

Figure 51: SCA15: the eastern part of the site

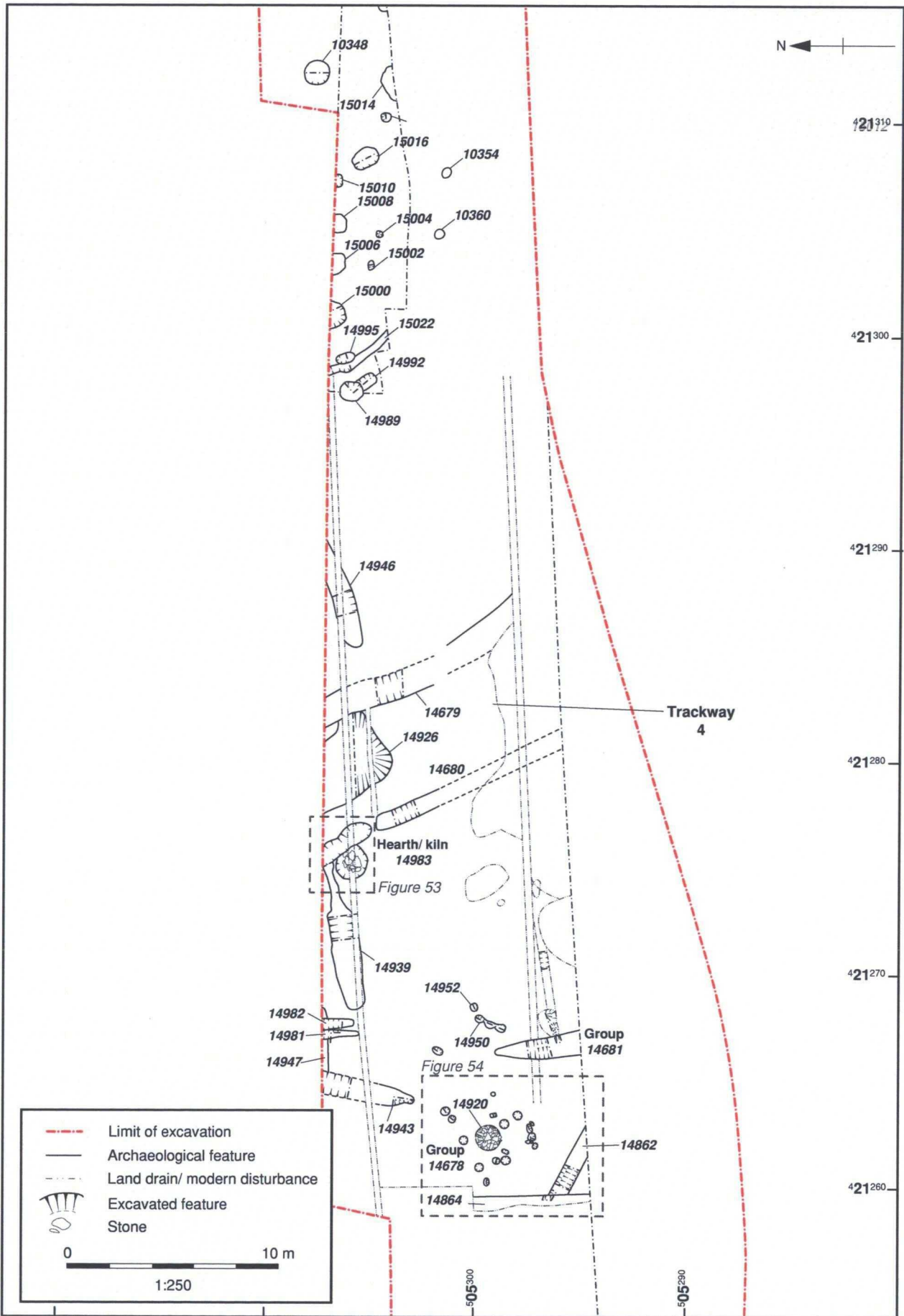


Figure 52: SCA15: the eastern part of the site: Trackway 4 and adjacent features

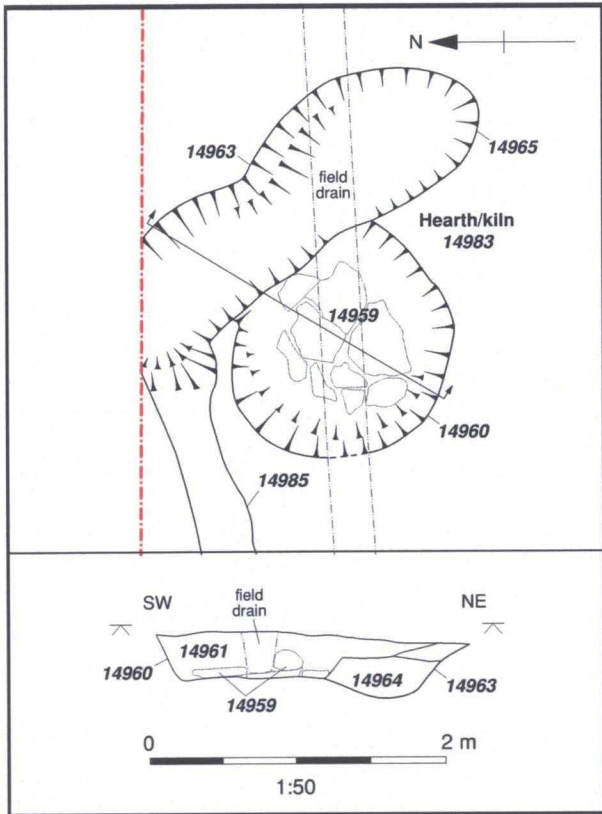


Figure 53: SCA15: plan and section of hearth/kiln 14983

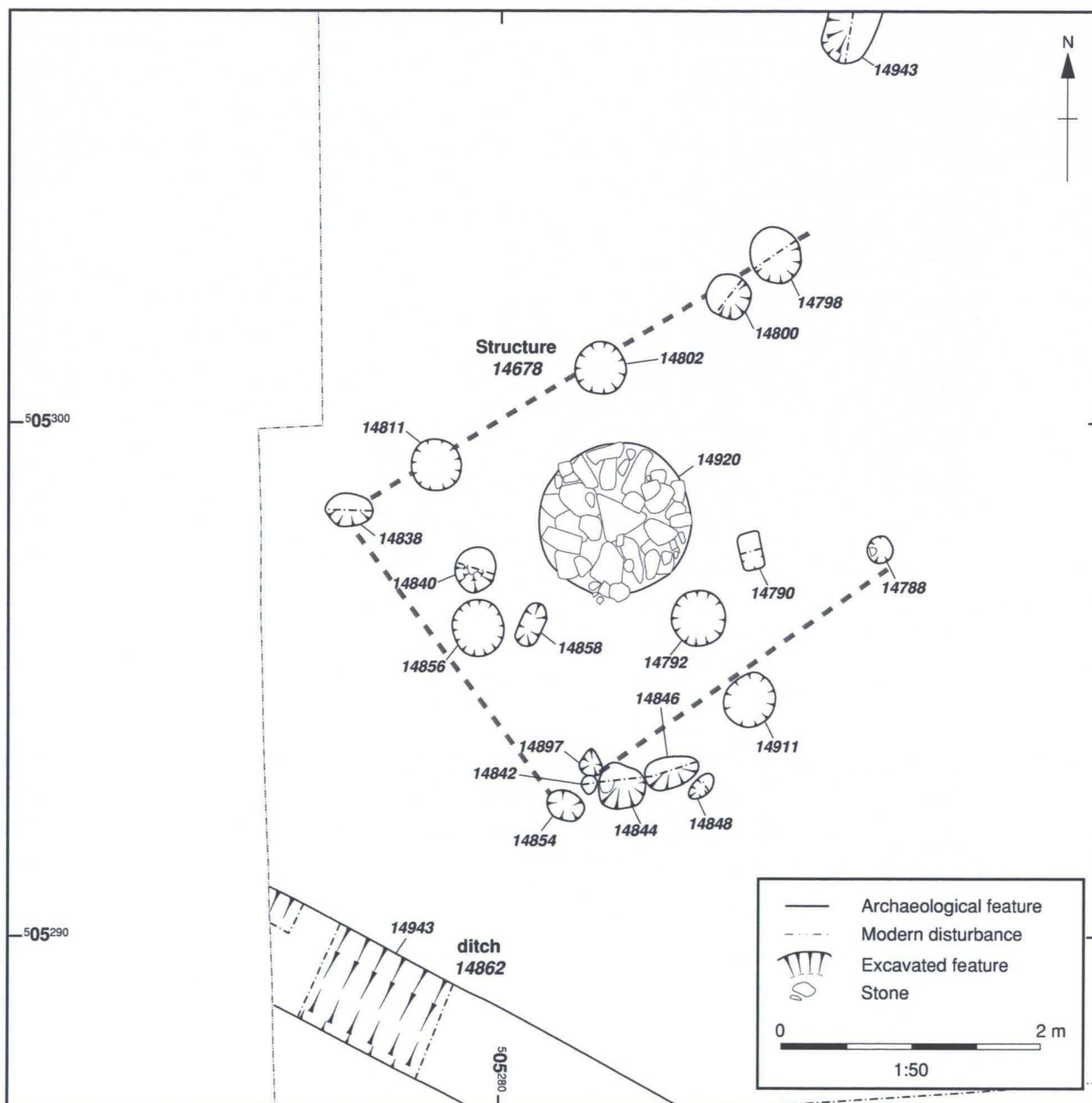


Figure 54: SCA15: plan of structure 14678

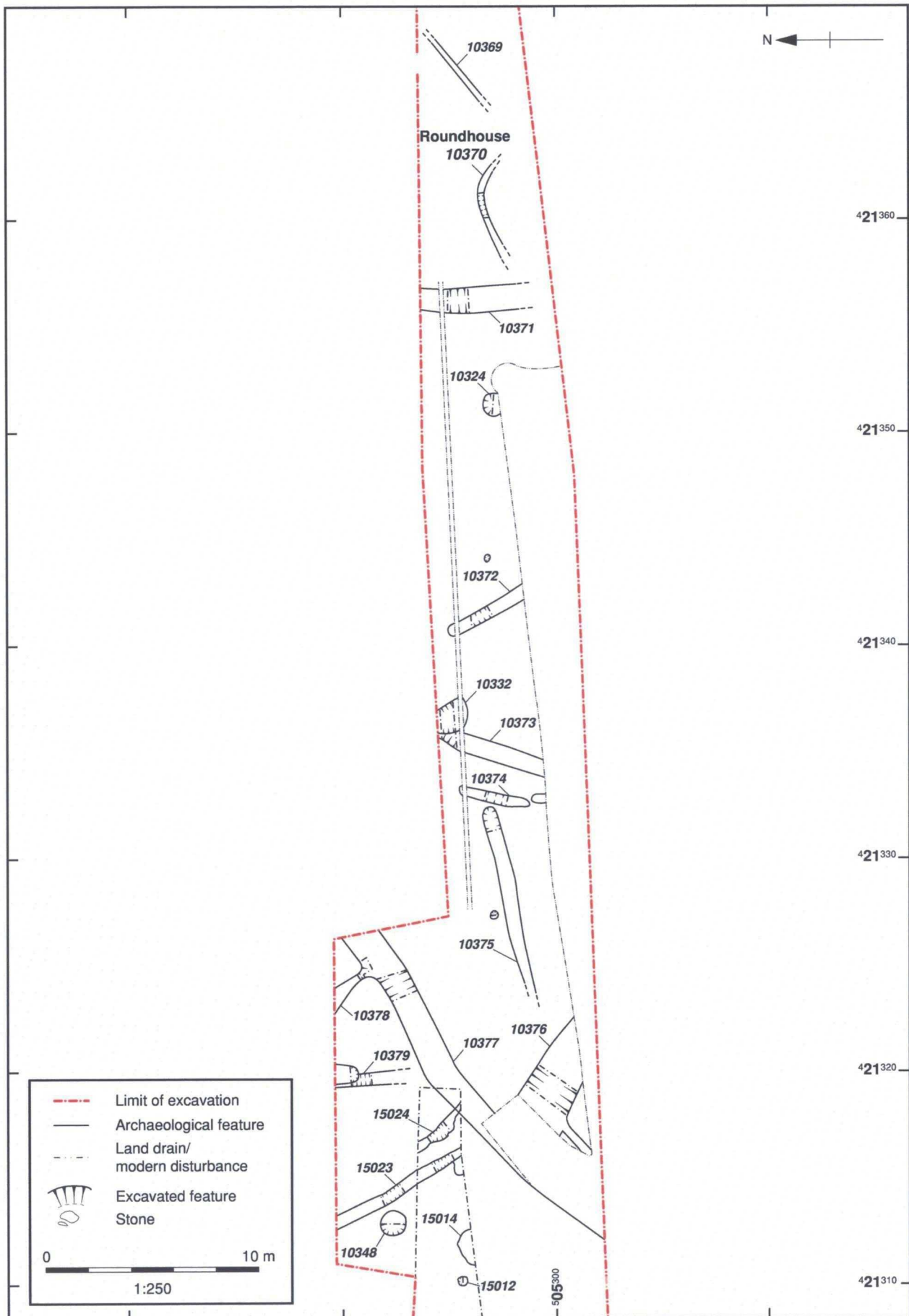


Figure 55: SCA15: features at the extreme eastern end of the site, including possible roundhouse 10370

