BOOK OF DEER PROJECT, DEER ABBEY, AB42 5JY, MINTLAW, ABERDEENSHIRE, Data Structure report (DSR) for 2018 excavation

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ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

The excavation took place from 24 June to the 8 July 2018. Six trenches were excavated by 80 volunteers - Under 16s (10), ages 18-35 (24) ages 35-65 (29), ages over 65 (17), - 20 Young Archaeologists Club members, their leaders and parents, 13 primary and secondary school classes (total 262 pupils and 30 teachers/parent helpers). Therefore a total of 431 people took part in the dig.

Six trenches were opened during the dig and archaeological remains found in five of them. In Trench 5 at least five structures were recorded including one consisting of post-holes, one dated to 669-777AD from charcoal in the fill, three stake-hole alignments and a stone wall and associated stone rubble. In Trench 6 two post-holes were excavated but contained no dating evidence. Trench 7 nearest to Deer Abbey produced a small number of finds but no features from the very compacted soils. Trench 8 contained a path which was dated by charcoal in the bedding layer to 1041-1211AD and may be associated with the hearth excavated last year and dated to the late 12th to early 13th century period as well as a watercourse running WNW-ESE across the edge of the trench. Trenches 9 and 10 were small test pits which both contained a large number of stake-holes running along what appeared to be another watercourse. These may have been the remains of fencing along the watercourse or may be associated with for example fish traps; one of the larger stake holes (1028) contained charcoal and was dated to 1030-1155AD.

The finds included a rounded flat stone on which a games board had been scratched. It is thought to be a strategy game like hnefatafl (Mark Hall pers comm) and may be contemporary with the date of the post-hole, the late 7th to early 8th century up to the 12th century. The board has a medieval doodle of a Solomon's knot on the other edge of the board. After the board went our of use the stone was cut down into a round and part of the board and Solomon's knot were lost; this round stone may have been a 'pot-lid' for covering the contents of a pot, and may have been in use in Deer Abbey. There are at least 3 other flat round stones from the garden soils in trench 5 that are being studied.

A small selection of hand-made medieval pottery was recovered (as it was in 2017) and these are being studied by Derek Hall. He has studied monastic hand-made pottery which has been used for the preparation of fish oils and it is possible that analysis of the Deer pottery may produce evidence of the use of this hand-made pottery which is similar to a small assemblage found at Rattray (Murray and Murray 1993).

There is also a selection of 12th to 14th-century medieval pottery including local and imported wares (D Hall pers comm) and a report will follow.

1 INTRODUCTION

The site of the 2018 excavation is located in the field to the west of Deer Abbey (Illus 1); the field in on a south facing slope which is rough and has a terrace in the top half, then sloping to the south. It is covered with undergrowth. It is at NJ 966 481, in the parish of Old Deer and at 40-50m OD.

The work is being carried out as part of the ongoing Book of Deer archaeological works and was funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund, The Book of Deer Project and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Illus 1 Site location (*Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018*).

2   THE BOOK OF DEER PREVIOUS WORK AND BACKGROUND

The Book of Deer is a tenth century illuminated manuscript from North East Scotland. As the only pre-Norman manuscript from this area known as "former Pictland" it provides us with a unique insight into the early church, culture and society of this period. One of the oldest pieces of Gaelic writing to have survived from early Medieval Scotland. The Book of Deer is one of Scotland's most important manuscripts. The book and its history sets itself apart from Scotland's more well known traditional attractions and offers a fresh and diverse route into uncovering Scotland's history from its earliest beginnings.

The Book of Deer project is an active group of local historians, archaeologists and local interested amateurs who research topics associated with the Book of Deer. Since 2008 they have commissioned archaeological research including excavation of possible sites for the early monastery of Deer.

In the second half of the first millennium AD, the area around Old Deer entered the historical or protohistorical record. The available archaeological, place-name and historical evidence has been synthesised and analysed in the recently published *Studies on the Book of Deer* (Forsyth 2008). From that volume, Taylor's analysis of the place-names and descriptive terms as they relate to Old Deer, Forsyth's study of sculptured stones in Buchan and Clancy's interpretation of the early church in the north-east have all contributed significantly to the understanding of the earlier historic landscape of Old Deer. Standing stones bearing Pictish symbols (Class I stones), which were carved between the fifth and seventh centuries AD, attest to the thriving cultural life of societies in early Medieval Scotland. These abound in Aberdeenshire; about a third of the total number of stones in Scotland occur here (Henderson 1972). A symbol stone carved with a rectangle and a crescent and V-rod stood at the west end of the church at Deer Abbey until the mid-nineteenth century, when it was cleared away along with much of the abbey's ruins; it has since been lost (NMRS NJ94NE 5.0). Forsyth (2008, 406) and others have interpreted these stones primarily as visual charters, positioned on the boundaries of properties and asserting the rights of kin-groups to them through a graphic code that was understood within local society. Although members of the land-owning kin-groups may have been buried near the stones, their main use was probably not as burial markers. Their abundance reflects the complexity of the social and political landscape at the time, especially in these agriculturally rich lowlands, in which the land was parcelled up between numerous minor landowning families (Henderson 1972, 172; Forsyth 2008, 430). The Deer Abbey symbol stone was turned upside down at some point in its life and carved with a Christian cross – either in the sixth to ninth centuries, relatively soon after its original carving and at a time when its symbols would have still been understood, or in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, when its original meaning would have probably been lost (*ibid.*, 404). The interpretation of the cross's date depends upon details available only from the one surviving drawing of it, so it may never be firmly resolved (Lelong 2009).

It is not known whether the symbol stone originally stood at the site of Deer Abbey or whether it was moved there, either when or at some point after the cross was carved. Its inversion shows that it had certainly been moved, but perhaps not far; it may have fallen over and been re-erected upside down close to its original position. As Forsyth (2008, 411-13) notes, if it did originally stand in the vicinity of the Abbey, then much can be deduced of its origins and history. It may first have served as a boundary marker, and perhaps also as a focus for Pictish burial. Its inversion and the addition of the cross – especially if that took place in the sixth to ninth centuries – may have marked its transition to the ecclesiastical sphere, when the property it defined was granted to the monastery at Deer and became part of the church's *termonn* or sanctuary. Alternatively, or in addition, its secondary use may have involved marking a Christian burial ground, a pilgrimage station or a small dependent oratory. The relationship of the stone to the later Cistercian Abbey of Deer also has implications for the location of the original monastery,

which are discussed further below. As noted above, Deer is first mentioned in the eleventh-century account of the monastery's foundation, recorded in the *Book of Deer*. The story may have been constructed to emphasise the relationship of the contemporary monastery with a politically prominent family. Simpson (1927, 180) ascribes the legend to Medieval historical revisionism that gave Columba credit for conversion in preference to Pictish saints – a legacy, he believes, of the ultimate success of the MacAlpin dynasty and the amalgamation and loss of cultural identity of its Pictish rivals after AD 844. Clancy (2008) presents a similar, albeit moderated case, arguing that the foundation legend involving Columba was probably composed when the first property grants were recorded in the tenth or eleventh century,, although it may have drawn on older folklore. He notes that Columba is only mentioned in the foundation legend and the first grant, which were recorded by the same scribe; subsequent grants were made to Drostán and sometimes also to God. He suggests that the association with Columba developed 'in an attempt to attract patronage from Gaelic mobility who may have been less interested in cultivating a local, probably Pictish, saint like Drostán' (ibid., 264). It may have reflecting Gaelicising trends in the tenth century, just as the adoption of St. Peter at Peterugie reflected Europeanising trends in the twelfth century.

Clancy (2008, 382-84) suggests that the Drostán of Deer is the same saint whose death was noted at Ardbreccan in Ireland in AD 719 in the *Annals of Ulster*, and who also makes an appearance in a poem in the *Book of Leinster*. The '*Drostain Dairtaighe*' mentioned in the *Annals of Ulster* makes reference to an oratory; the word derives from 'oak-house', and could be a corruption of the word (meaning 'oak') from which the place-name Deer derives. This would place the founding of the monastery of Deer around AD 700. Clancy finds good evidence – in place-names, dedications and physical remains – for a prosperous network of local churches in north-east Scotland from the seventh century onwards, during the lives of Drostán, Fergus and Nechtan, among others. It may have had some links with Iona, as evident in the associations between St. Ternan and Columba, but it was not the product of Irish evangelising. Textual evidence indicates that both Drostán and Fergus – whose cults have close geographical parallels – had strong connections with Ireland in the early eighth century, independent of Iona. Clancy (2008, 392) envisages 'small local churches serving restricted territories defined by geography and secular structures, the siting of which was often determined by a tradition of sacred space in the region' and which were created through the pastoral efforts of mother churches and monastic centres like Deer and Tulloch.

This model of a thriving, locally-based ecclesiastical network, which Deer as one of its nodes, accords with the picture Forsyth (2008) has constructed from the evidence of sculptured stones in Buchan. These stones – including Ravenscraig near Peterhead, Skellybogs to the north-west of Old Deer and Fyvie to the south-west – point to the existence of a significant ecclesiastical establishment, most likely centred on Deer, in the ninth to eleventh centuries. The stone from Skellybogs shows a figure holding a book, recalling a similar figure drawn in the *Book of Deer*; it may have marked the edge of an ancient territorial unit related to the monastery at Deer (*ibid.*, 415-16). The stone from Ravenscraig shows a figure (perhaps originally one of two) and bears an inscription that could refer to St. Drostán. If Deer served as the mother church for a much larger area, as Taylor (2008, 277) suggests, this stone may have marked an eastern entry point to its *paruchia*, and may have depicted its founder(s). The fragment of inscription on the Ravenscraig stone also suggests that a scriptorium was operating in the region. The stone from Fyvie, although much further away, indicates there was an important ecclesiastical centre producing sophisticated stone-carving in the area. The *Book of Deer* does not explicitly state it was created at the monastery of Deer, but as Forsyth points out it would be unusual among Insular gospel books if it did refer to its own place of origin in that way. Although these stones do not prove that the *Book of Deer* was produced at Deer itself, they do 'provide physical evidence of an economic, social and artistic context in which the creation of such an object was possible' (*ibid.*, 431-33). The

close affinities of some of the manuscript's artwork to other objects in eastern Scotland lend further support to its origin in the north-east.

As for the exact location of the early Medieval monastery of Deer, several factors suggest it occupied a site in the village of Old Deer. The position of the Medieval church and the character of its churchyard point to early origins. The present churchyard wall, which was probably built in the eighteenth century, has an overall curvilinear form that closely corresponds to the mound on which the Old Church sits. This form is consistent with that of a pre-twelfth century ecclesiastical or monastic establishment (Thomas 1971, 81-5). Local traditions that burials were found at the western edge of the churchyard (http://www.bookofdeer.co.uk) indicate that the ecclesiastical precinct was formerly larger. Traditions also exist of a small mound opposite the Old Church called the Minister's Mound, from which the minister would bless parishioners as they left the church; this would also suggest that the ecclesiastical precinct was once more extensive (Forsyth 2008, 401).

The site of Deer Abbey could also be the location of the original monastery. Although the Cistercians generally preferred to establish monasteries on virgin sites, this was not always their practice. The Cistercian abbey at Culross appears to have been built on the site of an early Medieval monastery, and it was established about the same time as Deer Abbey and also by monks from Kinloss. However, the Cistercian abbey of Melrose was built about four kilometres upstream from the early Medieval church at Old Melrose (*ibid.*, 411), so both its topographic position and its geographical relationship to the later abbey may be comparable to Old Deer. Another spot about one mile to the south of the village has been proposed as the site of the monastery (Simpson 1927, 182). It was recorded in the early twentieth century as Colm's Hillock (a possible reference to one of Drostán's disciples) and Colm's Well apparently stood close by. This may correspond to the site of Chapel Hillock and Chapel Well recorded in the NMRS (NJ94NE 17), where several foundation stones were unearthed during construction of the adjacent road. While this may have been the site of a dependent chapel, there seems to be no strong evidence for its having been the site of the monastery itself, especially as Colm was not the recorded founder (unless Colm in this instance is a version of Columcille). Wherever the original monastery stood, its precinct may have contained various buildings in addition to a church and burial enclosure. These might have included a scriptorium, kitchen, living quarters, a stone carving workshop and other buildings related to craft activity. Features such as mills and barns may have stood further away on the monastery's other holdings, close to agricultural fields. The land grants in the *Book of Deer* give the impression of a thoroughly inhabited landscape, known intimately by those who lived in it and worked the land, and the monks of Deer would have become active agents in this. If Deer did operate as a mother church, as Taylor (2008) believes, then their holdings in other parts of Buchan and their links with daughter churches would have placed them at the centre of a network of ecclesiastical, social and economic connections. Churches and chapels like those at Fetterangus (with its Pictish symbol stone) (NMRS NJ95SE 4.0, 4.1) and Peterhead (NMRS NK14NW 2.00) would have formed other nodes in this wider inhabited landscape during the later first millennium AD.

Although much of the settlement pattern in the surrounding landscape has developed during the last two or three centuries, there are – or were – remains of possible early Medieval settlement about two kilometres to the west of Old Deer. In the mid eighteenth century, the remains of a settlement known locally as 'the bourachs' were visible on the north-west facing slope of Aikey Brae (Cruden 1791). They consisted of about 60 small square houses huddled together, with clay-bonded stone walls and paved floors, surrounded by small enclosures. These were gradually removed during the nineteenth century, probably in the course of agricultural improvements, and by 1870 nothing was visible on the surface (NMRS NJ94NE 8). Banks and clearance cairns relating to a field system were noted next to it (NMRS NJ94NE 9). The settlement was known locally as the Picts' or Pights' houses, indicating that by the eighteenth century any collective

memory of its original name or nature had disappeared; this could point to an earlier rather than later Medieval date for it. Another, similar settlement was discovered beneath the ground surface during nineteenth-century agricultural improvements about 2.5 kilometres to the southwest of Old Deer, at King's Crown (NMRS NJ94NE 13). The notes recorded in the Book of Deer indicate that the original monastery continued to operate and maintain its integrity into the twelfth century (Simpson 1927, 182), most likely until the establishment of the Cistercian abbey in 1219. By this time the Scottish crown – most notably under David I – was attempting to bring the semi-independent, ancient provinces of Buchan, Moray and Mar under more centralised control, and it used the twin tools of feudalism and the Roman church to accomplish this higher level of political organisation. Extensive grants of land to imported noble vassals and to religious houses – often Continental orders, with monks imported from England or Europe – gradually established a hierarchy of authority with the king at its head, presiding over feudal law. Simpson (1927, 184) notes that some Celtic establishments were forced to convert to the Roman church (as at Monymusk), while others became parish churches (for example, the monastery of St. Moluag at Mortlach). The enormously powerful Comyn family-controlled Buchan on behalf of the Crown during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. William, the first Comyn Earl of Buchan, brought Cistercian monks from Kinloss to the abbey he established at Deer in 1219. When he died in 1233 and was buried at the abbey, the church had already been built there, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Old Deer Church was probably built around this time – it was certainly standing by 1256 – possibly on the site of an earlier church. With the Comyns' opposition to Robert the Bruce and their subsequent downfall during the Wars of Independence, Bruce reportedly wasted Buchan but spared the monks and confirmed them in their possessions (Simpson 1927, 185).

