Invasive Archaeological Investigations for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty (AWPR/B-T)

Project code: ABNL-002-004

NGR: NJ 93800 08650 – NJ 95880 15440

Client: Aberdeen City Council

Consultant: Jacobs UK Ltd

Curator: Historic Scotland

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty
Lot 2 – Northern Leg

Post-Excavation Assessment and Mitigation Excavation Assessment Report

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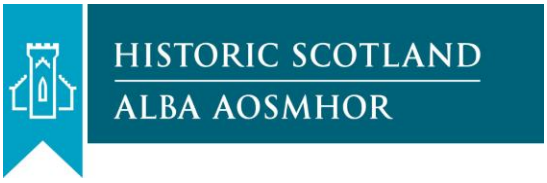
Date: July 2015



Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty Lot 2 – Northern Leg

Post-Excavation Assessment and Mitigation Excavation Assessment Report

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Schedule	
Fieldwork	14th April – 15th August 2014
Report	July 2015

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A programme of mitigation excavation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd in advance of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty (AWPR/B-T) (Northern Leg). The work comprised fourteen mitigation excavations targeted at areas of archaeological potential highlighted by an earlier phase of trial trenching. This report describes the results of the work, discusses the significant discoveries and highlights potential for further investigation.

Although the density of archaeological remains revealed by the mitigation excavations was generally low, evidence for human activity was recorded throughout the scheme. Although much related to post-medieval agriculture, concentrations of significant earlier remains were encountered in four locations. A small Mesolithic working area with evidence for microlith production and hazel nut processing was recorded at Standingstones, and a further small assemblage of Mesolithic material was recovered near Blackdog. Possible 'structured' deposition of Neolithic pottery and associated lithics in pits was encountered at Goval and Blackdog, the latter found in very large, multi-phase pits which may have an earlier origin. Bronze Age roundhouses were excavated at Chapel of Stoneywood and Goval, demonstrating different construction techniques. Iron Age activity was present at Goval, comprising a roundhouse and one or possibly two metalworking furnaces. A small curvilinear gully at Goval was the only suggestion of early medieval activity.

None of the concentrations of activity showed clear evidence for continuous occupation, and as such the discussions and statements of potential in this report are structured chronologically. Significant potential for further research has been identified and the results of these mitigation excavations stand to make a valuable contribution to our understanding of human activity in this area.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WORK

1.1.1 This document is submitted as the report on the results of the mitigation excavation and post excavation assessment undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on the **Northern Leg of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route/Balmedie-Tipperty** (henceforth AWPR/B-T). The AWPR/B-T comprises 58km of dual carriageway proposed jointly by the Scottish Government, Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council. The AWPR/B-T project is of national and regional importance and is designed to support national, regional and local transport and economic development policy objectives. The AWPR/B-T scheme is divided into four sections; the Northern Leg (from north Kingswells to Blackdog); the Southern Leg (from Charleston to North Kingswells); the Fastlink (from Stonehaven to Cleanhill Junction; and Balmedie-Tipperty (Illus 1).

1.1.2 The present work forms part of a staged programme of archaeological investigations to facilitate the construction of the AWPR/B-T. Chapter 28 (Cultural Heritage and Archaeology) of the Environmental Statement for the Northern Leg of the AWPR (Jacobs 2007) identified measures to be undertaken to evaluate or mitigate potential impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource. These recommendations include a staged programme of advance non-invasive and invasive archaeological evaluation followed by archaeological mitigation. The non-invasive archaeological investigations were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd in 2012 and comprised geophysical survey (Bartlett and Boucher 2012), building recording (van Wessel 2012a), topographic survey (van Wessel 2012b) and palaeoenvironmental assessment (Timpany 2012). The first phase of invasive evaluation included trial trenching, sample excavation and palaeoenvironmental analysis and was followed by post-excavation assessment and reporting. It was also undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd and took place in 2013 (Robertson 2014).

1.1.3 The purpose of the 2014-15 phase (mitigation excavation and post excavation assessment) was to mitigate the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource through the acquisition of a full archaeological record and an evidence-based interpretation of that record.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd contained within the *Competition for Invasive Archaeological Investigations Contract, Lot 2 – Northern Leg* (Volume 2: Tender Document, Schedule 1, Aberdeen City Council 2013) (*henceforth* Specification). The Employer is Aberdeen City Council (ACC). The Consultant is Jacobs UK Ltd. The Contractor is Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, the archaeological organisation appointed to carry out the work reported here. Historic Scotland provides advice, supervision and oversight of the content, conduct and quality of archaeological aspects of the Contract, acting in support of Transport Scotland.

1.1.5 The earlier phases of archaeological work had identified fourteen areas of archaeological potential on the Northern Leg. These were numbered AWPR/B-T/NL/001 to AWPR/B-T/NL/014 (henceforth NL/001 to NL/014) starting from the south-west end of the scheme (with the exception of NL/014, which was a late addition and is located between sites NL/006 and NL/007). Some of

these sites were subdivided into sub-sites identified by lettered suffixes. In total some 25 mitigation excavations were identified. For the purposes of this report, these sites have been grouped together into three sections – NL/001 to NL/005; NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014; and NL/008 to NL/013. Where a section of text is referring to a specific site, this will be afforded a sub-heading or be highlighted in **bold** at the start of that section.

1.2 Site Location and description

1.2.1 The Northern Leg follows a corridor extending approximately 16 km from north of Kingswells to Blackdog where it joins the A96 (Illus 1). The ground surface elevation varies across the scheme. From south-west to north-east, the site is approximately 170m above ordnance datum (AOD) north of Kingswells, falling away to the A96 at approximately 90m AOD. From the A96, the ground rises to a plateau of approximately 150m AOD where it cuts through Kirkhill Forest before dropping back down to a level of approximately 35m AOD at the River Don. From the Don the land gradually rises again to a high point of approximately 100m AOD around Newtonhill before falling away towards the proposed junction with the A90 at Blackdog at 30m AOD.

1.2.2 In addition to the River Don, the Northern Leg of the route crosses a number of minor watercourses including Gough Burn, Goval Burn, Corsehill Burn, and Blackdog Burn. The route also crosses a number of areas of dense and ancient woodland around Craibstone, from Pitmedden through Kirkhill Forest and to the east of Corsehill.

1.2.3 Mitigation excavations **NL/001 to NL/005** (Illus 2) were all located west of the River Don on generally undulating terrain surrounding the flat plain occupied by Aberdeen (Dyce) Airport. NL/001, NL/003, NL/004 and NL/005 were divided into two or more sub-sites, resulting in eleven excavation areas in total. The coordinates and range of elevation for each are listed in Table 1 below. NL/001A was situated south of the A96 dual carriageway in a north-east-facing pasture field on the Craibstone estate. NL/001B and NL/001C were situated north of the A96 on south-east-facing grass fields at Chapel of Stoneywood. NL/001D was situated immediately to the north of NL/001C on an east-facing rough pasture field. NL/002 was situated between Kirkhill Forest and Howemoss on a recently harvested east-facing grass field. NL/003A and NL/003B were situated between Kirkhill Forest and Standingstones; NL/003A was on a recently harvested west-facing grass field and NL003/B on a recently harvested south-west-facing hay field. NL/004A and NL/004B were situated between Bogenjoss and Pitmedden House, on steep slopes west and east of a small burn; NL/004A was on an east facing pasture field and NL/004B was in a partially felled west-facing woodland. NL/005A and NL/005B were situated north of Upper Kirkton in a recently harvested east-facing grass field.

Mitigation Excavation Area	National Grid Coordinate (centre point)	Height AOD (m)
NL/001A	NJ 87060 11040	89.74 – 97.74
NL/001B	NJ 86800 11290	88.99 – 102.09
NL/001C	NJ 86660 11350	104.34 – 108.72
NL/001D	NJ 86730 11470	100.89 – 109.65
NL/002	NJ 85850 12390	134.73 – 145.19

NL/003A	NJ 85810 12740	133.19 – 137.14
NL/003B	NJ 85780 12950	142.71 – 154.70
NL/004A	NJ 85900 14220	101.80 – 109.82
NL/004B	NJ 85980 14220	110.32 – 117.67
NL/005A	NJ 87200 14490	67.42 – 69.82
NL/005B	NJ 87370 14470	62.26 – 64.99

Table 1 - Coordinates and Heights of Mitigation Areas NL/001 to NL/005

1.2.4 Mitigation excavations **NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014** (Illus 3) were located on undulating land east of the River Don between Goval and Parkhill. NL/006 and NL/007 were divided into three and four sub-sites, resulting in eight excavation areas in total. The coordinates and range of elevation for each of these are listed in Table 2 below. NL/006A was situated south-west of the B977 road on a north-east facing rough pasture field. NL/006B and NL/006C were situated south of Goval Farm on south facing pasture fields. NL/006D was situated south-east of Goval Farm on a south-east facing pasture field. NL/007A and NL/007B were situated north of Little Goval on a west facing and broadly level pasture field respectively. NL/007C was situated south-east of Meadowhead Farm on a south-west facing rough pasture field. NL/014 was situated between Goval and Little Goval, immediately east of the A947, in a recently harvested south-west facing grass field.

Mitigation Excavation Area	**National Grid Coordinate (centre point)**	**Height AOD (m)**
NL/006A	NJ 88320 14770	38.17 – 42.93
NL/006B	NJ 88460 14800	39.77 – 43.70
NL/006C	NJ 88590 14830	39.80 – 46.23
NL/006D	NJ 88840 14890	44.96 – 47.39
NL/007A	NJ 89470 14980	44.72 – 50.71
NL/007B	NJ 89530 15010	50.53 – 52.80
NL/007C	NJ 89880 15110	50.01 – 57.54
NL/014	NJ 88980 14970	43.86 – 46.20

Table 2 - Coordinates and Heights of Mitigation Areas NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014

1.2.5 Mitigation excavations **NL/008 to NL/013** (Illus 4) were located on generally flat terrain between Parkhill and Blackdog. The coordinates and range of elevation for each of the six excavation areas are listed in Table 3 below. NL/008 was situated north of Loch-Hills Farm, on broadly level pasture land. NL/009 was situated south-west of Newtonhill on broadly west-facing former woodland. NL/010 was situated north of Cranfield in a broadly level barley field. NL/011 was situated west of the A90 dual carriageway, just south-west of Blackdog in a broadly level barley field. NL/012 was situated north of Blackdog on a south-facing grassy slope bordering a modern housing development. NL/013 was situated to the north of Middlefield on broadly level pasture.

Mitigation Excavation Area	National Grid Coordinate (centre point)	Height AOD (m)
NL/008	NJ 91140 15210	92.42 – 94.10
NL/009	NJ 92750 14750	82.00 – 91.50
NL/010	NJ 94280 14380	58.54 – 60.63
NL/011	NJ 95480 14090	30.26 – 32.14
NL/012	NJ 95840 14270	27.96 – 35.77
NL/013	NJ 95530 15040	32.08 – 33.76

Table 3 - Coordinates and Heights of Mitigation Areas NL/008 to NL/013

1.3 GEOLOGY

1.3.1 Information on the geology of the region is given on the following geological maps:

- Geological Survey (1982), 1:50,000 Scale Sheet 77 Aberdeen (Solid) 1982;
- Geological Survey (1980), 1:50,000 Scale Sheet 77 Aberdeen (Drift) 2004;
- Geological Survey (1999), 1:50,000 Scale Sheet 67 Aberdeen (Solid and Drift) 1999

1.3.2 The solid geology of the Northern Leg comprised principally Aberdeen Pluton (foliated granite) to the west (NL/001-NL/007 and NL/014) and the Aberdeen Formation (metamorphosed sedimentary rocks) to the east (NL/008-NL/013).

1.3.3 The superficial geology varied at different parts of the scheme. Between NL/001 and NL/005, the geological subsoil were characterised primarily as part of the Banchory Till Formation (principally sands and gravels). NL/006A fell within a band of clays, silts, sands and gravels adjacent to the River Don. NL/006B-D, NL/007, NL/008 and NL/014 were again located in the Banchory Till, with patches of sands, gravels and boulders forming the Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation. NL/009 lay within the Kippet Hills Gravel Formation (sand, gravel and boulders). NL/010-NL/013 were situated within the Hatton Till Formation (clay, sand and gravel). The expected superficial deposits were broadly confirmed after removal of topsoil – more detailed accounts of the geological subsoils encountered are included in the results for each site below.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 The aim of the mitigation excavations was to reduce the effect of the scheme on the archaeological resource through the acquisition of a full archaeological record and an evidence-based interpretation of that record. The broad aims of each mitigation excavation was:

- To strip topsoil from targeted locations to allow the extent of potential sites previously identified during the trial trenching phase to be revealed;
- To categorise and quantify the remains present to allow larger scale excavation to take place;
- To excavate and record features present in suitable percentages to allow understanding and an adequate record to be made;
- To place the site in context in terms of site type, date and surrounding known archaeology.

- To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive and a detailed report at the National Monument Records of Scotland (NMRS) and publication of a summary of the work undertaken to Archaeology Scotland's annual publication, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland.

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

2.1.1 The Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) identified 84 cultural heritage sites within 100 m of the centreline of the proposed scheme through desk-based assessment and walkover survey. Of these, potential direct impacts during the construction stage were identified of 22 sites. The following is a summary. All references to Sites in the following section follow the Environmental Statement's numbering system. For detailed descriptions and locations please refer to Chapter 13 of the Environmental Statement as well as the accompanying Gazetteer of Sites and Figures 13a-g (Jacobs 2007).

2.1.2 **Prehistoric** human activity in this area during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is attested by religious monuments, such as the Tyrebagger recumbent stone circle (Site 134, near NL/003) and funerary monuments such the Beaker burial at Parkhill (Site 351, near NL/014) and the urn at Upper Kirkton (Site 155, near NL/005). The area around Site 367 should be considered as an area of potential for the presence of unknown archaeological features. Site 335 is an area of archaeological potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains on the banks of the River Don while Red Moss (Site 314) is an area of former wetland with the potential for the preservation of archaeological remains, including deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance (Timpany 2012). It is possible that elements of the cropmark complex at Wester Hatton Cottages (Site 362, north of NL/013) are prehistoric in date. Vertical aerial photography (OS 82/162/035 in Jacobs 2007) has revealed a roughly circular cropmark measuring about 10m in diameter on a gentle south-east-facing slope 140m south-west of Wester Hatton Cottages. Other cropmarks in the field include broad rig-and-furrow cultivation.

2.1.3 Sites dating to the **medieval** period are poorly represented. It is thought that the medieval settlement pattern was dispersed with the population living in a network of much smaller, scattered settlements known as 'fermtouns', of which there may be several in any given parish. Families would be joint tenants farming in a traditional system known as 'runrig', under which the land immediately around the settlement was cultivated in open fields divided into long, narrow, ridged strips ('rig and furrow'). Site 123 (south of NL/001A) is a small area of rig and furrow. As these earthworks were produced by an agricultural system which had its origins in the medieval period, but which continued until the late 18th century precise dating is usually not possible.

2.1.4 The majority of sites dating to the **Post-medieval and Modern** Periods are buildings, modern features associated with agriculture and modern features associated with transport. While some churches and estate houses are included in the first category, the majority of agricultural buildings, most of which have been rebuilt in the recent past, have been modernized or have been

removed. The agricultural and economic improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries have their origins in the 17th century, when improving leases were granted to selected tenants. Under these leases the runrig system of cultivation was dismantled and replaced with longer, more varied crop rotations in large, enclosed fields. Activities such as the enclosure of the land, the quarrying and burning of lime for use as a fertilizer and the planting of trees all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape (Jacobs 2007). The consumption dykes comprise the most common and impressive monuments dating from this time. The dykes are the result of the removal of large amounts of stone from agricultural land, gathered together to form thick stone walls which are closely associated with the age of agricultural improvement. The construction of these features continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Although not a feature unique to the north-east of Scotland, they are a landscape feature which is uncommon elsewhere and highly characteristic of this region (ibid).

2.2 Previous Archaeological Work

2.2.1 Based on the requirements of the Environmental Statements (Jacobs 2007) and the results of subsequent dialogue with Historic Scotland a programme of non-invasive archaeological investigations was undertaken. The work was carried out in 2012 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and comprised geophysical survey (Bartlett and Boucher 2012), building recording (van Wessel 2012a), topographic survey (van Wessel 2012b) and palaeoenvironmental assessment (Timpany 2012). This programme informed the subsequent trial trenching (Robertson 2014), which combined a substantial tranche of trenches targeting both geophysical anomalies as well as areas of no response to test the results of the geophysical survey. The results of these earlier phases are briefly summarised below, where relevant to the current mitigation excavations.

2.2.2 Mitigation Areas NL/001 to NL/005

2.2.2.1 **NL/001** was targeted on a number of features or potential features identified by the trial trenching programme. NL/001A targeted a ditch (context [0078] in Robertson 2014, 23 and Illus 5-6) identified in Trench NL0134. It measured 3.6m wide, 0.7m deep, and was oriented east-west. A small piece of slag was recovered from the environmental sample. NL/001B was targeted at two shallow linear features (contexts [2123] and [2125] in Robertson 2014, 24 and Illus 5, 7) encountered in Trenches NL0170 and NL0179 respectively. No dating evidence was recovered from these features, and [2125] was considered likely to be a furrow. The potential for further remains here remained high however, given the immediate proximity to a prehistoric roundhouse (see NL/001C below) and the substantial prehistoric site under excavation at Walton Road (approximately 500m to the east, see Thomson 2015). The latter excavation recorded seven prehistoric roundhouses structures dating from the earlier Bronze Age to the Iron Age, with three further probable structures and a phase of medieval activity also recorded. NL/001C was intended to reveal the full extent of a roundhouse comprising a ring-ditch (context [2099/2111] in Robertson 2014, 25-6 and Illus 5, 8-10) and a number of possibly related pits recorded in Trenches NL0177, NL0177W and NL0177E. Radiocarbon dating of the fill of the ring-ditch provided a Bronze Age date for the deposit of 1405-1208 cal BC (SUERC-49725). NL/001D was intended to identify any

related remains to the north, and also targeted the area around three isolated pits (contexts [2131], [2133] and [2091] in Robertson 2014, 26 and Illus 5, 11) recorded in Trenches NL0190, NL0192 and NL0193 respectively. The fill of Pit [2133] was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age: 406-541 cal AD (SUERC-49728); neither of the other pits contained any diagnostic dating material and the function of all three was unclear.

2.2.2.2 **NL/002** was targeted on a sub-circular pit (context [2143] in Robertson 2014, 27 and Illus 12-13) recorded during the trial trenching phase in Trench NL0270. Lithic debitage was recovered from the fill of this pit (2144) comprising 13 flint chips.

2.2.2.3 **NL/003** was targeted at two features encountered during the trial trenching phase. NL/003A was intended to explore the full extent of a substantial curvilinear cut (context [0107] in Robertson 2014, 27 and Illus 12, 14a-b) which was recorded in Trenches NL0282 and NL0282b. The cut was 0.85m wide, 0.45m deep and lined with large stones. Modern pottery was recovered from the base of the cut. The feature was interpreted as the remains of a drystone enclosure, possibly a sheep pen. NL/003B targeted a sub-circular pit (context [0103] in Robertson 2014, 28 and Illus 12, 15) which was recorded in Trench NL0299. A significant quantity of flint debitage and two microliths was recovered from the environmental sample, most likely dating to the Mesolithic. A radiocarbon date taken from nutshell also found within this deposit confirmed this, with a date of 7071-6816 cal. BC (SUERC-49726).

2.2.2.4 **NL/004** was targeted at three possible features identified during the trial trenching phase. NL/004A was targeted at a sub-oval pit and a linear cut (contexts [0071] and [0073] respectively in Robertson 2014, 29 and Illus 19) identified in Trench NL0349. NL/004B was targeted at a burnt spread (context (0093) in Robertson 2014, 29 and Illus 19) recorded in Trench NL0350. None of these features were dated.

2.2.2.5 **NL/005** was targeted at two features identified during the trial trenching phase. NL/005A was targeted at a small pit (context [2056] in Robertson 2014, 30 and Illus 21, 22a-c) in Trench NL0425. The feature was undated and no clear function was evident. NL/005B was targeted at a much larger pit (context [0046] in Robertson 2014, 30 and Illus 21, 23) that was encountered in Trench NL0432. This pit measured 4.3m in diameter and appeared to have been excavated to bury a very substantial boulder. The backfill of the pit contained lenses of topsoil-like material and modern brick and pottery. An upstanding radio station building dating to the early 20th century was situated immediately north-west of NL/005B and was subject to a recent building survey (van Wessel 2012a).

2.2.3 Mitigation Areas NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014

2.2.3.1 **NL/006** was targeted at a number of features encountered during the trial trenching phase. NL/006A was intended to reveal the extent of activity related to a cluster of potentially prehistoric features encountered in Trenches NL0509 and NL0509N. Two linear ditches,

a possible hearth and three possible post-holes were uncovered (contexts [2069], [2077], [2145], [2059], [2061] and [2063] respectively in Robertson 2014, 30-31 and Illus 24) as well as several other features of possible archaeological significance. Pit [2059] contained two abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery, ditch [2077] contained lithics and pit [2145] contained a flint flake (with retouch along the edge) as well as showing signs of *in-situ* burning. It was suggested that these features were the remains of possible domestic activity near the River Don flood plain, itself identified as having high archaeological potential (Jacobs 2007, Site 351). Trench NL0509 was targeted on a geophysical anomaly but it was unclear if this was represented by any of the remains encountered. NL/006B and NL/006C were targeted at nine possible pits identified in Trenches NL0515, NL0522, NL0527 and NL0528 (contexts [0026], [0036], [2042], [2044], [2046], [2048], [2050], [2052] and [2054] in Robertson 2014, 32, 33, 60 and Illus 26). Initially considered as post-holes during fieldwork, on account of their seemingly curvilinear settings, additional trenching identified no further features, no dating material was recovered from any feature and their function remained uncertain. NL/006D was targeted at two sub-circular features (contexts [0028] and [0030] in Robertson 2014, 32 and Illus 27) encountered in Trench NL0555. Only very limited evidence for anthropogenic activity was recovered from these features.

2.2.3.2 **NL/007** was targeted at three features encountered during the trial trenching phase. NL/007A was targeted at a linear ditch (context [2020] in Robertson 2014, 35 and Illus 25, 32) recorded in Trench NL0642. The ditch was filled with large stones and a fragment of iron, most likely a modern nail, was retrieved from the fill. NL/007B was targeted at a pit (context [2008] in Robertson 2014, 34-5 and Illus 25, 31) encountered in Trench NL0634. Fragments of slag and an iron object were recovered from the fill of this feature. NL/007C was targeted at a small pit (context [2012] in Robertson 2014, 35 and Illus 33-4) encountered in trench NL0682. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature. Trench NL0682 was targeted at a geophysical anomaly but this was not encountered during the trial trenching.

2.2.3.3 **NL/014** was targeted at the area around Goval Possible Standing Stone (Site 218 in Jacobs 2007). This site had seen no specific intrusive investigation although a possible pit feature (context [2037] in Robertson 2014, 34 and Illus 28) was encountered nearby in Trench NL0559. The possible standing stone itself was subject to a topographic survey (van Wessel 2012b) which suggested the most likely interpretation was that it was a 20th century cattle-rubbing stone.

2.2.4 Mitigation Areas NL/008 to NL/013

2.2.4.1 **NL/008** was targeted at a large oval pit (context [0016] in Robertson 2014, 36 and Illus 37, 40) encountered in Trench NL0728. A single quartz flake of possible prehistoric date was recovered from the silty clay lining of this feature. The trench was targeted at a geophysical anomaly but this was not encountered during the trial trenching.

2.2.4.2 **NL/009** comprised three small excavation areas (not given sub-site denominations) that targeted features or potential features encountered during a topographic survey undertaken in 2014 (van Wessel 2014). Trial trenching had encountered two potential features in this area. The first was a linear cut (context [0022] in Robertson 2014, 38 and Illus 43a) filled with stones in Trench NL0812. This was interpreted as a possible truncated field boundary. A spread of stones (context (0070) in Robertson 2014, 37 and Illus 43a) was recorded in Trench NL0811. This feature was interpreted as a spread of clearance stone. A topographic survey was commissioned to clarify the results of the trial trenching, and aimed to improve the record of upstanding features (including tracks, stone dumps and boundary dykes) and assess the potential for sub-surface features beyond those previously encountered. This survey identified two previously unrecorded potential features, comprising a possible small rectangular stone structure and a small curved bank. NL/009 was intended to test these features directly and also record a section through one of the boundary dykes.

2.2.4.3 **NL/010** was targeted at two small sub-circular pits and a linear cut encountered during the trial trenching phase. The pits (contexts [2022] and [2024] in Robertson 2014, 39 and Illus 49) were recorded in Trench NL0909 and were most likely of a modern date. The linear cut (context [2087] in Robertson 2014, 39 and Illus 49) was encountered in Trench NL0911 and was interpreted as a modern ditch. The latter trench was targeted at a geophysical anomaly but it was unclear whether the ditch represented this anomaly.

2.2.5 **NL/011** was targeted at a large, irregular pit (context [2004] in Robertson 2014, 41 and Illus 54), encountered in trench NL1072. This feature was interpreted as a tree-throw or animal burrow.

2.2.6 **NL/012** was targeted at a large pit encountered during the trial trenching phase. The pit (context [2001] in Robertson 2014, 40 and Illus 53) was encountered in Trench NL1055, which was subsequently expanded with NL1055N and NL1055S. It measured 1.40m by 1.20m and contained several large sherds of an earlier Neolithic carinated bowl (dated to 3800-3600 BC). A moderate quantity of nutshell and some lithics were recovered from the environmental sample. The feature was tested but not fully excavated at that time. The interpretation suggested was that the pit represented the results of feasting or the ritual destruction of wealth by fire.

2.2.7 **NL/013** was targeted at three pits encountered during the trial trenching phase. One pit (context [0009] in Robertson 2014, 42 and Illus 56) was recorded in Trench NL0988. It contained a small assemblage of lithics, including a blade, core and associated debitage providing a potentially prehistoric date for the feature. The other two pits (contexts [0011] and [0013] in Robertson 2014, 42 and Illus 56) were more likely modern, with ferrous slag and an iron object having been recovered from [0013].

2. METHODOLOGY

3.1 TOPSOIL STRIPPING

3.1.1 All work was undertaken as per the Specification (ACC 2013) and in accordance with published Historic Scotland standards and those set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their 'Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation' (CIfA 2014b).

3.1.2 The excavation area was defined in drawings provided by the Consultant and laid out on the ground using a pole mounted Trimble G6 differential GPS programmed with the relevant coordinates. The area was surveyed by the Ecological Clerk of Works to assess potential impacts on ecological receptors. Where receptors were found to be present, a Schedule 7 document was produced indicating the mitigation measures required. These are described where appropriate in the introductory results for each site.

3.1.3 Topsoil was stripped from the agreed areas to expose archaeological remains. Topsoil was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under the direct and continuous supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Mechanical excavation ceased when the first archaeologically significant horizon was encountered, or where the absence of any such horizon was adequately demonstrated (ie geological subsoil was seen).

3.1.4 On NL/009, two excavation areas were de-turfed and excavated by hand and a single slot was machine-excavated through an upstanding stone dyke.

3.1.5 The dates of topsoil stripping and excavation (where applicable) for each mitigation excavation are presented in Table 4 below. Please note that sub-sites have been combined, and so date ranges may not be continuous.

Mitigation Excavation	Topsoil Strip	Excavation
NL/001	30/5/2014 – 6/7/2014	17/6/2014 – 27/6/2014
NL/002	23/7/2014 - 24/7/2014	-
NL/003	25/7/2014 – 31/7/2014	18/8/2014 – 26/08/2014
NL/004	24/6/2014 – 29/7/2014	-
NL/005	12/5/2014 - 15/5/2014	-
NL/006	15/5/2014 – 16/7/2014	7/7/2014 - 14/8/2014
NL/007	17/4/2014 – 30/4/2014	5/5/2014 – 4/6/2014
NL/008	30/4/2014 – 6/5/2014	27/5/2014
NL/009	-	8/9/2014 – 15/9/2014
NL/010	17/7/2014	-
NL/011	1/7/2014 – 2/7/2014	-
NL/012	2/7/2014 – 7/7/2014	30/7/2014 – 28/8/2014
NL/013	7/5/2014 – 9/5/2014	5/6/2014
NL/014	15/7/2014	15/7/2014

Table 4 - Dates for topsoil strips and excavation

3.2 FEATURE IDENTIFICATION

3.2.1 All features of potential archaeological interest were flagged on the ground and recorded in plan using the differential GPS. Cleaning of features and areas around them was undertaken as necessary, to define the extent of features and to establish areas devoid of archaeology. Sample excavation was undertaken of certain selected features to ascertain features type, depth and level of preservation.

3.3 Excavation and Recording

3.3.1 Excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Specification (125, Schedule 1.19, paragraph 13) and as summarised below.

- 100% of all positive features likely to obscure earlier archaeological features (no such features were uncovered within any of the excavation areas);
- 50% of each pit or post-hole (half sections or two quarter sections as appropriate). Where necessary to obtain dating evidence or sufficient material for soil samples, such features were then fully excavated;
- 100% of each hearth;
- 100% if each grave or cremation;
- At least 20% of each simple linear feature within the whole stripped area with no individual section being less than 1.0m wide;
- At least 30% of linear features forming enclosure or closely related to settlement activities rather than to agricultural activities with no individual section being less than 1.0m wide;
- 100% of linear features relating to funerary activities; and
- all intersections between features and all terminals of linear features.

3.3.2 All excavated contexts were fully recorded by detailed written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts. All features and deposits were recorded digitally in plan and section, supplemented by hand-drawn plans and sections where appropriate. All excavated features and deposits were recorded photographically using appropriate digital cameras. All finds were recorded by context, with individually significant finds recorded three dimensionally with a sequence of unique numbers. All artefacts removed were retained and removed from site for specialist assessment.

3.4 Collection (Finds and Environmental)

3.4.1 All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental component was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidance (English Heritage 2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995). A palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy was agreed with the Consultant prior to the commencement of works:

- basal/primary fills of at least 50% of all cut archaeological features;
- 50% of all positive features i.e. anthropogenic soil deposits not contained within a cut feature;

- 10% of all buried soils/old ground surfaces;
- 50% of organic rich deposits; and at least 25% of all other anthropogenic soil deposits (secondary fills etc), including all deposits containing any visible charcoal or other carbonised material and all deposits considered to be of particular interest on the basis of artefactual content or other characteristics, or which are considered to be of in meeting the aims and objectives of the Invasive Archaeological Investigations.
- All negative archaeological features were half sectioned (50% excavation and sampling) in the field unless they formed a part of a coherent and readily identifiable structure such eg palisade or building. Samples were taken from all half sectioned features (up to a volume of 40lt). In some cases, very small features were 100% sampled if appropriate.

3.4.2 Hand collected finds were bagged on site according to context and including site information. Finds with no context information were given a small find number and their location surveyed. Finds were also retrieved from soil sample processing.

3.4.3 A sub-sample of 10 litres was processed from all soil samples, when samples were <10ltrs the entirety was processed. These were processed by flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The remaining material was sorted, scanned with a magnet and any material of archaeological significance removed.

3.4.4 Once the 10l sub-samples were processed, they were assessed for further potential and a number of the remaining samples processed fully. All results were then incorporated into the final analysis.

3.4.5 The finds have all undergone visual and microscopic examination, where appropriate, to the magnification of x10, x20 or X60. The environmental remains have been sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species present. All finds and environmental remains have been catalogued on an MS Access database using visual and metric recording. Fields which have been included as standard are context, material type, description and quantity.

3.5 Storage and Curation

3.5.1 The artefacts are currently stored inside cardboard boxes, measuring 430mm x 235 mm x 160 mm with a half drop lid. Every find is packaged inside a resealable plastic bag with all find-spot information recorded in black permanent ink on the white write-on panels. Any delicate finds have been housed inside plastic or crystal boxes with plastezote or acid-free tissue paper for support. Metalwork has been packaged inside plastic boxes with silica gel and a humidity indicator card. The environmental artefacts have been, dried under controlled conditions, labelled and packaged to prevent any damage.

3.5.2 Headland's finds storage area monitors and maintains humidity through the provision of a dehumidifier and clearly visible humidity indicator strips. We follow the archiving guidelines

provided by the Archaeological Archives Forum (2007) and abide by the CIfA's standards and guidance (CIfA 2014c, d).

3.5.3 In Scotland all finds and environmental assemblages are declared to Treasure Trove when all archaeological works are finished. If all or any part of the assemblage is disclaimed during the Treasure Trove process it will become the property of Headland Archaeology, to dispose of as they wish. In most cases we offer disclaimed assemblages to local groups or use them as teaching collections. If the assemblage holds no research or teaching potential the material will be discarded and the appropriate paperwork produced.

3.5.4 Retention/Discard Policy: The soil samples will be retained until written instructions are received from the consultant to process any further samples (based on the recommendations provided by Headland Archaeology). Samples which yielded no archaeological material during sub-sampling will be discarded. This will be agreed with the Consultant.

3.6 ARCHIVE

3.6.1 All field records and all other products of the work are archived with the NMRS at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) following and adhering to its standards and guidance for project archiving (RCAHMS 1996a and b). The site archive has been prepared in accordance with the Specification and following and adhering to the appropriate standards and guidance (*ibid;* CIfA 2014c; CIfA 2014d).

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 As described in the main introduction above, the fourteen mitigation excavation areas have been grouped into three sections, based on proximity and topography. Each section is described separately within the results and follows a standard pattern. The introduction describes the topsoil strip and outlines the number and distribution of features recorded on each sub-site. This section gives the reader an overview of the features in each site and as such no context numbers or detailed descriptions are included unless is appropriate and relevant. These are presented in the following sections under four broad phases – prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval, and undated. A brief summary interpretation concludes each set of phased results. The main discussion (Section 8, below) presents a more detailed interpretation and focuses more on the function and significance of groups of features. This is drawn into a statement of potential and updated project design (Section 9), which explores themes and specific research questions posed by the discussion.

4.1.2 For clarity, context numbers are prefixed throughout with the site name (e.g. [6A-0049]). Designations for spreads, layers, deposits and fills are given in round brackets; cuts and structure numbers are in square brackets. Complete details of individual contexts can be found in Appendix 1. Full lists of drawings, photos, finds and samples are provided in Appendices 2 – 7. Radiocarbon determinations have been quoted in the text calibrated to 95.4% probability and appended with the laboratory code – for full details of these, please refer to Section 7 (Table 26). For a summary of periods and date ranges used throughout this report, please see Table 27.

4.2 NL/001 – NL/005 – INTRODUCTION

4.2.1 A total of 2,684m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/001A** (Illus 5 and Plate 1). The topsoil (1A-0000) was typically 0.45m thick and directly overlay geological subsoil (1A-0001), which comprised light yellow-brown sandy gravels. No features of archaeological significance were recorded at NL/001A. A linear feature encountered in the trial trenching [0078] was rediscovered and interpreted as a tree-throw or natural hollow. Three probable furrows were identified. The location of these furrows is shown in Illus 5 and they are described in Section 4.4 below as part of the post-medieval activity on the site.

4.2.2 The intended area of excavation at **NL/001B** was 5,711m^2. A small extension was added to the north-west corner to explore the extents of a possible curvilinear feature, and seven trial trenches were excavated to the north of the site to evaluate the potential for remains on flatter ground at the top of the slope. This was considered significant due to the proximity of the roundhouse at NL/001C (described below) and the nearby prehistoric site at Walton Road (approximately 500m to the east, see Thomson 2015). The total excavation area was 6,218m^2 (Illus 6 and Plate 2). The topsoil (1B-0000) was between 0.30m and 0.45m deep and directly overlay the geological subsoil (1B-0001), which comprised light yellow-brown sands and sandy gravels.

4.2.3 No features of archaeological significance were recorded at NL/001B. A possible curvilinear feature in the north-west corner was tested but was found to be irregular in plan and section and interpreted as likely bioturbation or burrowing. The remaining features all related to post-medieval agricultural activity. These comprised a network of field drains, two sections of a possible field boundary and a large modern quarry pit. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 6 and they are described in Section 4.4 below.

4.2.4 A total of 2,864m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/001C** (Illus 7 and Plate 3). The topsoil (1C-0000) was between 0.28m and 0.42m thick and directly overlay geological subsoil (1C-0130), which comprised coarse sandy gravels with occasional bands of cleaner sand and frequent medium to large angular stones.

4.2.5 The excavation at NL/001C investigated a prehistoric roundhouse structure comprising a segmented ring-ditch and its immediately associated features, pits, and post-holes, as well as an outer curvilinear cut to the north and a series of peripheral pits. A total of fifty-six cut features were recorded, of which fifty-three relate to the roundhouse structure. Three linear features were interpreted as post-medieval furrows. Eight features previously encountered during the trial trenching phase were re-investigated and re-numbered (please see Tables 5, 6 and 7 for correspondences), with seven other features ([2097], [2109], [2113], [2117], [2121], [2127] and [2135]) not re-discovered. Illus 7 shows the distribution of features at NL/001C including the context numbers from the evaluation phase; Illus 8 shows a more detailed view of the main ring-ditch [1C-0007] and surrounding features. Sections through salient features are shown in Illus 8 and 9. The features are described in Sections 4.3-4.5 below.

4.2.6 A total of 24,870m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/001D** (Illus 10 and Plate 4). The topsoil (1D-0000) was between 0.22m and 0.55m deep and directly overlay geological subsoil (1D-0015), which comprised coarse sandy gravels with occasional bands of cleaner sand and frequent medium to large angular stones. Only two cut features were recorded, comprising a linear gully and an irregular pit. Neither produced any anthropogenic material and as such both remain undated. An intensive system of field drainage and a small area of preserved medieval or post-medieval furrow were also encounter red. The distribution of these features are shown in Illus 10 and described In Sections 4.5 and 4.6 below.

4.2.7 A total of 1,785m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/002** (Illus 11 and Plate 5). The topsoil (02-0000) was between 0.20m and 0.56m deep and directly overlay geological subsoil (02-0001), which comprised compact stony sands and gravels. No features of archaeological significance were encountered at NL/002 although Pit [2143] from the trial trenching was re-discovered. The location of this feature is shown on Illus 11 and is discussed in Section 4.3 below.

4.2.8 The intended area of excavation at **NL/003A** was 1,377m^2. Much of the western side of the area was constrained by a badger exclusion zone and so a reduced area of 605m^2 was machine-stripped (Illus 12 and Plate 6). The topsoil (3A-0000) was between 0.23m and 0.46m thick and directly overlay geological subsoil (3A-0001), which comprised a light orange-brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions. The excavation revealed the continuation of stone-filled Curvilinear Cut

[0107] recorded during the trial trenching phase. The feature's existing interpretation as a post-medieval building foundation was not challenged. A further section of a similar stone-filled cut was encountered immediately to the north. A number of post-medieval field drains were also encountered. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 12 and are described below in Section 4.4.

4.2.9 The intended area of excavation at **NL/003B** was 5,486m^2. Large parts of the western and eastern sides of the area were constrained by badger exclusion zones and so a reduced area of 1,689m^2 was machine-stripped (Illus 13 and Plate 7). The topsoil (3B-0000) varied between 0.20m and 0.65m in depth and overlay (for most of the stripped area) the geological subsoil (3B-0002), comprising light yellow-brown sands and gravels with frequent stones.

4.2.10 A number of potential cut features and a larger spread of material containing lithics and charcoal were encountered to the north of Pit [0103] recorded during the trial trenching phase. The spread (recorded as deposits (3B-0008), (3B-0009), (3B-0018) and (3B-0019)) was found to be masking three large pits and a shallow hollow. Similar material was found filling a number of shallow natural hollows. It is likely that this material formed a larger spread that has been latterly truncated, and so survived only in depressions. The possibility remains that the spread survived beyond the observed extent on the surface; it was very similar to the topsoil in composition and colour and would not have been straightforward to identify during the topsoil strip. In total, eight cut features and a natural hollow were recorded at NL/003B, all but one of which were dated artefactually to the Mesolithic period. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 13 and described in Section 4.3 below.

4.2.11 A total area of 1,367m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/004A** (Illus 14 and Plate 8). The topsoil (4A-0000) varied between 0.24m and 0.66m deep and directly overlay geological subsoil (4A-0001), which comprised very rocky mid-yellow-brown sands and gravels. No features of archaeological significance were encountered with the exception of a number of post-medieval rubble field drains. The possible linear [0073] and pit [0071] found during the trial trenching phase were rediscovered and interpreted as an animal burrow and stone-hole respectively. The position of these features is shown on Illus 14 and described in Section 4.4 below.

4.2.12 The intended area of excavation at **NL/004B** was 1,909m^2. A small area in the north-east corner was excluded to mitigate for the presence of a fox den, and another in the north-west corner to maintain a suitable buffer from an overhead power line. A total area of 1,757m^2 was machine-stripped (Illus 15 and Plate 9). The topsoil (4B-0000) varied between 0.11m and 0.43m and directly overlay geological subsoil (4B-0001), which comprised yellow-brown sandy silt and frequent bedrock outcrops, as may be expected for such a steep slope. The only features recorded at NL/004B related to the post-medieval period and comprised a possible 19th century track, a further modern track and a natural gully which may have been used as a forestry drainage ditch. The small burnt spread identified in the trial trenching phase (0093) was rediscovered and found to be the roots of a burnt bush. These features are shown on Illus 15 and described in Section 4.4 below.

4.2.13 A total of 1,220m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/005A** (Illus 16 and Plate 10). The north-western edge of the site had been positioned in an upstanding field boundary and thus was retracted slightly; a corresponding area was added to the south-east edge to compensate. The topsoil (5A-0000) was typically 0.22m in depth and directly overlay geological subsoil (5A-0001), which comprised a mixed orange-grey compact stony sand with darker brown patches. No features of archaeological significance were encountered at NL/005A. The small undated pit encountered in the trial trenching phase [2056] was not re-discovered. A single linear feature was encountered, which was interpreted as a possible furrow. The location of these features is shown on Illus 16 and described in Section 4.4 below.

4.2.14 A total of 1,905m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/005B** (Illus 17 and Plate 11). The topsoil (5B-0000) varied between 0.20m and 0.40m and directly overlay geological subsoil (5B-0001), which comprised compact and very stony orange-brown sand to the north-west, clean orange sand with large stones for much of the rest of the site and a patch of dark grey silty sand in the south-east corner. The large pit [0046] encountered in the trial trenching phase was rediscovered. A second, similar pit was also uncovered as well as a series of field drains and four concrete pads. All are likely to relate to modern activity. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 17 and described in Section 4.4 below.

4.3 NL/001 – NL/005 – Prehistoric Features

4.3.1.1 The mitigation excavation at NL/001C recorded fifty-three cut features likely to relate to Bronze and Iron-Age activity concentrated on Ring-ditch [1C-0007]. The constituent parts of the ring-ditch are described first, followed by internal features and finally those features outside and in the periphery. The mitigation excavation at NL/003B recorded nine cut features, all related to a period of activity during the Mesolithic period.

4.3.2 NL/001C - Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.2.1 Curvilinear Ring-ditch [1C-0007] (Illus 8 and Plate 12) was preserved in a semi-circular arc, curving around the north and east sides of the structure with an approximate median diameter of 6.5m. It measured 7.45m long, its width varied from 0.80m to 1.70m and it was 0.30m deep. Full excavation revealed that it was composed of four ovoid pits [1C-0105], [1C-0113], [1C-0114], [1C-0119], joined by a shallow gully [1C-0007] to form a continuous feature. Three possible post-holes, [1C-0087], [1C-0112], [1C-0120], were identified in the base of the ring-ditch. The details of the pits, possible post-holes and gully relating to Ring-ditch [1C-0007] are shown in Table 5 below. Context numbers in italics are the equivalent numbers from the trial trenching phase.

Cut No/*TT No*	**Interpretation**	**Associated Contexts**	**Dimensions (m)**		
			Length	**Width**	**Max Depth**
[1C-0007] *[2099],*	Ring-ditch/shallow	(1C-0006), (1C-0008), (1C-0087), (1C-0088), (1C-0095), (1C-0096),	7.45	0.80-1.70	0.30

[2111]	gully	(1C-0099), (1C-0100)			
[1C-0105]	Ovoid pit	(1C-0089), (1C-0090), (1C-0091), (1C-0092), (1C-0093), (1C-0094), (1C-0118)	1.80	1.30	0.23
[1C-0087]	Possible post-hole	(1C-0088)	0.50	0.35	0.15
[1C-0112]	Possible post-hole	(1C-0008)	0.40	0.34	0.10
[1C-0113]	Ovoid pit	(1C-0116), (1C-0117)	1.60	1.50	0.20
[1C-0114]	Ovoid pit	(1C-0115)	1.32	1.90	0.20
[1C-0119]	Ovoid pit	(1C-0008)	1.80	1.00	0.30
[1C-0120]	Possible post-hole	(1C-0121), (1C-0122)	0.74	0.72	0.25

Table 5 – NL/001C - Details of contexts relating to Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.2.2 The four large ovoid pits that defined the ring-ditch had been joined up either intentionally or by a process of wear. The stratigraphic relationships between the cuts of the gully, pits and post-holes were somewhat unclear.

4.3.2.3 Three of the ovoid pits, [1C-0105], [1C-0113] and [1C-0114], shared some morphological and depositional features. Their cuts were somewhat irregular in both plan and profile (Illus 8 insets). Each contained a spread of substantial, sub-angular stones (Plate 13). In the case of Cut [1C-0105], these stones [1C-0118] overlay the infilled, possible Post-hole [1C-0087]. All stone spreads were set in a matrix of charcoal-rich fills. The westernmost spread [1C-0115] contained two quern-stones (Small Finds 1 and 2, Plate 14). It was unclear whether the pits had seen any use prior to their infilling with stones – if so they must have been cleaned out prior to infilling. The fourth ovoid pit [1C-0119] was similar to the others morphologically but did not contain a layer of stone, and was filled with the same material infilling the ring-ditch generally (see below).

4.3.2.4 Three possible post-holes were identified in the base of the ring-ditch. The first [1C-0087] was located at the base of Pit [1C-0105] and was filled with a dark brown-black sandy silt [1C-0088]. This was in turn sealed by the infilling of the pit, suggesting that [1C-0087] was truncated by [1C-0105]. The other possible post-holes [1C-0112] and [1C-0120] were located at the western and southern terminals of the ring-ditch and filled with material from the general infilling of the ring-ditch (1C-0008, 1C-0121, 1C-0122). No indications of post-packing or post-pipes were evident in any of these features.

4.3.2.5 The fill of the ring-ditch comprised dark greyish-brown loamy sand containing abundant charcoal (1C-0008). Seventy-one fragments of prehistoric pottery dated typologically to the Bronze or Iron ages (see Section 5.2) were retrieved from these deposits (and from nowhere else on the site) – these were recovered from the western terminal and

contained within Pit [1C-0113]. The fragments from the western terminal may represent structured deposition of a single vessel (see Finds below 5.1-2 and 5.7). There was evidence for localised dumps of charcoal (1C-0116) sealing the stone settings (1C-0117). These deposits and dumps are likely to relate to the abandonment of the structure. A radiocarbon determination of 1416-1261 cal. BC (SUERC-57933) was obtained from one of these charcoal dumps, provisionally dating the abandonment of the structure to the middle Bronze Age. This corresponds well with the determination of 1405-1208 cal. BC (SUERC-49725) obtained from the fill of Post-hole [1C-0087] during the trial trenching phase.

4.3.3 NL/001C - Features within Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.3.1 Eighteen further cut features were identified within the area described by the ring-ditch (Plate 15). These comprised ten post-holes forming an inner post-ring, six other possible post- or stake-holes and two larger pits. These features are summarised in Table 6 below. Context numbers in italics refer to the equivalent number during the trial trenching phase.

Cut No/*TT No*	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Max Depth
Inner post-ring					
[1C-0009]	Post-hole	(1C-0010)	0.25	0.21	0.08
[1C-0031]	Post-hole	(1C-0032)	0.30	0.29	0.19
[1C-0037]	Post-hole	(1C-0038)	0.32	0.26	0.10
[1C-0041]	Post-hole	(1C-0042)	0.33	0.32	0.13
[1C-0043]	Post-hole	(1C-0044)	0.29	0.23	0.10
[1C-0049]	Post-hole	(1C-0050)	0.35	0.26	0.26
[1C-0051]	Post-hole	(1C-0052)	0.20	0.20	0.14
[1C-0061] *[2105]*	Post-hole	(1C-0062)	0.40	0.34	0.10
[1C-0083] *[2107]*	Post-hole	(1C-0084)	0.26	0.24	0.19
[1C-0125]	Post-hole	(1C-0126)	0.27	0.24	0.14
Other internal features					
[1C-0001]	Pit or Possible Hearth	(1C-0002), (1C-0003)	1.55	0.96	0.10
[1C-0039]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0040)	0.30	0.30	0.14
[1C-0045]	Possible Stake-hole	(1C-0046)	0.21	0.20	0.07
[1C-0047]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0048)	0.45	0.30	0.18

[1C-0065] *[2103]*	Post-hole	(1C-0066)	0.40	0.35	0.10
[1C-0067]	Possible Pit	(1C-0068)	0.45	0.31	0.11
[1C-0077]	Pit	(1C-0078)	1.20	1.30	0.13
[1C-0127]	Post-hole	(1C-0128)	0.19	0.14	0.08

Table 6 – NL/001C - Details of cut features within Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.3.2 The inner post-ring was formed of ten post-holes [1C-0009], [1C-0031], [1C-0037], [1C-0041], [1C-0043], [1C-0049], [1C-0051], [1C-0061], [1C-0083], [1C-0125] though they were not entirely homogeneous. The post-holes were spaced from 0.40m to 1.10m apart and formed a ring *c* 4m in diameter. The cuts were sub-circular in plan and ranged between 0.20m x 0.20mto 0.40m x 0.34m in size, and between 0.08m and 0.26m in depth. They were generally filled with mid or light greyish-brown sandy silt. No post-pipes or other evidence of in situ post remains were detected in these fills, with the possible exception of Post-hole [1C-0083]. Its fill (1C-0084) was characterised by some diffuse central dark staining which may suggest the presence of a post-pipe. In many cases, packing stones set in the natural subsoil were noted on the sides and/or bases of these post-holes which will have aided in stabilising uprights.

4.3.3.3 Within this post-ring was a second group of three cuts [1C-0039], [1C-0045] and [1C-0047] forming an inner cluster, which do not form an obviously coherent spatial pattern and are in general less well preserved and subject to disturbance through bioturbation. The most central of these cuts [1C-0047] was heavily disturbed by animal action but was also preserved to the greatest depth and may well represent the remains of a central, structural post-hole cut.

4.3.3.4 Two larger cut features, Pits [1C-0001] and [1C-0077] were identified to the south of Ring-Ditch [1C-0007]. Pit [1C-0001] was a shallow, irregular sub-rectangular cut, 1.55m x 0.96mx 0.10m. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The basal fill (1C-0003) comprised a mid-greyish-brown loamy sand with abundant small charcoal flecks. A radiocarbon determination of 70-218 cal. AD (SUERC-57932) was obtained from this deposit, dating the use of this pit to the middle Iron Age. This is considerably later than the likely abandonment of the structure, as indicated by a radiocarbon date of 1416-1261 cal. BC (SUERC-57933), and must represent later activity or intrusive material. This is discussed further in Section 8 below. The upper fill of [1C-0001] was a light reddish-brown sand. The lower fill (1C-0003) was characterised by a distinct charcoal lense, most concentrated at the interface with (1C-0002) above and becoming more diffuse further down (Illus 9). Remains of burnt bone material was retrieved from the retents of samples taken from the fills of this feature, uniquely among the cut features on the site (see Environmental Assessment below, 6.6, 6.9). [1C-0077] was a shallow depression with an uneven base. It was much disturbed by bioturbation; the original fill was a dark greyish brown loamy sand containing abundant charcoal fragments.

4.3.4 NL/001C - Cut features outside Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.4.1 Twenty-two features were recorded outside Ring-itch [1C-0007]. Three small cuts and two curvilinear gullies were encountered to the north of [1C-0007]; seven small cuts and three larger pits were located generally eastwards of [1C-0007] and include the large pit [1C-0017]; and seven possible pits or post-holes lay to the south. These are summarised in Table 7 below. Context numbers in italics are the equivalents from the trial trenching phase. It is possible that some of these features formed part of an outer post-ring but no convincing concentric alignment of the surviving features was identified. Many of the external features were generally shallow and further, similar features may not have survived. Alternatively an outer post-ring may have been formed in a low bank which has also been subsequently truncated (see Section 8 for discussion).

Cut No/*TT No*	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Max Depth
Northern Group					
[1C-0020]	Curvilinear gully	(1C-0021)	7.20	0.35	0.15
[1C-0022]	Curvilinear gully	(1C-0023)	2.20	0.20	0.06
[1C-0106]	Post-hole	(1C-0107)	0.40	0.39	0.10
[1C-0108]	Post-hole	(1C-0109)	0.32	0.23	0.09
[1C-0110]	Post-hole	(1C-0111)	0.33	0.19	0.08
Eastern Group					
[1C-0004]	Possible pit	(1C-0005)	0.76	0.86	0.20
[1C-0017]	Pit	(1C-0018), (1C-0019), (1C-0024)	1.75	1.65	0.55
[1C-0053]	Small pit/post-hole	(1C-0054)	0.25	0.22	0.08
[1C-0055]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0056)	0.22	0.19	0.16
[1C-0063]	Pit	(1C-0064)	0.59	0.53	0.19
[1C-0073] *[2029]*	Pit	(1C-0074)	3.00	2.00	0.40
[1C-0085] *[2095]*	Small pit	(1C-0086)	0.28	0.37	0.16
[1C-0097]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0098)	0.20	0.17	0.13
[1C-0101] *[2115]*	Pit/Post-hole	(1C-0102)	0.80	0.73	0.18
[1C-0103]	Post-hole	(1C-0104)	0.32	0.22	0.11
Southern Group					

(1C-0011)	Possible Stone setting		0.40	0.33	0.10
[1C-0012]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0013), (1C-0014)	0.51	0.44	0.09
[1C-0015]	Post-hole	(1C-0016)	0.38	0.34	0.14
[1C-0027]	Possible Pit	(1C-0028)	0.50	0.35	0.05
[1C-0029]	Post-hole	(1C-0030)	0.39	0.29	0.16
[1C-0033]	Possible Post-hole	(1C-0034)	0.34	0.27	0.10
[1C-0059]	Possible Pit/Post-hole	(1C-0060)	0.45	0.35	0.13

Table 7 - NL/001C - Details of cut features outside Ring-ditch [1C-0007]

4.3.4.2 In the northern group, Cuts [1C-0106] and [1C-0110], lie approximately 0.60m north of the northern edge of the Ring-Ditch, and may be related to a possible outer post-ring, along with Cuts [1C-0029], [1C-0033], [1C-0103] and [1C-0101] of the southern and eastern groups. Cut [1C-0020] was a curvilinear shallow partial ring-groove or gully cut, running in an arc from the south-west to north-east, some 2.80m north of ring-ditch [1C-0007]. It had sloping sides and a generally flat base, and was filled with a mid-greyish-brown silty sand [1C-0021] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare medium sub-angular stones (Illus 9). Immediately to the north of [1C-0020] lay the similar but smaller curvilinear Cut [1C-0022], morphologically very similar and filled with a similar fill [1C-0023] (Illus 9). The curve of both these gullies appeared to respect the arc of the ring-ditch [1C-0007]. Cut [1C-0108] was located between [1C-0020] and [1C-0106] but could not positively be associated with either.

4.3.4.3 In the eastern group, Pit [1C-0017] stood out as a larger feature. Its eastern flank was partially truncated by a furrow, [1C-0123]. Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base, it contained three fills (Illus 9). The basal deposit [1C-0019] was a dark yellowish brown silty sand derived from the surrounding natural, but with rare flecks of charcoal incorporated into it. Above and partially throughout this deposit was a concentration of stones [1C-0024]. These stones were sub-angular and sub-rounded field stones ranging from 0.07m x 0.05m x 0.06m to around 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.30m in size and appear to be a deliberate dump. Overlying these stones was a dark-brown silty sand [1C-0018] with rare flecks of charcoal throughout. Two cut features were identified on the eastern flank of the site (see Illus 8), some distance from the ring-ditch [1C-0007]. These were Pits [1C-0004] and [1C-0073]. Pit [1C-0004] was sub-circular in plan, 0.86m x 0.76m and 0.20m deep. Its single Fill (1C-0005) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. Pit [1C-0073] was substantially larger. Identified in the trial trenching phase as a linear cut, [1C-0073] on full excavation was revealed as an ovoid pit, 3.00m x 2.00m x 0.40m. It was filled with (1C-0074), a mid-orange brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones and a single flint chip within its matrix. [1C-0073] was truncated by a furrow [1C-0075].

4.3.4.4 The southern group was generally less well preserved. They were situated downslope from the ring-ditch, an area in which features appeared to have suffered more from erosional processes; some also fell within the area of the later furrow [1C-0025], which has caused both truncation and disturbance of earlier features. However, among them, Cuts [1C-0011], [1C-0012], [1C-0015] and [1C-0029] and [1C-0033] in particular present morphologically good candidates for structural post-holes in terms of their profile and depth. Cut [1C-0027] was a shallower, more irregular cut and feature [1C-0059] appears somewhat isolated. The three Cuts [1C-0015], [1C-0029] and [1C-0033] formed an arc on the south-eastern flank of the main Cut [1C-0007], and, with [1C-0110] and [1C-0106] to the north and [1C-0101] and [1C-0103] to the east, may be associated as part of an outer post-ring. Alternatively, [1C-0015], [1C-0029] and [1C-0033] may represent the remains of a south-east facing entrance.

4.3.5 NL/002

4.3.5.1 Although no new features were encountered at NL/002, the pit found during trial trenching [2143] contained 19 flint chips which attest to a degree of prehistoric activity in the area.

4.3.6 NL/003B

4.3.6.1 A total of nine cut features were recorded at NL/003B. These comprised a shallow hollow surrounded by eight pits – the details of these contexts is listed in Table 8 below.

			Dimensions (m)		
Cut No	**Interpretation**	**Associated Contexts**	**Length**	**Width**	**Max Depth**
[3B-0007]	Hollow	(3B-0008), (3B-0009) (3B-0018), (3B-0019)	1.9	1.7	0.13
[3B-0003]	Pit (= [0103] from trial trenching)	(3B-0004)	0.59	0.6	0.12
[3B-0005]	Pit	(3B-0006)	0.68	0.55	0.13
[3B-0016]	Pit	(3B-0017)	1.3	0.9	0.4
[3B-0020]	Pit	(3B-0021), (3B-0022)	0.90	0.75	0.28
[3B-0023]	Pit	(3B-0024), (3B-0027)	0.85	0.70	0.60
[3B-0025]	Pit	(3B-0026), (3B-0028)	0.63	0.50	0.60
[3B-0029]	Pit	(3B-0030)	0.39	0.29	0.16
[3B-0031]	Pit	(3B-0032), (3B-0033), (3B-0034)	0.90	0.69	0.54

Table 8 - NL/003B - Details of cut features

4.3.6.2 Hollow [3B-0007] was irregular in plan, with an uneven base and very gently sloping sides (Plate 16). No clear signs of intentional excavation were identified and it is likely that this feature was either a natural hollow or the result of wear from repeated re-use as a

fireplace (see 8.2.2 for discussion). The deposit found infilling this feature (excavated in quads and so comprising four separate context numbers (3B-0008), (3B-0009), (3B-0018) and (3B-0019) also sealed the four pits [3B-0020], [3B-0023], [3B-0025] and [3B-0031] immediately to the north, and may at one time have extended further (see Section 4.2.9 above). It comprised a thin layer (up to 0.13m deep) of compact mid-reddish-brown sandy silt, containing frequent charcoal and nutshell and an assemblage of 461 lithics. These were typologically dated to the Mesolithic and most likely represent the production of microliths. The assemblage is described further in section 5.9 below. There were no signs of *in-situ* burning around or below this spread but the reddish hue and presence of charcoal and burnt lithics suggests that burning had taken place during the formation of this deposit. A radiocarbon determination of 6743-6593 cal. BC (SUERC-57937) provides a provisional date in the early Mesolithic for this deposit.

4.3.6.3 The remaining eight features were pits (see Table 8 for context numbers), arranged in a broad arc enclosing a space of approximately 3m diameter (Plate 17). The pits (excluding [3B-0029] which is described separately below) were similar in form with sub-circular or oval cuts, flat bases and steeply sloping or near-vertical sides, which appeared to have been intentionally dug. The principal differentiator between the features was the depth; those to the north (upslope) were generally deeper, with a depth of up to 0.60m. This may be for three reasons; they were either cut to different depths, or they have been vertically truncated more to the south through subsequent erosional or modern agricultural action or they do not form a contemporary group. The latter is unlikely, considering the similarity of the deposits filling these features (described below). The AOD heights at the bases of these features do fall within a relatively close range (between 146.58m and 146.75m AOD) and it may be that if these pits served a structural purpose they were cut into the slope to create a level base. Regardless of this, it is very likely that these have succumbed to vertical truncation by erosional or modern agricultural action, which would also explain the absence of the lithic-rich spread around the southern part of the cluster. Three of the largest pits [3B-0023], [3B-0025] and [3B-0031] were intercut (Plate 18), but the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be confidently determined due to the similarity in fill material. For the same reason it is likely that their infilling at least was closely contemporary.

4.3.6.4 The nature of deposition in these pits followed a pattern. The upper fill of each cut (except [3B-0029]) comprised a firm mid-greyish/brown sandy silt, with regular small-medium angular stones and occasional larger stones. None of the pits demonstrated clear evidence of post-packing, nor were any post-pipes visible. The stones were not marked or worked but the possibility that some may have been used as hammer stones cannot be discounted. At the base of each pit was a concentration of charcoal (recorded under separate context numbers, except for in [3B-0016] where it was more of a lens), mixed with burnt and unburnt lithics and some small burnt stones up to 0.05m x 0.03m x 0.03m in size. The two shallowest pits (3B-0003) and (3B-0005) contained only charcoal-rich layers (3B-0004) and (3B-0006) respectively, which may suggest any upper deposit

has been truncated by erosional or modern agricultural action. No evidence for burning or staining was visible in the geological subsoil into which the pits were cut. Some burning activity was clearly occurring nearby since the charcoal and nutshell was generally unabraded and had thus not moved far from its point of burning. There was no evidence that the pits had stayed open for long; no slumping or silting was visible with the possible exception of Pit [3B-0031] where a thin layer of redeposited geological subsoil (3B-0034) was encountered below the charcoal.

4.3.6.5 A significant assemblage of lithics (totalling 2136 pieces, in addition to the 197 recovered during the trial trenching phase) were retrieved from the fills of the pits, the specific composition of which is significant and is discussed in the finds assessment in Section 5.9 below. The assemblage was typologically dated to the Mesolithic and shows clear evidence for the reduction of flint pebbles and the manufacture of microliths. A radiocarbon determination of 7047-6780 cal. BC (SUERC-57938) from the basal fill of Pit [3B-0025] provides a provisional date in the early Mesolithic. This corresponds well with the date of 7071-6816 cal. BC (SUERC-49726) obtained from Pit [0103] (now [3B-0003]) during the trial trenching phase.

4.3.6.6 Pit [3B-0029] was smaller than the others and had a pointed base. The fill (3B-0030) was looser and more orange than the material recovered filling the other pits, and it contained no lithics (although charcoal and nutshell were still present). It is suggested that this feature served a different, presently unknown purpose (although may still be contemporary).

4.3.7 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.3.7.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity on Mitigation Excavations NL/001-NL/005 were limited to two areas – Chapel of Stoneywood (NL/001C) and Standingstones (NL/003B). The earliest activity was from the early Late Mesolithic period, and comprised a number of pits and a spread containing a substantial lithic assemblage recorded at Standingstones. The specific purpose and length of occupation are subject to further discussion in Section 8.2 below.

4.3.7.2 The mitigation excavations did not produce any further evidence for prehistoric activity in this area until the middle Bronze Age, when a roundhouse comprising a segmented ring-gully and an inner ring of posts was constructed at Goval. Little evidence was recovered for the specific nature of the activity here, although it would appear to be domestic, and include the processing of grain. It is unlikely that the structure stood completely alone, with more intense contemporary activity further to the east – please see discussion in Section 8.4 below.

4.4 NL/001 – NL/005 – Medieval and Post-Medieval Features

4.4.1 NL/001A

4.4.1.1 Three heavily truncated probable furrows were encountered at NL/001A (Illus 5). Two were oriented north-south [1A-0002], with a probable third [1A-0004] oriented north-west to south-east. Their fragmentary nature does not lend themselves to characterisation but most likely relate to the post-medieval period.

4.4.2 NL/001B

4.4.2.1 Three classes of feature relating to the post-medieval period were encountered on NL/001B (Illus 6). These comprised a network of field drains, two sections of a possible field boundary and a large modern quarry pit. The drains [1B-0002] were both of both rubble and ceramic construction and were concentrated to the north (upslope) side of the mitigation area. The possible field boundary [1B-0003] comprised two lengths of irregular linear gully and was oriented east-west and parallel to the base of slope and the existing boundary to the A96 trunk road. The quarry pit [1B-0005] may have been related to the construction of the latter.

4.4.3 NL/001C

4.4.3.1 Four shallow linear features [1C-0029] ([2119] in the trial trenching phase), [1C-0035], [1C-0075] and [1C-0123] ([2093] in the trial trenching phase) were aligned north-west to south-east and interpreted as furrows (Illus 7). In a number of cases these directly affected the prehistoric cut features. In particular, Furrow [1C-0025] truncated the western flank of the structure, obscuring part of the ring-ditch [1C-0007] and any features associated with it on that side. To the east, Furrow [1C-0123] truncated the upper portion of Pit [1C-0017], while large Pit [1C-0073] was similarly partially disturbed by Furrow [1C-0075].

4.4.4 NL/001D

4.4.4.1 A dense system of post-medieval field drainage [1D-0018] was encountered at NL/001D, concentrated to the north of the site but evident throughout (Illus 10). These drains comprised a mixture of rubble and ceramic types. A very shallow cut [1D-0019] containing a communications cable was also encountered. The cable likely dates to WWII (I Skelly, *pers. Comm.*) although its specific purpose is unknown. The only other feature dated to this period is a small area of furrow [1D-0016] at the eastern edge of the mitigation area. Only two furrows survived but their spacing of approximately 10m may suggest a pre-improvement date (Dixon 1994, 37).

4.4.5 NL/003A

4.4.5.1 The mitigation excavation at NL/003A revealed the full extent (within the available space inside the LMA) of trial trenching feature [0107] (Illus 12). This comprised a curvilinear cut (re-numbered [3A-0002], up to 0.85m deep and 1.80m wide, filled with large angular stones (Plate 19). Although not dissimilar to some substantial field drains encountered in this area, it was large and filled with unusually large stones (3A-0003). The feature was

dated to the post-medieval period by modern pottery retrieved from the base of the cut (during the trial trenching phase). No new information was recorded about this feature other than its continuation along the expected alignment, and the fact that it was cut by a system of rubble and ceramic field drains [3A-0004]. A small length of a similar stone-filled linear cut [3A-0005] was recorded immediately to the north. The present interpretation of these features as building foundations is not challenged by the results of the mitigation excavation, although the possibility remains that they represent very substantial rubble drains.

4.4.6 NL/004A

4.4.6.1 The only features dating to this period comprised a series of post-improvement rubble field drains [4A-0002] (Illus 14).

4.4.7 NL/004B

4.4.7.1 Three features dating to the post-medieval period were encountered during the mitigation excavation (Illus 15). A slightly rutted track [4B-0004] was oriented north-south through the middle of the site (Plate 20); the landowner believed this to relate to the nearby Pitmedden House Monument, which was erected in 1898 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's first visit to Aberdeen (NMRS number NJ81SE 53) (C Meldrum, *pers. Comm.)*. The track may have provided access to this monument but was likely re-used from the 1950s when this part of the hillside was planted with forestry. A steep-sided gully in the north-east corner may have been utilised for drainage at this time. A modern track [4B-0002] ran along the base of the slope (to the west of the site) and provided access to a small ford.

4.4.8 NL/005A

4.4.8.1 A single possible furrow [5A-0002] was encountered in the southern corner of NL/005A (Illus 16). It was relatively broad at 1.60m and ran parallel to the present field boundary.

4.4.9 NL/005B

4.4.9.1 The large pit [5B-0002] encountered during the trial trenching phase [0046] comprised a 4.30m diameter circular cut, at least 1.00m deep containing a massive boulder (Illus 17). No evidence was identified at that time to suggest that the boulder itself was of any archaeological significance, and the presence of modern pottery and brick in the loose backfill suggests a modern date for the burial event. During the mitigation excavation, a further large buried stone [5B-0004] was encountered. Bearing in mind the exceptional stoniness of the surrounding geological subsoil, the interpretation of [0046] and the second pit must be as features of relatively modern field clearance. A number of rubble field drains [5B-0006] also relate to modern agricultural activity.

4.4.9.2 A cluster of four circular concrete pads [5B-0007] were encountered near the eastern edge of NL/005B (Plate 21). Reinforcement bars were visible, which would tend towards a 20th century date; this feature is likely to relate to the construction of Dyce Airfield Radio Station, which was positioned some 70m to the west-north-west. Dyce Airfield Radio Station was dated to before 1941 during a recent building recording survey (van Wessel 2012a). The function of the concrete pads is unclear – they would appear too distant to have formed a crane base during construction but perhaps were foundations for concrete-mixing plant or some similar ancillary or temporary structure.

4.5 NL/001 – NL/005 – Undated Features

4.5.1 NL/001D

4.5.1.1 Two cut features were recorded at NL/001D. The first was Linear Gully [1D-0001], which was oriented south-east to north-west and extended beyond the western limit of excavation. The gully measured 33m long, 0.7m wide and up to 0.2m deep. There was a possible terminal at the south-eastern end, although the cut was very shallow here and may just have been plough-truncated. The fill (1D-0002) was a loose brownish-grey silty sand and most likely derived from the topsoil. No anthropogenic material was recovered from this deposit. The feature would appear to have been man-made but no date or purpose could be ascribed to it. The second feature was an irregular pit [1D-0013] which was interpreted as a tree-throw.