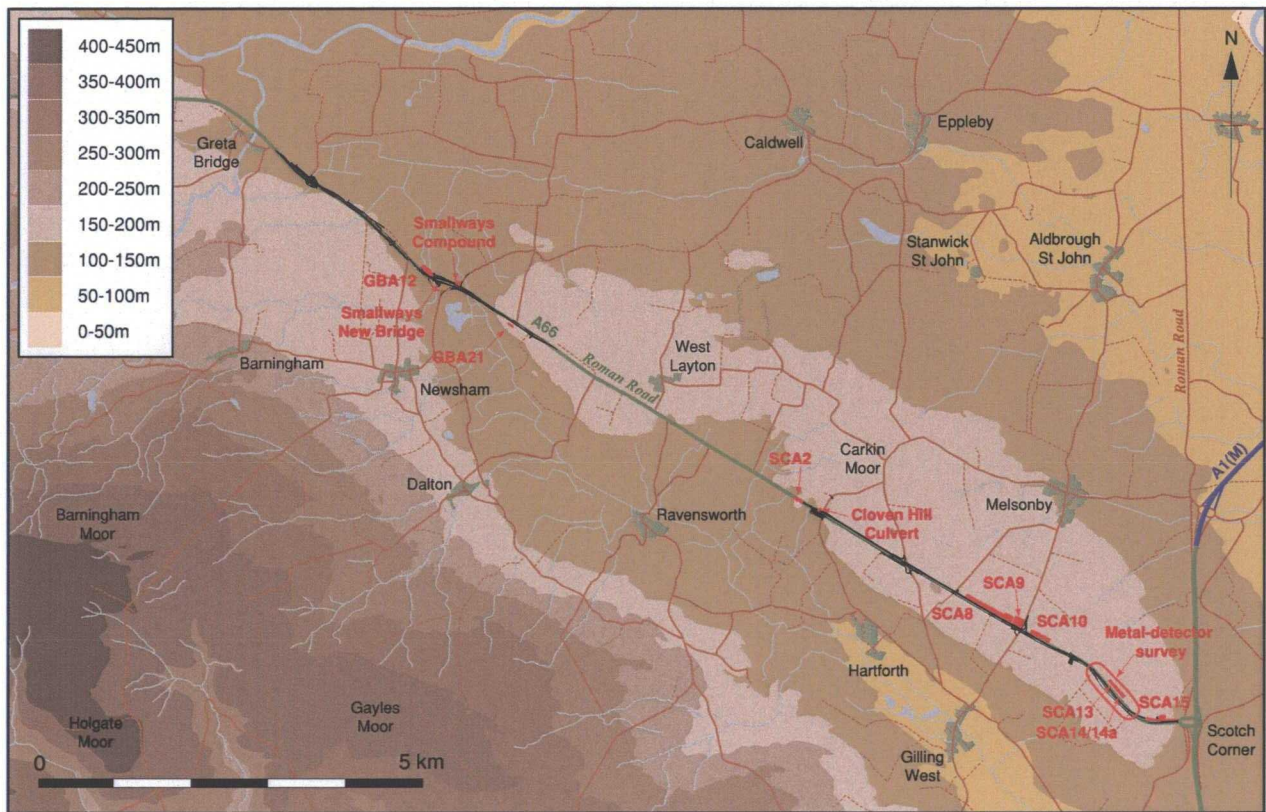


Figure 56: Location of post-Roman sites

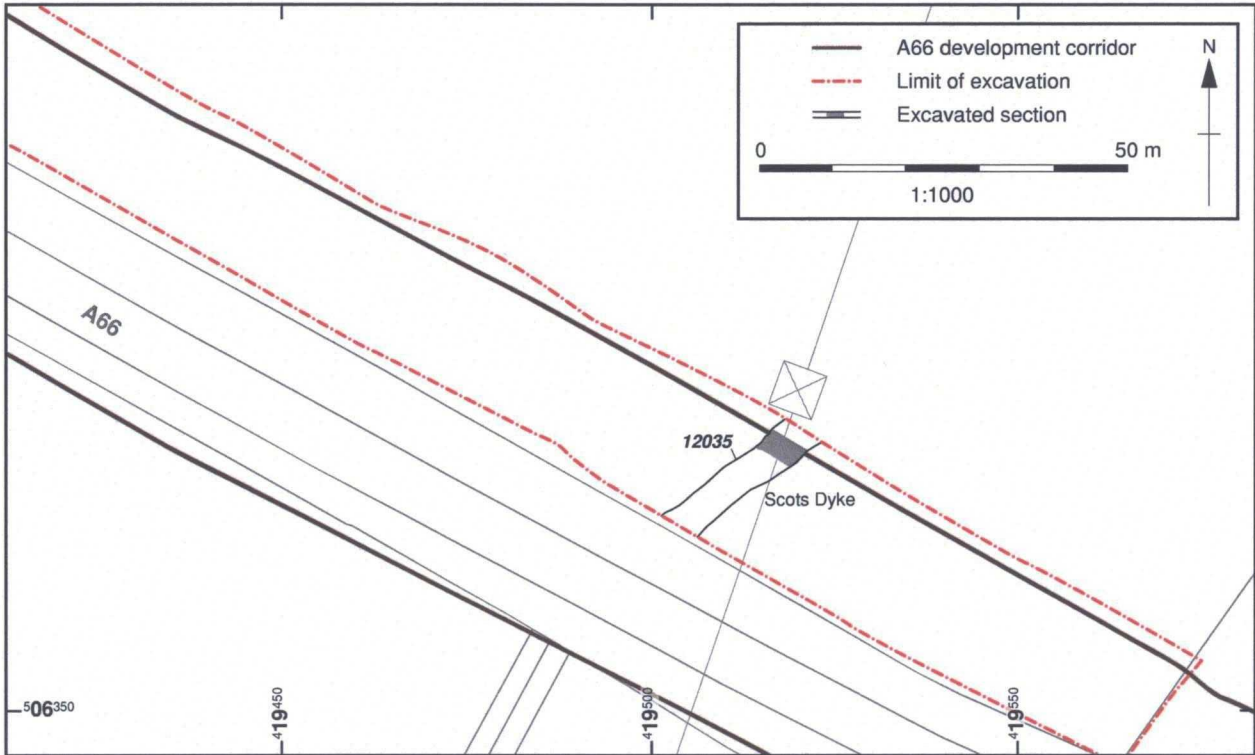


Figure 57: SCA10: location of the Scots Dyke ditch

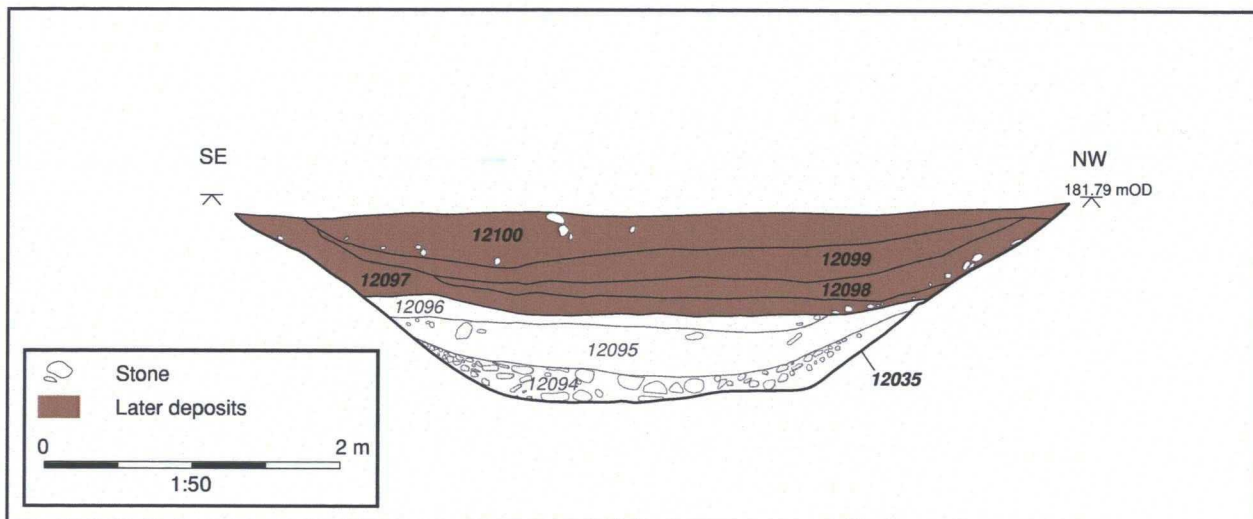


Figure 58: SCA10: section through the Scots Dyke ditch (12035), highlighting the upper fills