Ongoing research has led to archaeological evaluations in 2008-9 GUARD were commissioned by The Book of Deer Project to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation of the possible site of the early Medieval monastery of Deer in Aberdeenshire. The monastery, which was probably founded in the late eighth century, may have been where the *Book of Deer* was produced. The assessment found an array of evidence to indicate that the monastery may well have been located on or near the site of Old Deer Church. The field evaluation found archaeological remains in the area to the east and south of the churchyard. These consisted of a small fire-pit, scatters of charcoal and a possible ard mark, a slight stone wall associated with a stake-hole, and a substantial, mortared wall of post-Medieval date. The trenches encountered deep waterborne and hillwashed deposits across the area to the east of the church and thick modern midden deposits over waterlogged subsoil around Grian's Well in the south of the village. The results indicate that if Old Deer is the site of the original monastery, the low-lying ground to the east of the church was not used to accommodate dwellings, workshops or other permanent components of the monastery's infrastructure, probably because of its propensity to flooding, while the area around the well appears to have been historically boggy. However, the slight archaeological features found to the east of the churchyard could relate to an early ecclesiastical establishment at the site. Radiocarbon assay of charcoal samples from the features would help to clarify their dates. In 2011 Murray Archaeological Services excavated 15 trenches throughout the village of Old Deer and two within the ruined church. The trenches within the village failed to record any evidence of the early monastery but produced interesting evidence of the early village. The trench in the Old Parish Church identified a wall as the anomaly shown in the 2010 geophysical survey of the church. The church, now much modified, is normally dated to the 15th century; although Fawcett (2008, 459) considers the two-compartment plan to be possibly derived from the 13th century building, he describes the surviving fabric as late medieval. The excavated wall appears most likely to date to before the use of the chancel arch and the original form of the nave and chancel. If the present parts of the original fabric date to the 15th century, then the wall could be of 13th century date. If the 15th century church is as Fawcett appears to suggest, on the plan of its 13th century predecessor, the excavated wall could possibly be pre-13th century in

date but this is highly speculative. The trench could not be fully excavated to the natural because of the presence of articulated burials, a problem that is likely to occur anywhere within the church. There is therefore little potential for further excavation within the church unless the internal levels are to be lowered in relation to any future renovation works. In 2013 an excavation of circular clay-walled features in Aden Country park produced virtually no finds but they are likely to date to the late prehistoric period (Murray and Murray 2013, 23). Discussion with various archaeologists including Prof Richard Fawcett and Dr Gordon Noble leads the Book of Deer Project to think that the most likely site for the early monastery of Deer to be under the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Old Deer Church.

In 2016 trenches were excavated in Old Deer and the parish church. The trenches in the village revealed the remains of cottages at 14 Abbey Street including a cobbled area, and a cobbled yard or roadway between 8-10 Abbey Street and the Kemp Hall, an area which appears to have been a track or road between the buildings. Nothing earlier than these post-medieval structures were recorded in these trenches. In the garden of 8-10 Abbey Street there were 19th to 20th-century deposits down to 1m depth although a 17th-century coin was recovered. At the rear of the Episcopalian Church the ground had been prone to flooding and the area was raised in height using stony rubble sealed with clay, but no other deposits were found and no finds earlier than the 19th century were recovered.

Eleven trenches were excavated in the Parish Church graveyard to determine the make-up of the ground. A trench within the medieval ruin in 2011 had encountered human remains and had to be abandoned and trenches in 2015 on the N and E side of the medieval ruin revealed post-medieval deposits including mortar, plaster and stones from building construction, demolition or repairs but no medieval remains. Anomalies from the geophysical survey on the E side of the medieval ruin were revealed to be post-medieval mortar deposits. In this season Trench 6 was positioned to identify a N-S geophysical anomaly identified at 1.5-1.75m depth on the ground radar survey. The trench was located at the W end of the medieval ruin within the area of the church which was demolished when the 1780s Parish Church was constructed. The foundation trench of the S wall of the medieval church was excavated and this had been dug through by a post 1780s grave. A 17th-century coin was found in the topsoil of this trench. An area of undisturbed medieval burial soil was identified but these burials were left unexcavated. Natural subsoil was located within this trench and it is unlikely that the N-S anomaly is the remains of a structure. Trenches 7-16 were located around the edges of the graveyard in areas thought to contain no later burials as identified on the 1870 lair plan. Trench 7 in the SW corner of the graveyard contained large amounts of domestic rubbish probably from the adjacent buildings. Trenches 8, 9 and 10 did contain post-medieval grave cuts within the trenches but no fragments of human bone suggesting that they were not within the medieval graveyard.   Trenches 11-16 all contained fragments of human bone suggesting that they were within the medieval graveyard. They were all dug to around 1m deep and also contained 19th and 20th-century finds. Trench 14 also contained large amounts of building rubble including plaster with red and yellow pigment, probably from the medieval ruined church. The NE corner of the churchyard had therefore been used to dump building materials and raise the level of the graveyard. An earlier context was recorded in the base of this trench but it was not possible to access this for health and safety reasons. No later burials were recorded in these trenches and this is an area where larger trenches would be beneficial to access greater depths and earlier deposits which may contain evidence of the early medieval monastery.

In 2017 an excavation took place from 24 June -2 July 2017 and uncovered stone and post-hole structures in Trench 1. There was no direct dating but hand-made pottery from above the structures was radiocarbon dated to 1276-1395 calAD. In Trench 2 a hearth within a stake-hole wind-break structure was radiocarbon dated to 1147-1260 cal AD.

3   THE 2018 EXCAVATION

The 2018 excavation took place from 24 June – 8 July 2018. Trenches 5, 6 and 8 were started by machine and then hand-excavated. The other trenches were all hand-excavated. Six trenches were excavated by 80 volunteers: there were 10 volunteers under 16 years of age, 18-35 years (24 volunteers), 35-65 years (29 volunteers), Over 65 years (17 volunteers), 20 Young Archaeologists Club members, their leaders and parents, 13 primary and secondary school classes (total 262 pupils and 30 teachers/parent helpers). Therefore a total of 431 people took part in the dig. Six trenches were opened during the dig and archaeological remains found in five of them.
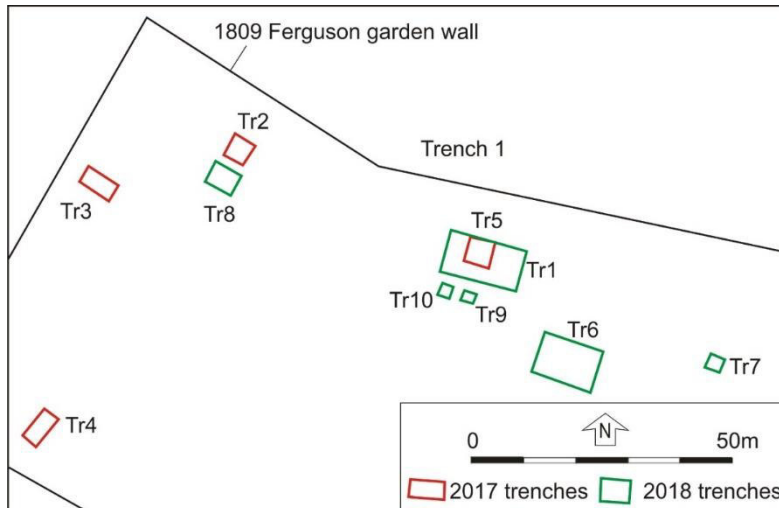
Illus 2 Plan showing 2017 and 2018 trenches

3.1   Trench 5

Trench 5 was 10 x 6m in size and reopened Trench 1 from the 2017 excavation to more fully reveal the structures. At least 5 structures were recorded (Illus 3).

Illus 3 Trench 5 plan showing all main features

3.1.1 Watercourse 5003

Under Phase 3 rubble from Structure 1 was a man-made watercourse [5003] (Illus 3). It is a maximum of 2m wide at the W end and 1.2m at the E end and was filled at the W end with demolition rubble 523. Demolition rubble 523 was up to 0.55m thick at the W end and contained stonework from the demolition of a medieval building. An organic later 548 at the E end suggested silting and stabilization of the watercourse at the E end. Analysis of the samples from the base of this feature will determine whether this is a natural or man-made feature and the nature of the primary fills as well as providing dating evidence.
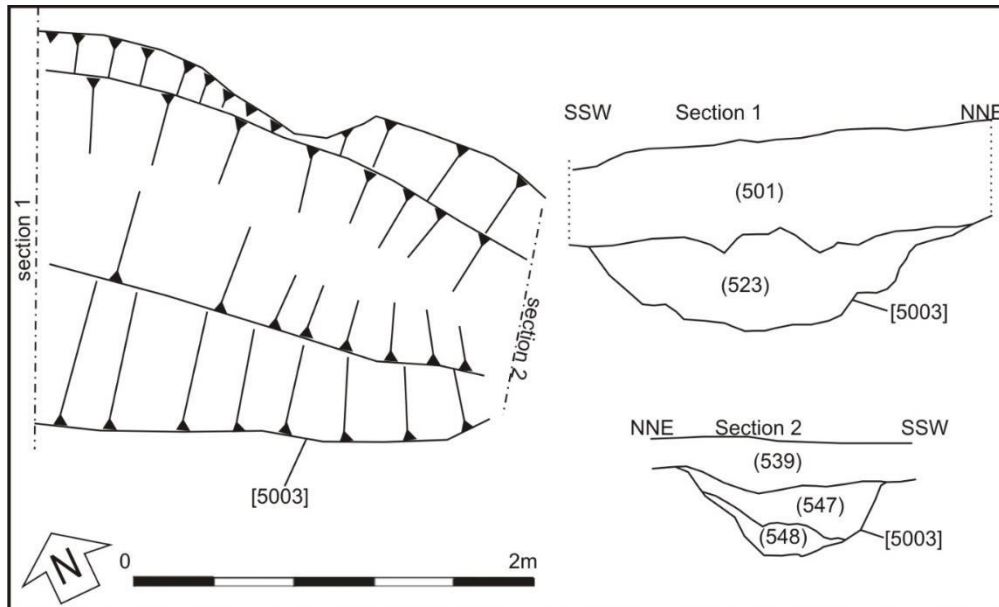
Illus 4 Plan and sections of watercourse 5003
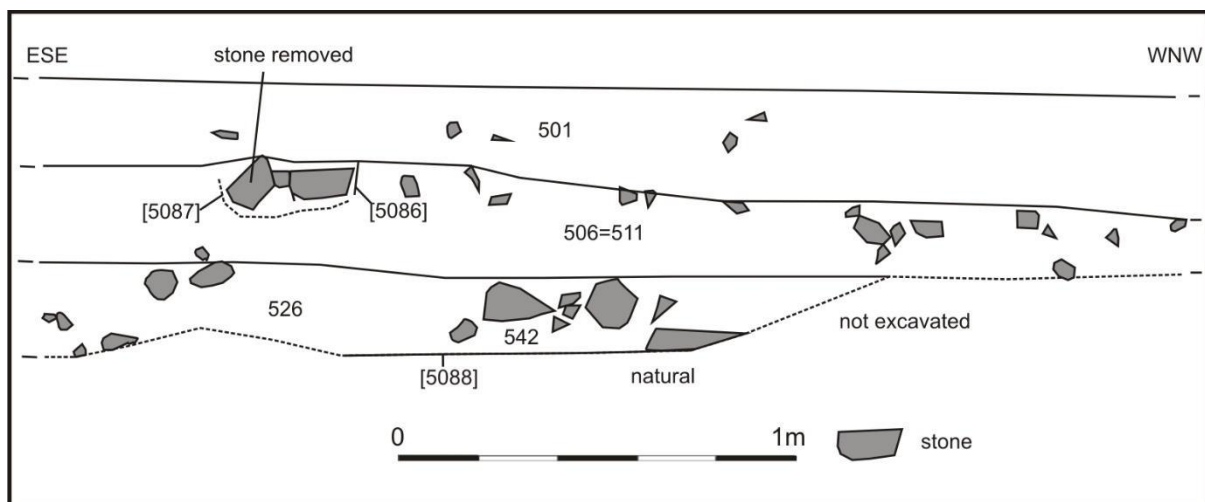
Illus 5 Trench 5 S section

3.1.2 Structure 2

Structure 2 is made up of two single post-holes [112] and [5085], shallow pit [5084] and a double post-hole [5083]. [112] and [5085] contained charcoal and a date of 669-777 AD (cal) was obtained from the charcoal from [5085]. The structure may have had a rounded end at the N (see Illus 41); the S end has probably been cut by Structure 1 but more may be

uncovered if the area to the S of Trench 5 is stripped and rubble 539 removed. The Structure 3 stake-holes encroach on the N end of Structure 2 and may be associated with it although there is no direct relationship. It is overlain by Structure 1 and associated demolition material 539.
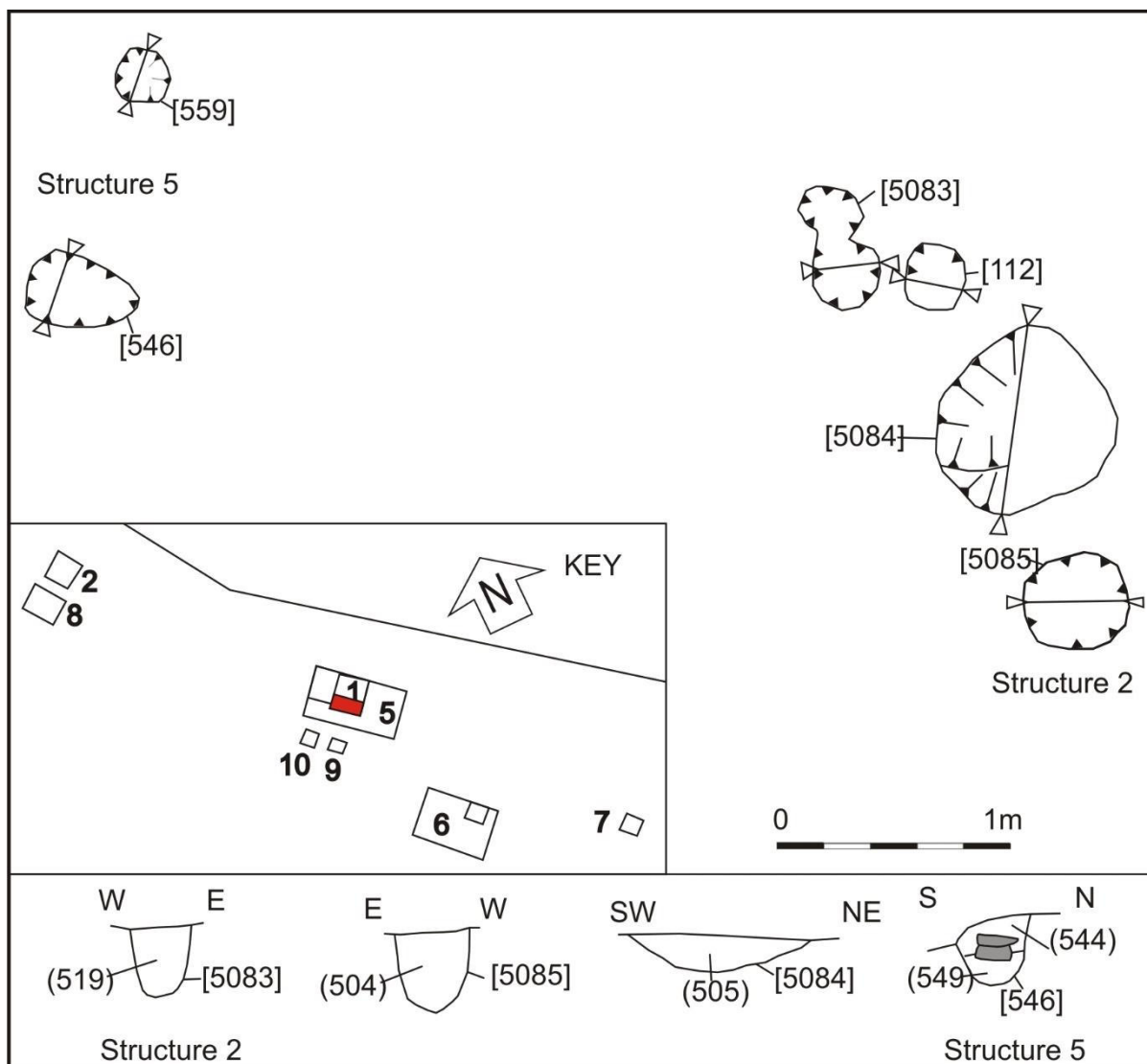
Illus 6 Plan showing Structures 2 and 5 features