4.6 NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014 – Introduction

4.6.1 The intended area of excavation at **NL/006A** was 15,516m² (Illus 18 and Plate 22). As a result of environmental mitigation measures to avoid a known badger sett, an area of 160m² at the north-west corner of the site was removed from this total by agreement, and replaced along the south-eastern edge. Furthermore, an extension was authorised at the south-western corner to fully expose the extent of a cluster of negative features exposed during the topsoil strip. In total, an area of 16,700m² was stripped of topsoil. The topsoil (6A-0001) was on average 0.47m deep, and typically 0.85m deep on the south-western extension, at the base of a steep slope. A substantial deposit (6A-0003) was observed across the southern third of the site, consisting of a loose dark brownish-black silty sand up to 0.2m thick, but generally very shallow and patchy and most likely heavily truncated by ploughing. This deposit is interpreted as the base of a remnant topsoil which through which most of the cut features on site. The vast majority of cut features were not visible in this deposit, as it would have remained a biologically active horizon. However, features with high concentrations of charcoal (notably Hearth [6A-0049] in Structure B and Possible Metal-working Furnace [6A-0096]) were seen within this deposit during machine stripping. They appeared only as diffuse patches of darker material and did not take coherent form until further cleaned, usually to the same level as the other cut features. These became clearly visible at the level of the superficial geological subsoil deposits (6A-0002), which consisted mainly of sands with a substantial band of stony gravel aligned north-west to south-east across the site. Taking into account the depth of the remnant topsoil (6A-

0003), at lease to 0.2m could be added to the depth of each negative feature found beneath it – please note that only the visible depths were recorded.

4.6.2 A total of eighty cut features and four spreads of archaeological interest were recorded on NL/006A. They were distributed across much of the excavation area with concentrations to the east and south-west of the site. These are described below in two broad phases as most of the activity can be interpreted typologically and by environmental and artefactual evidence as either prehistoric or medieval/post medieval. The prehistoric phase of activity is represented primarily by the remains of two roundhouses, two possible metal-working furnaces and several further isolated features. The medieval/post-medieval phase of activity comprises a system of rig and furrow cultivation and several rectilinear features that may be associated with it. Ten features could not be confidently assigned to either phase and are described separately. The distribution of archaeological features is shown on Illus 18-23 and described below in Sections 4.7-4.9.

4.6.3 The intended area of excavation at **NL/006B** was 11,256m^2 (Illus 24 and Plate 23). A small extension was authorised on the northern side to fully expose a possible ring gully and associated features, resulting in a total stripped area of 11,327m^2. The depth of topsoil (6B-0001) was 0.3m to the north of the site and 0.6m to the south (downslope). A peaty layer (6B-0013) had formed in parts below this, up to 0.2m deep, concentrated in the low-lying central part of the site. The geological subsoil (6B-0002) comprised mid orange-brown sands which became increasingly gravelly and stony to the northern (upslope) side of the site.

4.6.4 A total of four cut features, a system of rig-and-furrow and field drainage were encountered at NL/006B. A small cluster of activity was recorded in the northern extension area, comprising a truncated curvilinear gully dated to the early medieval period, and three undated possible pits. A system of medieval or post-medieval rig-and-furrow and 19th/20th century drainage attests to later periods of activity on the site. The distribution of archaeological features is shown on Illus 24-25 and described below in Sections 4.7 to 4.9.

4.6.5 A total of 12,039m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/006C** (Illus 24 and Plate 24). The depth of topsoil (6C-0000) was between 0.3m and 0.4m typically, with patches up to 1.2m deep towards the north-eastern corner. The geological subsoil (6C-0001) comprised very stony orange-brown sands, with more gravel and larger stones to the north and north-west (upslope) side of the site. A band of gleyed clays (6C-0002) infilling a broad natural gully was encountered in the western central section. No archaeologically significant features were recorded at NL/006C. Evidence for agricultural use during the post-medieval period (principally field drainage) was observed during the topsoil strip, and is described in Section 4.8 below. The distribution of this drainage can be seen on Illus 24.

4.6.6 A total of 2,238m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/006D** (Illus 26 and Plate 25). A broad natural gully oriented east-west was encountered in the northern half of the site – this was not particularly evident on the surface and must have become filled in by natural and agricultural topsoil movement processes. The depth of Topsoil (6D-0002) therefore varied between 0.25m towards the south-east corner up to 0.9m along the line of the gully. Two further soil horizons were encountered below this at the base of the gully. Colluvial Deposit (6D-0004) was 0.14m deep and interpreted as hillwash

material. A flint chip and seven sherds of prehistoric coarseware were found during machine excavation of this deposit. Below this lay a compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt (6D-0003) with very occasional charcoal fragments and measuring 0.10m deep. The latter extended for around 12m along the base of the gully and may represent a further hillwash or alluvial deposit. A single flint chip was recovered from the surface of this deposit which may relate to either (6D-0003) or (6D-0004). No features or artefacts were identified within or below (6D-0003). The geological subsoil (6D-0001) comprised a light yellow-brown boulder clay with outcropping degraded granite bedrock in places. Several patches of heat affected material were interpreted as burnt tree-or bush-roots. The extents of the site and location of (6D-0003) are shown on Illus 26. No further results are presented below for this site.

4.6.7 A total of 2,018m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/007A** (Illus 27 and Plate 26). Topsoil (7A-0001) was between 0.25m and 0.6m deep, with the deepest parts to the north-western (downslope) corner of the site. The topsoil directly overlay a geological subsoil (7A-0002), which comprised coarse orange sands and gravels. The western corner of the site was poorly drained and flooded during the topsoil strip, but no features had been identified in this corner while machining. Three negative features and a spread of stones were recorded at NL/007A. All features were interpreted as natural or post-medieval. A system of post-medieval furrows and field drainage was also evident. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 27 and described in Sections 4.8 and 4.9 below.

4.6.8 A total of 2,045m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/007B** (Illus 28 and Plate 27). Topsoil (7B-0001) was between 0.35m and 0.4m deep and directly overlay geological subsoil (7B-0002), which comprised light orange-brown sands and gravels with angular stones and boulders and some very stony patches. A total of forty-six negative features were recorded at NL/007B, all of which were interpreted as natural or post-medieval. A system of post-medieval furrows and field drainage was also evident. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 28 and described in Sections 4.8 and 4.9 below.

4.6.9 A total of 3,822m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/007C** (Illus 29 and Plate 28). The south-western edge of the proposed area would have impacted an existing field boundary, so a small area was removed from this side and added onto the south-east side. Topsoil (7C-0001) was between 0.2m and 0.4m deep, and directly overlay geological subsoil (7C-0002), which comprised principally sands and gravels with a small area of clay and peat at the base of slope to the west. Ten negative features were recorded on NL/007C, all of which were interpreted as natural or post-medieval. A system of post-medieval furrows and field drainage was also evident. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 29 and described in Sections 4.8 and 4.9 below.

4.6.10 A total of 427m^2 were machine-stripped at **NL/014** (Illus 30 and Plate 29). Topsoil (14-0000) was between 0.25m and 0.4m deep, overlying a geological subsoil (14-0001) comprising reddish-brown sandy gravels with patches of exposed bedrock. A small area around the orthostat was left unexcavated and tested with two hand-dug slots. These demonstrated that the stone was placed directly onto a thin layer of topsoil, with no effort made to clear a platform or cut a foundation pit prior to erection. The topsoil adjacent to the stone contained modern plastic and rope. The location of the stone and test slots is shown on Illus 30. No further results are presented below for this site.

4.7 NL/006, NL/007 AND NL/014 - PREHISTORIC FEATURES

4.7.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded on NL/006A, NL/006B and NL/006D. Two main concentrations of prehistoric activity were recorded at NL/006A. Structure A on the eastern side of the site consisted of a partially preserved curvilinear gully and possibly two rings of post-holes and represents the remains of a truncated roundhouse. Structure B was located to the south-western edge of the site and consisted a cluster of post-holes, possible post-holes and two areas of stone paving that also represent the remains of a roundhouse and associated activity. Two possible metal-working furnaces were identified to the north of Structure B and may be related. Six isolated prehistoric or possibly prehistoric features were also recorded. On NL/006B several lithics were recovered from possible later features (see Section 4.8 below). No secure prehistoric contexts were encountered at NL/006D although evidence of some activity dating to this period is demonstrated by the lithics and prehistoric pot found in possible Buried Soil (6D-0003) as described in 4.6.6 above.

4.7.2 NL/006A – Structure A

4.7.2.1 Structure A (Illus 21) was located 33m west of the eastern corner of the site, at the north-eastern edge of a band of geological gravel. It consisted of a curvilinear gully, nineteen post-holes or possible post-holes and one larger pit (Plate 31). Eight features from the trial trenching phase are also likely to relate to this structure. These features are summarised in Table 9 below.

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Max Depth
[6A-0058]	Post-hole	(0059)	0.26	0.27	0.05
[6A-0060]	Post-hole	(0061)	0.34	0.35	0.13
[6A-0062]	Post-hole	(0063)	0.41	0.38	0.23
[6A-0064]	Post-hole	(0065)	0.36	0.35	0.15
[6A-0066]	Post-hole	(0067)	0.28	0.28	0.17
[6A-0068]	Post-hole	(0069)	0.30	0.24	0.18
[6A-0070]	Post-hole	(0071)	0.27	0.29	0.10
[6A-0072]	Post-hole	(0073)	0.29	0.22	0.04
[6A-0074]	Post-hole	(0075)	0.23	0.19	0.07
[6A-0087]	Curvilinear Gully (same as [2069])	(0088)	6.80	0.70-1.40	0.15
[6A-0089]	Possible post-hole	(0090)	0.37	0.40	0.09
[6A-0091]	Possible post-hole	(0092)	0.49	0.50	0.10
[6A-0103]	Post-hole	(0104)	0.24	0.25	0.07
[6A-0105]	Post-hole	(0106)	0.10	0.14	0.09
[6A-0107]	Pit or possible hearth (same as [2067])	(0086)	0.99	1.22	0.18
[6A-0108]	Post-hole	(0109)	0.28	0.26	0.31
[6A-0110]	Possible post-hole	(0111)	0.32	0.29	0.06

[6A-0112]	Possible post-hole	(0113)	0.33	0.31	0.09
[6A-0114]	Possible post-hole	(0115)	0.33	0.32	0.07
[6A-0116]	Possible post-hole	(0117)	0.34	0.25	0.03
[6A-0188]	Post-hole	(0065)	0.36	0.37	0.15
Features from trial trenching					
[2059]	Post-hole	(2060)	0.25	0.21	0.19
[2065]	Pit	(2066)	0.66	0.95	0.50
[2067]	Pit or possible hearth (same as [6A-0107])	(2068)	0.80	1.20	0.45
[2069]	Gully (same as [6A-0087])	(2070), (2071)	2.10	1.43	0.39
[2079]	Possible post-hole	(2080)	0.47	0.41	0.19
[2081]	Possible post-hole	(2082)	0.50	0.49	0.14
[2083]	Possible post-hole	(2084)	0.44	0.33	0.10
[2145]	Possible hearth	(2072)	unseen	0.30	0.16

Table 9 - NL/006A - Details of cuts related to Structure A

4.7.2.2 Curvilinear Gully [6A-0087] measured up to 1.40m wide and between 0.08m and 0.15m deep, surviving for a length of 6.80m from a possible northern terminus to a truncated southern end. This end had been recorded and removed during the trial trenching phase (context [2069] in Robertson 2014, 31 and Illus 24), and the feature could not be traced further to the south. The gully had gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded stony base (Plate 32). The gully was filled with a loose clayey silt (6A-0088) containing occasional pebbles, charcoal fragments and a small quantity of nut shell. A single small Post-hole [6A-0105] was cut into this deposit and contained a heat-affected silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. This suggests that a post had been inserted through the gully and burnt down, but this event may not relate at all to the prehistoric activity.

4.7.2.3 Two partial rings of post-holes were recorded just beyond the outer edge of Gully [6A-0087]. The rings were closely aligned, sharing Post-holes [6A-0060] and [6A-0062] in the north but diverging slightly to the east. This may suggest two phases of construction. Three further post-holes were recorded in the smaller ring, and five in the larger ring, giving diameters of 9.1m and 9.5m for the structure, respectively. One further outer post-hole containing two sherds of prehistoric pottery recorded during the trial trenching (context [2059] in Robertson 2014, 31 and Illus 24) was not re-identified. The post-holes ranged between 0.10m and 0.41m in diameter and between 0.04m and 0.31m deep. They typically had steep to vertical sides, rounded bases and were filled with compact brown loamy sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Post-hole [6A-0062] contained a fragment of burnt bone recovered from the environmental sample. A radiocarbon determination of 1396-1211 cal. BC (SUERC-57929) was obtained from charcoal recovered from the fill of Post-hole [6A-0068], which gives a provisional middle Bronze Age date for Structure A. There was no discernible difference between post-

holes belonging to the smaller or larger rings. One further post-hole [6A-0072] was recorded to the east of Structure A and was filled with similar material to the others, although it is unclear what function it would have served.

4.7.2.4 A single internal feature, Pit [6A-0107] was recorded towards the northern side of Structure A. The south-western side of the feature had been recorded and partly removed during the trial trenching (context [2067]). Lithic fragments were also recovered from the fill (2068) at that time. Pit [6A-0107] measured 0.99m long by 1.22m wide and up to 0.18m deep and was filled with a compact dark brownish-grey sandy loam containing occasional charcoal and burnt bone fragments. Two further internal features recorded during the trial trenching phase (contexts [2065] and [2145]) were not re-identified.

4.7.2.5 Survival was much poorer on the south-western half of Structure A. Six possible post-holes were encountered south-west of the projected line of the structure, which may be the heavily truncated remains of a south-west facing entrance. Alternatively, they may represent the vestiges of a very large outer post-ring (of approximately 14m diameter) with possible post-holes [2079], [2081] and [2083] identified during the trial trenching phase. The purpose of such a structural feature is unclear, and it must be considered a less likely hypothesis.

4.7.3 NL/006A – Structure B

4.7.3.1 Structure B was located at the very southern edge of NL/006A in the extension area (Illus 22 and detailed in Illus 23). It consisted of twenty-eight post-holes or possible post-holes arranged around a larger pit (Plate 33). Two areas of stone paving and a number of nearby features may also be associated with this structure (Plate 34). The details of these features are summarised in Table 10 below.

Cut/deposit No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Max Depth
[6A-0010]	Post-hole	(6A-0011)	0.29	0.25	0.25
[6A-0012]	Post-hole	(6A-0013)	0.26	0.23	0.16
[6A-0014]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0015)	0.58	0.32	0.36
[6A-0022]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0023)	0.38	0.36	0.23
[6A-0024]	Post-hole	(6A-0025)	0.33	0.27	0.20
[6A-0030]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0031)	0.29	0.25	0.28
(6A-0039)	Stone paving	-	2.60	2.30	0.40
(6A-0040)	Stone paving	-	3.70	2.70	0.20
[6A-0044]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0045)	0.33	0.34	0.16
[6A-0046]	Post-hole	(6A-0047)	0.26	0.20	0.19
(6A-0048)	Deposit	-	3.07	2.52	0.15
[6A-0049]	Hearth	(6A-0050), (6A-0051)	1.68	1.23	0.14

[6A-0052]	Post-hole	(6A-0053)	0.28	0.26	0.41
[6A-0054]	Post-hole	(6A-0055)	0.23	0.28	0.10
[6A-0056]	Post-hole	(6A-0057)	0.35	0.30	0.35
[6A-0076]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0077)	0.30	0.30	0.15
[6A-0152]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0153)	0.23	0.23	0.14
[6A-0154]	Post-hole	(6A-0155)	0.26	0.39	0.07
[6A-0156]	Pit or Post-hole	(6A-0157)	0.23	0.25	0.14
[6A-0158]	Post-hole	(6A-0159)	0.13	0.17	0.05
[6A-0160]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0161)	0.22	0.24	0.17
[6A-0162]	Post-hole	(6A-0163)	0.41	0.37	0.17
[6A-0164]	Post-hole	(6A-0165)	0.19	0.22	0.07
[6A-0166]	Post-hole	(6A-0167)	0.21	0.22	0.06
[6A-0168]	Pit	(6A-0169)	0.50	0.55	0.45
[6A-0170]	Post-hole	(6A-0171)	0.30	0.55	0.42
[6A-0174]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0175)	0.23	0.22	0.14
[6A-0176]	Post-hole	(6A-0177), (6A-0178)	0.37	0.40	0.26
[6A-0179]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0180)	0.37	0.40	0.46
[6A-0181]	Post-hole	(6A-0182)	0.25	0.38	0.09
[6A-0183]	Post-hole	(6A-0184)	0.30	0.30	0.04
[6A-0185]	Possible post-hole	(6A-0186), (6A-0187)	0.84	0.40	0.11

Table 10 - NL/006A - Details of cuts and deposits associated with Structure B

4.7.3.2 The precise structural arrangement of the post-holes is open to interpretation but most likely represents the remains of two or three post-rings and a central hearth. The interpretation of individual features was made more difficult by significant burrowing and bioturbation, as well as possible vertical truncation. The relationship of the features to Remnant Topsoil (6A-0003) and Stone Surfaces [6A-0039] and [6A-0040] is also of importance. The hearth [6A-0049] was visible within (6A-0003) as a diffuse patch of darker material; the postholes and possible postholes were only visible beneath it and Stone Surfaces [6A-0039] and [6A-0040] were resting on top of it. Stratigraphically, all of these features post-date the remnant topsoil (see explanation above), although physically they would appear to be separated by it.

4.7.3.3 The remains of a possible outer ring of post-holes was represented by [6A-0010], [6A-0152], [6A-0156] and [6A-0160], forming an arc of diameter 9.8m around the eastern side of Structure B. They were between 0.22m and 0.29m in diameter, 0.14m to 0.25m deep and filled with loose silty sand, containing occasional charcoal fragments. This outer post-ring would appear to pre-date Stone Paving [6A-0040] as Post-hole [6A-0156] was only revealed once the stone was removed. Small quantities of charcoal were recovered

from all four post-holes during environmental processing, and [6A-0010] also contained burnt animal bone.

4.7.3.4 Two possible inner rings of post-holes were identified. The larger one had a diameter of 6.3m and was concentric with the outer ring. It was represented by Post-holes [6A-0030], [6A-0046], [6A-0170] and [6A-0176], and possible Post-holes [6A-0014] and [6A-0179]. They were between 0.2m and 0.58m in diameter and from 0.28m to 0.58m deep. Charcoal fragments were recovered from all six features; [6A-0170] contained small quantities of iron slag; [6A-0176] contained nutshell and [6A-0179] burnt animal bone. The smaller post-ring had a diameter of 5.7m and consisted of Post-holes [6A-0024], [6A-0056] and possible Post-holes [6A-0022], [6A-0044], [6A-0076] and [6A-0174]. They were generally slighter than those of the larger post-ring, ranging from 0.19m to 0.38m in diameter and 0.14-0.35m deep. Again, all contained charcoal; [6A-0022] also contained iron slag. The proximity of these two post-rings suggests that Structure B was rebuilt at some point during its use.

4.7.3.5 Seven internal features were identified in Structure B. Hearth [6A-0049] was cut through deposit [6A-0003] though the interface was rather diffuse at this level. The hearth was central to the post-rings, sub-oval in plan and measured 1.68m by 1.23m and up to 0.14m deep. It contained a loose silty sand fill (6A-0050) with frequent charcoal fragments, particularly along the base of the cut (Illus 23, Inset B), burnt animal bone, a flint flake, several fragments of iron slag and four sherds of prehistoric coarseware. A radiocarbon determination of 23-209 cal. AD (SUERC-57928) was obtained from charcoal from this deposit, providing a provisional middle Iron Age date for Structure B. Several lenses of burnt sand were identified in this deposit. It is interpreted as a domestic hearth. The presence of metalworking material suggests that the two possible metal-working furnaces [6A-0096] and [6A-0118] were in use around the same time as the occupation of Structure B, a hypothesis confirmed by the dating of [6A-0118] (see 4.7.4.2). The material may have become incorporated by natural or anthropogenic agency during the use of these features. Four further post-holes may have been associated with this feature (Illus 23) – [6A-0012], [6A-0181] and [6A-0183] are arranged in a triangular shape just north-east of the hearth, and [6A-0054] on the opposite side of it. These may represent supports for a spit or other structure related to the use of the hearth. Alternatively, [6A-0054] may represent a post replacement for [6A-0056]. Irregular Pit [6A-0185] was heavily affected by burrowing and its original form was no longer clearly identifiable. A small patch of heat-affected sand [6A-0187] in the top of this feature may have originated from the hearth.

4.7.3.6 Six further cut features were identified outside the post-rings but in close proximity. Posthole [6A-0052] was located immediately west of the inner post-rings (Illus 23) and may have been related to one or other of these structures, perhaps as a repair or addition. Cuts [6A-0154], [6A-0162], [6A-0164] and [6A-0166] were clustered immediately east of the outer post-ring, with [6A-0154] pre-dating Stone Paving [6A-

0040]. They were shallow and all but [6A-0154] contained small quantities of charcoal in their fills. Their function is unclear. Finally, a single pit [6A-0168] was identified 3.3m east of this cluster. The fill (6A-0169) was similar to Remnant topsoil [6A-0003] and most likely derives from it.

4.7.3.7 Two areas of stone paving were encountered immediately to the east of Structure B (Plate 35). Paving [6A-0040] was closest to the Structure B, overlying part of the outer post-ring. The western edge of the paving had been truncated slightly during machining but would have aligned well with either of the inner post-rings. The southern edge continued beyond the limits of excavation. The exposed section measured 3.70m by 2.70m and was laid directly onto the Remnant topsoil [6A-0003]. It consisted of sub-angular stones of various shapes and sizes, up to 0.60m by 0.67m by 0.2m with smaller packing stones in between. The surface was quite irregular but it is likely that stones have been dislodged somewhat by later agricultural activity.

4.7.3.8 The second area of stone paving [6A-0039] was located 0.45m east of [6A-0040] and appeared to have been fully exposed. It measured 2.60m by 2.30m and was set on a possible bedding deposit [6A-0048], which in turn overlay the remnant topsoil [6A-0003]. The possible bedding deposit was very similar to the remnant topsoil and may have been slightly mixed with the remnant topsoil when [6A-0039] was built. The paving itself was quite different to [6A-0040], consisting of nine large irregular elongated stone blocks measuring up to 1.10m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep. The gaps between these had been packed with much smaller, more rounded stones and a single roughly rectangular block of more quartz-rich stone had been placed in the middle. It is likely that some of the outer stones had been dislodged by later agricultural activity.

4.7.3.9 The space between the two areas of paving appeared to have been intentional, perhaps serving as a drainage gully. The stratigraphy and method of construction of the two surfaces differ enough that it is likely they represent two distinct surfaces, but their proximity and common surface level suggests that they are broadly contemporary. No artefactual evidence was recovered from either surface. The purpose of this paving is discussed further in Section 8.5.3.

4.7.3.10 A cluster of four possible pits or post-holes [6A-0078], [6A-0080], [6A-0082], [6A-0084] was identified upslope and to the west of Structure B in the extended excavation area (Illus 22). They varied in size from 0.2m to 0.44m in diameter and from 0.01m to 0.36m in depth. Pit [6A-0078] was filled with a heat-affected sand but was otherwise completely sterile; Pit [6A-0080] was filled with material most likely derived from the geological subsoil, mixed with occasional charcoal fragments; and Pits [6A-0082] and [6A-0084] were filled with more silty material similar to remnant topsoil [6A-0003], again with charcoal inclusions. Pit [6A-0082] contained two small fragments of prehistoric coarseware, retrieved by hand. It is unclear whether these features are related in age or function to each other or to Structure B.

4.7.4 NL/006A – Possible metal-working furnaces

4.7.4.1 A possible metal-working furnace [6A-0096] was recorded 18m north of Structure B (Illus 22). It consisted of three shallow sub-oval pits arranged on a north-south axis (Plate 36). These were cut into Remnant topsoil (6A-0003) but were not clearly defined until cleaned to the level of the geological subsoil (6A-0002). The middle pit [6A-0096] measured 0.78m x 0.48m and up to 0.11m deep, and appeared to be stratigraphically later than the others, with a clear halo of burnt sand overlying or cutting the pits to the north [6A-0097] and south [6A-0095]. This relationship was not as evident in section (Illus 22). If this feature was indeed used as kiln or furnace, this sand may have been redeposited inside a clay superstructure (perhaps for levelling) prior to being burnt. The two latter pits were of a similar size and form as the central one. All three pits contained charcoal, significant quantities of barley grain, and iron slag. The middle pit showed evidence for in-situ burning and contained possible metalworking waste; the outer pits contained fragments of daub. The artefactual evidence was retrieved from the sample processing. The interpretation of this feature is made difficult by the severe degree of vertical truncation, but is likely to represent a metal-working furnace similar to [6A-0118] below. The presence of significant quantities of barley grain may indicate another function entirely (for example grain drying) or merely that other domestic activity was taking place nearby.

4.7.4.2 A second possible metal-working furnace [6A-0118] was recorded 38m north of Structure B (Illus 22). It consisted a sub-oval pit [6A-0118] that measured 0.84m x 0.44m and 0.18m deep (Plate 37). Two principal deposits were encountered in this feature – a dark grey-black silty sand (6A-0126) at the centre overlying a mid-brown silty sand (6A-0122)/(6A-0128) (Illus 22). Both deposits were rich in iron slag, possible ironworking residues, daub and charcoal. This feature is likely to represent the remains of a smelting furnace which would have taken the form of an upright clay cylinder in which charcoal and ore were burnt to produce a metal bloom, which would have collected in the base or been tapped out of a hole near the base (please see Section 8.5.1). It is suggested that (6A-0126) represents the waste material from inside the furnace, with the surrounding deposits the waste from either tapping or the destruction/collapse of the structure post-use. Stratigraphically, this would mean that (6A-0126) was (perhaps only marginally) earlier in its formation than (6A-0122)/(6A-0128). A radiocarbon determination of 18-130 cal. AD (SUERC-57930) was obtained from charcoal retrieved from (6A-0122), providing a provisional middle Iron Age date for this feature. A possible tapping hole for extracting the bloom was oriented to the south-west, where the base of the cut had been left somewhat higher. The tapped bloom would then have collected around the kiln at the base of [6A-0118]. The geological subsoil (6A-0120) below the furnace had been extensively heat-affected which would be consistent with metal working taking place *in-situ*, rather than the deposition of waste materials. Deposit (6A-0131) was a small patch of more recent trample at the top of the feature. A deposit of metal working waste (6A-0151), with no clear evidence for a cut or *in-situ* burning was recorded 1.2m to the south-east of the furnace. The composition of this material and its inclusions were

similar in character to (6A-0126) and is likely to have been the result of the same activity.

4.7.5 NL/006A – Isolated prehistoric features

4.7.5.1 Four isolated prehistoric features and two isolated possibly prehistoric were recorded on NL/006A. Two adjacent pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] were found approximately mid-way between Structures A and B (See Illus 22). Both were sub-circular in plan, and had a similar profile. Pit [6A-0036] was the smaller of the two, measuring 0.55m by 0.5m and 0.11m deep. It contained a single homogenous fill with regular charcoal inclusions, several rounded stones, four pieces of lithic debitage and a large quantity of prehistoric pottery (Plate 038). The pottery included parts of two broken Impressed Ware vessels and several sherds of coarseware (please see Section 5.12 for further details on prehistoric pottery). Pit [6A-0041] was situated slightly to the north-east and measured 0.9m by 0.77m and 0.15m deep. The fill was similar to that of [6A-0036], containing frequent charcoal and stones, lithic debitage, several sherds of prehistoric coarseware and at least half of a crushed Impressed Ware vessel. Both pits also contained significant quantities of nut shell. A small sherd of prehistoric pottery was also recovered from another isolated Pit [6A-0032], 14m to the east-north-east (Illus 20). The Impressed Ware vessels have been typologically dated to the middle to later Neolithic (please see Section 5.12). Towards the north of the site, a further isolated Pit [6A-0006] contained charcoal, thirty-one lithic fragments and sixty sherds of prehistoric coarseware (Illus 19). Pit [6A-0008] contained no finds but was nearby and similar in form (Illus 19). Pit [6A-0018] contained a single prehistoric flint core and a sherd of modern (post-1750) whiteware (Illus 19). The dating of this pit is therefore uncertain as it must be assumed one or other artefact was intrusive.

4.7.5.2 Seven isolated prehistoric small finds were recovered from across the site, including a flint core from Tree-throw [6A-0132] 10m to the north-east of Structure A (Illus 20). Two further flint cores and four fragments of flint debitage were recorded as surface finds (Illus 19, 20 and 22). These were not considered diagnostic in terms of dating.

4.7.6 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.7.6.1 The archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity from Mitigation Excavations was concentrated in the area closest to the River Don at NL/006. Artefactual, radiocarbon and morphological dating point to four phases of prehistoric activity. Neolithic activity is demonstrated by Impressed Ware from two isolated pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] on NL/006A, although the nature and precise dating of this activity is presently unclear. Structure A has been provisionally radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age. Radiocarbon dating for Structure B and possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118] suggests a middle Iron Age date; it is likely that possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0096] relates to this period also. Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003] has given a provisional late

Iron Age date. The lithics assemblage from these sites did not prove diagnostic in terms of dating, but reflect broader prehistoric activity in the area.

4.8 NL/006, NL/007 AND NL/014 - MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES

4.8.1 Features related to this period comprise two enclosure ditches and two smaller rectilinear enclosures on NL/006A and fifty-eight negative features recorded on NL/007. Further evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity was principally agricultural, and included stone-holes, tree-throws, plough marks and field drainage.

4.8.2 NL/006A

4.8.2.1 A number of features demonstrate a later phase of activity on NL/006A, related to medieval and/or later agriculture. A clear system of rig and furrow cultivation was evident on a north-east to south-west alignment across the majority of the site (Illus 18). The remains of ten furrows [6A-0190] up to 3.2m wide were recorded in plan. Their spacing of between 8m and 14m would suggest that these were formed pre-improvement (i.e. pre 19th century) and possibly as far back as the medieval period (Dixon 1994, 37-8). A slight curve was visible in several of the furrows to the south-western side of the site, which is indicative of the turning of the plough-team at the edge of a field. Linear Ditch [2077] discovered during the trial trenching phase was re-interpreted as an agricultural furrow. It should be noted that the modern ploughing pattern has followed the orientation of this earlier field system.

4.8.2.2 Two possible enclosure gullies [6A-0134] and [6A-0136] followed the same alignment as the rig and furrow, although the rig and furrow extended beyond the enclosure gullies, implying they were not contemporary. No stratigraphic association in either plan or section could be confidently made. Linear Gully [6A-0136] was the better preserved (Plate 42), and could be traced for 136m forming part of the south-eastern and south-western sides of a presumably rectangular enclosure extending beyond the limits of excavation. Linear Gully [6A-0134] was aligned parallel to the south-eastern side of [6A-0136] and would have formed an internal division. The gullies were at most 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep and each contained a single compacted topsoil-like deposit. A very small quantity of industrial waste and two flint chips were recovered from these features – it is likely that these are residual and originated from elsewhere on the site. It should be noted that the rig and furrow does not respect these enclosures except in orientation and so could not have co-existed. The gullies are most likely to post-date the use of the rig and furrow and may well relate to relatively modern agricultural activity.

4.8.2.3 Two smaller rectilinear gullies [6A-0016] and [6A-0034] conformed to the same north-east to south-west alignment and may relate to the potentially medieval or post-medieval features described above. Gully [6A-0016] was located to the western side of the site (Illus 19, Plate 43), and formed a small, three-sided enclosure with internal dimensions

of 4m x 3.7m. The south-western side of the enclosure had either not survived or was never present. The presence of a shallow pit [6A-0141] may suggest that this side was intentionally open. A second pit [6A-0020] at the western corner of the feature may have been a related posthole or the truncated remains of a terminus. The gully was up to 0.49m wide and 0.12m deep. The fills of both pits and the gully was a homogenous mid-dark brown sandy silt similar to the fill of the possible enclosure gullies and the furrows described above. The fill of the gully contained a small quantity of charcoal and nutshell, a fragment of green glass, some fragments of industrial waste and one flint flake. This assemblage most likely demonstrates that the fills of these features derive from modern plough soil and are thus not representative of the use or date of the feature.

4.8.2.4 A second, similar rectilinear gully [6A-0034] was recorded at the eastern side of site NL/006A (Illus 20, Plate 44). The remains were again rather slight, with the gully measuring up to 0.23m wide and 0.14m deep, enclosing an area of at least 4m x 4m. The south-eastern side of the feature may once have extended beyond the limit of excavation, but the level of preservation towards this side was very poor. Part of the south-western side of the gully did survive, unlike [6A-0016]. The fill was again topsoil-derived and contained a small quantity of charcoal and a fragment of daub. No further features were associated with this gully. It is likely that both [6A-0016] and [6A-0034] relate to relatively modern agricultural activity.

4.8.3 NL/006B – Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003] and adjacent features

4.8.3.1 Only the southern part of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003] survived (Plate 039), the remainder perhaps having succumbed to plough truncation which may have had a more severe effect further up slope (Illus 25). It was further truncated by modern field drainage. The gully measured 13m long, 0.17m to 0.26m wide and up to 0.2m deep, with steep, sloping sides and a flat base. No convincing terminals were encountered. Two fills were observed – the basal fill (6B-0004) was a compact grey silty sand which contained wheat, oat and barley grains, weed seeds, nutshell and frequent charcoal fragments as well as a single flint core dated to the Later Neolithic. A radiocarbon determination of 647-766 cal. AD (SUERC-57931) was obtained from charcoal retrieved from this deposit, providing a provisional late Iron Age date. This would imply that the flint is intrusive. The upper fill (6B-0012) comprised longitudinal bands of charcoal with pink heat-affected lenses of sand and clay (Plate 40). This deposit may represent the remains of *in-situ* burning of longitudinal timbers. It also contained oat and barley grains, weed seeds and nutshell.

4.8.4 NL/006B and NL/006C

4.8.4.1 Further evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity was encountered during the topsoil strip. A fragmentary system of furrows aligned broadly north-south down the slope (Illus 24), and spaced around 10m apart is typical of pre-improvement broad rig (Dixon 1994,

38). Several substantial field drains, both stone-filled and ceramic most likely relate to more recent improvements.

4.8.4.2 At NL/006C occasional fragments of ceramics, clay pipe and charcoal were encountered in the topsoil or field drainage (Illus 24), which would be consistent with earlier but still post-medieval agricultural activity. This was further demonstrated by the presence of occasional stone-holes and the substantial network of rubble and ceramic drainage, which was concentrated to the west of the area.

4.8.5 NL/007A-C

4.8.5.1 The majority of negative features recorded on NL/007 were interpreted as stone-holes or other indications of general agriculture activity (Illus 27, 28 and 29). The geological subsoil was generally very stony in this area and the excavation of 59 potential pits or post-holes on NL/007 produced no evidence of anthropogenic activity except ploughing and field clearance. Although this activity may stretch back further, it is likely to be concentrated in the post-medieval period. Seven features on NL/007B were dated by modern ceramics, glass and clay pipe, and the networks of rubble field drainage on all three sub-sites (including an unusual curved drain at the western edge of NL/007C) suggest that the land needed some improvement before use. A large spread of stones [7A-0009] at the base of slope on the western side of NL/007A obscured some substantial rubble drains, which the landowner suggested may have dated to the construction of the adjacent Buchan Line railway (now the Formartine and Buchan Way footpath). Plough-marks were encountered on both NL/007A and NL/007C, aligned north-south and north-west to south-east respectively. They were straight, narrow and spaced approximately 6-7m apart and are likely to represent post-improvement narrow straight rig (Dixon 1994, 41).

4.8.6 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.8.6.1 All medieval or post-medieval features on NL/006 and NL/007 relate to agricultural activity. The majority is likely to be post-improvement (mid-18th century or later), although it is possible that the furrows on NL/006A and NL/006B are earlier. The exact purpose and date of Enclosure Gullies [6A-0134] and [6A-0136], and Rectilinear Gullies [6A-0016] and [6A-0034] remains unclear.

4.9 NL/006, NL/007 AND NL/014 - UNDATED FEATURES

4.9.1 Fourteen undated cut features were recorded on NL/006A and NL/007A.

4.9.2 NL/006A

4.9.2.1 Ten further features were recorded but could not be ascribed to a particular period. An isolated curvilinear gully [6A-0026] was recorded near the north-western corner of NL/006A (Illus 19). The cut was very irregular and it was not clear if it represented an

archaeological feature heavily disturbed by root action or merely a tree bowl. A small quantity of charcoal and a fragment of industrial waste were recovered from the topsoil-derived fill. A small fragment of daub was recovered from an adjacent possible pit [6A-0004].

4.9.2.2 An isolated pit [6A-0028] was recorded towards the western edge of NL/006A. It had a teardrop shape in plan, measured 1.62m x 0.91m and was 0.15m deep with a flat base. The fill contained frequent charcoal fragments and some heat-affected sand but the surrounding natural was unburnt. The age or function of the feature is uncertain.

4.9.2.3 A small cluster of three possible pits [6A-0143], [6A-0147] and [6A-0149] was encountered slightly upslope and to the west of Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118] (Illus 22). Possible pits [6A-0143] and [6A-0147] measured 1.06m x 0.51m and 0.10m deep, and 0.54m x 0.54m and 0.20m deep respectively. Possible Pit [6A-0149] was irregular in plan and may have been entirely the result of bioturbation. The features were all found to be less than 0.20m deep and contained small quantities of charcoal; the fill of [6A-0147] also contained burnt animal bone and nutshell. It is possible that at least [6A-0147] could be the result of anthropogenic activity perhaps relating to the prehistoric period but this remains unproven.

4.9.2.4 Three further undated pits were recorded across the site. Possible Post-hole [6A-0093] was located 6.5m south of Possible Metal-working Furnace [6A-0096] (Illus 22). It measured 0.41m in diameter and was 0.16m deep. A small quantity of charcoal and nutshell was recovered from the fill of this feature. Pit [6A-0138] was located near the southern corner of Possible Boundary Ditch [6A-0136]. It measured 0.80m x 0.75m and 0.55m deep and was filled with sterile slightly silty sand with a lens of material compositionally similar to the remnant topsoil deposit [6A-0003] near the surface. Pit [6A-0172] was located 12m south-east of Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118]. It measured 1.07m x 0.96m and was 0.32m deep. It was filled with a mixture of poorly sorted sub-angular stones and very loose silty material.

4.9.3 NL/006B

4.9.3.1 One pit and two possible pits were encountered to the north and north-east of ring gully (Illus 25). Sub-circular Pit [6B-0010] was located near the northern limit of excavation, measuring 0.86m x 0.6m and 0.26m deep (Plate 41). It was filled with a compact dark brown silty loam containing a single flint core dated to the later Neolithic (Please see finds assessment). A sub-oval possible pit [6B-0005] was situated just north of Gully [6B-0003], measuring 1.11m long, 0.98m wide and 0.35m deep. The pit was filled with loose topsoil-like material containing a single undated pottery fragment, uncharred roots and seeds and a small quantity of coal. The pit was interpreted as a likely stone-hole. A third possible pit [6B-0008] was located near the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was shallow and irregular in plan but contained a compact loamy sand similar to [6B-0010],

with occasional charcoal flecks. No further evidence of date or function was recovered from this feature.

4.9.4 NL/007A

4.9.4.1 The terminal of a single linear feature [7A-0007] (Illus 27) was recorded at NL/007A, but was interpreted as the result of bioturbation or burrowing.

4.9.5 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.9.5.1 The undated features recorded at NL/006A and NL/007A were few in number and principally isolated pits. While some of the features on NL/006A contained charcoal suitable for AMS dating, none are likely to provide significant insights into the nature of anthropogenic activity there.

4.10 NL/008 – NL/013 – INTRODUCTION

4.10.1 A total of 3,874m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/008** (Illus 31 and Plate 45). The depth of topsoil (08-0001) was typically 0.3m, overlying a geological subsoil (08-0002) comprising stony sands and gravels. A small area in the south-eastern corner flooded during the topsoil strip. Nine possible negative features were investigated, of which all but two were interpreted as stone-holes or tree-throws of probable modern date. Two features were recorded as possible pits but were not dated. A single pit [0016] recorded during the trial trenching was re-investigated but was found to be a probable tree-throw. One or more overlapping systems of post-medieval plough-marks were also identified. The distribution of these features is shown on Illus 31 and described in Sections 4.12 and 4.13.

4.10.2 The excavation at **NL/009** comprised two hand-dug test trenches targeting two possible features identified during the topographic survey (van Wessel 2014) and a machine-dug slot through a stony bank. The total area investigated was 67m^2 (Illus 32). Trench 1 was targeted at a small possible curvilinear earthwork (Possible Earthwork O in van Wessel 2014, 13). No structure was found at this location, and instead a number of thin layers of peaty topsoil and gravel were recorded. Trench 2 exposed a small stone structure (Structure F in van Wessel 2014, 12) and Trench 3 produced a profile through a low stony bank (Stony Bank L in van Wessel 2014, 13). All of these features are believed to relate to post-medieval activity and are described in Section 4.12 below.

4.10.3 A total of 815m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/010** (Illus 33 and Plate 46). The depth of topsoil (10-0000) was 0.25m, directly overlying geological subsoil (10-0001) comprising stony and compact orange-brown silty sand. No archaeologically significant features were encountered at NL/010. The two modern agricultural features [2022] and [2024] recorded during trial trenching were re-located but not further investigated. The extents of the site are shown on Illus 33. No further results are presented below for this site.

4.10.4 A total of 752m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/011** (Illus 34 and Plate 47). The proposed eastern edge of excavation lay beyond an existing road fence line and tree belt. By agreement this edge was moved to the west, and a corresponding area (around 50m^2) was added to the southern extent of the area. The depth of topsoil (11-0000) was 0.3m, overlying geological subsoil (11-0001) comprising stony and compact orange-tan silty sand.

4.10.5 No archaeologically significant features were recorded at NL/011. A single possible pit [2006] recorded during the trial trenching was rediscovered and further testing found further modern ceramics in the fill. The revised interpretation of the feature is a tree-throw or animal burrow and indeed further substantial animal burrows were evident nearby. The extents of the site are shown on Illus 34. No further results are presented below for this site.

4.10.6 A total of 1,735m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/012** (Illus 35 and Plate 48). The topsoil (12-0011) was generally 0.3-0.45m in depth but up to 1.2m near the south-western corner. This may have been the result of bunding or other construction activity related to the new housing development south of the site. Both the slope and the flatter ground at its base had been used as part of a site compound during the construction of new housing at Blackdog in the early 2000s. A possible buried soil deposit (12-0022) was identified near the south-western corner of the site. It was up to 0.05m deep and covered an area of 9m x 17m, although it continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. An assemblage of twenty flint and pitchstone lithics were recovered from this deposit, which was removed by hand to ascertain if it had masked any archaeological features. This deposit was found to directly overlay the geological subsoil with no further features identified. The geological subsoil itself (12-0010) consisted a loose reddish-yellow sand with stony patches, frequently affected by rabbit burrows and bioturbation. Two substantial areas of modern disturbance [12-0049] and [12-0051], most likely relating to recent the house building were encountered to the west and north of the site.

4.10.7 A total of seven cut features were recorded, all but one containing prehistoric material. Of these, three were very substantial circular pits of broadly similar form and sequence of infilling. Two contained Neolithic pottery and worked lithics were found in all three. Three further, smaller pits also contained lithics. The final feature was irregular and sterile and may have been the result of burrowing or bioturbation. The distribution of archaeological features is shown on Illus 35 and discussed below in Section 4.11 - 4.13.

4.10.8 A total of 3,636m^2 was machine-stripped at **NL/013** (Illus 36 and Plate 49). The topsoil (13-0001) was 0.26-0.38m deep and directly overlay the geological subsoil (13-0002), which comprised compact stony sands and gravels, with patches of looser stony sands, particularly to the west of the site. A total of five pits were recorded on NL/013. A significant assemblage of lithics was recovered from the fill of three of these pits. A system of post-medieval rubble and ceramic drains was concentrated towards the west of the site. The distribution of these features is shown in Illus 36 and described below in Sections 4.11 – 4.13.

4.11 NL/008 – NL/013 – Prehistoric Features

4.11.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded on mitigation excavations NL/008, NL/012 and NL/013. The evidence was primarily artefactual; from NL/008 a single flint was retrieved from a possible pit; from NL/013 a significant assemblage of probable Mesolithic flint was retrieved from four pits. At NL/012, six cut features (three substantial pits and three smaller features) and a possible buried soil were dated to this period, principally by lithics but also by a significant pottery assemblage.

4.11.2 NL/008

4.11.2.1 A single pit [08-0019] containing a flint flake was encountered at NL/008. While certainly prehistoric, no closer date could be ascertained (Julie Lochrie, *pers. comm.*). The presence of a single flint does not imply the feature itself is prehistoric in date, but rather that there was a degree of prehistoric activity in the area. The artefact is presently considered to have been residual and has been incorporated into a more recent feature.

4.11.3 NL/012 – Large Pits

4.11.3.1 Six cut features relating to a prehistoric phase of activity were recorded at NL/012, comprising three large pits aligned broadly east-west along the base of slope and three much smaller ones to the north and east. The three large pits were comparable in form and provisional dating and will be discussed first.

4.11.3.2 **Pit [12-0001]** (Plate 50) had been previously tested during the trial trenching phase (context [2001] in Robertson 2014, 40 and Illus 53). At this time a partial quarter-section was excavated, revealing two fills, the upper of which contained several sherds from an Early Neolithic carinated bowl. It was considered likely that the remainder of the vessel remained unexcavated within the pit. This was found to be the case when the pit was fully excavated, whereupon it was also discovered that neither the full extent nor depth of the pit had been fully revealed during the trial trenching. The fully excavated cut (Plate 51) was almost circular in plan, measuring 2.9m x 2.55m. The sides were steeply sloping and the base concave, with an overall depth of 1.2m. The pit had been recut four times and used for several different purposes. A total of eleven deposits were recorded filling the pit (Illus 35).

4.11.3.3 The earliest deposit (12-0021) comprised a shallow layer of compact grey silty sand, and is likely to represent collapsed geological subsoil from which the iron has been largely washed or leached out. This would suggest that the pit had been left open for some time. The subsequent deposit (12-0020) comprised redeposited geological subsoil with a small quantity of darker, silty material (possibly topsoil) mixed through it. This is likely to represent deliberate backfilling. No finds were recovered from either deposit and although a small quantity of charcoal was present in both, it was of insufficient size for AMS dating.

4.11.3.4 The secondary use of the pit appeared broadly similar to the first. The pit was recut [12-0042] to a depth of 0.85m and again left open, with another layer of collapsed and leeched geological subsoil (12-0009) forming while the pit was left open. A layer of stones (12-0026) at the base of this may have been placed or collapsed in prior to or during the formation of (12-0009). They were sub-rounded and measured between 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.15m and 0.2m x 0.3m x 0.4m. No signs of heat-affection or working were identified. Pit [12-0042] was then backfilled, again with redeposited geological natural material (12-0008) stained with a little silt. No finds were recovered from either deposit (or the stony layer) although a greater quantity of charcoal was found in both, as well as some nut shell from (12-0009) and weed seeds in (12-0008).

4.11.3.5 The third use of Pit [12-0001] comprised a second recut [12-0043] to a depth of 0.73m. This was filled with a compact, charcoal rich deposit (12-0019) mixed with some geological subsoil. None of the surrounding deposits or stones appeared heat-affected, which would suggest a process of dumping rather than *in-situ* burning. Again small quantities of nut shell and weed seeds were recovered from this fill.

4.11.3.6 A further recut [12-0044] formed the fourth use of the pit. The sides of the cut were approximately 40-45 degrees, forming a pointed base at a depth of 0.7m. This contrasts with the generally flat bases of the earlier cuts. This cut was used as a burning pit, the fire affecting and loosening redeposited sand (12-0008), causing some to slump and form a layer of heat-affected sand (12-0007) at the base of [12-0044]. The upper fill of the pit was a charcoal rich deposit (12-0006), corresponding with the lower fill recorded during the trial trenching phase (context 2003). The burnt sand layer contained weed seeds and nutshell; the charcoal layer contained one heavily abraded sherd of prehistoric coarseware and a small quantity of nutshell.

4.11.3.7 The final use of the pit comprised one further possible recut [12-0045], also cut at 45 degrees to a pointed base at a depth of 0.68m. The lower (12-0004) and upper (12-0003) fills correspond with the upper fill recorded during the trial trenching phase (context 2002). They most likely represent the same event, the former being slightly more charcoal rich. This may have been the result of a degree of mixing with (12-0006) below. Both were mid yellowish-brown silty sands and may have derived from geological natural material. Included within these deposits were a number of sub-angular to sub-rounded stones (12-0005) and a complete north-eastern style modified carinated bowl. Stones (12-0005) were typically 0.25m x 0.30m x 0.35m in size, rough, unworked and unburnt, and were concentrated to the base of [12-0045] with some higher up the deposits and a number on the south-eastern side. The carinated bowl was complete but broken, and was the same vessel initially encountered during trial trenching. It can be typologically dated to the early Neolithic – please see the finds assessment below for further details. The vessel may have contained further ceramic material inside (see finds assessment). A broken flint pebble, a single flint flake and a small quantity of nut shell and weed seeds were also encountered in deposits (12-0003) and (12-0004). It is also

possible that [12-0045] was not a re-cut and that (12-0005), (12-0004) and (12-0003) were merely backfilled after the earlier burning event.

4.11.3.8 **Pit [12-0002]** was situated some 12m to the east-south-east of [12-0001]. It was slightly smaller, measuring 2.8m x 2.6m, but a little deeper at 1.3m. The general morphology and sequence of deposition (Illus 35) was very similar to that described above for [12-0001], except for the first phase of silting and backfilling. The equivalency of deposits can be seen most clearly in the site matrix (see Appendix 9).

4.11.3.9 The first deposit in the sequence was (12-0013), which appeared to be very similar to the surrounding geological subsoil, but possibly mixed with a little brown silty material. It was only present on the north side of the pit (and is thus not visible on Illus 35) and appeared to have been formed by natural slumping, suggesting that the pit had been left open for a time. The next deposit (12-0012) was similar but with less silt, and appeared to represent a backfilling episode. A very small quantity of charcoal was retrieved from each deposit, but not enough for AMS analysis.

4.11.3.10 The secondary use of the pit comprised a re-cut [12-0046] to a depth of 1.15m which was filled with a mixed deposit of grey sand, ash and charcoal (12-0033). This is likely to represent either *in-situ* burning or dumping of burnt material.

4.11.3.11 The third use of the pit comprised a re-cut [12-0047] to a depth of 0.8m, which truncated the upper part of (12-0033). The cut was gentler in profile than the stratigraphic equivalent [12-0044] in Pit [12-0001], with gently sloping sides and a curved base. The burnt sand and charcoal deposits (12-0016) and (12-0014) respectively corresponded well to (12-0007) and (12-0006), and may indicate *in-situ* burning. A single flint blade and significant quantities of charcoal and nutshell were retrieved from this (12-0016), as well as two fragments of modern redware. The latter is likely to be intrusive – a degree of possible animal burrowing was encountered in deposit (12-0018) above and although there were no obvious signs in section that this had penetrated lower deposits this must remain a possibility. Further charcoal and nutshell was retrieved from (12-0014).

4.11.3.12 The fourth and final use of the pit comprised a possible re-cut [12-0048] to a depth of 0.55m, which was initially filled with a layer of sub-angular granite and quartz stones (12-0015). These were concentrated on the southern half of the pit, and some had been pushed somewhat into deposit (12-0014) below; there were no markings or signs of working or the application of heat. The final deposit (12-0018) was derived from the geological subsoil albeit a little less compact and more mottled. A single flint flake and a significant quantity of charcoal and nutshell was retrieved from this deposit, as well as two fragments of modern pottery, which may have been introduced by some possible animal burrowing observed in this layer. A radiocarbon determination of 3973-3802 cal. BC (SUERC-58599) from charcoal recovered from (12-0018) gives a very early Neolithic

date for this deposit. It is possible that [12-0048] was not a re-cut and instead that (12-0015) and (12-0018) were merely backfill after the burning event.

4.11.3.13 The third large pit **[12-0034]** was located 12.5m west of [12-0001]. It measured 3m x 3m and up to 1.9m deep. The pit was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. The sequence of deposition (Illus 35 and Plate 52) was somewhat different to [12-0001] and [12-0002], but there were still several phases of use, of which the later ones were similar to the other pits.

4.11.3.14 The primary deposit was a loosely compacted redeposited geological subsoil (12-0041) measuring 0.7m thick and containing a small quantity of charcoal fragments. It was not clear if this was the product of silting or if the pit had been intentionally backfilled.

4.11.3.15 Deposits (12-0040), (12-0039) and (12-0038) can be considered together. Deposits (12-0040) and (12-0038) comprised redeposited geological subsoil interspersed with lenses of heated grey sand and charcoal. Deposit (12-0039) was the clearest of these and appeared to divide (12-0040) and (12-0038) entirely and was recorded separately, but further lenses of the same material were present throughout (12-0040). This is interpreted as a period of repeated *in-situ* burning, with individual burning events perhaps controlled or put out with the aid of local sands, quite possibly the same material that was taken out of the pit. It is possible that (12-0038) represents a final backfilling at the end of this period of activity was. A small quantity of nutshell was retrieved from each of these contexts.

4.11.3.16 The next phase of activity comprised a layer of charcoal (12-0036), which represented an *in-situ* burning event. The redeposited sand below had become significantly heat affected (12-0037). A single flint chip was recovered from this burnt sand, as well as a single barley grain. Both deposits contained small quantities of nutshell. The final deposit (12-0035) comprised a mixture of redeposited geological subsoil and topsoil, and also contained occasional charcoal fragments and a small quantity of nutshell.

4.11.4 NL/012 – Smaller Pits

4.11.4.1 Three smaller isolated pits or possible pits were recorded at NL/012 (Illus 35). These were located to the north and east of Pit [12-0002]. Pits [12-0023] and [12-0029] measured 0.74m x 0.76m and 0.08m deep, and 0.96m x 0.90m and 0.16m deep respectively. They were filled with mid grey-brown loamy sand containing frequent charcoal fragments, a small quantity of nutshell, small assemblages of lithics and several fragments of prehistoric coarseware. A radiocarbon determination of 3636-3381 cal. BC (SUERC-58600) from charcoal recovered from the base of [12-0023] (deposit (12-0025)) dates the infilling of this feature to the early-middle Neolithic. A very small quantity of industrial waste in [12-0029] was discounted as intrusive, although the possibility of later disturbance cannot be entirely discounted. None of the finds proved diagnostic for dating (other than being prehistoric) and it was not clear whether the charcoal was the

result of *in-situ* burning (later disturbed) or waste deposition. Pit [12-0032] measured 0.72m x 0.46m and 0.30m deep, and also contained charcoal and lithics including a flint core.

4.11.5 NL/013

4.11.5.1 Three small depressions [13-0007], [13-0009] and [13-0011] were excavated at NL/013 (Illus 36 and Plate 53). These were close together and broadly similar in size, measuring approximately 0.50m x 0.50and between 0.13m and 0.22m in depth. Each was irregular in both plan and section and do not appear to have been intentionally cut. The fills comprised brown-grey sandy silts with occasional charcoal inclusions and a significant quantity of lithics. A pit [0009], excavated during the trial trenching phase was located approximately 10m to the north, and although larger at 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.3m had a similar fill (0010), also rich in lithics. The lithics assemblage from all four features totalled some 119 pieces, including cores and tools, which may date to the Mesolithic (see Finds assessment below, 5.26). A small quantity of magnetic residue, slag and modern redware recovered from [13-0010] and fuel ash slag from [13-0010] and [13-0011] may be intrusive.

4.11.6 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.11.6.1 The mitigation excavations at NL/008, NL/012 and NL/013 revealed evidence for prehistoric activity relating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The earlier period is represented by a significant lithic assemblage at NL/013. The four excavated features from which this assemblage was retrieved did not appear to have been intentionally cut, and may be the result of site clearance (stone removal) prior to setting down a camp. The assemblage was likely to represent refuse material that had collected in the stone-holes.

4.11.6.2 The Neolithic period was represented in the upper deposit of large Pits [12-0001] and [12-0002]. A Carinated Bowl dated to the Neolithic corresponds with an early Neolithic radiocarbon date from the upper fills of these pits (see Section 8.3.3 for discussion). The potential for similar or earlier dates from the base of the pits is limited by a paucity of datable material. However a comparison with morphologically similar pits may suggest that these pits had been use for a considerable span of time – please see the discussion in Section 8.3.3 below. An early-middle Neolithic date was also gained from the fill of one of the smaller pits [12-0023], and may also suggest that activity at this site was not limited to a short span.

4.12 NL/008 – NL/013 – MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES

4.12.1 Evidence for Medieval and Post-Medieval activity was recorded at NL/008, NL/009 and NL/013, and related principally to agricultural activity. At NL/008, seven negative features related to field clearance were recorded, along with a substantial system of furrows and field drainage. Three trenches excavated at NL/009 revealed aspects of track construction, drainage and enclosure related to forestry and agricultural activity. At NL/013 a substantial network of drainage was noted.

4.12.2 NL/008

4.12.2.1 Seven cut features were recorded at NL/008 that interpreted as stone-holes or tree-throws, and modern pottery was recovered from two of these features. Pit [0016] from the trial trenching phase was also re-investigated but found to be a probable tree-throw. A dense system of furrows were evident, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Two separate systems may be present here – some of the furrows showed a pronounced curve to the southern end whereas others were straight. These are most likely post-improvement (mid-18th century or later) due their relatively close spacing (approximately 5m) but there is a possibility that the curved furrows may be earlier (Dixon 1994, 40-41). Several rubble field drains were also encountered at NL/008.

4.12.3 NL/009

4.12.3.1 Trench 1 (Plate 54) measured 10m by 1m, was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and targeted a small possible curvilinear earthwork (Possible Earthwork O in van Wessel 2014, 13). No structure was found at this location, and instead eight thin layers of peaty topsoil with lenses of gravel were recorded overlying a stony sand geological subsoil. The gravel is likely to relate to the construction (or wearing in) of a track that cut through the west-north-western end of the trench. A thin band of gravel (09-0007) corresponded well to the location of the track as recorded in the topographic survey (Illus 32). Two further lenses of gravel (09-0010) and (09-0011) may represent a small patch of upcast by the side of the track. The remaining deposits comprised thin bands of peaty topsoil and turf.

4.12.3.2 Trench 2 (Plate 55) measured 6.5m by 4.5m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It targeted a small stone-lined hollow recorded during the topographic survey (Structure F in van Wessel 2014, 12), which may have represented the remains of a very small sunken structure. The hollow was situated in a somewhat boggy area at the base of a steep slope. No clear cut for the structure was identified, and it is likely that the hollow was merely a natural depression. The geological subsoil (09-0002) comprised a poorly draining compact sandy clay (Illus 32). The hollow may never have been cleared to this level as the main deposit of stone (09-0005) appeared to post-date a fine layer of leached peat (09-0004), most likely a washed out remnant of a previous turf or topsoil. The stones measured up to 0.7m x 0.3m x 0.3m but were more typically 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.3m. They comprised sub-rounded granite field stone as seen elsewhere on NL/009 in the construction of dykes and stone dumps. The stone was initially felt to be structurally placed, but after full excavation it was interpreted as a dump. A layer of organic-rich clay loam (09-0003) had built up in the hollow over the stones. The whole was covered by rough turf topsoil (09-0001). This feature is interpreted as a dump of field stone infilling a particularly boggy natural hollow. This is consistent with the presence of further drainage work to the west and south-west.

4.12.4 Trench 3 (Illus 32 and Plate 56) measured 13m by 2m and was aligned west-east. It was dug to record the construction method of a stony bank (Stony Bank L in van Wessel 2014, 13) which had been interpreted as an enclosure bank. The topographic survey had not been able to identify whether it was principally of turf construction with some field stone incorporated, or whether it was a turfed over stone–built structure. The excavation of Trench 3 confirmed the latter hypothesis. The geological subsoil (09-0017) comprised a slightly silty boulder clay, on which the stones (09-0016) had been directly placed. There was no sign of a foundation cut but the topsoil had been cleared prior to the construction of the bank. The stones comprised angular, sub-rounded and rounded granite field stone of variable size but typically between 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.15m and 0.45m x 0.35m x 0.12m. The bank was found to stand up to 0.72m high and was up to 0.89m wide, although there was considerable evidence of collapse, particularly to the west. There was no clear structure to the bank, although the largest stones had been placed in the middle and packed in with smaller stones. A layer of turf (09-0015) had developed over the top of the bank. The interpretation of this feature as an enclosure bank is correct, although a question may be asked as to whether the primary purpose of the bank was to enclose a patch of scrubby land or merely to make use of an abundance of field stone.

4.12.5 NL/013

4.12.5.1 A system of rubble and ceramic field drains was revealed during the topsoil strip at NL/013. This was concentrated to the western side of site.

4.12.6 Summary interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.12.6.1 No activity relating to the medieval period was encountered on sites NL/008 to NL/013. The agricultural features were principally post-improvement (mid-18th century and later) although one of the sets of furrows on NL/008 may be slightly earlier. The track (09-0007) encountered in Trench 1 on NL/009 may have been formed very recently – it appeared in plan to be a new alignment of an older track that was recorded during the topographic survey (Track E in van Wessel 2014, 12), and was better suited to modern vehicles.

4.13 NL/008 – NL/013 – UNDATED FEATURES

4.13.1 A total of five features could not be ascribed to a particular period or activity.

4.13.2 NL/008

4.13.2.1 Two possible pits were recorded on NL/008. Possible Pit [08-0013] measured 1.8m by 1.5m and up to 0.5m deep, and appeared more regularly cut that other large features nearby. No dating material was retrieved from the fill and the possibility remains that the feature may be related to agricultural clearance. Possible Pit [08-0019] appeared very similar in form to nearby stone-holes but a small inner flint flake was recovered from the fill (08-0020). While certainly prehistoric, no closer date could be ascertained (Julie

Lochrie, *pers. comm.*). The presence of a single flint does not imply the feature is prehistoric in date, but rather that there was a degree of prehistoric activity in the area.

4.13.3 NL/012

4.13.3.1 Possible pit [12-0027] had a very diffuse cut and was interpreted as a tree bowl.

4.13.4 NL/013

4.13.4.1 Two pits [13-0003] and [13-0005] were recorded approximately 13.5m to the south-west of the three prehistoric pits described in Section 4.11 above. They were a little larger and deeper but no anthropogenic material was encountered during excavation.

4.13.5 Summary Interpretation (see Table 27 for Chronological periods referred to in text)

4.13.5.1 The two undated pits [13-0003] and [13-0005] recorded on NL/013 may benefit from further analysis as considerable quantities of lithics were retrieved from the sample processing of the other features on site. The three undated features [08-0013], [08-0019] and [12-0027] recorded on NL/008 and NL/012 are not likely to offer further insight into the activity taking place in this area.

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE LOCHRIE

5.1 NL/001C - INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 All finds are discussed below by material type. The assemblage comprises 71 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 43 flaked stone finds, a fragment of daub, two querns, 63g of Industrial Waste, 2 glass and 8 sherds of modern pottery. A catalogue of all finds is provided in Appendix 5.

5.2 NL/001C - PREHISTORIC POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

5.2.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.2.1.1 Prehistoric pottery, dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, numbered 71 sherds and was retrieved from two features both comprising part of Ring Ditch [1C-0007]; fills (1C-0006), (1C-0095) and (1C-0099) of Ring Ditch cut [1C-0007]; and fill (1C-0116) of Ovoid Pit [1C-0113]. The distribution of these sherds is provided in Table 11 below.

Group	Feature	Fill	Quantity
Ring Ditch [1C-0007]	Ring Ditch [1C-0007]	(1C-0006)	2
		(1C-0095)	12
		(1C-0099)	50
	Ovoid Pit [1C-0113]	(1C-0116)	7

Table 11 - NL/001C - Distribution of prehistoric pottery by feature

5.2.1.2 The pottery from Ovoid Pit [1C-0113] numbers seven small and abraded sherds while the 64 sherds from Ring-ditch [1C-0007] are similarly small but little abraded. The sherds from [1C-0007] do not all conjoin but are either from the same or an identical vessel.

5.2.2 Range & Variety

5.2.2.1 The pottery from [1C-0007] falls under the same bracket of 'flat-rimmed ware'. This all-encompassing umbrella term does not necessarily mean the rims are flat, in the case of one of the vessels from [1C-0007] it has an internal bevel and cavetto to the exterior.

5.2.3 Statement of Potential

5.2.3.1 The small assemblage size limits potential analysis. The fabric should be macroscopically assessed to show if the vessels are likely to have been locally produced or imported. Analysis of construction methods and morphology will inform on industry and potentially function. This will be achieved by looking at fabric, joins in the clay, surface treatments, the curvature and thickness of sherds. The information gathered from this

will inform on pottery manufacture and potentially indicate what the vessels were intended for.

5.3 NL/001C - LITHICS

5.3.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.3.1.1 The 43 pieces of flaked stone were retrieved over a large number of contexts in relatively small quantities, see Table 12 below. The lithics were typically fragmentary and in some instances burnt. It is likely that the chipped stone dates to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, through association with pottery of the same date. By themselves much of the assemblage is too small or fragmentary to indicate date, however it is not inconsistent with Bronze Age lithic technology.

Group	Feature	Fill	Quantity
-	-	-	Unstratified Core
Ring Ditch [1C-0007]	Ring Ditch [1C-0007]	(1C-0006)	9
		(1C-0091)	3
		(1C-0094)	1
		(1C-0095)	6
		(1C-0099)	8
	Ovoid Pit [1C-00129]	(1C-0008)	2
	Ovoid Pit [1C-0113]	(1C-0116)	1
	Ovoid Pit [1C-0120]	(1C-0121)	2
Internal Features	Possible Hearth [1C-0001]	(1C-0002)	1
		(1C-0003)	1
	Shallow feature [1C-0077]	(1C-0078)	2
Eastern Features	Pit [1C-0017]	(1C-0019)	1
	Pit [1C-0063]	(1C-0064)	2
	Pit [1C-0073]	(1C-0074)	1
Northern Features	Curvilinear Gully [1C-0022]	(1C-0023)	2

Table 12 - NL/001C - Distribution of lithics by feature

5.3.2 Range & Variety

5.3.2.1 The flake stone comprises flint in colour variations of greys and browns. The assemblage mostly consists of small flakes or chips and broken fragments but there are two miscellaneous retouched pieces and two possible bipolar cores.

5.3.3 Statement of Potential

5.3.3.1 The lithic assemblage is small, very mixed and fragmentary. It should be analysed further to define its characteristics and see if they can be attributed to the use of the structure.

5.4 NL/001C - Coarse Stone

5.4.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.4.1.1 The coarse stone finds include two quern stones discovered incorporated in a spread of stone [1C-0115] in the western extent of curvilinear [1C-0007]. They were found side by side amongst many other stones and were clearly not placed here for use grinding grain; the location is unstable, the grain grinder would have to contend with kneeling for long periods of time on uncomfortable stones and the flour which was produced would not be easy to retrieve from beneath and between many stones. As they were both found together it may be that they were deliberately placed here.

5.4.2 Range & Variety

5.4.2.1 The querns are both saddle querns and could date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age but given their context of discovery, they are most likely to be Bronze Age (please see discussion in Section 8.4.2).

5.4.3 Statement of Potential

5.4.3.1 The quern stones help build the picture of domestic and agricultural life but their placement of two side by side within negative structural features may point towards deliberate deposition at the end of their lifecycle. This gives us the potential to understand more than just the domestic and agricultural life but if the querns were deliberately placed here after use it may aid our understanding of the meaning and status which was assigned to grain grinding and querns.

5.5 NL/001C - Industrial Waste

5.5.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.5.1.1 Industrial Waste weighing 63g was retrieved in very small quantities from 32 contexts (see Appendix 5 for further details). The very small quantities and widespread distribution does not point towards any sizable activities within or around any of the contexts which they were found in. The small and sparse quantities along with no evidence for in situ burning activities suggests the material has been deposited from elsewhere.

5.5.1.2 The industrial waste which appears to be iron slag or small magnetic residues relates to metalworking and as such must be Iron Age or later in date.

5.5.2 Range & Variety

5.5.2.1 The industrial waste comprises pieces of potential iron slag, small vitrified pieces and magnetic residues.

5.5.3 Statement of Potential

5.5.3.1 The potential of the metalworking debris is low, especially if it has been deposited from elsewhere. However 'making and using' is one of the key research areas for Iron Age studies (ScARF 2012d) and it is highly likely that the material relates to nearby ironworking and was either dumped at NL/001C or dragged into the area through ploughing. In this context the ironworking waste may reveal more about the use of the broader area in the Iron Age.

5.6 NL/001C - Modern Finds

5.6.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.6.1.1 A high number of modern finds, numbering 12, were retrieved at NL/001C. Agricultural ploughing and manuring is the likely explanation for the presence of these. They were retrieved in a mixture of features (see Appendix 5) but are judged to be intrusive.

5.6.2 Range & Variety

5.6.2.1 The modern finds include a sherd of spongeware, two sherds of redware, five sherds of whiteware, two sherds of glass, a sherd of pan tile and the stem of a clay pipe. All these finds fall within the broad date range of 18th century to present.

5.6.3 Statement of Potential

5.6.3.1 The modern finds are related to recent agricultural activities and have no further potential

5.7 NL/001C – Finds Discussion

5.7.1 The site at NL/001C is located 670m west of the Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement at Walton Road, Dyce (Thomson 2015). Excavations at the Walton Road site identified seven prehistoric structures and evidence for iron smelting and smithing. Like at Walton Road the artefactual evidence from NL/001C is scant. In most cases the quantity of artefacts from NL/001C limit their potential analysis, however the assemblage should be viewed as part of a larger later prehistoric site, as suggested by both Bronze Age and Iron Age radiocarbon dates retrieved from the site.