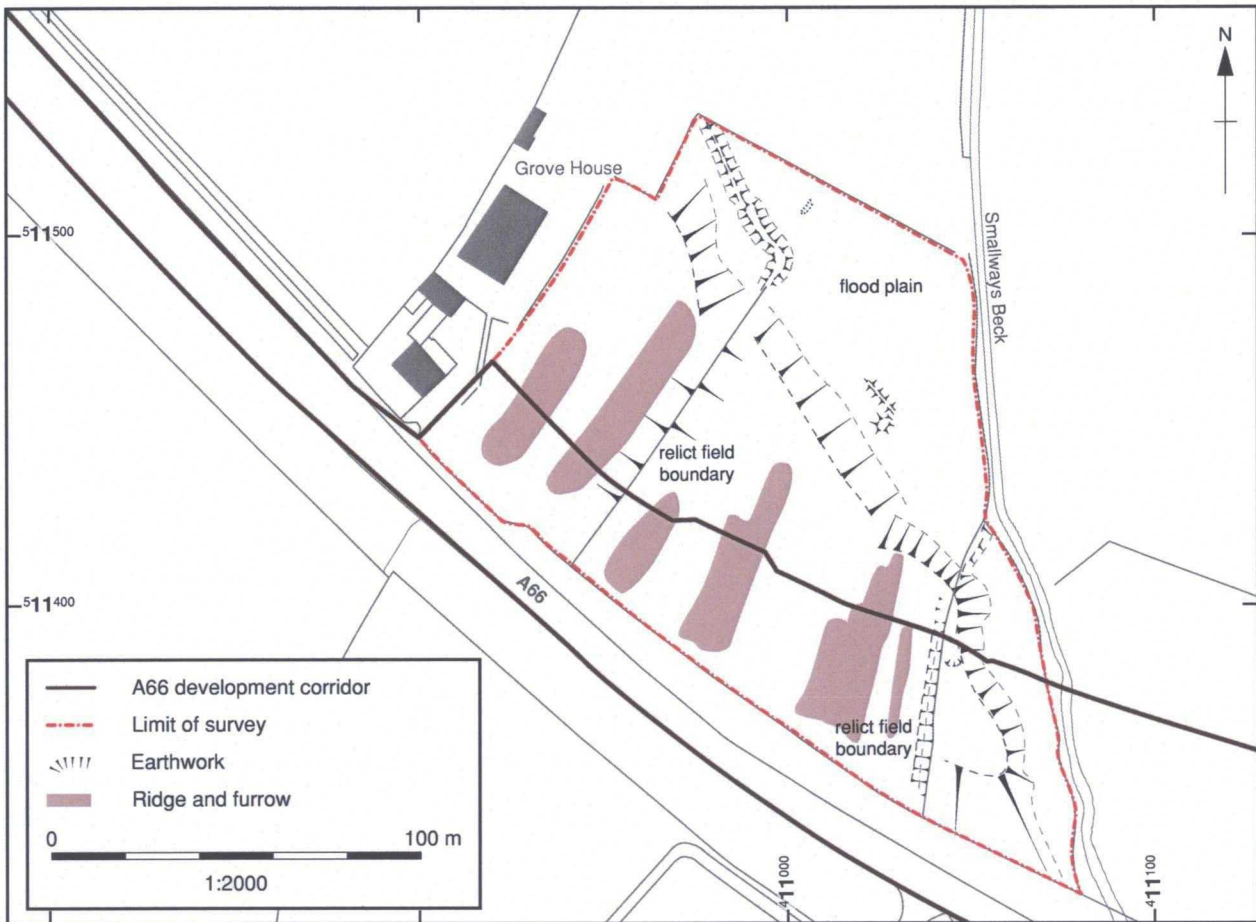


Figure 59: GBA12: topographic survey of earthworks north of the A66

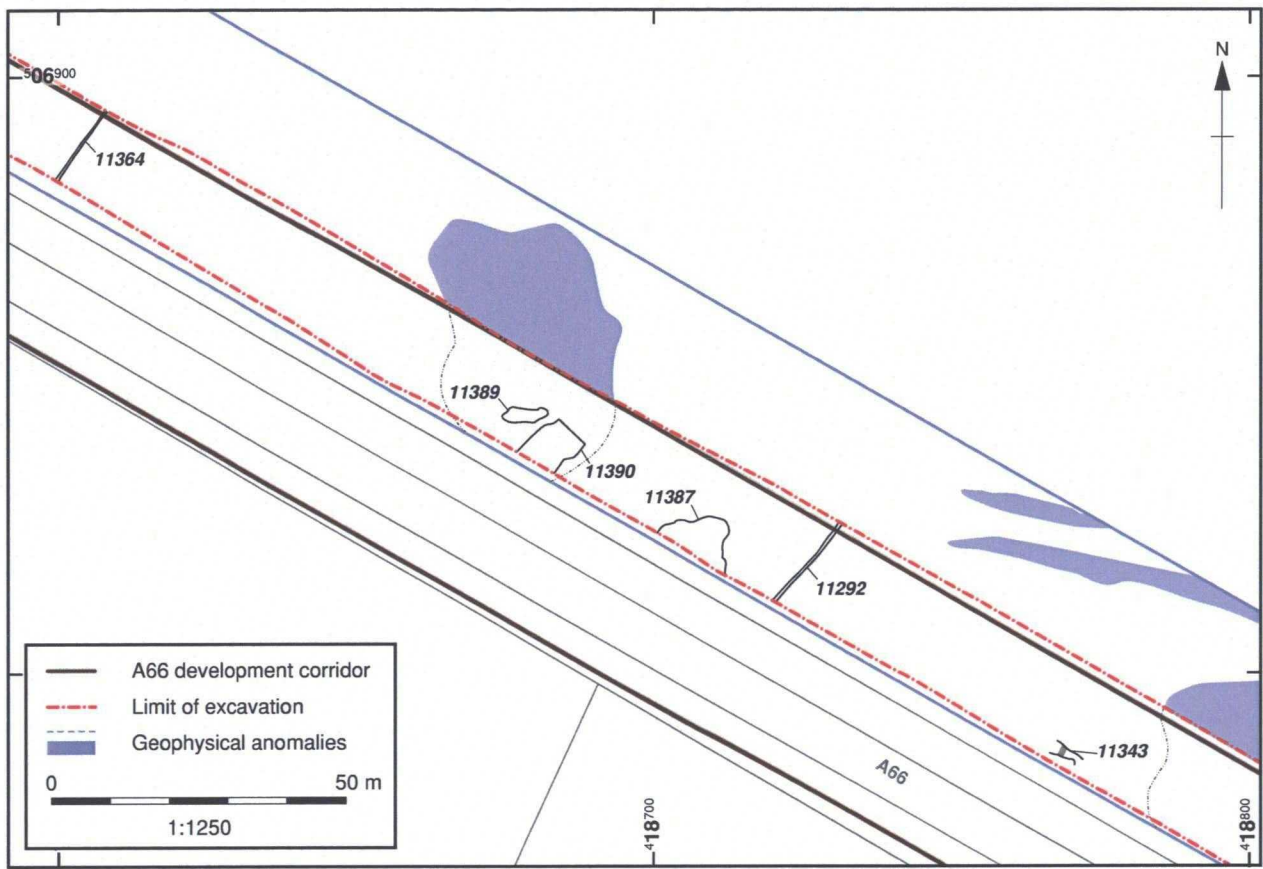


Figure 60: SCA8: post-medieval features in the central-eastern part of the site

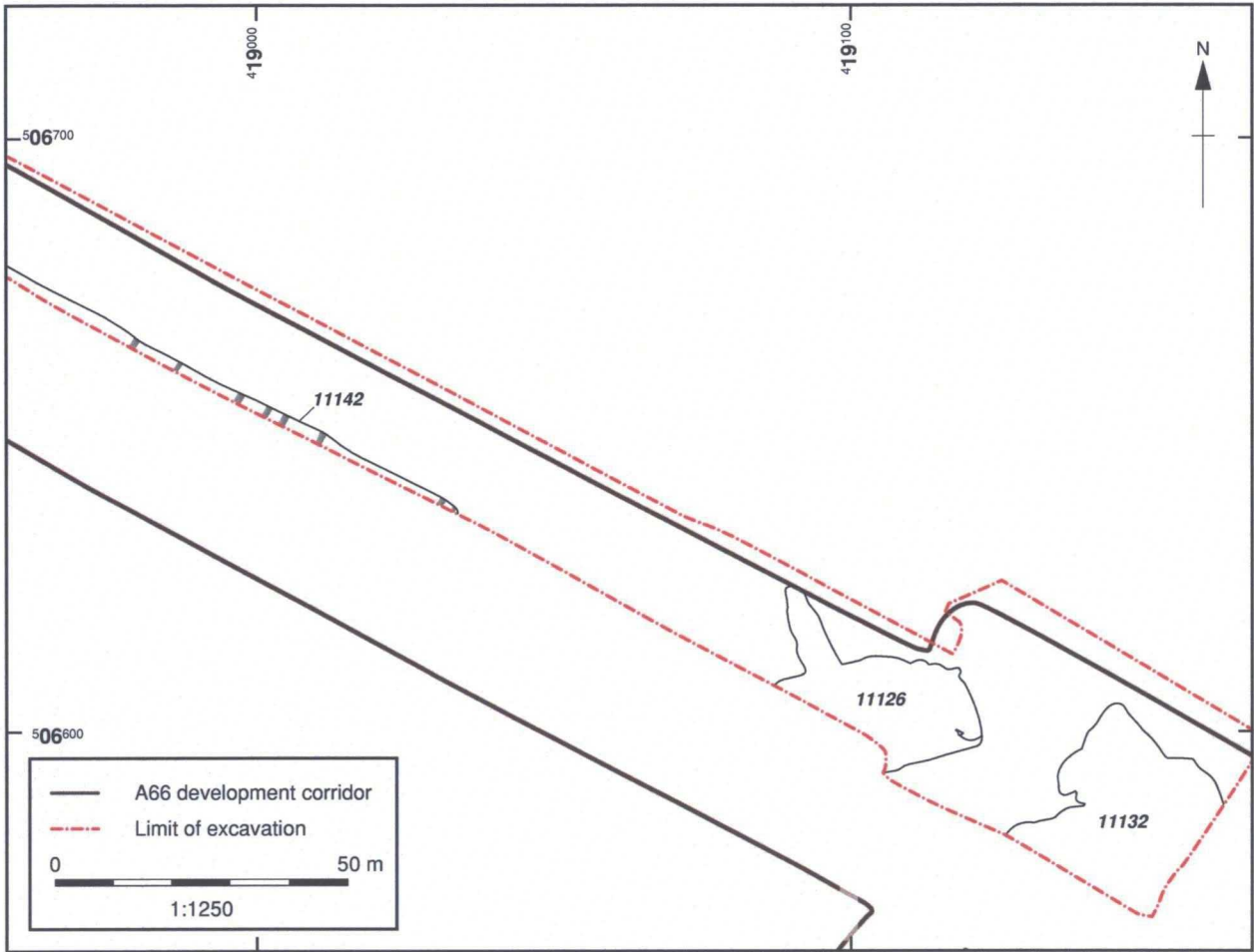