3.1.3   Structure 5

Structure 5 consists of two post-holes [559] and [546]. Post-hole [546] has two flat stones within the fill (Illus 6,8, 9) that may have been a post-pad. The interpretation of these two features is difficult and they may be associated with either Structure 2 or Structure 3a. Analysis of the samples may reveal dating material although there was little charcoal or burning within this area of the trench.

Illus 7 Wall foundation 513 (centre), structure 2 post-holes above left and above right); Facing N

Illus 8 Post-hole 546 with upper stone of post-pad in situ; facing W

Illus 9 Post-hole 546 with lower stone of post-pad in situ; facing W

3.1.4 Structures 3a and 3b

Two groups of 54 (Structure 3a) and 21 (Structure 3b) stake-holes formed at least one structure. The stake-holes were typically 0.06-0.08m in size. Most were in groups of two (double) stake-hole groups and this may represent replacement of post and wattle structures. A possible interpretation can be seen on Illus 41; Structure 3a may represent an L-shaped alignment whereas Structure 3b seems to represent a curving wall. No dating for these stake-holes has been recovered but it is hoped that when the samples are analyzed dating material will be recovered.
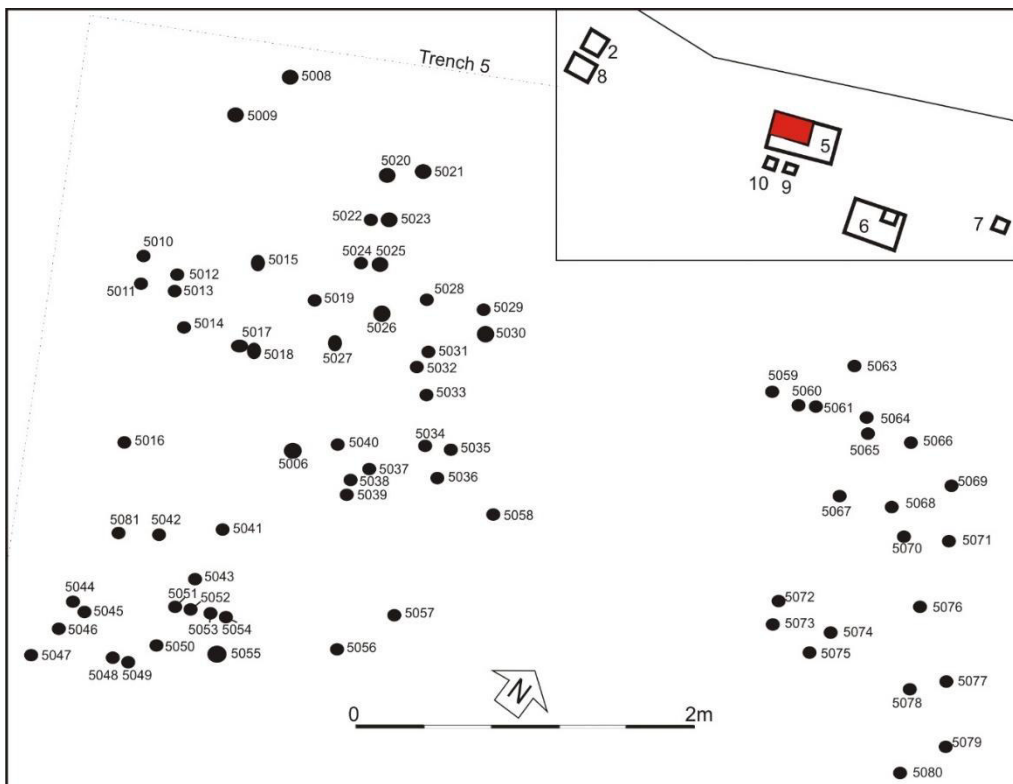
Illus 10 Plan showing stake-holes of Structures 3a and 3b

3.1.5 Structure 4

Structure 4 consisted of 69 stake-holes with three larger possible small post-holes; the stake-holes were typically 0.06-0.08m in size with some irregular examples being up to 0.10m. The two large very circular 'post-holes' in the NE corner were initially thought to be animal burrows – a mole was recovered from this corner of the trench. When the bases were excavated they were more convincing as post-holes but analysis of the samples from these features may help with their interpretation. No dating for these stake-holes has been recovered but it is hoped that when the samples are analyzed dating material will be recovered.

A shallow ditch [5082] (Illus 11) had channeled water through the area (and later been dug into by animals) and a small number of the stake-holes were seen under the fill of this shallow ditch. Others seemed to respect the line of the watercourse. It is possible that they represent a wide post and wattle structure or many repairs to one alignment; there was a slight feeling when they were being uncovered and excavated of a semi-circular alignment and this has been marked as a possibility on the interpretation on Illus 41. Soil stripping around this area to reveal more of this structure would help with the interpretation.

Illus 11 Plan of Structure 4 and watercourse [5082]

Illus 12 Stake-hole structure 4 being uncovered by volunteers with watercourse 5082 (centre); facing W

3.1.6 Structure 1: Phase 2

Structure 1 was a stone wall foundation [513] 0.7m wide and revealed to a maximum of 2.2m long. It was the latest structure recorded in the trench (Illus 13-14). Stone rubble from the building was spread over the area to the W of the wall foundation (Illus 15); interestingly there was a path retained between two dumps of the building rubble which also infilled the earlier watercourse [5003]. It may continue in Trench 10 (Illus 25). A sherd of 13th-14th-century medieval pottery was recovered from between the stones and this may date the construction or possibly the demolition. Demolition 523 and 539 (Illus 14, 15) may have come from this building and if so this building has been of a substantial nature with decorative stonework including a boss and a fragment of drapery from a statue.

Illus 13 Wall foundation 513; facing N
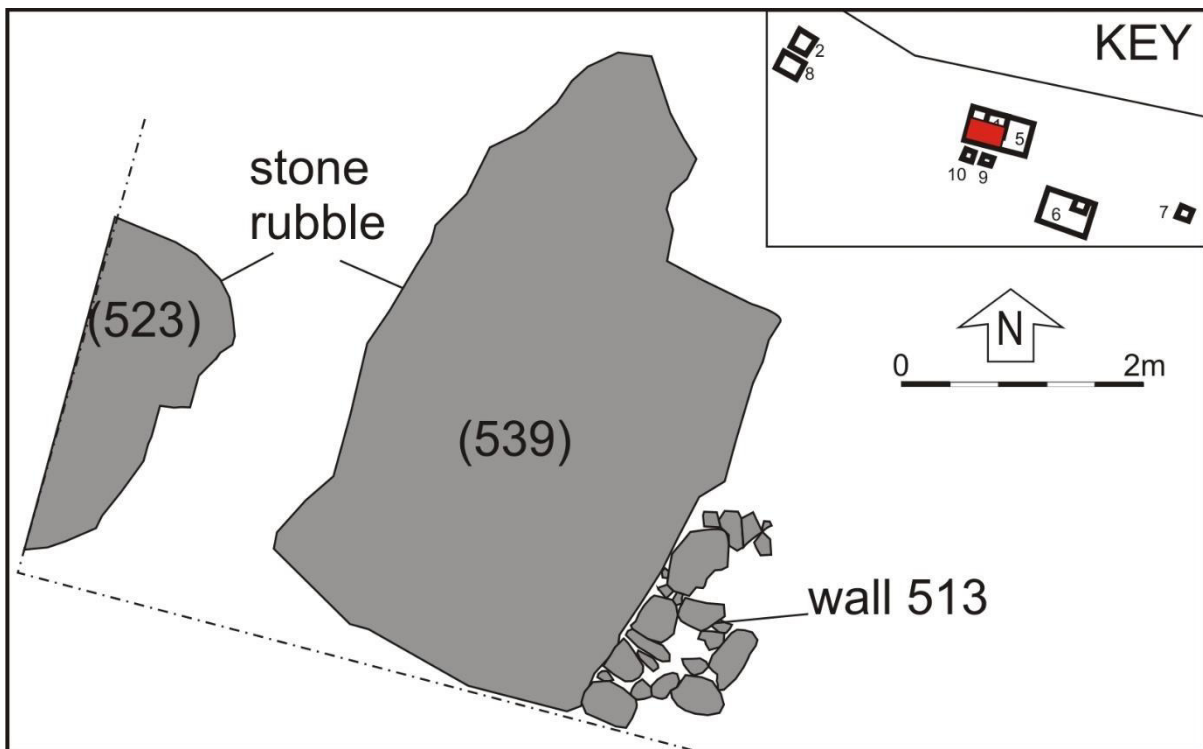
Illus 14 Trench 5 stone wall foundation 513 and demolition material 523 and 539.

Illus 15 Volunteer, Neil Paterson, cleaning demolition material (539) from stone building [513]; facing ESE

3.2   Trench 6

Trench 6 was originally 10 x 8m in size and was excavated by the school classes and Young Archaeologists Club. Near the end of the dig a 2 x 2m test pit was opened in the NE corner to reduce the topsoil down to natural (Illus 16-17). Two linear watercourses [603] and [610] ran NW-SE across the trench and two post-holes [605] and [607] (Illus 16) were 0.2-0.25m wide and 0.25-0.35m deep. The post-holes were filled with pink sand, pink clay and crushed sandstone with no organic material therefore no radiocarbon date is possible for these features. This would be an ideal area to reopen with a machine and excavate more of this tantalizing structure.
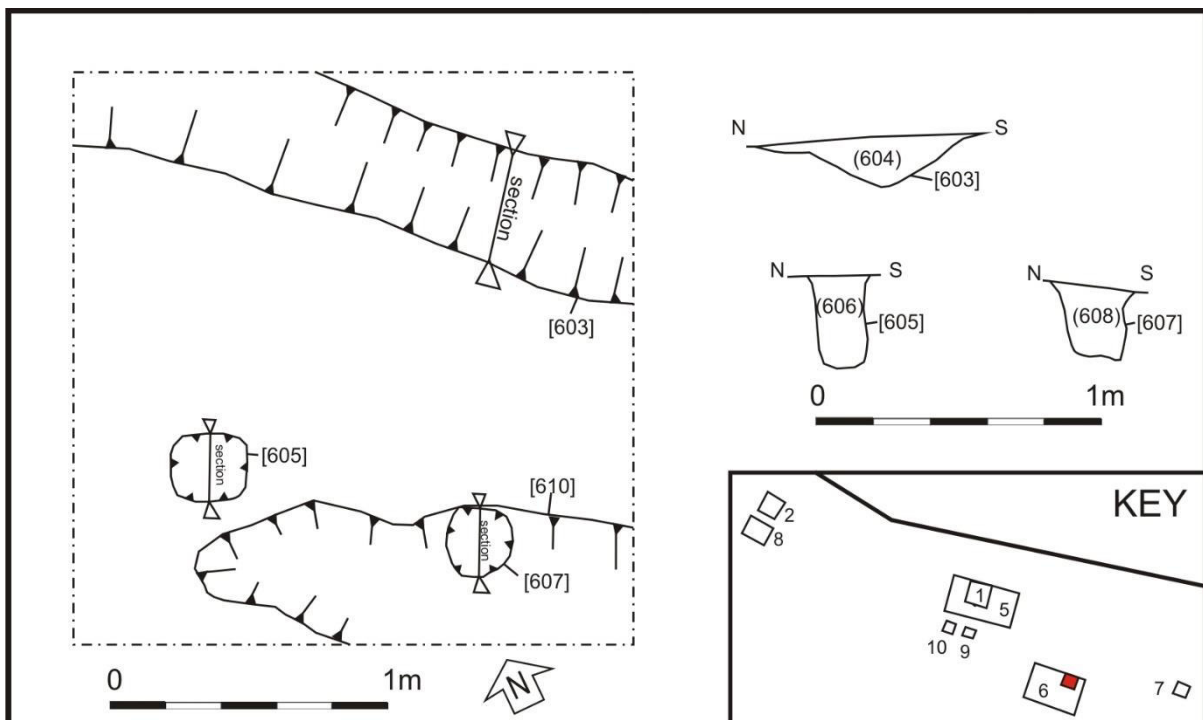
Illus 16 Plan showing Trench 6 features

Illus 17 Trench 6 watercourses 610 (bottom) 603 (top) and post-holes 605 (left) and 607 (right); facing N

3.3 Trench 7

Trench 7 was a 2 x 2m trench excavated on the platform running along the N of the site and towards the E of the field near Deer Abbey. Surprisingly there was just a topsoil and hard stoney soil totaling up to 0.2m deep with very few finds. The trench was recorded and closed.

