
485	Feature 87, pre-ex	NW
486	Location shot, feature 87	NW
487	SE-facing section, feature 87	NW
488	Location shot feature 87	NW
489	Feature 82, pre-ex	W
490	Location shot, feature 82	W
491	E-facing section, feature 82	W
492	Feature 83, pre-ex	W
493	Location shot, feature 83	W
494-495	S-facing section, 4501	N
496	Feature 83, post-ex	W
497-498	Feature 80, pre-ex	W
499	Location shot, feature 80	W
500	E-facing section, feature 80	W
501	Feature 81, pre-ex	W
502	Location shot, feature 81	W
503	E-facing section, feature 81	W
504	Feature 79, pre-ex	NW
505	Location shot, feature 79	NW
506	SE-facing section, feature 79	NW
507	Feature 78, pre-ex	NW
508	Location shot, feature 78	NW

509-510	General working shots, from SE corner of site	NW
511-513	NE-facing section, 4601	SW
514	Location shot, 4601	SW
515	NE-facing section, 4601	SW
516	Feature 77, pre-ex	NW
517	Location shot, feature 77	NW
518-519	S-facing section, 7701	N
520	Location shot, 7701	NW
521-523	S-facing section, 4502	N
524	Feature 43, pre-ex	N
525	Location shot, feature 43	N
526	Feature 43, pre-ex	N
527-528	S-facing section, 7701	N
529	Location shot, 7701	N
530-532	Feature 118, pre-ex	NW
533	Feature 119, pre-ex	NW
534	Feature 120, pre-ex	NW
535	Location shot, feature 120	NW
536-538	E-facing section, feature 61	W
539	Location shot, E-facing section, feature 61	S
540	Feature 61, half-sectioned	E
541	Feature 76, pre-ex	W
542-543	Location shots, feature 76	W, NW
544	Feature 76, pre-ex	E
545	Location shot, feature 76	NE
546	NW-facing sections, cuts 7604, 7606	SE
547	W-facing section, 7602, 7606	E
548	S-facing section, 4301	N

549	Location shot, 4301	N
550-552	General working shots, from E centre of site	S, E
553-554	W-facing section, 7602, 7604	E
555	E-facing section, 7602, 7604	W
556	Feature 62, pre-ex	N
557	Location shot, feature 62	N
558-559	E-facing section, feature 62	W
560-561	Feature 122, pre-ex	N
562	Location shot, feature 122	NW
563	Location shot, 7602, 7604	E
564-565	W-facing section, 7602, 7604	E
566-569	7602, 7604	N, W
570-572	Features 74 and 75, pre-ex	NE
573-576	S-facing section, feature 122	N
577-580	Small Find 116, in situ	SE
581	NW-facing section 7401	SE
582-583	Location shots, features 74 and 15	SE, S
584-585	Features 118, 119, pre-ex	N
586-590	Features 118, 119, 120, pre-ex	S
591-593	Features 118, 119, pre-ex	N
594-596	Small find 116, in deposit 7402	S
597-598	Location shot, 7402	S
599	Feature 55, pre-ex	N
600	Location shot, feature 55	N
601-602	N-facing section, feature 120	S
603	Location shot, feature 120	S
604-605	Small find 116, in situ	SE
606-607	Feature 65, pre-ex	SW

608	S-facing section, 5501	N
609	Location shot, 5501	N
610-611	W-facing section, feature 65	E
612	Feature 67, pre-ex	NE
613-614	Location shot, feature 67	NW
615-617	Pit cut 7404, post-ex	SE
618-621	W-facing section, feature 65	E
622-623	Feature 73, pre-ex	N
624	Location shot, feature 73	W
625	E-facing section, feature 73	W
626-627	S-facing section, feature 118	N
628-629	N-facing section, feature 118	S
630	Feature 30, pre-ex	NW
631	Location shot, feature 30	NW
632	SE-facing section, feature 30	SE
633-634	Feature 75, pre-ex	SE
635-636	Feature 17, pre-ex	E
637-638	SW-facing section, 6701	NE
639-641	S-facing section, feature 118	N
642	Location shot, S-facing section, feature 118	N
643-644	N-facing section, feature 118	S
645-660	Pottery in situ in feature 17	E, N, NW
661-662	Location shots, feature 17 next to feature 16	S, SW
663-664	Small Find 130	E
665-666	Location shots, features 16 and 17	E
667-668	N-facing section, 7501	S
669-672	Location shots, features 75 and 74	S, SW
673-679	General site views, from SE of site	W, NW, N