5.7.2 Potentially deliberate placing of two quern stones and a complete or partially complete vessel may point towards a re-appropriation of artefacts to carry meaning imbued within them to their place of deposition. This type of structured deposition is known from sites of this period. Querns re-used as post-packing and building stones were found at Culduthel, Inverness (McLaren in prep), North Kessock, Inverness (Lochrie in prep) and Kintore, Aberdeenshire (Engl 2008). The ironworking debris does not appear to be related to any working areas but is evidence for the smelting of iron in the vicinity.

5.8 NL/003B – Introduction

5.8.1 The assemblage comprises 2599 pieces of flaked stone all dating to the Mesolithic period. A catalogue is provided in Appendix 5. An explanation of the terminology used in this assessment and

Appendix 5 is summarized in Table 13 below. For the purposes of this assessment all pieces <10cm have been classed as chips unless they are tools or microburins.

Term	Description
Dorsal	Outer surface of flake/blade
Ventral	Inner surface of flake/blade
Cortex	The outer skin of a rock
Pebble	A small rounded stone smoothed by movement
Core	Raw material which has been used to detach pieces, will only show dorsal surfaces
Debitage	All flaked waste material, including blades, flakes and chips
Blade	A flake twice as long as it is wide
Flake	Any detached piece with a ventral surface
Chip	All pieces below 10cm
Fragment	The term fragment is used to indicate a broken piece
Indeterminate	A large indeterminate piece with no clear ventral surface
Tool	Any piece with secondary modification (retouch)
Microlith	A range of small tools made during the Mesolithic
Microburin	A waste product of microlith production. The end to be disposed of is snapped off after first weakening the break with a notch
Truncation	Retouch along the entirety of a break
Scraper	A type of tool with abruptly angled edge of retouch
Edge Retouch	Any tool with a retouched edge with cannot be placed in a more specific category
Notched	Flake or blade with a small area of concave retouch
Scalene Triangle	These are microliths in the shape of scalene triangles
Crescent	These are microliths in the shape of crescents

Table 13 - Glossary of terms used in this report

5.9 NL/003B - LITHICS

5.9.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.9.1.1 This assessment does not take into account the 197 lithics retrieved from trial trenching (Robertson 2014). These were retrieved from Trench NL0299, Feature (TT-0104) which is the same as excavation Context (3B-0003).

5.9.1.2 The assemblage and its provenance are summarised below, in Table 14, where they have been broken into sub assemblages by feature and deposit. Since most of the assemblage was retrieved from soil sample processing the soil quantities and percentage of context have also been included. All the material assessed is thought to be of Mesolithic date; the reduction strategies and debitage match with the more readily dated microliths and microburins. The assemblage falls into the category of a narrow blade industry, which

dates to the late Mesolithic and matches with three radiocarbon dates retrieved (see Section 7 below).

Feature	Context	% of context sampled	Soil Sample	Quantity	Weight
-	Unstratified	-	-	1	1g
Hollow [3B-0007]	NW quad(3B-0008)	50%	40ltrs	75	88g
	SE quad(3B-0009)	100%	20ltrs	82	27g
	SW quad(3B-0018)	100%	70ltrs	135	60g
	NE quad (3B-0019)	100%	100ltrs	179	101g
Pit [3B-0003]	Fill (3B-0004)	50%	20ltrs	330	27g
Pit [3B-0005]	Fill (3B-0006)	50%	10ltrs	44	38g
Pit [3B-0016]	Fill (3B-0017)	100%	160ltrs	1208	291g
Pit [3B-0020]	Upper fill (3B-0022)	50%	50ltrs	28	9g
	Basal Fill (3B-0021)	50%	30ltrs	61	16g
Pit [3B-0023]	Upper fill (3B-0024)	20%	30ltrs	69	88g
	Basal fill (3B-0027)	80%	50ltrs	64	383g
Pit [3B-0025]	Upper fill (3B-0026)	20%	40ltrs	54	31g
	Basal fill (3B-0028)	50%	40ltrs	79	48g
Pit [3B-0031]	Upper fill (3B-0033)	50%	40ltrs	58	83g
	Middle fill (3B-0032)	50%	40ltrs	140	134g
	Basal fill (3B-0034)	50%	10ltrs	1	<1g

Table 14 - NL/003B – Summary of lithics assemblage by feature

5.9.1.3 The assemblage is in mixed condition of burnt and fairly fresh pieces, although there are no contexts where all are in the precisely same condition. It is also likely that burnt pieces have been underestimated, as lightly burnt pieces will require more detailed analysis to identify.

5.9.2 Range & Variety

5.9.2.1 The main material used is pebble flint in an array of quality and colours, although the pebbles, cores and debitage all suggest small raw material size. The flint is almost exclusively from pebbles with the kind of abraded cortex you would expect to find within river or coastal deposits. However there are nine examples of a thick, soft and chalky cortex which is from a completely different source; present in Fill (3B-0032) of Pit [3B-0031], Fill (3B-0004) of Pit [3B-0003] and Fill (3B-0017) of Pit [3B-0016]. Also present in the assemblage is one piece of chert, from Fill (3B-0017) of Pit [3B-0016] and seven pieces of chalcedony, probably agate, from Quadrant (3B-0019) of Spread [3B-0007] and two pieces from Fill (3B-0022) of Pit [3B-0020].

5.9.2.2 Similar raw material is often present in the same deposits suggesting they are related to the same timescale/activity/sequence of reduction (eg the chalky flint, the chalcedony).

5.9.2.3 The assemblage represents a selection of cores, tools and knapping debris which has been broadly summarised in Table 15 below. Looking at the sub-assemblages within the deposits some provisional observations can be made.

- Cores were retrieved from four features
- Tools were retrieved from every feature
- The highest quantities of cores and only burnt pebbles are from Pit [3B-0023]
- Microburins are higher in quantity and ratio to other flint artefacts within Spread [3B-0007]
- Microliths were retrieved in higher quantities from Spread [3B-0007] and Pit [3B-0016]
- High quantities of both microliths and microburins are only seen within Spread [3B-0007]

5.9.2.4 To be compared in a meaningful way these observations need to take into account the sampling strategies. It is clear that not all deposits have the same ratios and quantities of material, even taking into account sampling strategy. This provides some scope for analysis of spatial organization within the site.

Type	**Spread [3B-0007]**	**Pit [3B-0003]**	**Pit [3B-0005]**	**Pit [3B-0016]**	**Pit [3B-0020]**	**Pit [3B-0023]**	**Pit [3B-0025]**	**Pit [3B-0031]**	**Total**
Cores & Pebbles									
Pebbles	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Core/ fragments	4	-	-	6	-	7	-	6	23
Debitage									
Blade	53	23	4	73	14	15	18	26	226
Flake	109	28	8	231	19	48	33	59	535
Chip	234	271	25	869	47	45	61	96	1648
Indeterminate	1	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	10
Microburin	32	6	-	1	2	1	1	4	46
Tools									
Scraper	1	-	4	-	-	2	1	1	9
Edge Retouch	4	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	12
Truncation	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Notched	2	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	11
Microlith/Fragment	29	1	3	20	2	4	6	4	69
Total	**470**	**329**	**44**	**1208**	**89**	**133**	**127**	**199**	**2599**

Table 15 - NL/003B - Distribution of lithic types by feature

5.9.3 Statement of Potential

5.9.3.1 The assessment has revealed certain aspects which can to be explored further during analysis. The first of these is related to raw material. Some different material types and probable sources have been observed during assessment and it is recommended that fieldwork is organised to establish local resources (ScARF 2012a). It is important that the possible source for the chalky flint is discovered. If this is derived from the flint in chalk of Boddam Den then it shows how far the raw material has travelled from the source and is evidence for its exploitation during this period.

5.9.3.2 A study of the tool types present will allow comparison with other sites and potentially allow discussion on site function and site activities, alongside other analysis. This can take the form of statistical analysis of the debitage and its spatial distribution alongside use-wear analysis (ScARF 2012a).

5.9.3.3 In broader terms the analysis of the lithics as the main artefactual evidence from the site, has the potential to inform on site organisation, site function and Mesolithic mobility. Before analysis begins a C14 strategy needs to be put in place to establish if the lithics are from multiple periods of activity or are all related to one period of activity.

5.10 NL/003B - Finds Discussion

5.10.1 There are few directly comparable sites to NL/003B, the closest of which is the small site at Fife Ness, Fife (Dalland and Wickham-Jones 1998). While the size, layout and broad dating of features found at Fife Ness are comparable with NL/003B (see Section 8.2.2) there are differences with the lithics assemblages which may suggest they did not have entirely identical purpose or function. The site at Fife Ness was dominated by crescents which led to its interpretation as a specialised site. While NL/003B is not dominated by this tool type further analysis may yet prove to show certain trends which can be related to function. The dating and similarity of features between NL/003B and Fife Ness make comparison of the lithic assemblage relevant despite the difference in tool types. At the present assessment stage all we can say about site function is that a range of raw material was used, reduction was carried out producing large quantities of debitage, microlith production was undertaken and the activities involved fire.

5.11 NL/006A - Introduction

5.11.1 All finds are discussed below by material type. The assemblage comprises 146 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 50 lithics, 317g of ceramic building material, 2074g of Industrial Waste, two fragments of modern glass and a sherd of modern pottery. A catalogue of all finds is provided in Appendix 5. The discussions for NL/006A, NL/006B and NL/006D are combined in section 5.17 below.

5.12 NL/006A - Prehistoric Pottery

5.12.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.12.1.1 The prehistoric pottery numbers 146 sherds, weighing 1713g and representing at least six vessels, see Table 16 below. The pottery was retrieved from six pits across three areas; the north: [6A-0006], the south east: [6A-0032], [6A-0036] and [6A-0041]; and the south west: [6A-0049] and [6A-0082].

Feature	Context	Sherds	Weight
Pit [6A-0006]	(6A-0007)	60	107g
Pit [6A-0032]	(6A-0033)	2	1g
Pit [6A-0036]	(6A-0037)	20	166g
Pit [6A-0041]	(6A-0042)	58	1434g
Pit [6A-0049]	(6A-0050)	4	3g
Pit [6A-0082]	(6A-0083)	2	2g

Table 16 - NL/006A - Details of features containing Prehistoric Pottery

5.12.1.2 The pottery from Pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] represents the bulk of the assemblage. There are at least three vessels represented by the 78 sherds; 50% of one survives. All these vessels are middle to later Neolithic Impressed Ware, dating between *c* 3500 BC and 2900 BC (Kinbeachie, 3500 – 2920, MacSween 2001, Table 1, 63; Kintore, 3530 BC – 3340 BC, MacSween 2008, 181; Meadowend Farm, 3350 BC - 3000/2900 BC, Sheridan *in prep*).

5.12.1.3 The large quantities of vessel from [6A-0041] and its position within the context all suggest it was intact or near intact when deposited. The sherds from [6A-0036] were not part of a complete vessel when deposited, despite large sections of conjoining sherds being present.

5.12.2 Range & Variety

5.12.2.1 The only pottery of identifiable type is the Impressed Ware from Pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041]. Pit [6A-0041] contained at least 50% of a saggy-based, lugged vessel decorated with fingernail impressions and incised lines. The vessel has been repaired at some point, shown by two, post-firing repair holes and a third failed repair hole. This vessel also has organic residue indicating it was used domestically for cooking. The pottery from Pit [6A-0036] includes two Impressed Ware vessels; one is a straight sided vessel with finger rustication and the other is a T-shaped rim with slight cavetto to exterior.

5.12.2.2 Pit [6A-0006] contains a vessel with a flat base sherd and an internally beveled rim. Flat bases begin to appear on vessels in the later Neolithic (*c* 2900) so the pottery from here cannot pre-date this. The pottery from Pits [6A-0032], [6A-0049] and [6A-0082] are all small undiagnostic fragments.

5.12.3 Statement of Potential

5.12.3.1 All the pottery should be further analysed to accurately categorise the types and the minimal number individual of vessels represented should be assessed. The pottery in Pits [6A-0006], [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] have organic residues adhering to their surface. These can be used for C14 dating, allowing a closer date for their construction, use and deposition. The deposition of the large pottery sections or almost complete Impressed Ware pot bears further scrutiny and comparison with other deposition of this type.

5.13 NL/006A - Lithics

5.13.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.13.1.1 Lithic finds of chipped flint numbering 50 pieces were retrieved from eight contexts; six of them were unstratified surface finds, see Table 17 below. None of the stratified finds are particularly chronologically diagnostic however those from Pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] are most likely to be middle to later Neolithic, as they are associated with pottery from this period.

Feature	Context	Quantities	Weight
-	Unstratified	6	85g
Pit [6A-0006]	(6A-0007)	31	8g
[6A-0016]	(6A-0017)	1	1g
[6A-0018]	(6A-0019)	1	5g
Pit [6A-0036]	(6A-0037)	4	2g
Pit [6A-0041]	(6A-0042)	3	1g
[6A-0049]	(6A-0050)	1	1g
[6A-0132]	(6A-0133)	1	24g
[6A-0134]	(6A-0135)	2	21g

Table 17 - NL/006A - Details of features containing Lithics

5.13.2 Range & Variety

5.13.2.1 All raw material is flint in colour variations of grey, yellow brown, red brown and cream. The assemblage comprises four cores, 11 flakes, three blades, one indeterminate piece and 31 chips and small fragments.

5.13.3 Statement of Potential

5.13.3.1 The lithics are an important piece of material culture from the prehistoric phase of the site. Analysing the assemblages found in the features will help understanding of Neolithic lithic technology but also help characterise what the features are and how and why the lithics came to be deposited within them.

5.14 NL/006A - Ceramic Building Material

5.14.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.14.1.1 The ceramic building material was retrieved from six features (see Table 18 below) but most was concentrated near or within Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118]. The location of the material and interpretation of function is summarized below. The smaller abraded pieces in the assemblage are more likely to be residual or intrusive as such small quantities could easily have been moved around site.

Feature	Context	Quantities	Function/description
Pit [6A-0004]	(6A-0005)	1g	Daub
Structure [6A-0034]	(6A-0035)	1g	Daub
Furnace [6A-0096]	(6A-0098), (6A-0099), (6A-0102)	8g	Furnace
Post-hole [6A-0105], Structure A	(6A-0106)	1g	Daub
Furnace [6A-0118]	(6A-0121], (6A-0122), (6A-0124), (6A-0126) (6A-0128), (6A-0130), (6A-0145)	270g	Furnace
Deposit near [6A-0118]	(6A-0151)	36g	Furnace

Table 18 - NL/006A - Details of features containing Ceramic Building Material

5.14.2 Range & Variety

5.14.2.1 The ceramic building material is associated with large quantities of slag and is likely to e the remains of a furnace structure. Most of the pieces are small and abraded but large pieces from [6A-0118] are better preserved, with visible organic impressions and traces of vitrification on the example from (6A-0126).

5.14.3 Statement of Potential

5.14.3.1 The fired clay has great potential, alongside the ironworking material to inform on Iron Age smelting and Iron Age furnaces. While the furnace is disturbed above ground level the remains found at its site can be analysed to reconstruct the techniques used and how the furnace may have looked.

5.15 NL/006A - INDUSTRIAL WASTE

5.15.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.15.1.1 The industrial waste comprised a mixture of slags, weighing 1731g, and magnetic residues, weighing 343g. Most of the Industrial waste is ironworking waste and is associated with Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118]. The small quantities found elsewhere are more likely to represent secondary deposition of refuse.

Feature	Context	Quantities	Function/description
Rectillinear Gully [6A-0016]	(6A-0017)	1g	Residual
Post-hole [6A-0022]	(6A-0023)	1g	Residual
Feature [6A-0026]	(6A-0027)	1g	Residual
Pit [6A-0036]	(6A-0037)	1g	Intrusive
Hearth [6A-0049]	(6A-0050)	36g	Refuse or Iron Working
Furnace [6A-0096]	(6A-0099), (6A-0101), (6A-0102)	32g	Iron Smelting
Furnace [6A-0118]	Surface cleaning, (6A-0120), (6A-0121), (6A-0122), (6A-0124), (6A-0126), (6A-0128), (6A-0130), (6A-0131), (6A-0145) (6A-0151)	1961g	Iron Smelting
Linear [6A-0134] and [6A-0136]	(6A-0135), (6A-0137)	2g	Residual
Post-hole [6A-0170], Structure B	(6A-0171)	7g	Residual
Post-hole [6A-0181], Structure B	(6A-0182)	32g	Residual

Table 19 - NL/006A - Details of features containing Industrial Waste

5.15.2 Range & Variety

5.15.2.1 Probable flowed slag from the surface cleaning and (6A-0130) points towards a bloomery furnace for smelting iron ore. This furnace type was predominantly used in the Iron Age (English Heritage 2011b). Magnetic residues have been found together on site but they are most likely the result of smelting rather than smithing as during smelting with a tapping furnace the iron which pooled at the base would have been reshaped causing the detachment of small magnetic pieces.

5.15.3 Statement of Potential

5.15.3.1 The ironworking waste has great potential, alongside the fired clay to inform on Iron Age smelting furnaces. While the furnace is disturbed above ground level the remains found can be analysed to reconstruct the techniques used and how the furnace may have looked.

5.16 NL/006A - Modern Finds

5.16.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.16.1.1 The modern finds include two small fragments of glass and a small fragment of modern whiteware pottery. The modern pottery was retrieved from Pit [6A-0018] along with a

flint bipolar core. One of the glass fragments was found in Gully [6A-0016] along with 25 pieces of flint debitage and probable fuel ash slag. The other glass fragment was found in Pit [6A-0028] and was the only find from this feature.

5.16.2 Range & Variety

5.16.2.1 The glass and modern pottery fragment were very small. The whiteware was in fairly good condition while the glass was discoloured and abraded.

5.16.3 Statement of Potential

5.16.3.1 The pottery and glass represent modern disturbance and present no further potential for analysis.

5.17 NL/006B – Finds Assessment

5.17.1 The assemblage comprises two flint cores and a fragment of pottery. A catalogue of all finds is provided in Appendix 5. The discussions for NL/006A, NL/006B and NL/006D are combined in section 5.17 below.

5.17.2 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.17.2.1 The assemblage comprises three finds from three contexts: a flint core from fill (6B-004) of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003], a flint core from fill (6B-0011) of Pit [6B-0010] and a small pottery surface fragment from fill (6B-0006) of Possible Pit [6B-0005].

5.17.3 Range & Variety

5.17.3.1 The pottery is a small fragment of a fine sandy fabric which is unfortunately too small to identify. The core from [6B-0005] is a multi-platform core of fine grey flint and is in very good condition. The core from [6B-0010] is a sub rectangular tablet of coarse grained flint which has been flaked from most edges of the same face, some removals may be bipolar (struck against an anvil). This technique has similarities to a reduction method named levallois and as such may date to the later Neolithic (Ballin 2011).

5.17.4 Statement of Potential

5.17.4.1 The finds from NL/006B are such a small group that analysis will be limited due to quantity and residual nature of at least the core from Gully [6B-0003]. As the cores and pottery sherd may be Neolithic in date they should be considered during analysis of the artefacts from across Site 6 as they may indicate a wider area of Neolithic activity.

5.18 NL/006D – Finds Assessment

5.18.1 All finds are discussed below by material type. The assemblage comprises two lithics and seven sherds of pottery. A catalogue of all finds is provided in Appendix 5. The discussions for NL/006A, NL/006B and NL/006D are combined in section 5.17 below.

5.18.2 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.18.2.1 All finds, excepting a flint chip from Deposit (6D-0003), are from Colluvial Deposit (6D-0004). All finds are prehistoric but of uncertain date.

5.18.3 Range & Variety

5.18.3.1 The pottery comprises internally bevelled rim sherds and some small laminar pieces. The dating of these is not clear. The lithics comprise a small flint chip and a flint flake, neither indicative of date.

5.18.4 Statement of Potential

5.18.4.1 The small NL/006D assemblage is potentially related to prehistoric activity at the other NL/006 sites. Taken alone the assemblage is too small to hold any analytical potential. It should be considered within the wider prehistoric landscape. The prehistoric pottery has residue which would date the activity at NL/006D should a radiocarbon date be sought.

5.19 NL/006 – Finds Discussion

5.19.1 The Impressed Ware from NL/006A indicates that there was activity in the middle to later Neolithic, c 3500 BC and 2900 BC, which is a very broad date range. This can be refined for the vessel from Pit [6A-0041] by radiocarbon dating of residue adhering to its surface. Broadly contemporary activity may have taken place at the site of NL/006B although initial radiocarbon results suggest that at least one of the lithics has been incorporated into a later feature.

5.19.2 The dating of Impressed Ware leads to a consideration of the links between carinated bowl pottery which would have been the type in use before and during the start of the introduction of Impressed Ware. There are common features between the two, including lugs, baggy shapes, bipartite forms and decoration confined to the upper zone. In the north-east of Scotland carinated bowl pottery shows specific regional style drifts earlier than other areas of Scotland. It may be that the regionalisation seen in north eastern style carinated bowl pottery (CBNE) continues into the development of eastern Scottish Impressed Ware (MacSween 2007, 369; MacSween 2008, 181).

5.19.3 The Impressed Ware recovered from NL/006A includes large sections of pot placed unbroken into the pits. There is need for discussion and careful consideration of the events leading to the deposition of these. It is more likely this pit assemblage can be equated with specific events rather than a mixed accumulation of refuse and as such has great potential to reveal more about the activities, beliefs and motivations of the culture who deposited it. It is clear that whatever purpose its deposition had in its own right or whatever purpose it had served is bound within the domestic; the pot had been used and repaired within its lifetime.

5.19.4 There is no finds evidence for the Bronze Age activity relating to Structure A. The potential furnaces discovered on NL/006A add to numerous discoveries of Iron Age sites in north east Scotland within the last decade. Several of these Iron Age sites have included examples of smelting furnaces (Culduthel, Inverness Murray *in prep;* Bellfield, North Kessock, Murray 2012; Birnie, Elgin, Fraser Hunter NMS *pers comm*; Beechwood, Inverness, Engl 2011). The furnace from NL/006A adds to the collection of Iron Age iron working in north east Scotland and will further inform on bloomery smelting in Iron Age Scotland.

5.20 NL/012 – Introduction

5.20.1 All finds are discussed below by material type. The assemblage comprises 85 sherds of pottery, 106 lithics and a small piece of slag. A catalogue of all finds is provided in Appendix 5.

5.21 NL/012 - Prehistoric Pottery

5.21.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.21.1.1 Prehistoric pottery numbered 85 sherds, representing at least five vessels. The pottery was retrieved from four features: Pit [12-0001], Buried Soil [12-0022], Pit [12-0023] and Pit [12-0031] (see Table 20 below). The only pottery indicative of date is from Pit [12-0001], dating early in the the middle Neolithic.

Feature	Context	Sherds	Weight
Pit [12-0001]	(12-0003), (12-0004), (12-0006)	59	621
Buried soil (12-0022)	Buried soil [12-0022]	1	2
Pit [12-0023]	(12-0024), (12-0025)	2	<1g
Pit [12-0029]	(12-0030)	23	7g

Table 20 - NL/012 - Distribution of prehistoric pottery by feature

5.21.1.2 One vessel from Pit [12-0001] is in a very good state of preservation, arising from the fact that it is largely intact, accounting for 68% of the sherds, and crushed in situ. All other sherds are small and abraded.

5.21.2 Range & Variety

5.21.2.1 The sherds from Pit [12-0001] represent two vessels. The single abraded body sherd from fill (12-0006) of re-cut [12-0044] of Pit [12-0001] is not diagnostic. The remaining 58 sherds from (12-0003) and (12-0004) represent the majority of a finger fluted carinated bowl of the north eastern carinated bowl tradition (CBNE). The vessel would have had a rim diameter of around 270mm with a splayed, open profile, rounded rim, long neck and shallow sub hemispherical base. The bowl is in very good condition with a fine fabric, thin even walls and surface treatment in the form of probable burnishing (residue covers much of the exterior surface at present). The resulting bowl is an elegant and well-made vessel which has clearly been used with foodstuffs as evidenced by the organic residue.

5.21.3 Statement of Potential

5.21.3.1 This vessel holds several avenues for further analysis. The residue can be dated to help refine the period of use for this type of pottery which is key to understanding the development of the carinated bowl tradition in Scotland. The vessels conjoins should be studied to fully understand how it was deposited and also in an effort to understand why. Carinated bowl pottery is typically discovered as small sherds in domestic contexts, however, there are a collection of examples where large pieces or entire vessels have been deposited intact. The events leading to the deposition of Neolithic vessels in pits need to be more thoroughly understood, especially as sites of this date are more often than not characterised by pits and pit clusters (see finds discussion).

5.22 NL/012 - LITHICS

5.22.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.22.1.1 Lithic finds of chipped stone were recovered from seven features, detailed in Table 21 below.

Feature	Context	Quantities	Weight
Pit [12-0001]	(12-0003), (12-0004)	2	53
Pit [12-0002]	(12-0016), (12-0018)	2	4
Buried soil (12-0022)	(12-0022)	20	102
Pit [12-0023]	(12-0024), (12-0025)	55	31
Pit [12-0029]	(12-0030)	22	46
Pit [12-0031]	(12-0032)	4	27
[Pit 12-0034]	(12-0037)	1	<1g

Table 21 - NL/012 - Distribution of lithics by feature

5.22.2 Range & Variety

5.22.2.1 The assemblage comprises one pebble, three cores, 36 flakes, two blades, three tools, one indeterminate piece and 60 chips. Raw material type is almost exclusively flint with one example of porphyritic pitchstone (very few, very small visible crystal inclusions (phenocrysts)). Pitchstone was not available locally and would have been imported from the island of Arran in the Firth of Clyde. The trade and exchange of this stone was at its height in the early Neolithic period (Ballin 2009, 31).

5.22.3 Statement of Potential

5.22.3.1 The lithics are an important piece of material culture from the prehistoric phase of the site. Analysing the assemblages found in the features will help understanding of Neolithic lithic technology but also help characterise what the features are and how and why the lithics came to be deposited within them. The raw material found on site indicates that

pitchstone, an exotically procured and special material, had been imported into the area. The pitchstone shows trade routes between other parts of Scotland.

5.23 NL/012 - Other Finds

5.23.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.23.1.1 Other finds include some exceptionally small vitrified fragments, weighing less than a gram, and four fragments of modern pottery (see Table 22 below). The vitrified fragments were retrieved from numerous contexts and are summarized below. They are most likely small examples of fuel ash slag; a type of slag created by high temperatures and natural silicates present in the surrounding environment.

Feature	Context
Pit [12-0001]	(12-0003), (12-0004) (12-0006) (12-0008) (12-0009) (12-0019) (12-0020)
Pit [12-0002]	(12-0012) (12-0013) (12-0018)
Buried soil (12-0022)	(12-0022)
Pit [12-0027]	(12-0028)
Pit [12-0029]	(12-0030)
Pit [12-0031]	(12-0032)
Pit [12-0034]	(12-0037) (12-0038) (12-0039)

Table 22 - NL/012 - Distribution of other finds by feature

5.23.1.2 The modern pottery fragments were from Pit [12-0002], upper deposits (12-0016) and (12-0018), both of which have an interface with the topsoil. It is highly probable the small fragments of modern pottery retrieved from here are intrusive from the topsoil.

5.23.2 Statement of Potential

5.23.2.1 These finds hold no further potential for analysis.

5.24 NL/012 – Finds Discussion

5.24.1 The finger fluted vessel is part of a north eastern style of carinated bowl (CBNE) which marks a 'style drift' from the traditional form which is unique to the north east. Dates for this 'style drift' indicate it began rather early within the Neolithic, from as early as *c* 3800 BC (e.g. OxA-8132, OxA-8131, Oxa-8133, Deers Den, Alexander 2000, 17; GU-9155, Dubton Farm, MacSween 2002, 41; Warren Field, Sheridan 2009, 92). The examples of CBNE from Kintore, Aberdeenshire suggest they had a long life span, with associated dates ranging from 3810-3650 cal BC to 3710-3620 cal BC and with a particularly late outlying date of 3030-2880 BC (MacSween 2008, 179).

5.24.2 This vessel type may be one of the key aspects to unlocking information about regionalization in Scotland during the Neolithic. This CB assemblage fits well within the growing body of evidence for CB pottery and early Neolithic occupation in Aberdeenshire (eg Blackhall, Lochrie

2010b; Boghead, Henshall 1984; Pitdrichie, Lochrie 2010a; Pitglassie, Henshall 1996; Kintore, MacSween 2008; Warren Field, Sheridan 2009; Balbridie, Fairweather and Ralston 1993; Inverurie, Lochrie 2013c). In addition to these there are new discoveries of carinated bowl pottery found on other sites of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route: finger fluted CBNE was retrieved from SL/002AB, traditional forms of CB at SL/002D and an uncarinated cup of the CB tradition at SL/004B (Murray forthcoming).

5.24.3 Of particular interest is the circumstances of deposition at NL/012. Pits containing large sections of vessels along with large quantities of nutshell and 'special' lithics have been discovered at other sites (Chapelfield, Squair and Jones 2002; Port Elphinstone, Inverurie, Lochrie 2013). This does not suggest that that the deposition of larger pieces or more complete pieces of pot are an entirely ritual act separated from day to day life. Domestic activities are highly ritualised and it is most likely that the events leading to the deposition of complete or near complete pots are bound in both.

5.25 NL/013 – Introduction

5.25.1 All finds are discussed below by material type. The assemblage comprises 70 lithics and 6g of fuel ash slag.

5.26 NL/013 - Lithics

5.26.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.26.1.1 The lithics were retrieved from three contexts, mostly from soil sample processing: Fill (13-0008) of [13-0007], Fill (13-0010) of [13-0009] and Fill (13-0012) of [13-0011] (see Table 23 below). The lithics are in fragmentary condition but there are indications they are Mesolithic in date.

Feature	Context	Qty	Weight
Pit [13-0007]	(13-0008)	16	19g
Pit [13-0009]	(13-0010)	36	28g
Pit [13-0011]	(13-0012)	18	4g

Table 23 - NL/013 - Distribution of lithics by feature

5.26.2 Range & Variety

5.26.2.1 The assemblage comprises five cores, eight flakes, one blade, 54 chips, a notched piece and a small retouched broken piece. Reduction shows a mix of platform and bipolar techniques and the range of debitage present indicates knapping in the vicinity. The small notched flake and small neatly edge retouched fragment all appear to be Mesolithic in date.

5.26.3 Statement of Potential

5.26.3.1 The assemblage should be combined with the 49 pieces retrieved during trial trenching. Lithics are one of the most common finds from Mesolithic sites and help us understand the character of a site and the character of lithic material during this period. Their presence of material which could be radiocarbon dated makes this assemblage more important as a secure date associated with Mesolithic lithics would allow further characterization of typology and a keener understanding of the chronology of the period. It is also recommended that soil samples from pits [13-0003] and [13-0005] are processed for potential lithics retrieval.

5.27 NL/013 - Industrial Waste

5.27.1 Quantification, Provenance & Condition

5.27.1.1 A total of 9g of small vitrified fragments were retrieved from two contexts: fill (13-0010) of Pit [13-0009] and fill (13-0012) of Pit [13-0011] (see Table 24 below).

Feature	Context	Weight
Pit [13-0009]	(13-0010)	<1g
Pit [13-0011]	(13-0012)	6g

Table 24 - NL/013 - Distribution of industrial waste by feature

5.27.2 Range & Variety

5.27.2.1 The vitrified fragments are light and vesicular. They are most probably fuel ash slag (FAS) which is created when high temperatures combine with natural silicates in the soil.

5.27.3 Statement of Potential

5.27.3.1 This material has no further potential for analysis but its existence should be incorporated into analysis of the site as it may provide evidence of site activities and potential site function.

5.28 NL/013 – Finds Discussion

5.28.1 Discoveries of potential Mesolithic date are given more importance by their relative rarity and their often ephemeral nature which makes them less readily recognised. The scattering of pits discovered on this site is quite typical of Mesolithic sites. The lithic assemblage points towards some small scale manufacture in the vicinity and it is likely this site was the location of a small camp.

6. Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

Laura Bailey and Dr Tim Holden

6.1 NL/001C – Introduction

6.1.1 Sixty 10 litre sub-samples and hand collected charcoal taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised a ring-ditch, dating to the second half of the Middle Bronze Age, and associated pits and postholes. On the basis of contextual importance, finds and environmental material recovered, eighteen of the above sub-samples (ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres), were selected for full processing. Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance, range and variety of material recovered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.2 NL/001C - CHARCOAL

6.2.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.2.1.1 Charcoal was present in varying quantities in all but four (1C-0070), (1C-0072), (1C-0098) and (1C-0128), contexts. It was particularly abundant in deposits (1C-0002), (1C-0003) associated with possible Hearth [1C-0001], the fills (1C-0008), (1C-0006) of ring-ditch (1C-0007) and the fill (1C-0054) of Pit [1C-0053].

6.2.2 Diversity

6.2.2.1 Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal present in the flots, was categorised as oak or non-oak. The majority of charcoal appeared to be non-oak, although many contexts contained both oak and non-oak. Bark fragments were also present in contexts (1C-0006), (1C-0091) and (1C-0095).

6.2.3 Condition

6.2.3.1 In some cases charcoal was heavily fragmented, but in most cases unabraded.

6.2.4 Statement of Potential

6.2.4.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from *in situ* burning, hearths, furnaces or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis can inform on the species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, temporal change.

6.2.4.2 Charcoal analysis on material recovered from possible Hearth [1C-0001] could inform on species selected for fuel wood.

6.2.4.3 The majority of charcoal in this assemblage derives from secondary deposition, is not the result of *in situ* burning and therefore does not relate to the original function of the feature.

6.2.4.4 Charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating has been highlighted in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.3 NL/001C – CEREAL GRAIN

6.3.1 Quantity and provenance

6.3.1.1 Cereal grain was recovered in very small numbers. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were recovered from the fill (1C-0050) of Post-hole [1C-0049], the fill (1C-0002) of Hearth [1C-0001] and fill (1C-0008) of Curvilinear feature [1C-0007]. One bread (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) wheat grain was present in the fill (1C-0044) of Post-hole [1C-0043].

6.3.2 Condition

6.3.2.1 The grain was very heavily abraded, likely the result of secondary deposition.

6.3.3 Statement of potential

6.3.3.1 On their own, the small numbers of grain offer little scope for further analysis.

6.4 NL/001C – Hazel Nutshell

6.4.1 Quantity and provenance

6.4.1.1 A small amount of heavily fragmented hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recovered from various deposits including the fill (1C-0002) of possible Hearth [1C-0001], the fills (1C-0008), (1C-0021) of ring-ditch [1C-0007], curvilinear-gully [1C-0020] and the fill (1C-0042) of Post-hole [1C-0041]. In all cases small fragments of hazel nutshell weighting under 1g were present. The nutshell was weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in Appendix 7.

6.4.2 Condition

6.4.2.1 The nutshell was very heavily fragmented and abraded.

6.4.3 Statement of potential

6.4.3.1 Due to the paucity of hazel nutshell, there is little scope for further analysis.

6.5 NL/001C – Other Charred Plant Remains

6.5.1 Quantity and provenance

6.5.1.1 A relatively small number of weed ‘seeds’ were recovered from site. Weed seeds were present in several features including the fill (1C-0002) of possible Hearth [1C-0001], the fills (1C-0018), (1C-0019) of Pit 1C-0017, the fills (1C-0006), (1C-0021) and (1C-0023) of ring-ditch [1C-0007], the fills of curvilinear gullies [1C-0020] and [1C-0022] respectively, and the fills (1C-0040), (1C-0044) of Post-holes [1C-0039] and [1C-0043].

6.5.2 Diversity

6.5.2.1 The 'weed seeds' included cleavers (*Galium aparine*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*). All are common seeds associated with acidic, sandy loam soils and cultivated and disturbed ground.

6.5.3 Statement of potential

6.5.3.1 This category of material will be difficult to interpret beyond the most general level so has little further potential for analysis.

6.6 NL/001C - Bone

6.6.1 Quantity and provenance

6.6.1.1 Burnt bone fragments were recovered from the retents of several features. The largest amount of bone (5g) was from the fill (1C-0002) of possible Hearth [1C-0001]. The bone was weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.6.2 Diversity

6.6.2.1 The bone was heavily fragmented and undiagnostic.

6.6.3 Statement of potential

6.6.3.1 The small size and heavily fragmented condition of the bone fragments offer little scope for further analysis.

6.7 NL/001C –Cinders

6.7.1 Summary

6.7.1.1 A small number of samples contained low concentrations of cinder. The cinders are likely to be fuel ash slag and are discussed in the finds report.

6.8 NL/001C – Other Remains

6.8.1 Finds including pottery and lithics recovered from the retents are discussed in the Finds Assessment above.

6.9 NL/001C – Environmental Discussion

6.9.1.1 Very few palaeoenvironmental remains, with the exception of charcoal, were recovered from site. Environmental remains including cereal grain, weed seeds, charcoal, bone and nutshell were most abundant in deposits associated with possible Hearth [1C-0001], indicating that this may have been the focus of food processing. However, as there was little evidence for *in situ* burning, and given the position of the 'hearth' in the arc of the ring-gully, rather than a central point within the feature, it is also possible that food waste and processing debris from a domestic context was dumped here [1C-0001].

6.9.1.2 The paucity of food waste, in particular, cereal grain, in the assemblage is interesting, given the apparent domestic nature of the site. The presence of two prehistoric saddle querns in the western extent of ring ditch[1C-0007] suggests that cereal processing was taking place in the vicinity, possibly beyond the limits of excavation. However, it is suggested that they may have been deliberately placed in the feature and are out of context.

6.9.1.3 Summary statement of potential:

- The environmental assemblage offers little scope for further analysis

6.10 NL/003B – Introduction

6.10.1 Twenty-four 10 litre sub-samples taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised several pits and a hollow containing lithics dating to the Mesolithic period. On the basis of contextual importance, finds and environmental material recovered, 19 of the sub-samples (ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres), were selected for full processing. Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material recovered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.11 NL/003B - Charcoal

6.11.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.11.1.1 Wood charcoal was present in all but one sample, from the basal fill (3B-0034) of Pit [3B-0031]. It ranged in quantity from rare to abundant and was up to 25mm in size. Significant charcoal concentrations were present in various features; Hollow (3B-0007), the basal fill (3B-0022) of Pit [3B-0020], the fill (3B-0024) of Pit [3B-0023] and the burnt deposits (3B-0027), (3B-0028) and (3B-0032) in Pits [3B-0023], [3B-0025] and [3B-0031] respectively.

6.11.2 Condition

6.11.2.1 Charcoal was relatively unabraded.

6.11.3 Diversity

6.11.3.1 Where preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. Although oak was present, the majority of deposits contained non-oak charcoal. In many cases, wood charcoal fragments had strongly curved growth rings indicating that they are representative of the burning of small branch wood (Marguerie and Hunot 2007).

6.11.4 Statement of Potential

6.11.4.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis which involves identifying

charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Significant deposits of burnt material containing charcoal of suitable size for analysis was recovered from the following contexts:

- Deposit (0027) in Pit [3B-0023]
- Deposit (0028) in Pit [3B-0025]

6.11.4.2 Further charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating has been highlighted in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.12 NL/003B – HAZEL NUTSHELL

6.12.1 Quantity and provenance

6.12.1.1 Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recovered from all 24 contexts in varying quantities. The nutshell has been weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in the retent table Appendix 7. The greatest amount of nutshell (101g and 94g) was recovered from the burnt deposit (3B-0028) in Pit [3B-0025] and the spread infilling Hollow [3B-0007] respectively. Large concentrations of nutshell (214g) were also recovered from the fill (3B-0017) of Pit [3B-0016].

6.12.2 Condition

6.12.2.1 The hazel nutshell was generally heavily fragmented but unabraded.

6.12.3 Statement of potential

6.12.3.1 Hazel nuts provide a good source of fats, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins, particularly vitamin E (Monk 2000) and were a common wild foodstuff collected in prehistory. The roasting of hazelnuts may have been common practise during the Mesolithic as a means to prolong storage, to facilitate processing, portability and most importantly to aid digestion (Mithen *et al* 2001). There is evidence to suggest that large quantities of raw nuts are hard to digest due to their phytic acid content, and roasting nuts is thought to improve their digestibility.

6.12.3.2 During the Mesolithic period the evidence suggests that hazelnuts appear to have been roasted in shallow pits sealed with sand and gravel, on which a small fire was lit (Bishop *et al* 2013). The features themselves are difficult to identify with certainty but large volumes of hazel shell are commonly encountered so the waste fraction appears to have been discarded/used as a fuel on fires. Various statistical and fragmentation studies (e.g. Stosnaig on the Isle of Colonsay, Mithen et al 2001; Waddington 2003) have been conducted on hazelnut shell in order to calculate the total number of hazel nutshells

consumed and the methods in which the hazel nuts were extracted. The numbers of nutshell recovered on this site are unlikely to provide sufficient material for any in depth statistical analysis. However, interpretation of the site would benefit from more spatial information with the distribution of different elements. Spatial analysis of the hazelnut shell (plotting the nutshell onto a site map) and charcoal may help to identify activity loci.

6.13 NL/003B – Plant Remains

6.13.1 Quantity and provenance

6.13.1.1 A relatively small amount of plant remains were recovered from the site. 'Weed' seeds were recovered from 6 contexts including the fill (3B-0017) of Pit [3B-0016], the fill (3B-0026) of Pit [3B-0025], Deposit (3B-0018), and the fills (3B-0008) and (3B-0018) of Hollow [3B-0007].

6.13.2 During the assessment particular attention was paid so that any vegetative plant materials that may have been used as food would have been retrieved. In particular, evidence for charred parenchyma (a tissue that would include starchy tubers/nuts/roots) and vegetative tissues (such as fruits/leaves etc.) was sought, however no vesicular material was present.

6.13.3 Diversity

6.13.3.1 Weed seeds (here used to include seeds, fruits etc) recovered included corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and small grass seeds. All are common seeds of cultivated and disturbed ground. Sun spurge can be found on cultivated ground and is a common weed on arable sandy soils.

6.13.4 Statement of potential

6.13.4.1 It is possible that some of the charred plant remains such as fat hen, were gathered for food, as many have edible leaves, stems, shoots, roots and flowers. Similar plant assemblages have been found at contemporary sites such as Chapelfield Pit 5 (Fat hen) (Alldritt 2002), Stasosnaig F24 (cleavers) (Mithen *et al* 2001), Morton B (Corn spurrey) (Coles 1971) and Littlehill Bridge, Girvan, Ayrshire (Macgregor et al 2001).

6.13.4.2 There has been some academic discussion of when archaeological plant remains are likely to represent deliberately collected resources (Regnell 2010). This is considered most likely when taxa occur in large quantities, where they are present in an environment that the plant does not naturally inhabit or where there are obvious signs of processing by humans. Given the low frequency of seeds recovered on this site it would seem most likely that the plants were growing around the site and were incidentally incorporated with fuel wood kindling etc. These provide little scope for further interpretation.

6.14 NL/003B – Burnt Bone

6.14.1 Quantity and provenance

6.14.1.1 Two small (<1mm) indeterminate fragments of burnt bone were recovered from the fill (3B-0009) of Hollow [3B-0007] and the basal fill (3B-0022) of Pit [3B-0020].

6.14.2 Statement of potential

6.14.2.1 The small size of the bone offers no further potential for analysis.

6.15 NL/003B - Shell

6.15.1 Quantity and provenance

6.15.1.1 Two small (<1mm) indeterminate fragments of shell were recovered from the fill (3B-0028) of feature [3B-0025] and silt deposit (3B-0018) in the south-western quadrant of Hollow [3B-0007] (Appendix 6).

6.15.2 Statement of potential

6.15.2.1 Given the delicate nature of the shell from Deposit (3B-0018) it is likely to be terrestrial shell. It is unclear whether the shell fragment from Deposit (3B-0028) is marine or terrestrial. Due to small size of the shell fragments it is not possible to identify the shell to species level and there is no potential for further analysis.

6.16 NL/003B - Other finds

6.16.1 Lithics recovered from the samples are discussed in the finds assessment above.

6.17 NL/003B – Environmental Discussion

6.17.1 The large number of hazel nutshells recovered precludes the possibility that shells from opened nuts had been discarded onto hearths and incidentally burnt. It is possible either that the charred nutshell represents the burnt residue from hazelnut roasting ovens, or are perhaps the result of in situ preparation or processing.

6.17.2 Charcoal and charred hazel nutshell are the main plant materials recovered that could be used to provide further information on Mesolithic landscape, diet and economy. The charcoal offers one of the few ways of identifying the type of environment we can anticipate in the vicinity. The results of charcoal analysis could be compared with pollen diagrams from the wider area e.g. Hare Moss (Timpany 2015) and Morrone Birkwoods (Huntley 1994) in order to see if the charcoal assemblage ties in with pollen trends in the wider area, or whether it suggests that the local woodland is more diverse. The majority of charcoal present is believed to relate to the human activity within the site and is therefore a good target for further analysis. This analysis will provide information on fuel wood used during the Mesolithic period.

6.17.3 Spatial analysis of the concentration of hazel nutshell will help identify loci of activity on the site and provide data that can be compared with contemporary sites e.g. Stosnaig (Mithen et al 2001) and Echline fields (Robertson et al 2013).

6.17.4 Summary of potential:

- Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis, which involves identifying charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Charcoal analysis will therefore provide information on the local Mesolithic landscape.
- Interpretation of the site would benefit from more spatial information with the distribution of different elements. Spatial analysis of the concentration of hazelnut shell and charcoal by feature may help to identify loci of activity.

6.18 NL/006A - Introduction

6.18.1 Eighty 10 litre sub-samples taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised three phases of activity dating to the prehistoric and medieval/post medieval periods. The prehistoric phase was represented by the remains of two roundhouses, two possible Metalworking furnaces and various isolated features. The medieval/post-medieval phase comprised a system of rig and furrow cultivation. On the basis of contextual importance, finds and environmental material recovered, 16 of the sub-samples (ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres), were selected for full processing. Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material recovered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.19 NL/006A - Charcoal

6.19.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.19.1.1 Wood charcoal was present in the majority of samples, ranging in quantity from rare to abundant and up to 35mm in size. Significant concentrations were present in several features including the fills (6A-0102), (6A-0180), (6A-0099), (6A-0086) and (6A-0148) of Pits [6A-0097], [6A-0179], [6A-0095], [6A-0107] and [6A-0147] respectively, the fill (6A-0088) of curvilinear Gully [6A-0087] and the fill (6A-0153) of Post-hole [6A-0152]. Charcoal was also abundant in the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049].

6.19.2 Condition

6.19.2.1 In some cases charcoal was heavily fragmented and most was unabraded.

6.19.3 Diversity

6.19.3.1 Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak and the majority of deposits contained a mixture of both. In many cases, wood charcoal appeared to derive from large diameter timber. However, small non-oak twigs were also present in many of the deposits, including the various fills (6A-0126), (6A-0130), (6A-0122) and (6A-0121/0120), of Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118]. Charred heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) stems and florettes were also present in the fill (6A-0121) of Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118].

6.19.4 Statement of Potential

6.19.4.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from *in situ* burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis which involves identifying charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Charcoal deriving from *in situ* burning, and of suitable size for analysis, was recovered from the following contexts-

- **Possible Metalworking Furnaces [6A-0096] and [6A-0118]** - Charcoal resulting from *in situ* burning was present in the fills (6A-0101), (6A-0102) and (6A-0099) of three shallow sub-oval pits forming a Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0096] located to the north of Structure B. Similarly, charcoal, deriving from *in situ* burning was present in several deposits (6A-0126), (6A-0130), (6A-0124/0122) (6A-0128) from a second Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118] also located to the north of Structure B.

- **Hearth [6A-0049]** - Charcoal was also recovered from deposit (6A-0050) in Hearth [6A-0049]. All deposits contained material suitable for analysis.

6.19.5 Charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating has been highlighted in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.20 NL/006A – Cereal Grain

6.20.1 Quantity and provenance

6.20.1.1 Cereal grain was rare and present in seventeen contexts. The largest amount was recovered from the fills (6A-0099), (6A-0102) and (6A-0101) of Pits [6A-0095], [6A-0097] and [6A-0096], interpreted as a Metalworking furnace. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was abundant in the secondary fill (6A-0099) of Pit [6A-0095], a context also containing a small amount of wheat (*Triticum aestivum-compactum*), occasional heavily abraded, indeterminate cereal grain, ceramic building material and industrial waste. Barley was also abundant in the fill (6A-0102) of Pit [6A-0097], which also contained slag and ceramic building material. A moderate amount of barley grain was recovered from the fill (6A-0101) of Pit [6A-0096]. A single oat (*Avena sp*) grain was recovered from 'smelting deposit' (6A-0122). The concentration of cereal grain in related Pits [6A-0095], [6A-0097], and [6A-

0096] is interesting and may represent low-level losses during food preparation. Indeterminate grains were present in the primary fill (6A-0088) of Curvilinear Gully [6A-0087], and the secondary fill (6A-0099) of Pit [6A-0095]. It is not certain whether the crops were locally cultivated but this would seem likely.

6.20.2 Condition

6.20.2.1 In some cases the cereal grain was vesicular, probably the result of charring when wet, or heavily abraded and not possible to identify, hence they were classified as indeterminate.

6.20.3 Diversity

6.20.3.1 The majority of identified grain was hulled barley. In a Scottish context barley has been a common element on settlement sites since the Neolithic period, with the hulled variety gradually replacing the naked form since the Bronze Age (Boyd 1988).

6.20.4 Statement of potential

6.20.4.1 On their own, the small numbers of grain offer little scope for further analysis. However, when considered together with grains recovered from nearby site, NL/006B, which contained both hulled and naked (*Hordeum vulgare var. nudum*) barley, the grains could be counted and a distribution map produced in order to identify foci of domestic activity and when supplemented with radiocarbon dates, possibly information on the agrarian economy of the site together with potential fluctuations in dominant cereal types.

6.21 NL/006A – HAZEL NUTSHELL

6.21.1 Quantity and provenance

6.21.1.1 Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recovered from 18 contexts in varying quantities. The nutshell has been weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in Appendix 7. The greatest amount of nutshell was recovered from the fills (6A-0007), (6A-0042) of Pits [6A-0006] and [6A-0042] and weighed (22g) and (14g) respectively. Both Pits also contained lithic debitage and Pit [6A-0006] also contained prehistoric pottery. A comparatively large amount, (4g) and (14g), of nutshell was also recovered from the fills (6A-0037) and (6A-0042) of Pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] respectively, deposits also containing prehistoric pottery and lithic debitage.

6.21.2 Condition

6.21.2.1 The hazel nutshell was generally heavily fragmented.

6.21.3 Statement of potential

6.21.3.1 Hazel nuts provide a good source of fats, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins, particularly vitamin E (Monk 2000) and were a common wild foodstuff collected in prehistory. Various statistical and fragmentation studies (Mithen et al 2001; Waddington 2003) have been conducted on hazelnut shell, but, given the limited number of nutshells recovered from the site it is unlikely that the assemblage would be statistically viable for analysis.

6.22 NL/006A – Plant Remains

6.22.1 Quantity and provenance

6.22.1.1 A relatively small amount of plant remains were recovered from site. Small quantities of weed seeds were recovered from twenty five deposits (Appendix 6). Including the fill (6A-0017) of Structure [6A-0016], the fill (6A-0011) of Post-hole [6A-0010], the fill (6A-0029) of Pit [6A-0028], the fill (6A-0033) of Pit [6A-0032] and the fills (6A-0145) and (6A-0128) of features [6A-0146] and [6A-0127] respectively. The largest concentration of weed seeds was from fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049], where common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis Tetrahit*) seeds were abundant.

6.22.2 Diversity

6.22.2.1 The majority of weed seeds identified, including docks (*Rumex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.) chickweed (*Stellaria media*), nettle (*Urtica diocia*) and sedges (Carex sp.) are commonly associated with cultivated and disturbed ground. Common hemp nettle typically grows on sandy soils.

6.22.2.2 Other charred plant remains of interest include heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) florettes, present in the fill (6A-0121) of Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118], suggesting that heathland may have been exploited and that heather may have been used for tinder.

6.22.3 Statement of potential

6.22.3.1 The abundance of common hemp nettle in the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049], a feature also containing animal bone, a flint flake, iron slag and prehistoric pottery, and thus interpreted as a domestic hearth, is of interest. It is possible that the hemp nettle was deliberately collected for a specific purpose, such as rope making. At present, the significance of the abundance of common hemp nettle is not fully understood and further investigation of this species on similar sites and in the ethnobotanical record may enable us to interpret it better.

6.23 NL/006A – Animal Bone

6.23.1 Quantity and provenance

6.23.1.1 The animal bone assemblage comprised small, undiagnostic animal bone fragments, generally measuring less than 1cm in length. Burnt bone fragments were recovered from nine contexts including deposit (6A-0003), the fill (6A-0063) of Post-hole [6A-0062], the

fill (6A-0071) of Post-hole [6A-0070], the fill (6A-0086) of possible pit or possible hearth [6A-0107], the fill (6A-0099) of Pit [6A-0095], the fills (6A-0163), (6A-0165) and (6A-0184) of Post-holes [6A-0162], [6A-0164] and [6A- 0183] respectively and the fill (6A-0180) of Pit [6A-0179]. The largest amount of bone (5g) was recovered from the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049].

6.23.2 Range and variety

6.23.2.1 Generally the bone was heavily fragmented and undiagnostic. However, a single, burnt, sheep/goat phalange was recovered from the fill (6A-0086) of Hearth [6A-0107].

6.23.3 Statement of potential

6.23.3.1 The size and condition of the bone fragments offer little scope for further analysis.

6.24 NL/006A - Other finds

6.24.1 Finds including cinders are discussed in the finds assessment above.

6.25 NL/006A – Environmental Discussion

6.25.1 The environmental assemblage offers some insight in to site economy. Charred hazelnut shells were abundant in isolated Pits [6A-0006], [6A-0036] and [6A-0041], dating to the middle to later Neolithic period. The charring of the hazelnuts is most likely to have occurred as a result of the nuts being roasted, probably in shallow pits (Holst, 2010) in order to enhance the flavour, destroy impurities and makes them easier to store without spoilage (Saklar et al, 2003). There is also evidence to suggest that large quantities of raw nuts are hard to digest due to their phytic acid content, and roasting nuts is thought to improve their digestibility. The nature of the pits and presence of lithics and pottery in the deposits from whence the nutshells were recovered suggests that it is likely to relate to disposal of waste rather than the roasting of nuts *in situ*.

6.25.2 The main cultivar appears to have been hulled barley, although very small amounts of wheat and a single oat grain, a possible contaminant of the barley crop, were also present. Cereal was concentrated in the fills (6A-0099), (6A-0101) and (6A-0102) of heavily truncated Pits [6A-0095], [6A-0096] and [6A-0097], features interpreted as a parts of a possible metalworking furnace, due to the high concentration of iron slag and burnt sand below. The abundance of barley indicates either an alternative function for this feature or that another activity involving grain was taking place in the vicinity.

6.25.3 Although little can be said regarding the function of the features from the environmental assemblage, the plant remains undoubtedly reflect the local flora. The majority of plant remains, for example docks, fat hen and corn spurrey are typical of cultivated and disturbed ground. It is therefore likely that they were incidentally collected with fuel wood or cereal crops. The abundance of common hemp nettle in the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049] in interesting and suggests a local concentration of the weed or that that it may have been deliberately gathered. Hemp nettle stalks

may have been gathered for a specific purpose, possibly the production of fibres and the seeds could represent the waste faction.

6.25.4 The charcoal for fuel wood is of interest. There is a concentration of small diameter, non-oak, twigs in Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118] which suggests that certain fuel woods may have been used for different purposes.

6.25.5 Analysis for sites NL/006A and NL/006B would benefit from more spatial information, which would require all plant remains information (including charcoal) within Appendices 6 and 7 to be plotted on to distribution maps for the site. Precise distribution of charred cereals, charcoal and nutshell across the site, has the potential to identify activity areas.

6.25.6 Summary of potential:

- Charcoal analysis on features exhibiting *in situ* burning, Hearth [6A-0049] and Furnaces [6A-0096] and [6A-0118] will provide information on type of fuel used for different purposes. The charcoal data, in the absence of a local pollen sequence will provide an indication of the local woodland resources around the site during the period of occupation.

- Charred cereal grains, together with those from site NL006B, should be quantified and identified as close to species as possible. This will give quantifications suitable for comparison with other sites of the same period.

- The abundance of common hemp nettle in Hearth [6A-0049] is unusual. Research into the possible uses of common hemp nettle may provide more information on activities taking place on site.

- A distribution map that plots all plant remains, including charcoal, could be made for sites NL/006A and this site in order to give precise distribution of charred cereals, charcoals and nutshell. This would aid in determining concentrations of environmental material, highlight clusters of taxa and possibly illustrate the relationship between the environmental remains and the different foci of activity at the site (e.g. industrial activity and settlement).

6.26 NL/006B – Introduction

6.26.1 Seven 10 litre sub-samples taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised a ring gully with 3 associated pits and a system of rig and furrow cultivation. Samples were taken from the basal (6B-0004) and upper (6B-0012) fills of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003], and from the fills (6B-0006), (6B-0009) and (6B-0011) of Pits [6B-0005], [6B-0008] and [6B-0010] respectively. On the basis of contextual importance, finds and environmental material recovered, 4 of the sub-samples (ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres), were selected for full processing. Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material recovered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.27 NL/006B - Charcoal

6.27.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.27.1.1 Wood charcoal was present in six of the samples in varying quantities. Large amounts of charcoal were present in the fills (6B-0012) and (6B-0004) of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003] and small amounts of charcoal were present in the fills (6B-0006) and (6B-0007) and of Pit [6B-0005] and the fill (6B-0009) of pit [6B-0008].

6.27.2 Diversity

6.27.2.1 Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. All charcoal was found to be non-oak.

6.27.3 Condition

6.27.3.1 Charcoal was heavily fragmented, though relatively unabraded.

6.27.4 Statement of Potential

6.27.4.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis can inform on the species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, temporal change.

6.27.4.2 Evidence of possible in situ burning of longitudinal timbers present in the upper fill (6B-0012) of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003] was recorded on site. However charcoal recovered from the samples from the upper fill, which may have been the remains of the timber, was very heavily fragmented, and therefore no information could be obtained on the nature of the former timber. Many of the charcoal fragments recovered from the fill derived from small diameter branches and twigs. It is likely that the charcoal was incidentally incorporated into the feature from a nearby burning event. The presence of cereal grain within the deposit also suggest that this may be the case.

6.27.4.3 The majority of charcoal recovered relates to secondary deposition and is not the result of in situ burning and therefore offers little scope for further analysis.

6.28 NL/006B – Cereal Grain

6.28.1 Quantity and provenance

6.28.1.1 Carbonised cereal grain was recovered in varying quantities in the fills (6B-0004) and (6B-0012) of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003]. The largest number of grains recovered was from the upper fill (6B-0004) of the feature.

6.28.2 Condition

6.28.2.1 The grains were generally abraded, and in some cases vesicular, possibly the result of burning at high temperature.

6.28.3 Diversity

6.28.3.1 Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was the most frequently encountered grain, although a small number of naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare var. nudum*) grains were also present. Oats (*Avena* sp.) were also present, though less frequently than barley. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was represented only in context (6B-0004).

6.28.3.2 In a Scottish context barley has been a common element on settlement sites since the Neolithic period, with the hulled variety gradually replacing the naked form since the Bronze Age (Boyd 1988). Although the presence of oats in the feature would suggest that the deposit is unlikely to be earlier than the Iron Age in date, given that during a study of Neolithic sites oats were rarely identified in Late Neolithic north-eastern assemblages (Bishop *et al* 2009). The small number of oat grains recovered suggests that they may have been accepted 'contaminants' of the barley crop.

6.28.4 Statement of potential

6.28.4.1 On their own, the small numbers of grain offer little scope for further analysis. However, when combined with the cereal grain from nearby site NL006A, the results could be plotted on to distribution maps for the site in order highlight focuses of domestic activity.

6.29 NL/006B – Weed Seeds

6.29.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.29.1.1 A large number of weed seeds were present in the fill (6B-0004) of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003].

6.29.2 Diversity

6.29.2.1 Weed seeds included cleavers (*Galium aparine*), fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.), common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*). All are common species associated with disturbed or cultivated ground.

6.29.3 Statement of potential

6.29.3.1 This category has limited scope for further analysis.

6.30 NL/006B - Other finds

6.30.1 Finds including pottery and cinders are discussed in the finds assessment above.

6.31 NL/006B – Environmental Discussion

6.31.1 The cereal grain assemblage was from the fills (6B-0004) and (6B-0012) of a curvilinear feature [6B-0003] that contained a Neolithic flint core in the basal fill. The cereal assemblage is dominated by hulled barley with lesser amounts of oat and a small number of grains that could potentially be naked barley. Naked barley is usually thought of a Neolithic or Bronze Age crop (Bishop et al 2009) and, although both hulled barley and oats are known from the Neolithic period (eg. Balbridie, Grampian (Fairweather et al 1993), they are far from common. Hulled barley and oats are more typically found in the post-Iron Age period and are very common in medieval and post-medieval contexts. The Early Medieval radiocarbon date returned from the feature confirms that the back fill of [6B-0003] contains material of mixed dates.

6.31.2 It is likely that the cereal grain present in the backfill of Curvilinear feature [6B-0003] are the remains of small scale losses from a domestic context and are very similar to material recovered from nearby site ABNL 006A, from whence oat, barley and wheat was also present. It therefore seems likely that the material relates to a similar sort of activity in both areas, and was incidentally incorporated into the backfill.

6.31.3 The plant remains undoubtedly reflect the local flora. The majority of plant remains, for example docks, nettles and cleavers are typical of open, cultivated and disturbed ground. It is therefore likely that they were growing nearby, or incidentally collected with fuel wood or cereal crops.

6.31.4 Analysis for sites NL006A and NL006B would benefit from more spatial information, which would require all plant remains information (including charcoal) within Appendices 6 and 7 to be plotted on to distribution maps for the site. This will then give precise distribution of charred cereals, charcoal and nutshell across the site, which will aid in determining concentrations of environmental material and highlight clusters of taxa. These maps will also help to illustrate the relationship between the environmental remains and the different focuses of activity at the site (e.g. industrial activity and settlement).

6.31.5 Summary statement of potential:

- A distribution map that plots all plant remains, including charcoal, made for sites NL/006A and NL/006B would aid in determining concentrations of environmental material, highlight clusters of taxa and possibly illustrate the relationship between the environmental remains and the different foci of activity at the site.

6.32 NL/006D – Introduction

6.32.1 One 40 litre sample taken during excavation was processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised a broad natural gully filled with colluvium (6D-0004) containing prehistoric coarseware, which overlay a sandy silt deposit, containing a flint chip (6D-0003). The sample was from deposit (6D-0003). Tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material covered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.33 NL/006D - Charcoal

6.33.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.33.1.1 Heavily abraded, fragmented wood charcoal was present in small quantities in deposit (6D-0003).

6.33.2 Statement of Potential

6.33.2.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis can inform on the species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, temporal change.

6.33.2.2 No charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating was recovered. Given the small size and abraded nature of the charcoal recovered it is unlikely that the charcoal relates to the function of the feature. The charcoal has no further potential for analysis.

6.34 NL/006D – Hazel Nutshell

6.34.1 Quantity and provenance

6.34.1.1 A single, tiny, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment (<1g) was recovered from the deposit. The nutshell has been weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.34.2 Statement of potential

6.34.2.1 The small amount of nutshell recovered suggests that it is residual and incidentally incorporated into the feature. The nutshell has no further potential for analysis.

6.35 NL/006D - Other finds

6.35.1 Finds including lithics are discussed in the finds assessment above.

6.36 NL/006D – Environmental Discussion

6.36.1 The heavily abraded, fragmented nature of the environmental material recovered from the fill (6D-0003) of the gully suggests that it is the result of secondary deposition, probably blown, or washed in from a nearby burning event and does not relate to the function of the feature. Therefore there is little scope for further analysis.

6.36.2 Summary statement of potential:

- There is no further scope for analysis of environmental material.

6.37 NL/012 – Introduction

6.37.1 Thirty-four 10 litre sub-samples taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised a series of pits of Neolithic date. The samples were from the fills of various pits and from an area of possible buried soil. On the basis of contextual importance, finds and environmental material recovered, 20 of the sub-samples (ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres), were selected for full processing (see Table 25). Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material recovered can be found in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.37.2

Sample	Context	Volume (l)
12-0001	12-0006	20
12-0005	12-0003	20
12-0006	12-0004	20
12-0008	12-0008	40
12-0010	12-0020	40
12-0014	12-0022	40
12-0016	12-0004	20
12-0017	12-0006	20
12-0018	12-0007	20
12-0019	12-0009	30
12-0021	12-0030	10
12-0023	12-0018	30
12-0024	12-0014	30
12-0026	12-0016	40
12-0027	12-0012	40
12-0029	12-0038	40
12-0030	12-0039	40
12-0031	12-0040	40
12-0034	12-0037	40
12-0035	12-0041	40

Table 25 – NL/0012 – Samples selected for full processing

6.38 NL/012 - CHARCOAL

6.38.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.38.1.1 Wood charcoal was present in all the samples, ranging in quantity from rare to abundant, and up to 30mm in size. A comparatively large amount of charcoal was present in the various fills (12-0004), (12-0006), (12-0007) and (12-0008) of pit (12-0001). Similarly, a relatively large amount of charcoal was recovered from the fills (12-0018), (12-0014) and (12-0016) of Pit [12-0002]. Significant concentrations were present in the fills (12-0039) and (12-0037) of Pit [12-0034].

6.38.2 Diversity

6.38.2.1 Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. A mixture of oak and non-oak charcoal was present in the majority of samples. However, oak charcoal was the only taxon present in various features including the fills (12-0003) and (12-0008) of Pit [12-0001], deposit (12-0040), and the fills (12-0035) and (12-0039) of pit [12-0034].

6.38.3 Statement of Potential

6.38.3.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis, which involves; identifying charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Charcoal deriving from possible in situ burning, and of a suitable size for analysis was recovered from the following contexts-

- **Pit [12-0001]-** Charcoal possibly resulting from *in situ* burning was present in the fill (12-0006) of Pit [12-0001]
- **Pit [12-0002]**- Charcoal resulting from *in situ* burning was present in the fills (12-0014) and (12-0016) of Pit [12-0002]
- **Pit [12-0034]**- Charcoal was recovered from the fill (12-0036) of Pit [12-0034]

6.38.3.2 Charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating has been highlighted in Appendices 6 and 7.

6.39 NL/012 – Cereal Grain

6.39.1 Quantity and provenance

6.39.2 Single heavily abraded barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain were present in the fill (12-0015) of Pit [12-0002] and the fill (12-0037) of Pit [12-0034].

6.39.3 Statement of potential

6.39.3.1 Barley grains were the only cereal recovered from the site. It is likely that the grain was incidentally incorporated into the feature and offers no potential for further work.

6.40 NL/012 – Hazel Nutshell

6.40.1 Quantity and provenance

6.40.1.1 Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recovered from 23 contexts in varying quantities. The nutshell has been weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in

Appendices 6 and 7. The greatest amount of nutshell was recovered from the fill (12-0019) of pit [12-0001].

6.40.2 Condition

6.40.2.1 The hazel nutshell was very heavily fragmented.

6.40.3 Statement of potential

6.40.3.1 Hazel nuts provide a good source of fats, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins, particularly vitamin E (Monk 2000) and were a common wild foodstuff collected in prehistory. Although various statistical and fragmentation studies (Mithen et al 2001; Waddington 2003) have been conducted, the limited number of nutshells recovered from the site do not warrant any additional analysis.

6.41 NL/012 – Plant Remains

6.41.1 Quantity and provenance

6.41.1.1 A relatively small amount of plant remains were recovered from 12 samples. Small quantities of weed seeds were recovered from various deposits including the fills (12-0003), (12-0006), (12-0007), (12-0008) and (12-0019) of Pit [12-0001] and the fills (12-0036), (12-0037) and (12-0041) of Pit [12-0034].

6.41.2 Diversity

6.41.2.1 The majority of weed seeds identified including cleavers (*Galium aparine*), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) and common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit)* are commonly associated with cultivated and disturbed ground. Vetches/wild peas (Vicia/Lathyrus) were also present in small numbers in several samples.

6.41.3 Statement of potential

6.41.3.1 Only very small numbers of 'weed' seeds were recovered, and it is unlikely that they relate to the function of the features from which they were recovered. Therefore, there is little scope for further analysis.

6.42 NL/012 - Other Finds

6.42.1 Finds including pottery, lithics and cinders are discussed in the Finds Assessment.

6.43 NL/012 – Environmental Discussion

6.43.1 Little can be said regarding the function of the features from the environmental assemblage. Nutshell was recovered from several features though in relatively small quantities. The small amount of nutshell present suggests that it was incidentally incorporated. It is possible that

hazelnut shell has only survived where it became trapped within cut features. It is also likely that the cereal grain present, given its small number, was incidentally incorporated.

6.43.2 The majority of plant remains are typical of cultivated and disturbed ground and it is therefore likely that they were growing round the site or incidentally collected with crops or fuel wood.

6.43.3 Summary statement of potential:

- Charcoal analysis could be undertaken on features exhibiting *in situ* burning in order to provide information on the type of fuel used for different purposes. The charcoal data, in the absence of a pollen sequence will provide an indication of the local woodland resources around the site during the period of occupation.

6.44 NL/013 – Introduction

6.44.1 Three samples, ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres taken during excavation were processed by flotation and wet sieving and assessed by appropriate specialists. The site comprised five pits, some of which contained lithics and industrial waste. Samples were from the fills (13-0008), (13-0010) and (13-0012) of Pits [13-0007], [13-0009] and [13-0011] respectively. Detailed tables which include information on quantification, provenance and diversity of material recovered can be found Appendices 6 and 7.

6.45 NL/013 - Charcoal

6.45.1 Quantity and Provenance

6.45.1.1 Small fragments of wood charcoal were present in the fills (13-0008), (13-0010) and (13-0012) of Pits [13-0007], [13-0009] and [13-0011].