Figure 61: SCA8: post-medieval features in the eastern part of the site

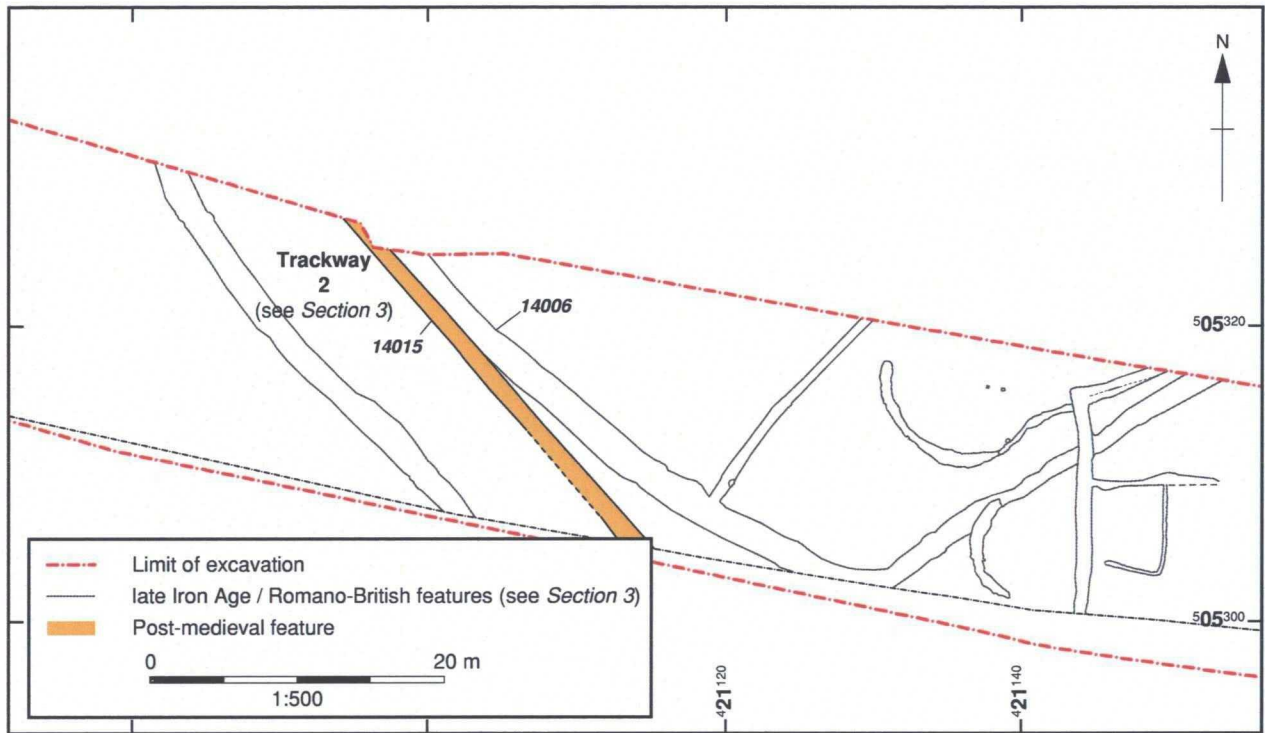


Figure 62: SCA15: post-medieval field boundary 14015, in the western part of site

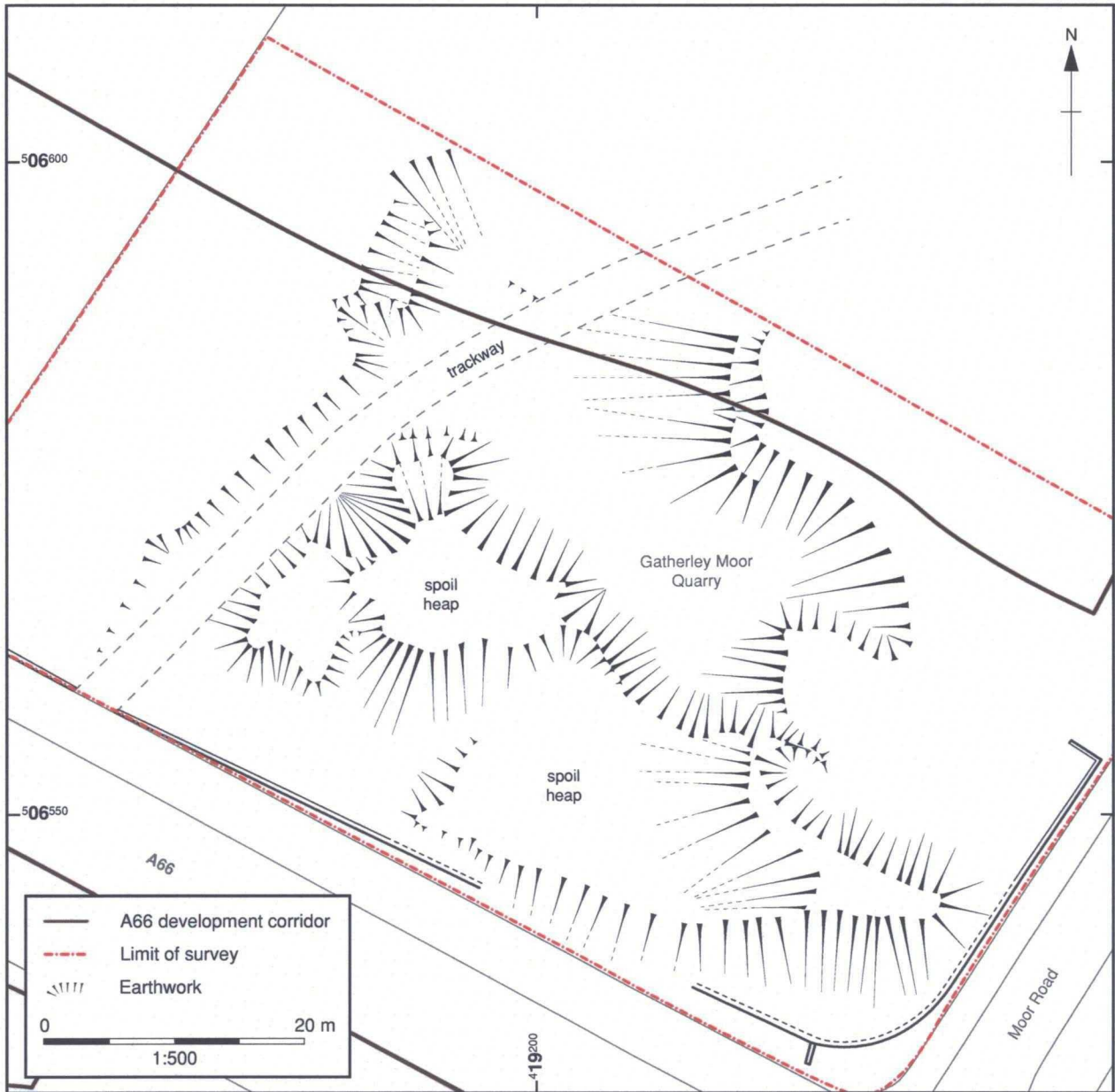


Figure 63: SCA9: topographic survey of the disused section of Gatherley Moor Quarry within the road easement