3.4 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 6 x 4.5m in size and opened immediately SSW of the 2017 Trench 2 with its stake-hole structure and hearth dated to the late 12th-early 13th century period. Trench 8 (as Trench 2) was charcoal rich from the upper levels. Dumps of stones were recorded in the upper levels but at 1m down a stone path [816] (Illus 18-19). The path was linear, 3 stones and wide and one stone deep. It was slightly irregular in shape but was on a NW-SE alignment. The stones had been pressed into organic charcoal-rich loam 814 and then covered by organic charcoal-rich loams 811 and 804/805. A sample from(8130 immediately below the path was dated to 1041-1211AD. On the SW side of this path was a watercourse [815] which was filled with these organic loams (Illus 19-20). It was not possible to get into the watercourse because of the depths but excavating a section of this watercourse in the future would reveal information about whether it was anthropogenic or a natural feature. The path appears to have been laid along the alignment of the watercourse to allow dry passage along its edge.
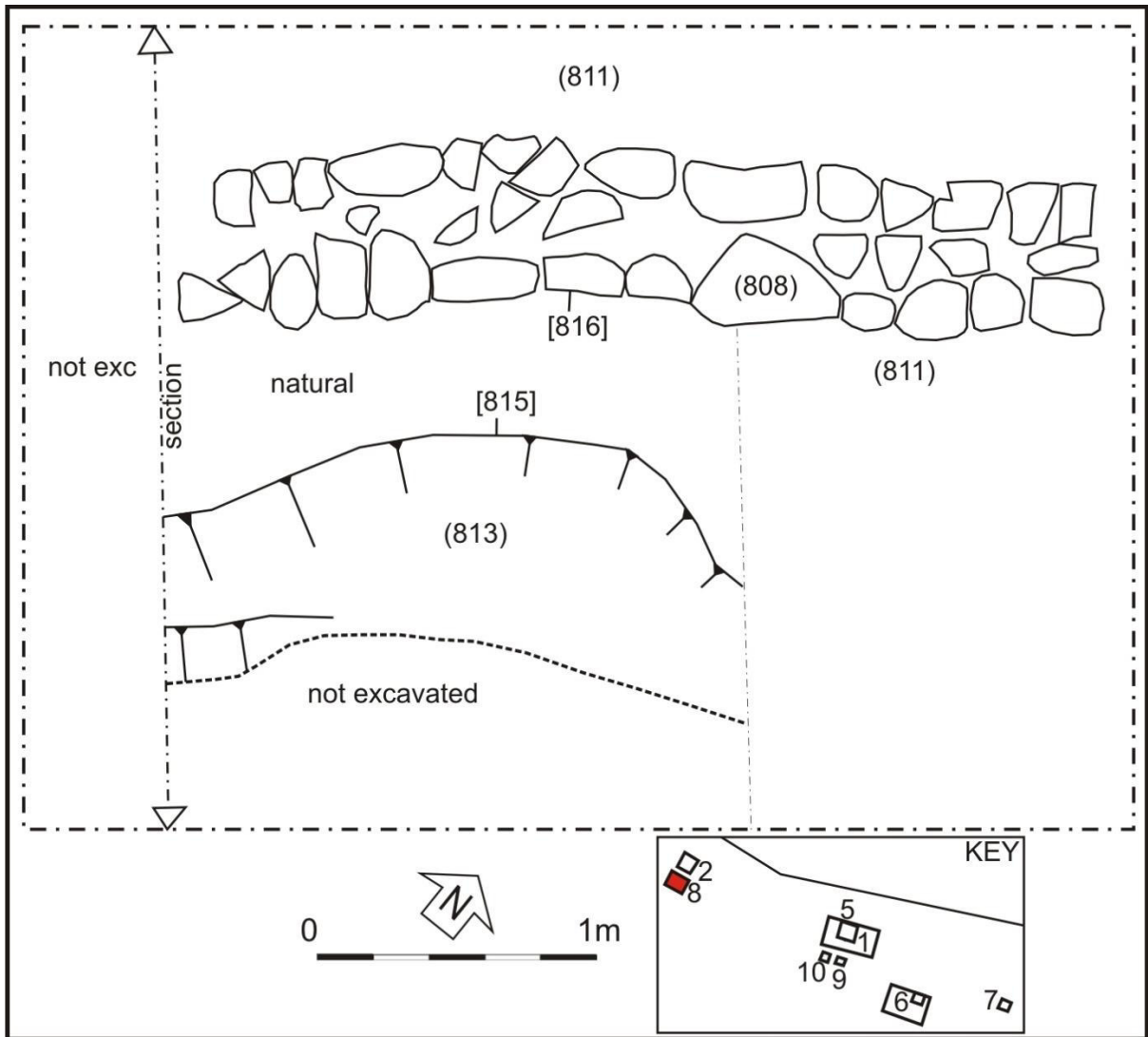
Illus 18 Trench 8 plan showing path [816] and watercourse [815] too deep to excavate during the 2018 excavation
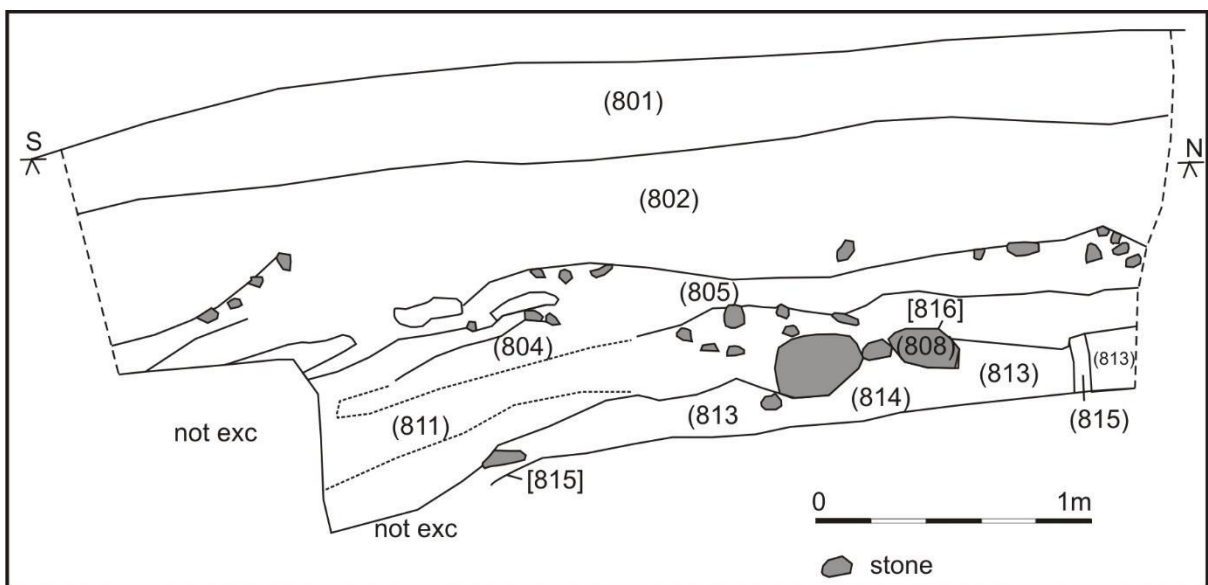
Illus 19 S-N section through trench 8 path [816] and watercourse [815]

Illus 20 S-N section through trench 8 path [816] and watercourse [815]

3.5 Trench 9

Trench 9 was a 1 x 1m test pit to test whether the Trench 5 structures continued farther to the S. Two lines of stake-holes and two slightly larger post-holes were cut into the natural subsoil (Illus x). They ran WNW-ESE and although the S edge of the trench was left unexcavated to allow the volunteers access and egress from the trench, it is likely that the watercourse seen on the S edge of Trench 10 also runs along the S edge of this trench. Fuller excavation of this area will be required to allow full interpretation of these features but it is tempting to suggest either a structure protecting the watercourse or a structure associated with the use of the watercourse such as a fish trap
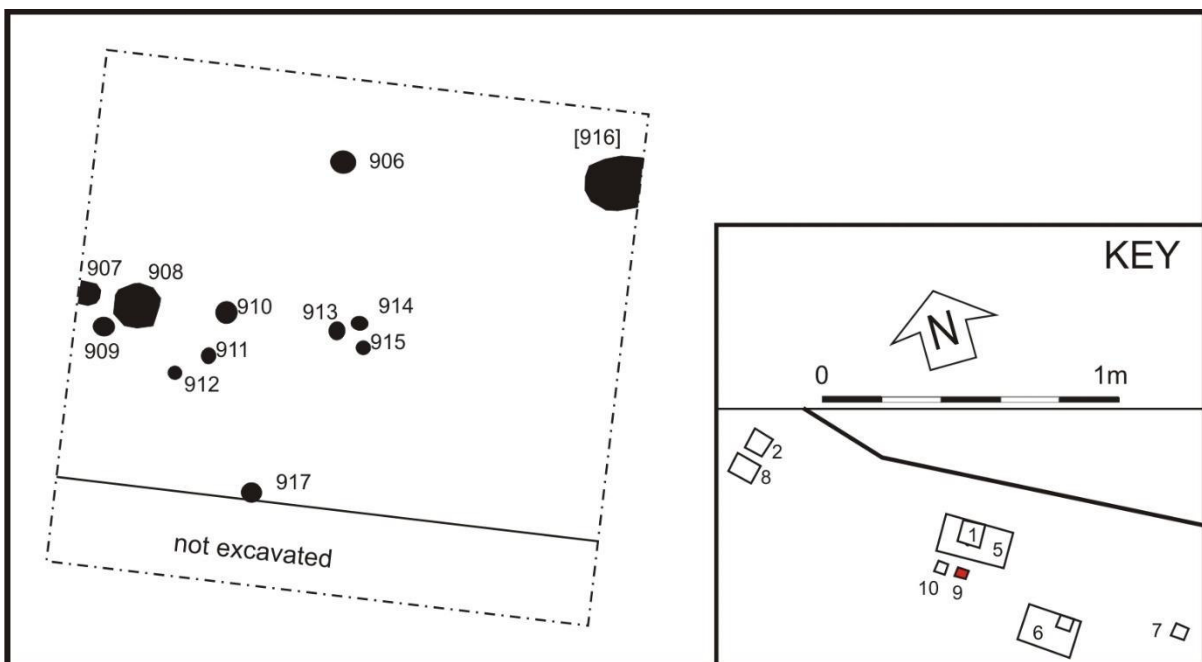
Illus 21 Plan of Trench 9 features

Illus 22 Trench 9 stake-holes; facing S

3.6 Trench 10

Trench 10 was a 1 x 1m test pit to test whether the Trench 5 structures continued farther to the S.

Phase 1
A linear arrangement of at least 33 stake-holes was recorded: many were in pairs. Charcoal from stake-hole 1028 was dated to 1130-1155AD. They seemed to follow the line of watercourse 1040 but the depths of topsoil did not allow the fill excavation of this feature and so it is not possible to say if it is a natural or cut feature.

As with trench 9 fuller excavation of this area will be required to allow full interpretation of these features but it is tempting to suggest either a structure protecting the watercourse or a structure associated with the use of the watercourse such as fish traps.

Phase 2
Stones were recorded in the NE corner of the trench (1001). At least 4 stones were in situ with several other stones in the vicinity. They were under 0.6m of topsoil and so the trench was not extended on this occasion. These stones were lined up (over the inconveniently located spoil heap) with Structure 1 in Trench 5 and there was a possible alignment. Further excavation under the spoil heap area would be required to fully interpret these features but it is likely to be a continuation of this building.
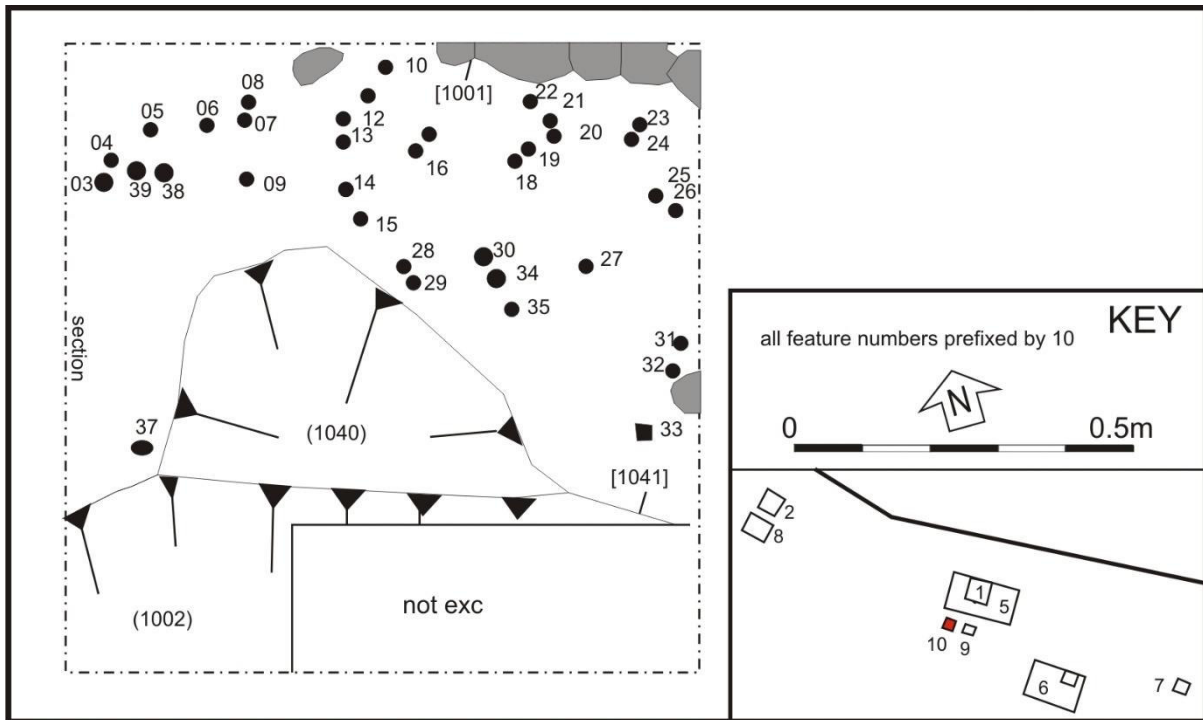
Illus 23 Plan of Trench 10 features