6.45.2 Diversity

6.45.2.1 Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. All charcoal was found to be non-oak.

6.45.3 Condition

6.45.3.1 Charcoal was heavily fragmented, though relatively unabraded.

6.45.4 Statement of Potential

6.45.4.1 Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis can inform on the species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, temporal change.

6.45.4.2 The charcoal recovered was probably incidentally incorporated into the features, is not the result of in situ burning and therefore offers little scope for further analysis.

6.46 NL/013 – Environmental Discussion

6.46.1 Little can be said about the site from the palaeoenvironmental assemblage.

6.46.2 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

- There is no scope for analysis of environmental material

7. Radiocarbon Dates

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of ten radiocarbon determinations were obtained for features recorded during the Mitigation Excavations. The details for these, and the three relevant determinations from the trial trenching phase are listed by site in Table 26 below in order of context number.

Context	Lab Sample no	Material	Radiocarbon Age BP	$\delta^{13}C$ ‰	Calibrated age ranges 1σ	Calibrated Age Ranges 2σ
NL/001C						
(2102), basal fill of ring-gully [2099]	SUERC-49725 (GU32420)	Charcoal: *Corylus avellana*	3035 ± 32	-23.9	BC 1405-1208	BC 1377-1345 BC 1304-1231
(1C-0003), basal fill of possible Hearth [1C-0001]	SUERC-57932 (GU36358)	Charcoal: *Corylus avellana*	1878 ± 26	-25.6	AD 70-218	AD 76-140 AD 160-165 AD 196-208
(1C-0095), basal fill of Ring-gully [1C-0007] at slot 3	SUERC-57933 (GU36359)	Charcoal : *Betula* sp.	3074 ± 29	-25.0	BC 1416-1261	BC 1395-1368 BC 1363-1291
NL/001D						
(2134), fill of pit [2133]	SUERC-49728 (GU32423)	Charcoal: *Quercus* sp.	1591 ± 29	-25.9	AD 406-541	AD 420-435 AD 449-471 AD 487-534
NL/003B						
(0104), fill of pit [0103]	SUERC-49726	Nutshell: *Corylus*	8026 ± 38	-23.8	BC 7071-6816	BC 7060-7021 BC 7012-7009

	(GU32421)	*avellana*				BC 6969-6944 BC 6939-3914 BC 6882-6836
(3B-0018), occupation deposit within hollow [3B-0007]	SUERC-57937 (GU36360)	Nutshell: *Corylus avellana*	7825 ± 30	-25.2	BC 6743-6725 BC 6620-6614	BC 6685-6631 BC 6620-6614
(3B-0028) burning deposit at base of Pit [3B-0025]	SUERC-57938 (GU36361)	Nutshell: *Corylus avellana*	7985 ± 25	-23.3	BC 7047-6806 BC 6783-6780	BC 7036-7001 BC 6971-6913 BC 6884-6831
(6A-0050), fill of Hearth [6A-0049] in Structure B	SUERC-57928 (GU36354)	Charcoal: *Prunus avium*	1908 ± 29	-25.2	AD 23-170 AD 194-209	AD 70-126
(6A-0069), fill of post-hole [6A-0068] in Structure A	SUERC-57929 (GU36355)	Charcoal: *Corylus avellana*	3035 ± 29	-27.2	BC 1396-1211	BC 1377-1346 BC 1304-1257 BC 1251-1231
(6A-0124), same as (6A-0122), external deposit from possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118]	SUERC-57930 (GU36356)	Charcoal: *Corylus avellana*	1930 ± 26	-24.9	AD 18-130	AD 31-37 AD 51-88 AD 104-121
(6B-0004), basal fill of Curvilinear Gully [6B-0003]	SUERC-57931 (GU36357)	Charcoal: *Alnus glutinosa*	1336 ± 29	-29.3	AD 647-715 AD 743-766	AD 652-689
NL/012						
(12-0018), Upper fill of Pit [12-0002]	SUERC-58599 (GU36683)	Charcoal: *Quercus* sp.	5111 ± 28	-24.2	BC 3973-3909 BC 3879-3802	BC 3966-3937 BC 3861-3812
(12-0025), fill of Pit [12-0023]	SUERC-58600 (GU36684)	Charcoal: *Alnus glutinosa*	4744 ± 28	-26.9	BC 3636-3507 BC 3427-3381	BC 3632-3561 BC 3537-3519

Table 26 - Radiocarbon determinations, calibrated using the OxCal4 calibration programme

8. DISCUSSION AND OVERVIEW

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 As has been described above, the mitigation excavations have revealed evidence for human activity from the Mesolithic to the 20th century. At no location has the density of remains demonstrated a seamless continuation of occupation between traditional archaeological periods; while there is evidence for Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages and early medieval activity at Goval (NL/006), for example, there is very little to suggest that these were not discrete periods of activity that independently settled upon the same area of good land by the river. This discussion will therefore be structured by period (see 27 below), which allows the evidence from geographically separate but broadly contemporary sites to be drawn together.

Period	Date
Early Mesolithic	BC 10,000 - 8,000
Late Mesolithic	BC 8,000 - 4,000
Early Neolithic	BC 4,000 - 3,500
Middle Neolithic	BC 3,500 – 3,000
Late Neolithic	BC 3,000 - *c* 2,400
Chalcolithic	BC 2,400 – 2,200/2,000
Early Bronze Age	BC 2,200/2,000 – 1,550
Middle Bronze Age	BC 1,550 – 1,150
Late Bronze Age	BC 1,150 - *c* 800
Early Iron Age	BC 800 – 100
Middle Iron Age	BC 100 – AD 400
Late Iron Age – Early medieval	AD 300 - 500/800/900

Table 27 - Chronological periods referred to in discussion

8.2 MESOLITHIC

8.2.1 Evidence for Mesolithic activity was encountered in two distinct locations: Standingstones (NL/003B) and Blackdog (NL/012, NL/013).

8.2.2 Standingstones (NL/003B)

8.2.2.1 Two potential phases of Mesolithic activity were recorded at Standingstones (NL/003B). The first comprised the clearing of the site (attested to by the presence of weed seeds relating to disturbed ground), and the digging and infilling of a series of pits, which has been dated by radiocarbon to 7071-6780 cal. BC. The second process related to the deposition of a spread of material, sealing some of these pits and a natural hollow and dating to 6743-6593 cal. BC. This indicates a statistical probability that this spread was deposited several decades or possibly centuries after the pits were infilled. There is

potentially some issue with the 'flatness' of the radiocarbon calibration curve during this period, which has provided a very wide date range for the pit fill material. It is also possible that the pit-digging phase lasted for several generations, which would perhaps bridge the gap between the dates. The association of the upper pit fills with either phase is not yet certain – the material is very similar to the later spread but artefactually similar to the burning below. This is a priority for future radiocarbon dating.

8.2.2.2 The morphology of the pits poses a number of questions about their use. Three principal possibilities are discussed below.

8.2.2.3 *Were the pits structural?* The arrangement of the pits in a neat arc does lend itself to a primarily structural interpretation (Illus 13). As described in the results, it is possible that the pits were cut to provide a level base into the gentle south-west-facing slope. The best-preserved (upslope) pits were up to 0.60m deep, with relatively straight sides and would easily have held posts – the shallower ones were quite likely to have been truncated by erosional or modern agricultural action and may at one point have been just as deep. The three intercutting pits may suggest repair or rebuilding. The presence of a variety of sizes of stone in the fills could be the remains of post-packing. The hollow [3B-0007] could easily be the result of wear during the use of such a structure.

8.2.2.4 There are some counterarguments to this hypothesis, however. The arrangement, while neatly curving is irregular, with differing spacing between pits. There was no evidence for post-pipes in any of the pits, and the morphology of the burnt deposits at their bases also does not support the hypothesis that these are posts burnt out *in-situ*. The depositional processes (particularly in relation to the lithic assemblage) are more likely to support a different interpretation (see below).

8.2.2.5 The judgement on whether there was any structural aspect to the pits at Standingstones is thus not straightforward. Comparison to other Mesolithic structures would suggest that they were either lightweight and likely to be unroofed (Dalland and Wickham-Jones 1998, 4-5), or with a conical roof, resulting in angled post-holes as seen at Echline Fields (Robertson *et al* 2013, 127), or East Barns (Gooder 2007, 52).

8.2.2.6 *Were the pits used as hearths?* Although there are concentrations of charcoal, burnt flint, nutshell and stone at the base of the pits, there was no clear discolouration or other evidence for the heat-affectation of the underlying geological subsoil which would be expected for *in-situ* burning in the base of the pits. This hypothesis is therefore the least likely.

8.2.2.7 *Were the pits used for refuse?* The finds and environmental assessments indicate that both microlith production and the processing of hazel nuts were taking place close by. Both of these processes produce significant quantities of waste material in the form of cores, debitage, broken microliths and (burnt) nutshell, all of which are abundant within the fills of the pits. The charcoal and stones could relate to either process. There is some

indication from the distribution of different lithic types that each pit may have contained the waste from a single episode (or at least a short period) of production. This may suggest an activity or series of activities, involving burning, hazel nuts and lithic production repeated several times in the same area and cleared into a fresh refuse pit each time. It is unclear whether the pits are the result of a short, single period of activity or were revisited several times. The reasons for returning to such a specific location are not clear, but are discussed further below. The location of the burning activity is also not clear as no evidence for *in-situ* burning was identified.

8.2.2.8 It is possible that these pits have seen more than one phase of use, perhaps forming a structure that has been taken down and reused as waste pits during a period of production. Further work, including a detailed lithics analysis and especially a more intensive programme of radiocarbon dating will provide a clearer picture of the use of these pits (see statement of potential below).

8.2.2.9 A later period of activity is indicated by the presence of a spread of material sealing several of the pits and infilling Hollow [3B-0007]. The composition of this deposit was similar to the fills of the pits although included an element of discoloured sand, which may suggest the incorporation of burnt material. The artefactual and ecofactual make-up of this deposit was not substantially different to the pit fills but contained a higher proportion of microburins and microliths, perhaps suggesting a change in the activity undertaken here. The process by which this deposit was created is somewhat unclear. The general morphology and stratigraphic relationship with the pits would suggest abandonment of the site and the deconstruction or collapse of any upstanding structure over a period of time, but does not account for the concentration of lithics. If this was an occupation deposit it was the result of activity taking place sometime after the use of the pits, and certainly suggests a longer span of use. Excavations at Littlehill Bridge, Girvan, Ayrshire (Macgregor *et al* 2001) revealed very similar ashy deposits containing lithics and nutshell, infilling shallow scoops, which were interpreted as the collapsed remnants of turf banks. It is not unreasonable to suggest the same could be true at Standingstones, with the material from the excavation of the pits being formed into a bank which has slowly collapsed with time. This does not necessarily answer to the continued presence of nutshell, lithics and burnt material in this deposit, although it is possible that any surface debris become incorporated during the process of collapse.

8.2.2.10 One further hypothesis that may explain the formation of all the features on site may be suggested. A recent synthesis concerning the use of plants in Mesolithic Scotland (Bishop et al 2013) describes the results of an experiment in roasting hazel nuts (*ibid*, 38). This involves cutting a shallow pit, filling it with hazel nuts, covering over with a layer of sand and setting a small fire on top. The removal of the charcoal and upper sand layer after the fire has burnt out leaves well roasted nuts and a thin deposit of loose, burnt sand. The raising of the fire reduces the effect of heat on the underlying material

and so does not leave such a clear trace of burning. Based on this idea, the following sequence of events may be proposed for the site at Standingstones:

- Clearance of topsoil from a small working area
- Clearing of a small hollow, placement of hazel nuts
- Extraction of sand by digging a small pit adjacent and using this to cover the hazel nuts
- Setting of a fire on top
- Reduction of flint pebbles and production of microliths by the fire during roasting
- Clearance of charcoal from fire into the pit dug for sand extraction
- Clearance of thin layer of sand from over nuts into the same pit
- Remove nuts for processing (using hammer stones)
- Clear burnt sand from between and below nuts to the side of the hollow
- Repeat this process several times

8.2.2.11 This would eventually generate a large scooped hollow surrounded by pits with charcoal at the base, other burnt sandy material above and a growing spread of burnt sand which could ultimately collapse or be pushed back into the hollow and over the top of some of the pits. The presence of lithics, nutshell and possible hammer stones throughout the deposits is a product of this activity.

8.2.2.12 The purpose of the site as a whole is not entirely clear. The relatively upland location does not seem to be typical for the Mesolithic period, but may be compared to sites such as Daer Valley Site 84 in South Lanarkshire (Ward 2005, Wright forthcoming). River valleys and coastlines would be the most likely sources for flint pebbles, meaning that for this site the raw flint was brought in from elsewhere. The presence of a chalky cortex on one core may suggest some flint has been brought from a natural chalk deposit and potentially from some distance. This implies that the purpose of the site was not likely to be lithic production, but rather that this was a necessity for some other activity. The processing of hazel nuts is a common feature of Mesolithic sites and is unlikely to be a primary reason for the upland location of this site. It must therefore have been the pursuit of another resource, and one that was not readily available elsewhere that resulted in the activity seen at Standingstones. Hunting, perhaps of birds, has been suggested as a primary purpose at Fife Ness (Dalland and Wickham-Jones 1998, 17). Further reconstruction of the environmental circumstances is required to make such a judgement for Standingstones but seems to be supported by the available evidence.

8.2.3 Blackdog (NL/012 and NL/013)

8.2.3.1 The specific evidence for Mesolithic activity at Blackdog derives only from the lithic assemblage retrieved from four pits at NL/013. The potential for contemporary activity further to the south-east at NL/012 is only by association with similar features on other sites, but is included here as a potential avenue of research.

8.2.3.2 The lithic assemblage from Blackdog (NL/013) comprised 117 pieces, distributed between four depressions. These were irregular in plan and section and likely to be the result of removing stones during site clearance rather than intentional excavation. All four contained only single fills with relatively small quantities of lithics and charcoal, suggesting the accumulation of waste from activity taking place nearby. The absence of any clearly structural remains or signs of *in-situ* activity such as burning is more likely a product of poor survival.

8.2.4 The assemblage was not particularly diagnostic but showed that knapping was taking place nearby. The proximity of this site to the coast would have offered the opportunity to use found flint beach pebbles, as seems to have been the case at a number of nearby coastal locations, including at Forvie and Menie (Hawke-Smith 1981, 497) and Foveran Links (Shepherd 1983). While the presence of Mesolithic activity in the immediate vicinity is very likely, the nature and exact dating of this activity is at present unknown.

8.2.4.1 The potential for Mesolithic activity immediately to the north of Blackdog (at site NL/012) is at present only by association. The proximity of NL/013 indicates a lithic tradition in the area during the Mesolithic period and further detailed analysis of the assemblage from NL/012 will be valuable, although some can already be securely dated by association with pottery and radiocarbon to Neolithic contexts. The large pits, and especially [12-0001] and [12-0002] have parallels on Southern Leg mitigation areas SL/002C and SL/002D where evidence has been found for either exclusively Mesolithic activity or continuity of use from Mesolithic to Neolithic periods (discussed in Section 8.3 below). Given the very early Neolithic date for the upper fills of Pit [12-0002], the potential for prior Mesolithic activity is significant. If these features indeed have a very long span of use, consideration must be given to how they were marked above ground.

8.2.5 Summary Discussion

8.2.5.1 The direct association of Mesolithic artefact assemblages with negative features is relatively rare in Aberdeenshire. Of seventy-eight sites of potential or confirmed Mesolithic date recorded in the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire sites and monuments records, all but twelve comprised only surface scatters of lithics, and not all of the remainder have been excavated. The paucity of structural features or other direct evidence for specific activities relating to the Mesolithic in Scotland generally severely limits the understanding of human action at this time (ScARF 2012a, Section 4.2.3). The *in situ* working area at Standingstones can offer a considerable contribution to the understanding of the Mesolithic.

8.3 NEOLITHIC

8.3.1 Evidence for Neolithic activity was encountered in two locations – Goval and Blackdog.

8.3.2 Goval (NL/006)

8.3.2.1 Secure evidence for Neolithic activity near Goval was limited to two adjacent pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] (Illus 22) and a possible third [6A-0006] (Illus 19). They were isolated, with no sign of further cut features nearby, and therefore unlikely to be structural. Most of the pottery recovered from [6A-0036] was from two Impressed Ware vessels that had been broken prior to burial. Another Impressed Ware vessel from [6A-0041] appeared to have been deposited intact (or nearly intact) and crushed *in-situ*, although not all of the vessel has survived. Both of these date to the middle to later Neolithic (*c* 3500 BC to 2900 BC). The pottery from [6A-0006] may also have represented a single vessel, which typologically cannot pre-date the later Neolithic (see 5.12.2.2). It is possible that these three features are broadly contemporary – in any case the similarity in pottery type and the nature of deposition in adjacent Pits [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] suggests they were cut at a similar time. At least [6A-0041] is likely to represent a single depositional event. There is potential for targeted AMS dating in all three pits.

8.3.2.2 The relative paucity of other pottery at Goval may be significant. Of three further features containing prehistoric pottery, [6A-0049] relates to Structure B and is more likely to date to the Iron Age. Undiagnostic fragments of prehistoric coarseware were retrieved from Pits [6A-0032] and [6A-0082] which do not appear to relate to any structures on the site and cannot be dated by association (Illus 22). This is also true for the undiagnostic coarseware from [6B-0005] and [6D-0004] (Illus 19).

8.3.2.3 A significant assemblage of 54 lithics were recovered both from cut features and as surface finds. There was no evidence for tool production and it is likely that some of the assemblage is residual. None of the lithics were diagnostic in terms of date, but those from Pits [6A-0006], [6A-0036] and [6A-0041] can be associated with Neolithic (or possibly Neolithic) pottery. This would suggest that some of the other lithics may also relate to this period. While the assemblage may be too small in its own right for statistical analysis further study may lead to a greater understanding of lithic attributes during this period, in addition to deeper understanding of their deposition and associated activity.

8.3.3 Blackdog (NL/012)

8.3.3.1 Direct evidence for Neolithic activity at Blackdog (NL/012) comprises two radiocarbon determinations and the pottery assemblage recovered from the upper fills of Pit [12-0001]. A radiocarbon determination of 3973-3802 cal. BC (SUERC-58599) places the final use of Pit [12-0002] firmly in the very early Neolithic. The specific local style of carinated bowl (CBNE) found in Pit [12-0001] presently gives a broad possible date range from c 3800 – 2880 although there is a tendency towards earlier Neolithic dates (see finds assessment). There is opportunity for narrowing this date with further radiocarbon dating. In combination with finds from Southern Leg mitigation excavations SL/002AB, SL/002D and SL/004B (Dingwall forthcoming, and Murray forthcoming) and numerous other sites in Aberdeenshire the vessel offers an opportunity to further explore regionalisation in Scotland during the Neolithic (see Finds Assessment, Section 5 above).

A second radiocarbon determination of 3636-3381 cal. BC (SUERC-58600) for the fill of a small pit [12-0023] nearby shows that activity continued into the early-middle Neolithic.

8.3.3.2 Of particular interest is the circumstance of deposition at NL/012. Pits containing large sections of vessels along with large quantities of nutshell and 'special' lithics have been discovered at other sites (Barclay and Russel-White (eds) 1993, 168; Chapelfield, Squair and Jones 2002; Port Elphinstone, Inverurie, Lochrie 2013). A similar assemblage was recovered from mitigation excavation SL/002D on the Southern Leg (Dingwall forthcoming). This does not suggest that that the deposition of larger pieces or more complete pieces of pot are an entirely ritual act separated from day to day life. Domestic activities are highly ritualised and it is most likely that the events leading to the deposition of complete or near complete pots are bound in both.

8.3.3.3 The deposit of Neolithic material in the upper fills of Pit [12-0001] is only part of the story however. The pit in which it was found had seen three or four phases of use prior to this final event. The two earliest phases of use comprised cutting the pit, leaving it open for a period and then backfilling it. The pit was then re-cut to a slightly smaller size and left open, then backfilled again. There is no clear practical explanation for this activity – the purpose of digging a pit is generally to extract something from the ground or to bury something in it, be it structural, storage, disposal of waste or part of a working process. In this case, the extracted material appears to have been returned to the pit without significant inclusions or modifications. The first phase of backfilling incorporated a small quantity of charcoal, which unfortunately is too small to identify or date. The second episode introduces somewhat more charcoal, as well as nutshell and some weed seeds, perhaps indicating an increasing intensity of activity in the area. Radiocarbon dating of this material will be a priority for understanding the period over which these pits were in use - see below for further discussion on dating. Dating aside, the purpose of this activity remains unclear – although anthropogenic material has become included in the backfilled material it is of insufficient density to be described as deliberate burial of refuse, nor would it justify a pit of this size. The most plausible purpose at present is that the pit was used for storage – this would involve re-opening and removing whatever was stored; unfortunately there is presently no evidence for what may have been stored here.

8.3.3.4 The following phases of activity relate more clearly to burning activity. The pit was re-cut [12-0043] a second time and burnt material (12-0019) and stones (12-0026) deposited in the base. There is no clear evidence that this burning was in-situ and the eco-factual assemblage was very similar to that found in the deposit below, comprising nutshell and weed seeds. The size of this re-cut was significantly smaller than the earlier pit cuts, perhaps suggesting a change in what was being stored or a change in use all together.

8.3.3.5 The third re-cut of the pit was certainly related to in-situ burning, with clear heat-affected sand and charcoal layers lining the cut. The cut was dug to a pointed base, perhaps in order to better support a rounded or pointed vessel. The suggestion that the shape of

this cut could have supported a pointed timber, and that it served a structural purpose should not be ruled out (see evidence of timbers in the form of post-pipes in otherwise similar pits on Southern Leg SL/002D – Dingwall forthcoming), but seems unlikely in this case. The cut is relatively shallow in relation to its width, and would not have supported a timber as wide as the top of the cut. A thinner timber would have required a lot of packing - a potential purpose for the stones - but this does not seem the most effective way to support a post. As described above the association between this layer and the Neolithic pottery deposition above is uncertain - the pottery may have been placed in a slumped hearth deposit or cut into a fresher one.

8.3.3.6 A very similar sequence of activity has been recorded for Pit [12-0002], albeit without the initial phase of cut and backfill, or the 'structured' pottery deposition at the end of the sequence, although this may have been truncated by erosional or later agricultural action. The very early Neolithic radiocarbon date from the upper fill does call into question its equivalency to the upper fill of [12-0001]. If they are chronologically comparable, this could suggest a very early date for CBNE. However, since the radiocarbon determination was made from oak charcoal, old wood effect must be taken into account – this could easily result in a date more comparable to those expected for CBNE. Pending additional radiocarbon determinations, the interpretation of this feature still closely parallels that of [12-0001].

8.3.3.7 The pattern of deposition in Pit [12-0034] is somewhat different than the other two large pits, although it is comparable in size and the nature of the deposits, which comprised a mixture of burning and silting/backfilling events. These appear to have been alternated in a way not evident in the other pits, and there is no clear sign of re-cutting. At present it is assumed contemporary but further radiocarbon dating is required to understand how it fits into the timeline of activity for Pits [12-0001] and [12-0002]. Very little artefactual or ecofactual material was retrieved from this feature, and so its purpose presently remains unclear.

8.3.3.8 Comparable large pits recorded on other sites, especially Southern Leg mitigation excavations SL/002AB and SL/002D (Dingwall forthcoming) may suggest dates as early as the very early Neolithic (based on radiocarbon dating of an upper fill of a morphologically similar pit) or even Mesolithic (based on the lithic assemblage). Indeed, evidence for similarly stratified pits containing both Neolithic and much older material lower down have been encountered at Warren Field, Crathes (e.g. Pit 5 in Murray 2009, 9-11).

8.3.3.9 The alignment of the pits at Blackdog is difficult to interpret without suitable dating, but certainly seem to follow the base of a steep slope. This pattern is also seen at Southern Leg mitigation excavation SL/002D. This placement would make little sense for a boundary or other means of landscape marking with no visibility from the north or west.

8.3.3.10 The material from the three smaller pits and the possible buried soil proved undiagnostic. The presence of pitchstone may suggest trading from as far away as Arran (Williams Thorpe and Thorpe 1984). The radiocarbon determination gained from one of these pits suggests a continuation of activity into the early-middle Neolithic.

8.3.4 Summary Discussion

8.3.4.1 The Neolithic remains encountered at Goval and Blackdog remain largely enigmatic. At present, they depict a process of pit digging and intentional deposition of pottery (please see 5.19.3 and 5.24.3). Neither site appears to be particularly prominent in the landscape. The vessels are of a clearly domestic origin, therefor the presence of a contemporary settlement must be suggested either at these locations or in their vicinity. There are no immediately apparent domestic structures at either site, however the combination of negative space along with spreads and pit groups has a precedent at other Neolithic sites (see for example Meadowend Farm; Jones and Smith forthcoming 'Discussion of the Neolithic Findings'). This theory suggests that the pattern of pit groups and spreads is not random but is in fact activity surrounding the main domestic buildings which have themselves left no trace due to truncation (Wellbrae; Alexander and Armit 1993, 37-41) or low impact construction (Jones and Smith forthcoming) . Turf and beam houses have been suggested as a low impact method of building construction (*ibid*). This may also speak to the idea of the 'mobile Neolithic' (Brophy 2006, 7-46), where the degree of sedentism assumed for Neolithic communities is challenged. Indeed the potential for an earlier origin for the large pits at Blackdog is not contradicted by the other remains there – late Mesolithic settlement sites are often represented only by pits and spreads of material (see 8.2.2 and ScARF 2012b, section 2.3.3, question 3). The environmental conditions at both sites is worth further consideration, with much early Neolithic activity in this area focussing on major rivers and good potential farmland (ScARF 2012b). While both Goval and at the Southern Leg mitigation areas SL/002C and SL/002D (Dingwall forthcoming) fit this pattern, being sited next to the Rivers Don and Dee respectively, Blackdog is coastal. Further reconstruction of the contemporary environment is needed to fully understand the appeal of this location.

8.4 BRONZE AGE

8.4.1 Bronze Age activity was encountered in two locations – Chapel of Stoneywood (NL/001C) and Goval (NL/006A).

8.4.2 Chapel of Stoneywood (NL/001C)

8.4.3 The mitigation excavations at Chapel of Stoneywood (NL/001C) revealed the remains of a roundhouse dated by radiocarbon to the middle Bronze Age. The largest and most complex of these remains is the ring-ditch [1C-0007] itself, which comprised a number of large ovoid pits, joined with a narrower gully. The only indication of a structural function for this feature were three post-holes [1C-0087], [1C-0112] and [1C-0120] at the base, although they may not have been contemporary in

use. One [1C-0087] has been backfilled and covered by a stone spread, while the other two may have been in use until the final destruction or abandonment of the ring-ditch. It seems unlikely that two or three posts immediately outside an inner post-ring (see below) would have contributed greatly to the support of the structure, and so some ancillary function must be assumed.

8.4.4 The ovoid pits [1C-0113], [1C-0105] and [1C-0114] were somewhat irregular in profile and plan, and it is not clear whether they were intentionally cut or worn out, or potentially a combination of both. They could have been formed contemporary with, or later than the construction of the roundhouse structure. It is not clear whether the pits were used prior to their infilling with stone. If they were, they may have been used for the penning of animals under the eaves of the structure. The presence of animals moving around outside the inner post-ring may explain the wearing out of the shallow gully [1C-0007] between the pits.

8.4.5 The stone spreads (1C-0117), (1C-0118) and (1C-0115) infilling pits [1C-0113], [1C-0105] and [1C-0114] respectively appear to have been carefully placed, and include two quern stones. The position of these quern stones implies that they have been re-used as infill and no continued functional purpose is suggested in terms of grain processing. There is potential that the quern stones had been deliberately selected as infill as has been suggested at other sites of this period where querns are found incorporated into structural elements (Engl 2008; Lochrie in prep; McLaren in prep). This structured deposition is thought to be tied to the important domestic status and transformative properties of grain production (*ibid*). It is possible that the ovoid pits (and potentially the post-holes) were used until the deconstruction of the roundhouse and the stone infill forms a post-structure use, abandonment or closure. However, the presence of the stone is compatible with an upstanding structure and there is little evidence to suggest that this would not be the case. The stone may have formed a useful internal working surface, or perhaps just infilled three deep, muddy hollows.

8.4.6 The post-holes forming the inner post-ring (please see Table 6 for relevant context numbers) form a coherent arc with a diameter of c 4m and most likely held posts supporting the roof, perhaps relying on a ring-beam to transfer the load. This post-ring is slightly offset from the arc of the crescentic ring-ditch [1C-0007], and may have been repaired. Similarly there may have been an outer post-ring, from Cut [1C-0029] in the south-east to Cut [1C-0110] in the north-west, although this is less certain. There is no evidence for any form of bank on the outer edge of the ring-ditch (to support the lower ends of the roof timbers), though given the extent of plough truncation on the site it is unlikely that any would survive if present. The presence of a scatter of features outside the line of the ring-ditch, however, also suggests that no bank was present, although it is not yet proven that these features are contemporary.

8.4.7 The central cluster of four circular pits (please see Table 6 for relevant context numbers) does not form an immediately obvious coherent pattern but may relate to temporary structures or other activities occurring within the roundhouse structure. In particular, [1C-0047], though badly bioturbated, is very centrally placed and could be a post-setting feature.

8.4.8 The two larger, shallower and charcoal-rich features, [1C-0001] and [1C-0077], do not appear to be structural in the same way. Two main interpretations may be offered for these features. One is that, examining their position in relation to the arc of Cut [1C-0007], these features represent highly truncated continuations of the ring-ditch [1C-0007] itself, forming further ovoid cuts. Alternatively, [1C-0001] and [1C-0077] may represent shallow features resulting from activity within the structure. The coherent charcoal lensing in feature [1C-0001] may suggest its use as a hearth, although the present Iron Age radiocarbon determination from this feature suggests either later activity or the inclusion of later material. It is also the only feature from which burnt bone was recovered, further suggesting a hearth interpretation. Because a variety of materials were clearly dumped into the ring-gully, however (including disused querns and pottery) the characteristics of [1C-0001]'s fills cannot be taken as conclusive evidence for its function. Feature [1C-0077], similarly, is a shallow charcoal-rich spread, whose morphology does not immediately suggest a structural interpretation.

8.4.9 Further elements related to the roundhouse structure are the two curvilinear cuts to the north of [1C-0007], [1C-0020] and [1C-0021]. These may represent shallow ring-grooves, wall trenches for a presumably non-load-bearing wall, or perhaps a drip or drainage gully. This may have been intentionally dug around the perimeter of the roundhouse structure's roof to collect and channel water run-off and to redirect it away from the structure, downslope to the south. If this is the case, the shorter cut [1C-0022] most likely represents a recut or repair of the existing Cut [1C-0020]. It is also possible, of course, that these curving shallow features represent an entirely separate phase of occupation, but its spatial association to the ring-ditch [1C-0007], its similar arc-line, and the lack of any other post-holes associated with it make an entirely distinct structure difficult to reconstruct.

8.4.10 Most of the features identified across the site, therefore, are negative features directly associated with the structural elements of a roundhouse. The southern cluster (please see Table 7 for relevant context numbers) are not entirely coherent but could relate to a rectilinear porch or ancillary structure; their placement is roughly consistent with porches found on the south-east flank of roundhouse structures elsewhere (see discussion below). Therefore most can be interpreted as post- or stake-holes, with the exceptions, noted above, of features [1C-0001] and [1C-0077]. The main exception to this is the peripheral pit [1C-0017]. In the absence of radiometric dating from that feature, it is not possible to be sure of the exact contemporaneity of this pit with the activities occurring around the roundhouse structure, but it appears likely. The Pit [1C-0017] is characterised mainly by its cache of large unworked stones; this may be related only to its final infilling and unrelated to the uses it was put to, or it may have been dug for the disposal of the stone found in it.

8.4.11 The stratigraphic evidence in the ring-ditch [1C-0007] may also attest to the abandonment of the structure. Discrete areas of charcoal-rich dumps were recovered overlying the stone concentrations contained in the ovoid cuts. These may be related to abandonment activities: deliberate firings, dumping, or sealing and closing of a building being placed out of commission. The stone settings themselves, as noted above, may relate to a late or final phase of the building. Furthermore, many of the cut features identified, although morphologically and spatially consistent

with structural post- and stake-holes, showed few indications of post-pipes. This may indicate that posts were removed entirely at the end of the life of the structure. There is nothing to suggest the complex burning and firing activities as attested, for instance, at the Southern Leg SL/004D site (Murray forthcoming).

8.4.12 Taken together the evidence outlined above suggests a roundhouse structure of some 7.5m in diameter with an inner post-ring of 4m diameter. Additionally there is possible evidence for a south-eastern ancillary porch.

8.4.13 In general, the structure at Chapel of Stoneywood fits into a pattern of ring-ditch structures with internal post-rings of the Middle Bronze Age (MBA). The combination of a ring-ditch with an internal ring of posts places the this structure into the Type 2 roundhouse category as defined by Cook and Dunbar (2008, 89) in their discussions of the roundhouse structures excavated at Forest Road, Kintore, Aberdeenshire. These are generally found in the MBA, fitting well with the radiocarbon determinations obtained from the ring-ditch [1C-0007]. The segmented nature of the ring-ditch [1C-0007] also finds a parallel in structure RH26 at Kintore, though that structure was not found to have an inner ring of posts (Cook & Dunbar 2008, 95). Kintore RH06, by contrast, is furnished with a ring-ditch and inner post-ring, though the ring-ditch appears as an erosional gully rather than a series of ovoid pits as at Chapel of Stoneywood (Cook & Dunbar 2008, 109). This method of construction, a series of deliberately excavated pits, removes for those authors such ring-ditch types from the debates as to the formation of other ring-ditches, which appear to be erosional gullies rather than cut features.

8.4.14 A further structural parallel is that, as found with all Type 2 structures at Kintore, the ring of posts within the arc of the ring-ditch [1C-0007] is offset from the line of the arc of the ring-ditch itself, creating an irregular internal space within the structure. Like those at Kintore, this structure is best preserved – or the ring-ditch is deepest and most pronounced – on the northern and eastern flank of the structure. The authors suggest this is a result of particular activities occurring in annular divisions of such structures, or due to some functional requirement. It is unclear whether this is the case here or whether it is a result of the topographical situation of the structure on a south-west down slope, and the disturbance caused by Furrow [1C-0025] on its western flank, leaving the northern and eastern portions of the structure in a better state of preservation.

8.4.15 Also paralleled at Kintore and elsewhere is the deposition of large stone spreads within the ring-ditch, including quern stones. Domestic debris, including pottery and burnt bone, was also found in the charcoal-rich fills of the ring-ditch of Houses 1, 2 and 3 at Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire, also dated to the later Middle or Late Bronze Age (White & Richardson 2010). Similar artefacts, including both ground stone and pottery, were found at Structure 5, a ring-ditch and post-ring structure, at Bellfield Farm, North Kessock (Murray 2011), though there associated more closely with post-hole fills rather than the ring-ditch fills.

8.4.16 The Chapel of Stoneywood structure therefore falls within constructional, behavioural and abandonment evidence found elsewhere in the north-east during the later Middle Bronze Age,

though there remains much scope for the analysis of the differences and similarities between and within such structures, as discussed below.

8.4.17 The apparent isolation of the Bronze Age structure must be addressed. Mitigation excavations to the immediate east at NL/001B, and north at NL/001D revealed no evidence for contemporary activity, or indeed any significant prehistoric material. They indicate that within the local area, the NL/001C site appears somewhat isolated. This may, however, be due to selective preservation and investigation. Extensive agricultural use at NL/001D is demonstrated by dense modern field drainage and possible earlier furrows. There is a high chance that these areas have been heavily truncated and as such no prehistoric remains have survived. The steepness of slope at NL/001B may have deterred prehistoric settlers, and although some of the flatter land at the crest of the slope (to the north) was evaluated and found to be devoid of archaeological features, there remains the possibility for surviving features below and adjacent to the existing farm track.

8.4.18 The paucity of evidence in the immediate surroundings of NL/001C is highlighted by the density and scope of activity uncovered 500m to the east at Walton Road, Dyce, recently excavated by Headland Archaeology Ltd (Thomson 2015). That site revealed seven structures of the Bronze and Iron Age, as well as abundant evidence for metalworking in the form of iron smelting and smithing. It is possible that material from the Iron Age activity at Walton Road has been blown or otherwise transported to NL/001C, and thus may explain the Iron Age date from the possible hearth [1C-0001]. Although the NL/001C structure appears isolated in its immediate context, it is in fact a part of the wider prehistoric settlement of the area.

8.4.19 Goval (NL/006)

8.4.20 The potential Bronze Age remains at Goval (NL/006A) comprise a single, relatively simple round-house (Structure A) which was radiocarbon dated to 1396-1211 cal. BC (SUERC-57929). Further dates would need to be obtained to confirm this, and to provide a possible span of use. The structure itself comprised a shallow partial ring-ditch [6A-0087] and an outer ring of post-holes. The ring-ditch is evident only to the north and east sides of the structure, a pattern seen at Chapel of Stoneywood (see 8.4.2 above) and elsewhere (see 8.4.24 below). The gully itself is shallow, irregular and more likely the result of wear than intentional excavation. It was worn slightly into the gentle slope, with a generally flat base and steeper sides to the north and east. The fill contained small quantities of charcoal and nut shell, but it is not clear whether this deposit relates to the use or abandonment of the structure. No structured deposition or signs of intentional infilling were noted.

8.4.21 The post-ring immediately beyond the ring-ditch appears to have been replaced at some point with a second, slightly misaligned set (See Illus 21 for relevant context numbers). Whether this would have required a complete reconstruction of the building is not clear. The stratigraphic relationship between the two sets could unfortunately not be resolved, but may be a useful target for further radiocarbon dating. The post-holes themselves were convincing as structural elements in terms of their depth and positions but did not contain evidence for post-pipes or stone packing. The presence of several similar cuts (See Table 9 for relevant context numbers) further out from the ring-ditch may hint at a second outer post-ring, perhaps supporting the eaves of the roof.

8.4.22 A possible hearth [6A-0107] was encountered in the interior of the structure, which contained charcoal and some burnt bone fragments, as well as a small quantity of lithics. A small cluster of possible post-holes [6A-0110], [6A-0112], [6A-0114] and [6A-0116] to the south-west may represent the truncated remains of an entrance.

8.4.23 Very little artefactual or environmental evidence was recovered from the structure, making judgements on function and abandonment difficult. The ring-ditch [6A-0087] showed no specific evidence for use as a working area or for animal penning and may simply be the result of wear into the gentle slope inside the structure. No more detailed interpretation can be made based on the available evidence, and any of these options remain possible.

8.4.24 The structure aligns well with the morphology and size of a Type 1A/1B round-house (Cook & Dunbar 2008, 324) which have also been dated at Kintore to the middle-late Bronze Age. At that site it is noted (*ibid*, 331) that non-segmented ring gullies tended towards Iron Age dates - is Goval an early example of this 'feature'?

8.4.25 General discussion

8.4.26 Although the structures at Chapel of Stoneywood and Goval both appear to date to the middle Bronze Age, they have different settings and different ground plans. The specific purpose of each has not yet been determined although there is no evidence to suggest anything other than domestic use in either case. The absence of any confirmed contemporary activity surrounding either structure makes it difficult to set them in any sort of context.

8.5 IRON AGE

8.5.1 Goval (NL/006)

8.5.1.1 The only Iron Age activity on the Northern Leg was at Goval, where two possible metalworking furnaces [6A-0096] and [6A-0118] and a contemporary roundhouse (Structure B) were recorded.

8.5.1.2 The large quantity of iron slag recovered from furnace [6A-0118] suggests that this was used for smelting. Smelting furnaces are usually divided into those in which the slag is from the furnace and those in which the slag remained in the base of the furnace (Paynter 2007). It is not presently certain which sort of furnace is represented by [6A-0118]. Most of the slag was in the form of lumps and smaller fragments. There was neither clearly tapped slag nor a consolidated furnace bottom, as would be expected if the furnace had no tap. A small quantity of probable flowed slag from (6A-0130) and surface cleaning over the furnace, which may suggest a non-tapped furnace (Dungworth and Maclaren forthcoming). Conversely, the presence of a slight lip on the south-western side of central deposit (6A-0126, see section B on Illus 22) may indicate a tap-hole. A more detailed analysis of the slag, fired clay and the detailed morphology of [6A-0118] may provide a clearer picture of the smelting process used. The possibility that this furnace had been used for some other purpose and merely infilled with

metalworking waste from elsewhere cannot be entirely discounted. A radiocarbon determination of 18-130 cal. AD (SUERC-57930) provides a provisional middle Iron Age date for the use of this feature.

8.5.1.3 Furnace [6A-0096] was shallower and contained a much smaller assemblage of slag and fired clay. The character of these fragments was similar to those from [6A-0118] and could represent similar activity. However, the evidence for smelting is less compelling here and it may also be the case be that this feature was linked to smithing. The presence of barley may indicate a different use again. Again, a more detailed analysis of the finds and detailed morphology of this feature may help clarify its purpose.

8.5.2 Structure B has also been dated by radiocarbon to the middle Iron Age and is likely to be contemporary. The only diagnostic artefactual dating for the structure was the incorporation of a significant quantity of iron slag in the central hearth [6A-0049] of Structure B, suggesting either *in-situ* metalworking activity or secondary deposition of waste material, perhaps from the furnaces described above. Much smaller quantities of metalworking waste was incorporated into the fill of two of the post-holes of Structure B, but may represent residual material that has been incorporated post-abandonment.

8.5.3 The structure is likely to have had two or three phases of construction. This is implied by slightly misaligned and overlapping inner post-rings which could not both exist at once. Whether this represents repair or complete reconstruction is unclear. The possible outer post-ring may relate to either of the inner post-rings or an entirely different phase of construction. The area of stone paving adjacent to Structure B overlies the possible outer post-ring but appears to respect the inner ones – this may suggest that the outer post-rings belong to the earliest phase of construction. The paved areas may have served as corn-drying platforms or a form of working surface. The possibility remains that the paving post-dates the abandonment of the structure and represents a continuation of its use. This process has been recorded at North Kessock (Jones 2009, 11), and is also associated with nearby Iron Age metalworking. The hearth at the centre of the structure contained evidence for domestic refuse, including animal bone and nutshell.

8.5.4 General Discussion

8.5.4.1 Structure B conforms to the description of a Type 4, 5 or 6 structure (Cook and Dunbar 2008, 324) and the dating is similar to that for structures of those types at Kintore. The absence of a ring-ditch is interesting and suggests a change in the use of internal space compared to the Bronze Age structures at Goval and Chapel of Stoneywood. The presence of contemporary metalworking and possibly grain processing activity (please see 6.25.2) poses questions as to the original scale of a settlement here. Is there evidence from elsewhere of single, isolated dwellings associated with furnaces? The relatively gentle terrain and location on the banks of the River Don would have made Goval a good place to settle (as attested by the multiple phases of human activity here), and the potential for further remains, perhaps to the immediate south and east must be considered high, although no similar remains were found at nearby NL/006B.

8.6 MEDIEVAL

8.6.1 The only evidence for medieval activity was encountered at Goval (NL/006).

8.6.2 Goval (NL/006)

8.6.2.1 The only feature relating to the early medieval period was a single curvilinear Gully [6B-0003]. Although shallow, evidence for the potential in situ burning of longitudinal timbers suggests an originally structural function. The precise nature of the structure remains unclear. The irregular curve of the gully would favour an enclosure or other boundary rather than a roofed structure. It is highly unlikely that the full extents have survived - considerable disturbance from field-clearance, drainage, ploughing and even very recent animal trampling was noted during the excavations. The absence of convincing terminals and the seemingly arbitrary start- and end-points suggest only fragmentary survival of a larger feature. The full size cannot be easily guessed from what may be a corner or return. Assuming that the interior of the enclosure lay to the north or east, there is a possibility that part of the enclosed space could lie beyond the limits of the present mitigation excavation. The only features found within this area comprised three (as yet undated, and potentially unrelated) possible pits. As such the purpose of the enclosure cannot be derived from the present archaeological evidence. Whether its destruction by fire was intentional or otherwise is also unclear.

8.6.2.2 The initial radiocarbon dating of material from the base of this feature returned an early medieval determination of 647-766 cal. AD (SUERC-57931) (please see table 26). This would suggest that the flint core from this feature was likely to be intrusive, with the general usage of this material in significant decline during the Iron Age. It is possible that the core was found nearby - clear evidence for Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age activity at Goval has been described above. Whether this was deliberately or accidentally incorporated into the fill of the gully is not clear.

8.6.2.3 While the limited scale of the remains makes interpretation problematic, there is broadly contemporary evidence for similar construction methods. A timber 'antenna' setting of a similar scale was revealed at Rhinie (Gondek and Noble 2012, 13). This formed an offshoot from a much larger enclosure ditch (itself dated to the 5th-6th century AD) and most likely divided the space between the ditch and an outer palisade. No inference can be made as to the nature of any potential as-yet unfound early Medieval remains in the vicinity of Goval. This does show that similar construction methods were in use locally for relatively minor enclosing work.

8.6.2.4 The presence of fragmentary remains of relatively widely spaced furrows at Goval (both NL/006A and NL/006B) may suggest some use later in the medieval period, although as described above the types may also relate to post-medieval (but pre-improvement) activity.

8.7 POST-MEDIEVAL

8.7.1 Most of the mitigation areas showed evidence for post-medieval activity, most commonly related to agriculture. Furrows or plough-scars, some of which may be pre-improvement, were common, and sometimes impacted on earlier archaeological remains (e.g. at Chapel of Stoneywood). Neither the frequency nor preservation of such field systems is sufficient to assist more detailed research. Evidence for field clearance was clear at NL/005B with the burial of large stones, general stone removal at NL/007B and NL/009 where field stone had been used to form an enclosure bank. Field drainage (including curving stone drains at NL/007C, potentially very substantial stone drains at NL/007A and NL/003A and possible sumps at NL/009) was a regular feature and also had some impact on earlier remains (e.g. at NL/006B). Modern ploughing has had the most severe impact, causing significant truncation of large areas.

9. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1.1 A wide range of evidence has been recorded for human activity spanning the Mesolithic to the 20th century. There are four sites considered to be of further significant research value; Chapel of Stoneywood (NL/001C), Standingstones (NL/003B), Goval (NL/006) and Blackdog (NL/012 and NL/013). As suggested in the discussion above, there is little evidence for prolonged periods of continuous occupation at any one site. Attempting to understand the development of Goval through the ages, for example would therefore be hindered by limitations in the available evidence. The most valuable contributions will thus relate to period-specific research. This section describes the themed research objectives proposed and the potential of the four sites listed above to contribute to them. Section 10 provides a detailed methodology for specific analyses from each site.

9.1.2 More generally, the potential for the survival of further remains adjacent to the mitigation excavations must be considered during future groundworks. At Chapel of Stoneywood, the absence of any Bronze Age or Iron Age activity between NL/001C and the excavations at Walton Road is striking and is likely to relate to harsh truncation. Less heavily ploughed areas towards the edges of fields, beneath the farm track or on flatter ground still hold some potential. Much of the proposed mitigation excavation area at Standingstones (NL/003B) was subject to ecological constraints and was not excavated, so again there is potential for further Mesolithic remains, either as cut features or further spreads of contemporary material. It should be noted that these may be hard to identify and a suitable programme of testing and sampling should be devised. At Goval, any areas peripheral to NL/006A and NL/006B should be considered likely candidates for further prehistoric or early medieval remains, especially to the north and east of NL/006B. At Blackdog, consideration should be given to exploring the area to the south of NL/012. Although there is a chance that the land here has been heavily truncated by housing development, this has not been confirmed and the potential for further large pits or other potentially Mesolithic or Neolithic remains is high.

9.2 GENERAL LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

9.2.1 In order to contextualise the nature of human activity recorded during the mitigation excavations, we must first develop an understanding of the topographical and environmental backdrop. Climatic conditions have changed significantly through the ages, affecting the position of the coastline, the scale of depositional characteristics of rivers and the presence or absence of plant, animal and mineral resources. Each of the four sites has a different landscape setting, and has served a different use at different times. While no single site produced a very substantial ecofactual assemblage, and probably not enough to potentially challenge existing understanding of environmental processes, it will be important to discuss any unexpected or unusual findings.

9.2.2 Revised Research Objectives:

- Assess existing environmental syntheses (including Tipping 2008, 25-43) for the north-east and look at how specific conditions have altered with time at Chapel of Stoneywood, Standingstones, Goval and Blackdog. The degree of tree cover and the likely depth of topsoil, for example may have implications on the interpretations of the activity at these locations.

- Use the environmental evidence obtained from each site to determine whether the present understanding of local conditions is matched by the archaeological material, and if specific mitigating factors account for any differences.

- Can environmental evidence tell us more about the specific processes taking place at these locations? Further analysis of the plant remains at Standingstones may, for example clarify the nature of food consumption during the Mesolithic period.

9.3 The Mobile Mesolithic

9.3.1 Amongst the most significant findings of the present project must be those dating to the Mesolithic period. The presence of well-preserved and verifiably *in situ* Mesolithic activity at Standingstones (Site NL/003B) is still a genuine rarity. Even at this early stage, detailed and realistic interpretations for the precise nature and sequence of the activity that took place there can be suggested – these must clearly be tested and challenged by closer interrogation of the archaeological evidence. At Blackdog (Site NL/0012), the direct evidence for Mesolithic activity is much more limited, though further dating and comparison with other sites should be undertaken to fortify the existing body of knowledge. The objectives below are aligned with the ScARF Mesolithic panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012a).

9.3.2 Research objectives:

- What was the nature of the activity at Standingstones? Further clarity is required on dating – was this a single- or multiple-use site and what processes were being undertaken there? Did this change over time (*ScARF 2012a Section 5.6 recommendations, numbers 4 and 5?*

- What was the source of the raw materials used in lithic manufacture at Standingstones? Is there evidence for selection of particular material types for practical, aesthetic or ritual purposes? What was being manufactured and for what purpose? Detailed comparison

within the assemblage and to other sites may allow identification of unique or shared techniques and tell us something about the development and sharing of skill and knowledge. This will also inform on the movement of Mesolithic people through the landscape (*ScARF 2012a Section 5.6 recommendations, numbers 1, 2 and 3).*

- What was the reason for the location of the site at Standingstones when it is far from likely sources of flint? Is this driven by the availability of specific animal and plant resources at this location? This may be informed by the general environmental research objectives above but is particularly important here (*ScARF 2012a Section 5.6 recommendations, numbers 1, 2 and 3).*

- Can the proposed pattern of activity for the site be replicated experimentally and shown to produce similar physical remains (*ScARF 2012a Section 5.6 recommendations, number 6)?*

- There do not appear to be many inland Mesolithic sites (such as Standingstones) excavated. Is there something about the scale or position of this site that makes them hard to identify or is this a result of limited invasive investigation (*ScARF 2012a Section 4.3 recommendations, numbers 1 and 3)?*

- There is an opportunity to obtain dating for the lithic assemblage from Blackdog (NL/013) which will assist in the understanding of coastal Mesolithic sites in Aberdeenshire and how they may relate to sea-level change. This will also help contextualise NL/013. Future strategies for identifying and recording very slight remains, such as stone-holes possibly resulting from Mesolithic site clearance should be discussed (*ScARF 2012a Section 3.5 recommendations, number 3; Section 5.6 recommendations, number 5).*

- Further dating of the large Neolithic-dated pits at Blackdog (NL/012) should be undertaken to assess the period of time they were in use (see below) (*ScARF 2012a Section 6.3 recommendations, numbers 5 and 6).*

- In combination with material from the Southern Leg mitigation excavations (Sites SL/002C and SL/002D), an updated synthesis and distribution of Mesolithic activity for the north-east of Scotland should be considered (*ScARF 2012a Section 4.3 recommendations, number 3).*

9.4 Structured Deposition and Regionalisation in the Neolithic

9.4.1 Neolithic material was discovered at both Goval and Blackdog. In both cases, the activity comprised pit digging and potentially 'structured' deposition of intact vessels. This phenomenon is increasingly evident in the archaeological record but is not fully understood. The large pits found at NL/012 may tentatively have earlier origins (by comparison to broadly similar features at SL/002 - please see section 8.2.4.1 for discussion) and require more thorough analysis. The specific types of vessel deposited in these pits are of some significance, potentially expressing regionalisation during the Neolithic. The objectives below are aligned with the ScARF Neolithic panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012b).

9.4.2 Research objectives:

- Understanding regionalisation and style drift of prehistoric pottery in the Scottish Neolithic period (*ScARF 2012b, Section 5.1.4 recommendations, numbers 1 and 5).*
- Understanding pit deposition practices in the Neolithic period, particularly the inclusion of large sections of pottery.
- The detailed dating of the earlier phases of the large pits at Blackdog is also necessary, as is the connection of Pit [12-0034] into the chronological sequence. Is there any evidence of a transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic activity, as has been suggested elsewhere (see discussion)?
- The placement and purpose of the large pits at Blackdog is not fully understood. Detailed synthesis of location and depositional morphology with similar features (such as those on SL/002 on the Southern Leg) may highlight similarities and differences.

9.5 Roundhouse Construction and Use in the Bronze and Iron ages

9.5.1 Despite the considerable evidence for human activity through the ages, only three habitable structures were encountered during the mitigation excavations. These comprised the Bronze Age roundhouse at Chapel of Stoneywood (Site NL/001C) and Bronze Age and Iron Age roundhouses at Goval (Site NL/006A). Each structure demonstrated a different construction method, which have been broadly consistent with the typology illustrated at Kintore (Cook and Dunbar 2008, 324). The potential for further research is limited by the relative paucity of artefactual evidence and the level of truncation evident in the absence of any occupation deposits. All three structures are relatively simple with, at most, evidence of two phases of construction, or possible repair.

9.5.2 The specific contribution of these three structures to our understanding of local roundhouse chronologies and usage is likely to be limited, but in concert with other nearby excavations at Walton Road (Thomson 2015), Inverurie (Dalland and Cox 2014) and mitigation excavations SL/003B, SL/004B and SL/004D on the Southern Leg, some useful syntheses may be derived. The objectives below are aligned with the ScARF Bronze Age and Iron Age panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012c and ScARF 2012d).

9.5.3 Research objectives

- Understanding roundhouse construction at this site and how it compares regionally and nationally.
- The abundance of common hemp nettle in Hearth [6A-0049] is unusual. Research into the possible uses of common hemp nettle may provide more information on activities taking place on site.

- Analysis of the Flat-Rimmed Ware to help date and understand this pottery type.

9.6 Pre-industrial metalworking

9.6.1 The pursuit of pre-industrial metalworking in the region is demonstrated by one, or possibly two middle Iron Age metalworking furnaces at Goval. These would appear to be related to a nearby roundhouse (Structure B). There is a paucity of research into the production of iron during this period (ScARF 2012d), and pre-industrial ironworking is generally poorly understood (English Heritage 2011a, 3). The site at Goval has a high potential for adding to the pool of evidence for Iron Age metalworking.

9.6.2 Research objectives:

- The type of furnaces that were in use and their date should be established along with the scale of activity, distinguishing between 'domestic' metalworking and more industrial activity.
- Are the Goval furnaces contemporary? The lower volume of artefactual material provides less scope for detailed analysis but confirmation of the purpose of the feature may be possible.
- Adding to the local synthesis of ironworking in north-east Scotland.

9.7 Early Medieval Enclosure

9.7.1 The small section of curvilinear gully at Goval suggests a degree of enclosure was taking place in the 7th or 8th century AD. Without further excavation nearby, little more can be said about the size, construction or use of this enclosure. Some lines of enquiry should still be resolved, however.

9.7.2 Research objectives:

- The dating of the curvilinear gully should be confirmed.
- A consideration should be made that the present Goval farm has medieval origins

10. Analysis and Methodology

10.1 Standingstones (NL/003)

Artefact Analyses

10.1.1.1 At Standingstones detailed artefactual analyses will contribute a great deal to the understanding of the site. The lithic assemblage specifically offers the opportunity to learn a great deal. The exact life span of the site is currently unknown and a detailed radiocarbon dating strategy should refine this. The dating of the site is essential as there may be hiatuses in occupation and it

may even be the case that it has been used by different groups with different purpose. This can be examined in the lithic assemblage by splitting them into chronological sub-assemblages, the attributes within each can be studied and compared them to each other. This may show differing purpose, people and patterns over the life of the site.

10.1.1.2 Comparison to other similarly dated lithic assemblages, regionally and nationally, will help contextualise the assemblage. Before this can occur the implications of sampling strategy should be thoroughly reviewed and understood. Most of the sites which Standingstones can be compared to will have undergone different sampling strategies so a direct comparison will not reveal as much as when they can be critically compared, taking into account how they were retrieved. The most important aspects of this is whether they were hand collected, sieved, sieved to what size and what percentage and size of the context was selected for sieving.

10.1.1.3 A consistently applied method of identification and classification shall be carried out across the entire lithic assemblage which shall provide the basis for all further analysis shall be applied across the entire assemblage. The characteristics which shall be recorded include the following, Geological Identifications, Size, Colour, Character and level of Cortex, Condition, Sequence of reduction, Breakage, Method of Percussion, Classification of removal, Presence of Retouch, Character of Retouch, Classification of Tool Type.

10.1.1.4 From the information recorded during identification and classification further study shall be carried out using these attributes as the basis for analysis. The main focus for this will be understating three key stages in the assemblage biography; raw material availability and selection; manufacture; and use.

10.1.1.5 Studying the sources of raw materials will show us where the material has been collected from. This may reveal much about the Mesolithic people's interaction with the wider landscape and may enlighten us further on why the location at Standingstones was itself selected. The analysis will consider if there is any evidence for the selection of particular material types and why. The selection of raw material is unlikely to be only due to practical considerations alone (ie quality, size) but is very likely to also have an aesthetic or ritual aspect. This should be investigated in collaboration with a geological consultant, with analysis of existing regional assemblages and combined with a site visit to ascertain the Standingstones background profile.

10.1.1.6 The lithic industry at Standingstones clearly represents some form of mid-scale manufacture. The skill, learning and strategy of the knappers will have impacted all manufacture at the site. The aim of production will help understand the site and the people (ie was the primary aim to create tool blanks, prepare cores, are the tools which are present discard, loss or what was being manufactured at the site). This will be analysed by looking at the ratios of the different aspects of the assemblage and by closely looking at tool attributes to ascertain at what stage of life cycle they were deposited. Key to understanding this will be looking closely at breakage patterns and condition. The skill and learning of the knappers themselves can be investigated by looking closely at attributes within the chronological sub-assemblages and recognising similar techniques used for reduction and

when and why differences occur. This may allow identification of individuals or groups using the same techniques and demonstrating shared learning.

10.1.1.7 Use/wear analysis will also help reveal what implements, unretouched or retouched have been used and perhaps how they were hafted. This analysis will further the understanding of what the lithic implements were being produced for and should hopefully give some idea of the function of the camp.

- *Environmental analyses*

10.1.2 Environmental analyses of the material recovered from Standingstones will help to address research objectives aligned with the ScARF Mesolithic panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012a) detailed in the Updated Project Design above. Charcoal and charred hazel nutshell were the main plant materials recovered from Standingstones that could be used to provide further information on Mesolithic landscape, diet and economy.

10.1.3 The charcoal offers one of the few ways of identifying the type of environment we can anticipate in the vicinity. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis, which involves identifying charcoal to species, and the examination of growth-patterns of the trees can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment, and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, can provide information on species change over time. The results of charcoal analysis provide a complementary source of information to existing environmental syntheses (e.g. Tipping 2008) from the north-east and pollen diagrams from the wider area e.g. Hare Moss (Timpany 2015) and Morrone Birkwoods (Huntley 1994). The majority of charcoal present is believed to relate to the human activity within the site and is therefore a good target for further analysis. This analysis will provide information on fuel wood used during the Mesolithic period.

10.1.4 Hazel nutshell analysis would help to provide information on subsistence in the Mesolithic period. This would involve quantifying the nutshell by weight and fragment count, and plotting the results onto a site plan. This would provide information on spatial distribution and perhaps identify focuses of activity. The dataset could be compared with contemporary sites e.g. Stosnaig (Mithen et al 2001) and Echline field (Robertson et al 2013).

Other Analyses

10.1.4.1 In combination with material from Southern Leg mitigation excavations SL/002C and SL/002D, an updated synthesis and distribution of Mesolithic activity for the north-east should be considered. There do not appear to be many upland sites such as Standingstones excavated – is there something about the scale or position of this site that makes them hard to identify or is this a result of limited invasive investigation?

10.1.4.2 Experimental reconstruction offers a simple and potentially highly effective means of testing hypotheses proposed for the activity at Standingstones. Initial experiments (Bishop et al 2013, 38) have demonstrated that the process of hazel nut roasting could produce very similar

remains to those excavated at Standingstones. A similar test, repeated several times would provide a modern analogue and help in the assessment of some practical considerations.

10.2 BLACKDOG (NL/012 & NL/013)

Artefact Analyses

10.2.1 The Mesolithic evidence from Blackdog is principally in the form of a small lithic assemblage. A consistently applied method of identification and classification shall be carried out across the entire lithic assemblage which shall provide the basis for all further analysis shall be applied across the entire assemblage. The characteristics which shall be recorded include the following, Geological Identifications, Size, Colour, Character and level of Cortex, Condition, Sequence of reduction, Breakage, Method of Percussion, Classification of removal, Presence of Retouch, Character of Retouch, Classification of Tool Type. Comparison to other similarly dated lithic assemblages, regionally and nationally, will help contextualise the assemblage

10.2.2 The finger fluted vessel is part of a north eastern style of carinated bowl (CBNE) which marks a 'style drift' from the traditional form which is unique to the north east. Dates for this 'style drift' indicate it began rather early within the Neolithic, from as early as c 3800. This vessel type may be one of the key aspects to unlocking information about regionalization in Scotland during the Neolithic. The pottery must be analysed by characterising all elements of fabric, construction and style and comparing this not only to other examples of CBNE. Radiocarbon dates to refine the Blackdog vessels period of use will be an important step to understand at what date the style drift occurs. Not only the vessels from Blackdog should be considered during this analysis but CBNE discovered throughout the North-East must be considered in an attempt to understand any relationship and development.

10.2.3 The artefact assemblages from the pits at Blackdog have the potential to reveal much about structured deposition during this period. Refuse is typically highly fragmented and representative of several vessels but at Blackdog large sections of pot were deliberately placed unbroken into pits. There is need for discussion and careful consideration of the events leading to the deposition of these. It is more likely these pit assemblages can be equated with specific events rather than a mixed accumulation of refuse and as such has great potential to reveal more about the activities, beliefs and motivations of the culture who deposited it. To answer these questions the condition of the pottery and its positioning within the pit will be analysed. Any other artefactual and ecofactual remains accompanying the vessels will also be important to understanding its deposition. Once the character of the pit assemblage and the circumstance of deposition are understood they will be compared to other similar examples form other sites.

Environmental Analyses

10.2.4 Environmental analyses of the material recovered from Blackdog will help to address research objectives aligned with the ScARF Neolithic panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012b) detailed in the Updated Project Design.

10.2.5 A comparatively large amount of charcoal was present in the fills of various features at Blackdog. Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from in situ burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis, which involves; identifying charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Charcoal deriving from possible *in situ* burning, and of a suitable size for analysis was recovered from the following contexts- Pit [12-0001], Pit [12-0002] and Pit [12-0034].

10.2.6 Charcoal analysis could be undertaken on features exhibiting *in situ* burning in order to provide information on the type of fuel used for different purposes during the Neolithic period. The charcoal data will provide an indication of the local woodland resources around the site during the period of occupation. The results of charcoal analysis provide a complementary source of information to existing environmental syntheses for the north-east (e.g. Tipping 2008) and pollen diagrams from the wider area e.g. Hare Moss (Timpany 2015) and Morrone Birkwoods (Huntley 1994)

Other Analyses

10.2.7 Detailed synthesis of the location, dating and depositional morphology of large Neolithic (or earlier) pits and other similar features (such as those on SL/002 on the Southern Leg) may highlight similarities and differences and allow a more robust interpretation of their purpose. Were they storage pits?

10.3 GOVAL (NL/006)

Artefact Analyses

10.3.1 The artefact assemblages from the pits at Goval have the potential to reveal much about structured deposition during this period. Refuse is typically highly fragmented and representative of several vessels but at Goval large sections of pot were deliberately placed unbroken into pits. There is need for discussion and careful consideration of the events leading to the deposition of these. It is more likely these pit assemblages can be equated with specific events rather than a mixed accumulation of refuse and as such has great potential to reveal more about the activities, beliefs and motivations of the culture who deposited it. To answer these questions the condition of the pottery and its positioning within the pit will be analysed. Any other artefactual and ecofactual remains accompanying the vessels will also be important to understanding its deposition. Once the character of the pit assemblage and the circumstance of deposition are understood they will be compared to other similar examples form other sites.

10.3.2 The Impressed Ware indicates that there was activity in the middle to later Neolithic, c 3500BC and 2900 BC, which is a very broad date range. The dating of Impressed Ware leads to a consideration of the links between carinated bowl pottery which would have been the type in use before and during the start of the introduction of Impressed Ware. There are common features

between the two, including lugs, baggy shapes, bipartite forms and decoration confined to the upper zone. In the north-east of Scotland carinated bowl pottery shows specific regional style drifts earlier than other areas of Scotland. It may be that the regionalisation seen in north eastern style carinated bowl pottery (CBNE) continues into the development of eastern Scottish Impressed Ware (MacSween 2007, 369; MacSween 2008, 181). The pottery must be analysed by characterising all elements of fabric, construction and style and comparing this not only to other examples of Impressed Ware but to CBNE. Radiocarbon dates to refine the Govan vessels period of use will be an important step in this process. Not only the vessels from Govan should be considered during this analysis but Impressed Ware and CBNE discovered throughout the North-East must be considered in an attempt to understand any relationship and development.

10.3.3 More detailed study of the burnt clay and slag in relation to the two probable furnaces at Goval is required. Study of the fired clay will reveal whether it is furnace lining and help characterise the type of furnace. In the same way the slag type may help indicate the type of furnace which produced it. A closer comparison with ironworking evidence on other local sites, such as Walton Road, Dyce (Thompson 2014) may help to build a local synthesis for the north-east which may be compared with similar focal points of activity elsewhere, for example at Culduthel (Murray, forthcoming).

Environmental Analyses

10.3.4 The environmental assemblage from Goval offers some insight in to site economy. Environmental analyses of the material recovered from Goval will help to address research objectives aligned with the ScARF Iron Age panel report recommendations for research (ScARF 2012d) detailed in the Updated Project Design.

10.3.5 Charcoal analysis **-** The charcoal used for fuel wood is of interest, as there is a concentration of small diameter, non-oak, twigs in Possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118], which suggests that certain fuel woods may have been selected for different purposes. There is a paucity of research into the production of iron during this period (ScARF 2012d) therefore charcoal analysis would provide information on the types of fuel wood used for this purpose. Charcoal is generally of most value when it relates directly to the function of a feature, for example from *in situ* burning, hearths, furnaces, or structural timber. Where samples of a sufficient size and quantity are recovered, charcoal analysis which involves identifying charcoal to species type and examination of growth-patterns of the trees, can be undertaken. Charcoal analysis can inform on species of timber used for specific purposes, the local environment and when supplemented with radiocarbon dating, information on species change over time. Charcoal deriving from *in situ* burning, and of suitable size for analysis, was recovered from Hearth [6A-0049] and Furnaces [6A-0096] and [6A-0118].

10.3.6 Charcoal analysis could be undertaken on features exhibiting *in situ* burning in order to provide information on the type of fuel used for different purposes during the middle Iron Age. The charcoal data, in the absence of a local pollen sequence will provide an indication of the local woodland resources around the site during the period of occupation. The results of charcoal analysis could be compared with pollen diagrams from the wider area e.g. Hare Moss (Timpany 2015) and

Morrone Birkwoods (Huntley 1994) in order to see if the charcoal assemblage ties in with pollen trends in the wider area, or whether it suggests that the local woodland is more diverse.

10.3.7 More precise identification, quantification and spatial distribution of plant remains- Cereal grain was recovered from sites NL/006A and NL/006B. On their own, the small numbers of grain recovered offer little scope for further analysis. However, quantification of the grain and precise identification would provide data suitable for comparison with other sites of the same period. The grains could be counted and a distribution map produced in order to identify foci of domestic activity and when supplemented with radiocarbon dates, possibly information on the agrarian economy of the site together with potential fluctuations in dominant cereal types.

10.3.8 Analysis for sites NL006A and NL006B would benefit from more spatial information, which would require all plant remains, including cereals, 'weed' seeds and charcoal to be plotted on to distribution maps for the site. This would give precise distribution of environmental materials and would aid in determining concentrations of environmental material, highlight clusters of taxa and possibly illustrate the relationship between the environmental remains and the different foci of activity at the site (e.g. industrial activity and settlement).

10.3.9 Ethnobotanical research- A relatively small amount of plant remains were recovered from site NL/006A. However, a large concentration of weed seeds was recovered from the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0045] where common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis Tetrahit*) seeds were abundant. The abundance of common hemp nettle in the fill (6A-0050) of Hearth [6A-0049], a feature also containing animal bone, a flint flake, iron slag and prehistoric pottery, and thus interpreted as a domestic hearth, is of interest. It is possible that the hemp nettle was deliberately collected for a specific purpose, such as rope making. At present, the significance of the abundance of common hemp nettle is not fully understood and further investigation of this species on similar sites and in the ethnobotanical record may enable us to interpret it better.

Other Analyses

10.3.10 Further radiocarbon dating at Structures A and B at Goval to confirm the present determinations and give an idea of span of occupation. This will allow more structured comparison with other sites, and an assessment of potential for more than one phase of construction. Could the slightly mis-aligned and overlapping post-rings (as seen at Goval) be evidence for repair or complete rebuilding?

10.3.11 Whether present day Goval has medieval origins may be revealed by further desk-based work in the form of documentary research.

10.3.12 Confirmation of the present radiocarbon date from the curvilinear gully should be sought.

10.3.13 Comparison with ironworking evidence on other local sites, such as Walton Road, Dyce (Thompson 2014) may help to build a local synthesis for the north-east which may be compared with similar focal points of activity elsewhere, for example at Culduthel (Murray, forthcoming).