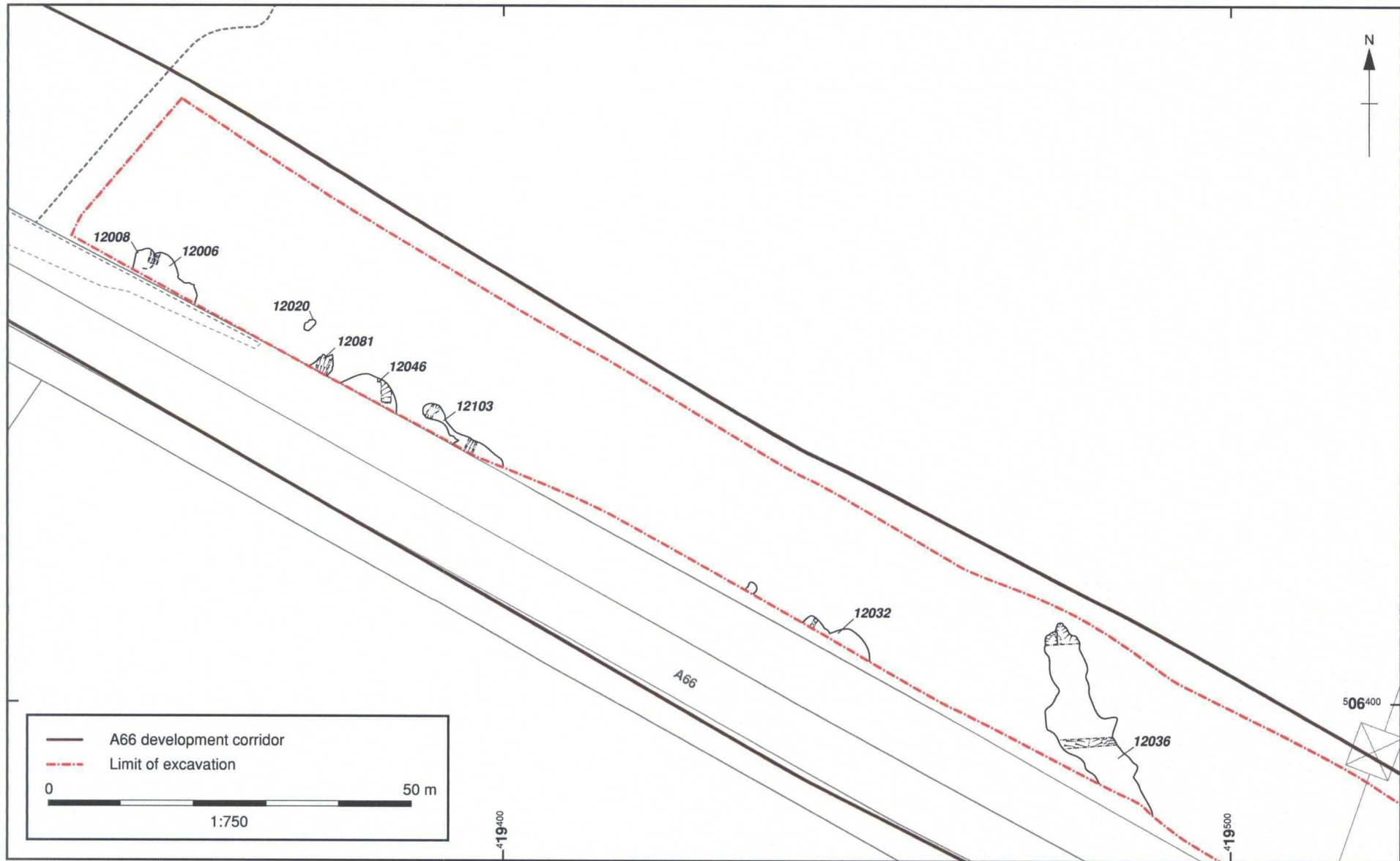


Figure 64: SCA10: post-medieval quarry pits at the western end of the site

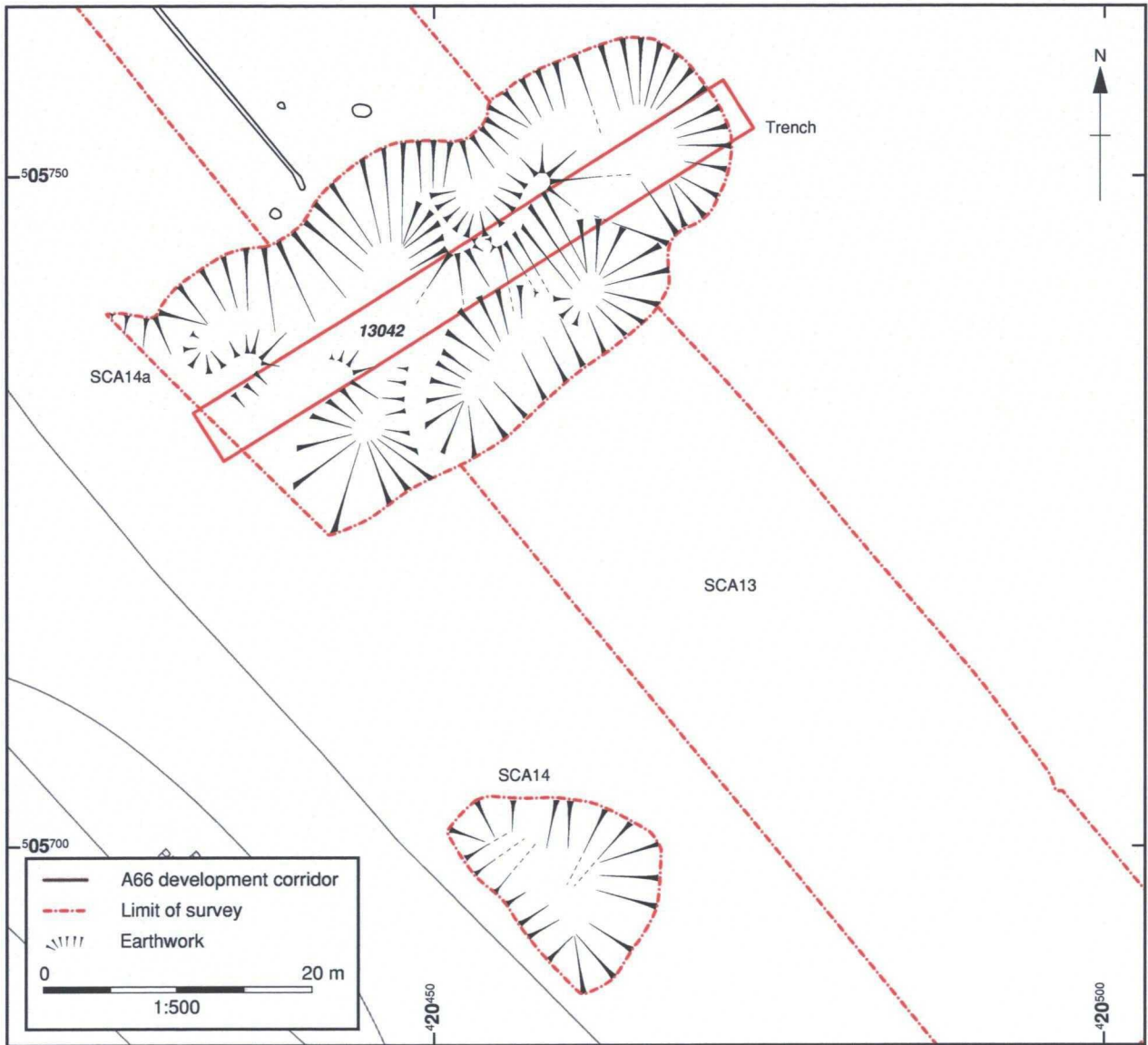
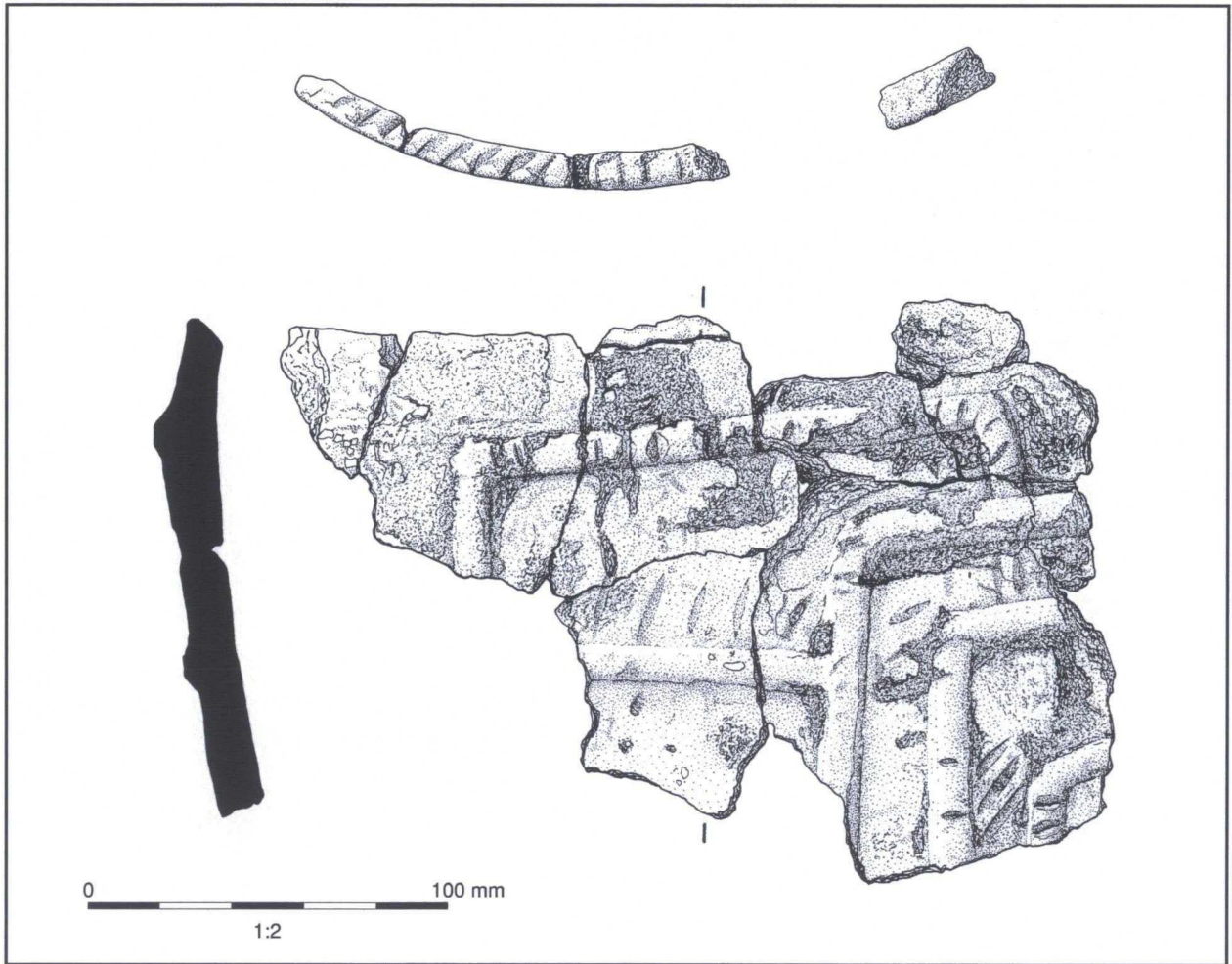