Illus 24 Trench 10 Stake-holes along the edge of a watercourse (1040) which may be the remains of a structure such as a fish-trap (facing SSW); one of the stake-holes contained charcoal dating to 1130-1155AD.
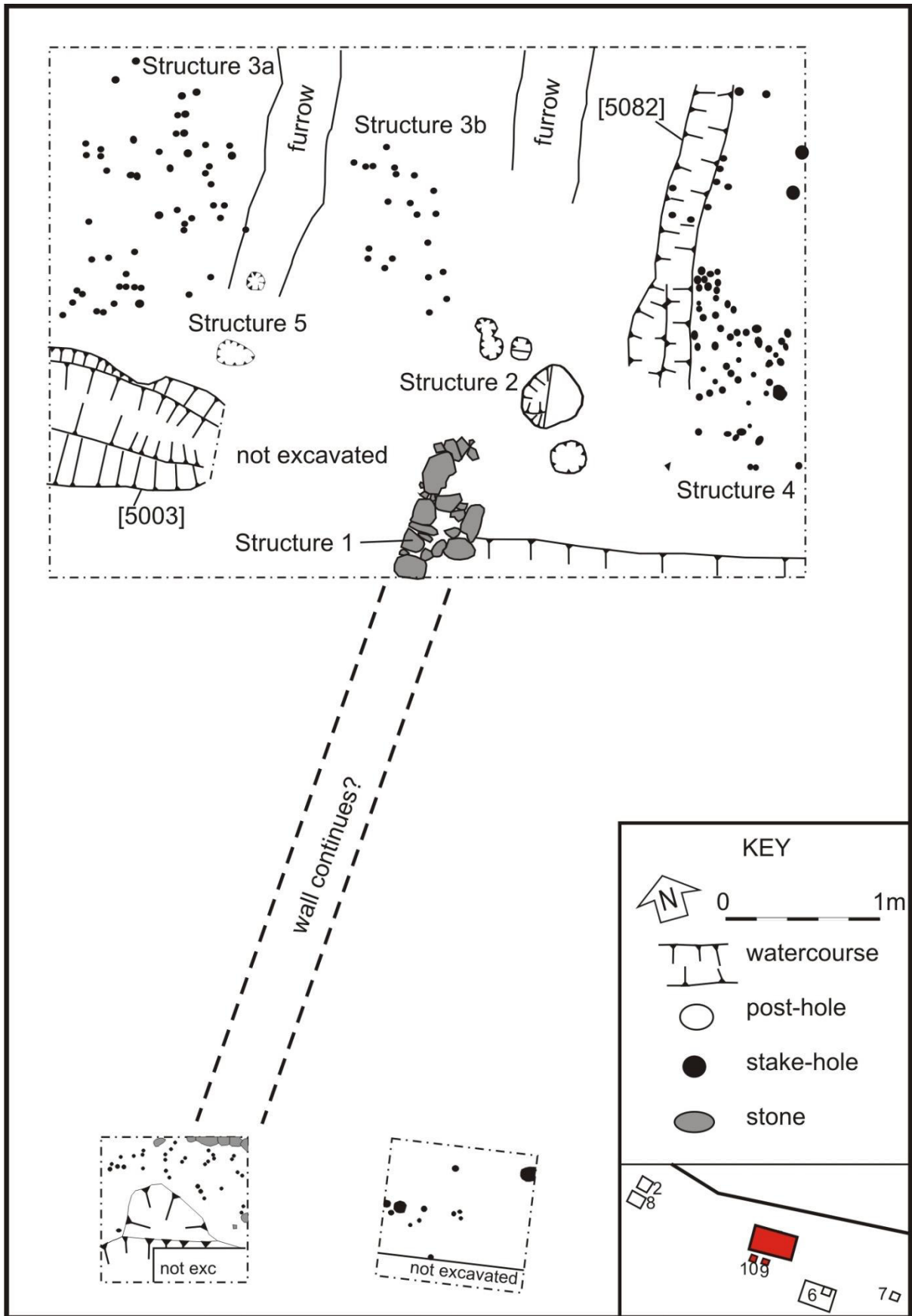
Illus 25 Trenches 5, 9 and 10 summary of features and possible wall alignment under spoil heap; a further dig will be required to fully interpret these features

4 THE EVENTS

4.1 The Schools

Thirteen school classes were programmed in for a half-day visit to the dig. The pupils were dropped off at the small car park in front of the pedestrian entrance into the Abbey and then the buses drove away and came back for pick-up. One class was unable to attend as they were a young primary school and had not transport and it was felt that this was too far for them tom walk. Further classes may have been able to attend but transport is expensive and many classes in the area share the same transport sources. The Baxter Trust were asked to fund some of the transport, but their policy is not to fund transport and so in a following year transport costs for schools will be built in to the costs for the dig. The Special Needs Unit at Ellon Academy visited the dig following our introductory talk. They sent feedback to us about how much the class had enjoyed their visit to the dig (see Appendix 2).

The school classes were organized by Heather Jennings and she was assisted by Derek Jennings and Liz Ashcroft. Each class then had one or two extra assistants who were volunteers on the dig. This included the archaeology students

4.2 The Storytelling (Helen Macdonald, The Blacksmith's Daughter)

As part of the HLF funding, Helen Macdonald (Illus 9) was employed to carry out storytelling with all the classes booked in the morning as this was a 2.5 hour session; the afternoon was a 2 hour session. Due to one morning class cancelling she also did storytelling with Ellon Academy pupils one afternoon. Volunteers and students on the dig attended some of the sessions. They were extremely successful with the pupils and teachers reporting back that this was a very successful introduction to the medieval period and Deer. In their thank-you Ellon Academy said 'we loved to hear the story about the giants who turned into stone. We now want to learn a bit more about stone circles and St Bridget'.

Illus 26 Helen Macdonald doing storytelling with Ellon Academy pupils

4.3 The Open Days

Two open days were advertised on Sunday 1 July and Saturday 7 July. There is little parking near the dig and the road past the site is very fast and dangerous. Scheduled visitors (such as the schools) dropped off at the small car park in front of the pedestrian entrance into the Abbey and then the buses drove away and came back for pick-up. For the open days we

arranged transport to pick up at Aden on the hour and half hour and deliver people to the site and then come back and pick them up. This worked extremely well with 2 or 3 cars going back and forth all day. Posters were created to encourage people to walk from Old Deer and Mintlaw (Illus 10). There were approximately 400 visitors over the period of the excavation, most who walked or cycled or took a lift on the open days. These included small numbers of people on pilgrimage visiting local religious sites.

During the open days volunteers staffed the finds table showing visitors the interesting finds (Illus 11). There were tours of Deer Abbey with Derek Jennings thoughout the dig and open days and tours of the trenches with volunteers. All the volunteers who were interested in giving site tours were trained, given all the information they needed to lead tours and supported during the day. Many gained confidence in talking to the general public and it was extremely pleasing to the Project to see confidence being built in several volunteers and students.

There was also potting with Rebecca Hankinson (see below).

Illus 27 Poster put up locally encouraging people to walk or cycle from Old Deer or Aden where there is a lot or parking

Illus 28 Volunteers showing finds during an open day

Illus 29 Visitors included MSP Lewis Macdonald and Councillor Sandra Macdonald

4.4   Pottery making

Volunteer, Rebecca Hankinson, was an archaeologist and has an MA in pottery and post-excavation. We purchased air-drying clay and acquired locally dug clay and she experimented with adding sand and grit and building coil pots in the style of the hand-made pottery found on the site in the 2017 and 2018 digs (which was dated to the late 13th-early 14th century). This was very successful as she built a very similar pot, but also ran

workshops on the open days. The pottery was very popular with everyone especially the young people (Illus 13) and families (Illus 14)

Illus 30 Young archaeologists making pots

Illus 31 The potting was very popular with families

4.5   Student projects

Two students carried out a project on the site for part of AY2505, AY2507 (2017-18): The Archaeology of The North: Lifeways & Cultural Change (see Appendix 3). This involved a high level of supervision from Director Ali Cameron and other staff and volunteers as well as

mentoring throughout the project to complete the required elements of the coursework (Illus 15, 16).

Illus 32 Aberdeen Archaeology Students training in drawing plans

Illus 33 Student training includes how tom place ranging rods and photography

4.6   Filming by NESCOL students (Feart Films)

In 2017 the excavation was filmed by Midas Media for BBC Alba. Midas were keen to film again as they saw the potential of a second programme but BBC Alba could not be convinced. We got in touch with NESCOL (NE Scotland College) Film and TV students Jack Watson, Euan Banks, Blair Munro and Mathew Reid and met with them and went over the project. We met with them and Pat Macleod (Midas Media) and she gave them advice and told them how she had approached the project. Jack, Euan, Blair and Mathew (called Feart Films for this project) attended the dig and filmed all aspects of the project (Illus 17). There will be follow-up filming after the radiocarbon date comes through and when the post-

excavation is complete. The filming allowed volunteers to gain interview skills as some were initially uncertain about being interviewed but with the support of the Project and the film-makers they were able to chat about what they were finding.

Illus 34 Feart Films, Jack, Mathew and Euan recording volunteer uncovering the stone path

4.7   Aberdeen Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)

20 YAC members, 2 leaders and 35 parents and helpers attended on Sunday 1 July for a 2.5 hour session at the dig, working with finds and an introduction to the site. They are very keen and knowledgeable and worked hard in their trench. They troweled (Illus 18), sieved (Illus 19), identified finds, had a look at the other finds from the site including the gaming board and had a game of hnefatafl on our reconstructed board; the board was drawn on canvas by Jan Dunbar and the counters were small rounded beach pebbles collected during the excavation (Illus 20).

Illus 35 YAC working in the trench (copyright Aberdeen Young Archaeologists Club)

Illus 36 YAC sieving (copyright Aberdeen Young Archaeologists Club)

Illus 37 YAC members playing Norse board game hnefatafl (copyright Aberdeen Young Archaeologists Club)

5   THE FINDS

During the excavation groups of volunteers worked full-time on the finds (Illus 8). They cleaned, sorted, packaged and listed all finds we well as sorting out natural stones which had been collected in finds trays. This was invaluable to make sure everything is correctly labelled and stored during the dig and also to sort out nice finds for the open days and to show visitors. They were always ready to show finds to visitors.

A full catalogue appears in Appendix 2.

6   THE POTTERY   Derek Hall

6.1   Introduction
The whole ceramic assemblage has been examined by eye and x10 hand lens and where possible identified to a recognised fabric type. Recommendations are made for future scientific analysis.

6.2   Handmade wares
There are 63 sherds from vessels in a micaceous handmade redware fabric from seasons CA319 and CA380. These would all appear to be from vessels that have been used for cooking or possibly in an industrial process? There are slight variations in vessel form with both everted and straight rims being present. Consistently all bases where represented are very flat. There is some variation in the presence of carbonised deposits on these sherds but where it does survive it is quite thick and on internal surfaces (CA319 Trench 1 102 for example).

6.3   Wheelmade wares
This larger assemblage has not been fully catalogued as part of this assessment but has all been examined to extract and identify imported fabrics and diagnostic sherds of what is assumed to be a local Scottish Redware.
Scottish Redwares
This fabric type, which is assumed to be of local manufacture, dominates the assemblage and fits the parameters of this widespread native pottery tradition which is currently dated between the late 12th and late 15th centuries (Haggarty, Hall and Chenery 2011). Typically, the fabric from this site is oxidised and micaceous and splash glazed jugs would appear to be the most popular vessel type, there is a single rimsherd from CA319 Trench 1 Context 100 which would appear to be from a cooking vessel. Those jug handle fragments present are consistently from rod handled vessels (Trench 8 801 SF169 and Trench 5 502 SF184 for example) and there are a couple of thumbed basal angles (Trench 6 600 SF328 and Trench 5 Context 1 SF75). The jugs are mostly plain with only one decorated sherd with an incised wavy line present from Trench 5 Context 542 SF387).

6.4   Imported Wares

6.4.1   Rhenish Stoneware's (Illus 38 and 39)
There are 8 sherds of Rhenish Stoneware from Trench 8 Context 801 SF166, Trench 6 600 SF126, Trench 1 102, Trench 5 1 SF64, Trench 1 102, Trench 5 527 SF474 and Trench 8 804/05 SF255. Further research is required to accurately tie these sherds to production centres but the two decorated sherds from Trenches 1 and 5 (Contexts 1 and 102) resemble the products of the Cologne kilns (Gaimster 1987, 191-207). Most of these stonewares

would appear to date to the 15th/16th centuries and there a couple of sherds that potentially could be of a slightly later date (Trench 1 102 and Trench 5 1 SF64).

Illus 38 Sherd of Rhenish Stoneware Trench 1 Context 102 (Decoration similar to Cologne production)

Illus 39 Sherd of Rhenish stoneware Trench 5 Context 1 SF64

Illus 40 Beauvais Double Sgraffito rimsherd Trench 5 Context 1 SF10 (Red glazed section may be part of a letter)

6.4.2   Beauvais Double Sgraffito (Illus 40)

There is a single rim sherd from a vessel in this French fabric from Trench 5 Context 1 SF10. This is from an open vessel form, either a plate or a bowl, and is of 16th century date. The surviving red decoration is what would appear to be the start of a letter suggesting that there

was writing around the circumference. On double-slipped sgraffito examples the white vessel body was first covered with a red slip, over which was laid a second covering of white slip, which was then scratched through to reveal the red below (Haggarty 2006 files 25-27). Sherds from other vessels in this fabric from the Ministry of Works clearances at Deer Abbey are currently on display in The Commendator's House museum at Melrose Abbey (Hall and Haggarty 2011).

6.4.3 Yorkshire Type Wares
There are 4 sherds from vessels in this fabric type from Trench 5 1 SF100, Trench 5 1 SF12 and Trench 5 542 SF447. All of them are glazed a lustrous green colour and resemble products of the Scarborough kilns (Farmer 1979). Two of these sherds are glazed bodysherds, one of the others is a fragment from a bearded facemask from a figure jug (Trench 5 1 SF12) and the other is a basal angle from an open form with a slight hint of an external decoration (Trench 5 Context 542 SF447). A date of the 13th/14th centuries is suggested for these sherds (Jennings 1992).

6.5   Industrial Ceramics
There are groups of varied industrial ceramics from Trench 6 600, Trench 5 1 SF8 and Trench 7 701 SF218. They include a sherd from a stoneware blackening bottle marked with the address '14 St Martin's Lane Charing Cross'. These are all liable to be of 19th century date.

6.6   Discussion and Recommendations

6.6.1 Handmade Wares
The handmade sherds from Deer Abbey are of interest as the only other such group so far excavated from the Scottish East Coast is from the deserted burgh of Rattray, Aberdeenshire (Murray and Murray 1993, 166, 167). Similar vessels with everted rims were also present at that site (Ibid Fig 29-146-155). All other assemblages of handmade wares of medieval date are from the Scottish West Coast and Islands and form part of the 'Craggan' ware tradition (Hall 2014; Hall et al 2017). It is recommended that a statistically valid group of these fabrics are submitted for chemical sourcing (using ICP). This will enable them to be compared with the Scottish Redware database to confirm that they are of local manufacture. If they were being used in a yet unidentified industrial process it may be possible to identify what that was by lipid analysis of the surviving carbonised deposits on the sherds.

6.6.2 Wheelmade Wares
It is suggested that the whole assemblage of wheelmade pottery is washed, marked and fully catalogued.

6.6.3 Scottish Redwares
The diagnostic vessel forms present suggest that the local potters were influenced by the styles of the imported vessels from Yorkshire (rod handles) and the Rhineland (thumbed bases). A statistically valid sample of a group of these fabrics should also be submitted for chemical sourcing (using ICP) to confirm that they are of local manufacture.