10.3.14 Establishing typological, functional and chronological characteristics then comparing them to other recent excavations in the area to establish local chronologies (e.g. Cook and Dunbar 1998). Further attention should be paid to structural details such as the segmentation of ring-ditches, inclusion of quern stones in the stone spreads and the construction heavy stone paving immediately outside. Are these common in similar structures?

10.4 CHAPEL OF STONEYWOOD (NL/001)

Artefact Analyses

10.4.1 Can the association of dumped ceramic material in well-dated contexts help with the analysis of the otherwise rather amorphous and analysis-resistant Flat-Rimmed Ware, either regionally or chronologically? To attempt to answer this important question the pottery shall be analysed to establish how it was broken, at what stage of its life it was deposited and importantly what percentage of the vessel remains. In addition to this the pot shall be characterised by its various attributes, fabric, thickness, construction methods etc to inform further on the vessels themselves.

10.4.2 The circumstance of discovery of two querns placed together in a post-use deposit has the potential to reveal more about beliefs. This may have been done to imbue the house and its residents with strength or luck. Comparison to other sites will be the most useful way to understand this phenomenon because it certainly has precedents at other similarly dated sites.

Other Analyses

10.4.3 Radiocarbon dating of a potentially early post-hole [1C-0087] and the demolition layer at Chapel of Stoneywood to improve site chronology – this offers the possibility of a date range and some idea of the span of occupation.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to wholeheartedly thank everyone that has made a contribution to the mitigation work on the Northern Leg. The field team can be credited for their hard work and rousing company: Claire Christie, Anthony Clifton-Jones, Kirsty Dingwall, Meaghan Dyer, Juan Ferrando Ortiz, Mat Ginnever Phil Karsgaard, Anne Marot, Rafael Maya, Juliette Mitchell, Sarah Munro, Tony Taylor Rowena Thomson, Steve Thomson, Joe Turner and and Sheryl Watt; Cammie, Graeme, James, Cliff and Stuart for removing the topsoil, and Arek, Davie, JJ and Steve for placing it somewhere out of the way. Ian Miskelly (Beacon Plant) is to be thanked for keeping the minds and machines nourished, and Ross Murray for keeping us moving in the right direction. In the office, Laura Bailey, Julia Bastek-Michalska, Magnar Dalland, Julie Franklin, Matt Ginnever, Tim Holden, Julie Lochrie, Phil Karsgaard, Ross Murray, Ania Sztromwasser and Steve Thomson have offered their advice, illustrations and

contributions as specialists and first-class archaeologists. Finally, thanks go to Sorina Spanou who has gently steered the project since the start.

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Appendix 1 - Context Register

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
NL/001C					
1C-0001	Cut of hearth	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and an uneven base.	1.55	0.96	0.10
1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	Light reddish-brown compact sand with small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks at top of cut.	1.55	0.96	0.04
1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with very small sub-angular stones, abundant charcoal flecks and rare very small fragments of burnt bone. There is a clear charcoal lense near the top of this fill, below (1C-0002), concentrated to the north.	1.55	0.96	0.04
1C-0004	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with irregular sloping to steep sides with an irregularly flat base. Irregularity and location near stones suggests stone-hole.	0.76	0.86	0.02-0.20
1C-0005	Fill of possible pit	Mid-greyish brown loose silty sand with possible charcoal and two fragments of modern ceramic.	0.86	0.76	0.02-0.20
1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	Slot 1 recorded as (1C-0008). Slot 2- a light reddish brown compact loamy sand with small stones and charcoal fragments. 2.1x0.2x0.15. Slot 3 - a mid-reddish brown compact loamy sand with stones, charcoal flecks and possible struck quartz and flint. One possible quern stone was found and larger and more regular stones in this slot. The concentration of charcoal suggest in-situ burning or deliberate infilling of the ditch.	2.10	0.20	0.15
1C-0007	Ring-ditch	Formed by a series of pits in some places including [1C-0105] and [1C-0129]. Slot 2 - curvilinear with regular sides and an uneven base with variable breaks of slope. 3x1.25x028m. Slot 3 - curvilinear with irregular sides and an irregular base. May be similar to slot 1 [1C-0129] which is a separate pit forming part of the ring-ditch. Sub-angular stones on western side. 1.90x1.10x0.30m.	7.45	1.70	0.30
1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]	Dark brown compact loamy sand with small stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	1.50	1.15	0.15
1C-0009	Cut of Post-hole	Circular cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base near hearth [1C-0001].	0.25	0.21	0.08
1C-0010	Fill of posthole [1C-0009]	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with charcoal flecks, slightly lighter than hearth fill.	0.25	0.20	0.07
1C-0011	Stone spread	Stones within a mid-brown fill, larger stones to the outside, with mixed orange sand and dark loamy sand. feature is fairly regular with possible disturbance from a furrow.	0.40	0.33	0.10
1C-0012	Cut of possible post-hole	Irregular cut with steep sides and an uneven base with a disturbed stone setting.	0.51	0.44	0.09
1C-0013	Possible stone setting - post-hole	Stones set on in outside of cut on east, protruding into the fill (1C-0014) on west. Possibly part of packing for a post.	0.51	0.44	0.09

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0014	Fill of posthole	Mid-brown loose loamy sand with small stones and bioturbated disturbance. No charcoal, unlike features associated with the hearth [1C-0001].	0.51	0.44	0.09
1C-0015	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base 0.35m south of the hearth.	0.38	0.34	0.14
1C-0016	Fill of posthole [1C-0015]	Dark brown loose loamy sand with frequent charcoal flecks, more homogenous	0.38	0.34	0.40
1C-0017	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base.	1.75	1.65	0.55
1C-0018	Fill of pit [1C-0017]	Dark brown compact sand with small sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks, upper fill of pit.	1.75	1.65	0.30
1C-0019	Lower fill of pit [1C-0017]	Dark yellowish brown compact sand with medium sub-angular stones rare charcoal flecks, similar to natural.	1.65	1.65	0.22
1C-0020	Curvilinear Gully	Curvilinear cut with sloping sides and a flat base in an north-east to south-west arc to the north of drip gully [1C-0007] and on a similar alignment. Slot 1 excavated at south-west terminal, slots 2 and 3 in mid-section and slot 4 at the shallow north-east end. Probably associated with cut [1C-0021].	7.20	0.35	0.15
1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	Mid-greyish brown firm loamy sand with some medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks, possibly some bioturbation.	7.20	0.35	0.15
1C-0022	Curvilinear gully cut	Curvilinear cut with sloping sides and a round base immediately north of, and parallel to, larger cut [1C-0020]. Truncated at east by furrow [1C-0075].	2.20	0.20	0.06
1C-0023	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0022]	Mid-greyish brown firm loamy sand with bioturbation at west end.	2.20	0.20	0.06
1C-0024	Stones at base of pit cut	Stones lying between fills (1C-0018) and (1C-0019).	1.75	1.65	0.22
1C-0025	Cut of Furrow	Furrow Cut truncating west side of curvilinear Cut [1C-0007] and associated features	45.00	1.25	0.12
1C-0026	Fill of Furrow [1C-0025]	Fill of Furrow [1C-0025]	45.00	1.25	0.12
1C-0027	Cut of possible pit	Irregular sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and an uneven base which is very indistinct and may be two features.	0.50	0.35	0.05
1C-0028	Fill of possible pit	Mid-greyish brown compact loamy sand with rare charcoal flecks which is heavily bioturbated. Its homogeneity suggests this is a single rather than double feature.	0.50	0.35	0.05
1C-0029	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut with steep sides and a flat base close to a large pit and hearth and in line with the Ring-ditch [1C-0007].	0.39	0.29	0.16
1C-0030	Fill of post-hole	Dark greyish-brown compact loamy sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.39	0.29	0.16
1C-0031	Cut of post-hole - structural	Circular cut with vertical sides and an uneven base. A steep side to the east suggests this is where the post was removed.	0.30	0.29	0.19
1C-0032	Fill of posthole [1C-0031]	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with rare medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks and re-deposited natural sand at the base. There is a possible packing stone in the west side.	0.30	0.29	0.19
1C-0033	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut with gradual to steep sides and a flat base similar to post-hole [1C-0029].	0.34	0.27	0.10

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0034	Fill of posthole [1C-0033]	Dark greyish-brown compact loamy sand with frequent charcoal flecks, similar to (1C-0030) but with larger charcoal pieces.	0.34	0.27	0.10
1C-0035	Cut of furrow	Linear cut with gradually sloping sides and a slightly rounded base on west of site following the alignment of furrow [1C-0025].		1.20	0.12
1C-0036	Fill of furrow	Mid-greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones.		1.20	0.12
1C-0037	Cut of post-hole - structural	Oval cut with vertical sides and an uneven base similar to post-hole [1C-0031] just 0.40m north. No evidence of burning and may be shallower due to ploughing truncation.	0.32	0.26	0.10
1C-0038	Fill of posthole [1C-0037]	Light greyish-brown loose loamy sand.	0.32	0.26	0.10
1C-0039	Cut of possible post-hole	Circular cut with vertical sides and an uneven base similar to post-holes [1C-0031] and [1C-0037], truncated by ploughing and bioturbation at south.	0.30	0.30	0.14
1C-0040	Fill of posthole [1C-0039]	Light greyish-brown loose loamy sand with rare small sub-angular stones but no charcoal, probably re-deposited.	0.30	0.30	0.14
1C-0041	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and an irregular base within the round-house, may be a stake-hole rather than a substantial post-hole.	0.33	0.32	0.13
1C-0042	Fill of posthole [1C-0041]	Mid-greyish brown firm loamy sand with occasional charcoal flecks concentrated on south of the section near the top.	0.33	0.32	0.13
1C-0043	Cut of Post-hole	Circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base, lying within round-house next to post-hole [1C-0041].	0.29	0.23	0.10
1C-0044	Fill of posthole [1C-0043]	Mid-brown firm loamy sand with rare small charcoal with bioturbation disturbance, though less than nearby (1C-0042).	0.29	0.23	0.10
1C-0045	Cut of stake-hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base for a stake-hole, probably vertically truncated as other surrounding features.	0.21	0.20	0.07
1C-0046	Fill of stake-hole	Dark greyish-brown loose loamy sand and rare charcoal flecks.	0.21	0.20	0.07
1C-0047	Cut of post-hole - structural	Irregular sub-circular cut with probably vertical sides and an uneven base which has been heavily burrowed and truncated. The original base survives, what survives is similar to other post-holes in the surrounding area [1C-0045], [1C-0039], [1C-0031] and [1C-0037].	0.45	0.30	0.18
1C-0048	Fill of posthole [1C-0047]	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with rare small stones and charcoal flecks and re-deposited natural at the base. Burrowing and ploughing heavily disturbed and spread this fill. Some possible packing stones lie under the re-deposited natural.	0.45	0.30	0.18
1C-0049	Cut of Post-hole	Oval cut with vertical sides and an uneven base with packing stones on the sides and base. Teardrop shape in plan indicates demolition from the south. Associated with other structural post-holes near round-house.	0.35	0.26	0.26
1C-0050	Fill of posthole - structural	Light greenish-brown loose loamy sand, rapid back-filling of cut from the post removal.	0.35	0.26	0.26
1C-0051	Cut of post-hole - structural	Circular cut with steep sides on the north-east, undercutting on the south-west and an uneven base. 45 degree axis towards the north-east which also has packing stones as does the under-cut south-west.	0.20	0.20	0.14

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0052	Fill of posthole - structural	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with rare medium sub-angular packing stones.	0.20	0.20	0.14
1C-0053	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base 0.5m north-east of pit [1C-0017].	0.25	0.22	0.08
1C-0054	Fill of pit [1C-0053]	Dark brownish black loose well-sorted sand with rare stones.	0.25	0.22	0.08
1C-0055	Cut of stake-hole	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a pointed base suggesting a stake- rather than a post-hole. Very top of fill contained a small possible sherd of red post-medieval or modern pottery.	0.22	0.19	0.16
1C-0056	Fill of stake-hole	Dark brown loose well-sorted sand with rare stones with a small sherd of red pottery near the top.	0.22	0.19	0.16
1C-0057	Cut	Irregular cut with gently sloping sides and a flat base which is an uncertain feature, however with a clear fill. It lies external to the round-house.	0.70	0.36	0.08
1C-0058	Fill of [1C-0057]	Mid-brown loose loamy sand with rare charcoal flecks which is distinct against the surrounding natural. A nearby similar feature was found to be a burrow.	0.70	0.36	0.08
1C-0059	Cut of small pit or post-hole	Circular cut with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base, potentially also sectioned during the evaluation. It is isolated and external to the round-house.	0.45	0.35	0.13
1C-0060	Fill of pit or post-hole	Mid greyish-brown compact loamy sand with rare charcoal flecks and angular stones. A sherd of modern white pottery was found near the top.	0.45	0.35	0.13
1C-0061	Cut of post-hole	Irregular in plan with vertical sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are sharp. It is located 1.04m from post-hole [1C-0083] and 0.83m from [1C-0105]. Most likely a structural post-hole.	0.40	0.34	0.10
1C-0062	Fill of posthole [1C-0061]	Mid greyish-brown loose loamy sand with inclusion of some packing stones. Possibly altered by ploughing.	0.40	0.34	0.10
1C-0063	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a flat base.	0.59	0.53	0.19
1C-0064	Fill of pit [1C-0063]	Mottled dark brown, light and dark yellowish brown sand with medium sub-rounded pebbles.	0.59	0.53	0.19
1C-0065	Cut of post-hole - structural	Irregular cut with vertical sides and an uneven base, truncated and affected by ploughing. It lies between post-holes [1C-0001] and [1C-0051] which look better, suggesting [1C-0065] is possibly a backfilled tree throw.	0.40	0.35	0.10
1C-0066	Fill of posthole [1C-0065]	Mid-greyish brown loose loamy sand with rare medium sub-angular stones. Backfilling appears to be contemporary to that of [1C-0061].	0.40	0.35	0.10
1C-0067	Cut of possible pit	Irregular cut with stepped sides and an uneven base. The difference from the regular post-holes suggests this may be a stone-hole.	0.45	0.31	0.11
1C-0068	Fill of possible pit	Light greenish-brown loose sandy loam with rare medium sub-angular stones, probably naturally washed down the slope.	0.45	0.31	0.11
1C-0069	Cut of possible burrow	Irregular circular cut with steep sides and a slightly rounded tapered base, probably an animal burrow.	0.41	0.28	0.16
1C-0070	Fill of pit [1C-0069]	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand, similar to natural.	0.41	0.28	0.16
1C-0071	Stone-hole	Circular cut with steep sides and a tapered base on south of site and a sherd of modern pottery 0.02m away.	0.36	0.26	0.17

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0072	Fill of stone-hole	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand similar to 1 (1C-0070) with modern pottery.	0.36	0.26	0.17
1C-0073	Cut of pit or soak-away	Sub-rectangular cut with irregular sides and an uneven base on southern edge of site. It is shallower at south, has a sharper profile at the north and truncated by a furrow. Large granite stones in base suggests soak-away function.	3.00	2.00	0.40
1C-0074	Fill of pit or soak-away	Mid orange-brown moderately loose sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones. Large granite stones in base suggests soak-away function with natural silting.	3.00	2.00	0.40
1C-0075	Cut of furrow	Linear cut with irregular sides and a concave base orientated north-west/south-east with moderate root disturbance which truncates [1C-0073].	2.00	0.70	0.25
1C-0076	Fill of furrow	Dark orange-brown loose sandy silt with small to medium granite stones with moderate root disturbance.	2.00	0.70	0.25
1C-0077	Cut of Pit	Irregular cut with gently sloping sides and an uneven base, more like the base of the spread. It is undercut by stone-holes [1C-0079] and [1C-0081] and heavily disturbed, it is located in line with round-house? and may be a continuation of it.	1.30	1.20	0.09-0.13
1C-0078	Fill of cut [1C-0077]	Dark to very dark greyish-brown compact loamy sand with very abundant charcoal fragments which is heavily disturbed and bioturbated.	1.30	1.20	0.09-0.13
1C-0079	Cut of stone-hole	Oval cut with gently sloping sides and a round base with iron panning and silt.	0.24	0.16	0.08
1C-0080	Fill of stone-hole	Mid-brown compact loamy sand and topsoil with material from (1C-0078).	0.24	0.16	0.08
1C-0081	Cut of stone-hole	Circular cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base truncating [1C-0077].	0.09	0.07	
1C-0082	Fill of stone-hole	Mid-brown compact loamy sand and topsoil with material from (1C-0078).	0.09	0.07	
1C-0083	Cut of Post-hole - structural	Circular cut with vertical sides and a pointed base.	0.26	0.24	0.19
1C-0084	Fill of stake-hole - structural	Dark brownish-grey loose sandy loam surrounded by light greenish-brown re-deposited natural.	0.26	0.24	0.19
1C-0085	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base.	0.32	0.28	0.16
1C-0086	Fill of modern pit	Dark brown smooth loamy sand with sub-rounded stones and straw. Straw suggests modern date.	0.32	0.26	0.16
1C-0087	Cut of post-hole - structural	Sub-circular cut with regular sides and a flat base and lies under [1C-0007] within slot 2 at southern edge. Possibly a truncated pit or structural post-hole related to the occupation of the round-house.	0.50	0.35	0.15
1C-0088	Fill of post-hole - structural	Dark brown black fine sandy peat with occasional sub-rounded stones and frequent charcoal flecks and moderate root disturbance. Backfill of a truncated pit or structural post-hole possibly burnt in-situ.	0.50	0.25	0.15
1C-0089	Silting of pit - see [1C-0007]	Mid-grey brown loose sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones. Main deposit of [1C-0007] and similar to (1C-0092).	1.30	1.20	0.23
1C-0090	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]	Dark orange-brown loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones. This is the uppermost deposit in pit [0105]		0.95	0.16

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0091	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]	Dark orange-brown loose sandy silt with frequent charcoal, occasional small to medium stones.		1.35	0.18
1C-0092	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]	Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt.			0.10
1C-0093	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 3	Disturbance caused by removal of stone during stripping / ploughing subsequent wind-blown deposition			0.07
1C-0094	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] Slot 3	Dark orange-black fine sandy charcoal. Localised charcoal dump, possibly part of pit [1C-0105]	2.00	1.35	0.07
1C-0095	Lower fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	Dark orange-grey fine sandy charcoal, with occasional medium-large stones. Charcoal rich dump within ring-ditch.		1.20	0.22
1C-0096	Upper fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Natural silting up of a ring-ditch		1.05	0.10
1C-0097	Cut of possible post-hole	Sub-rectangular cut with steeply sloping sides and pointed base. Possible a post-hole	0.20	0.17	0.13
1C-0098	Fill of post-hole [1C-0097]	Very slightly stony dark brown loamy sand with rare charcoal flecks	0.20	0.17	0.13
1C-0099	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 4	Dark grey-black sandy charcoal, which seals basal stones within ditch. Deliberate deposit of charcoal.	1.20	0.72	0.11
1C-0100	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 4	Mid orange grey sandy silt, natural silting of ring-ditch in disuse.	1.10	1.00	0.05
1C-0101	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides to east and gently sloping to south-west.	0.80	0.73	0.18
1C-0102	Fill of post-hole [1C-0101]	Dark greyish brown loamy sand, fill of pit previously dug during trial trenching.	0.80	0.73	0.18
1C-0103	Cut of post-hole	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides. Post-hole previously dug during trial trenching.	0.32	0.22	0.11
1C-0104	Fill of post-hole	Dark greyish brown loamy sand - seems to be highly organic in nature	0.32	0.22	0.11
1C-0105	Cut of Ovoid Pit	Sub-circular cut with regular sides. Part of a series of pits cut into natural and joined up to form ring-ditch [1C-0007] at a later date.	1.80	1.30	0.23
1C-0106	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut with vertical sides - post-hole related to ditch of round-house, truncated by ploughing	0.40	0.39	0.10
1C-0107	Fill of posthole [1C-0106]	Mid greyish brown loamy sand with packing stones at base.	0.40	0.39	0.10
1C-0108	Cut of post-hole	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides, possibly functioning as a boundary mark between curvilinear feature [1C-0020] and ditch of round-house.	0.32	0.23	0.09
1C-0109	Fill of posthole [1C-0108]	Mid greyish brown sandy loam, deliberate deposit - loose fill of post-hole	0.32	0.23	0.09
1C-0110	Cut of post-hole	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides, boundary mark relating to round-house.	0.33	0.19	0.08
1C-0111	Fill of posthole [1C-0110]	Mid greyish brown loamy sand with rare charcoal flecks, due to alluvial action.	0.33	0.19	0.08
1C-0112	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with steeply sloping sides, possible post-hole.	0.40	0.34	0.10
1C-0113	Cut of pit	Sub-circular cut with moderately sloping sides, part of a pit cluster forming a ring around an enclosure	1.60	1.50	0.20
1C-0114	Ovoid (re)cut of [1C-0007]	Ovoid recut of [1C-0007], western end	1.32	1.90	0.20
1C-0115	Stone deposit in [1C-0014]	Stone deposit in [1C-0014]	2.30	1.20	0.23
1C-0116	Fill of pit [1C-0113]	Dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, deliberate deposit of charcoal into a disused pit.	1.60	1.50	0.20

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1C-0117	Stone deposit in pit [1C-0113]	Deliberate placement of stones within pit - possible function as post pads.	0.55	0.35	0.20
1C-0118	Stone deposit in pit [1C-0105]	Deposit of stones within pit. Uncertain function, but appear to have been deliberately placed.	0.60	0.40	0.15
1C-0119	Cut of pit / recut of [1C-0007]	Sub-rectangular cut with gently sloping sides, recut of south-east terminus of ring-ditch [1C-0007]	1.80	1.00	0.30
1C-0120	Cut of pit	Circular cut with steeply sloping sides, pit within ring-ditch [1C-0007]	0.74	0.72	0.25
1C-0121	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	Dark greyish brown loamy sand with abundant charcoal fragments. Possibly part of a continuous charcoal layer in [1C-0007]	0.74	0.72	0.25
1C-0122	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	Light greyish brown sandy loam. Primary deposit of pit, may be re-deposited natural.	0.74	0.72	0.25
1C-0123	Cut of Furrow east of [1C-0007]	Cut of furrow at pit [1C-0017]	46.00	1.20	0.12
1C-0124	Fill of Furrow [1C-0123]	Fill of furrow [1C-0123]	46.00	1.20	0.12
1C-0125	Cut of post-hole	Sub-circular cut with uneven sides, a post-hole forming part of the internal features of the roundhouse	0.27	0.24	0.14
1C-0126	Fill of post-hole	Dark orange brown sandy silt with stone inclusions that may have functioned as packing to support a post.	0.27	0.24	0.14
1C-0127	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut with vertical sides and pointed base, probably part of the internal divisions of the roundhouse	0.19	0.14	0.08
1C-0128	Fill of posthole [1C-0127]	Mid greyish brown loamy sand, backfill of post-hole	0.19	0.14	0.08
1C-0129	SAME AS [1C-0119]	SAME AS [1C-0119] Sub-circular cur with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Part of slot 1 cut into Ring-ditch [1C-0007]. Small bone fragments in south-east corner next to concentration of sub-rounded stones and possible fire-cracked stones.	1.60	.1.15	0.15
NL/001D					
1D-0001	Slot A through linear	Curvilinear in plan with gently sloping sides a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Feature runs E-W across site curving towards western extent and beyond limit of excavation. Cut by rubble field drains along its length, particularly at the E end. 6 slots placed through feature, Slot A placed through possible terminal end where the cut is very shallow with a flat base.	35.00	0.70	0.20
1D-0002	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot A	Very loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with abundant root and small stone inclusions. The deposit interface is clear. Fill of Slot A through E terminus of shallow gully. Fill is stonier and shallower than at the western extent.	0.60	0.30	0.10
1D-0003	Slot B through linear [1D-0001]	Linear in plan with gently sloping sides, a flat base and imperceptible breaks of slope. Continuation of gully [1C-0001]. Cut is very shallow and heavily truncated.	0.50	0.40	0.04
1D-0004	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot B	Very loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with abundant small stone, gravel and root inclusions. The deposit interface is diffuse. Similar to fill (1D-0002), very shallow and flat base of natural sands and gravels.	0.50	0.30	0.04

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1D-0005	Slot C through linear [1D-0001]	Linear in plan with gently sloping sides, a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Cut of linear as seen in Slot C. Descends onto flat base - feature is less truncated in this area. Sides are fairly uneven.	0.60	0.65	0.10
1D-0006	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot C	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with abundant root, small stone and gravel inclusions. The deposit interface is clear.	0.60	0.65	0.10
1D-0007	Slot D through linear [1D-0001]	Linear in plan with gently sloping sides, an uneven base and gradual breaks of slope. Cut of linear - fairly uniform in shape but with an uneven base. It appears heavily truncated with stones in the section and fill - disturbed by field drains to the west.	0.80	0.70	0.09
1D-0008	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot D	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with abundant root and frequent small to medium stone inclusions. The deposit interface is diffuse. Filly of Slot D, similar to (1D-0006)	0.80	0.70	0.10
1D-0009	Slot E through linear [1D-0001]	Linear in plan with gently sloping sides, a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Slot placed through W extent of site - very shallow cut onto flat natural sands and gravels.	0.80	0.70	0.10
1D-0010	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot E	Fairly firm, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small stone and frequent root inclusions. The deposit interface is clear. Fill of Slot E, less inclusions and firmer than in previous slots.	0.60	0.50	0.05
1D-0011	Slot F through linear [1D-0001]	Linear in plan with gently sloping sides, a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Cut of shallow gully - more uniform and better defined at this western extent. Obscured to the west by limit of excavation.	0.60	0.55	0.06
1D-0012	Fill of linear [1D-0001] Slot F	Firm, dark brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. The deposit interface is clear. Fill of Slot F - darker and more compact than fills observed within slots [1D-0001] - [1D-0009]. Most likely the same feature as [1D-0001]. No finds.	0.60	0.55	0.06
1D-0013	Cut of possible pit	Irregular/curved shape in plan with sharp sides to the W, becoming gradual to the E. Irregular/ flat base and breaks of slope that are steep to the W and gently sloping to the E. Possible pit of uneven shape observed in pre-ex. Cut is ill-defined and irregular, long and thin in shape with irregular sides and a fairly flat base suggestive of a tree root/ natural feature. Upon 100% excavation the feature emerged remained shallow, irregular and slightly curved.	0.89	0.34	0.10
1D-0014	Fill of [1D-0013]	Very loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium charcoal, occasional small and medium stone and abundant root inclusions. The deposit interface is clear. Fill of pit [1D-0013], fairly dark though extremely loose and disturbed. Medium charcoal fragments observed on the surface and within the fill. One large burnt stone (0.2m x 0.2m x 0.1m) also visible on the surface and in section. Possible burnt bone recovered in sample <1D-0003> but not definite - may be broken pieces of stone. Loose stones situated at edges of deposit but not placed or sorted. Root activity noted throughout. 100% of deposit sampled.	0.80	0.30	0.10

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
NL/003B					
3B-0000	Unstratified	Unstratified			
3B-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			
3B-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological Subsoil			
3B-0003	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.59	0.60	0.12
3B-0004	Fill of pit [3B-0003]	Mid brownish-grey with dark patches of burning, firm silty clay. There are abundant inclusions of charcoal, occasional hazelnut shells and occasional small stones. There were 10 lithics found within this fill, suggesting a Mesolithic date.	0.59	0.60	0.12
3B-0005	Cut of pit	Sub-oval in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp at the top and gradual at the base. Perhaps a rubbish pit?	0.68	0.55	0.13
3B-0006	Fill of pit [3B-0005]	Mid grey/black firm silt with occasional inclusions of rough pebbles and very frequent charcoal.	0.68	0.55	0.13
3B-0007	Hollow	Sub-rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat/uneven base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.90	1.70	0.13
3B-0008	Fill of Hollow [3B-0007]	Mid red-brown firm sandy silt with inclusions of lithics, small angular stones and occasional charred nut shells.	1.30	1.30	0.13
3B-0009	Post occupation silting [3B-0007]	Mid red-brown firm sandy silt with frequent inclusions of lithics and occasional charred nut-shell. The same as fill (3B-0008).	0.60	0.45	0.11
3B-0010	Void	Void			
3B-0011	Void	Void			
3B-0012	Void	Void			
3B-0013	Void	Void			
3B-0014	Void	Void			
3B-0015	Void	Void			
3B-0016	Cut of Pit	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp at the top and gradual at the base.	1.30	0.90	0.40
3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	Orange-brown and greyish-brown firm sandy clay silt, with inclusions of charcoal and angular cobbles.	0.86	0.62	0.30
3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad	Mid red-brown firm sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charred hazelnut shells and some lithics.			
3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	Mid red-brown firm sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charred hazelnut shells and some lithics.			
3B-0020	Cut of Pit	Oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp at the top and gradual at the base.	0.90	0.75	0.28
3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]	Firm black silt and charcoal. It sits underneath (3B-0022).	0.76	0.75	0.28
3B-0022	Upper fill of pit [3B-0020]	Light brown firm silt with inclusions of charcoal. It is most likely redeposited natural.	0.90	0.75	0.18

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3B-0023	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.85	0.70	0.60
3B-0024	Fill of pit [3B-0023]	Mid brown-grey firm sandy silt, with lenses of charcoal. There are inclusions of lithics, nut shells and charcoal. It is very charcoal rich towards the bottom.	0.85	0.70	0.40
3B-0025	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.63	0.50	0.60
3B-0026	Fill of pit [3B-0025]	occasional lithics and charcoal.	0.63	0.50	0.45
3B-0027	In-situ burning deposit [3B-0023]	Dark brown and black, firm sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal, lithics, nut shells and occasional burnt stones.	0.60	0.60	0.20
3B-0028	In-situ burning in cut [3B-0025]	Dark brown-grey and black firm sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal, nut shells, lithics. There are also some occasional burnt stones.	0.63	0.50	0.15
3B-0029	Truncated cut of Pit	Irregular in plan with sloping sides and a pointed base. The breaks of slope are not perceptible.	0.40	0.32	0.05-0.20
3B-0030	Fill of pit [3B-0029]	Mid orangish-brown loose sandy silt with inclusions of angular stones of differential sizes.	0.40	0.32	0.05-0.20
3B-0031	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.90	0.69	0.54
3B-0032	Burnt material in pit [3B-0031]	Dark greyish-brown compact sandy silt with small and medium stones and some burnt nutshells.	0.75	0.55	0.10-0.25
3B-0033	Top fill of pit [3B-0031]	Mid brown compact sandy silt with inclusions of small to medium stones.	0.90	0.69	0.15-0.30
3B-0034	Basal fill in pit [3B-0031]	Light brown compact sandy silt with inclusions of small stones.	0.30	0.20	0.12-0.05
3B-0035	Void	Void			
NL/006A					
6A-0000	Unstratified	Unstratified			
6A-0001	Topsoil	Mid-brown friable silty loam with roots.			0.30
6A-0002	Geological Subsoil	Natural sand geology-heavy, bioturbated by roots and burrowing.			
6A-0003	Possible Hillwash	Dark-brown/black mildly loose silty sand with small stones present.			0.20
6A-0004	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base.	0.47	0.45	0.19
6A-0005	Fill of Pit [6A-0004]	Mid-grey brown compact loamy sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.47	0.45	0.19
6A-0006	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base.	0.66	0.64	0.22
6A-0007	Fill of Pit [6A-0006]	Dark-grey brown compact loamy sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Pieces of pottery and flint present.	0.66	0.64	0.22
6A-0008	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and uneven base.	0.65	0.62	0.47
6A-0009	Fill of Pit [6A-0008]	Mid-dark brown compact sandy silt with rare small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal present.	0.65	0.62	0.47
6A-0010	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and slightly round base.	0.29	0.25	0.25

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0011	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0010]	Light-grey brown loose sand with flecks to charcoal present. It contains two stone within north-west-facing section which could be collapsed packing stones.	0.29	0.25	0.25
6A-0012	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base.	0.26	0.23	0.16
6A-0013	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0012]	Light-grey brown loose silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal present.	0.26	0.23	0.16
6A-0014	Cut of possible post-hole	Irregular in plan with steep sides and uneven base. Possible animal burrow.	0.58	0.32	0.36
6A-0015	Fill of Feature [6A-0014]	Mottled brown-grey-yellow loose silty sand with occasional charcoal present. Natural.	0.58	0.32	0.36
6A-0016	Cut of Structure	Nearly rectangular in plan with sloping sides and rounded base.	12.90		
6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	Mid-dark brown compact sandy silt with very rare small stones present.	12.90	0.49	0.12
6A-0018	Cut of Pit	Oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and concave base.	0.60	0.48	0.25
6A-0019	Fill of Pit [6A-0018]	Mid-grey brown compact sandy silt with occasional small stones (<0.01m) and charcoal fragments present.	0.60	0.48	0.25
6A-0020	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and rounded base.	0.74	0.63	0.23
6A-0021	Fill of Pit [6A-0020]	Dark-brown compact sandy silt.	0.74	0.63	0.23
6A-0022	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base.	0.38	0.36	0.23
6A-0023	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0022]	Mid-grey brown pliable but loose silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.38	0.36	0.23
6A-0024	Cut of possible Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Disturbed by animal activity.	0.33	0.27	0.20
6A-0025	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0024]	Light-grey brown pliable but loose silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.33	0.27	0.20
6A-0026	Cut of Feature	Curvilinear in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base.	6.70	1.80	0.23
6A-0027	Fill of Feature [6A-0026]	Dark-grey brown compact sandy loam with small stones and occasional charcoal present. Disturbed by animal activity.	6.70	1.80	0.23
6A-0028	Cut of Pit	Irregular in plan with sloping sides and flat base.	1.62	0.91	0.15
6A-0029	Fill of Pit [6A-0028]	Mid-brown/yellow compact sandy silt with rare very small stones and frequent fragments of charcoal present. One area heat affected.	1.62	0.91	0.15
6A-0030	Cut of possible Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base.	0.29	0.25	0.28
6A-0031	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0030]	Light-grey loose silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.	0.29	0.25	0.18
6A-0032	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base.	0.52	0.50	0.10
6A-0033	Fill of Pit [6A-0032]	Mid-grey brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions. Small sherd of prehistoric pot has been found.	0.52	0.50	0.10
6A-0034	Cut of Structure	Nearly rectangular in plan with steep sides and rounded base.	10.55	0.23	0.14
6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	Dark-grey brown compact loamy sand.	10.55	0.23	0.14
6A-0036	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base.	0.50	0.55	0.11
6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	Dark-grey brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions. Stones (6A-0038) set within the fill. Prehistoric pottery have been found.	0.50	0.55	0.11
6A-0038	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	Stones set at the base of the pit around the edge. They appear to be part of the Fill (6A-0037).	0.50	0.55	0.11

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0039	Stone Paving	Area of large (c. 1.10m x 0.40m 0.17m) flat stones sitting on top of hillwash, clustering on east side.	2.60	2.30	0.40
6A-0040	Stone Paving	Area of large (c. 0.60m x 0.67m x 0.20m) flat stones sitting on top of hillwash, clustering on west side.	3.70	2.70	0.20
6A-0041	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with steep to gently sloping sides and rounded base.	0.90	0.77	0.15
6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	Dark-grey compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions and Stones (6A-0043) present. Prehistoric pottery have been found.	0.90	0.77	0.15
6A-0043	Stone Structure	Rounded stones (c.0.10m) set within Fill (6A-0042) surrounded by charcoal fill. Positioned within the centre, at the base and around the edges of the Pit.	0.90	0.77	0.15
6A-0044	Cut of possible Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base. Slightly disturbed by rooting.	0.33	0.34	0.16
6A-0045	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0044]	Light-grey brown coarse and loose silty sand with occasional charcoal and stones, but very coarse - pea gravel inclusions	0.33	0.34	0.16
6A-0046	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base.	0.26	0.20	0.19
6A-0047	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0046]	Light-grey brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. A fragment of metal lump has been found.	0.26	0.20	0.19
6A-0048	Fill below Structure [6A-0039]	Deposit below Stone Structure [6A-0039]. Dark-grey brown loose silty sand with small stones present.	3.07	2.52	0.15
6A-0049	Cut of Pit	Oval in plan with sloping sides and concave to flat base. Possible hearth.	1.68	1.23	0.14
6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	Dark-grey brown loose silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Burnt animal bone has been found.	1.68	1.23	0.14
6A-0051	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	Mid-brown/orange loose sand with small lenses of heat-affected sand through (6A-0050).	1.68	1.23	0.14
6A-0052	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and tapered-round base.	0.28	0.26	0.41
6A-0053	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0052]	Light-grey brown loose silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.	0.28	0.26	0.41
6A-0054	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with gradual sides and rounded base. Possible repair or replacement to earlier post (Post-hole [6A-0056]).	0.23	0.28	0.10
6A-0055	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0054]	Light-grey brown loose silty sand with rare fleck of charcoal present.	0.23	0.28	0.10
6A-0056	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Cut by Post-hole [6A-0054].	0.35	0.30	0.35
6A-0057	Fill of post-hole [6A-0056]	Light-grey brown loose silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal present.	0.35	0.30	0.35
6A-0058	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.26	0.27	0.05
6A-0059	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0058]	Mid-brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.26	0.27	0.05
6A-0060	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.34	0.35	0.13
6A-0061	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0060]	Mid-brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.34	0.35	0.13
6A-0062	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.41	0.38	0.23
6A-0063	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0062]	Mid-brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.41	0.38	0.23

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0064	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.36	0.35	0.15
6A-0065	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0064]	Light/mid-brown compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.36	0.35	0.15
6A-0066	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.28	0.28	0.17
6A-0067	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0066]	Dark-brown grey compact sandy loam witch charcoal inclusions.	0.28	0.28	0.17
6A-0068	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with undercutting sides and uneven base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house. It may be either post-hole or hole made to hold a pot.	0.30	0.24	0.18
6A-0069	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0068]	Dark-brown grey compact sandy loam with charcoal inclusions.	0.30	0.24	0.18
6A-0070	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.27	0.29	0.10
6A-0071	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0070]	Dark-brown grey compact sandy loam with charcoal inclusions.	0.27	0.29	0.10
6A-0072	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes	0.29	0.22	0.04
6A-0073	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0072]	Dark-brown grey compact sandy loam with charcoal inclusions.	0.29	0.22	0.04
6A-0074	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Within ring of post-holes around outside of round-house.	0.23	0.19	0.07
6A-0075	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0074]	Dark-brown grey compact sandy loam witch charcoal inclusions.	0.23	0.19	0.07
6A-0076	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a slightly rounded base. Part of Cluster E.	0.30	0.30	0.15
6A-0077	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0076]	Light greyish-brown silty loose silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.	0.30	0.30	0.15
6A-0078	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and a concave base. Relatively isolated but some nearby possible Post-holes.	0.22	0.20	0.02-0.1
6A-0079	Fill of pit [6A-0078]	Mid orange-brown loose sand.	0.22	0.20	0.02-0.1
6A-0080	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. In an area of several shallow Pits/Post-holes though no evident relationship.	0.42	0.38	0.30-0.36
6A-0081	Fill of Pit [6A-0080]	Mid greyish-brown with yellow loose silty sand with inclusions of charcoal.	0.42	0.38	0.3-0.36
6A-0082	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. In an area with several possible Pits/Postholes, though there are no clear relationships.	0.30	0.30	0.01-0.02
6A-0083	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0082]	Dark blackish-grey loose silty sand with inclusions of charcoal.	0.30	0.30	0.01-0.02
6A-0084	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. In area of several Pits/Post-holes though relationship is unclear.	0.44	0.42	0.02-0.08
6A-0085	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0084]	Dark blackish-grey loose silty sand with charcoal inclusions and a possible packing stone.	0.44	0.42	0.02-0.08
6A-0086	Fill of possible hearth [6A-0107]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with inclusions of small and medium stones, charcoal and burnt bone.	0..99	1.22	0.18
6A-0087	Curvilinear Gully	Curvilinear in plan with sloping sides and a rounded base. Cut of possible ring ditch or gully.	8.50	0.90	0.15
6A-0088	Fill of [6A-0087] slot A	Light-mid brown loose clayish silt with inclusions of charcoal fragments and pebbles.	8.50	0.90	0.15

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0089	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Possibly related to [6A-0087]	0.37	0.40	0.09
6A-0090	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0089]	Mid-brownish-brown loamy compact loamy sand with occasional inclusions of small charcoal pieces.	0.37	0.40	0.09
6A-0091	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Related to roundhouse [6A-0087].	0.49	0.50	0.10
6A-0092	Fill of posthole [6A-0091]	Dark brownish-grey loose sandy loam with inclusions of charcoal and very small stones.	0.49	0.50	0.10
6A-0093	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. Located North of cluster E.	0.41	0.41	0.16
6A-0094	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0093]	Mid greyish-brown firm silty sand with rare inclusions of charcoal and occasional pea gravel.	0.41	0.41	0.16
6A-0095	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Related to [6A-0096] and [6A-0097].	0.89	0.78	0.18-0.2
6A-0096	Cut of Pit	Oval in plan with sloping sides and a concave base.	0.78	0.48	0.05-0.11
6A-0097	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Related to [6A-0095] and [6A-0096].	0.76	0.55	0.02-0.13
6A-0098	Primary fill of pit [6A-0095]	Light yellow loose sand with inclusions of pockets of charcoal rich soil.	0.18	0.55	0.18
6A-0099	Secondary fill of pit [6A-0095]	Dark blackish-grey loose silty sand with inclusions of large amounts of charcoal.	0.89	0.78	0.02-0.2
6A-0100	Heat affect sand	Mid brownish-pink loose sand. In plan formed a ring around [6A-0096] and (6A-0101).	1.00	0.72	0.10
6A-0101	Fill of pit [6A-0096]	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand with inclusions of some charcoal.	0.75	0.48	0.05-0.11
6A-0102	Fill of Pit [6A-0097]	Dark brownish-grey loose silty sand with inclusions of some charcoal.	0.76	0.55	0.02-0.13
6A-0103	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Related to roundhouse [6A-0087].	0.24	0.25	0.07
6A-0104	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0103]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with inclusions of very small pieces of charcoal.	0.24	0.25	0.07
6A-0105	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. Lies within ring gully [6A-0087].	0.10	0.14	0.09
6A-0106	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0105]	Orange, with grey and black, compact silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal.	0.16	0.14	0.09
6A-0107	Cut of fireplace	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Situated in the centre of a roundhouse.	0.99	1.22	0.18
6A-0108	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. In area of roundhouse [6A-0087].	0.28	0.26	0.31
6A-0109	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0108]	Dark brownish-grey compact loamy sand.	0.28	0.26	0.31
6A-0110	Cut of Pit or Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. In the area of roundhouse [6A-0087].	0.32	0.29	0.06
6A-0111	Fill of Pit [6A-0110]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with inclusions of very small rounded stones.	0.32	0.29	0.06

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0112	Cut of Pit or Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Found in the area of [6A-0087].	0.33	0.31	0.09
6A-0113	Fill of Pit [6A-0110]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with inclusions of very small rounded stones.	0.32	0.29	0.06
6A-0114	Possible Post-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base.	0.33	0.32	0.07
6A-0115	Fill of pit [6A-0110]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with inclusions of very small rounded stones.	0.32	0.29	0.06
6A-0116	Possible Post-hole	Oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Possibly a scrape filled with topsoil located close to [6A-0087].	0.34	0.25	0.03
6A-0117	Possible Post-hole	Mid dark-brown gravelly silt.	0.34	0.25	0.03
6A-0118	Cut of metal working Pit	Circular in plan with gradual sides and a slightly irregular base. Located to the south corner of the site.	0.44	0.84	0.18
6A-0119	Same as [6A-0118]	Rectangular in plan with steep sides and an irregular base. Located to the South of the site, part of Cluster E.	0.17	0.40	0.10
6A-0120	Heat affected sand below [6A-0118]	Light reddish-yellow loose sand.	0.44	0.14	0.07
6A-0121	Same as (6A-0120)	Dark grey loose sand. Is heat affected.	0.23	0.84	0.06
6A-0122	Smelting deposit	Light brown loose sand. Same as (6A-0128) but separated for sampling purposes.	0.05	0.40	0.07
6A-0123	Same as [6A-0118]	Base of deposit (6A-0122) - not voided for stratigraphical reasons.	0.31	0.84	0.11
6A-0124	Same as (6A-0122)	Mid brown firm silty sand with occasional inclusions of slag.	0.31	0.84	0.11
6A-0125	Same as [6A-0118]	Base of deposit (6A-0126) - not voided for stratigraphical reasons.	0.23	0.66	0.11
6A-0126	Furnace deposit	Dark greyish-black firm silty sand with inclusions of charcoal.			
6A-0127	Same as [6A-0118]	Base of deposit (6A-0128) - not voided for stratigraphical reasons.	0.22	0.66	0.11
6A-0128	Smelting deposit	Mid brown firm silty sand. Same as (6A-0122) but separated for sampling purposes.			
6A-0129	Same as [6A-0118]	Irregular in plan with gradual sides and an irregular base.	0.11	0.84	0.19
6A-0130	Fill of [6A-0129]	Light to mid brown loose silty sand.	0.11	0.84	0.19
6A-0131	Possible trample	Mid greyish-black loose silty sand.	0.20		0.01
6A-0132	Tree pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It is not related to any other feature.	0.72	0.61	0.17
6A-0133	Fill of tree pit [6A-0132]	Light brownish-grey compact loamy sand with inclusions of one lithic piece.	0.72	0.61	0.17
6A-0134	Heavily truncated linear	Linear in plan with steep and vertical sides and a flat, undulating base. May relate to [6A-0136].	19.00	0.15-0.25	0.04
6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]	Mid-brown compact silty sand with occasional inclusions of small stones.	19.00	0.15-0.25	0.04
6A-0136	Cut of possible field boundary	Linear in shape with gently sloping sides and a flat and irregular base. May be related to [6A-0134].	19.00	0.3-0.45	0.04-0.12
6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]	Dark grey-brown compact sandy silt.	19.00	0.2-0.4	0.04-0.12
6A-0138	Cut of modern pit	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave and flat base. Possibly modern.	0.75	0.80	0.55
6A-0139	Fill of Pit [6A-0138]	Dark brown-grey, mottled with light brown compact silty sand.	0.75	0.80	0.55
6A-0140	Fill of Pit [6A-0138]	Dark grey-brown compact silty sand.	0.40	0.40	0.10

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0141	Cut of Pit	Irregular in plan with steep and sloping sides. The base is rounded. Located near recti-linear structure and pit [6A-0020] (6A-0021).	0.49	0.47	0.12
6A-0142	Fill of Pit [6A-0141]	Mid-dark brown firm sandy silt.	0.49	0.47	0.12
6A-0143	Cut of truncated Pit	Oval in plan with sloping sides and an uneven and flat base. Near the centre of the Northern half of Cluster D.	1.06	0.51	0.10
6A-0144	Fill of Pit [6A-0143]	Light-mid brown soft, friable sandy silt with inclusions of flecks of charcoal.	1.06	0.51	0.10
6A-0145	Same as (6A-0128)	Mid reddish-grey brown loose silty sand.	0.30	0.30	0.08
6A-0146	Same as [6A-0118]	Ovoid in plan with gradual sides and a rounded base.	0.30	0.30	0.06
6A-0147	Cut of hearth	Circular in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base.	0.54	0.54	0.20
6A-0148	Fill of hearth [6A-0147]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with charcoal inclusions and large stones.	0.54	0.54	0.20
6A-0149	Cut of possible tree pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	1.32	0.97	0.12
6A-0150	Fill of possible tree pit [6A-0149]	Dark brownish-grey compact sandy loam with charcoal and stone inclusions.	1.32	0.97	0.12
6A-0151	Deposit	Mid greyish-black firm silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal.	0.70	0.63	0.03
6A-0152	Cut of possible Post-hole	Circular in plan with sleep to sloping sides and a concave base found in an area with similar features.	0.23	0.23	0.14
6A-0153	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0152]	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand with one loose stone within the fill.	0.21	0.21	0.14
6A-0154	Cut of Post-hole	Irregular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. Found under hill wash (6A-0003).	0.26	0.39	0.07
6A-0155	Fill of post-hole [6A-0154]	Mid brownish-orange compact silty sand.	0.26	0.39	0.07
6A-0156	Cut of Pit or Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. The relationships with nearby features are unclear.	0.23	0.25	0.14
6A-0157	Fill of pit [6A-0156]	Dark greyish-brown loose silty sand with inclusions of two small stones.	0.23	0.25	0.14
6A-0158	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a concave base. Located underneath hill wash.	0.13	0.17	0.05
6A-0159	Fill of [6A-0158]	Mid greyish-brown compact silty sand.	0.13	0.17	0.05
6A-0160	Cut of possible Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and a rounded base. Underneath hill wash (6A-0003).	0.22	0.24	0.17
6A-0161	Fill of post-hole [6A-0160]	Mid greyish-brown compact silty sand with inclusions of small stones and some charcoal fragments.	0.22	0.24	0.17
6A-0162	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and a rounded base. Located underneath hill wash.	0.41	0.37	0.17
6A-0163	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0162]	Dark greyish-brown loose silty sand.	0.41	0.37	0.17
6A-0164	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and a pointed base.	0.19	0.22	0.07
6A-0165	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0164]	Dark greyish-brown loose silty sand with inclusions of one small stone.	0.19	0.22	0.07
6A-0166	Cut of Post-hole	Circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. Similar to [6A-0164].	0.21	0.22	0.06
6A-0167	Fill of [6A-0166]	Mid greyish-brown compact silty sand with inclusions of lots of degraded stone.	0.21	0.22	0.06

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6A-0168	Cut of large pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base located 4m to the East of cluster E.	0.50	0.55	0.45
6A-0169	Fill of pit [6A-0168]	Dark greyish-black compact silty sand that is very similar to hillwash (6A-0003).	0.50	0.55	0.45
6A-0170	Pit/Post-hole	Irregular in plan with irregular and steep sides and a stepped base. Has been heavily affected by burrowing.	0.30	0.55	0.42
6A-0171	Fill of [6A-0170]	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand.	0.30	0.55	0.42
6A-0172	Natural depression	Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and an irregular base.	1.07	0.96	0.32
6A-0173	Concentration of stones [6A-0172]	Mid-brown loose silty topsoil with inclusions of poorly sorted sub-angular stones.	1.07	0.96	0.32
6A-0174	Cut of Post-hole	Sub-circular/irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Located 0.2m North of [6A-0176].	0.23	0.22	0.14
6A-0175	Fill of pit [6A-0174]	Dark brownish-grey loose silty sand with inclusions of some charcoal.	0.23	0.22	0.14
6A-0176	Possible pit/post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. Located 0.2m South of [6A-0174] and underneath hill wash.	0.37	0.40	0.26
6A-0177	Top fill of [6A-0176]	Dark brownish-grey loosely compact silty sand. with inclusions of charcoal.	0.37	0.40	0.12
6A-0178	Mix of (6A-0177) and natural	Mid greyish-brown loosely compacted silty sand.	0.37	0.40	0.15
6A-0179	Cut of Post-hole	Very irregular in plan with steep and irregular sides and a rounded base. Located underneath hill wash.	0.37	0.40	0.46
6A-0180	Fill of pit [6A-0179]	Mid brownish-grey loosely compacted silty sand with inclusions of charcoal.	0.37	0.40	0.46
6A-0181	Possible post-hole	Oval in plan with sloping to steep sides and a flat base with two indents. Could be related to [6A-0183].	0.25	0.38	0.09
6A-0182	Fill of post-hole [6A-0181]	Mid brownish-grey loose silty sand with inclusions of one piece of slag.	0.25	0.38	0.09
6A-0183	Cut of post-hole	Circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. Located 0.4m East of [6A-0181].	0.30	0.30	0.04
6A-0184	Fill of post-hole [6A-0183]	Mid brownish-grey compact silty sand with inclusions of a large central flat stone.	0.30	0.30	0.04
6A-0185	Possible post-hole	Irregular in plan with sloping and irregular sides and an irregular base. Located 0.4m SE of hearth [6A-0049].	0.84	0.40	0.11
6A-0186	Main fill of [6A-0185]	Mid greyish-brown compact silty sand. Seems to be disturbed by a burrow.	0.84	0.40	0.11
6A-0187	Heat affected sand [6A-0185]	Light pinkish-orange loose sand possibly related to [6A-0049], near the centre of fill (6A-0186).	0.08	0.07	0.02
6A-0188	Cut of post-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and curved base. Is cut or cut by [6A-0064] but the fill is consistent throughout and the relationship could not be identified.	0.36	0.37	0.15
6A-1000	Mixed Contexts				

NL/006B					
6B-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6B-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological Subsoil			
6B-0003	Cut of pit	Curvilinear in plan with steep/sloping sides and a flat base. Located in extension area of 6B. It is the remnants of a ditch that has been truncated by a field drain.	13.00	0.17-0.26	0.08-0.20
6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]	Grey compact silty sand with inclusions of charcoal. The fill is very organic.	13.00	0.17-0.26	0.08-0.20
6B-0005	Stonehole	Sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a irregular, but mostly flat, base. It is located near gully [6B-0003].	1.11	0.98	0.29-0.35
6B-0006	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	Mid brownish-grey compact loamy sand with few medium stones and a large flat stone within the fill.	1.00	0.98	0.29-0.35
6B-0007	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	Mid greyish-brown loose silty sand.	0.10	0.60	0.29
6B-0008	Cut of pit/depression	Irregular shape in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. It is not a clear cut.	0.84	0.59	0.11-0.17
6B-0009	Fill of pit [6B-0008]	Mid brownish grey compact loamy sand.	0.84	0.59	0.11-0.17
6B-0010	Cut of pit/stonehole	Sub-circular in plan with steep and sloping sides. The base is flat.	0.86	0.60	0.26
6B-0011	Fill of pit/stonehole [6B-0010]	Dark brown compact silty loam. There was a lithic found within this fill also.	0.86	0.60	0.26
6B-0012	Fill of gulley [6B-0003]	Black, with a pink lense, of mostly charcoal and heat affected sand/clay that is compact. It is most likely to be burnt in-situ timbers.	13.00	0.17-0.26	0.08-0.2
NL/006D					
6D-0000	Unstratified	Unstratified			
6D-0001	Geological Subsoil	Mid orangish-yellow silty sand.			
6D-0002	Topsoil	Topsoil			
6D-0003	Buried soil	Dark brownish grey compact/friable sandy silt with inclusions of small to medium stones.			
6D-0004	Hillwash	Hillwash - removed during stripping.			
NL/007A					
7A-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			
7A-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological sands and gravels			
7A-0003	Cut of stone-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.66	0.60	0.12
7A-0004	Fill of stone-hole [7A-0003]	Mid grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones.	0.66	0.60	0.12
7A-0005	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides an uneven base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.75	0.60	0.12
7A-0006	Fill of stone-hole [7A-0006]	Mid grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular stones.	0.75	0.60	0.12
7A-0007	Cut of possible terminal end	Linear/terminus in plan with sharp sides and an uneven/flat base. The breaks of slope are clear/fairly sharp.	1.00 Slot	0.28 Slot	0.20

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7A-0008	Animal burrow/terminus of linear	Light brown compact silty sand with occasional small pebbles.	Section	Section	0.30
7A-0009	Topsoil and hillwash	Light brown-grey loose/friable loam. It is a very loose deposit with lots of small angular stones.	Length of site	up to 3.00m	0.25m
NL/007B					
7B-0001	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent angular stones and occasional charcoal, large boulders, modern posts etc.			
7B-0002	Geological Subsoil	Light orange-brown firm sands and gravels with angular stones and boulders.			
7B-0003	Cut of modern pit/stone hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.40	1.40	0.24
7B-0004	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0003]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent angular stones.	1.40	1.40	0.24
7B-0005	Stone-hole cut	Sub-circular in plan with fairly steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.84	0.50	0.12
7B-0006	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0005]	Mid brown fairly loose silty loam with frequent inclusions of roots and small and medium stones.	0.84	0.50	0.12
7B-0007	Possible stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Located towards the South East of the excavation area.	0.53	0.41	0.04-0.11
7B-0008	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0007]	Dark blackish-grey loose silty loam with few inclusions of small to medium stones.	0.53	0.41	0.04-0.11
7B-0009	Modern agricultural feature	Sub-oval in plan with undercut sides and a stepped base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Located to the SSE edge of the excavation.	0.72	0.52	0.04-0.29
7B-0010	Fill of modern feature [7B-0009]	Dark grey loose silty loam with few medium rocks, 2 pieces of modern ceramic and 1 fragment of clay pipe.	0.72	0.52	0.04-0.29
7B-0011	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.70	0.57	0.14
7B-0012	Fill of pit [7B-0011]	Mid brown humic loam with occasional small stones and frequent roots.	0.84	0.57	0.14
7B-0013	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.85	0.83	0.15 Max
7B-0014	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0013]	Mid brown compact silty sand with occasional small stones, abundant roots and frequent manganese.	0.85	0.83	0.15
7B-0015	Cut of stone-hole/natural hollow	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat/uneven base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.60	0.56	0.10
7B-0016	Fill of stone-hole/natural hollow	Mid brown compact silty sand with occasional small stones, abundant roots and frequent manganese.	0.60	0.56	0.10
7B-0017	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.73	0.38	0.17
7B-0018	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0017]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent small angular stones and occasional modern pottery.	0.73	0.38	0.17

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7B-0019	Possible stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.20	0.77	0.14
7B-0020	Fill of poss stonehole [7B-0018]	Dark brown-grey firm loam and sand/gravel with frequent angular stones.	1.20	0.77	0.14
7B-0021	Cut of small pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.44	0.12
7B-0022	Fill of pit [7B-0021]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent angular stone inclusions.	0.50	0.44	0.12
7B-0023	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are clear.	0.68	0.68	0.19
7B-0024	Fill of pit [7B-0023]	Mid brownish-grey firm sandy silt with occasional medium and small angular stones. There are also occasional roots.	0.68	0.68	0.19
7B-0025	Tree bowl/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with steep to gently sloping sides and an irregular/flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp to gentle.	1.50 E-W	1.20 N-S	0.40 Max
7B-0026	Fill of feature [7B-0025]	Greyish-brown/occasional orange patches loose sandy silt with frequent small to medium stones and boulders. Most likely a pit used for agricultural stone clearance.	1.60	1.20	0.40 Max
7B-0027	Probable cut of stone-hole	Oval in plan with gently sloping to irregular sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.35	0.10
7B-0028	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0027]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent small angular stones.	0.50	0.35	0.10
7B-0029	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep to gently sloping sides and an irregular and uneven base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.10	1.00	0.25
7B-0030	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0029]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent large and medium stones.	1.10	1.00	0.25
7B-0031	Cut of clearance pit/soakaway	Sub-circular in plan with gentle to steep sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.80	1.70	0.42
7B-0032	Fill of clearance pit [7B-0031]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with very frequent medium to large angular stones. There was also some modern pottery within this fill.	1.80	1.70	0.42
7B-0033	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with sloping (but irregular) sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.59	0.50	0.06-0.14
7B-0034	Fill of poss stonehole [7B-0033]	Dark brownish-grey loose silty loam with medium sized base stones.	0.59	0.50	0.06-0.14
7B-0035	Cut of stone-hole/modern pit	Irregular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	1.04	0.62	0.25
7B-0036	Fill of [7B-0035]	Dark blackish-grey loose silty loam with modern string, modern ceramic, some medium stones.	1.04	0.62	0.25
7B-0037	Cut of stone-hole/small pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.53	0.40	0.11
7B-0038	Fill of [7B-0037]	Dark brown/grey soft loam with occasional small angular stones.	0.53	0.40	0.11
7B-0039	Cut of small pit or stone-hole	Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.50	0.19
7B-0040	Fill of small pit [7B-0039]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional angular stones.	0.50	0.50	0.19
7B-0041	Cut of pit	Oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.90	0.80	0.20

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7B-0042	Fill of pit [7B-0041]	Mid brown-grey soft loam with occasional medium to small angular stones and occasional charcoal.	0.90	0.80	0.20
7B-0043	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are not perceptible to the South and clear at the North. Could possibly be a clearance pit or a tree bowl.	1.60 N-S	1.20 E-W	0.38 Max
7B-0044	Fill of pit/treebowl [7B-0043]	Mid brown (with occasional brown patches) loose sandy silt with abundant small and medium unsorted stones. There are also some occasional roots. Pit is stone filled which suggests that it could be a clearance pit.	1.60 N-S	1.20 E-W	0.38
7B-0045	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are clear/fairly sharp.	1.00 E-W	0.61 W-S	0.22
7B-0046	Fill of pit [7B-0045]	Mid to dark brown loose sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small and medium unsorted stones. There are also occasional large frequent roots.	1.00 E-W	0.61 W-S	0.22
7B-0047	Cut of stone-hole/pit	Sub-circular/irregular in plan with steep to sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.50	0.14
7B-0048	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0047]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent inclusions of angular stones.	0.50	0.50	0.14
7B-0049	Cut of pit	Circular in plan (with a rectangular projection to the South East). The sides are steeply sloping and the base is rounded. The breaks of slope are gentle. Looks as though it is a pit that was excavated in order to remove a boulder.	1.00	0.70	0.20
7B-0050	Fill of pit [7B-0049]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with frequent inclusions of small, angular stones, and some modern glass.	1.00	0.70	0.20
7B-0051	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.70	0.70	0.16
7B-0052	Fill of pit [7B-0051]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional small angular stone inclusions.	0.70	0.70	0.16
7B-0053	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	1.03	0.98	0.10
7B-0054	Fill of pit [7B-0053]	Mid brownish-grey loose silt with frequent inclusions of small and medium stones. There are also some occasional roots. It has been truncated.	1.03	0.98	0.10
7B-0055	Cut of pit	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual.	0.76	0.74	0.14
7B-0056	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0055]	Mid brownish-grey loose sandy silt with frequent small and medium stones and roots.	0.76	0.74	0.14
7B-0057	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Circular (but truncated by a field drain) in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.70	0.43	0.15
7B-0058	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0057]	Mid grey-brown firm sandy silt with moderate angular stones and occasional charcoal.	0.70	0.43	0.15
7B-0059	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.60	0.60	0.16
7B-0060	Fill of pit [7B-0059]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional angular stones.	0.60	0.60	0.16
7B-0061	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.30	0.30	0.12
7B-0062	Fill of pit/stone-hole	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional angular stones and charcoal.	0.30	0.30	0.12

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7B-0063	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.00	0.65	0.10
7B-0064	Fill of pit [7B-0063]	Dark brown-grey loose loam with occasional angular stones.	1.00	0.65	0.10
7B-0065	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are clear.	0.74	0.67	0.10
7B-0066	Fill of pit [7B-0065]	Mid brownish-grey loose sandy silt with abundant small stones and frequent roots and medium stones.	0.74	0.67	0.10
7B-0067	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-rectangular/irregular in plan with steep sides and a pointed base. The breaks of slope are clear/sharp.	0.70	0.66	0.28
7B-0068	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0067]	Dark brown loose loam with occasional small and medium stones and frequent roots.	0.70	0.66	0.28
7B-0069	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are clear.	0.30	0.37	0.10
7B-0070	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0069]	Dark brown loose loam with frequent inclusions of roots.	0.37	0.30	0.10
7B-0071	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat, but undulating, base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.88	0.65	0.12
7B-0072	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0071]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional charcoal and frequent small angular stones.	0.88	0.65	0.12
7B-0073	Cut of stone-hole/pit	Sub-rounded/oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.40	0.30	0.10
7B-0074	Fill of stone-hole/pit [7B-0073]	Dark black-brown soft loam with manganese staining. There are occasional inclusions of small, angular stones.	0.40	0.30	0.10
7B-0075	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-rounded/irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.70	0.50	0.70
7B-0076	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0075]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with occasional small angular stones and modern glass.	0.70	0.50	0.70
7B-0077	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular/irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Located to the NE of [7B-0069] by 0.50m.	0.30	0.40	0.07
7B-0078	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0077]	Dark brown loose loam with occasional roots and charcoal flecks.	0.30	0.40	0.07
7B-0079	Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular/irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Most likely a pit for clearance.	1.25	1.16	0.17
7B-0080	Fill of pit [7B-0079]	Dark brownish-grey loose loam with frequent small and medium stones, and some occasional large stones.	1.25	1.16	0.16
7B-0081	Cut of stone-hole	Irregular/sub-rounded shape in plan with gently sloping to steep sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.88	0.86	0.90
7B-0082	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0081]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with moderately frequent angular stones.	0.88	0.86	0.90
7B-0083	Cut of stone-hole/pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.60	0.44	0.70
7B-0084	Fill of stone-hole-pit [7B-0083]	Dark brown-grey soft loam with moderately frequent angular stones.	0.60	0.44	0.70
7B-0085	Cut of pit	Irregular in plan with steep to vertical sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.95	0.80	0.28

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7B-0086	Fill of pit [7B-0085]	Dark black-grey soft loam with occasional charcoal and angular stones.	0.95	0.80	0.28
7B-0087	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Most likely a pit cut in order to clear stones.	1.60	1.20	0.30
7B-0088	Fill of pit [7B-0087]	Dark brownish-grey loose loam with abundant small and medium stones, frequent large stones and 1 piece of modern pottery.	1.60	1.20	0.30
7B-0089	Cut of stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.40	0.40	0.11
7B-0090	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0089]	Dark brown-grey firm loam with occasional small angular stones.	0.40	0.40	0.11
7B-0091	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.44	1.10	0.20
7B-0092	Fill of pit/stone-hole	Dark brown-grey soft/firm loam with frequent small angular stones.	1.44	1.10	0.20
7B-0093	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. Most likely cut of stone clearance.	1.30	1.30	0.20
7B-0094	Fill of pit [7B-0093]	Dark greyish-brown loose loam with frequent small and medium stones and occasional large stones.	1.30	1.30	0.20
NL/007C					
7C-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			
7C-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological Subsoil			
7C-0003	Cut of pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle. It is part of a small cluster of features including contexts [7C-0005], [7C-0007] and [7C-0009].	0.28	0.25	0.11
7C-0004	Fill of pit [7C-0003]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal.	0.28	0.25	0.11
7C-0005	Cut of pit	Oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are sharp. It is part of a small cluster containing [7C-0003], [7C-0007] and [7C-0009].	0.33	0.28	0.12
7C-0006	Fill of pit [7C-0005]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small angular stones.	0.33	0.28	0.12
7C-0007	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle. It is part of a cluster including [7C-0003], [7C-0005] and [7C-0009].	0.40	0.37	0.10
7C-0008	Fill of pit [7C-0007]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.40	0.37	0.10
7C-0009	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp. It is part of a cluster including [7C-0003], [7C-0005] and [7C-0007].	0.70	0.55	0.20
7C-0010	Fill of pit [7C-0009]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.70	0.55	0.20
7C-0011	Natural feature/burrow	Irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	1.25	0.50	0.19
7C-0012	Fill of natural feature [7C-0011]	Mid brown-grey firm sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small, angular stones.	1.25	0.50	0.19

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7C-0013	Cut of small pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.45	0.15
7C-0014	Fill of pit [7C-0013]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal.	0.50	0.45	0.15
7C-0015	Cut of modern pit/stone-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.50	0.50	0.16
7C-0016	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7C-0015]	Mid brown-grey firm silty sand with occasional small stones. There is also a piece of modern pottery within this fill.	0.50	0.50	0.16
7C-0017	Cut of modern pit	Irregular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	1.20	1.05	0.38
7C-0018	Fill of modern pit [7C-0017]	Dark brown-grey firm sandy silt with occasional charocoal, iron, pottery and glass.	1.20	1.05	0.38
7C-0019	Furrow/natural hollow	Irregular in plan with bare visible/very shallow sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.60	1.00	0.10
7C-0020	Fill of hollow [7C-0019]	Dark brown-grey loose sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of angular stones and occasional charcoal.	1.60	1.00	0.10
7C-0021	Cut of modern pit/stone-hole	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle. Contains modern glass.	0.40	0.40	0.90
7C-0022	Fill of modern [7C-0021]	Mid grey-brown firm silty sand with inclusions of glass.	0.40	0.40	0.90
NL/008					
08-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			
08-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological Subsoil			
08-0003	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.90	0.90	0.20
08-0004	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0003]	Dark brown-grey loose sandy silt with frequent angular stones and occasional charcoal.	0.90	0.90	0.20
08-0005	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-rectangular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.80	0.60	0.12
08-0006	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0005]	Dark grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal and angular stones. There was also 2 pieces of modern pottery within this fill.	0.80	0.60	0.12
08-0007	Void	Void			
08-0008	Void	Void			
08-0009	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.67	0.58	0.12
08-0010	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0009]	Dark grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small angular stones.	0.67	0.58	0.12
08-0011	Cut of tree-bowl/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle. It is located to the North Eastern area of NL008.	1.70	1.30	0.22
08-0012	Fill of feature [08-0011]	Dark grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal, angular stones, pottery.	1.70	1.30	0.22