Figure 65: SCA14/14a: topographic survey of post-medieval quarry workings



*Figure 66: SCA13: early Bronze Age pottery from pit 13049*



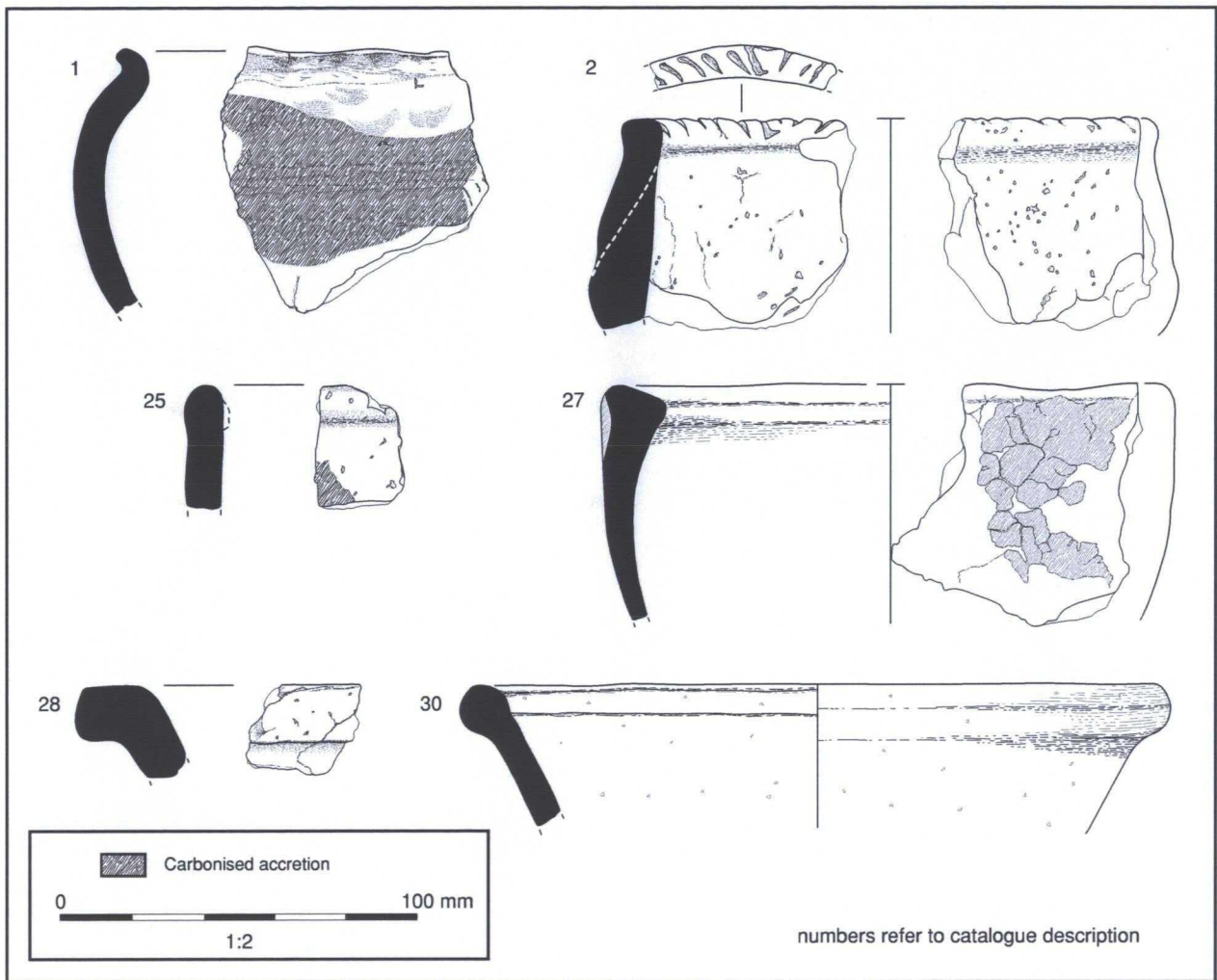


Figure 67: SCA8 and SCA15: 'native'-type gritty pottery of late Iron Age-early Roman date