680	Feature 93, pre-ex	NW
681	Location shot, feature 93	NW
682-683	NW-facing section, 7503	SE
684	Location shot, features 75 and 76	SE
685	Deposit 6401	NW
686	Location shot, 6401	NW
687	Small Find 135 in deposit 6401	NW
688-690	S-facing section, 4501, pottery in situ	N, W
691-692	Deposit 4501, pottery in situ	N
693-695	SE-facing section, 9301	NW
696-699	Location shots, 9301	N, E
700	Feature 94, pre-ex	NW
701-702	Location shot, feature 94	NW
703	SE-facing section 9401	NW
704	Location shot, 9401	NW
705	General working shot, from centre of site	N
706	Feature 95, pre-ex	NW
707	Location shot, feature 95	NW
708-710	Feature 61, post-ex	W, N
711	SE-facing section, 9501	NW
712-715	Location shot, 9501	NW, N, E
716	Feature 130, pre-ex	N
717	Location shot, feature 130	NW
718	S-facing section, feature 130	N
719	Feature 131, pre-ex	N
720	Location shot, feature 131	N
721-723	Small find 141, in situ	N
724	Location shot, Small Find 141	N

725-728	Small Find 141, post-ex	E
729	Pit cut 13102, post-ex	NE
730	Location shot, 13102	NW
731	Pit cut 13102, post-ex	E
732	E-facing section, 6401	W
733	Location shot, 6401	W
734-735	E-facing section, 6401	W
736	7602, 7604	W
737-738	Cut 7504, post-ex	S
739	Cuts 7606, 7607, post-ex	W
740-741	Cut 4504, post-ex	NE
742-744	Cut 3602, post-ex	E
745-746	Cut 3702, post-ex	E
747-749	Cut 4102	S
750-759	Overviews, NE corner	E, N, NW
760-761	Overview, EC of site	SW
762	Possible pit alignment, features 93, 16 and 77	E
763-765	Cut 4304, post-ex	N
766-767	Deposit 4201	W
768	Location shot 4201	W
769-770	Pottery in situ in deposit 4201	S
771-774	Cut 9306, post-ex	NW, SE
775-776	N-facing section, 4201	S
777-778	Feature 46, post-ex	W
779-784	Feature 16, post-ex	SE, NW
785-787	N-facing section, 4202	S
788-789	Deposit 1401	NW
790-793	Feature 16, post-ex	SE, NW

794-796	Feature 93, post-ex	N
797	Feature 71, pre-ex	NW
798	Location shot, feature 71	NW
799-800	Cut 4803, post-ex	NW
801	Location shot, 4803	NW
802	S-facing section, 7101	N
803	Location shot, 7101	N
804-805	S-facing section, 7101, close-up	N
806	Feature 72, pre-ex	W
807	Location shot, feature 72	W
808	E-facing section, 7201	W
809	Location shot, 7201	W
810	S-facing section, 7101	N
811	E-facing section, 7201	W
812-813	6804, 6805, post-ex	E, W
814	Location shot, 6804, 6805	W
815-816	Cut 3503, post-ex	W
817	NW-facing section, 2401	SE
818	Location shot, 2401	SE
819-820	Pit cut feature 28, post-ex	SE
821	Location shot, feature 28	SE
822	General working shot, NE of site	S
823	7107, post-ex	N
824-827	Pottery in situ in 4201	S
828	4201, post-ex of pottery	S
829-830	Feature 42, post-ex	W, S
	Excavation, supplementary detail shots	
831-834	Pottery in 3601, with ruler	-