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
08-0013	Cut of pit	Oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle. It is located in the centre of site NL008.	1.80	1.50	0.50
08-0014	Fill of pit [08-0013]	Dark brown-grey firm sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal and angular stones.	1.80	1.50	0.50
08-0015	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.40	0.35	0.10
08-0016	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0015]	Mid brown-grey firm sandy silt with occasional small angular stones.	0.40	0.35	0.10
08-0017	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.43	0.40	0.80
08-0018	Fill of pit [08-0017]	Mid grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional small angular stones.	0.43	0.40	0.80
08-0019	Cut of pit/stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.95	0.93	0.18
08-0020	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0019]	Mid brown-grey friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal, angular stones, quartz and a possible lithic.	0.95	0.93	0.18
08-0021	Cut of tree bowl/stone-hole	Sub-circular in plan in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.20	0.97	0.20
08-0022	Fill of [08-0021]	Dark brown-grey loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal and frequent angular stones.	1.20	0.97	0.20
NL/009					
09-0001	Topsoil	Very rooty & humic topsoil overlying peat layer in TR2			
09-0002	Geological Subsoil	Light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small and medium stones.			
09-0003	Upper peat layer within TR2	Dark grey / black friable clay loam with occasional roots and branches. 2 pieces of modern pottery	6.56 (seen for)	1.00 (seen for)	0.32
09-0004	Basal leached peat layer within TR2	Light grey loose sandy silt with frequent stones.	6.56 (seen for)	1.00 (seen for)	0.06
09-0005	Stone spread / deposit within TR2	peat layer (09-0004). Wide distribution throughout trench but concentrated in	2.50	3.00	0.40
09-0006	Topsoil at west end TR1	Dark brown firm peat rich silt at west end of TR1. Peat generation well established & surrounds many large rounded stones.	10.00 (seen for)	1.00 (seen for)	0.15
09-0007	Gravel interface with subsoil TR1	Pale brownish grey compact silty gravel. Interface with natural geological subsoil.	2.25	1.00 (seen for)	0.09
09-0008	Basal peat deposit within TR1	Dark brown natural silty peat deposit with fine gravels throughout between interface (09-0006) and geological subsoil (09-0002)	1.00	1.00 (seen for)	0.06
09-0009	Topsoil - east end TR1	Very dark brown peat rich silt at east end of TR1 overlying gravel deposits (09-0010) & (09-0013). Has grown and consolidated after the gravels deposited.	4.50	1.00 (seen for))	0.15
09-0010	Gravel layer TR1	Light yellow gritty coarse gravel with occasional coarse pebbles. Laid on original ground surface possibly to control gorse / heather burning. Dumped gravel overlying peat layer (09-0006)	1.45	1.00 (seen for)	0.06

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
09-0011	Gravel lens TR1	Light grey firm silty gravel seen in lens below peat layer (09-0006). Similar to gravel materials found at base of peat in TR2.	0.80	1.00 (seen for)	0.06
09-0012	Silt interface with subsoil TR2	Mottled dark brown firm gravelly silt with occasional small stones. Interface layer between peat deposits (09-0006) & old ground surface (09-0014). Similar to (09-0008).	6.00	1.00 (seen for)	0.10
09-0013	Gravel layerTR1	Light yellow gritty coarse gravel with occasional small pebbles. Overlies (09-0014) old ground surface. Same as (09-0010) - but slightly thicker suggesting it was dumped from the east end of the trench.	2.30	1.00 (seen for)	0.10
09-0014	Peat deposit TR1	Dark brownish grey silty peat becoming more gravelly towards base. Occasional small stones. Seen at east end of TR1. Probable old ground surface overlain by gravel layer (09-0013)	2.35	1.00 (seen for)	0.11
09-0015	Topsoil TR3	Dark grey frim silty clay, very plastic almost peaty deposit. Ocassional roots with frequent small (0.05x0.05x0.05) angular stones. Topsoil.	2.63 (seen for)	1.00 (seen for)	0.40
09-0016	Stone dyke TR3	Drystone dyke / boundary wall running N-S consisting of angular, rounded and sub-rounded granite fieldstones of variable size. Survives to four courses. Larger wall stones (0.45 x 0.35 x 0.12) unworked with smaller stones forming rubble core (0.10 x 0.10 x 0.05 m). No evidence of cut - sits on topsoil layer. Topsoil also formed around base and through courses. Evidence of collapse to NE with large number of granite boulders in vicinity. Dyke / field boundary, post - medieval.	1.80 (seen for)	0.89	0.72
09-0017	Geological subsoil - TR3	Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent rounded boulders (0.75 x 0.50 x 0.30 m). Iron pan throughout with roots and organic material at interface with topsoil. Geological subsoil.	2.63 (seen for)	1.00 (seen for)	0.24 (seen for)
NL/012					
12-0001	Cut of large pit	Circular in plan with sloping sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are gradual. It is semi-isolated. This pit has multiple fills.	2.90	2.55	1.20
12-0002	Cut of large pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are sharp at the top. This pit has multiple fills.	2.80	2.60	1.30
12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid yellowish-brown compact silty sand. It sits over the top of stones (12-0005) and fill (12-0004).	0.75	0.70	0.10-0.35
12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid yellowish-brown loose silty sand with inclusions of charcoal and small to medium stones. There was also some pottery within this fill.	0.70	0.30	0.15-0.40
12-0005	Stones in [12-0001]	A collection of stones c. 0.35 X 0.30 X 0.25m in the centre of the fills of pit [12-0001].	0.70	0.30	0.40-0.60
12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Dark black loose sandy silt. There are inclusions of charcoal. This is a layer of burning underneath stones (12-0005).	1.30	1.25	0.03-0.10
12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]	very light burnt sand/ash layer below the layer of burning (12-0006).	1.40	1.15	0.02-0.08
12-0008	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid yellowish-grey compact silty sand with small to medium loose stones. Most likely to be redeposited natural.	1.90	1.60	0.05-0.20

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid grey compact silty sand. This divides the layers (12-0008) and (12-0020).	1.40	1.90	0.02-0.15
12-0010	Geological subsoil	Light reddish-yellow loose sand with carrying sized loos pebbles and rocks.			
12-0011	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey compact sandy silt with varying sized pebbles and stone inclusions. The top soil is consistent across the site.			
12-0012	Redeposited natural pit [12-0002]	Orange friable sand. It is seen across all of pit [12-0002].			1.60
12-0013	Redeposited natural fill [12-0002]	Mid brown friable sand.	0.30	0.40	0.80
12-0014	In-situ burning in pit [12-0002]	Black and grey compact coarse sand with very frequent inclusions of charcoal.	1.85	1.20	0.40
12-0015	Several large stones pit [12-0002]	Several large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones sitting above and pressed into the charcoal-rich/possible in-situ burning (12-0014).			
12-0016	Ash/burnt sand in pit [12-0002]	Soft, grey coarse sand and ash with occasional inclusions of charcoal.	2.00	1.90	0.2-0.8
12-0017	Void	Void			
12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	Mottled yellow/brown loose medium sand.	1.60	0.90	1.00
12-0019	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Dark greyish-black compact silty sand.	0.40	0.50	0.04-0.20
12-0020	Fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid yellowish-red loose silty sand with inclusions of small to medium mixed stones and, same as in the natural.	2.90	2.55	0.10-0.35
12-0021	Primary fill of pit [12-0001]	Mid grey compact silty sand with small dark pebbles.	0.20	0.15	0.02-0.15
12-0022	Possible hillwash/buried soil	Light to mid greyish-brown loose sand with inclusions of some lithics. No features were found underneath.	0.90	17.00	0.05
12-0023	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are not perceptible.	0.74	0.76	0.08
12-0024	Fill of pit [12-0023]	Same as (12-0025)	0.74	0.76	0.03
12-0025	Fill of pit [12-0023]	Mid greyish-brown compact loamy sand with charcoal, lithic and stone inclusions.	0.74	0.76	0.04
12-0026	Stone layer in pit [12-0001]	A layer of stones located above (12-0020) and below (12-0009) and (12-0019).			0.45
12-0027	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gradual to sharp. Could possibly be a tree bowl/modern pit.	0.52	0.50	0.21
12-0028	Fill of pit [12-0027]	Mid to light grey loose/compact loamy sand with some charcoal inclusions.	0.52	0.50	0.21
12-0029	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. It is close to pit [12-0002].	0.96	0.90	0.16
12-0030	Fill of pit [12-0029]	Light greyish-brown loosely compact loamy sand with inclusions of charcoal and rare lithics.	0.96	0.90	0.16
12-0031	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.72	0.46	0.30
12-0032	Fill of pit [12-0031]	Mid brown loosely compact loamy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.72	0.46	0.30
12-0033	Fill of pit [12-0002]	Grey and dirty grey/black loose sand with inclusions of charcoal.	0.90	0.70	0.60
12-0034	Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp at the top. It is similar to [12-0001] and [12-0002].	3.00	3.00	1.90
12-0035	Fill of pit [12-0034]	Dark grey with orange, silty sand with occasional charcoal fragments and rounded	0.45	0.20	0.07

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12-0036	Fill of pit [12-0034]	Black firm charcoal layer. It represents in-situ burning within pit [12-0034].	0.54	0.28	0.10
12-0037	Ash layer in pit [12-0034]	Grey firm ashy sand with charcoal inclusions.	0.75	0.64	0.26

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12-0038	Redeposited natural sand [12-0034]	Orange friable fine sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal.	1.64	1.60	0.44
12-0039	Ash from pit [12-0034]	Grey and black firm ashy sand and charcoal. Most likely in-situ burning.	1.60	1.60	0.10
12-0040	Mixed deposit of burning [12-0034]	Grey and orange ashy sand with charcoal inclusions.	3.00	3.00	0.40
12-0041	Geological sand in [12-0034]	Light yellow-grey loose sand.	1.20	1.20	0.70
12-0042	First re-cut of [12-0001]	Sub-circular in plan with curving 30-45 degree sides and irregular to concave base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located centrally to [12-0001].	1.40	1.90	0.85
12-0043	Second re-cut of [12-0001]	Sub-circular in plan with curving sides and concave base. The breaks of slope are	0.40	0.50	0.20
12-0044	Third re-cut of [12-0001]	Sub-circular in plan with 45 degree sides to a pointed base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located centrally to [12-0001].	1.40	1.15	0.70
12-0045	Fourth re-cut of [12-0001]	Sub circular in plan with 45 degree sides to a pointed base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located centrally to [12-0001].	0.70	0.30	0.68
12-0046	First re-cut of [12-0001]	Sub-circular in plan with 45 degree sides and flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located centrally to [12-0002], truncated by [12-0047]	0.90	0.70	0.60
12-0047	Second re-cut of [12-0002]	Sub-circular in plan with 30-45 degree irregular sides and concave base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located central to [12-0002].	2.00	1.90	0.80
12-0048	Third re-cut of [12-0002]	Sub-circular in plan with 30-45 degree irregular sides and concave base. The breaks of slope are sharp. Located central to [12-0002]	1.60	0.90	0.55
NL/013					
13-0001	Topsoil	Topsoil			
13-0002	Geological Subsoil	Geological sands and gravels			
13-0003	Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	1.10	1.00	0.32
13-0004	Fill of pit [13-0003]	Dark brown-grey loose sandy silt with frequent angular stones.	1.10	1.00	0.32
13-0005	Cut of pit	Sub-pentagonal in plan with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are sharp.	0.85	0.70	0.28
13-0006	Fill of pit [13-0005]	Dark grey-brown loose loam with occasional small rounded stones.	0.85	0.70	0.28
13-0007	Cut of pit	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle.	0.51	0.50	0.13
13-0008	Fill of pit [13-0007]	Mid brown-grey firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal and possible lithics.	0.51	0.50	0.13
13-0009	Cut of pit	are sharp.	0.54	0.52	0.22

Context	Summary Interpretation	Full Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
13-0010	Fill of pit [13-0009]	Dark brown-grey firm sandy silt with occasional sand lenses, charcoal and a possible lithic.	0.54	0.52	0.22
13-0011	Cut of pit	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The breaks of slope are gentle. Close to pits [13-0009] and [13-0007].	0.46	0.43	0.13
13-0012	Fill of pit [13-0011]	Mid grey-brown soft sandy silt.	0.46	0.43	0.13

Appendix 2 - Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
NL/001C			
1C-0001	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	20
1C-0002	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth	20
1C-0003	1C-0005	Fill of possible pit	
1C-0004	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	
1C-0005	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]	20
1C-0006	1C-0010	Fill of posthole [1C-0009]	10
1C-0007	1C-0011	Stone spread	10
1C-0008	1C-0014	Fill of posthole	10
1C-0009	1C-0016	Fill of posthole [1C-0015]	10
1C-0010	1C-0018	Fill of pit [1C-0017]	10
1C-0011	1C-0019	Lower fill of pit [1C-0017]	40
1C-0012	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	10
1C-0013	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	10
1C-0014	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	40
1C-0015	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	40
1C-0016	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	30
1C-0017	1C-0028	Fill of possible pit	10
1C-0018	1C-0030	Fill of post-hole	10
1C-0019	1C-0032	Fill of posthole [1C-0031]	10
1C-0020	1C-0038	Fill of posthole [1C-0037]	10
1C-0021	1C-0034	Fill of posthole [1C-0033]	
1C-0022	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	25
1C-0023	1C-0040	Fill of posthole [1C-0039]	5
1C-0024	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	5
1C-0025	1C-0042	Fill of posthole [1C-0041]	10
1C-0026	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	3
1C-0027	1C-0044	Fill of posthole [1C-0043]	10
1C-0028	1C-0023	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0022]	10
1C-0029	1C-0040	Fill of posthole [1C-0039]	5
1C-0030	1C-0048	Fill of posthole [1C-0047]	1
1C-0031	1C-0050	Fill of posthole - structural	10
1C-0032	1C-0052	Fill of posthole - structural	1
1C-0033	1C-0054	Fill of pit [1C-0053]	2
1C-0034	1C-0056	Fill of stake-hole	2
1C-0035	1C-0058	Fill of [1C-0057]	5
1C-0036	1C-0060	Fill of pit or post-hole	
1C-0037	1C-0062	Fill of posthole [1C-0061]	2
1C-0038	1C-0064	Fill of pit [1C-0063]	10
1C-0039	1C-0066	Fill of posthole [1C-0065]	10
1C-0040	1C-0068	Fill of possible pit	2
1C-0041	1C-0070	Fill of pit [1C-0069]	10
1C-0042	1C-0072	Fill of stone-hole	10
1C-0043	1C-0074	Fill of pit or soak-away	40
1C-0044	1C-0084	Fill of stake-hole - structural	2
1C-0045	1C-0086	Fill of modern pit	10

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
1C-0046	1C-0078	Fill of cut [1C-0077]	1
1C-0047	1C-0098	Fill of post-hole [1C-0097]	1
1C-0048	1C-0094	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] Slot 3	20
1C-0049	1C-0091	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]	20
1C-0050	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]	30
1C-0051	1C-0107	Fill of posthole [1C-0106]	2
1C-0052	1C-0109	Fill of posthole [1C-0108]	2
1C-0053	1C-0111	Fill of posthole [1C-0110]	1
1C-0054	1C-0116	Fill of pit [1C-0113]	20
1C-0055	1C-0099	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 4	40
1C-0056	1C-0095	Lower fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	50
1C-0057	1C-0096	Upper fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	20
1C-0058	1C-0121	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	20
1C-0059	1C-0122	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	10
1C-0060	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth	10
1C-0061	1C-0001	Cut of hearth	1
1C-0062	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	10
1C-0063	1C-0128	Fill of posthole [1C-0127]	1
1C-0064	1C-0088	Fill of post-hole - structural	1
1C-0065	1C-0116	Fill of pit [1C-0113]	1
NL/003B			
3B-0001	3B-0004	Fill of pit [3B-0003]	20
3B-0002	3B-0008	Fill of Hollow [3B-0007]	40
3B-0003	3B-0009	Post occupation silting [3B-0007]	20
3B-0004		Void	
3B-0005		Void	
3B-0006		Void	
3B-0007	3B-0006	Fill of pit [3B-0005]	10
3B-0008	3B-0007	Hollow	40
3B-0009	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad	40
3B-0010	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	40
3B-0011	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	40
3B-0012	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	40
3B-0013	3B-0022	Upper fill of pit [3B-0020]	30
3B-0014	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]	40
3B-0015	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	40
3B-0016	3B-0024	Fill of pit [3B-0023]	40
3B-0017	3B-0026	Fill of pit [3B-0025]	40
3B-0018	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad	30
3B-0019	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	40
3B-0020	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	20
3B-0021	3B-0027	In-situ burning deposit [3B-0023]	50
3B-0022	3B-0030	Fill of pit [3B-0029]	10
3B-0023	3B-0032	Burnt material in pit [3B-0031]	40
3B-0024	3B-0033	Top fill of pit [3B-0031]	40
3B-0025	3B-0028	In-situ burning in cut [3B-0025]	40
3B-0026	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]	10

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
3B-0027	3B-0034	Basal fill in pit [3B-0031]	10
NL/006A			
6A-0001	6A-0007	Fill of Pit [6A-0006]	30
6A-0002	6A-0005	Fill of Pit [6A-0004]	10
6A-0003	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	20
6A-0004	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	10
6A-0005	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	10
6A-0006	6A-0011	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0010]	10
6A-0007	6A-0013	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0012]	10
6A-0008	6A-0015	Fill of Feature [6A-0014]	10
6A-0009	6A-0019	Fill of Pit [6A-0018]	10
6A-0010	6A-0027	Fill of Feature [6A-0026]	20
6A-0011	6A-0023	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0022]	10
6A-0012	6A-0025	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0024]	10
6A-0013	6A-0029	Fill of Pit [6A-0028]	35
6A-0014	6A-0033	Fill of Pit [6A-0032]	10
6A-0015	6A-0031	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0030]	10
6A-0016	6A-0003	Possible Hillwash	40
6A-0017	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	8
6A-0018	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	4
6A-0019	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	4
6A-0020	6A-0045	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0044]	10
6A-0021	6A-0047	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0046]	10
6A-0022	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	10
6A-0023	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	20
6A-0024	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	40
6A-0025	6A-0051	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	10
6A-0026	6A-0053	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0052]	10
6A-0027	6A-0055	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0054]	10
6A-0028	6A-0057	Fill of post-hole [6A-0056]	10
6A-0029	6A-0077	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0076]	10
6A-0030	6A-0079	Fill of pit [6A-0078]	10
6A-0031	6A-0081	Fill of Pit [6A-0080]	10
6A-0032	6A-0083	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0082]	10
6A-0033	6A-0059	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0058]	10
6A-0034	6A-0061	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0060]	10
6A-0035	6A-0063	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0062]	10
6A-0036	6A-0065	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0064]	10
6A-0037	6A-0067	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0066]	10
6A-0038	6A-0069	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0068]	10
6A-0039	6A-0071	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0070]	10
6A-0040	6A-0073	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0072]	10
6A-0041	6A-0075	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0074]	10
6A-0042	6A-0086	Fill of possible hearth [6A-0107]	35
6A-0043	6A-0090	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0089]	10
6A-0044	6A-0088	Fill of [6A-0087] slot A	40
6A-0045	6A-0092	Fill of posthole [6A-0091]	10

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
6A-0046	6A-0094	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0093]	10
6A-0047	6A-0098	Primary fill of pit [6A-0095]	10
6A-0048	6A-0099	Secondary fill of pit [6A-0095]	30
6A-0049	6A-0100	Heat affect sand	10
6A-0050	6A-0101	Fill of pit [6A-0096]	10
6A-0051	6A-0102	Fill of Pit [6A-0097]	10
6A-0052	6A-0104	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0103]	10
6A-0053	6A-0106	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0105]	10
6A-0054	6A-0000	Unstratified	10
6A-0055	6A-0122	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0056	6A-0128	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0057	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	10
6A-0058	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	10
6A-0059	6A-0128	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0060	6A-0122	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0061	6A-0022	Cut of Post-hole	10
6A-0062	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]	10
6A-0063	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]	10
6A-0064	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	10
6A-0065	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	20
6A-0066	6A-0122	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0067	6A-0131	Possible trample	10
6A-0068	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	10
6A-0069	6A-0121	Same as (6A-0120)	10
6A-0070	6A-0124	Same as (6A-0122)	10
6A-0071	6A-0145	Same as (6A-0128)	10
6A-0072	6A-0128	Smelting deposit	10
6A-0073	6A-0130	Fill of [6A-0129]	10
6A-0074	6A-0120	Heat affected sand below [6A-0118]	10
6A-0075	6A-0148	Fill of hearth [6A-0147]	10
6A-0076	6A-0151	Deposit	30
6A-0077	6A-0150	Fill of possible tree pit [6A-0149]	40
6A-0078		Void	
6A-0079	6A-0153	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0152]	2
6A-0080	6A-0155	Fill of post-hole [6A-0154]	2
6A-0081	6A-0157	Fill of pit [6A-0156]	2
6A-0082	6A-0159	Fill of [6A-0158]	2
6A-0083	6A-0161	Fill of post-hole [6A-0160]	2
6A-0084	6A-0163	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0162]	10
6A-0085	6A-0165	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0164]	10
6A-0086	6A-0167	Fill of [6A-0166]	2
6A-0087	6A-0169	Fill of pit [6A-0168]	30
6A-0088	6A-0171	Fill of [6A-0170]	30
6A-0089	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]	10
6A-0090	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]	10
6A-0091	6A-0175	Fill of pit [6A-0174]	2
6A-0092	6A-0177	Top fill of [6A-0176]	2
6A-0093	6A-0178	Mix of (6A-0177) and natural	2

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
6A-0094	6A-0180	Fill of pit [6A-0179]	10
6A-0095	6A-0182	Fill of post-hole [6A-0181]	2
6A-0096	6A-0184	Fill of post-hole [6A-0183]	2
6A-0097	6A-0186	Main fill of [6A-0185]	2
6A-0098	6A-0187	Heat affected sand [6A-0185]	1
6A-0099	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	40
NL/006B			
6B-0001		Void	20
6B-0002	6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]	20
6B-0003	6B-0006	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	40
6B-0004	6B-0007	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	20
6B-0005	6B-0009	Fill of pit [6B-0008]	10
6B-0006	6B-0011	Fill of pit/stonehole [6B-0010]	20
6B-0007	6B-0012	Fill of gulley [6B-0003]	40
NL/006D			
6D-0001	6D-0003	Buried soil	40
NL/007A			
7A-0001	7A-0004	Fill of stone-hole [7A-0003]	30
7A-0002	7A-0006	Fill of stone-hole [7A-0006]	20
7A-0003	7A-0008	Animal burrow/terminus of linear	30
NL/007B			
7B-0001	7B-0070	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0069]	2
7B-0002	7B-0046	Fill of pit [7B-0045]	20
7B-0003	7B-0024	Fill of pit [7B-0023]	10
7B-0004	7B-0088	Fill of pit [7B-0087]	20
7B-0005	7B-0082	Fill of stone-hole [7B-0081]	20
7B-0006	7B-0032	Fill of clearance pit [7B-0031]	20
7B-0007	7B-0064	Fill of pit [7B-0063]	20
7B-0008	7B-0052	Fill of pit [7B-0051]	20
7B-0009	7B-0042	Fill of pit [7B-0041]	20
7B-0010	7B-0004	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7B-0003]	20
7B-0011	7B-0011	Cut of pit	20
7B-0012	7B-0010	Fill of modern feature [7B-0009]	20
NL/007C			
7C-0001	7C-0004	Fill of pit [7C-0003]	6
7C-0002	7C-0006	Fill of pit [7C-0005]	12
7C-0003	7C-0008	Fill of pit [7C-0007]	11
7C-0004	7C-0010	Fill of pit [7C-0009]	40
7C-0005	7C-0012	Fill of natural feature [7C-0011]	20
7C-0006	7C-0014	Fill of pit [7C-0013]	30
7C-0007	7C-0016	Fill of pit/stone-hole [7C-0015]	25
7C-0008	7C-0018	Fill of modern pit [7C-0017]	20
7C-0009	7C-0020	Fill of hollow [7C-0019]	20

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
7C-0010	7C-0022	Fill of modern [7C-0021]	10
NL/008			
08-0001	08-0004	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0003]	40
08-0002	08-0022	Fill of [08-0021]	40
08-0003	08-0012	Fill of feature [08-0011]	40
08-0004	08-0006	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0005]	40
08-0005	08-0014	Fill of pit [08-0013]	40
08-0006	08-0010	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0009]	40
08-0007	08-0016	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0015]	10
08-0008	08-0018	Fill of pit [08-0017]	20
08-0009	08-0020	Fill of pit/stone-hole [08-0019]	40
NL/012			
12-0001	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0002	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]	10
12-0003	12-0015	Several large stones pit [12-0002]	
12-0004	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	
12-0005	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0006	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0007	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]	10
12-0008	12-0008	Fill of pit [12-0001]	40
12-0009	12-0019	Fill of pit [12-0001]	1
12-0010	12-0020	Fill of pit [12-0001]	40
12-0011		Void	
12-0012	12-0024	Fill of pit [12-0023]	10
12-0013	12-0025	Fill of pit [12-0023]	10
12-0014	12-0022	Possible hillwash/buried soil	40
12-0015	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	10
12-0016	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0017	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0018	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20
12-0019	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]	30
12-0020	12-0028	Fill of pit [12-0027]	10
12-0021	12-0030	Fill of pit [12-0029]	40
12-0022	12-0021	Primary fill of pit [12-0001]	2
12-0023	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	30
12-0024	12-0014	In-situ burning in pit [12-0002]	30
12-0025	12-0032	Fill of pit [12-0031]	
12-0026	12-0016	Ash/burnt sand in pit [12-0002]	30
12-0027	12-0012	Redeposited natural pit [12-0002]	40
12-0028	12-0013	Redeposited natural fill [12-0002]	10
12-0029	12-0038	Redeposited natural sand [12-0034]	40
12-0030	12-0039	Ash from pit [12-0034]	40
12-0031	12-0040	Mixed deposit of burning [12-0034]	40
12-0032	12-0035	Fill of pit [12-0034]	10
12-0033	12-0036	Fill of pit [12-0034]	10
12-0034	12-0037	Ash layer in pit [12-0034]	40

Sample No	Context No	Summary Interpretation	Volume (l)
12-0035	12-0041	Geological sand in [12-0034]	40
NL/013			
13-0001	13-0004	Fill of pit [13-0003]	40
13-0002	13-0006	Fill of pit [13-0005]	40
13-0003	13-0008	Fill of pit [13-0007]	20
13-0004	13-0010	Fill of pit [13-0009]	40
13-0005	13-0012	Fill of pit [13-0011]	30

Appendix 3 - Photo Registers

Photo Number	Facing	Description
NL/001B		
1B-00001	SW	General pre-ex shot
1B-00002	SW	General pre-con shot
1B-00003	SE	General pre-con shot
NL/001C		
1C-00001	N	South facing quarter section of [1C-0001]
1C-00002	S	North facing quarter section of [1C-0001]
1C-00003	W	East facing quarter section of [1C-0001]
1C-00004	E	West facing quarter section of [1C-0001]
1C-00005	N	Cluster A quarter sections of [1C-0001]
1C-00006	N	Cluster A quarter sections of [1C-0001]
1C-00007	N	Cluster A quarter sections of [1C-0001]
1C-00008	NE	Cluster C - feature cutting furrow
1C-00009	SW	Cluster C - feature cutting furrow
1C-00010	SW	North-east facing section of [1C-0004] and [1C-0005]
1C-00011	NE	South-west facing section of [1C-0004] and [1C-0005]
1C-00012	NE	South-west facing section of [1C-0004] and [1C-0005]
1C-00013	SW	NE facing section of [1C-0004] and [1C-0005]
1C-00014	N	S facing section of [1C-0007]
1C-00015	E	W facing section of [1C-0007]
1C-00016	S	Overview of feature [1C-0007] and [1C-0007]
1C-00017	N	S facing section of [1C-0009] and [1C-0010]
1C-00018	N	S facing section of [1C-0012]
1C-00019	N	S facing section of [1C-0012] and overview of stone setting
1C-00020	W	E facing section of [1C-0011]
1C-00021	N	Plan view of [1C-0011] showing stone setting
1C-00022	W	E facing section of [1C-0015] and [1C-0016]
1C-00023	N	Plan view of [1C-0015]
1C-00024	NW	S facing section of [1C-0007] - slot 2
1C-00025	N	Overview of feature [1C-0007] - slot 2
1C-00026	S	Overview of [1C-0017]
1C-00027	W	Overview of [1C-0017]
1C-00028	W	E facing section of [1C-0017]
1C-00029	N	S facing section of [1C-0017]
1C-00030	S	N facing section of [1C-0017]
1C-00031	Void	
1C-00032	Void	
1C-00033	Void	
1C-00034	Void	
1C-00035	Void	
1C-00036	Void	
1C-00037	Void	
1C-00038	Void	
1C-00039	Void	
1C-00040	E	W facing section of [1C-0017]
1C-00041	W	Location photo of [1C-0017] looking towards roundhouse
1C-00042	W	E facing section of [1C-0006]
1C-00043	N	General view of ditch
1C-00044	E	W facing section of [1C-0006] - slot 3
1C-00045	E	General view of ditch showing W facing section of [1C-0006] - slot 3
1C-00046	W	E facing section of [1C-0006]
1C-00047	NW	General view of ditch showing E facing section of [1C-0006] - slot 3
1C-00048	NE	NE facing section of [1C-0031]
1C-00049	N	S facing section of [1C-0027]
1C-00050	W	[1C-0027] in plan
1C-00051	S	N facing section of [1C-0029]
1C-00052	W	[1C-0029] in plan
1C-00053	SE	SE facing section of [1C-0035] - slot 1. Westernmost ridge and furrow
1C-00054	W	E facing section of [1C-0033]
1C-00055	W	[1C-0033] in plan
1C-00056	N	N facing section of [1C-0038]
1C-00057	N	Drip gully cut [1C-0020] - slot 3
1C-00058	W	E facing section of [1C-0020] - slot 3
1C-00059	E	W facing section of [1C-0020] - slot 3
1C-00060	N	S facing section of [1C-0040]
1C-00061	N	Cut [1C-0020] - slot one - post-ex
1C-00062	NE	SW facing section of [1C-0020]
1C-00063	SE	SE facing section of [1C-0045]

Photo Number	Facing	Description
1C-00064	NE	Section of [1C-0047]
1C-00065	E	W facing section of [1C-0041]
1C-00066	E	[1C-0041] in plan
1C-00067	E	W facing section of [1C-0043]
1C-00068	E	[1C-0043] in plan
1C-00069	SE	Section of [1C-0049]
1C-00070	W	Section of [1C-0051]
1C-00071	N	S facing section of [1C-0057]
1C-00072	N	[1C-0057] in plan
1C-00073	N	S facing section of [1C-0059]
1C-00074	N	Plan view of [1C-0059]
1C-00075	N	S facing section of large pit at northern limit of excavation - not recorded
1C-00076	W	W facing section of [1C-0069]
1C-00077	W	W facing section of [1C-0071]
1C-00078	W	Pre-ex view of [1C-0077]
1C-00079	N	Pre-ex view of [1C-0077]
1C-00080	S	General shot of pit / sump [1C-0078]
1C-00081	SW	NE facing section of post-hole and soakaway
1C-00082	SW	NE facing section of post-hole and soakaway
1C-00083	S	N facing section of [1C-0065]
1C-00084	SW	NE facing section of [1C-0067]
1C-00085	NW	Overview of [1C-0053]
1C-00086	NW	SE facing section of [1C-0053]
1C-00087	N	Location shot of [1C-0053]
1C-00088	NE	Overview of [1C-0055]
1C-00089	NE	SW facing section of [1C-0055]
1C-00090	W	Location shot of [1C-0055]
1C-00091	W	Overview of [1C-0063]
1C-00092	W	E facing section [1C-0063]
1C-00093	W	Location shot of [1C-0063]
1C-00094	E	W facing section of [1C-0077]
1C-00095	N	S facing section of [1C-0083]
1C-00096	SE	Overview of cut [1C-0089]
1C-00097	SE	NW facing section of [1C-0085]
1C-00098	W	Location shot of [1C-0085]
1C-00099	N	Section of [1C-0077]
1C-00100	N	Plan of [1C-0077]
1C-00101	N	Overview of [1C-0097]
1C-00102	N	S facing section of [1C-0097]
1C-00103	N	Location shot of [1C-0097]
1C-00104	NW	SE facing section of [1C-0102]
1C-00105	N	Shot of modern machine cut in north
1C-00106	N	S facing section of [1C-0104]
1C-00107	N	S facing section of [1C-0107]
1C-00108	N	Overview of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00109	N	S facing section of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00110	N	S facing section of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00111	N	Location shot of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00112	N	S facing section of [1C-0108]
1C-00113	SW	E facing section of [1C-0110]
1C-00114	E	Cut of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00115	W	Cut of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00116	N	Cut of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00117	S	Cut of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00118	N	Location shot of [1C-0007] - slot one
1C-00119	W	General shot of stone dump [1C-0117] within pit [1C-0113]
1C-00120	N	General shot of stone dump [1C-0117] within pit [1C-0113]
1C-00121		General shot of stone dump [1C-0117] within pit [1C-0113]
1C-00122		General shot of stone dump [1C-0117] within pit [1C-0113]
1C-00123	S	Overview of [1C-0112]
1C-00124	N	Overview of [1C-0112]
1C-00125	E	Overview of [1C-0112]
1C-00126	N	Location of [1C-0112]
1C-00127	N	Cut [1C-0120] within ring ditch [1C-0007]
1C-00128	W	Hearth feature [1C-0001] - 100% post-ex
1C-00129	N	Overview of [1C-0001] - 100% post-ex
1C-00130	N	Post 100% excavation of [1C-0077]
1C-00131	N	S facing section of post-hole [1C-0125]
1C-00132	N	S facing section of post-hole [1C-0125]
1C-00133	N	S facing section of post-hole [1C-0127]
1C-00134	N	Overview of south-east part of [1C-0007]

Photo Number	Facing	Description
1C-00135	NW	Overview of east part of [1C-0007]
1C-00136	W	Overview of north part of [1C-0007]
1C-00137	W	Overview of north-west part of [1C-0007]
1C-00138	SW	Overview of west part of [1C-0007]
1C-00139	SW	Overview of west part of [1C-0007]
1C-00140	SW	Overview of west part of [1C-0007]
1C-00141	NW	Overview of northern arc of [1C-0007]
1C-00142	NW	Overview of eastern and northern arc of [1C-0007]
1C-00143	SE	Overview of north-eastern arc of [1C-0007]
1C-00144	N	Small finds one and two - overview
1C-00145	N	Small finds one and two
1C-00146	S	Small finds one and two
1C-00147	N	General shot of pit [1C-0113]
1C-00148	W	General shot of pit [1C-0113]
1C-00149	N	General shot of pit [1C-0119]
1C-00150	W	General shot of pit [1C-0119]
1C-00151	N	General shot of pits [1C-0113] (background) and [1C-0119] (foreground)
1C-00152	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00153	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00154	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00155	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00156	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00157	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00158	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00159	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00160	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00161	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00162	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00163	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00164	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00165	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00166	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00167	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00168	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00169	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00170	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00171	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00172	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00173	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
1C-00174	-	End of job shots of [1C-0007] and peripheral shots
NL/001D		
1D-00001	NW	General pre-ex shot
1D-00002	N	General pre-ex shot
1D-00003	W	Broken water pipe for trough
1D-00004	E	RAF radar cable (not live)
1D-00005	E	RAF radar cable (not live) detail
1D-00006	E	Cut in Miller Homes site
1D-00007	E	Repaired water pipe
NL/003B		
3B-00001	W	Pre-condition shot of entrance to 3B
3B-00002	W	Pre-strip
3B-00003	E	Pre-ex of possible charcoal filled pit at L.O.E
3B-00004	W	General shot of cluster (pre-ex)
3B-00005	E	General shot of cluster (pre-ex)
3B-00006	W	Detail of lithic and charcoal rich pit (pre-ex)
3B-00007	E	Detail of lithic pit x 2 including previously excavated pit (pre-ex).
3B-00008	N	Pre-ex of large amorphous lithic rich pit.
3B-00009	SW	Pre-ex of large amorphous lithic rich pit.
3B-00010	W	Pre-ex of pit cluster.
3B-00011	N	Post-strip general shot
3B-00012	W	Post-strip general shot
3B-00013	W	Post-strip general shot
3B-00014		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00015		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00016		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00017		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00018		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00019		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits
3B-00020		Pre-ex shots of cluster of pits

Photo Number	Facing	Description
3B-00021	E	W facing section of pit [003] previously dug on Evaluation.
3B-00022	NW	SE facing section of pit [005].
3B-00023	NW	Post-ex plan view of pit [005].
3B-00024	E	Post-ex plan of pit [3B-0003].
3B-00025	E	W facing section NW quadrant of cut [3B-0007].
3B-00026	E	W facing section NW quadrant of cut [3B-0007]. Close up
3B-00027	S	N facing section NW quadrant cut [3B-0007].
3B-00028	S	N facing section NW quadrant cut [3B-0007] close up.
3B-00029	SE	NW quadrant cut [3B-0007] post-ex shot.
3B-00030	N	S facing section SE quadrant [3B-0007]
3B-00031	W	E facing section SE quadrant [3B-0007]
3B-00032	NW	SE quadrant [3B-0007] post-ex shot.
3B-00033	N	Detail of cut [3B-0024] at base of [3B-0007] in NW quadrant.
3B-00034	S	N facing section of cut [3B-0010].
3B-00035	S	Cut [3B-0010]
3B-00036	N	S facing section cut [3B-0012].
3B-00037	N	S facing section cut [3B-0014].
3B-00038	N	Cut [3B-0014]
3B-00039	NW	SE section of pit and charcoal [3B-0016].
3B-00040	NE	SW facing section of pit [3B-0020].
3B-00041	NE	SW facing section of pit [3B-0020].
3B-00042	NE	SW facing section of pit [3B-0020].
3B-00043	NW	Post-ex of pit [3B-0016].
3B-00044	NW	Post-ex of pit [3B-0016] - Plan view.
3B-00045	N	Post-ex shot of "scoop" [3B-0007].
3B-00046	N	Post-ex shot of "scoop" [3B-0007].
3B-00047	W	Post-ex shot of "scoop" [3B-0007].
3B-00048	W	E facing section of cut [3B-0023] showing possible packing stones.
3B-00049	W	E facing section of cut [3B-0023] showing possible packing stones.
3B-00050		Plan of cut [3B-0023] showing stone "post" setting.
3B-00051	E	Cuts [3B-0023] and [3B-0025] intercutting.
3B-00052	N	Cuts [3B-0023] and [3B-0025] intercutting.
3B-00053	N	Cuts [3B-0023] and [3B-0025] intercutting.
3B-00054	S	Cuts [3B-0023] and [3B-0025] intercutting.
3B-00055		Cut [3B-0029] facing section
3B-00056		Cut [3B-0029] facing section
3B-00057	E	cut [3B-0031] W facing section.
3B-00058	E	cut [3B-0031] W facing section.
3B-00059	SE	General shot of cluster of pits
3B-00060	NE	General shot of cluster of pits
3B-00061	NW	General shot of cluster of pits
3B-00062	SW	General shot of cluster of pits
3B-00063	NE	Intercutting pits [3B-0023], [3B-0025], [3B-0031].
3B-00064	NE	Overview of pit [3B-0020].
3B-00065	W	Overview of pit [3B-0023] and [3B-0025].
3B-00066	N	Overview of pit [3B-0031]
3B-00067	W	Overview of pit [3B-0016]. [3B-0003], [3B-0029].
3B-00068	NW	Overview of pit [3B-0005] [3B-0020]
3B-00069		General shots of cluster of pits
3B-00070		General shots of cluster of pits
3B-00071		General shots of cluster of pits
3B-00072	NW	Overview of pit [3B-0029]
3B-00073	S	Setting shots
3B-00074	SE	Setting shots
3B-00075	E	Setting shots
3B-00076	N	Setting shots
3B-00077	W	Setting shots
3B-00078		Setting shots
3B-00079		Setting shots
3B-00080		Setting shots
3B-00081	S	Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00082		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00083		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00084		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00085		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00086		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00087		Setting shots from centre of cluster
3B-00088		Setting shots from centre of cluster

NL/004B		
4B-00001	SW	Access (pre-con)

Photo Number	Facing	Description
4B-00002	SE	Access (pre-con)
4B-00003	SE	Access (pre-con)
4B-00004	W	Access (pre-con)
4B-00005	SE	Access (pre-con)
4B-00006	SW	Access (pre-con)
4B-00007	SW	Access (pre-con)
4B-00008	N	Access (pre-con)
4B-00009	SW	Access (pre-con)
4B-00010	W	General pre-clearance
4B-00011	W	General pre-clearance
4B-00012	W	General pre-clearance
4B-00013	NW	General pre-clearance
4B-00014	NW	General pre-clearance
4B-00015	SE	Trackway N of site
NL/005A		
5A-00001	NW	Pedestrian access (pre-con)
5A-00002	NW	Pedestrian access (pre-con) detail
5A-00003	SE	Machine access
5A-00004	S	Machine route outside LMA
5A-00005	NE	General panorama (post strip)
5A-00006	E	General panorama (post strip)
5A-00007	SE	General panorama (post strip)
5A-00008	SW	Linear feature (pre-ex)
5A-00009	N	Linear feature (pre-ex)
NL/005B		
5B-00001	NW	General pre-con shot
5B-00002	NW	Concrete pads
5B-00003	NE	Charcoally pit
5B-00004	E	Dark natural
5B-00005	W	General pano (post strip)
5B-00006	W	General pano (post strip)
5B-00007	W	General pano (post strip)
5B-00008	SE	Stone holes (pre-ex)
5B-00009	SE	Stone holes (pre-ex)
5B-00010	N	Post pits
5B-00011	S	Stone pit
NL/006A		
6A-00001	W	General (pre-cond)
6A-00002	S	General (pre-cond)
6A-00003	SE	NE edge - pre tracking (pre-cond)
6A-00004	SW	E edge - pre tracking (pre-cond)
6A-00005	NW	W edge - pre tracking (pre-cond)
6A-00006	SW	Rectangular linear feature (pre-ex)
6A-00007	N	Horseshoe shaped feature (pre-ex)
6A-00008	SW	Possible modern pit (pre-ex)
6A-00009	N	Possible ring gully (pre-ex)
6A-00010	N	Pit with animal bone (pre-ex)
6A-00011	S	2nd pit with animal bone (pre-ex)
6A-00012	NE	Large pit or tree bole (pre-ex)
6A-00013	N	2nd rectangular structure (pre-ex)
6A-00014	SW	Slot through tree bole (tested)
6A-00015	E	Slot through 2nd rectangular structure (tested)
6A-00016	W	Slot through 1st rectangular structure (tested)
6A-00017	SW	Cluster of post pits at S corner (pre-ex)
6A-00018	SW	Possible pit/ hearth (pre-ex)
6A-00019	N	Posthole through hillwash (tested)
6A-00020	W	Corn drying kiln (pre-ex)
6A-00021	NW	Stony pits SW corner (pre-ex)
6A-00022	S	Pits and postholes SW corner (pre-ex)
6A-00023	SE	Slot through posthole with pre-historic pot (tested)
6A-00024	W	Slot through pit SW corner (tested)
6A-00025	W	Stony structure (cleaned)
6A-00026	E	Possible roundhouse
6A-00027	E	W facing section of [6A-0004] (6A-0005)
6A-00028	W	General view of [6A-0006] and (6A-0007).
6A-00029	N	S facing section of Pit [6A-0008].
6A-00030	SW	WSW facing section of possible Post-hole [6A-0010] (6A-0011).
6A-00031	SW	As above

Photo Number	Facing	Description
6A-00032	SW	WSW facing section of Post-hole [6A-0012] (6A-0013).
6A-00033	W	General shot of [6A-0014] (6A-0015).
6A-00034	W	W facing section of likely burrow [6A-0014] (6A-0015).
6A-00035	W	E facing section of [6A-0007].
6A-00036	N	S facing section of pit [6A-0018].
6A-00037	NE	WSW facing section of Pit [6A-0020].
6A-00038	NE	SW facing section of non-arch, located near [6A-0020].
6A-00039	N	S facing section of pit [6A-0008] retaken.
6A-00040	NE	Shot of cluster C showing slots and pit.
6A-00041	NE	Shot of cluster C showing slots and pit.
6A-00042	NE	Shot of cluster C showing slots and pit.
6A-00043	NW	Shot of cluster C showing slots and pit.
6A-00044	NW	SE facing section of S slot through [6A-0026].
6A-00045	S	N facing section of central slot through [6A-0026].
6A-00046	N	S facing section of central slot through [6A-0026].
6A-00047	S	N facing section of northern slot through [6A-0026].
6A-00048	N	S facing section of Northern slot through [6A-0026].
6A-00049	SE	General view of linear [6A-0026].
6A-00050	W	W facing section of [6A-0022].
6A-00051	W	W facing section of [6A-0022].
6A-00052	SW	SW facing section of [6A-0024].
6A-00053	SW	As above (close up).
6A-00054	SW	As above (close up)
6A-00055		Photogrammetry of stone structure [6A-0039] and [6A-0040].
6A-00056	E	Possible stone feature mid-ex.
6A-00057	E	As above
6A-00058	SE	General shot of stone structure [6A-0039] and [6A-0040].
6A-00059	NW	General shot of stone structure [6A-0039] and [6A-0040].
6A-00060	S	Shot of stones [6A-0039] [6A-0040] showing N facing section.
6A-00061	N	S facing section of C.V rich pit [6A-0028].
6A-00062	N	S facing section of C.V rich pit [6A-0028].
6A-00063	N	N facing section of [6A-0030].
6A-00064	W	E facing section of pit [6A-0032].
6A-00065	S	Mid-ex shot of stones within fill (6A-0037).
6A-00066	SE	NW facing section of [6A-0036].
6A-00067	E	W facing section of slot showing [6A-0039].
6A-00068	W	E facing section of slot showing [6A-0040].
6A-00069	SE	SE facing section of possible Post-hole [6A-0044].
6A-00070	SE	SE facing section of Post-hole [6A-0046].
6A-00071	SE	As above(re-take).
6A-00072	E	Section with stones of pit [6A-0041].
6A-00073	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0049].
6A-00074	SE	NW facing section of [6A-0049].
6A-00075	SW	NE facing section of [6A-0049].
6A-00076	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0049].
6A-00077	SE	SE facing section of [6A-0052].
6A-00078	SW	SW facing section of [6A-0054].
6A-00079	SW	Plan view of [6A-0054].
6A-00080	N	N facing section of [6A-0076].
6A-00081	NW	SSE facing section of [6A-0084].
6A-00082	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0084].
6A-00083	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0080].
6A-00084	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0078].
6A-00085	S	Top view of [6A-0066] and (6A-0067).
6A-00086	W	Section view of [6A-0066]. E facing cut.
6A-00087	N	SE facing section view of [6A-0058].
6A-00088	N	Plan view of [6A-0058].
6A-00089	NW	Top view of [6A-0068] and (6A-0069).
6A-00090	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0068].
6A-00091	NW	NE facing section of [6A-0060].
6A-00092	NW	Plan view of [6A-0060].
6A-00093	SW	NE facing section of [6A-0062].
6A-00094	SW	Plan view of [6A-0062].
6A-00095	SW	NE facing section of [6A-0064].
6A-00096	SW	Plan view of [6A-0064].
6A-00097	SW	Top view of [6A-0070].
6A-00098	SW	NE facing section of [6A-0070].
6A-00099	NW	Top view of [6A-0072].
6A-00100	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0072].
6A-00101	NW	Top view of [6A-0074].
6A-00102	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0074].

Photo Number	Facing	Description
6A-00103	NW	General view of Cluster E.
6A-00104	E	As above
6A-00105	N	As above
6A-00106	NW	Pre-ex of pits [6A-0095] [6A-0096] [6A-0097].
6A-00107	NE	SE facing section of [6A-0093].
6A-00108	W	Top view of [6A-0092].
6A-00109	SW	NE facing cut of [6A-0092].
6A-00110	N	Top view of [6A-0089].
6A-00111	E	W facing cut of [6A-0089].
6A-00112	E	W facing section of [6A-0095] [6A-0096] [6A-0097].
6A-00113	NE	General shot of furnace [6A-0118] and area.
6A-00114	NW	General shot of furnace [6A-0118] and area.
6A-00115	SE	General shot of furnace [6A-0118] and area.
6A-00116	SW	General shot of furnace [6A-0118] and area.
6A-00117	SW	General shot of furnace [6A-0118] and area (close up).
6A-00118	NW	Shot of furnace [6A-0118] (general).
6A-00119	NW	As above in detail
6A-00120	SE	As above in detail
6A-00121	N	Oblique pre-ex of burning [6A-0105] within ring gully [6A-0087] showing slot A.
6A-00122	N	S facing section of possible burnt post [6A-0105].
6A-00123	E	Top view of [6A-0103].
6A-00124	W	E facing section of [6A-0103].
6A-00125	E	Top view of [6A-0085].
6A-00126	W	E facing section of [6A-0085].
6A-00127	NW	General shot of extent of stones [6A-0039].
6A-00128	N	Hill wash [003] before removal and stones [6A-0039].
6A-00129	NW	(6A-0048) and (6A-0003) under stones [6A-0039] and [6A-0040] after removal.
6A-00130	SW	N half of rectilinear [6A-0034] slots A,B,C.
6A-00131	SW	N half of rectilinear [6A-0034] slots A,B,C (close up).
6A-00132	SW	N half of rectilinear [6A-0034] slots A,B,C (close up).
6A-00133	SW	S half of rectilinear [6A-0034] slots D,E.
6A-00134	SW	S half of rectilinear [6A-0034] slots D,E.
6A-00135	N	General shot from S [6A-0034] slots A-E.
6A-00136	NE	Top view of [6A-0108]
6A-00137	NE	SW facing cut of [6A-0108].
6A-00138	NE	Working shot of ring ditch and post-holes.
6A-00139	NE	Working shot of ring ditch and post-holes.
6A-00140	SW	Working shot of ring ditch and post-holes.
6A-00141	NE	SW facing section of furnace.
6A-00142	NE	Mid-ex shot of furnace shows heat affected natural.
6A-00143	NE	Mid-ex shot of furnace shows heat affected natural.
6A-00144	S	Ring gully and post-holes.
6A-00145	W	Ring gully and post-holes.
6A-00146	E	Ring gully and post-holes.
6A-00147	E	Overview of [6A-0095] [6A-0096] [6A-0097] post-ex.
6A-00148	W	Overview of [6A-0095] [6A-0096] [6A-0097] post-ex.
6A-00149	SE	NW facing section of [6A-0041] with exposed pottery.
6A-00150	SE	[6A-0041] in-situ pottery on SE side.
6A-00151	SE	[6A-0041] in-situ pottery with stones (6A-0043) removed.
6A-00152	SE	[6A-0041] in-situ pottery with stones (6A-0043) removed (further excavated).
6A-00153	SW	[6A-0134] Linear.
6A-00154	SE	[6A-0041] further excavated, central stone on natural.
6A-00155	SE	[6A-0041] post-ex
6A-00156	SE	[6A-0036] post-ex.
6A-00157	SE	[6A-0041] and [6A-0036] post-ex.
6A-00158	NW	Top view of [6A-0110].
6A-00159	S	N facing cut of [6A-0110].
6A-00160	NW	Top view of [6A-0114].
6A-00161	E	W facing cut of [6A-0114].
6A-00162	S	Top view of [6A-0112].
6A-00163	N	S facing cut of [6A-0112].
6A-00164	SE	Top view of [6A-0116].
6A-00165	SE	NW facing cut of [6A-0116]
6A-00166	SW	NE facing cut of [6A-0116].
6A-00167	SE	Top view of [6A-0132].
6A-00168	NW	Section view of [6A-0132].
6A-00169	E	W facing section of pit [6A-0143]
6A-00170	NE	Shot of [6A-0118] - New deposit (6A-0145) post-ex.
6A-00171	NE	Post-ex of [6A-0118].
6A-00172	S	Pit [6A-0147] pre-ex.
6A-00173	SE	Top view of [6A-0147]

Photo Number	Facing	Description
6A-00174	SE	NW facing cut of [6A-0147].
6A-00175	SE	General view of NW-SE part of linear [6A-0136].
6A-00176	NW	General view of NW-SE part of linear [6A-0136].
6A-00177	E	General view S corner of linear [6A-0136].
6A-00178	NE	General view NE-SW-NE of linear [6A-0136].
6A-00179	SW	General view SW-NE section linear [6A-0136].
6A-00180	NW	SW facing section of possible pit [6A-0138].
6A-00181	NE	SW facing section through deposit (6A-0151).
6A-00182	S	General view of [6A-0149].
6A-00183	S	N facing section of [6A-0149].
6A-00184	NW	NE facing section of linear.
6A-00185	NE	NW facing section of terminus of linear.
6A-00186	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0152].
6A-00187	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0154].
6A-00188	NW	NE facing section of [6A-0156].
6A-00189	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0158].
6A-00190	E	W facing section of [6A-0160].
6A-00191	NW	NE facing section of [6A-0162].
6A-00192	W	E facing section of [6A-0164].
6A-00193	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0166].
6A-00194	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0168].
6A-00195	NW	Linear [6A-0136] slot A.
6A-00196	SW	Linear [6A-0136] Slot K showing linear 1/F with furrow.
6A-00197	NW	Linear [6A-0136] Slot K showing linear 1/F with furrow.
6A-00198	NE	Linear [6A-0136] Slot J showing linear 1/F with furrow.
6A-00199	SE	NW facing section of [6A-0170].
6A-00200	SE	Overview showing two levels of [6A-0170].
6A-00201	SW	Slot B linear [6A-0136].
6A-00202	SW	Slot C linear [6A-0136].
6A-00203	NE	Slot D linear [6A-0136].
6A-00204	NE	Slot E linear [6A-0136].
6A-00205	SW	Slot F linear [6A-0136].
6A-00206	NE	Slot G linear [6A-0136].
6A-00207	NW	SE facing section - stones in possible post cut [6A-0172] and (6A-0173).
6A-00208	SE	Slot I linear [6A-0136].
6A-00209	S	Slot M linear [6A-0136].
6A-00210	E	W facing section of [6A-0174].
6A-00211	NE	SW facing section of [6A-0176].
6A-00212	S	N facing section of [6A-0179].
6A-00213	NW	SE facing section of [6A-0181].
6A-00214	N	S facing section of [6A-0183].
6A-00215	SW	NE facing section of [6A-0185].
6A-00216	W	Area shot of cluster E.
6A-00217	N	Area shot of cluster E.
6A-00218	E	Area shot of cluster E.
6A-00219	E	Working shot of Cluster E.
6A-00220	SW	[6A-0049] fully excavated.
6A-00221	SW	[6A-0183] excavated showing stone at base.
6A-00222	SW	[6A-0183] fully excavated.
NL/006B		
6B-00001	N	Pre-ex of curved gully [6B-0003].
6B-00002	SW	Pre-ex of curved gully [6B-0003].
6B-00003	S	Slot A through [6B-0003].
6B-00004	E	W facing section of slot A in [6B-0003].
6B-00005	W	E facing section of slot A in [6B-0003].
6B-00006	SE	Slot B through [6B-0003].
6B-00007	NE	SW facing section of Slot B in [6B-0003].
6B-00008	SW	E facing section of Slot B in [6B-0003].
6B-00009	SW	Overview of [6B-0005] with possible lining stone.
6B-00010	SW	Post-ex of [6B-0005].
6B-00011	SW	NE facing section of [6B-0005].
6B-00012	SE	[6B-0008] post-ex half section.
6B-00013	NW	SE facing section of [6B-0008].
6B-00014		Plan shot of pit [6B-0010].
6B-00015		Facing section of [6B-0010].
6B-00016	E	E facing shot of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00017	S	S facing shot of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00018	NW	NW facing shot of [6B-0003]
6B-00019	E	W facing section of [6B-0003].
6B-00020	E	W facing section of [6B-0003].

Photo Number	Facing	Description
6B-00021	E	W facing section of [6B-0003].
6B-00022	E	W facing section of [6B-0003].
6B-00023	S	Plan shot of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00024		Plan shot of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00025	S	Plan shot of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00026	W	E facing section of [6B-0003] curvilinear gully.
6B-00027	SE	Plan shot of E end of curvilinear gully [6B-0003].
6B-00028	NW	Plan shot of Western end of curvilinear [6B-0003].
6B-00029	NW	Plan shot of Western end of curvilinear [6B-0003].
NL/006D		
6D-00001	NE	Pre-condition shot of road to NL006D
6D-00002	SW	Pre-condition shot of gate to NL006D.
6D-00003	S	Shot of gate post.
6D-00004	SW	Shot of gate post and gate mechanism.
6D-00005	SE	Shot of gate NL006D
6D-00006		Road prior to entry to site.
6D-00007	S	NL006D Pre-ex.
6D-00008	SW	Gate to NL006D and field to the west.
6D-00009	S	NL006D pre-ex - fence line running N-S.
6D-00010	NW	SE facing section of colluvium - machined section.
6D-00011	NW	Detailed SE facing section of colluvium - machined section.
6D-00012	NE	General shot showing probable buried soil/surface.
6D-00013	E	General shot showing probable buried soil/surface.
NL/007A		
7A-00001	W	Gate (pre condition)
7A-00002	W	Field for sheep (pre condition)
7A-00003	W	Access field (pre condition)
7A-00004	W	Break to dyke (pre condition)
7A-00005	W	Compound area and general (pre condition)
7A-00006	W	Broken gate (condition)
7A-00008	NE	Linear at NE corner (pre-ex)
7A-00009	NW	Possible pits near large stone pile (pre-ex)
7A-00010	W	Possible stone lined pit (pre-ex)
7A-00011	S	Possible field boundary (pre-ex)
7A-00012	SE	General panorama (post strip)
7A-00013	S	General panorama (post strip)
7A-00014	SW	General panorama (post strip)
7A-00015	W	E facing section linear [7A-0007] - mid ex.
7A-00016	W	E facing section linear [7A-0007].
7A-00017	W	E facing section pit [7A-0003]
7A-00018	W	E facing section pit [7A-0005]
7A-00019	S	N facing section of layer (7A-0009) overlying 2 modern rubble draining.
7A-00020	N	S facing section of layer (7A-0009) overlying 2 modern rubble draining.
7A-00021	E	Rubble drains crossing under (7A-0009).
7A-00022	W	Rubble drains crossing under (7A-0009).
NL/007B		
7B-00001	NE	General (pre-condition)
7B-00002	N	General west (pre-condition)
7B-00003	N	General central (pre-condition)
7B-00004	N	General central (pre-condition)
7B-00005	N	General east (pre-condition)
7B-00006	N	General panorama (post strip)
7B-00007	NE	General panorama (post strip)
7B-00008	E	General panorama (post strip)
7B-00009	N	Possible pit alignment (pre-ex)
7B-00010	N	Possible pit alignment/cluster (pre-ex)
7B-00011	W	Possible fence line and tree bowls (pre-ex)
7B-00012	N	Possible tree line (pre-ex)
7B-00013	W	Possible pits/ stoneholes (stone in background) (pre-ex)
7B-00014	NW	Possible pit cluster (pre-ex)
NL/007C		
7C-00001	E	Access route (pre-condition)
7C-00002	W	Entrance to access route (pre-condition)
7C-00003	E	Gate on route (pre-condition)
7C-00004	N	Gap in dyke to NW (pre-condition)
7C-00005	S	General (pre-condition)
7C-00006	NE	General (pre-condition)

Photo Number	Facing	Description
7C-00007	W	General (pre-condition)
7C-00008	SW	General (pre-condition)
7C-00009	E	General (pre-condition)
7C-00010	NE	General (post strip)
7C-00011	SE	General (post strip)
7C-00012	S	General (post strip)
7C-00013	NW	Rubble drain truncating ceramic drain (pre-ex)
7C-00014	S	Pit cluster (see sketch) (pre-ex)
7C-00015	SW	General (post strip)
7C-00016	W	General (post strip)
7C-00017	NW	General (post strip)
7C-00018	SE	Pit cluster (see sketch) (pre-ex)
7C-00019	SW	Pit cluster (see sketch) (pre-ex)
7C-00020	S	Curving rubble drain (pre-ex)
7C-00021	E	W facing section of pit cut [7C-0003]
7C-00022	S	N facing section of pit cut [7C-0005]
7C-00023	NE	SW facing section of pit cut [7C-0007]
7C-00024	W	E facing section of pit cut [7C-0009]
7C-00025	S	Post excavation shot of pit cut [7C-0009]
7C-00026	E	W facing section of pit cut [7C-0011]
7C-00027	W	E facing section of pit cut [7C-0015]
7C-00028	N	S facing section of pit cut [7C-0013]
7C-00029	N	S facing section of pit cut [7C-0017]
7C-00030	NE	SW facing section of pit cut [7C-0019]
7C-00031	NE	SW facing section of pit cut [7C-0021]
7C-00032		Field drain broken
7C-00033		Field drain broken
NL/008		
08-00001	NE	Gate (pre-condition)
08-00002	E	S corner (outside LMA) (pre-condition)
08-00003	N	General (post strip)
08-00004	NW	Possible pit (pre-ex)
08-00005	SE	Stoneholes (pre-ex)
08-00006	S	Pit found during evaluation (pre-ex)
08-00007	S	Possible pit cut through furrow
08-00009	N	S facing section of pit [08-0013].
08-00010	W	Plan of pit [08-0013]
08-00011	NE	SW facing section of pit [08-0003]
08-00012	NE	SW facing section of pit [08-0005]
08-00013	N	S facing section of pit [08-0009]
08-00014	S	N facing section of pit [08-0021]
08-00015	N	S facing section of pit [08-0011]
08-00016	NW	SE facing section of pit [08-0015]
08-00017	SE	NW facing section of pit [08-0017]
08-00018	NE	SW facing section of pit [08-0019]
NL/009		
09-00001		ID shot
09-00002	NW	Pre-ex shot of structure F
09-00003	NW	Pre-ex shot of structure F
09-00004	SE	Pre-ex shot of structure F
09-00005	SE	Pre-ex shot of structure F
09-00006	NE	Pre-ex shot of structure O
09-00007	NE	Pre-ex shot of structure O
09-00008	W	Shot of structure O following removal of turf and peat - TR1
09-00009	W	Shot of structure O following removal of turf and peat - TR1
09-00010	E	Shot of structure O following removal of turf and peat - TR1
09-00011	E	Shot of structure O following removal of turf and peat - TR1
09-00012	W	Overview of structure F after cleaning - TR2
09-00013	W	Overview of structure F after cleaning - TR2
09-00014	E	Overview of structure F after - TR2
09-00015	N	Overview of structure F after cleaning - TR2
09-00016	S	Overview of structure F after cleaning - TR2
09-00017	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00018	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00019	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00020	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00021	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00022	N	S facing section of TR1 - structure O
09-00023	W	General shot TR1

Photo Number	Facing	Description
09-00024	E	General shot Tr1
09-00025		Working shot TR2
09-00026		Working shot TR2
09-00027		Working shot TR2
09-00028		Working shot TR2
09-00029	E	Mid-ex shot of TR2 - Slot 1
09-00030	W	Mid-ex shot of TR2 - Slot 1
09-00031	S	Overview of stones within peat layer - TR2
09-00032	NW	Working shot TR2
09-00033	NW	Working shot TR2
09-00034	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00035	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00036	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00037	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00038	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00039	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00040	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00041	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00042	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00043	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00044	SW	NE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00045	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00046	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00047	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00048	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00049	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00050	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00051	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00052	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00053	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00054	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00055	NW	SE facing section of TR2 - post ex
09-00056	NW	Shot of TR2 - Slot 1 - post ex
09-00057	SE	Shot of TR2 - Slot 1 - post ex
09-00058	N	Shot of TR2 - Slot 1 - post ex
09-00059	SE	Working shot - TR3
09-00060	SE	Working shot - TR3
09-00061	N	S facing section through stone dyke [09-0016]
09-00062	NW	Post ex shot of TR3
09-00063	SE	Post ex shot of TR3
09-00064		void - photogrammetry.
NL/012		
12-00001	W	Pre-ex of pit [12-0001] with test slop from trenching, pot visible on the surface.
12-00002	E	Pre-ex of pit [12-0002].
12-00003	NE	WSW facing section of [12-0001].
12-00004	NW	SSE facing section of pit [12-0001].
12-00005	W	E facing section of pit [12-0002].
12-00006	N	S facing section of pit [12-0002].
12-00007	SE	NNW facing section of [12-0001].
12-00008	SW	ENE facing section of [12-0001].
12-00009		
12-00010		
12-00011	NW	Section of [12-0001]
12-00012	NE	WSW facing section of [12-0001].
12-00013	NE	ENE facing section of [12-0001].
12-00014	SW	NNW facing section of [12-0001].
12-00015	W	E facing section of pit [12-0002].
12-00016	N	S facing section of pit [12-0002].
12-00017	N	S facing section of [12-0023].
12-00018	N	Closer S facing section of pit [12-0023].
12-00019	W	Plan view of cut [12-0023].
12-00020	S	North facing section of [12-0027].
12-00021	W	Plan view of [12-0027]
12-00022	E	Section view of [12-0029] (12-0030).
12-00023	S	Plan view of [12-0029]
12-00024	E	W facing 1/4 section of [12-0002].
12-00025	E	W facing 1/4 section of pit [12-0002] close up.
12-00026	S	N facing 1/4 section of pit [12-0002].
12-00027	N	[12-0001] post-ex.
12-00028	SE	[12-0001] post-ex.

Photo Number	Facing	Description
12-00029	S	[12-0002] post-ex.
12-00030	SW	[12-0002] post-ex.
12-00031	E	W facing section of [12-0031].
12-00032	N	Plan view of [12-0031].
NL/013		
13-00001	SW	Access from road (pre-cond)
13-00002	SE	Access to field (pre-cond)
13-00003	SE	General (pre-cond)
13-00004	E	General panorama (post strip)
13-00005	NE	General panorama (post strip)
13-00006	N	General panorama (post strip)
13-00007	SW	Stone holes (pre-ex)
13-00008	W	Probable bioturbation ? (pre-ex)
13-00009	SW	Probable bioturbation (pre-ex)
13-00010	W	Pit from evaluation
13-00011	S	General panorama (post strip)
13-00012	SW	General panorama (post strip)
13-00013	W	General panorama (post strip)
13-00014	SE	Possible pits (pre-ex)
13-00015	E	W facing section of pit [13-0003]
13-00016	E	W facing section of pit [13-0005]
13-00017	S	N facing section of pit [13-0007]
13-00018	S	N facing section of pit [13-0009]
13-00019	N	S facing section of pit [13-0011]
13-00020	E	Pits [13-0007], [13-0009], [13-0011] from the West.
13-00021	W	Pits [13-0007], [13-0009], [13-0011] from the East.

Appendix 4 - Drawing Registers

Drawing Number	Scale	Type
NL/001C		
1C-0001	1:10	Section
1C-0002	1:10	Section
1C-0003	1:10	Section
1C-0004	1:10	Section
1C-0005	1:10	Section
1C-0006	1:10	Section
1C-0007	1:20	Plan
1C-0008	1:10	Section
1C-0009	1:10	Section
1C-0010	1:10	Section
1C-0011	1:10	Section
1C-0012	1:10	Section
1C-0013	1:10	Section
1C-0014	1:10	Plan
1C-0015	1:10	Section
1C-0016	1:10	Section
1C-0017	1:10	Plan
1C-0019	1:10	Plan
NL/003B		
3B-0001	1:10	Section
3B-0002	1:10	Section
3B-0003	1:10	Section
3B-0004	1:10	Section
NL/012		
6A-0001		
6A-0002	1:10	Section

Drawing Number	Scale	Type
6A-0003	1:10	Section
6A-0004	1:10	Section
6A-0005	1:20	Plan
6A-0006	1:10	Section
6A-0007	1:10	Plan
6A-0008	1:10	Section
6A-0009	1:10	Section
NL/012		
09-0001	1:10	Section
09-0002	1:20	Section
09-0003	1:10	Section
NL/012		
12-0001	1:10	Section
12-0002	1:10	Section
12-0003	1:10	Section
12-0004	1:10	Section
12-0005	1:10	Section
12-0006	1:10	Section

Description
East to west quarter sections of [0001]
North to south quarter sections [0001]
South facing half section of [0009]
East facing half section of [0011]
South-west facing section of [0012]
East facing section of [0015]
Plan of features [0011], [0012] and [0015]
East and west facing sections of [0017]
North and south facing sections of [0017]
E facing section of ring ditch [0007]
W facing section of ring ditch [0007]
E facing section of ring ditch [0007]
SE facing section of ring ditch [0007]
Pre-excavation plan of [0077] with intercut stone holes
West facing section of [0077] and [0079]
South facing section of [0077]
Plan of [0077]
Stone dump [0117] within pit [0113] within [0007]
S facing section of pit [020].
W facing section of pit [031].
E facing section of pit [023].
W facing section of pit [025].
Photogrammetry record of stone feature
W facing section of [039]

Description
E facing section of [040]
SW facing section [054] and [056]
Plan of [054] and [056].
NW facing section of [041]
Plan of [041]
W facing section of [095] [096] [097]
WSW facing section of [118] [119] possible fire pits
S facing section TR1
N facing section TR2
SW facing section TR3 through stone dyke
WSW and SSE facing quarter section of pit [001].
ENE and NNW facing quarter section of pit [001].
E and W south facing section of [023].
E and S facing sections of pit [002].
N and W facing sections sections of pit [002].
S facing section of pit [034].