7   CONCLUSIONS AND THE FUTURE

As with the 2017 excavation, most trenches revealed medieval structures and finds. The Trench 5 structures are complex but poorly preserved and dating suggests that the post-hole Structure 2 is late 7th to 8th-century in date. It appears to be a rounded N end of a structure

(Illus 41). Further dates are required from this structure which appear to have been cut to the S by Structure 1 and the watercourse and possibly in the N by Structure 3b stake-holes and possibly also Structure 5.

Stake-hole Structures 2, 3a and 3b in Trench 5 are undated; however a stake-hole in Trench 10 produced charcoal which was dated to 1030-1155AD and the Trench 5 structures may also be early medieval in date. Their shapes are puzzling and a possible interpretation has been suggested in Illus 41. Further excavation to reveal the remainder of these structures should allow a fuller interpretation.

The later stone Structure 1 is either contemporary with the Abbey or just pre-dates it. A fragment of 13 to 14th-century pottery was found in the fill which may date the demolition. It appears to have been removed at the N end possibly by the rig and furrow and intensive cultivation of the area. It may survive to the S and further excavation under the 2018 spoil heap would determine whether it is the remains of the same structure seen in Trench 10.

This area would require to be fully opened up joining Trenches 5, 6, 9 and 10 to allow a fuller interpretation of these structures (Illus 41).
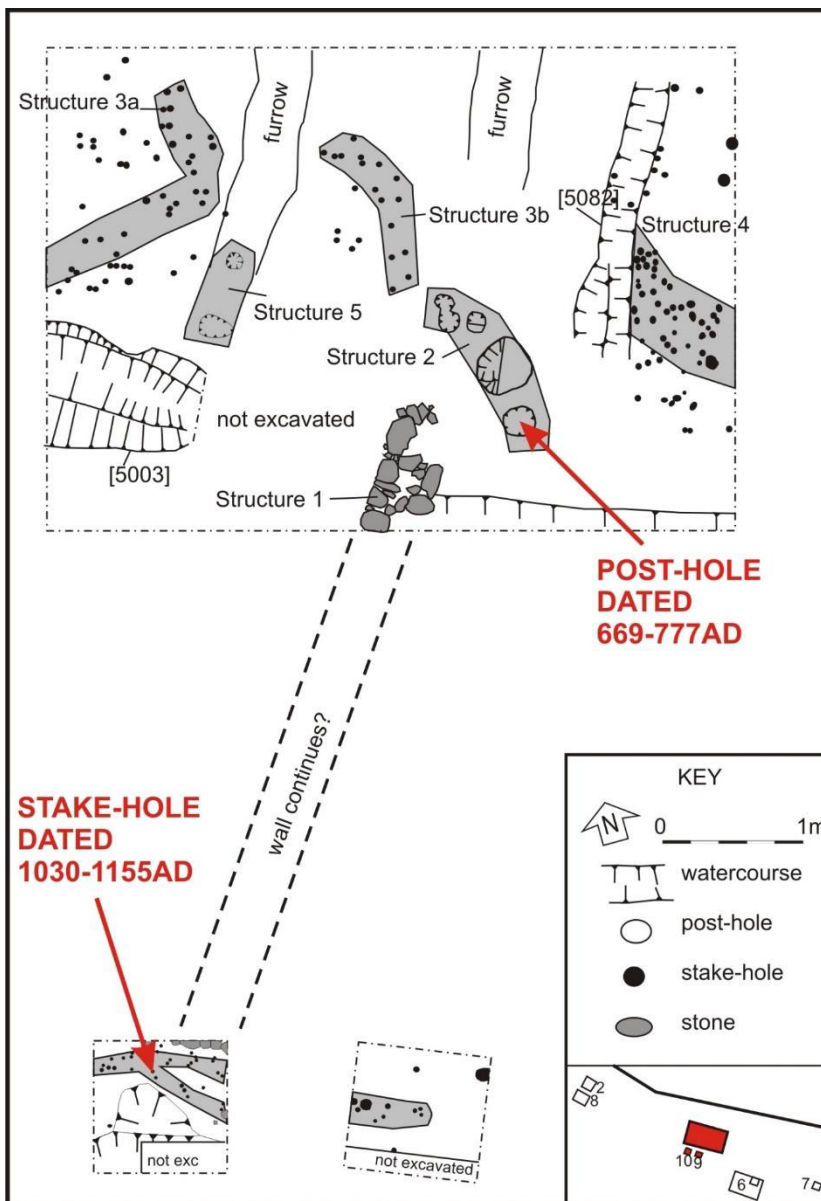
Illus 41 Trenches 5, 9 and 10 showing dated features and possible interpretation of wall-lines

Trench 8 is an intriguing area; the Trench 2 hearth [241] was dated to the late 12th to early 13th-century and therefore could be late monastery or early Abbey period. The 2018 Trench 8 path [816] was dated from charcoal in the bedding layer to 1041-1211AD. Illus 42 shows these structures together and it is tempting to see this as a path to access the area around the hearth and possibly also an area to the west, possibly the watercourse which we suspect ran down the W edge of the field (recorded in Trench 3 in 2017 infilled with more than 1m of medieval rubbish. The watercourse [815] running along the edge of Trench 8 was too deep to excavate the primary deposits this season but excavating a section of the feature to its base will allow collection of environmental samples as well as get dating evidence, determine whether it is a natural or man-made structure and possibly recover finds.
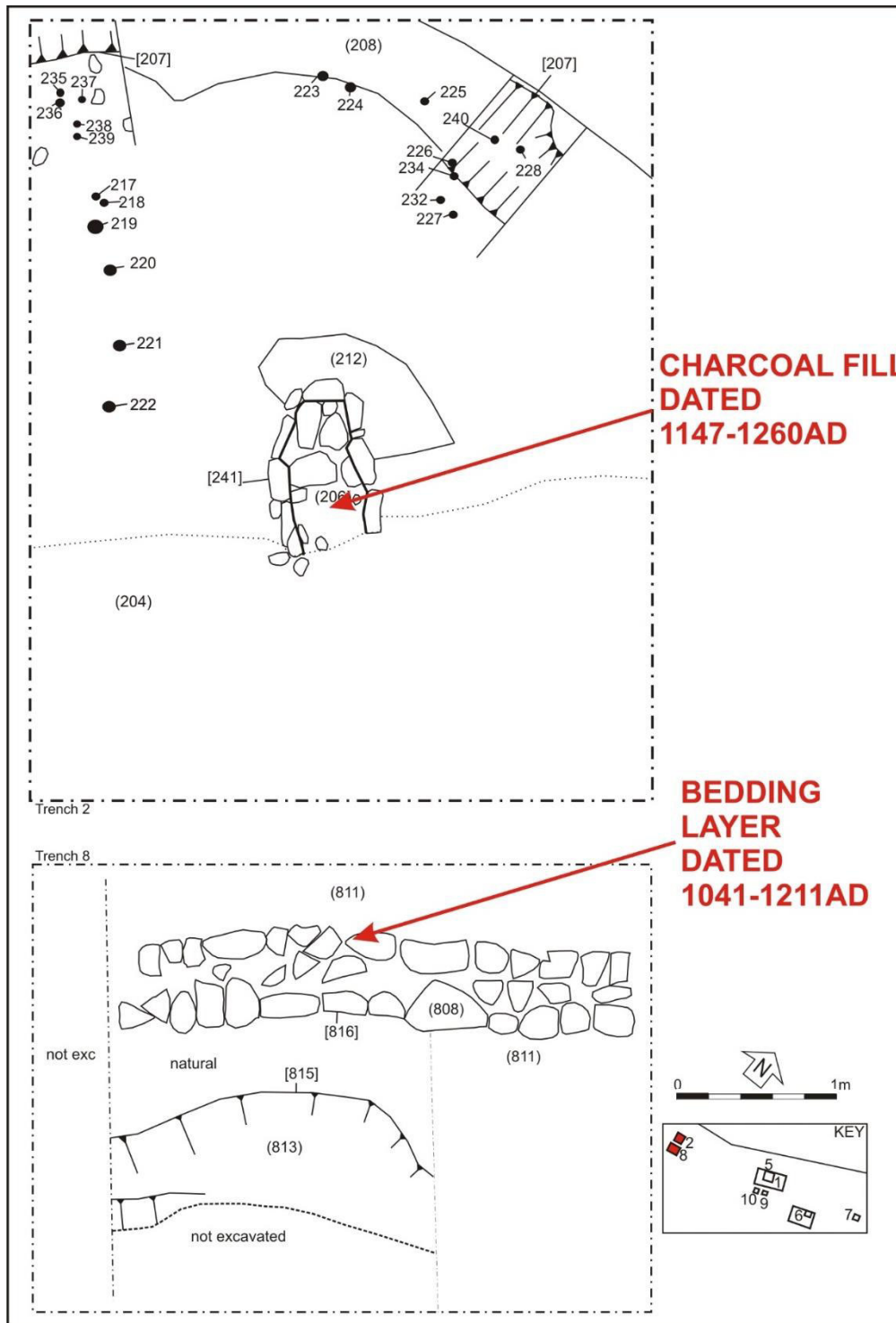
Illus 42 2017 Trench 2 and 2018 Trench 8
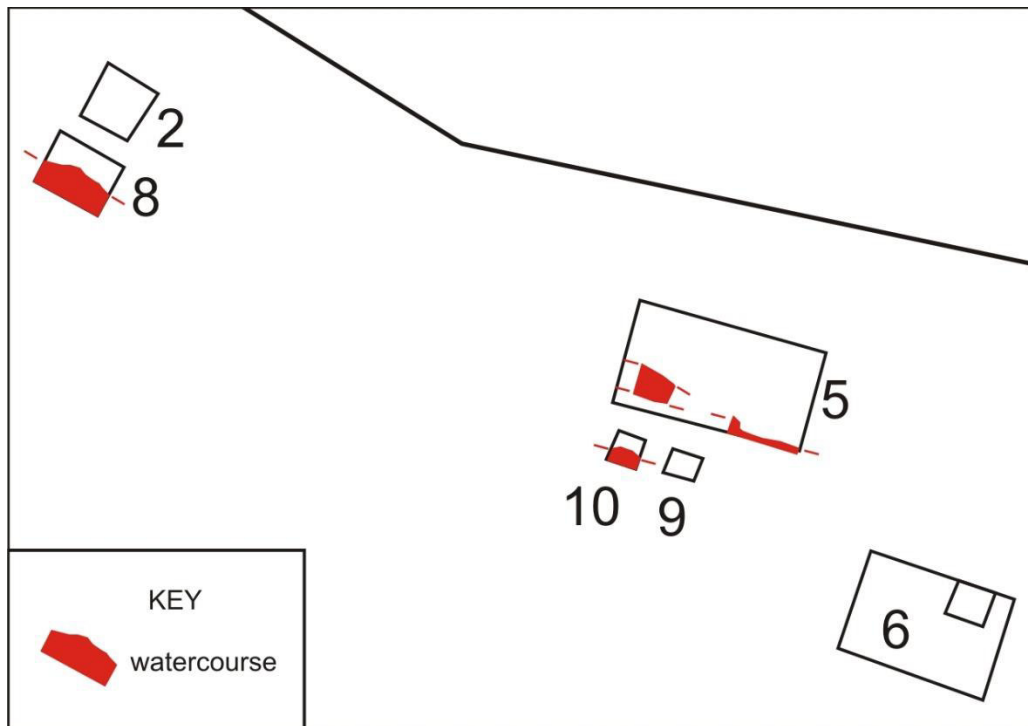
Illus 43 Watercourses as recorded in the 2018 trenches

Trenches 6, 9 and 10 appear to contain features along the edge of a watercourse (Illus 43), possibly also the same watercourse as recorded in Trench 8. These structures may be associated with fishing or an industrial process although finds associated with the structures are sparse. It is possible that 815 may be a natural watercourse running WNW-ESE across the site and that the watercourses seen in Trenches 5 and 10 may be man-made channels which were cut to supply water, possibly to the structures excavated. Stone Structure 1 seems to be related to the watercourse in trench 5. It is recommended that this is more fully investigated to determine its nature, collect primary fill samples, get dating and possibly also finds.

7   ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
501	5	topsoil sandy loam	garden soil
502	5	soil W of 506 = 510 = 109	garden soil
503	5	topsoil sandy loam	garden soil
504	5	grey brown sandy silt with stone and charcoal	ph 5085 fill dated 669-777AD
505	5	brown silty loam	fill ph 5084
506	5	not used	
507	5	mid brown sandy silt	patch of soil in natural undulation
508	5	mid brown sandy silt	patch of soil in natural undulation
509	5	dark brown sandy loam	patch of soil in natural undulation (water rivulet)
510	5	brown silty loam with stone	demolition material
511	5	brown silty loam with stone	demolition material
512	5	brown sandy loam with stone	patch of soil in natural undulation (water rivulet)
513	5	stones, no bonding	wall foundation
514	5	cut of post-hole 504 =5085	post-hole
515	5	soil in natural undulation/burrow	patch of soil in natural undulation (water rivulet)
516	5	soil in natural undulation/burrow	patch of soil in natural undulation (water rivulet)
517	5	soil -remains of garden soil over 523	garden soil
518	5	brown sandy loam with stone	patch of soil in natural undulation (water rivulet)
519	5	grey brown loam, charcoal and stone	fill ph 5083
520	5	brown silty loam with stone = 510	demolition material
521	5	brown silty loam with stone and charring	demolition material
522	5	iron pan under 502	iron pan
523	5	brown silty loam with stone	demolition material in 5003
524	5	brown silty loam with stone	demolition material in 5003
525	5	brown silty loam with stone	demolition material in 5003

526	5	slag and loam in 5088	watercourse 5088
527	5	loam in 5088	watercourse 5088
528-536	5	stake holes filled with dark brown loam	stake holes structure 4
537	5	cut feature filled with loam	poss rabbit burrow
538	5	wall = 513	wall
539	5	rubble	rubble
540	5	stake hole with bone	stake hole
541	5	dark soil patch left over garden soil	garden soil
542	5	dark soil patch left over garden soil	garden soil
543	5	yellow loam	redeposited natural possibly laid as a path
544	5	post-hole 546 upper fill	post-hole fill
545	5	stones under 543	redeposited natural and stone possibly laid as a foundation for path 543
546	5	post-hole cut	post-hole cut
547	5	red soil under 545	
548	5	dark loam under 542	
549	5	post-hole 546 lower fill	post-hole fill
550	5	loam under 514	
551-557	5	stake-holes	stake-holes
558	5	soil under 513	
559	5	steep sided flat base post-hole	post hole cut
560	5	dark reddish brown sandy silt	post hole 559 fill
561	5	dark brown black charcoal with sandy loam	river pebbles in sample suggest it's charcoal ex situ?
562	5	loam and charcoal	stake hole
563-5000	5	stake-holes	stake-holes Structure 4
5001	5	loam in water channel in NE site	garden soil infill in water channel
5002	5	loam in water channel in NE site	garden soil infill in water channel
5003	5	water channel cut	water channel
5004	5	charcoal under 542	
5005	5	yellow sand under 566	
5006	5	stake hole fill	stake hole
5007	5	post-hole fill	post-hole
5008-5082	5	stake holes Structure 3	Structure 3
5083	5	post-hole cut - fill 519	post-hole
5084	5	post-hole cut - fill 504	post-hole
5085	5	post-hole cut - fill 505	post-hole