835-839	Pottery and sandstone in 3601	E
840	Location shot, feature 36, half-sectioned	N
841-842	Pottery, sandstone and clay deposit in feature 36	E
843-846	Pottery in 3601, with ruler	S, N
847-851	Sandstone in 3601	N
852-854	W-facing section, 3601	E
855	Location shot, 3601	N
856-858	Feature 37, pre-ex	N
859	Location shot, feature 37	NW
860-873	Pottery in feature 37, with ruler	-
874-876	Pottery in 4501	N
877-885	Pottery in 4201	-
886-889	Pottery from 4301, post-ex	-
890	Small Finds 136 and 137, in 4501	-
891-895	Small Find 136, post-ex	-
896-898	Small Find 137, post-ex	-
899-901	Small Find 138, post-ex	-
902-906	Pottery in 4501	-
907-915	Pottery in 4502	-
916-918	Pot sherds- neck- from feature 28, post-ex	-

Appendix 7 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Site notes from Watching Brief, drawings of postholes 06 and 07	1:10, 1:20
2	Site notes from Watching Brief	-
3	Plans and section drawings, features 08, 14, 18	1:10, 1:20
4	Plans and section drawings, features 15, 16	1:10, 1:20
5	List of features, post site clean	-

6	Plans and section drawings, features 26, 29	1:10, 1:20
7	Plans and section drawings, features 36, 66, 10, 84, 83, 77	1:10, 1:20
8	Plans and section drawings, features 101, 97, 111, 100	1:10, 1:20
9	Plans and section drawings, features 108, 68, 09, 61	1:10, 1:20
10	Plans and section drawings, features 45, 120, 118, 93, 94, 42	1:10, 1:20
11	Plans and section drawings, features 122, 55, 67, 64	1:10, 1:20
12	Plans and section drawings, features 35, 48, 46, 43	1:10, 1:20
13	Plans and section drawings, features 74, 76, 65, 71	1:10, 1:20
14	Plans and section drawings, features 118, 109, 131, 95, 72	1:10, 1:20
15	Plans and section drawings, features 75, 15, 16	1:10, 1:20
16	Plans, S half of feature 68, fully excavated	1:20

Appendix 8 Finds Register

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Coordinates</i>	<i>Height AOD</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
001	108	10801	NO 17401 39245	48.067m	Single sherd grooved ware?	13/2/17
002	108	10801	NO 17401 39245	47.937m	Fragment calcined bone	14/2/17
003	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	48.137m	Large charred potsherd (base?)	14/2/17
004	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	48.137m	Quartz flake/chip	14/2/17
005	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	47.987m	Large sherd x2	14/2/17
006	108	10801	NO 17413 39241	48.047m	Potsherd in section	14/2/17
007	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	47.987m	Concentration of quartz under SF 005, including hammerstone and pounder	14/2/17
008	29	2905	NO 17387 39251	47.967m	Large sherd in base of pit F29/cut 2906	14/2/17

009	28	2801	NO 17393 39249	47.967m	Sherd(s) in upper fill of pit F28	14/2/17
010	108	10801	NO 17413 39241	48.047m	Decorated postsherd	14/2/17
011	108	10801	NO 17413 39241	47.967m	Calcined bone + potsherd	14/2/17
012	108	10801	NO 17413 39241	48.067m	Potsherd	14/2/17
013	28	2801	NO 17393 39248	47.992m	Potsherd	14/2/17
014	108	10803	NO 17404 39241	48.222m	Potsherd	15/2/17
015	28	2801	NO 17393 39248	47.992m	Potsherd	15/2/17
016	108	10803	NO 17404 39241	48.172m	Potsherd	15/2/17
017	108	10803	NO 17404 39241	48.162m	Potsherds x3 (decorated)	15/2/17
018	28	2801	NO 17393 39248	47.882m	Potsherd	15/2/17
019	28	2801	NO 17393 39248	47.852m	Potsherd	15/2/17
020	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	48.137m	Charred potsherd	15/2/17
021	28	2801	NO 17393 39248	47.982m	Decorated potsherd	15/2/17
022	29	2901	NO 17387 39251	48.140m	Quartz flake	15/2/17
023	29	2903	NO 17387 39251	48.137m	Charred pot	15/2/17
024	29	2903	NO 17387 39251	48.137m	Quartz – split cobble and fragments	15/2/17
025	29	2908	NO 17387 39251	48.057m	Charred potsherd	15/2/17
026	29	2908	NO 17387 39251	48.997m	Charred potsherd	15/2/17
027	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	48.082m– 48.067m	Potsherds	15/2/17
028	97	9701	NO 17367	48.317m	Potsherd	16/2/17