Appendix 5 - Finds Catalogue

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
NL/001C								
1C-0000	-	1	3	Lithics	Core	Flint core. Probable remains of yellow-brown biploar core. on side has shiny smooth areas at either end	-	Prehistoric
1C-0000	-	1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	L.18th/e.20th	Modern
1C-0002	1C-0062	1	3	CBM	Daub	small burnt fragment, possibly industrial	-	-
1C-0002	1C-0001	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint fragment. Burnt	-	Prehistoric
1C-0002	1C-0001	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0002	1C-0062	-	3	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small piece of slag with tapped slag apperance and some vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0002	1C-0062	1	1	Iron	Object	Small piece of possible ?wire. looped	-	-
1C-0003	1C-0002	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chip. Grey, secondary	-	Prehistoric
1C-0003	1C-0060	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0003	1C-0002	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small piece of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0003	1C-0002	-	4	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small piece of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0006	-	1	5	Lithics	Debitage	Flint indeterminate piece. Brown	-	Prehistoric
1C-0006	1C-0014	2	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded body sherd and fragment	-	Prehistoric
1C-0006	1C-0013	4	2	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake and chips. brown flake and three small burnt fragments	-	Prehistoric
1C-0006	1C-0013	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0006	1C-0012	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0006	1C-0012	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small vitrified pieces of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0006	1C-0015	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0006	1C-0014	3	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. Grey and yellow brown chips inner chips	-	Prehistoric
1C-0006	1C-0015	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. Red brown and grey inner chip	-	Prehistoric
1C-0006	1C-0014	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0008	-	1	1	Iron	Nail	shaft in two fragments	-	-
1C-0008	1C-0005	1	1	Iron	Fragment		-	-
1C-0008	1C-0005	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0008	1C-0005	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0008	1C-0050	2	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint fragment. Burnt indeterminate piece	-	Prehistoric
1C-0008	1C-0050	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0008	1C-0050	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0011	1C-0007	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0014	1C-0008	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Spheroidical hammerscale and small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0018	1C-0010	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments and speroidical hammerscale	-	-
1C-0018	1C-0010	1	<1	Pottery (Mod)	Whitware	Small fragment	19thC-present	Modern
1C-0018	1C-0010	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0019	1C-0011	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0019	1C-0011	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Brown, inner flake	-	Prehistoric
1C-0021	1C-0016	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
1C-0021	1C-0026	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0021	1C-0016	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0021	1C-0026	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0021	1C-0016	2	1	Pottery (Mod)	Mixed	Small fragment of whiteware and redware	-	Modern
1C-0021	1C-0022	1	<1	Glass	Fragment	Small clear glass fragment	-	Modern
1C-0023	1C-0028	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. Grey fragment and dull brown chip	-	Prehistoric
1C-0023	1C-0028	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0024	-	1	4	Pottery (Mod)	Redware		18th/20th	Modern
1C-0026	-	1	6	Industrial Waste	Slag/Cinder	small lump	-	-
1C-0032	1C-0019	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
1C-0040	1C-0023	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
1C-0042	1C-0025	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small vitrified fragment and spheroidical hammerscale	-	-
1C-0044	1C-0027	-	2	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0048	1C-0030	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0050	1C-0031	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
1C-0056	-	1	2	CBM	Pan Tile		18th/20th	Modern
1C-0060	-	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware		1820-present	Modern
1C-0064	1C-0038	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint fragment. Red brown	-	Prehistoric
1C-0064	1C-0038	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Spheroidical hammerscale and small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0066	1C-0039	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0068	1C-0040	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0070	1C-0041	1	1	Glass	Window	small sherd	19th/20th	Modern
1C-0070	1C-0041	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0070	1C-0041	-	2	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0072	-	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	Spongeware		1835-1935	Modern
1C-0072	1C-0042	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0074	1C-0043	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	Green transfer printed	1820's-present	Modern
1C-0074	1C-0043	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chip. burnt	-	Prehistoric
1C-0074	1C-0043	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0078	1C-0046	1	<1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	tiny fragment	1820-present	Modern
1C-0078	1C-0046	2	4	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake and possible core. grey secondaty potential bipolar core or flake and a small yellow brown flake	-	Prehistoric
1C-0078	1C-0046	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0086	1C-0045	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0086	1C-0045	-	3	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0091	1C-0049	3	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake and a fragment. Grey brown fragment, secondary medial fragment and secondary flake	-	Prehistoric
1C-0091	1C-0049	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments, potential hammerscale	-	-
1C-0094	1C-0048	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. grey brown inner flake	-	Prehistoric

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
1C-0094	1C-0048	-	4	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0095	-	1	2	Lithics	Debitage	FLint flake. dull grey secondary flake	-	Prehistoric
1C-0095	-	12	64	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small conjoining rim sherds and some body sherds. Vessel has an internal bevel and two horizantal cavettos to the exterior. Same type of vessel or same vessel as that from 1C-0099	-	Prehistoric
1C-0095	1C-0056	6	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint fragment, flake and chips. Burnt flake, brown fragment, Yellow brown, brown and grey brown chips	-	Prehistoric
1C-0095	1C-0056	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0096	1C-0057	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0098	1C-0047	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	
1C-0099	-	3	5	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Flake flakes and an edge retouched piece. burnt edge retouched piece and two brown flakes, one a fragment	-	Prehistoric
1C-0099	-	49	122	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small conjoining rim sherds and some body sherds. Vessel has an internal bevel and two horizantal cavettos to the exterior. Same type of vessel or same vessel as that from 1C-0095	-	Prehistoric
1C-0099	1C-0055	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Fragment	-	Prehistoric
1C-0099	1C-0055	5	2	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Flint flake, chips and an edge retouched piece. grey inner flake with right lateral retouch, grey secondary flake and three chips	-	Prehistoric
1C-0099	1C-0055	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0099	1C-0055	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0107	1C-0051	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0111	1C-0053	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0115	-	1	8800	Stone	Saddle Quern	Oval in plan, with evidence for some rough shaping to the concave underside. Grinding surface is flat and covers the entire grinding face	-	Prehistoric
1C-0115	-	1	13000	Stone	Saddle Quern	Appears to be natrually shaped. very flat base and broadly wedge shaped in longitudunal section. The grinding surface is uneven and smoothest around the edges. may have some surface loss or have been used as a working surface in addition to grinding	-	Prehistoric
1C-0116	1C-0054	7	3	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded body sherd and fragments	-	Prehistoric
1C-0116	1C-0054	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Burnt	-	Prehistoric
1C-0116	1C-0054	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0116	1C-0054	-	2	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0116	1C-0054	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment of potential iron slag	-	-
1C-0116	1C-0054	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments, potential hammerscale	-	-
1C-0121	1C-0058	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. Brown inner chip and cream secondary chip	-	Prehistoric
1C-0121	1C-0058	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
1C-0121	1C-0058	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragments	-	-
1C-0122	1C-0059	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small magnetic fragments	-	-
NL/003B								
3B-0000	-	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint. Burnt fragment	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
3B-0004	-	5	4	Lithics	Debitage	Flint. Primary hard hammer blade, broken inner blade, small burnt flake and two small burnt flake fragments, one with soft chalky cortex	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0004	3B-0001	324	23	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt condition. 1 backed blade, 6 microburins and debitage comprising 21 small blades, 25 flakes and 271 chips. Three examples of grey flint with extremly soft, chalky cortex	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0006	3B-0007	44	38	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt condition. 2 scalene triangles (1burnt), a backed blade (burnt and broken) a burnt scraper and three possible burnt and broken scraper frags (two may be core frags), 8 flakes, 4 blades and 25 chips and or fragments	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0008	-	9	44	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, four burnt, five fresh. One single platform core (small flint pebble), 5 flakes, 2 blades and an indeterminate burnt piece	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0008	3B-0002	66	44	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh with a few burnt pieces. Single platform core, 2 scalene triangles, 4 microlith fragments, a broken notched piece, five blades, 13 flakes or flake fragments and 40 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0009	-	10	9	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, 2 burnt. edge retouched piece, 5 blades, two distal end fragments and two flakes	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0009	3B-0003	71	18	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt condition. One single platform core, 3 scalene triangles, one possible crescent fragment, a notched piece, 7 microburins, three blades, 14 flakes or flake fragments and 41 chips or small fragments	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0017	-	15	33	Lithics	Core, Tool, Debitage	Flint, 60% burnt. Broken edge retouched piece, core fragment in 3 conjoining pieces, 8 flakes and 3 blades. one of the overshot blades is of medium grained mottled flint with a very soft and chalky cortex	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0017	3B-0011	228	30	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt condition. 6 microltihs, 7 blades, 32 flakes, 182 chips and an indeterminate piece	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0017	3B-0012	431	56	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint and one piece of chert, mostly fresh, some burnt condition. One microburin, five microliths or microlith fragments, a notched pieces, an edge retouched piece, 21 blades, 59 flakes and 343 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0017	3B-0015	226	98	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh with a few burnt pieces. 2 single platform cores, 1 oblique truncation, 1 notched piece, 6 microliths, 19 blades, 76 flakes, 120 chips and an indeterminate piece	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0017	3B-0008	308	74	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh with a few burnt pieces. One sinfle platform core, 2 backed blades, 1 microlith fragment, 23 blades, 56 flakes, 224 chips and an indeterminate piece	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0018	-	8	40	Lithics	Core, Tool, Debitage	Flint, five burnt, three fresh. Probable core fragment, edge retouched blade, 2 blades, 2 flake fragments and 2 chips.	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0018	3B-0009	93	9	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mix of fresh and burnt. 8 microburins, 1 scalene triangle, 6 microlith fragments, 1 edge retouched flake, 8 blades, 16 flakes and 53 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0018	3B-0018	34	11	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint (one potential unidentified material type), mostly fresh some burnt. 1 poss scalene triangle, 1 microlith fragments, 1 microburin, 9 flakes or flake fragments and 22 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0019	-	12	18	Lithics	/edge retouched	Flint, fresh. 1 edge retouched blade, 1 scraper, 1 microburin, 5 blades and 4 flakes	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0019	3B-0010	46	9	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint and 3 chalcedony, mostly fresh some burnt. 1 truncation, 1 scalene triangle, 2 microlith fragments, 7 microburins, 3 blades, 6 flakes and 26 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
3B-0019	3B-0019	75	59	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint and 3 chalcedony, mostly fresh some burnt. 5 microburins, 1 backed blaeslet and 5 microltih fragments, 14 blades, 18 flakes and 32 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0019	3B-0020	46	15	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint and one chalcedony, mostly fresh, a few burnt. 3 microburins, a broken microlith, 6blades, 18 flakes and 18 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0021	-	2	2	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, 1 burnt, 1 fresh. 1 flake, 1 blade	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0021	3B-0014	22	5	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mix of fresh and burnt. 1 truncation, 1 broken probable crescent, 1 microburin, 3 blades, 5 flakes and 11 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0021	3B-0026	4	2	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, 2 burnt. 1 broken edge retouched blade, 1 blade, 1 flake and 1 chip	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0022	3B-0013	61	16	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint and 2 chalcedony, mixed fresh and burnt. 1 backed bladelet, 1 notched flake, 1 microburin, 9 blades, 12 flakes, 35 chips and 2 indeterminate burnt pieces	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0024	-	5	16	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, 1 burnt. 1 edge retouched blade, 1 scraper, 2 blades and a flake fragment	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0024	3B-0016	64	72	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt. 1 single platform core and one dual, opposing platform core, 2 scalene triangles, 2 microlith fragments, 1 notched piece, 1 microburin, 19 flakes, 7 blades, an indeterminate piece and 29 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0025	-	6	15	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, 4 burnt, 2 fresh. 2 blades (one poss platform trimming) and 5 flakes	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0026	3B-0017	48	16	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh some burnt. 1 scraper, 1 notched blade, 2 microlith fragments, 1 edge retouched blade, 1 microburin, 15 flakes, 7 blades, 1 indeterminate piece and 19 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0027	-	19	365	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint, 10 burnt. 3 single platform cores, 1 in 2 conjoining pieces, 1 multi-directional platfom core, 1 scraper, 1 edge retouched flake, 3 blades, 4 flakes and 3 large burnt pebble frags, poss cores fragments, 1 in 3 cojoining pieces	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0027	3B-0021	45	18	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mix of fresh and burnt. 1 notched blade, 1 notched flake, 3 blades, 24 flakes and 16 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0028	3B-0025	79	48	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh some burnt. 2 edge retouched pieces, 1 notched piece, 1 scalene triangle, 1 backed bladlet, 2 broken microliths, 18 flakes, 11 blades, 1 indeterminate piee and 42 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0032	-	19	64	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mix of burtn and fresh. 2 platform cores, 1 end scraper, 1 edge retouched fragment, 6 blades, 7 flakes, 1 indeterminate piece and 1 chips. 2 grey flint wih xtrenely soft and chalky cortex	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0032	3B-0023	122	70	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt. 1 platform core, 2 scalene triangles, 1 backed blade, 3 microburins, 12 blades, 36 flakes and 67 chips. 2 pieces of grey flint with extremely soft chalky cortex	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0033	-	10	69	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint, 4 burnt. 3 single platform cores, 5 flakes and 2 blades.	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0033	3B-0024	48	14	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint, mostly fresh, some burnt. 1 microlith fragment, 1 notched piece, 1 microburin, 11 flakes, 6 blades and 28 chips	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
3B-0034	3B-0027	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chip	c 8000-4000 BC	Mesolithic
NL/006A								
6A-0000	-	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint blade. Grey, inner flint blade	-	Prehistoric
6A-0000	-	1	26	Lithics	Debitage	Flint blade. Red brown, large secondary blade	-	Prehistoric
6A-0000	-	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Cream, secondary flint flake	-	Prehistoric

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
6A-0000	-	1	9	Lithics	Debitage	Flint blade. dull grey brown	-	Prehistoric
6A-0000	-	1	19	Lithics	Core	Single platform core. Grey, single platform core worked around 50% of the platform, roughly conical in shape. There are a few small removals areound another 25% of the platform, but they are only some very small flakes at the very edge, the rest of this section remains cortical	-	Prehistoric
6A-0000	-	1	29	Lithics	Core	Platform core. Dull yellow grey brown flint, abraded chunk with reduction from one platform, this is fresher than the abrasion to the rest of the piece	-	Prehistoric
6A-0000	6A-0054	-	8	CBM	Fired Clay	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0000	6A-0054	-	29	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0000	6A-0054	-	30	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Fragments and possible hammerscale	-	-
6A-0000	-	-	4	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lump of potential runned/tapped slag	-	-
6A-0000	-	-	25	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lump of potential runned/tapped slag and two small light vitrified fragments	-	-
6A-0005	6A-0002	-	1	CBM	Daub	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0007	-	8	64	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small rim and body sherds from a well made but coarsely tempered vessel with gently everted, short rim and internal bevel. Interior wipemarks visible	-	Prehistoric
6A-0007	-	2	3	Lithics	Debitage	Flint indeterminate piece and chip. grey mottled indeterminate piece, possibly bipolar core fragment and a cream brown inner chip	-	Prehistoric
6A-0007	-	10	3	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small delaminated fragments	-	Prehistoric
6A-0007	-	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	Flint fragment. Dull brown, secondary flake fragment	-	-
6A-0007	6A-0001	28	2	Lithics	Debitage	Flint. Mostly dull brown in colour, Three flakes, two burnt fragments and chips	-	-
6A-0007	6A-0001	42	40	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Medium base sherd and small laminar sherds and fragments; Residue	-	Prehistoric
6A-0017	6A-0004	1	1	Glass	Fragment	Small green fragment	-	-
6A-0017	6A-0003	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small and light vitrified fragments	-	-
6A-0017	6A-0005	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Cream brown, small, secondary flake	-	Prehistoric
6A-0019	6A-0009	1	5	Lithics	Core	Bipolar core. Light grey bipolar core with characteristic pillowed profile	-	Prehistoric
6A-0019	6A-0009	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	Very small fragment	1780's or later	Modern
6A-0022	6A-0061	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0027	6A-0010	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Hammerscale	-	-
6A-0029	6A-0013	1	1	Glass	Fragment	Small green fragment	-	-
6A-0033	6A-0014	2	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragments	-	Prehistoric
6A-0035	6A-0017		1	CBM	Daub	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0037	-	11	164	Pottery (PH)	IW	Two vessels. One features a medium rim sherd from a straight sided vessel with rounded rim, exterior is decorated with a single horizontal line of finger rustication. Rim sherd with straight body, slightly T-shaped rim, slight cavetto under rim on exterior; residue	3500-2900 BC	Middle - Later Neolithic
6A-0037	6A-0022	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes. Grey brown secondary distal fragment and a grey brown inner flake	-	Prehistoric
6A-0037	6A-0064	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. Inner yellow brown and dull grey	-	Prehistoric
6A-0037	6A-0022	4	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragments	-	Prehistoric
6A-0037	6A-0064	5	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragments	-	Prehistoric

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
6A-0037	6A-0022	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0042	-	24	1395	Pottery (PH)	IW	Large portion (50%) of lugged vessel with probable saggy base. Decorated with two opposing lugs, fingernail impressions and incised lines. Two repair holes and an unsuccessful partial perforation. Residue currently obscures some of the decoration; exterior and interior residue	3500-2900 BC	Middle - Later Neolithic
6A-0042	6A-0042	8	16	Pottery (PH)	IW	Retent sherds belonging to same vessel hand collected from (042)	3500-2900 BC	Middle - Later Neolithic
6A-0042	6A-0023	3	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes and chip. Yellow brown secondary flake, grey inner flake and yellow brown chip	-	Prehistoric
6A-0042	6A-0023	8	21	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Two small conjoining body sherds - gently curving with wipemarks to ext. also some small laminar herds and fragments; Residue	-	Prehistoric
6A-0042	6A-0065	18	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded fragments	-	Prehistoric
6A-0050	6A-0024	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Yellow brown, small inner flake	-	
6A-0050	-	-	5	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small, light and flat fragment	-	
6A-0050	6A-0099	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	
6A-0050	6A-0024	-	2	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small and light vitrified fragments	-	
6A-0050	6A-0099	-	28	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Lump with probable fuel impressions and small fragments	-	
6A-0050	6A-0024	3	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded body sherd	-	Prehistoric
6A-0050	6A-0099	1	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded fragments	-	Prehistoric
6A-0083	6A-0032	2	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd and fragment	-	Prehistoric
6A-0098	6A-0047	-	1	CBM	Fired Clay	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0099	-	-	4	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lump with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0099	6A-0048	-	8	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0099	6A-0048	-	19	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0099	6A-0048	-	2	CBM	Fired Clay	Small abraded fragments	-	-
6A-0101	6A-0050	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0101	6A-0050	-	3	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lump	-	-
6A-0102	6A-0051	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0102	6A-0051	-	1	CBM	Fired Clay	Small abraded fragment	-	-
6A-0106	6A-0053	-	1	CBM	Daub	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0118	-	-	8	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0118	-	-	115	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps	-	-
6A-0120	6A-0074	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0120	6A-0074	-	12	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0121	6A-0069	-	15	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0121	6A-0069	-	6	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0121	6A-0069	-	72	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Lump and fragments	-	-
6A-0122	6A-0055	-	39	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps with impressions	-	-
6A-0122	6A-0055	-	6	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
6A-0122	6A-0055	-	39	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Fragments	-	-
6A-0122	6A-0060	-	36	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Lump and a few fragments	-	-
6A-0122	6A-0060	-	10	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0124	6A-0070	-	13	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0124	6A-0070	-	158	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0124	6A-0070	-	46	CBM	Fired Clay	Medium to small fragments with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0058	-	66	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps with impressions	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0057	-	22	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps and fragments including a vitrified piece	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0057	-	107	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0058	-	11	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0057	-	348	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0058	-	196	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps and fragments with organic impresssions	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0068	-	8	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0068	-	157	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Medium lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0126	6A-0068	-	31	CBM	Fired Clay	Large and small fragments with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0128	6A-0072	-	25	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0128	6A-0072	-	124	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0128	6A-0072	-	10	CBM	Fired Clay	Small fragments with organis impressions	-	-
6A-0130	6A-0073	-	18	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments including a small piece of potential tapped/runned slag	-	-
6A-0130	6A-0073	-	1	CBM	Fired Clay	Small abraded fragment	-	-
6A-0130	6A-0073	-	4	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential metalworking residues	-	-
6A-0131	6A-0067	-	15	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps and fragments with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0131	6A-0067	-	14	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0131	6A-0067	-	78	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps and fragments, some with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0133	-	1	24	Lithics	Core	Single platform core. Red brown flint	-	-
6A-0135	6A-0062	2	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chips. small brown inner chip and cmall grey primary chip	-	-
6A-0135	6A-0063	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragments	-	-
6A-0137	6A-0090	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Probable hammerscale	-	-
6A-0145	6A-0071	-	9	CBM	Fired Clay	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0145	6A-0071	-	47	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0145	6A-0071	-	113	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0151	6A-0076	-	52	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Potential ironworking residues	-	-
6A-0151	6A-0076	-	81	Industrial Waste	Fe slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0151	6A-0076	-	22	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small lumps and fragments	-	-
6A-0151	6A-0076	-	36	CBM	Fired Clay	Large and small lumps with organic impressions	-	-
6A-0171	-	-	6	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small lump and fragment	-	-
6A-0171	6A-0088	-	1	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small fragment	-	-
6A-0182	-	-	32	Industrial Waste	Fe Slag	Small lump and fragment	-	-

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
NL/006B								
6B-0004	-	1	28	Lithics	Core	Flint core. Grey brown, multi-platform core, roughly conical in shape	-	Neolithic
6B-0006	6B-0003	1	1	Pottery	Fragment	Fine sandy fabric. De-laminated surface of sherd, dating is ambiguous	-	-
6B-0011	-	1	21	Lithics	Core	Flint core. Coarse-grained, dull yellow brown core. sub rectangular in plan, flaked from most edges of one face and some on the other (mostly cortical) face.	-	Neolithic
NL/006D								
6D-0003	6D-0001	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chip. Grey brown mottled, inner chip	-	Prehistoric
6D-0004	-	3	20	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Rim sherd, small conjoining sherd and fragment. internally bevelled, short everted rim; residue	-	Prehistoric
6D-0004	-	4	8	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small de-laminated sherds	-	Prehistoric
6D-0004	-	1	7	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Burnt secondary hard hammer flake, cortical platform	-	Prehistoric
NL/0008								
08-0006	-	2	9	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	plain sherd, green banded sherd	1820-present	Modern
08-0012	-	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	Brownware	small sherds, internal glaze	17th-e.20th	Modern
08-0020	-	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Dull yellow brown inner flake	-	Prehistoric
NL/0012								
12-0003	-	18	538	Pottery (PH)	CBNE	North-eastern style modified Carinated Bowl pottery, fluted'. Rim conjoins with section from (003) and a rim sherd from (2002); residue	c 3800-3600	Neolithic
12-0003	12-0015	1	7	Pottery (PH)	CBNE	North-eastern style modified Carinated Bowl pottery, fluted'	c 3800-3600	Neolithic
12-0003	12-0005	34	29	Pottery (PH)	CBNE	North-eastern style modified Carinated Bowl pottery, fluted'	c 3800-3600	Neolithic
12-0003	-	1	51	Lithics	Pebble	Flint pebble, broken in half	-	Prehistoric
12-0003	12-0015	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0004	-	5	45	Pottery (PH)	CBNE	North-eastern style modified Carinated Bowl pottery, 'fluted'. Same as pottery from (003), (008) and (2002); residue	c 3800-3600	Neolithic
12-0004	12-0016	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Cream, distal fragment of a hard hammer on platform flake	-	Prehistoric
12-0004	12-0016		<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0006	12-0017	1	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded body sherd, only ones original surface remaining	-	Prehistoric
12-0006	12-0001	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0008	12-0008	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0009	12-0019	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0009	12-0002	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0012	12-0027	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0013	12-0028	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0016	12-0026	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint blade. Mottled grey, secondary blade	-	Prehistoric
12-0016	12-0026	2	<1	Pottery (Mod)	Redware	Small fragments of a wheelthrown redware	-	Modern

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
12-0018	12-0004	1	<1	Pottery (Mod)	Redware	Small fragment of redware	-	Modern
12-0018	12-0023	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Grey, secondary flake, missing proximal	-	Prehistoric
12-0018	12-0023	1	<1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	Small fragment	-	Modern
12-0018	12-0004	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0019	12-0009	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0020	12-0010	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0022	-	10	65	Lithics	Core, Debitage & Tools	Pitchstone (1) and flint (9). The pitchstone is retouched on both faces with semi invasive abrupt retouch. single platform core, a sub circular scraper and a mixture of flakes. One burnt	-	Neolithic
12-0022	-	1	3	Lithics	Tool	Flint tool. Grey, edge retouched, inner flake, missing distal end. abrupt retouch to right lateral and fairly acute to the left	-	Prehistoric
12-0022	-	2	32	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes. Mottled grey brown and mottled grey primary flakes	-	Prehistoric
12-0022	12-0014	7	2	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes and chips. One grey and one yellow brown, small secondary flakes and inner chips	-	Prehistoric
12-0022	12-0014	1	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small abraded body sherd, no exterior surface	-	Prehistoric
12-0022	12-0014	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0024	12-0012	1	<1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragment, similar fabric to fragment from context (12-0025)	-	Prehistoric
12-0024	12-0012	31	5	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes and chips. One indeterminate piece (possible core fragment), three secondary flakes and chips	-	Prehistoric
12-0025	-	7	20	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes. One yellow brown secondary flakes and the remaining are variations of dull brown and dull grey brown secondary and inner flakes. One burnt	-	Prehistoric
12-0025	12-0013	1	<1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragment, similar fabric to fragment from context (12-0024)	-	Prehistoric
12-0025	12-0013	17	6	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint core, blade, flakes and chips. Bipolar core, one blade, three flakes and chips	-	Prehistoric
12-0028	12-0020	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0030	-	4	42	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes. Yellow brown and dull grey brown primary and secondary flakes	-	Prehistoric
12-0030	12-0021	18	4	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flakes and chips. Two secondary flakes, one inner flake and small inner chips	-	Prehistoric
12-0030	12-0021	23	7	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small spalled body sherds	-	Prehistoric
12-0030	12-0021	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0032	-	3	24	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint core and flakes. Yellow brown bipolar core, yelow brown secondary flake and mottled grey secondary flake	-	Prehistoric
12-0032	12-0025	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	Flint flake. Yellow brown, bipolar primary flake	-	Prehistoric
12-0032	12-0025	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0037	12-0034	1	<1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint chip. Yellow brown, secondary chip	-	Prehistoric
12-0037	12-0034	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0038	12-0029	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-
12-0039	12-0030	-	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified fragment	-	-

Context	Sample #	QTY	Weight	Material	Object	Description	Date	Period
13-0008	-	2	16	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint core and flake. Yellow brown and red brown opposing ended dual platform core on flint pebble and small inner flake	-	Prehistoric
13-0008	13-0003	14	3	Lithics	Tool & Debitage	Flint tools and chips. The tool is a secondary flake from a small flint pebble. the distal tip is broken but abrupt retouch at either edge of the break indicate it is likley the entire tip was abruptly retouched. The retouch to the right lateral carries down to near the medial. the overal shape of the distal end is likley to have been pointed. the remaining pieces are mostly small chips or fragments, three of which are burnt	-	Prehistoric
13-0010	13-0004	36	28	Lithics	Core & Debitage	Flint cores, flakes, chips and a chalcedony microblade. The three probable cores (3) are on small pebble flint and demonstrate bipolar or freehand removals, no platforms are present. The debitage comprises small flakes (7), a broken chalcedony microblade (1) with triangular cross section and chips and fragments (25)	-	Mesolithic
13-0010	12-0004	15	6	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small fragments of fuel ash slag	-	-
13-0012	13-0005	18	4	Lithics	Core, Tool & Debitage	Flint core, tool and debitage. Bipolar core, burnt (1), small notched inner flake (1), broken distal and chips/fragments (16)	-	Mesolithic
13-0012	12-0005	1	<1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small fragment of fuel ash slag	-	-

Appendix 6 - Flotation Results

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
NL/001C													
1C-0001	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	130					x		xxxx	25	TRUE	seeds include Galium aparine Charcoal oak and non oak
1C-0002	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth										FALSE	
1C-0003	1C-0005	Fill of possible pit	100							xxxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non oak
1C-0005	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]	100							xxxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
1C-0006	1C-0010	Fill of posthole [1C-0009]	15							xx	5	FALSE	
1C-0007	1C-0011	Stone spread	10							x	1	FALSE	modern roots
1C-0008	1C-0014	Fill of posthole	30									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0009	1C-0016	Fill of posthole [1C-0015]	30							xx	3	FALSE	
1C-0010	1C-0018	Fill of pit [1C-0017]	120					x		x	5	TRUE	Contains Rumex sp and Spergula arvensis. Charcoal non-oak
1C-0011	1C-0019	Lower fill of pit [1C-0017]	115					x		xx	12	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Chenopodium sp
1C-0012	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	100					x		xxxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non oak. Weed seeds include spergula arvensis
1C-0013	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature								xxxx	25	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
1C-0014	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	600							xxxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non oak, also contains spergula arvensis
1C-0015	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature	400					xx		xxxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak including conifer and bark fragments. Contains Stellaria media
1C-0016	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	100					xx		xxx	1	TRUE	Charred seeds include Stellaria media, Rumex sp and Spergula arvensis
1C-0017	1C-0028	Fill of possible pit	5							xx	10	TRUE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0018	1C-0030	Fill of post-hole	100							xxxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
1C-0019	1C-0032	Fill of posthole [1C-0031]	20							xxx	13	TRUE	modern roots. Charcoal non oak
1C-0020	1C-0038	Fill of posthole [1C-0037]	5							x	5	FALSE	modern roots
1C-0021	1C-0034	Fill of posthole [1C-0033]	20							xx	5	FALSE	Contains Stellaria media
1C-0022	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	120					xx		xx	12	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Contains Spergula arvensis, Rumex sp and Rosaceae sp
1C-0023	1C-0040	Fill of posthole [1C-0039]	10					x		x	1	FALSE	Charred seeds include Stellaria media, Corn spurry and Spergula arvensis
1C-0024	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	30									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0025	1C-0042	Fill of posthole [1C-0041]	5							x	1	FALSE	modern roots
1C-0026	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	20					x		xx	5	FALSE	Contains stellaria media
1C-0027	1C-0044	Fill of posthole [1C-0043]	5	x				x		x	1	FALSE	Possible bread wheat
1C-0028	1C-0023	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0022]	10				x	x		x	1	FALSE	Contains Stellaria media and a heavily abraded indet cereal grain.
1C-0030	1C-0048	Fill of posthole [1C-0047]	15							x	10	TRUE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0031	1C-0050	Fill of posthole - structural	20			x				x	12	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
1C-0032	1C-0052	Fill of posthole - structural	20							xxx	13	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
1C-0033	1C-0054	Fill of pit [1C-0053]	5							x	2	FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0034	1C-0056	Fill of stake-hole	10									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0035	1C-0058	Fill of [1C-0057]	15							x	1	FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0036	1C-0060	Fill of pit or post-hole	5									FALSE	modern roots
1C-0037	1C-0062	Fill of posthole [1C-0061]	10									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0038	1C-0064	Fill of pit [1C-0063]	5							x	5	FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0039	1C-0066	Fill of posthole [1C-0065]	40							xx	1	TRUE	modern roots. Charcoal non-oak

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
1C-0040	1C-0068	Fill of possible pit	5									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0041	1C-0070	Fill of pit [1C-0069]	15									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0042	1C-0072	Fill of stone-hole	10									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0043	1C-0074	Fill of pit or soak-away	100				x	x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Stellaria media, Spergula arvensis. Indeterminate cereal grain. Also includes fly puparia
1C-0044	1C-0084	Fill of stake-hole - structural	15									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0045	1C-0086	Fill of modern pit	50					x		x	1	FALSE	modern roots & seeds. Contains charred Galium aparine
1C-0046	1C-0078	Fill of cut [1C-0077]	200							xxxx	15	TRUE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0047	1C-0098	Fill of post-hole [1C-0097]	10									FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0048	1C-0094	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] Slot 3	200							xxxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Rumex sp
1C-0049	1C-0091	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]	100							xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak, includes bark fragments
1C-0050	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]	150			x		x		xxxx	25	TRUE	Contains 2 abraded barley grains, Stellaria media and small grass seed
1C-0051	1C-0107	Fill of posthole [1C-0106]	5					x		x	1	FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0052	1C-0109	Fill of posthole [1C-0108]	5							x	1	FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0053	1C-0111	Fill of posthole [1C-0110]	5							x	10	TRUE	
1C-0054	1C-0116	Fill of pit [1C-0113]	220					xx		xxxx	25	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Contains Spergula arvensis, Stellaria media and beetle exoskeleton
1C-0055	1C-0099	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 4	1600							xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Includes small twigs
1C-0056	1C-0095	Lower fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	300					x		xxxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak includes conifer and bark fragments. Weed seeds include Galeopsis tetrahit and Galium aparine
1C-0057	1C-0096	Upper fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]	150					x		xxxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Contains charred spergula arvensis and modern roots and seeds.
1C-0058	1C-0121	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	215					x		xxxx	25	TRUE	Charcoal non oak, weed seeds include Spergula arvensis
1C-0059	1C-0122	Fill of pit [1C-0120]	30							xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
1C-0060	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth	150					x		xxxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak, weed seeds include spegula arvensis
1C-0062	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth	200			x				xxxx	30	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
1C-0063	1C-0128	Fill of posthole [1C-0127]	15					x				FALSE	modern roots & seeds
1C-0064	1C-0088	Fill of post-hole - structural	100					xx		x	1	FALSE	Contains modern roots, charred Spergula arvensis
NL/003B													
3B-0001	3B-0004	Fill of pit [3B-0003]	30						xx	xx	5	TRUE	
3B-0002	3B-0008	Fill of Hollow [3B-0007]	115					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Spergula arvensis
3B-0003	3B-0009	Post occupation silting [3B-0007]	25							x	5	FALSE	Modern roots
3B-0007	3B-0006	Fill of pit [3B-0005]	50						xxxx	xx	5	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0008	3B-0007	Hollow	110					x	x	xx	10	TRUE	Contains hazel nutshell- 2 fragments <1g. Galium aparine. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0009	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad	40							x	5	FALSE	

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
3B-0010	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	40							x	5	FALSE	Modern roots
3B-0011	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	60					x	xx	xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains small grass seed
3B-0012	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	30							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
3B-0013	3B-0022	Upper fill of pit [3B-0020]	35						xx	xxx	10	TRUE	Contains heavily fragmented nutshell
3B-0014	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]	35							x	5	FALSE	Contains modern roots
3B-0015	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]	120					x	x	xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Also contains fungal mycelium. Euphorbia helioscopia
3B-0016	3B-0024	Fill of pit [3B-0023]	320						x	xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0017	3B-0026	Fill of pit [3B-0025]	50					x	x	x	5	TRUE	Contains half hazel nutshell. Trifolium sp
3B-0018	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad	110					x		x	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Euphorbia helioscopia
3B-0019	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	130							xx	5	FALSE	
3B-0020	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad	25							xx	5	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0021	3B-0027	In-situ burning deposit [3B-0023]	110					x		xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0022	3B-0030	Fill of pit [3B-0029]	10						x	x	10	TRUE	
3B-0023	3B-0032	Burnt material in pit [3B-0031]	40						xx	xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Hazel nutshell heavily fragmented
3B-0024	3B-0033	Top fill of pit [3B-0031]	130							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0025	3B-0028	In-situ burning in cut [3B-0025]	110						xx	xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0026	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]	30							x	5	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
3B-0027	3B-0034	Basal fill in pit [3B-0031]	5									FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
NL/006A													
6A-0001	6A-0007	Fill of Pit [6A-0006]	30							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains modern roots.
6A-0002	6A-0005	Fill of Pit [6A-0004]	15							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0003	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	80							x	1	FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0004	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	50					x		x	5	FALSE	Contains Galeopsis tetrahit
6A-0005	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]	20							x	1	FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0006	6A-0011	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0010]	15					x		xx	5	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seed - Galeopsis sp
6A-0007	6A-0013	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0012]	100							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0009	6A-0019	Fill of Pit [6A-0018]	20									FALSE	Contains uncharred seeds and roots
6A-0010	6A-0027	Fill of Feature [6A-0026]	45							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0011	6A-0023	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0022]	50									FALSE	
6A-0013	6A-0029	Fill of Pit [6A-0028]	220	x		xxxx		xx		xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Contains abundant hulled barley grain, 1 bread wheat. Spergula arvensis, Stellaria media. Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0014	6A-0033	Fill of Pit [6A-0032]	30					x		xxx	5	FALSE	Weed seed is Stellaria media. Charcoal is heavily fragmented
6A-0015	6A-0031	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0030]	10			x				x	10	TRUE	
6A-0016	6A-0003	Hillwash	60							xxxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non oak.. Weed seed- Carex sp
6A-0017	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	10									FALSE	Modern roots and seeds
6A-0018	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	20					x		x	1	FALSE	Contains Spergula arvensis+

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
6A-0019	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]	10							x	5	FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0021	6A-0047	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0046]	10			xx				xx	5	TRUE	Cereal grains are heavily degraded
6A-0022	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	100							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0023	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	80					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed seeds- Carex sp
6A-0024	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	300	x		x		x		xxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed seeds include Urtica diocia. Single bread wheat and barley grains were also recovered.
6A-0026	6A-0053	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0052]	50			x				xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains modern roots.
6A-0028	6A-0057	Fill of post-hole [6A-0056]	30							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0030	6A-0079	Fill of pit [6A-0078]	5									FALSE	Modern roots
6A-0032	6A-0083	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0082]	20							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0033	6A-0059	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0058]	10							xx	5	FALSE	
6A-0034	6A-0061	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0060]	10					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Atriplex sp and charred root fragments.
6A-0035	6A-0063	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0062]	30							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0036	6A-0065	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0064]	10							x	5	FALSE	
6A-0037	6A-0067	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0066]	20							xx	5	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0038	6A-0069	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0068]	50							xxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0039	6A-0071	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0070]	30							xxx	5	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0040	6A-0073	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0072]	5							xx	8	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0041	6A-0075	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0074]	20							xx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0042	6A-0086	Fill of possible hearth [6A-0107]	130							xxxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains hazelnut shell.
6A-0043	6A-0090	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0089]	30							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0044	6A-0088	Fill of [6A-0087] slot A	250				x			xxxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0045	6A-0092	Fill of posthole [6A-0091]	30							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0046	6A-0094	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0093]										FALSE	
6A-0047	6A-0098	Primary fill of pit [6A-0095]	100			x	x	x		xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Charred seeds include Chenopodium sp, Atriplex sp and Rosaceae sp.
6A-0048	6A-0099	Secondary fill of pit [6A-0095]	400	x		xxxx	x	x		xxxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed seeds include Galeopsis sp and Carex sp/ Cereal grains are heavily abraded. Contains abundant barley grain. Small grass seed also recovered.
6A-0050	6A-0101	Fill of pit [6A-0096]	20			xx	x			xx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Cereal grains heavily abraded
6A-0051	6A-0102	Fill of Pit [6A-0097]	50			xxxx				xxxx	10	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0053	6A-0106	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0105]	20					x		xx	16	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seed- Spergula arvensis
6A-0054	6A-0000	Unstratified	15							xx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak
6A-0055	6A-0122	Smelting deposit	30		x	x				xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0057	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	40					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak (5%) and non-oak(95%). Charred seeds include Carex sp. and Polygonum sp.
6A-0058	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	15					x		x	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Charred seeds include Rumex sp
6A-0060	6A-0122	Smelting deposit	15							xx	5	FALSE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
6A-0061	6A-0022	Cut of Post-hole	5									FALSE	Modern roots
6A-0062	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]	15							x	1	FALSE	

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
6A-0063	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]	20					x		x	1	FALSE	Contains Stellaria media
6A-0064	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]	100					x		xxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed- Chenopodium sp
6A-0065	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	200			x		xx	x	xxx	12	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed seed includes Spergula arvensis
6A-0067	6A-0131	Possible trample	5							x	2	FALSE	
6A-0068	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	15					x		xx	10	TRUE	Contains small twigs and Chenopodium sp+
6A-0069	6A-0121	Same as (6A-0120)	10					x		xx	5	FALSE	Charred plant remains include Rumex sp, Carex sp and heather florettes and stem
6A-0070	6A-0124	Same as (6A-0122)	50					x		xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains Rumex sp +
6A-0071	6A-0145	Same as (6A-0128)	50			x		x		x	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak. Weed seeds include Spergula arvensis and Chenopodium sp.
6A-0072	6A-0128	Smelting deposit	30					x		xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also contains small grass seeds and Carex sp +
6A-0073	6A-0130	Fill of [6A-0129]	30				x	x		xx	5	FALSE	Contains small twigs non-oak, and occasional fragments of oak. Carex sp+ and indeterminate cereal grain.
6A-0074	6A-0120	Heat affected sand below [6A-0118]	15				x	x		x	5	FALSE	Cereal grain heavily abraded. Weed seeds - Atriplex sp
6A-0075	6A-0148	Fill of hearth [6A-0147]										FALSE	
6A-0076	6A-0151	Deposit	80					x		xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Weed seeds include Carex sp
6A-0079	6A-0153	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0152]	100							xxxx	35	TRUE	Charcoal- mainly oak- occasional non-oak
6A-0080	6A-0155	Fill of post-hole [6A-0154]										FALSE	Sterile
6A-0081	6A-0157	Fill of pit [6A-0156]	5							x	5	FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0082	6A-0159	Fill of [6A-0158]	2							x	1	FALSE	
6A-0083	6A-0161	Fill of post-hole [6A-0160]	5							x	5	FALSE	
6A-0084	6A-0163	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0162]	50							xxx	10	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0085	6A-0165	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0164]	10							x	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
6A-0086	6A-0167	Fill of [6A-0166]	5							x	5	FALSE	
6A-0087	6A-0169	Fill of pit [6A-0168]	35							x	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Also contains fungal hyphae
6A-0089	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]	15									FALSE	modern roots
6A-0090	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]	10							x	1	FALSE	Contains modern roots and seeds
6A-0091	6A-0175	Fill of pit [6A-0174]	15							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak (30%) and non-oak (70%)
6A-0092	6A-0177	Top fill of [6A-0176]	20							xx	5	FALSE	
6A-0094	6A-0180	Fill of pit [6A-0179]	60			x				xxxx	10	TRUE	Contains modern roots and seeds. Charcoal non-oak round wood.
6A-0096	6A-0184	Fill of post-hole [6A-0183]	15							xx	5	FALSE	
6A-0099	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	600			x	x	xxxx		xxxx	25	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds includes abundant Galaeopsis sp, occasional Chenopodium sp and small grass seeds
NL/006B													
6B-0001	6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]	100	x	x	xx	xx	xx		xx	15	TRUE	2 heavily abraded wheat grains, 10 hulled barley grains, 2 indeterminate cereal grains, 3 oat grains. Weed seeds include Galeopsis tetrahit, CArex sp, Stellaria media, Chenopodium sp, and small grass seeds. Charcoal non-oak, also contains small twigs.

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
6B-0002	6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]	400	x	x	xxx	xx	xxxx		xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak, also contains small twigs. Cereal grain includes oat, wheat and hulled barley. 3 heavily abraded oat grains, hulled barley grains. Weed seeds include Chenopodium sp, Rumex sp, Galeopsis tetrahit, Rumex sp and small grass seeds
6B-0003	6B-0006	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	150									FALSE	Uncharred roots and seeds, hundreds of Chenopodium sp and Fumaria officinalis- modern
6B-0005	6B-0009	Fill of pit [6B-0008]	10								5	FALSE	Modern roots and seeds
6B-0004	6B-0007	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	100									FALSE	Modern roots and seeds
6B-0006	6B-0011	Fill of pit/stonehole [6B-0010]	20									FALSE	Modern roots and seeds
6B-0007	6B-0012	Fill of gulley [6B-0003]	30		x	xx		xx		xx	15	FALSE	Charcoal non-oak. Small diameter twigs. 4 oats, 10 Hulled barley grains, Galeopsis tetrahit.
NL/006D													
6D-0001	6D-0003	Buried soil	10							x	5	FALSE	Charcoal heavily abraded
NL/012													
12-0001	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	1150							xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak, includes bark fragments
12-0002	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]	100									FALSE	Archaeologically sterile

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Flot Volume	Wheat Grain	Oat Grain	Barley Grain	eal Grain In	Weed Seeds	Nutshell	Charcoal	Size in mm	AMS?	Comments
12-0003	12-0015	Several large stones pit [12-0002]	100			x				xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. 1 Hulled barley grain
12-0004	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	100							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
12-0005	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	150							xx	10	TRUE	Vicia/ Lathyrus. Small grass seed. Charcoal oak-abraded
12-0006	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]	100							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
12-0007	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]	20					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak. Small grass seed and Galium aparine
12-0008	12-0008	Fill of pit [12-0001]	150					x		xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak. Galium aparine and Chenopodium sp. Also contains fungal sclerotia
12-0009	12-0019	Fill of pit [12-0001]	30					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. cf Nymphaea sp
12-0010	12-0020	Fill of pit [12-0001]	100							x	1	FALSE	
12-0012	12-0024	Fill of pit [12-0023]	100					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Small grass seed
12-0013	12-0025	Fill of pit [12-0023]	100					x		xxx	10	TRUE	Vicia/Lathyrus
12-0014	12-0022	Possible hillwash/buried soil	60							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Fungal mycelia
12-0015	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	100					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
12-0016	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]	150							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Fungal mycelia
12-0017	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	1600					x	xx	xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Galeopsis tetrahit
12-0018	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]	150						x	xxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Also contains heather florette, vicia/lathyrus
12-0019	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]	60							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak
12-0020	12-0028	Fill of pit [12-0027]	100							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
12-0021	12-0030	Fill of pit [12-0029]	150					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak, Polygonum sp
12-0022	12-0021	Primary fill of pit [12-0001]	10							x	1	FALSE	
12-0023	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	100							xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Galeopsis tetrahit
12-0024	12-0014	In-situ burning in pit [12-0002]	900						x	xxx	30	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
12-0025	12-0032	Fill of pit [12-0031]	50							xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal non-oak. Also includes modern seeds and fungal sclerotia
12-0026	12-0016	Ash/burnt sand in pit [12-0002]	100					x	x	xxx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Contains charred buds, Galium aparine
12-0027	12-0012	Redeposited natural pit [12-0002]	60							x	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak
12-0028	12-0013	Redeposited natural fill [12-0002]	10							x	1	FALSE	
12-0029	12-0038	Redeposited natural sand [12-0034]	60						x	x	5	FALSE	Spergula arvensis
12-0030	12-0039	Ash from pit [12-0034]	1400							xxxx	15	TRUE	Charcoal oak, insect holes visible
12-0031	12-0040	Mixed deposit of burning [12-0034]	2500							xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal mostly oak and occasional non-oak. Fungal mycelia
12-0032	12-0035	Fill of pit [12-0034]	100							xxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak
12-0033	12-0036	Fill of pit [12-0034]	50					x		xxx	15	TRUE	Vicia/Lathyrus. Charcoal oak
12-0034	12-0037	Ash layer in pit [12-0034]	300			x		x	x	xxxx	20	TRUE	Charcoal oak and non-oak. Spergula arvensis. Fungal mycelia
12-0035	12-0041	Geological sand in [12-0034]	110					x		xx	10	TRUE	Charcoal oak, legume and fungal mycelia
NL/013													
13-0003	13-0008	Fill of pit [13-0007]	50									FALSE	Archaeologically sterile
13-0004	13-0010	Fill of pit [13-0009]	100							+	<5	FALSE	
13-0005	13-0012	Fill of pit [13-0011]	50							+	<5	FALSE	

Appendix 7 - Retent Results

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
NL/001C																		
1C-0001	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth			x (lithic)				x	xxx			xxx	15	TRUE			Burnt bone 5g. Heavily fragmented Full sample processed.
1C-0002	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth			x (lithics)		x (Fe object)			xx		x	xx	11	TRUE			Nutshell <1g. Burnt bone <1g
1C-0003	1C-0005	Fill of possible pit			x (lithic)		x (Fe object)					x	xx	11	TRUE			
1C-0005	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]			x (lithic)		x (Fe object)	xx (slag)	x			xx	xx	12	TRUE		x	Coal not retained. Full sample processed. Nutshell <1g. Burnt bone <1g
1C-0006	1C-0010	Fill of posthole [1C-0009]											x	4	FALSE	x	x	Cinders and coal not retained
1C-0007	1C-0011	Stone spread			x (lithics)								x	5	FALSE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0008	1C-0014	Fill of posthole						x (slag)					x	10	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0009	1C-0016	Fill of posthole [1C-0015]							x				xx	12	TRUE			Burnt bone <1g
1C-0010	1C-0018	Fill of pit [1C-0017]	x									x	xxx	8	FALSE	xx	xx	Coal not retained. Nutshell <1g
1C-0011	1C-0019	Lower fill of pit [1C-0017]			x (lithics)			xx (slag)					x	8	TRUE	x	x	
1C-0012	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature			x			x (slag)					xx	12	TRUE	x	x	
1C-0013	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature			xx (lithics)								xxx	11	TRUE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0014	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature		x (Daub)	x (lithics)								xxx	10	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0015	1C-0006	Fill of curvilinear feature			x (lithics)			x (slag)					xxxx	22	TRUE	x		
1C-0016	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]	x (modern)		x (lithics)			x (slag)				x	x	9	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained. Nutshell <1g
1C-0017	1C-0028	Fill of possible pit											x	5	FALSE			
1C-0018	1C-0030	Fill of post-hole								x			xx	11	TRUE			Burnt bone <1g
1C-0019	1C-0032	Fill of posthole [1C-0031]						x (Fe slag)					xx	11	TRUE			
1C-0020	1C-0038	Fill of posthole [1C-0037]											xx	11	TRUE			
1C-0021	1C-0034	Fill of posthole [1C-0033]											xx	7	TRUE			
1C-0022	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]			x (lithics)							x	xxxx	13	TRUE		x	Coal not retained. Nutshell <1g
1C-0023	1C-0040	Fill of posthole [1C-0039]			x (lithics)			x (Fe slag)					x	5	FALSE			
1C-0024	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]													FALSE			
1C-0025	1C-0042	Fill of posthole [1C-0041]						x (Fe slag)				x	xx	6	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
1C-0026	1C-0021	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0020]			x (lithic)			x (Fe slag)					x	6	FALSE	xx	x	Coal not retained

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
1C-0027	1C-0044	Fill of posthole [1C-0043]						x (Fe slag)	x				xx	10	TRUE		x	Coal not retained. Nutshell <1g. Burnt bone <1g
1C-0028	1C-0023	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1C-0022]			x (lithics)			x (Fe slag)					xx	7	FALSE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0030	1C-0048	Fill of posthole [1C-0047]													FALSE			Nutshell <1g
1C-0031	1C-0050	Fill of posthole - structural			x (lithics)			x (Fe slag)					xx	7	FALSE			
1C-0032	1C-0052	Fill of posthole - structural											x	8	FALSE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0033	1C-0054	Fill of pit [1C-0053]						x (Fe slag)					xxxx	20	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0034	1C-0056	Fill of stake-hole											x	5	FALSE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0035	1C-0058	Fill of [1C-0057]			x (lithic)								x	3	FALSE	x	x	Charcoal, cinders and coal not retained
1C-0036	1C-0060	Fill of pit or post-hole											x	6	FALSE	x		
1C-0037	1C-0062	Fill of posthole [1C-0061]			x (lithics)								x	6	FALSE			
1C-0038	1C-0064	Fill of pit [1C-0063]													FALSE			
1C-0039	1C-0066	Fill of posthole [1C-0065]			xx (lithics)			x(Fe slag)				x	xxx	9	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
1C-0040	1C-0068	Fill of possible pit						x (Fe slag)					xx	12	TRUE	x		
1C-0041	1C-0070	Fill of pit [1C-0069]				x		xx (Fe slag)							FALSE	x		Burnt bone <1g
1C-0042	1C-0072	Fill of stone-hole			x (Lithics)										FALSE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0043	1C-0074	Fill of pit or soak-away	x					x (Fe slag)					xxxx	13	TRUE	x	x	
1C-0044	1C-0084	Fill of stake-hole - structural											x	6	FALSE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0045	1C-0086	Fill of modern pit													FALSE			
1C-0046	1C-0078	Fill of cut [1C-0077]													FALSE			
1C-0047	1C-0098	Fill of post-hole [1C-0097]													FALSE	x		
1C-0048	1C-0094	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] Slot 3			x (lithics)							x	xxxx	20	TRUE		x	Charcoal non-oak. Weed seeds include Rumex sp. Nutshell <1g
1C-0049	1C-0091	Fill of Pit [1C-0105]			x (lithics)								xxxx	24	TRUE			
1C-0050	1C-0008	Fill of [1C-0007]			x (Lithics)			x (Fe slag)	x			x	xxx	15	TRUE			Burnt bone <1g. Nutshell <1g
1C-0051	1C-0107	Fill of posthole [1C-0106]			x (Lithics)			x (Fe slag)					x	6	FALSE		x	Coal not retained
1C-0052	1C-0109	Fill of posthole [1C-0108]													FALSE	x	x	Cinders and coal not retained
1C-0053	1C-0111	Fill of posthole [1C-0110]						x (Fe slag)					x	4	FALSE			
1C-0054	1C-0116	Fill of pit [1C-0113]	xx (prehistoric)		x (Lithics)			x (Fe slag)					xxxx	20	TRUE			

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
1C-0055	1C-0099	Fill of ring-ditch [1C-0007] SLOT 4		x (Daub)	x (Lithics)								xxxx	33	TRUE			
1C-0056	1C-0095	Lower fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]			x (Lithics)		x (Fe object)					x	xxxx	26	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained. Nutshell <1g
1C-0057	1C-0096	Upper fill of curvilinear [1C-0007]			x (Lithics)								xxxx	17	TRUE			
1C-0058	1C-0121	Fill of pit [1C-0120]			x (Lithics)			x(Fe slag)				x	xxxx	17	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
1C-0059	1C-0122	Fill of pit [1C-0120]						x (Fe slag)					xx	9	TRUE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0060	1C-0003	Lower fill of hearth						x (Fe slag)	xxx				xxxx	22	TRUE			Burnt bone 3g- heavily fragmented
1C-0062	1C-0002	Upper fill of hearth		x (Daub)				x (Fe slag)				x	xxxx	24	TRUE	x		Nutshell <1g
1C-0063	1C-0128	Fill of posthole [1C-0127]													FALSE	x	x	Coal not retained
1C-0064	1C-0088	Fill of post-hole - structural											xxxx	12	TRUE			Charcoal non-oak- Hand collected
NL/003B																		
3B-0001	3B-0004	Fill of pit [3B-0003]			xxxx							xxxx	xx	10	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 15g
3B-0002	3B-0008	Fill of Hollow [3B-0007]			xxx							xxxx	xx	9	TRUE			Hazel nutshell 8g- heavily fragmented
3B-0003	3B-0009	Post occupation silting [3B-0007]			xx				x			xxxx	xx	8	TRUE			Burnt bone <0.1g. Nutshell 6g
3B-0007	3B-0006	Fill of pit [3B-0005]			xxx							xxxx	xx	14	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 77g
3B-0008	3B-0007	Hollow			xxx							xxxx	xxxx	18	TRUE			Hazel nutshell 94g. Charcoal oak and non-oak
3B-0009	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad			xxx							xxx	xx	10	TRUE			Hazel nutshell 7g- charcoal non-oak
3B-0010	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad			x							xxxx	x	12	TRUE			Hazel nutshell 9g
3B-0011	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]			xxx							xxxx	xxx	17	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 93g. Charcoal non-oak.
3B-0012	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]			xxxx							xxxx	xxx	22	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 64g
3B-0013	3B-0022	Upper fill of pit [3B-0020]			xx				x			xxxx	xxxx	19	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 37g. Burnt bone fragment- 2mm. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0014	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]			xx							xxxx	xx	14	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 38g
3B-0015	3B-0017	Fill of pit [3B-0016]			xxxx							xxxx	xxx	30	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 57g

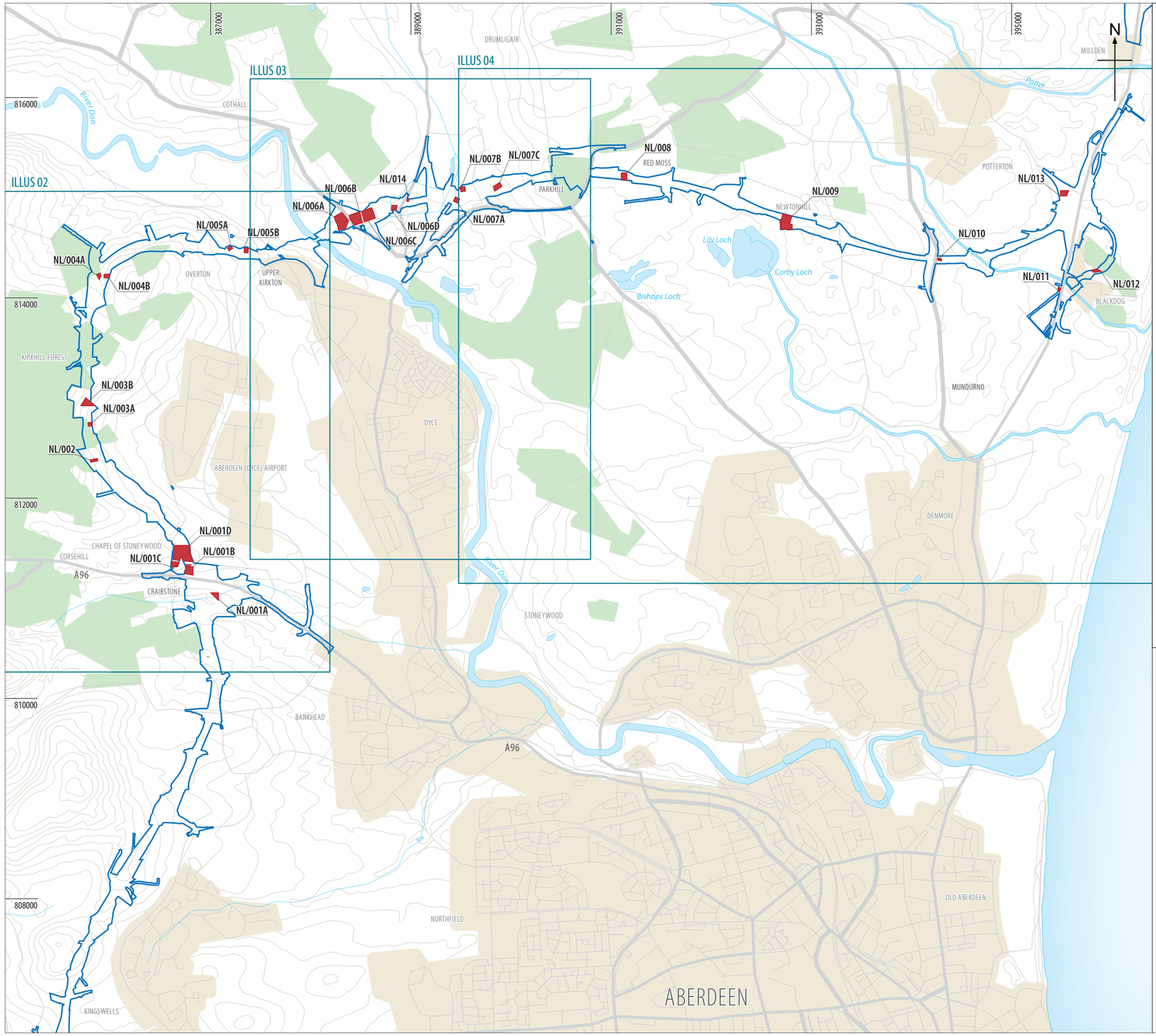
Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
3B-0016	3B-0024	Fill of pit [3B-0023]			xx							xxxx	xxxx	18	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 26g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0017	3B-0026	Fill of pit [3B-0025]			xx							xxxx	xxx	16	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 31g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0018	3B-0018	Silting deposit [3B-0007] SW quad			x							xxxx	xxx	12	TRUE			Hazel nutshell - 6g
3B-0019	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad			xxx							xxxx	xxx	11	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 22g
3B-0020	3B-0019	Silting deposit [3B-0007] NE quad			xxx							xxxx	xx	10	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 11g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0021	3B-0027	In-situ burning deposit [3B-0023]			x							xxxx	xxxx	20	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 32g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0022	3B-0030	Fill of pit [3B-0029]										xx			TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 1g
3B-0023	3B-0032	Burnt material in pit [3B-0031]			xxx							xxxx	xxxx	25	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 46g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0024	3B-0033	Top fill of pit [3B-0031]			xx							xxxx	x	8	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 22g
3B-0025	3B-0028	In-situ burning in cut [3B-0025]			xx							xxxx	xxxx	13	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 101g. Charcoal non-oak
3B-0026	3B-0021	Basal fill of pit [3B-0020]			x							xxx	xx	10	TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 6g
3B-0027	3B-0034	Basal fill in pit [3B-0031]			x							xx			TRUE			Hazel nutshell- 1g
NL/006A																		
6A-0001	6A-0007	Fill of Pit [6A-0006]	xxx		xx (lithics)							xxxx	xx	15	TRUE			Nutshell- 22g.
6A-0002	6A-0005	Fill of Pit [6A-0004]	x										x	8	FALSE			
6A-0003	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]						x (slag)					x	3	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0004	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]				x						x	x	5	TRUE			Charcoal not retained. Nutshell 1g
6A-0005	6A-0017	Fill of Structure [6A-0016]			x (lithics)										FALSE			
6A-0006	6A-0011	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0010]							x				x	7	TRUE			Indeterminate burnt bone <1g tiny fragment
6A-0007	6A-0013	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0012]			x (lithics)								x	7	FALSE			
6A-0009	6A-0019	Fill of Pit [6A-0018]	x												FALSE		x	Coal not retained
6A-0010	6A-0027	Fill of Feature [6A-0026]						x (slag)	x				xx	13	TRUE			Indeterminate burnt bone <1g
6A-0011	6A-0023	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0022]											xx	5	FALSE			
6A-0013	6A-0029	Fill of Pit [6A-0028]				x					xxxx	xx	xxxx	12	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
6A-0014	6A-0033	Fill of Pit [6A-0032]	x									x	x	2	FALSE			Charcoal not retained. Nutshell <1g

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
6A-0015	6A-0031	Fill of possible Posthole [6A-0030]											xx	5	FALSE			
6A-0016	6A-0003	Hillwash			x (lithics)				x				x	12	TRUE			Indeterminate burnt bone <1g
6A-0017	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]		x (Daub)									x	3	FALSE	x		Charcoal not retained
6A-0018	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]											xx	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0019	6A-0035	Fill of Structure [6A-0034]											x	5	FALSE	x	x	Charcoal not retained
6A-0021	6A-0047	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0046]											xx	8	FALSE			
6A-0022	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]			x (lithics)			x (slag)				xxxx	x	7	TRUE			Nutshell 4g
6A-0023	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	xx		x (lithics)							xxxx	x	6	TRUE			Nutshell 14g
6A-0024	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	x		x (lithics)			x (slag)	xxx			x	xxx	12	TRUE			Nutshell<1g
6A-0026	6A-0053	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0052]											xx	12	TRUE			
6A-0028	6A-0057	Fill of post-hole [6A-0056]											x	7	FALSE			
6A-0030	6A-0079	Fill of pit [6A-0078]													FALSE			Sterile
6A-0032	6A-0083	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0082]											x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0033	6A-0059	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0058]											x	5	FALSE			
6A-0034	6A-0061	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0060]											xxx	7	FALSE			
6A-0035	6A-0063	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0062]			x (lithics)				x				xx	6	FALSE	x		
6A-0036	6A-0065	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0064]											x	7	FALSE	x		
6A-0037	6A-0067	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0066]											x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0038	6A-0069	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0068]											x	5	FALSE		x	Charcoal not retained
6A-0039	6A-0071	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0070]							x				xx	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0040	6A-0073	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0072]											x	3	FALSE	x		Charcoal not retained
6A-0041	6A-0075	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0074]											x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0042	6A-0086	Fill of possible hearth [6A-0107]			x (lithics)			x (slag)	x		xxx	x	xx	12	TRUE	x	x	Cinders and coal not retained. Sheep phalange. Contains abundant barley grain and 2 bread wheat grains
6A-0043	6A-0090	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0089]											xx	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0044	6A-0088	Fill of [6A-0087] slot A										x	xxxx	10	TRUE	xx	x	Charcoal and coal not retained. Nutshell <0.1g
6A-0045	6A-0092	Fill of posthole [6A-0091]											xx	11	TRUE			
6A-0046	6A-0094	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0093]										x	x	5	TRUE			Charcoal not retained. Nutshell <1g

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
6A-0047	6A-0098	Primary fill of pit [6A-0095]											xx	14	TRUE			
6A-0048	6A-0099	Secondary fill of pit [6A-0095]		x (daub)	x (lithics)			xxxx (slag, mag res)	x			xx	xxx	22	TRUE			Indet burnt bone- <1g. Nutshell 1g
6A-0050	6A-0101	Fill of pit [6A-0096]						x (slag, mag res)					x	10	TRUE			
6A-0051	6A-0102	Fill of Pit [6A-0097]	x				x				x		xx	5	TRUE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0053	6A-0106	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0105]											x	8	FALSE	x		
6A-0054	6A-0000	Unstratified	x	x (Daub)				xxx(slag, mag res)							FALSE			
6A-0055	6A-0122	Smelting deposit		xx(Daub)				xxxx(slag, mag res)				x	x	11	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
6A-0057	6A-0126	Furnace deposit		xx				xxxx(slag, mag res)							FALSE		x	Coal not retained
6A-0058	6A-0126	Furnace deposit						xxxx(slag, mag res)							FALSE			
6A-0060	6A-0122	Smelting deposit						x (slag) and mag res							FALSE			
6A-0061	6A-0022	Cut of Post-hole						xxx (slag)							FALSE			
6A-0062	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]			x (lithics)							x			FALSE			Nutshell <1g
6A-0063	6A-0135	Fill of linear feature [6A-0134]						x (slag)							FALSE			
6A-0064	6A-0037	Fill of Pit [6A-0036]			x (lithics)							xxx	x	2	TRUE			Nutshell 3g
6A-0065	6A-0042	Fill of Pit [6A-0041]	xxx									xxxx	xx	7	TRUE			Nutshell 9g
6A-0067	6A-0131	Possible trample		x (Daub)				xxx(slag, mag res)							FALSE			
6A-0068	6A-0126	Furnace deposit	xx					xxxx (slag,mag res)					x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0069	6A-0121	Same as (6A-0120)	xx					xxxx (slag, mag res)					x	14	TRUE			
6A-0070	6A-0124	Same as (6A-0122)	x	xxx (daub)				xxxx (slag,mag res)				x	x	5	TRUE			Charcoal not retained. Nutshell <1g
6A-0071	6A-0145	Same as (6A-0128)		xx (Daub)				xxx(slag, mag res)							FALSE			
6A-0072	6A-0128	Smelting deposit		x (daub)				xxxx (slag,mag res)							FALSE			
6A-0073	6A-0130	Fill of [6A-0129]	x					xxxx (slag,mag res)					x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0074	6A-0120	Heat affected sand below [6A-0118]						xxxx (slag, mag res)					xx	6	FALSE			
6A-0075	6A-0148	Fill of hearth [6A-0147]								x		x	xxx	12	TRUE			Burnt bone- heavily fragmented- Indet 1g. Nutshell <!g
6A-0076	6A-0151	Deposit		xx (Daub)				xxxx (slag, mag res)					xx	12	TRUE			Whole sample processed.