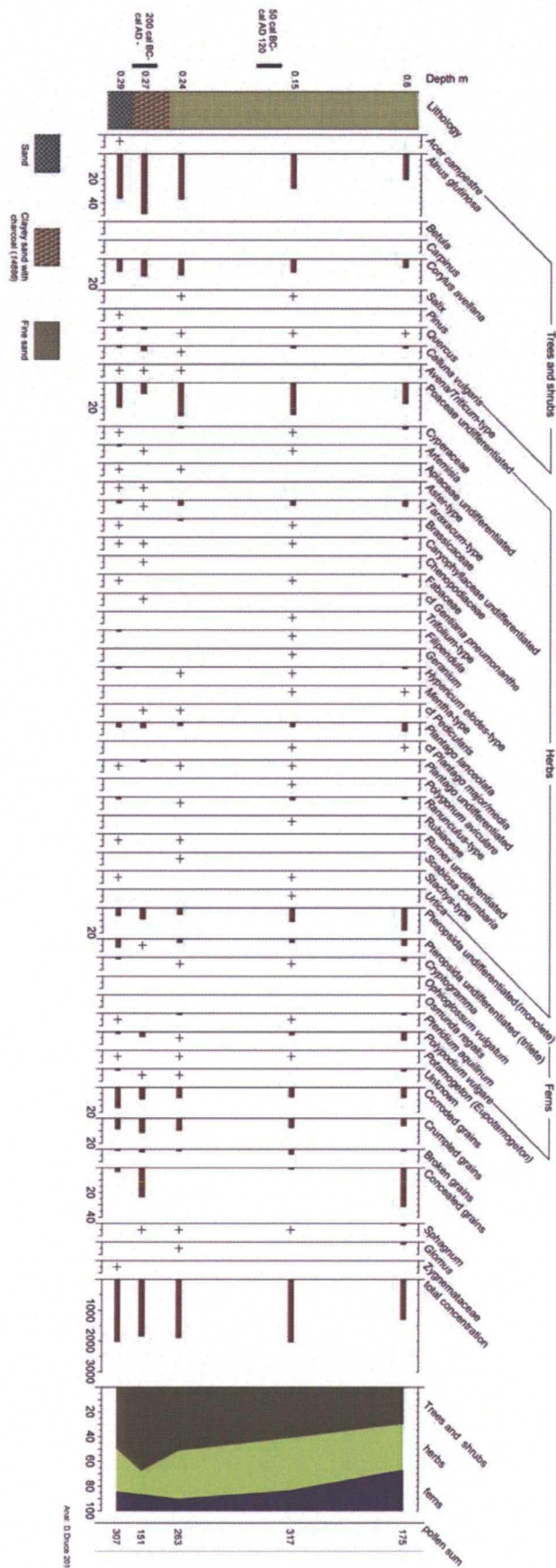


Figure 69: Percentage pollen diagram for ditch 14683 at SCA15

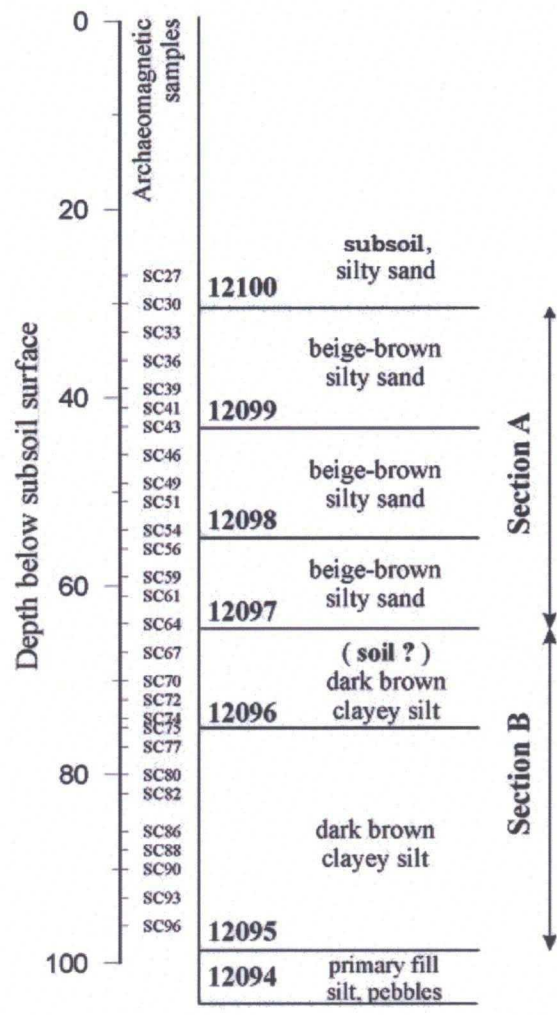


Figure 70: Sketch of the stratigraphy within the Scots Dyke ditch (12035), SCA10

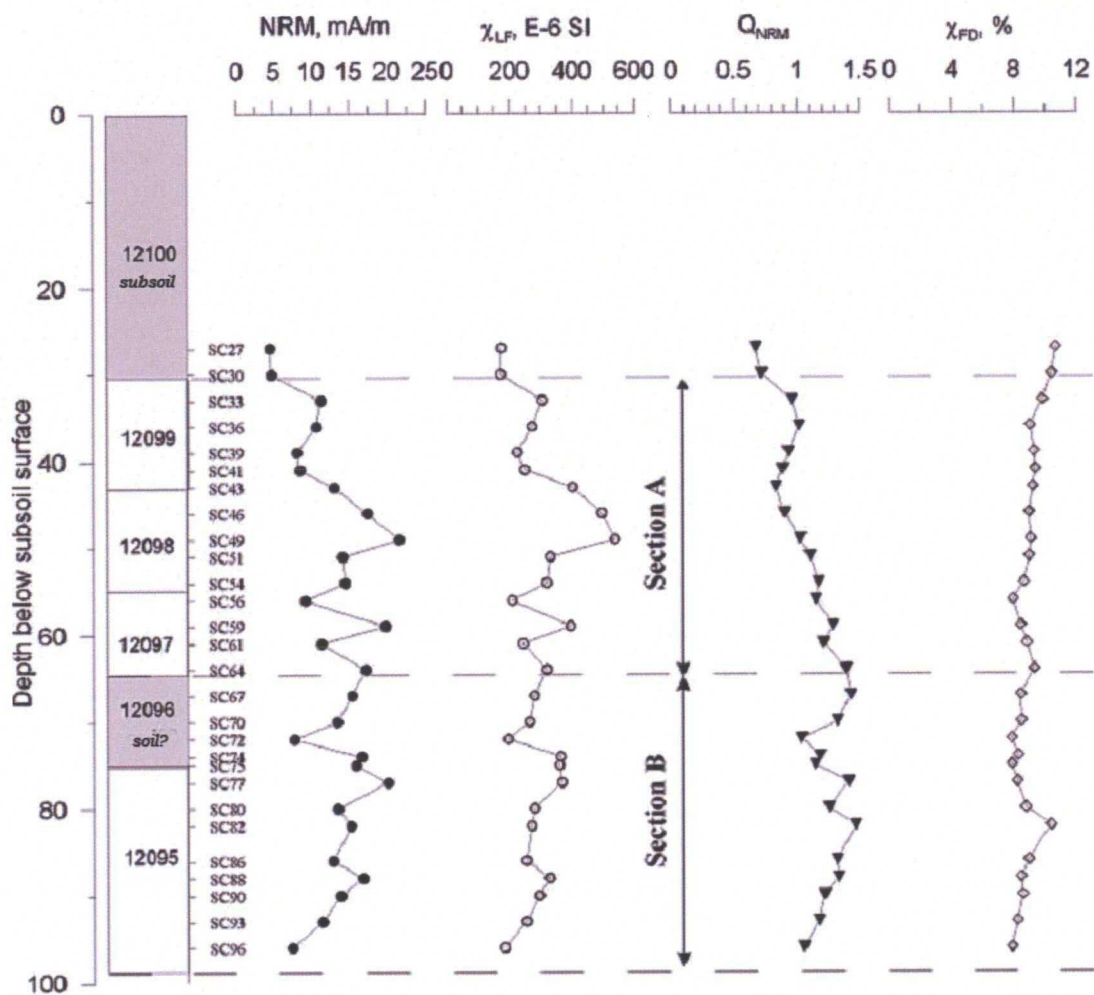


Figure 71: Magnetic properties for the sediment profile of the Scots Dyke ditch

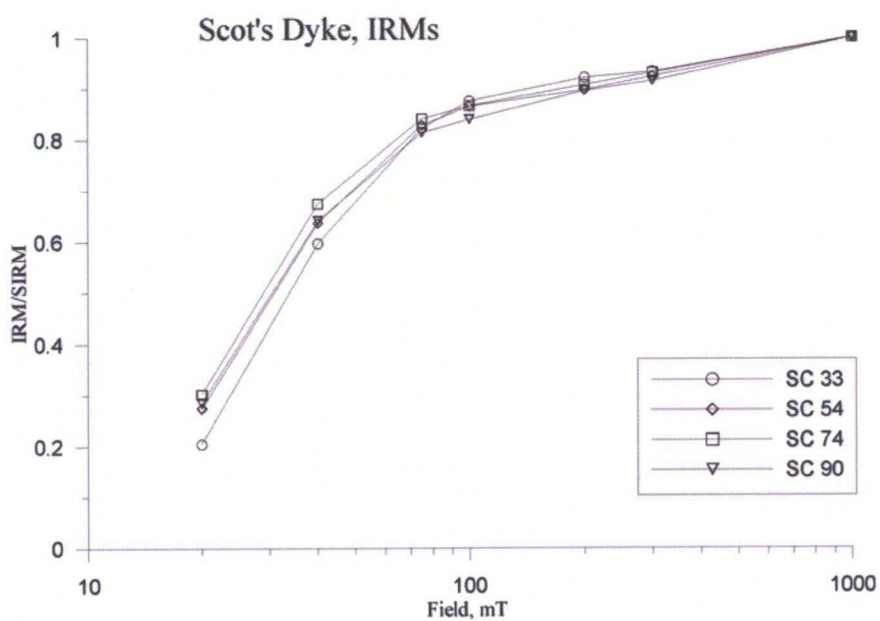


Figure 72: Normalised IRM acquisition curves, in fields up to 1 Tesla, for four representative specimens from Scots Dyke (SC33, SC54, SC74, SC90)

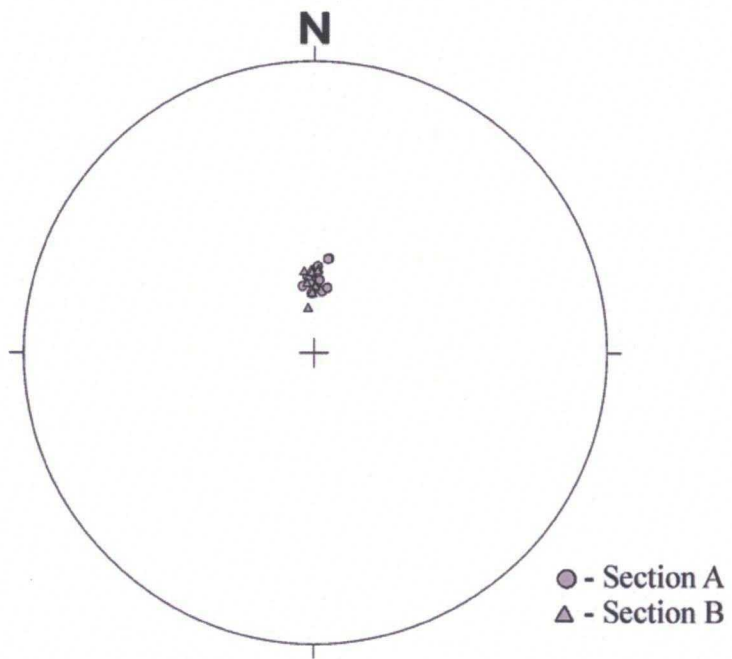


Figure 73: Stereoplot of the NRM directions of the specimens from Section A (circles) and Section B (triangles)