			39240			
029	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	48.037m	Potsherd	16/2/17
030	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	48.077m	Sandstone fragment	16/2/17
031	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	47.937m	Potsherd	16/2/17
032	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	47.917m	Potsherd	16/2/17
033	100	10001	NO 17367 39229	48.262m	Potsherd	17/2/17
034	100	10001	NO 17367 39229	48.317m	Chert burin or waste	17/2/17
035	104	10401	NO 17396 39188	48.062m	Pot (small fragment)	17/2/17
036	68	6801	NO 17393 39222	48.282m	Flint flake	20/2/17
037	68	6801	NO 17393 39222	48.282m	Flint flake	20/2/17
038	68	6801	NO 17394 39220	48.282m	Pot x3 sherds (decorated)	20/2/17
039	37	3701	NO 17392 39244	48.072m	Pot x3 sherds	20/2/17
040	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Pot multiple sherds	20/2/17
041	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Flint flake (+ quartz pebble)	20/2/17
042	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Potsherd	20/2/17
043	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Flint flake	20/2/17
044	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Quartz flake	20/2/17
045	68	6801	NO 17314 39220	48.282m	Potsherd	20/2/17
046	56	5601			CANCELLED	20/2/17
047	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17

048	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
049	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
050	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
051	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flakes x2	20/2/17
052	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flakes	20/2/17
053	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
054	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
055	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake	20/2/17
056	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot decorated x2 sherds	20/2/17
057	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot fragment	20/2/17
058	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot fragment	20/2/17
059	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherd decorated	20/2/17
060	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot multiple sherds	20/2/17
061	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot fragment	20/2/17
062	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Pot fragment	20/2/17
063	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x3	20/2/17
064	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherd	20/2/17
065	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x3 (burnt?)	20/2/17
066	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x3	20/2/17

067	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x2 (burnt?)	20/2/17
068					NUMBER MISSED IN REGISTER	
069	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x3	20/2/17
070	41	4101	NO 17392 39246	47.997m	Calcined bone fragments	20/2/17
071	41	4101	NO 17392 39246	47.997m	Seeds	20/2/17
072					CANCELLED	
073	10	1001	NO 17387 39197	48.047m	Flint flake	20/2/17
074	41	4101	NO 17392 39246	47.997m	Burnt bones	20/2/17
075	41	4101	NO 17392 39246	47.997m	Charcoal	20/2/17
076	66	6601	NO 17395 39217	48.272m	Flint flake	21/2/17
077	66	6602	NO 17395 39217	48.222m	Charcoal fragments x2	21/2/17
078	90	9001	NO 17381 39193	48.087m	Potsherds x2	21/2/17
079	90	9001	NO 17381 39193	48.087m	Quartz core	21/2/17
080	35	3501	NO 17393 39241	48.150m	Potsherds x3	21/2/17
081	69	6901			CANCELLED	
082	84	8401	NO 17403 39178	48.047m	Quartz flake	22/2/17
083	61	6101	NO 17506 39222	47.892m	Calcined bone	22/2/17
084	Stray find	Subsoil surface SE of site	NO 17418 39189	47.797m	Worked flint	22/2/17
085	Stray find	Subsoil surface scrape near	NO 17407 39224	47.797m	Worked flint	22/2/17