5086	5	wall foundation trench 513	wall foundation
5087	5	robber trench wall 513	robber cut
601	6	grey brown sandy loam	garden soil
602	7	grey brown sandy loam	garden soil
603	7	linear feature in N of trench	water channel WNW-ESE
604	7	pinkish grey brown sandy loam	fill of 603
605	7	posthole cut	post-hole
606	7	pinkish grey brown sandy loam	fill of 605
607	7	posthole cut	post-hole
608	7	pinkish grey brown sandy loam	fill of 607
609	7	orange stoney sand	redeposited natural
610	7	shallow gully at S edge of trench	water channel WNW-ESE
701	7	grey hard loam and stone	compact garden soil
702	7	orange sandy	surface?
801	8	greyish brown sandy loam and charcoal	turf
802	8	dark grey sandy loam	garden soil
803	8	greyish brown sandy loam	garden soil
804	8	heat-cracked stones dumped in N end of trench	dumped stones
805	8	heat-cracked stones dumped in N end of trench	dumped stones
806	8	reddish brown loam and charcoal	charcoal rich soil
807	8	heat-cracked stones dumped in N end of trench	dumped stones
808	8	large flat stones placed in linear arrangement pressed into 808	path
809	8	small stones N of 808	possible surface
810	8	patch of charcoal	fire?
811	8	=806	
812	8	hard dark loam and clay around stones in path	bonding material?
813	8	natural with charcoal flecks	water washed infill of watercourse 815
814	8	natural with charcoal flecks	water washed infill of watercourse 815
815	8	cut of watercourse filled with 813 and 814	watercourse
816	8	path with stone fill 808	path
901	9	grey loam and stones	garden soil
902	9	red sand and charcoal	dump of burnt material
903	9	yellow soft sand	garden soil
904	9	dark brown loam fill of posthole	posthole 916

905	9	dark brown loam	rabbit burrow
906-15	9	stake holes filled with dark brown loam	stake holes in natural
916	9	posthole	
917	9	stake hole filled with dark brown loam	stake hole in natural
1001	10	dark brown loam	garden soil
1002	10	dark brown loam	garden soil
1003-1039	10	stake holes filled with dark brown loam	stake hole in natural
1040	10	semi-circular 'cut' in natural	edge of watercourse?

APPENDIX 2 FINDS

SF no	Trench	Context	Description
1	5	501	19 iron
2	5	501	13 slag
3	5	501	1 lead
4	5	501	2 metal studs
5	5	501	21 coal and coke
6	5	501	1 incised slate
7	5	501	1 rubbing stone
8	5	501	pottery
9	5	501	stone with 4 holes - natural?
10	5	501	5 clay pipes
11	5	501	medieval jug handle
12	5	501	green glazed medieval beard
13	5	501	fire cracked stone
14	5	501	25 slate
15	5	501	12 flagstone
16	5	501	1 incised slate?
17	5	501	stone weight?
18	5	501	17 CBM
19	5	501	1 ?Rouen N French pottery
20	5	501	incised medieval, pottery
21	5	501	3 medieval rims
22	5	501	1 medieval pot base
23	5	501	7 glazed medieval
24	5	501	19 medieval
25	5	501	1 field drain
26	5	501	14 glass
27	5	501	49 modern ceramic
28	5	501	1 mica
29	5	501	5 quartz
30	5	501	1 copper object
31	5	501	6 bone
32	5	501	1 concretion
33	5	501	13 flint

34	5	501	1 incised stone
35	5	501	dressed stone
36	5	501	lime mortar
37	6	600	18 slate
38	6	600	2 flint
39	6	600	5 glass
40	6	600	3 pottery
41	6	600	2 med pot
42	6	600	2 glazed med pot
43	6	600	3 med pot
44	6	600	1 iron nail
45	6	600	5 modern ceramic
46	6	600	1 bone
47	6	600	1 slag
48	6	600	1 rubbing stone
49	6	600	4 flint
50	6	600	3 unidentified object
51	6	600	6 slag
52	6	600	modern ceramic
53	6	600	5 slate
54	6	600	1 incised stone?
55	6	600	3 med pot
56	5	501	1 gaming board
57	5	501	35 iron
58	5	501	42 clinker
59	5	501	43 slag
60	5	501	20 limestone
61	5	501	27 modern ceramic
62	5	501	22 possible gaming pieces (waterwashed stones)
63	5	501	1 lead bullet (Boer War)
64	5	501	2 German stoneware
65	5	501	stone with iron
66	5	501	12 glass
67	5	501	26 flint
68	5	501	tile
69	5	501	2 med pot handles
70	5	501	19 glazed med pot
71	5	501	10 med pot rims
72	5	501	4 med pot bases
73	5	501	9 CBM
74	5	501	50 med pot
75	5	501	2 med hand-made pot
76	5	501	14 hand-made pot
77	5	501	65 bone
78	5	501	1 quartz crystal
79	5	501	8 worked quartz?
80	5	501	9 pieces flag
81	5	501	26 slate - incised?
82	5	501	1 concretion
83	5	501	1 mystery glazed object
84	5	501	1 incised stone

85	5	501	2 flagstone
86	6	600	22 bone
87	6	600	4 flint
88	6	600	3 quartz
89	6	600	4 modern ceraminc
90	6	600	4 clinker
91	6	600	3 CBM
92	6	600	6 coal
93	6	600	3 slate
94	6	600	2 iron
95	6	600	4 slag
96	6	600	2 green glazed med pot
97	6	600	2 med pot
98	6	600	3 smooth pebbles
99	5	501	3 med jug handles
100	5	501	2 hand-made med pot
101	5	501	4 pieces glazed med pot
102	5	501	1 stem 1 bowl clay pipe
103	5	501	1 glazed med pot
104	5	501	15 med pot
105	5	501	4 modern ceramic
106	5	501	3 glass
107	5	501	5 slag
108	5	501	2 iron
109	5	501	12 pebbles
110	5	501	3 clinker
111	5	501	2 bone
112	5	501	3 flint
113	5	501	1 quartz crystal
114	5	501	2 lime
115	5	501	1 incised slate
116	5	501	1 incised flag
117	5	501	17 flag/slate
118	6	600	24 slag
119	6	600	6 slate
120	6	600	1 incised slate
121	6	600	7 pebbles
122	6	600	7 bone
123	6	600	6 coal
124	6	600	9 modern ceramic
125	6	600	13 flint
126	6	600	1 German stoneware
127	6	600	1 med jug handle
128	6	600	7 iron
129	6	600	4 med glazed pot
130	6	600	9 med pot
131	6	600	1 cu alloy stud, 1 cu alloy pin
132	6	600	1 quartz crystal
133	6	600	4 glass
134	6	600	1 lime
135	6	600	5 flint

136	6	600	12 iron
137	6	600	23 slag
138	6	600	7 charcoal
139	6	600	1 quartz crystal
140	6	600	2 rim 1 base
141	6	600	10 med pot
142	6	600	4 med pot
143	6	600	5 quartz
144	6	600	7 flint
145	6	600	1 iron nail
146	6	600	1 clay pipe
147	6	600	3 bone
148	6	600	4 glazed pot
149	6	600	2 glazed
150	6	600	2 clinker
151	6	600	2 glass
152	6	600	2 coal
153	8	801	10 glazed pot
154	9	901	2 iron
155	9	901	2 flint
156	9	901	7 glazed pot
157	9	901	2 quartz
158	9	901	2 med pot sherds
159	9	901	1 coal
160	9	901	3 iron
161	9	901	4 clinker
162	8	801	7 flint
163	8	801	3 fire-cracked stone
164	8	801	29 slag
165	8	801	4 iron
166	8	801	1 German stoneware
167	8	801	5 glazed med pot
168	8	801	1 flag with hole
169	8	801	1 med pot handle
170	8	801	6 med pot rims
171	8	801	1 quartz
172	8	801	1 med pot
173	8	801	17 unglazed med pot
174	8	801	1 incised stone
175	6	600	2 burnt bone
176	6	600	6 modern ceramic
177	6	600	2 flint
178	6	600	1 med pot rim
179	6	600	8 slag
180	6	600	4 med pot unglazed
181	6	600	5 glazed med pot
182	6	600	5 iron
183	6	600	1 slate with hole
184	5	502	2 med jug handles
185	5	502	1 flint
186	5	503	1 med pot

187	5	515	1 clay pipe
188	5	515	1 bone
189	5	515	2 slag
190	5	515	6 iron
191	5	515	1 dressed stone
192	6	600	1 modern ceramic
193	6	600	3 glazed medieval
194	6	600	2 iron
195	6	600	2 med pot
196	6	600	11 slag
197	8	804/805	1 flint
198	8	804/805	1 med pot
199	8	804/805	1 CBM
200	8	804/805	2 slag
201	8	804/805	4 clinker
202	8	801	med pot
203	8	801	slag
204	5	500	1 cu alloy button
205	5	500	med pot
206	5	500	2 lead
207	5	500	1 slag
208	5	500	1 metal buckle
209	5	500	2 iron
210	5	523	stone tool?
211	5	523	slate with hole
212	5	523	3 flag
213	5	523	1 dressed stone?
214	5	523	stone?
215	5	523	slate with hole x 2
216	5	523	6 slate
217	5	523	1 slate with hole
218	7	701	EPM black glazed pot
219	7	701	2 CBM
220	7	701	1 hand made med pot
221	7	701	1 burnt flint
222	7	701	1 slate with hole
223	5	515	1 hand-made med pot
224	5	515	1 slag
225	5	515	1 mortar
226	5	515	2 flint
227	5	515	2 glazed med pot
228	5	515	1 med pot
229	5	506	2 burnt bone
230	5	506	1 unglazed med pot
231	5	506	2 hand-made pot
232	5	506	2 iron
233	5	510	1 cu alloy ring?
234	5	510	1 hand made pot?
235	5	510	2 slag
236	5	510	1 glazed med pot
237	5	510	1 burnt bone

238	5	517	1 burnt bone
239	5	517	1 hand made pot?
240	5	506	1 slag
241	5	520	2 glazed ceramic
242	8	802	3 med pot
243	8	802	1 burnt bone
244	6	600	2 med pot
245	6	600	1 horse tooth
246	6	600	3 glass
247	6	600	13 slag
248	6	600	2 modern ceramic
249	6	600	2 iron
250	6	600	2 burnt bone
251	6	600	4 flint (2 burnt)
252	6	600	2 quartz
253	6	600	2 CBM
254	8	804/805	2 hand made pot
255	8	804/805	1 glazed med pot
256	8	804/805	7 slag
257	8	804/805	1 burnt bone
258	8	804/805	3 med pot
259	8	804/805	1 flint
260	9	918	1 glazed pot
261	9	918	2 iron
262	9	918	3 med pot
263	9	918	1 flint
264	9	918	2 slag
265	9	918	1 CBM
266	9	918	1 quartz crystal
267	10	1040	1 cu alloy pin
268	10	1040	1 old glass
269	10	1040	1 modern glass
270	10	1040	7 hand made pot
271	10	1040	3 med jug handles
272	10	1040	6 CBM
273	10	1040	6 glazed med pot
274	10	1040	24 med pot
275	10	1040	1 whetstone
276	10	1040	13 modern ceramic
277	10	1040	1 quartz crystal
278	10	1040	6 iron
279	10	1040	2 flint
280	10	1040	7 slag
281	10	1040	25 clinker
282	10	1040	3 slate
283	5	501	3 hand-made pot
284	5	501	4 glazed med pot
285	5	501	1 med stoneware
286	5	501	24 hand made pot
287	5	501	3 glazed med pot
288	5	501	14 hand-made pot

289	5	506	1 slag
290	5	506	6 burnt bone
291	5	506	1 iron nail
292	5	506	1 med pot rim
293	5	506	6 clinker
294	5	506	3 med pot
295	5	506	3 glazed med pot
296	5	506	2 hand made pot
297	5	517	1 hand made pot rim
298	5	517	3 clinker
299	5	517	1 slate with hole
300	5	517	1 med pot
301	5	521	1 burnt bone
302	5	519	1 bone
303	5	511	3 burnt bone
304	5	521	4 bone
305	5	517	1 bone
306	5	518	1 bone
307	5	506	1 burnt bone
308	5	509	1 med pot
309	5	510	1 lead
310	5	509	1 med pot
311	5	510	1 glazed med pot
312	5	510	1 burnt bone
313	5	510	1 modern ceramic
314	5	511	1 hand made
315	5	511	1 hand made
316	5	506	1 glazed pot rim
317	5	506	2 med pot
318	5	526	1 large slag
319	5	524	1 flag stone
320	5	524	1 dressed flag - pot lid?
321	5	524	1 sandstone ornamental boss (New Bythe)
322	5	524	1 incised slate
323	5	524	1 slate
324	5	500	1 smooth stone
325	6	600	1 med pot
326	6	600	8 hand made pot
327	6	600	1 hand made pot
328	6	600	hand made pot base
329	6	600	6 hand made pot
330	6	600	3 hand made pot
331	6	600	6 hand made pot
332	6	600	6 hand made pot
333	6	600	1 hand made pot
334	6	801	23 hand made pot
335	6	801	1 glazed pot
336	6	801	2 med pot rims
337	6	801	13 hand made pot
338	6	801	1 mystery object
339	6	901	3 glazed pot

340	6	901	6 hand made pot
341	5	525	1 sculpted sandstone
342	5	539	2 hand made pot
343	5	539	1 glazed med pot
344	5	539	9 burnt bone
345	5	539	1 bone
346	5	539	2 iron
347	5	539	2 slag
348	5	539	1 slate
349	8	804/5	1 burnt bone
350	8	804/5	3 hand made pot
351	8	804/5	1 quartz
352	8	804/5	6 flint
353	8	804/5	2 iron
354	8	804/5	1 lime
355	8	804/5	1 poss rubbing stone
356	8	section slot	1 flint
357	8	813	1 incised stone
358	8	813	charcoal
359	10	1000	1 poss rubbing stone
360	10	1000	1 flint or burnt vone
361	10	1000	6 hand made pot
362	10	1000	4 pot bases med
363	10	1000	2 med pot
364	10	1000	1 smoothing stone
365	5	504	1 slag
366	5	504	1 quartz
367	5	504	1 smoothing stone
368	5	504	1 modern ceramic
369	5	504	1 glass
370	5	545	22 stone roof tile
371	5	545	11 slate
372	5	545	1 lime
373	5	545	6 bone
374	5	545	6 iron
375	5	547	1 poss rubbing stone
376	5	547	1 flag
377	5	547	1 stone pot lid
378	5	547	5 slag
379	5	547	22 burnt bone
380	5	547	2 worked pot
381	5	547	1 hand made pot
382	5	547	1 pot handle
383	5	547	1 iron nail
384	5	547	1 slate
385	5	547	1 charcoal
386	5	500	1 flint
387	5	542	6 pot
388	5	543	9 slate
389	5	543	1 animal tooth
390	5	543	3 iron