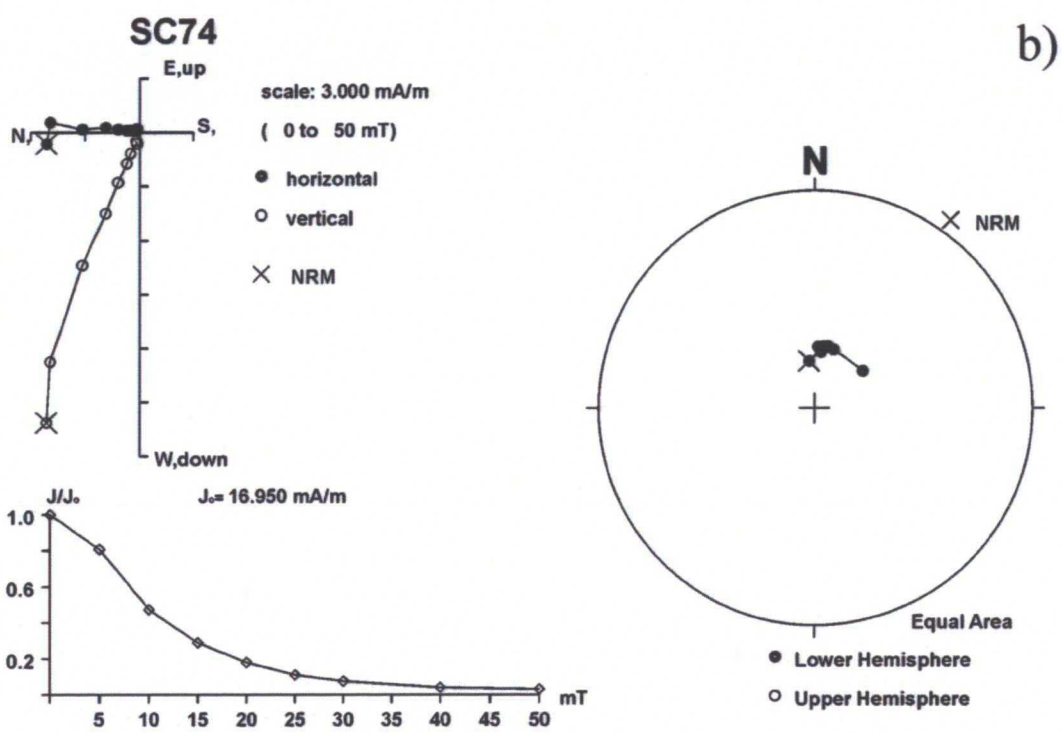
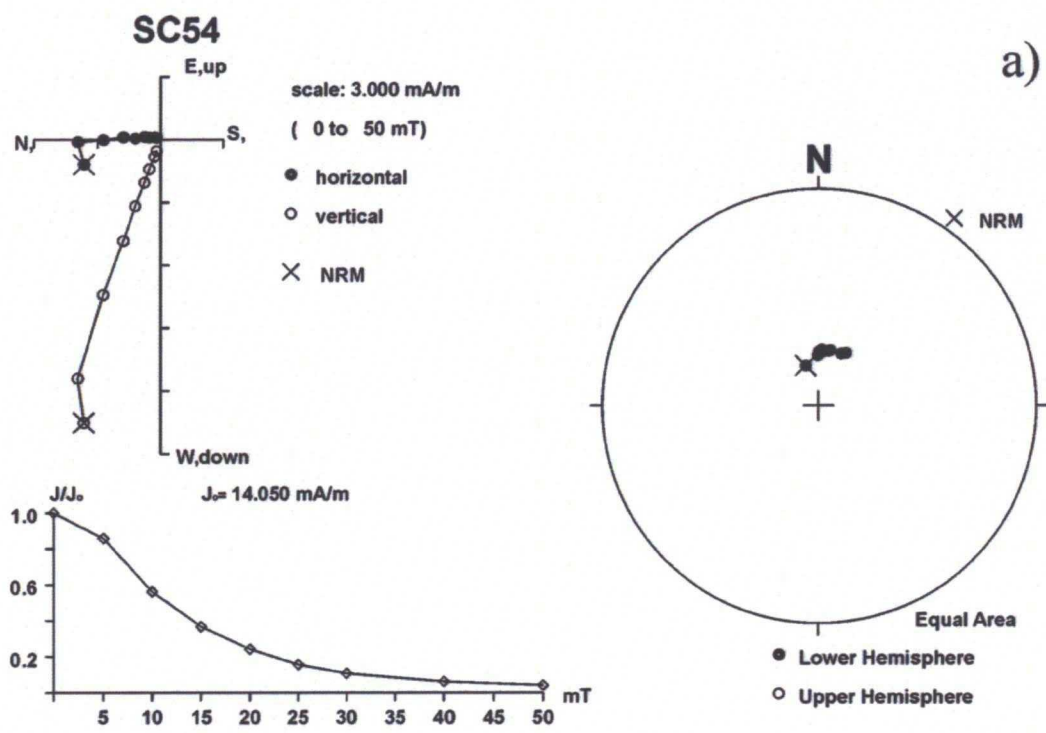


Figure 74: Typical AF-demagnetization characteristics of: (a) silty sand specimen SC54 from section A; and (b) clayey silt specimen SC74 from section B

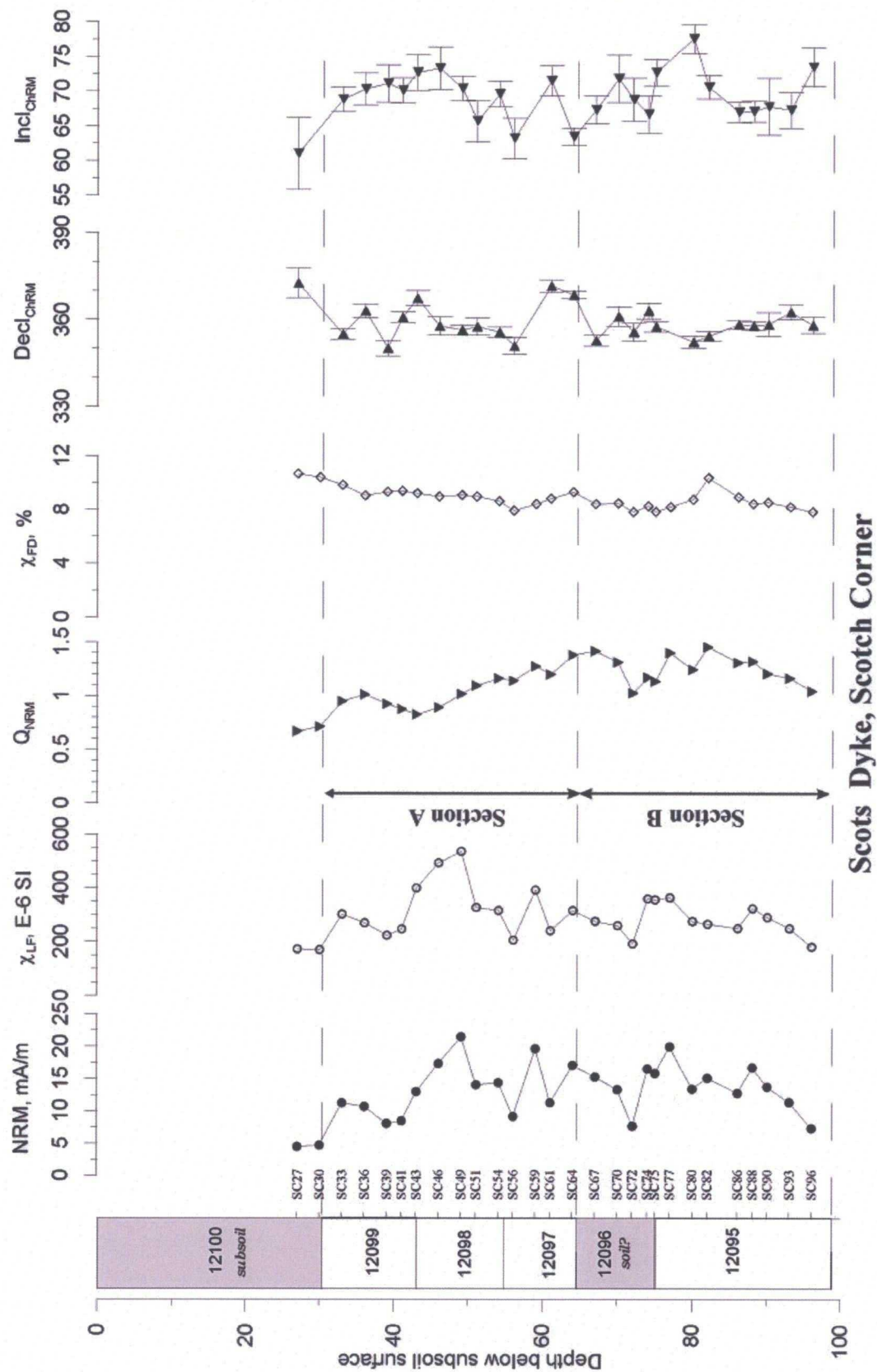


Figure 75: Main magnetic parameters and specimens' ChRM directions for the Scots Dyke profile  
 The error bars on the declination and inclusiveination are the 95% cone of confidence ( $\alpha_{95}$ ), derived from the principal component line-fitted ChRM to the demagnetisation data



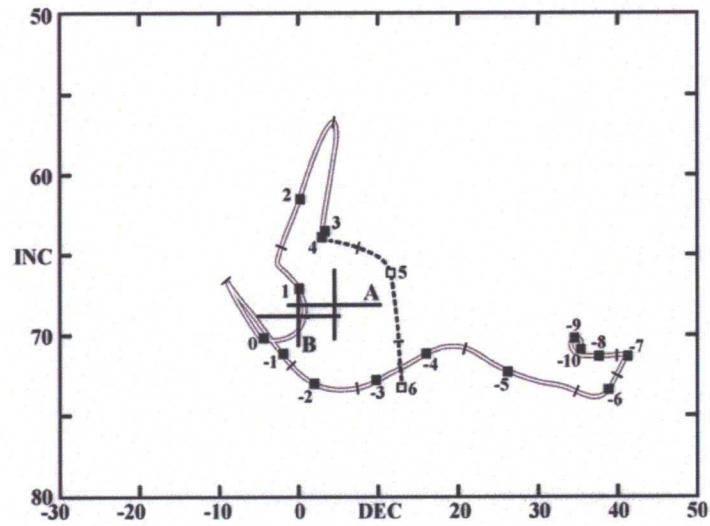


Figure 76: Comparison between the converted to Meriden specimen mean ChRM direction of the specimens from sub-sections A and B of Scots Dyke and their error at 95% confidence, to the UK master curve for 1000 BC to AD 600 of Clark et al (1988). INC = Inclusiveination, DEC = declination

Calculated age vs average moisture content  
330-1

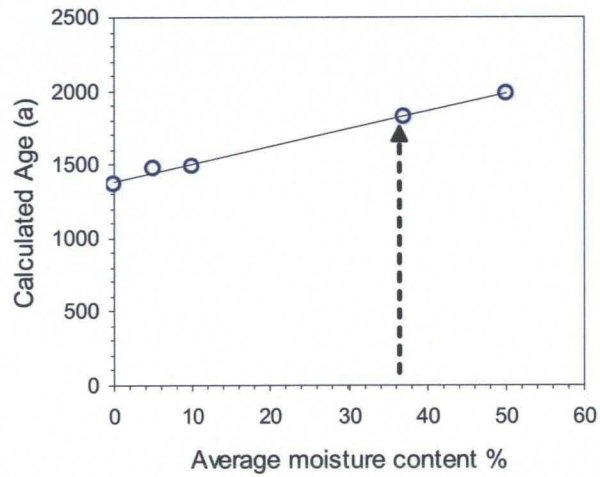


Figure 77: Change in luminescence date, with average moisture content during burial



*Plate 1: Aerial view of SCA8 and SCA10 alongside the A66, looking west*



*Plate 2: Bowes Castle, occupying the site of a Roman fort, testifies to the continuing strategic importance of the Stainmore route in the medieval period*