		F61				
086	Stray find	Subsoil surface scrape near F63	NO 17402 39220	47.797m	Potsherd and calcined bone	22/2/17
087	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.157m	Potsherd	22/2/17
088	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Burnt bone	22/2/17
089	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Charcoal	22/2/17
090	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Charcoal	22/2/17
091	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Charcoal	22/2/17
092	46	4601	NO 17391 39244	48.127m	Pot small fragments	22/2/17
093	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Calcined bone	22/2/17
094	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.752m	Potsherd	22/2/17
095	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.157m	Polished stone- geofact	22/2/17
096	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.157m	Charcoal	22/2/17
097	46	4601	NO 17391 39244	48.127m	Potsherds, multiple fragments	22/2/17
098	46	4601	NO 17391 39244	48.120m	Potsherd	22/2/17
099	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.077m	Potsherd	22/2/17
100	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.700m	Calcined bone	22/2/17
101	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.700m	Potsherd	22/2/17
102	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.017m	Potsherd	22/2/17
103	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.392m	Potsherd	22/2/17

104	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.392m	Calcined bone	22/2/17
105	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.017m	Potsherd	22/2/17
106	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.392m	Potsherd	22/2/17
107	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.392m	Potsherd (broken)	22/2/17
108	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.392m	Calcined bone	22/2/17
109	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	N/A	Potsherds (in loose spoil) x2	22/2/17
110	43	4301	NO 17389 39246	48.182m	Potsherd on surface of feature	24/2/17
111	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	N/A	Burnt flint, loose in pit	24/2/17
112	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	N/A	Calcined bone, loose in pit	24/2/17
113	43	4301	NO 17389 39246	48.132m	Potsherd, rim	24/2/17
114	43	4303	NO 17389 39246	48.182m	Potsherd on surface of deposit	24/2/17
115	119	11901	NO 17398 39221	48.122m	Quartz chip	27/2/17
116	74	7402	NO 17398 39202	48.057m	Large potsherds x2, interface of 7401/2	27/2/17
117	74	7401	NO 17398 39202	48.057m	Quartz chip	27/2/17
118	74	7401	NO 17398 39202	48.057m	Cluster of quartz chips	27/2/17
119	65	6501	NO 17396 39217	48.250m	Flint, rose stone	28/2/17
120	65	6501	NO 17396 39217	48.250m	Flint, orange stone	28/2/17
121	65	6502	NO 17396 39217	48.250m	Quartz stone- geofact	28/2/17
122	120	12001	-	-	Iron lump	28/2/17
123	118	11801	-	48.097m	Iron lump	28/2/17

124	118	11801	-	48.122m	Iron lump	28/2/17
125	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.092m	Potsherds, including base	1/3/17
126	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.092m	Decayed silicate rock, possibly deliberate deposition	1/3/17
127	Stray find	Subsoil surface	NO 17399 39220	48.092m	Potsherd	28/2/17
128	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.912m	Calcined bone	1/3/17
129	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.832m	Calcined bone	1/3/17
130	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Potsherd	1/3/17
131	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.802m	Calcined bone	1/3/17
132	61	6101	NO 17406 39222	47.802m	Calcined bone	1/3/17
133	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.132m	Potsherd	1/3/17
134	61	6103	NO 17406 39222	47.492m	Flint	1/3/17
135	64	6401	NO 17399 39219	48.217m	Pink sandstone, possible quern fragment	1/3/17
136	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.197m	Potsherd, rim	1/3/17
137	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.197m	Potsherd, rim	1/3/17
138	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.177m	Potsherd	1/3/17
139	64	6401	NO 17399 39219	48.217m	Potsherd	1/3/17
140	45	4501	NO 17389 39247	48.177m	Potsherd	1/3/17
141	131	13101	NO 17404 39209	48.052m	Potsherd, rim	1/3/17
142	45	4502	NO 17389 39247	48.097m	Potsherd	1/3/17