391	5	542	1 glass
392	5	542	1 iron nail
393	5	542	1 rim sgerd
394	5	542	6 bone
395	5	542	12 pot
396	5	547	9 bone
397	5	547	glass rim
398	5	547	1 flint
399	5	547	1 iron nail
400	5	547	1 pot handle
401	5	547	whetstone?
402	5	547	clinker
403	5	547	1 slate roof tile
404	5	548	1 iron
405	5	548	I bone
406	7	701	1 iron
407	7	701	?
408	7	701	1 stone pot lid
409	5	521	1 pot sherds
410	5	521	2 bone
411	9	901	1 charcoal
412	9	901	1 charcoal
413	9	901	2 flint
414	9	901	1 iron nail
415	9	901	2 quartz
416	5	514	4 flint
417	5	514	1 window glass
418	5	514	1 slag
419	5	514	charcoal?
420	5	514	5 pot
421	5	514	2 iron
422	5	514	chert?
423	5	514	?
424	5	514	stone
425	8	814	1 flint
426	8	814	1 slag
427	8	804/805	3 flint
428	8	804/805	1 slag
429	8	804/805	2 iron
430	8	804/805	1 glazed pot
431	8	804/805	1 bone
432	8	804/805	1 charcoal
433	7	702	4 flint
434	7	702	1 bottle glass
435	7	702	2 pot
436	7	702	5 slate
437	6	602	2 flint
438	5	545	?
439	6	602	1 bone
440	6	602	1 slag
441	6	602	7 pot

442	6	602	7 slate
443	6	602	1 flagstone
444	6	602	1 iron
445	5	545	1 slate
446	10	1028	1 charcoal
447	5	542	1 green glazed pot base
448	5	540	?
449	5	513	?
450	8	813	slag?
451	8	811	1 flint
452	7	704	1 pot handle
453	5	us	2 pot
454	5	514	3 charcoal
455	5	514	1 slag
456	5	514	1 iron
457	5	542	2 glazed pot
458	5	548	1 rhyolite
459	5	548	4 burnt bone
460	5	548	1 slag
461	5	501	1 iron
462	5	501	1 flint
463	9	901	2 worked stone
464	9	902	9 iron pan
465	9	903	11 charcoal
466	9	902	7 iron stone?
467	9	903	4 ?
468	9	903	1 charcoal
469	9	905	4 flint
470	5	526	1 pottery
471	5	526	1 slag
472	5	527	1 burnt bone
473	5	527	4 burnt bone
474	5	527	1 modern pot
475	5	502	1 quartz
476	5	506	1 poss worked stone
477	5	525	3 hand made pot
478	5	525	2 slate
479	5	525	6 flag
480	5	525	1 floor stone
481	5	501	1 iron
482	5	525	2 red sandstone
483	5	us	1 slate
484	5	525	3 worked stone?
485	5	525	1 stone?
486	5	5001	1 burnt bone
487	5	5001	1 flint
488	5	542	1 pottery
489	5	542	1 slate
490	5	526	1 slag
491	5	524	1 slag

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO NO	DESCRIPTION	FACING
DSC_0162-5	Wall foundation 513 (right) rubble 511 (left)	N
DSC_0168-9	Rubble 511	N
DSC_0170, 72	Rubble 511	E
DSC_0173	Jacob and Pete picking apart the demolition material 511 etc	NW
DSC_0174-5	Rubble 511	E
DSC_0176	Rubble 511	SW
DSC_0177	Post-hole 5083 (left) post-hole 112 (right)	N
DSC_0178	Post-hole 5083 (bottom) Post-hole 112 (top)	E
DSC_0179	Post-hole 5083 (top) Post-hole 112 (bottom)	W
DSC_0180	stone rubble 109 (511)	S
DSC_0181	stone rubble 109 (511)	W
DSC_0183	511 (top) 520 (bottom)	E
DSC_0184	520	S
DSC_0185-8	511 and 520	S
DSC_0189-90	Tr 8 801	W
DSC_0191-2	Tr 8 801	SW
DSC_0193	Tr 8 801	NW
DSC_0194-5	Tr 8 801	E
DSC_0196	Tr 8 801	SE
DSC_0197	Tr 8 801	E
DSC_0198-201	Tr8 visitors	
DSC_0202	Tr 8 801	E
DSC_0203-5	Tr 8 801	S
DSC_0206	Tr8	NE
DSC_0207	Tr8	N
DSC_0208	Tr9	SW
DSC_0209	Tr9	E
DSC_0210-11	Tr9 with Tr10 in background	W
DSC_0212-13	Tr9	NW
DSC_0214	Tr9	N
DSC_0250-55	Tr7	NSEW
DSC_0256	Tr5 removal of demolition material	W
DSC_0257-8	Tr9 N section with 902 burnt clay dump	N
DSC_0259	Tr9 E section	
DSC_0260-1	Tr9 S section with post-hole 916	
DSC_0262-3	Tr9 E section with burrows (right)	
DSC_0264-5	Tr9 N section with 902 burnt clay dump	N
DSC_0266-7	902	E/W
DSC_0268	902	NW
DSC_0269-75	Tr9	N
DSC_0276	Tr9	S

DSC_0277	Tr9	E
DSC_0278	Tr9	S
DSC_0279	Tr9	N
DSC_0282-3	Tr9 with Tr10 in background	W
DSC_0284-9	Tr5 cleaning demolition material	
DSC_0290-98	Tr5 structure 1 and demo material	N
DSC_0299-301	Tr9 (left) Tr10 (right)	S
DSC_0302	Tr10	S
DSC_0303-5	N of site with Ferguson wall	N
DSC_0306	Tr9	NE
DSC_0307	Tr10	W
DSC_0309-23	Tr7 701 removed	
DSC_0329	Tr5 revealing stake holes structure 4	S
DSC_0330-1	Tr5 revealing stake holes structure 4	W
DSC_0332, 34	Tr5 revealing stake holes structure 4	E
DSC_0335	Tr5 Structure 2 post-holes 112 (left) 5083 (centre) with demolition material 511 (right)	S
DSC_0336-7	Tr5 Structure 2 post-holes 112 (top left) 5083 (centre) (5084 (centre right) 5085 (right) with demolition material 511 (bottom)	E
DSC_0338-40	Tr5 Structure 2 post-holes 112 (left) 5083 (centre) with demolition material 511 (right)	S
DSC_0341-7	watercourse 5088 with ph 5085, pit 5084, 112 (top right)	W
DSC_0348	watercourse 5088	E
DSC_0349	Tr5 cleaning structure 4 stake-holes	NE
DSC_0350	Tr10 stones in top of 1040	N
DSC_0351	Tr10 stones in top of 1040	W
DSC_0352	Tr10 stones in top of 1040	S
DSC_0353	Tr10 stones in top of 1040	E
DSC_0354-8	Tr10 stones ?wall 1001	W
DSC_0359-61	Recording tr10	E
DSC_0362-3	Tr8 Path 816	S
DSC_0364-6	Tr8 Path 816	E
DSC_0367-8	Tr8 Path 816	NE
DSC_0369-73	Tr8 Path 816 with watercourse 815 (foreground)	N
DSC_0374	Tr8 Path 816	NW
DSC_0375-6	Tr8 Path 816	WNW
DSC_0377-80	Tr8 Path 816	W
DSC_0381	Tr5 demolition material 523, 524, 525 being removed from watercourse 5003	S
DSC_0382-3	Tr5 demolition material 523, 524, 525 being removed from watercourse 5003	E

DSC_0384	Tr5 demolition material 523, 524, 525 being removed from watercourse 5003	NE
DSC_0385-6	Tr5 demolition material 523, 524, 525 being removed from watercourse 5003	N
DSC_0387-9	Tr10 watercourse 1041 (left)	W
DSC_0390-91	Tr10 watercourse 1041 (bottom)	N
DSC_0392-3	demolition material 511 wall foundation 513 (top)	E
DSC_0394-5	demolition material 511 wall foundation 513 (right)	N
DSC_0398	demolition material 511 wall foundation 513 (right)	NW
DSC_0399	Jacob and Claire cooking the books	
DSC_0400	tr5 dismantling demolition material	E
DSC_0401	Feart filming the dig	NE
DSC_0402-4	Removing demolition material 523 524 from watercourse 5003	E
DSC_0405-6	Removing demolition material 523 524 from watercourse 5003	SE
DSC_0407-8	Removing demolition material 523 524 from watercourse 5003	N
DSC_0409	tr5 dismantling demolition material	ENE
DSC_0410	Recording Tr5	E
DSC_0411-2	Tr10 stake holes	N
DSC_0413-4	Tr10 stake holes	E
DSC_0415-9	Tr10 stake holes	S
DSC_0420-1	Tr8 W section watercourse 815 (left) path 816 (right)	W
DSC_0422-3	Tr8 W section path 816	W
DSC_0424-6	Feart filming the dig	
DSC_0427-30	Tr8 path 816 (in poor light)	N
DSC_0431-2	Tr8 W section watercourse 815 (left) path 816 (right)	W
DSC_0433	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	S
DSC_0434	Claire Christie and Derek Jennings discussing site with HLF banner on marquee	
DSC_0435-6	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	W
DSC_0437	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	NW
DSC_0438	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	N
DSC_0439	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	W
DSC_0440-1	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	S
DSC_0442	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes emerging in dry dusty ground	W
DSC_0443-6	Tr5 structure 4 stake-holes	S
DSC_0447-8	Tr5	SW
DSC_0449-554	Tr5 wall foundation 513	N

DSC_0455-6	Tr5 Post-hole base 546 with post-pad in situ	W
DSC_0457-8	Tr5 excavation and recording 5003 foreground	E
DSC_0459	5003 sectioned	S
DSC_0460-1	5003 sectioned	N
DSC_0462	5003 sectioned	S
DSC_0463	5003 sectioned	N
DSC_0464	Tr5 Post-hole base 546 with lower post-pad stone in situ	W
DSC_0465	Tr10 stake-holes	N
DSC_0466	Tr10 stake-holes	E
DSC_0467-70	Tr10 stake-holes	S
DSC_0471	Tr10 stake-holes	W
DSC_0472	Tr5 Post-hole base 546 post-ex	W
DSC_0570	Tr6 water channel 603 (top), 610 (bottom) and post-holes 605 (left) 607 (right)	N
DSC_0571	Tr6 water channel 603 610 (left) and post-holes 605 (top) 607 (bottom)	W
DSC_0572-3	Tr6 water channel 603 (bottom), 610 (top) and post-holes 605 (right) 607 (left)	S
DSC_0574-5	Tr10 stake-holes	S
DSC_0576	Tr9 stake-holes	N
DSC_0577-8	Tr9 stake-holes	W
DSC_0579	Tr9 stake-holes	S
DSC_0580-2	Tr9 stake-holes	E
DSC_0583	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	NW
DSC_0584	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	N
DSC_0585	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	S
DSC_0586-7	Tr5 structure 3 (top left) structure 2 (centre) structure 1 (bottom right)	N
DSC_0588-90	Tr5 structure 2 (centre) structure 1 (bottom right)	N
DSC_0590-2	Tr5 structure 2 (centre) structure 1 (bottom right)	N
DSC_0595-7	Tr5 S section wall 513 (left)	S
DSC_0598	Jacob recording 5003	SE
DSC_0599	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	N
DSC_0600-601	Tr5 N section E end	N
DSC_0602-3	Tr5 E section N end	E
DSC_0604-5	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	S
DSC_0606	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	W
DSC_0607-8	Tr5 stake hole structure 4 fully exposed	SW/SSW
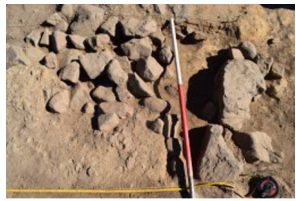
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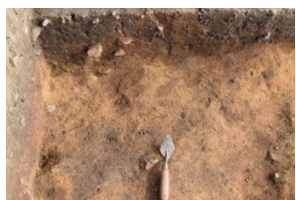
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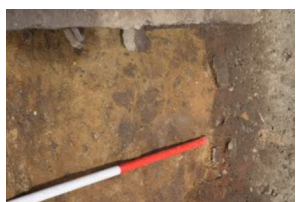
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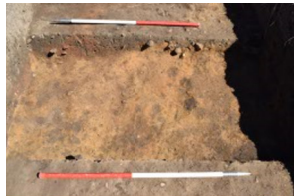
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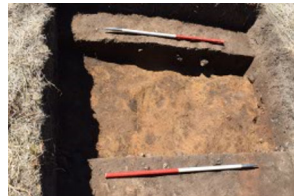
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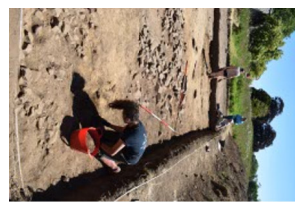
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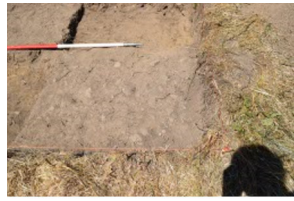
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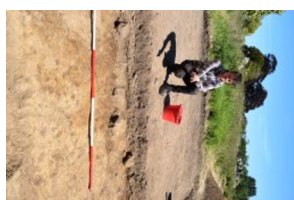
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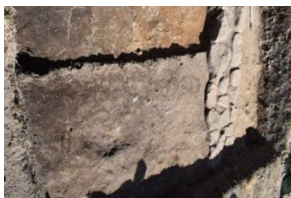
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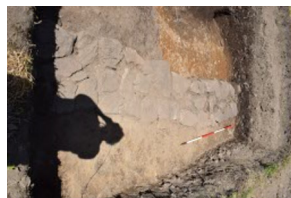
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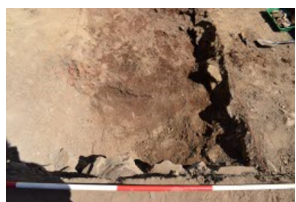
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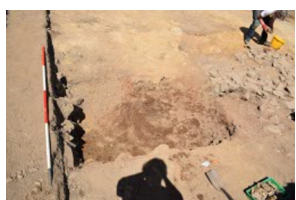

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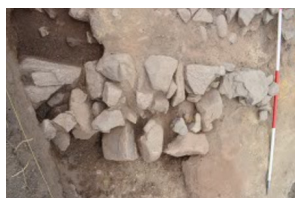
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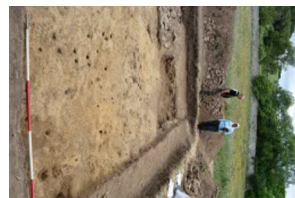
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