143	45	4502	NO 17389 39247	48.097m	Charcoal from below FN142	1/3/17
144	45	4502	NO 17389 39247	48.097m	Potsherd	1/3/17
145	37	3701	NO 17398 39238	48.052m	Calcined bone	1/3/17
146	45	4503	NO 17389 39247	48.092m	Potsherd	1/3/17
147	45	Spoil	NO 17389 39247	N/A	Potsherds	1/3/17
148	45	Spoil	NO 17389 39247	N/A	Charcoal	1/3/17
149	93	9301	NO 17390 39212	48.297m	Large flint blade	2/3/17
150	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	48.067m	Potsherd	2/3/17
151	43	4301	NO 17389 39246	48.132m	Potsherd	2/3/17
152	42	4201	NO 17397 39236	48.270m	Potsherds	2/3/17
153	42	4201	NO 17397 39236	48.269m	Pot, body	2/3/17
154	42	4201	NO 17397 39236	47.984m	Potsherd	2/3/17
155	68	6801	NO 17394 39220	48.282m	Conjoining potsherds	2/3/17
156	48	4802	NO 17392 39244	48.120m	Potsherd	2/3/17
157	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Potsherds x2	3/3/17
158	68	6801	NO 17394 39220	48.282m	Fragment of grinding slab	3/3/17
159	71	7101	NO 17388 39206	48.187m	Chert	3/3/17
160	68	6803	NO 17394 39220	48.182m	Potsherd	3/3/17
161	64	6401	NO 17399 39219	48.217m	Potsherd	3/3/17

162	64	6401	NO 17399 39219	48.217m	Quartz	3/3/17
<i>New Finds Numbers assigned during post-ex</i>						
163	16	1604	NO 17399 39205	47.784m	Decorated potsherds x5	15/5/17
164	16	1604	NO 17399 39205	47.780m	Decorated potsherds x 11	15/5/17
165	08	0801	NO 17379 39210	48.282m	Decorated potsherds x 8 + rim	15/5/17
166	Stray find	Subsoil surface	NO 17406 39200	47.797	Broken flake burnt flint x 1	15/5/17
167	18	1801	NO 17404 39231	48.172m	Sherds x 3 inc. rim x 2	15/5/17
168	08	0802	NO 17379 39210	48.281m	Base sherds x 5	15/5/17
169	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Decorated potsherds x 3	15/5/17
170	71	7103	NO 17388 39206	48.187m	Decorated potsherds x 4	15/5/17
171	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Quartz	15/5/17
172	16	1601	NO 17399 39205	48.084m	Potsherds x 14	15/5/17
173	28	2801	NO 17397 39249	48.137m	Potsherds x 2	15/5/17
174	Stray find	U/S	-	-	Potsherd x 1	15/5/17
175	36	3601	NO 17396 39240	48.037m	Potsherd x 1	15/5/17
176	16	1604	NO 17399 39205	47.780m	Fragments quartz debitage? x 2	12/6/17
177	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.192m	Flint flake x 1	12/6/17
178	71	7101	NO 17388 39206	48.187m	Chert core x 1	12/6/17
179	16	1601	NO 17399 39205	48.084m	Quartz core x 1	12/6/17
180	68	6803	NO 17394 39220	48.182m	Flint blade x 1	12/6/17

181	61	6103	NO 17406 39222	47.802m	Flint x 1, broken scraper?	12/6/17
182	68	6801	NO 17394 39220	48.282m	Flint flakes & cores x 6, inc burnt x 1	12/6/17
183	68	6803	NO 17394 39220	48.182m	Flint flake x 1	12/6/17
184	Stray find	U/S	-	-	Sandstone fragment x 1- geofact	12/6/17
185	16	1604	NO 17399 39205	47.780m	Stone x 1- geofact	12/6/17
186	65	6501	NO 17396 39217	48.250m	Decorated potsherd x 1	15/6/17
187	71	7101	NO 17388 39206	48.187m	Decorated sherd x 1	15/6/17
188	46	4601	NO 17391 39244	48.127m	Decorated sherds x 2	15/6/17
189	37	3701	NO 17398 39238	48.052m	Potsherds x 3	15/6/17
190	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Potsherd x 1	15/6/17
191	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Decorated potsherd x 1	15/6/17
192	68	6802	NO 17394 39220	48.282m	Decorated potsherds x 4	15/6/17
193	35	3501	NO 17393 39241	48.150m	Potsherd x 1	15/6/17
194	17	1701	NO 17399 39206	48.085m	Decorated potsherd x 1	15/6/17
195	108	10801	NO 17413 39241	48.047m	Undecorated potsherds x 5	21/6/17

Appendix 9 Samples Register

Sample No	Context	Description	Size	Date
001	2901	2 x 5l bags of upper fill of pit F29	10l	14/02/17
002	2903	2 x 5l bags of organic/charcoal lens in F29	10l	14/02/17
003	10805	1 x 5l bag of fill in F108	5l	14/02/17
004	2501	1 x 5l bag of upper fill of F25	5l	14/02/17
005	2801	1 x 5l bag of upper fill	5l	14/02/17
006	2901	1 x Kubiena tin, vertical sample (micromorph/chem.)	Tin	15/02/17
007	Topsoil	1 x Kubiena tin, control (micromorph/chem.)	Tin	15/02/17
008	Subsoil	1 x Kubiena tin, control (micromorph/chem.)	Tin	15/02/17
009	10901	1 x 5l bag of fill of F109	5l	16/02/17
010	9701	2 x 5l bags of fill of F97	10l	16/02/17
011	10101	1 x 5l bag of fill of probable natural feature F101	5l	16/02/17
012	11101	1 x 5l bag of fill of posthole F111	5l	16/02/17
013	2601	1 x 5l bag of fill of F26	5l	13/02/17
014	10801	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F108	5l	13/02/17
015	10803	1 x 5l bag, middle fill of F108	5l	13/02/17
016	1601	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F16	5l	WB 26/01/17
017	0801	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F08	5l	WB 26/01/17
018	0701	1 x 5l bag, fill of F07	5l	WB 26/01/17
019	1604	1 x 10l bag, lower fill of F16	10l	WB 26/01/17
020	10001	1 x 5l bag, fill of F100	5l	17/02/17
021	10701	1 x 5l bag, fill of F107	5l	17/02/17
022	9001	1 x 5l bag, 100% of discoloured subsoil F090	5l	20/02/17
023	6801	3 x 5l bags, upper fill of F68	15l	20/02/17
024	6802	5 x 5l bags, lower fill of F68	25l	20/02/17
025	6803	1 x 10l bag, fill of posthole adjoining F68	10l	20/02/17

026	1001	2 x 5l bags, fill of pit F010	10l	20/02/17
027	3601	2 x 5l bags, fill of posthole F36	10l	15/02/17
028	3701	2 x 5l bags, fill of pit F37	10l	20/02/17
029	4101	2 x 5l bags, fill of F41	10l	20/02/17
030	9001	1 x 5l, fill of F09	5l	21/02/17
031	6601	2 x 5l bags, fill of F66	10l	21/02/17
032	5001	2 x 5l bags, burnt topsoil	10l	21/02/17
033	8401	1 x 5l bag, fill of F84	5l	22/02/17
034	4601	2 x 5l bags, fill of F46	10l	22/02/17
035	8301	1 x 5l bag, fill of F83	5l	22/02/17
036	7801	1 x 5l bag, surface spread F78	5l	22/02/17
037	6101	2 x 5l bags, fill of F61	10l	22/02/17
038	4301	1 x 10l bag, fill of F43	10l	24/02/17
039	7601	1 x 5l bag, overburden on F76	5l	24/02/17
040	7602	1 x 5l bag, fill of F76	5l	24/02/17
041	7604	1 x 5l bag, fill of F76	5l	24/02/17
042	12201	1 x 5l bag, fill of F122	5l	27/02/17
043	11801	1 x 5l bag, fill of linear feature F118	5l	27/02/17
044	12001	1 x 5l bag, fill of F120	5l	27/02/17
045	7401	2 x 5l bags, upper fill of F74	10l	27/02/17
046	7402	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F74	5l	27/02/17
047	11802	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F118	5l	28/02/17
048	6701	2 x 5l bags, fill of F67	10l	28/02/17
049	6501	2 x 5l bags, upper fill of F65	10l	28/02/17
050	11801	1 x 5l bag, fill of S end of F118	5l	28/02/17
051	11801	1 x 5l bag, fill of N end of F118	5l	28/02/17
052	1701	2 x 5l bags, fill of F17	10l	28/02/17
053	7502	2 x 5l bags, fill of F75	10l	28/02/17
054	7501	1 Kubiena tin, upper fill of F75 (soil chem.)	Tin	28/02/17

055	4501	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F45	5l	01/03/17
056	4501	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F45	5l	01/03/17
057	6401	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F64	5l	01/03/17
058	10901	1 x 5l bag, fill of F109	5l	01/03/17
059	4502	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F45	5l	01/03/17
060	13101	1 x 10l bag, fill of F131	10l	01/03/17
061	-	CANCELLED	-	-
062	4203	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F42	5l	01/03/17
063	9304	1 x 10l, lower fill of F93	10l	02/03/17
064	1604	1 x 10l, lower fill of F16	10l	02/03/17
065	4201	2 x 5l, upper fill of F42	10l	02/03/17
066	3501	1 x 5l, upper fill of F35	5l	02/03/17
067	3502	1 x 5l, lower fill of F35	5l	02/03/17
068	4801	1 x 5l bag, upper fill of F48	5l	02/03/17
069	4802	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F48	5l	02/03/17
070	4301	1 x 5l bag, fill of F43	5l	02/03/17
071	6801	1 x 5l bag, 2 nd sample of upper fill of F68	5l	02/03/17
072	6802	1 x 5l bag, 2 nd sample of lower fill of F68	5l	03/03/17
073	6803	1 x 5l bag, 2 nd sample of posthole adjoining F68	5l	03/03/17
074	6401	1 x 5l bag, 2 nd sample of F64	5l	03/03/17
075	6408	1 x 5l bag, lower fill of F64	5l	03/03/17
076	2401	2 x 5l bags, fill of F24	10l	03/03/17

Appendix 10 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Hallhole Farm
PROJECT CODE:	BW11
PARISH:	Caputh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C. Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	WB/Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NO13SE 56/SM6952, NO13NE 7/SM4233, NO13NE 62/SM7282, NO14SE 59, NO14SE 80/SM1602
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Unenclosed settlement (prehistoric), Roman signal station, long barrow (prehistoric), mortuary enclosure (prehistoric), cursus (prehistoric)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Neolithic & Bronze Age pottery, lithics
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 1794 3920
START DATE (this season)	16/01/17
END DATE (this season)	03/03/17
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Evaluation (2011), gradiometer survey (2012)
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>(NARRATIVE)</p> <p>In advance of the construction of an agricultural storehouse 700m S of the Cleaven Dyke Neolithic earthwork and in a landscape rich in archaeological sites, a watching brief was maintained on ground stripping operations, during which finds of prehistoric pottery were made. As a result, a full excavation was conducted within an area measuring 80m x 41m and sloping from 48.382m AOD in the NE corner to 47.637m AOD in the SW corner, with the highest point being 48.432m AOD along a gravel ridge along the W of the site, with a total of 49 anthropogenic features recorded, 43 of prehistoric origin. The features consisted of pits and postholes cut directly into a predominantly gravel subsoil, with four main clusters noted. The two clusters across the N of the site, which included a possible structure represented by four postholes, produced pottery of Early and Middle Neolithic date, apart from two pits from which fragments of Bronze Age collared urns were recovered. The clusters in the centre of the site produced Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of the Durrington Walls type. One or two features in the centre appeared to have been cut through a knapping floor and possibly other domestic waste, since they contained considerable quantities of flint debitage and numerous small potsherds, some charred. The central groups also produced worked lithics dominated by Yorkshire flint, while the N groups contained far fewer lithics, mostly of quartz. Processing of bulk soil samples recovered grains of naked barley and emmer wheat, the majority from a pit in the N of the site which also contained Early Neolithic pottery and quartz tools, while hazelnut shells were found to be present throughout the site. Seeds of flax, cleaver and vetch were also noted. Five calibrated radiocarbon dates were obtained: SUERC-74463 (GU44641) 3626-3526 cal BC, NE of site; SUERC-74468 (GU44643) 3552-3377 cal BC, NE of site; SUERC-74469 (GU44644) 2833-2635 cal BC, E centre of site; SUERC-74467 (GU44642) 2469 cal BC, E centre of site; SUERC-74470 (GU44645) 2512-2350 cal BC, E centre of site. Five main phases of prehistoric activity were represented by the remains, beginning in the Early Neolithic and ending in the Early Bronze Age, spanning perhaps as much as 1500 years.</p>

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Meikleour Trust
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)