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
6A-0079	6A-0153	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0152]													FALSE			
6A-0080	6A-0155	Fill of post-hole [6A-0154]													FALSE			No finds
6A-0081	6A-0157	Fill of pit [6A-0156]											x	10	TRUE			
6A-0082	6A-0159	Fill of [6A-0158]											x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0083	6A-0161	Fill of post-hole [6A-0160]											x	9	FALSE			
6A-0084	6A-0163	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0162]							x				xx	12	TRUE			Burnt bone <1g
6A-0085	6A-0165	Fill of Post-hole [6A-0164]							x				x	2	FALSE			charcoal and mammal bone not retained
6A-0086	6A-0167	Fill of [6A-0166]											x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0087	6A-0169	Fill of pit [6A-0168]			x (lithics)							x	xx	11	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
6A-0089	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]													FALSE	x		
6A-0090	6A-0137	Fill of linear [6A-0136]						x (slag)					x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
6A-0091	6A-0175	Fill of pit [6A-0174]											xx	9	FALSE			
6A-0092	6A-0177	Top fill of [6A-0176]										x	xx	10	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
6A-0094	6A-0180	Fill of pit [6A-0179]						x (slag)	x				xx	9	TRUE			Burnt bone heavily fragmented- Indeterminate <0.1g
6A-0096	6A-0184	Fill of post-hole [6A-0183]							x				x	6	FALSE			
6A-0099	6A-0050	Fill of Pit [6A-0049]	x					xx (slag & mag res)	xx				xx	12	TRUE	xx		Burnt bone- heavily fragmented small mammal 4g,
NL/006B																		
6B-0001	6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]										x	xxxx	24	TRUE	xx		Charcoal non-oak. Nutshell <1g
6B-0002	6B-0004	Fill of curvilinear [6B-0003]										x	xxxx	17	TRUE			Charcoal non-oak. Nutshell <1g
6B-0003	6B-0006	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]	x									x	x	5	FALSE	x		Charred nutshell <1g, 3 small fragments
6B-0004	6B-0007	Fill of stonehole [6B-0005]			x								x	5	FALSE	x		
6B-0005	6B-0009	Fill of pit [6B-0008]											x	10	TRUE			Charcoal non-oak
6B-0006	6B-0011	Fill of pit/stonehole [6B-0010]													FALSE	x		
6B-0007	6B-0012	Fill of gulley [6B-0003]										x	xxxx	17	TRUE	x		
NL/006D																		
6D-0001	6D-0003	Buried soil			x							x	x	4	FALSE			Nutshell- tiny fragment <1g

Sample No	Context No	Summary Description	Pottery	Building Material	Worked Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial	Burnt Bone	Mammal Bone	Charred Grain	Nut Shell	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Size (mm)	AMS?	Cinders	Coal	Comments
NL/012																		
12-0001	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]										xxx	xxxx	25	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0002	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]			x							x			FALSE			Nutshell <1g
12-0003	12-0015	Several large stones pit [12-0002]										x	xxxx	12	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0004	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	x		x							x	xx	11	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0005	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	x										xxx	6	FALSE			
12-0006	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]										x	x	9	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0007	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]										xx	xxx	9	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0008	12-0008	Fill of pit [12-0001]			x								xx	12	FALSE	x	x	
12-0009	12-0019	Fill of pit [12-0001]										xx	xx	8	TRUE	x		Nutshell 2g
12-0010	12-0020	Fill of pit [12-0001]													FALSE	x		
12-0012	12-0024	Fill of pit [12-0023]	x		xxx							x	xx	12	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0013	12-0025	Fill of pit [12-0023]	x		xx							x	x	10	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0014	12-0022	Possible hillwash/buried soil	x		xxx							x	xx	29	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0015	12-0003	Top fill of pit [12-0001]	xxx									x	x	9	FALSE	x		Nutshell <1g
12-0016	12-0004	Fill of pit [12-0001]			x								xx	12	TRUE			
12-0017	12-0006	Fill of pit [12-0001]	x									xx	xxxx	29	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0018	12-0007	Fill of pit [12-0001]										x	xxx	30	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0019	12-0009	Fill of pit [12-0001]			x							xx	xx	11	FALSE	x	x	Nutshell <1g
12-0020	12-0028	Fill of pit [12-0027]											xx	18	TRUE	x		
12-0021	12-0030	Fill of pit [12-0029]			xx							x	xx	6	FALSE			Nutshell <1g
12-0022	12-0021	Primary fill of pit [12-0001]											x	1	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
12-0023	12-0018	Final fill in pit [12-0002]	x		x							x	x	9	FALSE		x	Nutshell <1g
12-0024	12-0014	In-situ burning in pit [12-0002]										xx	xxxx	41	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0025	12-0032	Fill of pit [12-0031]			x								xx	17	TRUE	x		
12-0026	12-0016	Ash/burnt sand in pit [12-0002]	x		x							xxx	xxx	10	TRUE			Nutshell 1g
12-0027	12-0012	Redeposited natural pit [12-0002]			x								x	5	FALSE			Charcoal not retained
12-0028	12-0013	Redeposited natural fill [12-0002]			x										FALSE			
12-0029	12-0038	Redeposited natural sand [12-0034]										x	xxx	21	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0030	12-0039	Ash from pit [12-0034]	xxx		xxx							x	xxxx	20	TRUE			
12-0031	12-0040	Mixed deposit of burning [12-0034]										x	xxx	20	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0032	12-0035	Fill of pit [12-0034]			x							x	xxxx	20	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0033	12-0036	Fill of pit [12-0034]										x	xxxx	25	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0034	12-0037	Ash layer in pit [12-0034]			x							x	xxx	17	TRUE			Nutshell <1g
12-0035	12-0041	Geological sand in [12-0034]											xx	19	TRUE			Archaeologically sterile
13-0003	13-0008	Fill of pit [13-0007]			xx								x	11	TRUE			
13-0004	13-0010	Fill of pit [13-0009]			xxx								xx	10	TRUE			
NL/013																		
13-0005	13-0012	Fill of pit [13-0011]			xxx								xx	10	TRUE			Charcoal non-oak



LMA boundary

mitigation areas

0 2km

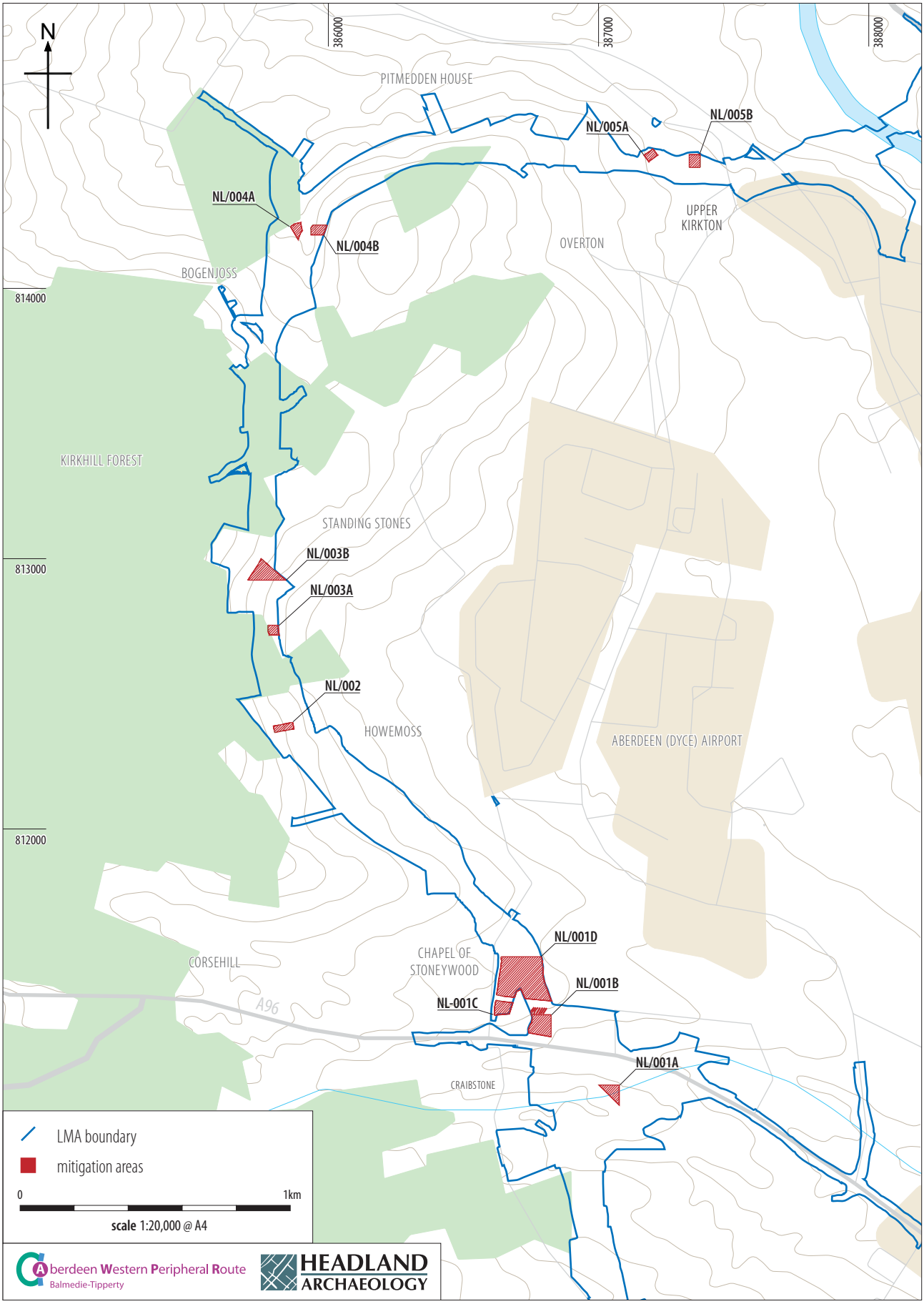
scale 1:40,000 @ A3

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

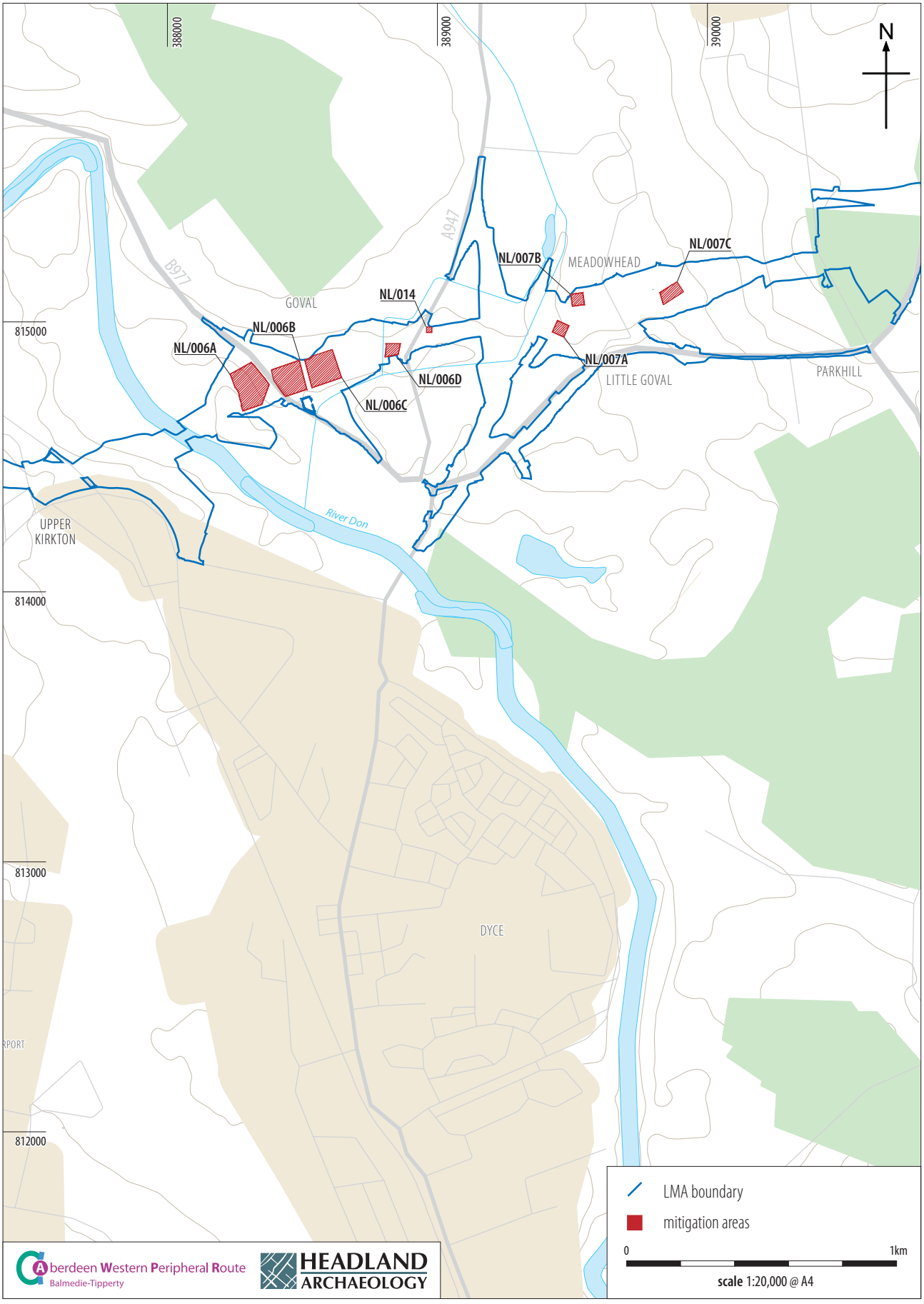
ILLUS 1

General location plan of Northern Leg Mitigation Areas



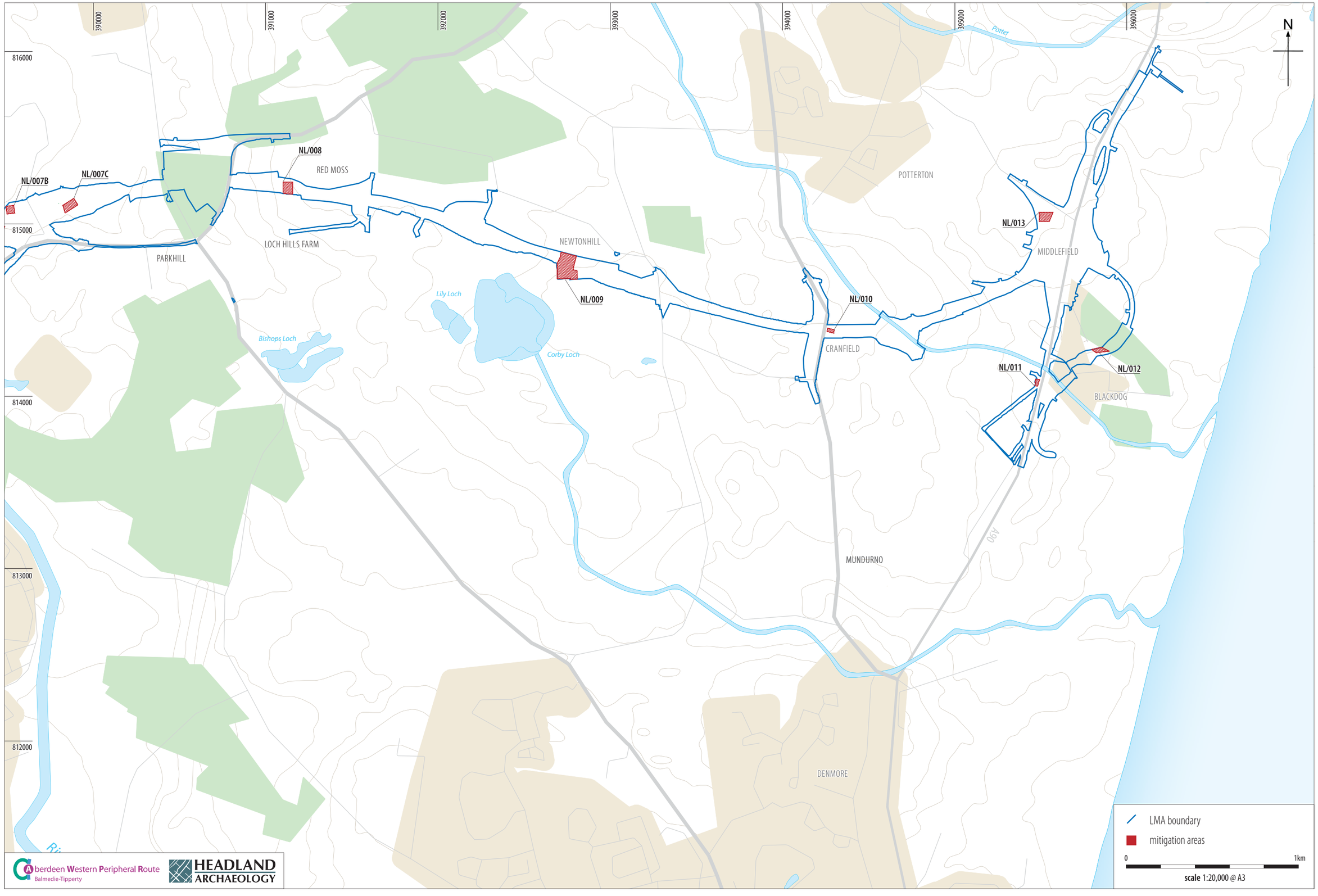
ILLUS 2

NL/001 - NL/005 - Detailed location plan



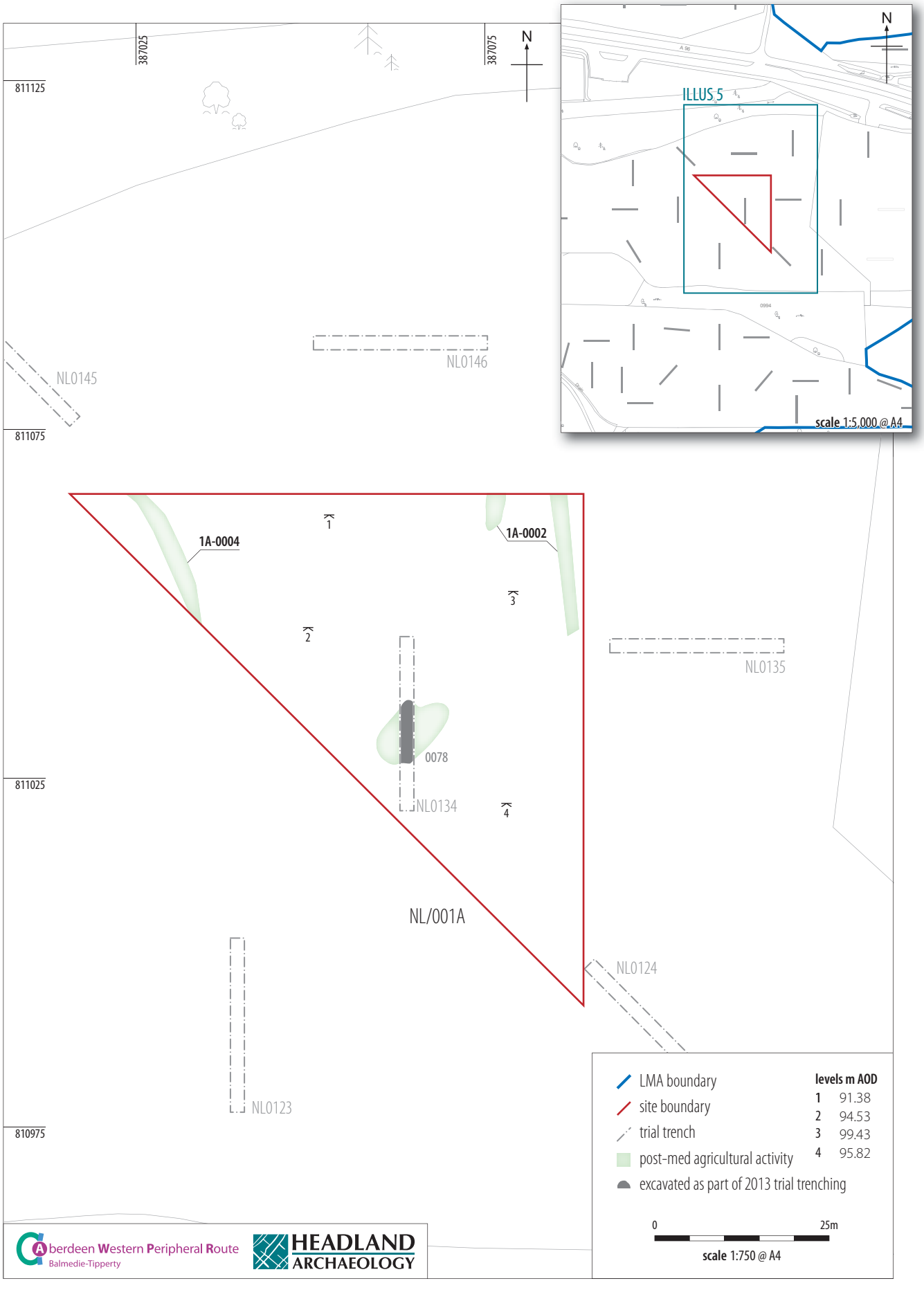
ILLUS 3

NL/006, NL/007 and NL/014 – Detailed location plan



ILLUS 4

NL/008 - NL/013 – Detailed location plan

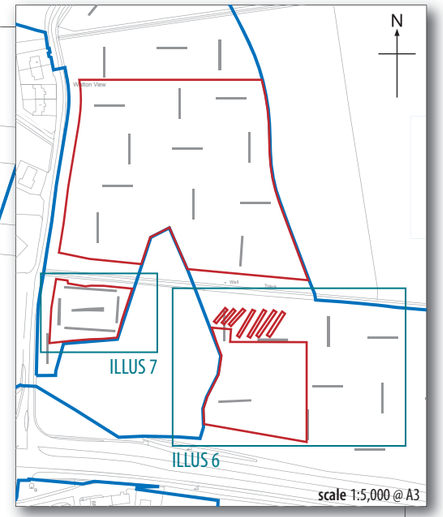


ILLUS 5

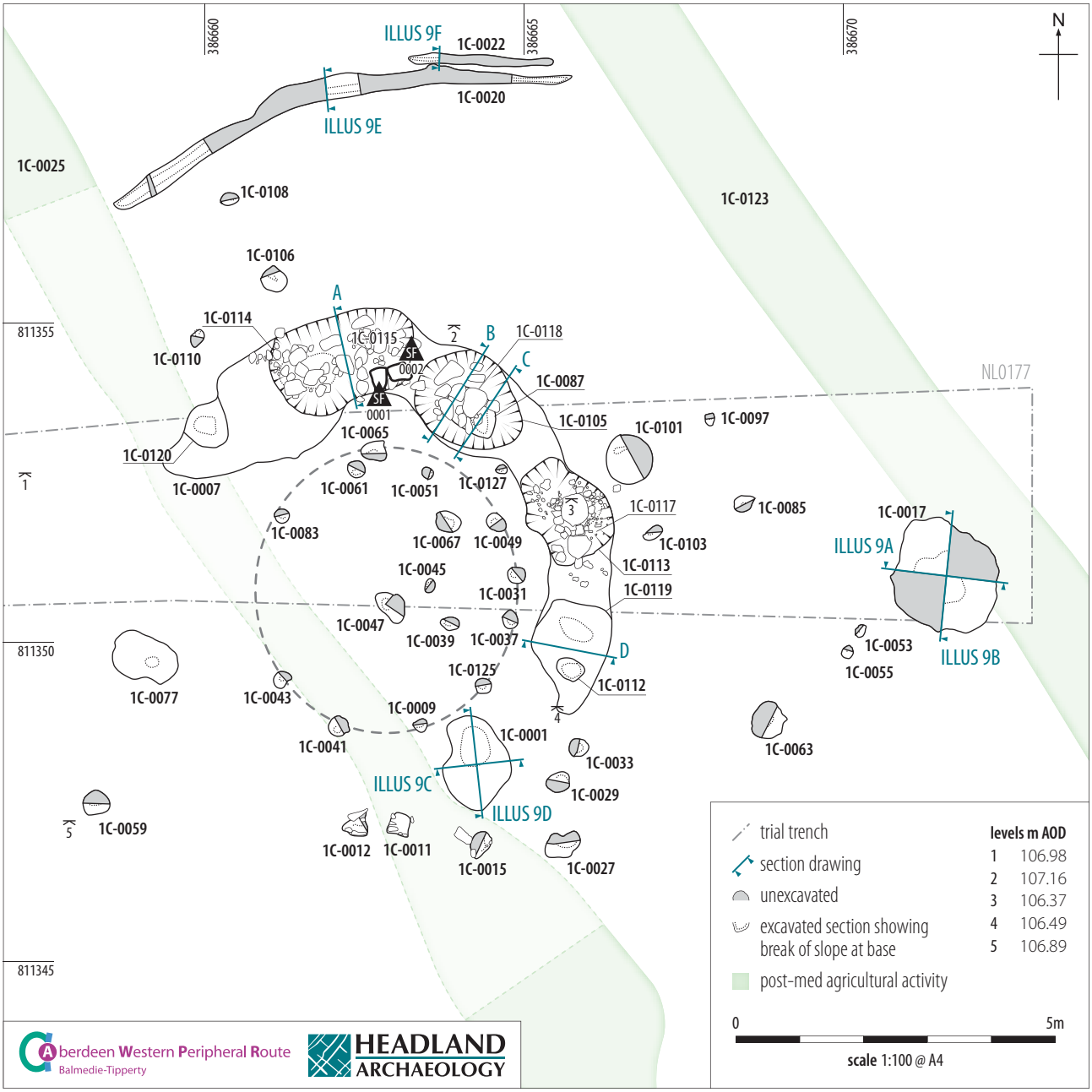
NL/001A – General site plan

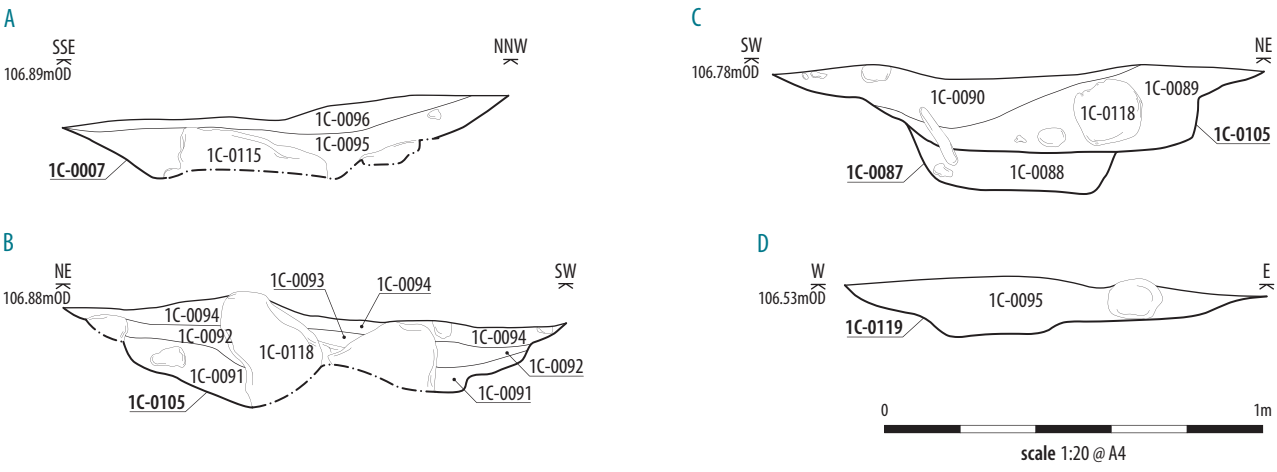
386750
386800
386850
Track
811350
811300
811250
NL0178
NL0179
2125
NL0180
NL0181
1B-0002
1B-0003
1B-0005
NL/001B
2123
NL0170
NL0171
NL0172
NL0165
1
2
3
4
N
ILLUS 7
ILLUS 6
scale 1:5,000 @ A3
LMA boundary
site boundary
trail trench
post-med agricultural activity
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
levels m AOD
1 92.47
2 97.30
3 97.34
4 89.87
0
25m
scale 1:500 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 6
NL/001B – General site plan

386630
386650
386670
386690
811370
811350
811330
N
NL/001C
NL0177N
NL0177W
NL0177E
NL0177S
NL0176
2127
1C-0035
1C-0075
1C-0073
1C-0004
1C-0123
1C-0029
NL0177
ILLUS 8
1
2
3
4


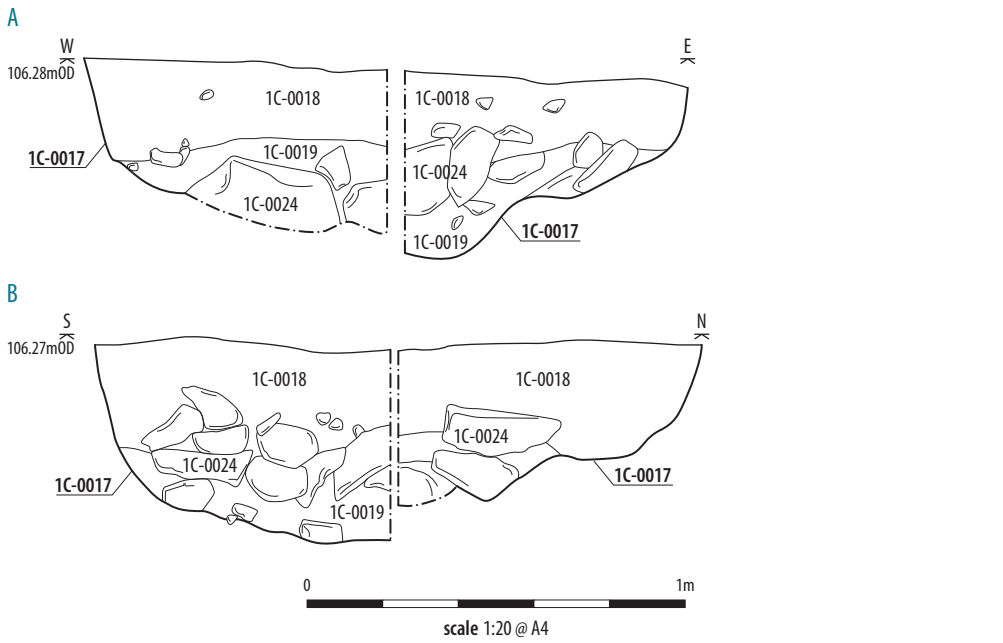
LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
archaeological features
post-med agricultural activity
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
levels m AOD
1 105.82
2 107.98
3 105.92
4 105.11
0
10m
scale 1:250 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
ILLUS 7
NL/001C – General site plan

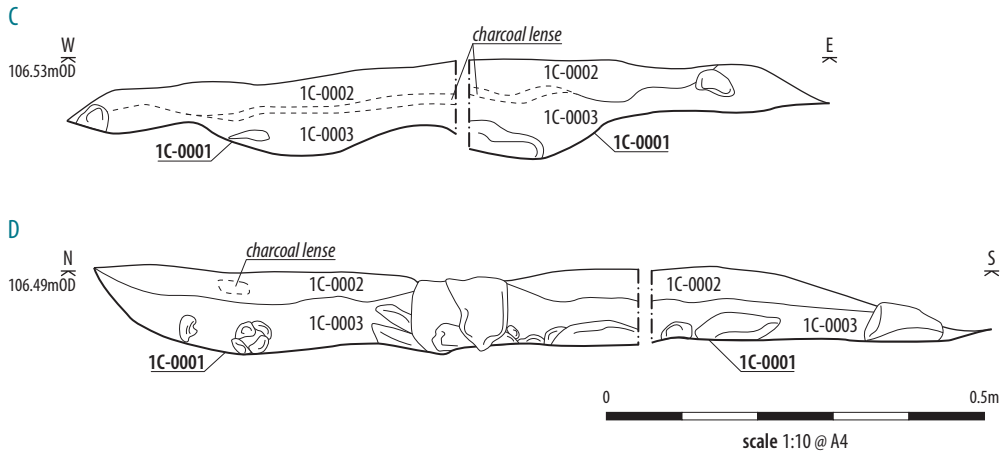


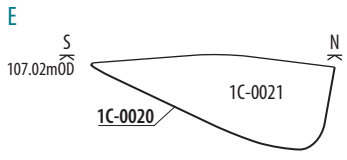


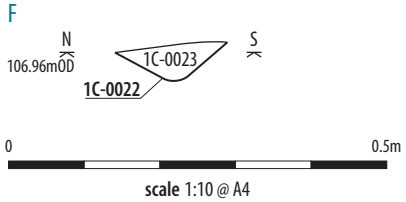
ILLUS 8

NL/001C – Detail plan of Ring-Ditch [1C-0007] and related features, with sections of [1C-0007]









Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

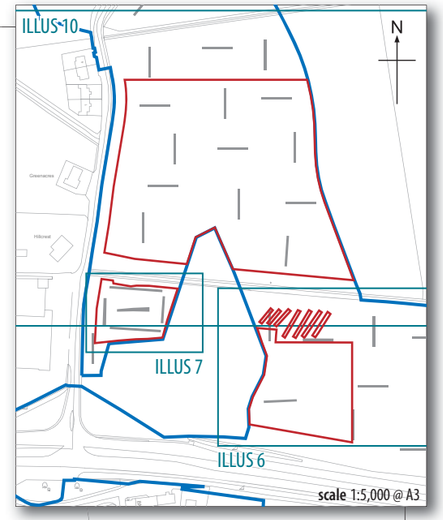
ILLUS 9

NL/001C – Sections of Pits [1C-0017] and [1C-0001], and linear Cuts [1C-0020] and [1C-0022]

386600
386700
386800
811550
811500
811450
811400

NL0199
NL0196
NL0197
NL0198
NL/001D
NL0195
NL0193
2091
NL0194
NL0190
NL0192
NL0191
2131
2133
1D-0001
1D-0018
1D-0019
1D-0016
1D-0013
NL0187
NL0189
NL0188
NL0185
NL0186
NL/001C
NL0177N
NL0177W
NL0177E
NL0177
NL/001B
NL0178
NL0180

N



LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
archaeological features
post-med agricultural activity
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching

levels m AOD	
1	107.73
2	106.41
3	102.83
4	105.84
5	104.80

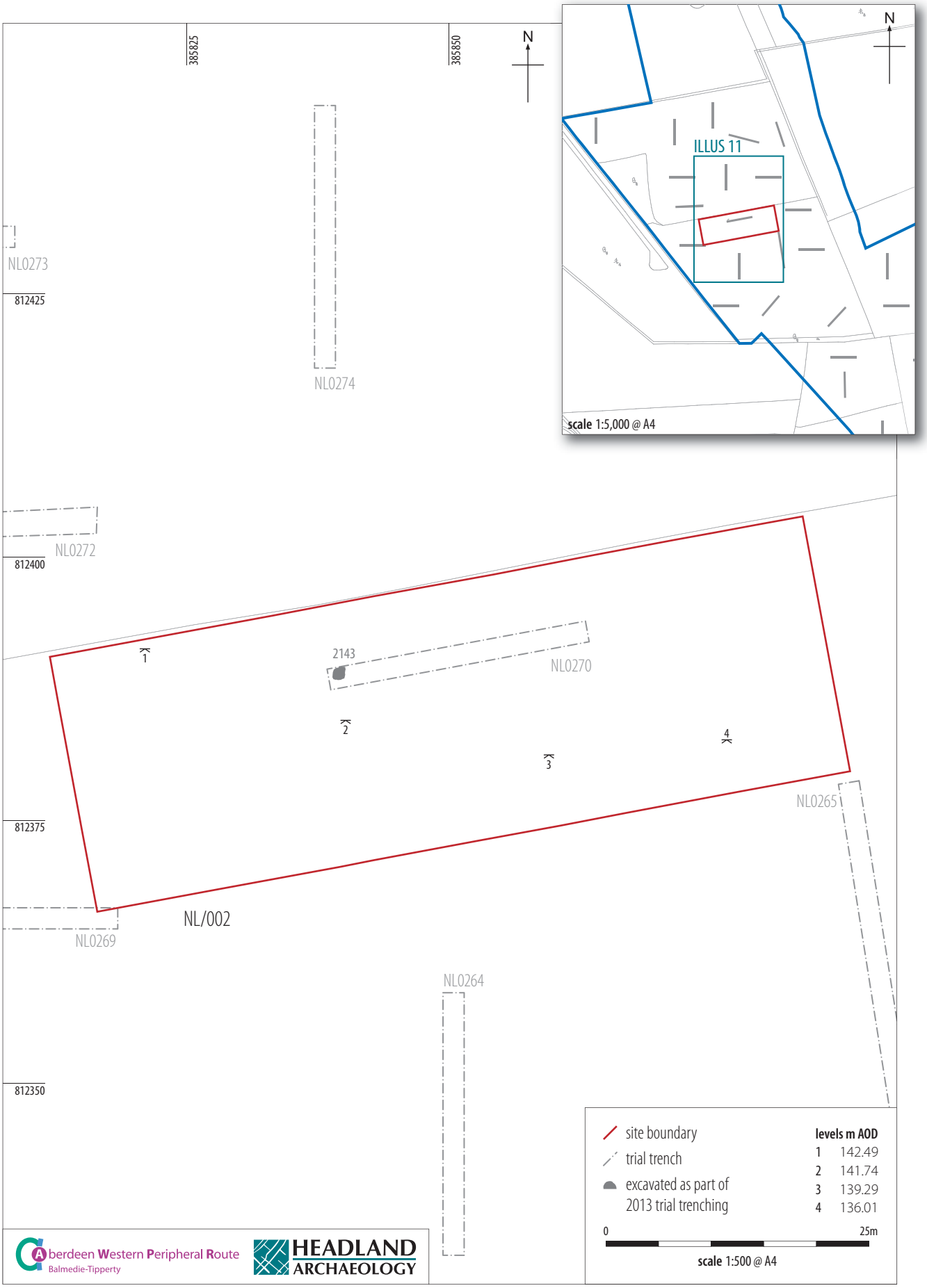
0 50m

scale 1:1,000 @ A3

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

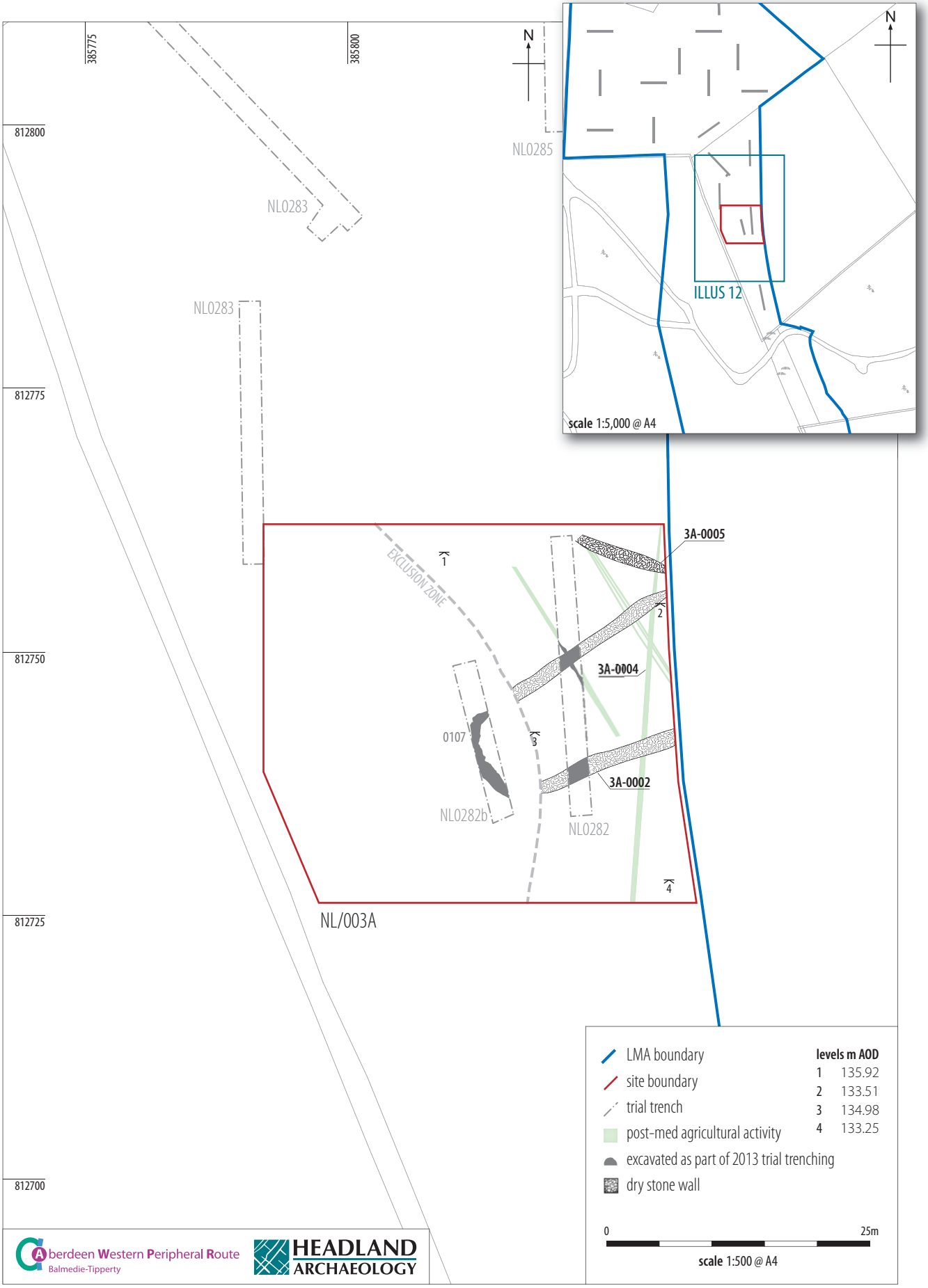
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 10
NL/001D – General site plan



ILLUS 11

NL/002 – General site plan



ILLUS 12

NL/003A – General site plan

385700
385750
385800
813000
812950
NL0302
NL0303
NL0304
NL0298
NL0299
NL0295
NL0296
NL0294
NL/003B
EXCLUSION ZONE
EXCLUSION ZONE
1
2
3
4

B
N
S
147.22mOD
3B-0024
3B-0023
3B-0027
0
0.5m
scale 1:20 @ A3

C
S
N
147.06mOD
3B-0026
3B-0025
3B-0028
0
0.5m
scale 1:20 @ A3

D
N
S
147.19mOD
3B-0033
3B-0031
3B-0032
3B-0034
0
0.5m
scale 1:20 @ A3

E
NW
SE
147.14mOD
3B-0022
3B-0020
3B-0021
0
0.5m
scale 1:20 @ A3

A
N
4
3B-0025
3B-0031
3B-0023
3B-0020
B
C
D
E
3B-0007
3B-0005
3B-0016
3B-0003
3B-0029
0
2m
scale 1:100 @ A3

A

N
ILLUS 13
scale 1:5,000 @ A3

LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
section drawing
excavated section showing break of slope at base
shallow hollows containing charcoal

levels m AOD	
1	150.07
2	145.43
3	147.34
4	147.33

0
25m
scale 1:500 @ A3

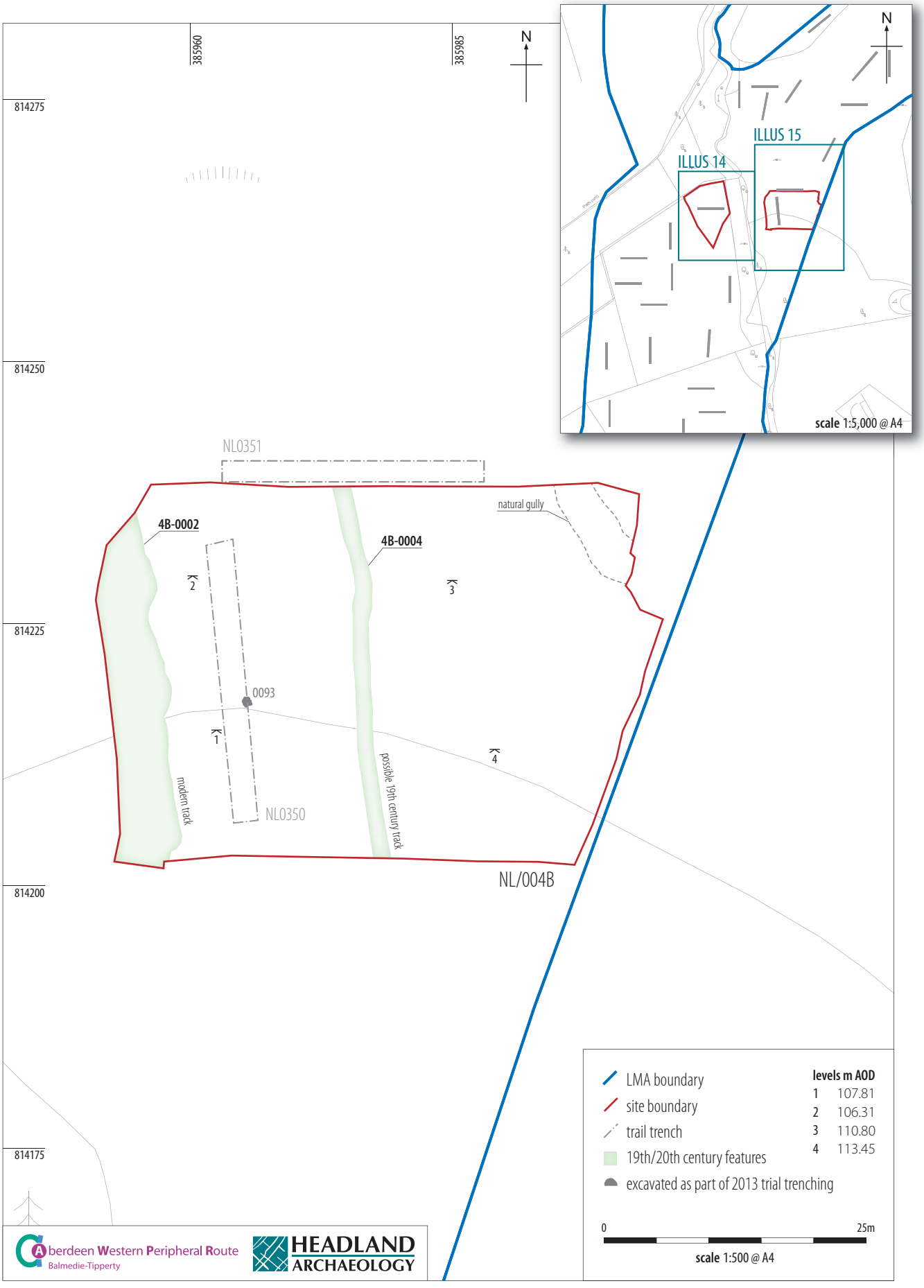
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 13

NL/003B – General site plan, detailed plan of features and sections of Pits [3B-0020], [3B-0023], [3B-0025] and [3B-0031]

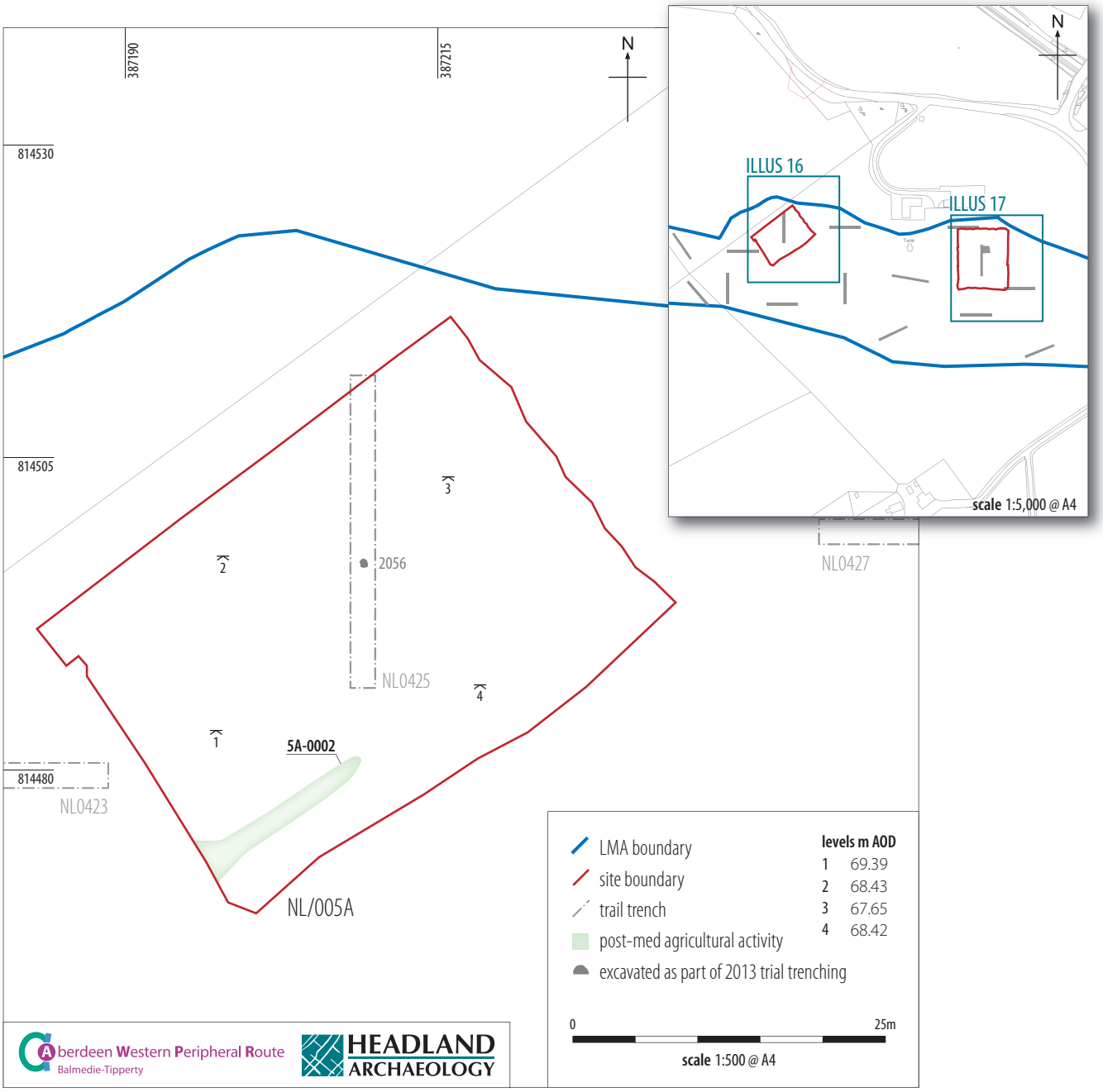
ILLUS 14

NL/004A – General site plan

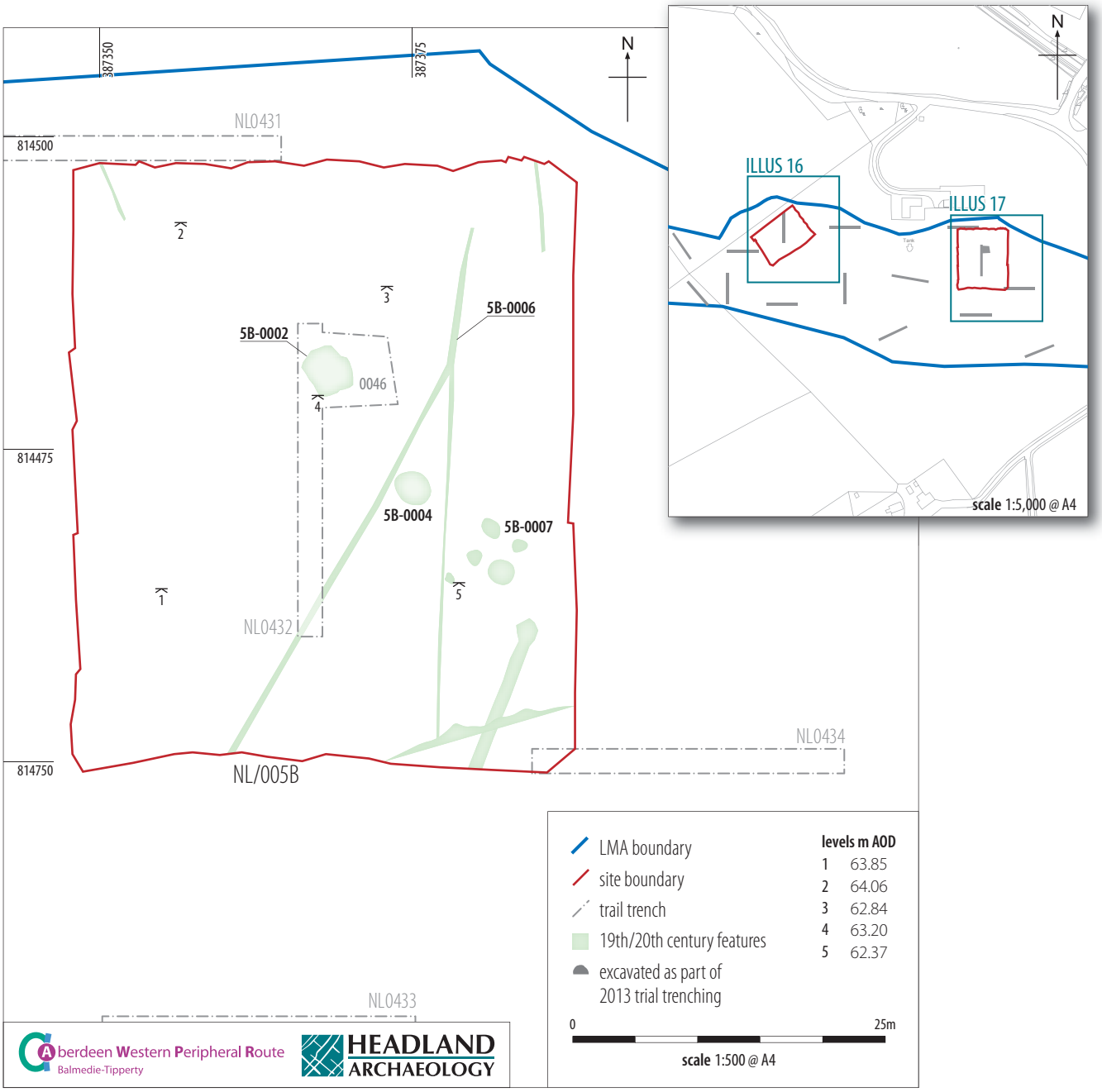


ILLUS 15

NL/004B – General site plan



ILLUS 16
NL/005A – General site plan



ILLUS 17
NL/005B – General site plan

388300
388350
388400
388450
388500
814800
814750
814700
NL0497
NL0498
NL0501
NL0503
NL0502
NL0504
NL0505
NL0509S
NL0509N
NL0509
NL0506
NL0507
NL0508
NL0513
NL0515
NL0516
NL0520
ILLUS 19
ILLUS 20
ILLUS 22
6A-0189
6A-0190
NL/006A
NL/006B
B977
N
N
ILLUS 18
scale 1:5,000 @ A3
LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
archaeological features
post-med agricultural activity
band of stonier natural
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
0
25m
scale 1:750 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 18
NL/006A – General site plan

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

3883800 388400 388420 388440

NL0501

B
NW SE
38.68mOD
6A-0017
6A-0016
0 0.5m
scale 1:20 @ A3

A
N
6A-0016
6A-0020
B
6A-0141
0 2.5m
scale 1:100 @ A3

A

C
N
6A-0026
6A-0004
0 2.5m
scale 1:100 @ A3

C

N

814820

SF 0002

1

2

NL0503

6A-0189

6A-0018

6A-0136

814800

6A-0008

6A-0006

6A-0190

NL0504

NL0502

814780

3

4

6A-0028

SF 0003

NL0505

site boundary
trial trench
unexcavated
excavated section showing break of slope at base
post-med agricultural activity
band of stonier natural

levels m AOD
1 40.23
2 38.25
3 38.22
4 38.02

0 20m
scale 1:250 @ A3

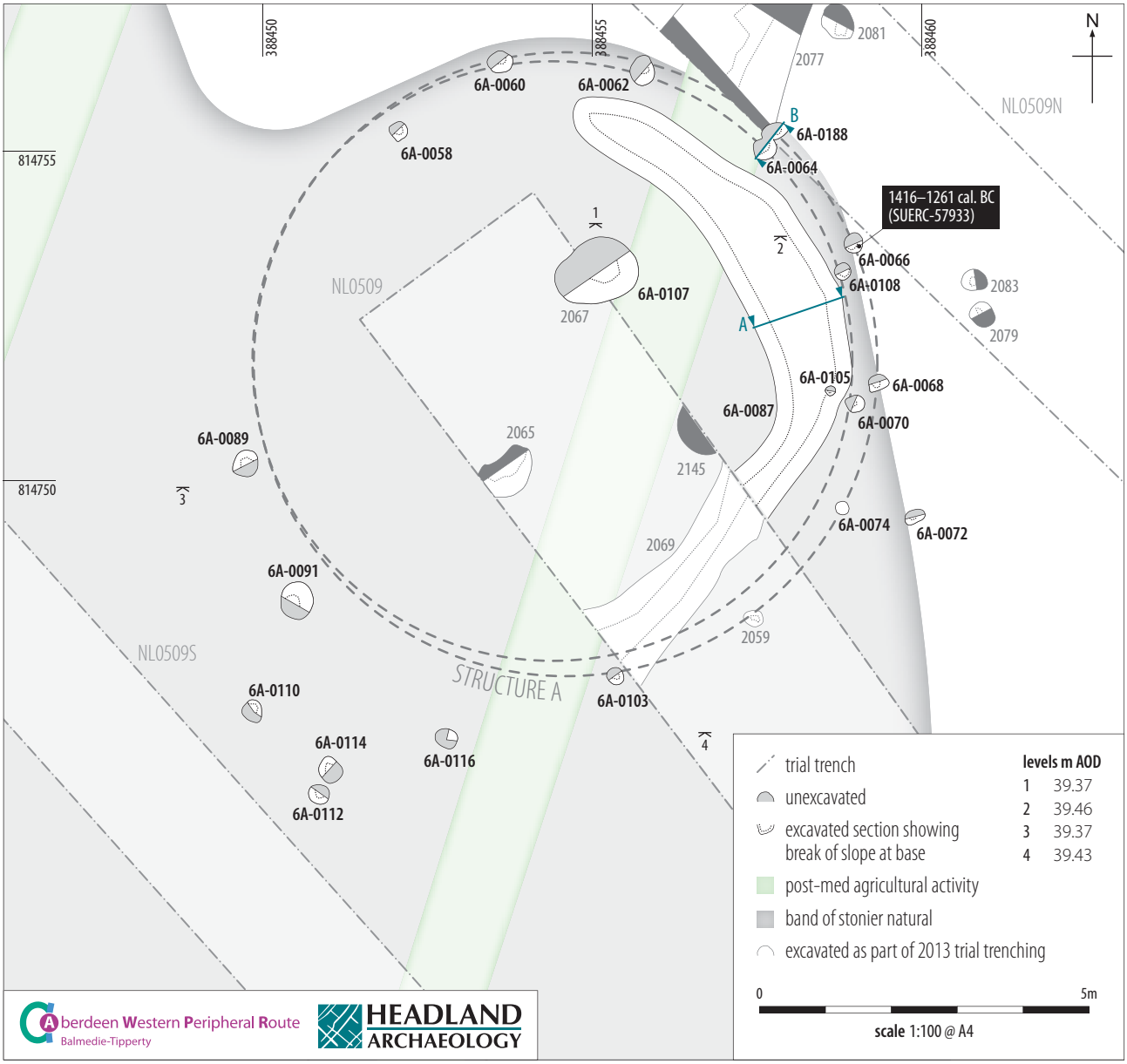
ILLUS 19

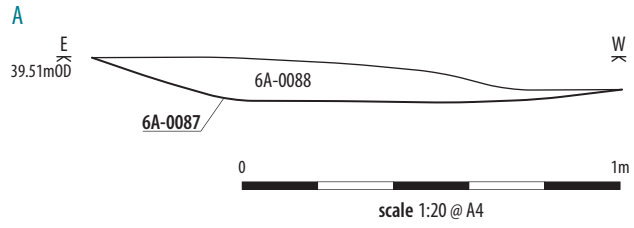
NL/006A –Plan of northern features with detail plan and section of Rectilinear Structure [6A-0016] and detail plan of Curvilinear Gully [6A-0026]

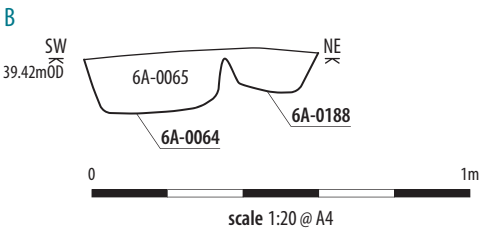
388400
388420
388440
388460
814780
814760
814740
N
SF 0003
6A-0134
1
6A-0134
6A-0136
6A-0134
6A-0136
6A-0136
NL0505
2
6A-0189
6A-0136
6A-0138
NL0507
NL0506
4
6A-0190
6A-0132
2075
2077
ILLUS 21
NL0509S
3
STRUCTURE A
NL0509N
A
N
B
6A-0034
0
2.5m
scale 1:100 @ A3
B
S
39.63mOD
N
6A-0035
6A-0034
0
0.5m
scale 1:10 @ A3
A
SF 0004
6A-0032
SF 0005
site boundary
trial trench
unexcavated
excavated section showing break of slope at base
post-med agricultural activity
band of stonier natural
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
0
20m
scale 1:250 @ A3
levels m AOD
1 38.19
2 38.03
3 39.17
4 38.25
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 20

NL/006A – Plan of central features with detail plan and section of Rectilinear Structure [6A-0034]







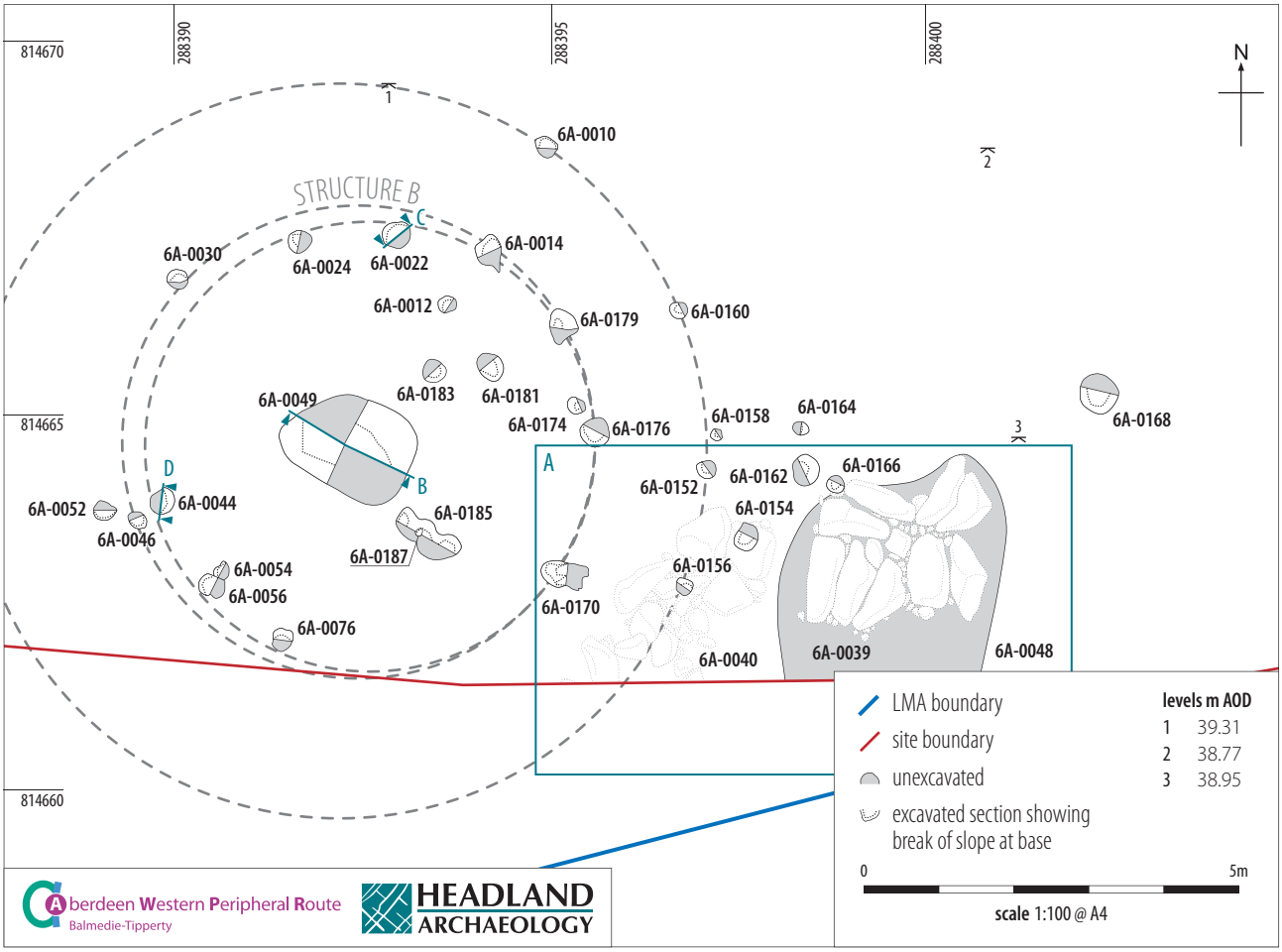
ILLUS 21

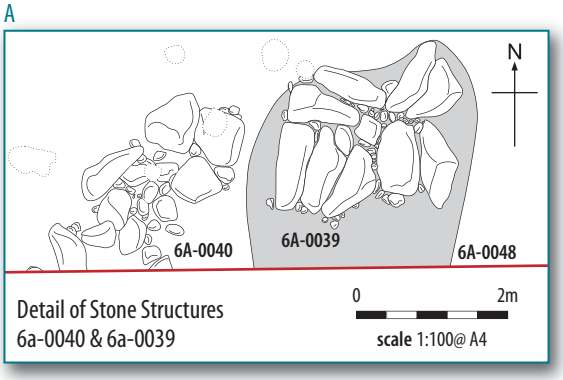
NL/006A – Detail plan and sections of Structure A

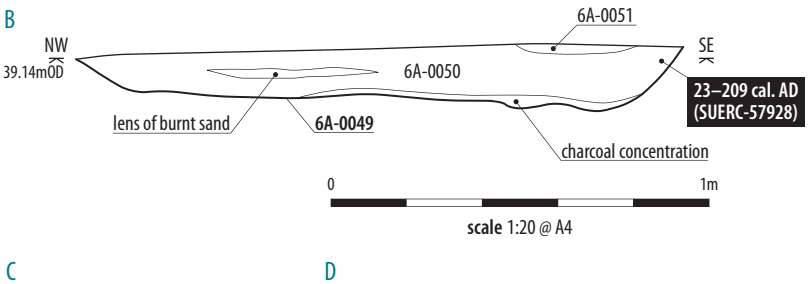
288380
288400
288420
288440
814720
814700
814680
1
2
3
4
6A-0138
6A-0032
6A-0041
6A-0036
6A-0149
6A-0147
SF 0001
6A-0143
6A-0151
6A-0172
6A-0093
6A-0082
6A-0084
6A-0080
6A-0078
NL0506
NL0507
N
A
B
6A-0118
0
1m
scale 1:50 @ A3
NE
39.13mOD
SW
18–130 cal. AD (SUERC-57930)
6A-0131
6A-0128
6A-0126
6A-0122
6A-0120
6A-0118
scale 1:20 @ A4
C
D
6A-0097
6A-0100
6A-0096
6A-0095
scale 1:50 @ A3
N
S
39.12mOD
6A-0102
6A-0101
6A-0099
6A-0098
6A-0097
6A-0100
6A-0096
6A-0095
scale 1:20 @ A4
ILLUS 23
STRUCTURE B
LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
section drawing
unexcavated
excavated section showing break of slope at base
post-med agricultural activity
levels m AOD
1 39.01
2 38.19
3 39.00
4 40.94
0
20m
scale 1:250 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

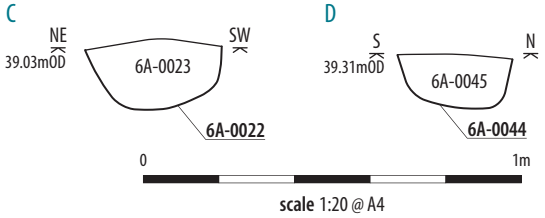
ILLUS 22

NL/006A – Plan of southern features with detail plans and sections of possible Metalworking Furnaces [6A-0096] & [6A-0118]





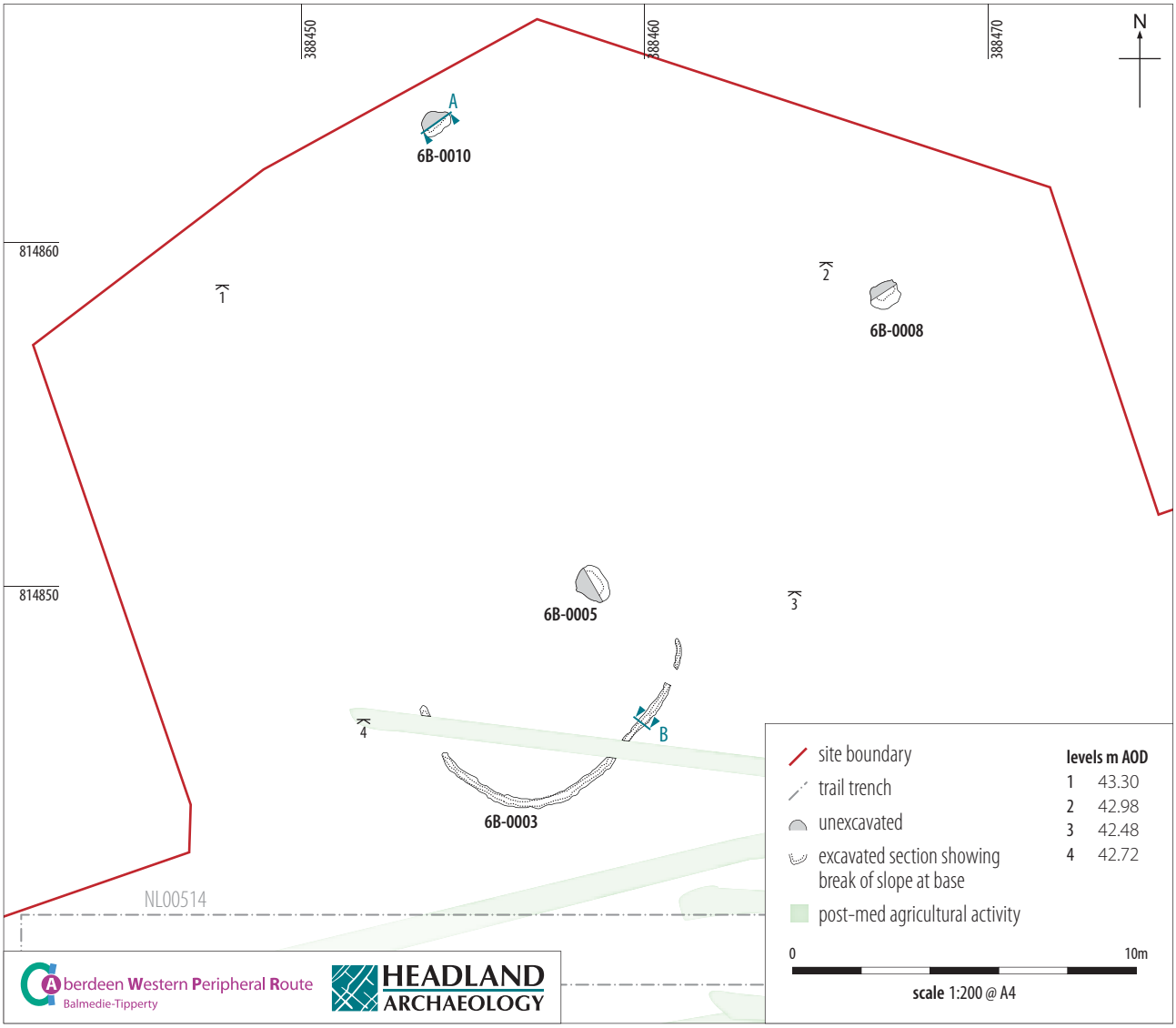


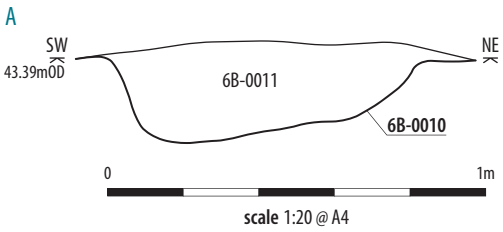


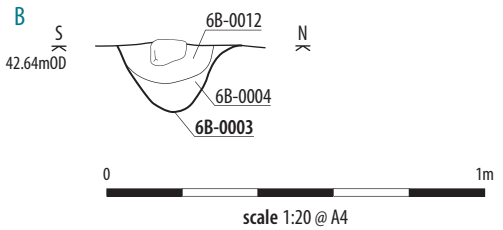
ILLUS 23
NL/006A – Detail plan and sections of Structure B

388400
388500
388600
814900
814800
814700
NL0511
NL0512
NL0513
NL0514
NL0515
NL0516
NL0517
NL0518
NL0519
NL0520
NL0521
NL0522
NL0522a
NL0522b
NL0523
NL0524
NL0525
NL0526
NL0527
NL0528
NL0529
NL0530
NL0538
NL0539
NL0541
NL0542
NL0543
NL0504
NL0509N
NL0509S
NL0509
ILLUS 25
NL/006A
NL/006B
NL/006C
N
ILLUS 24
scale 1:5,000 @ A3
LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
archaeological features
post-med agricultural activity
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
0
50m
scale 1:1,000 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 24
NL/006B & NL/006C – General site plan

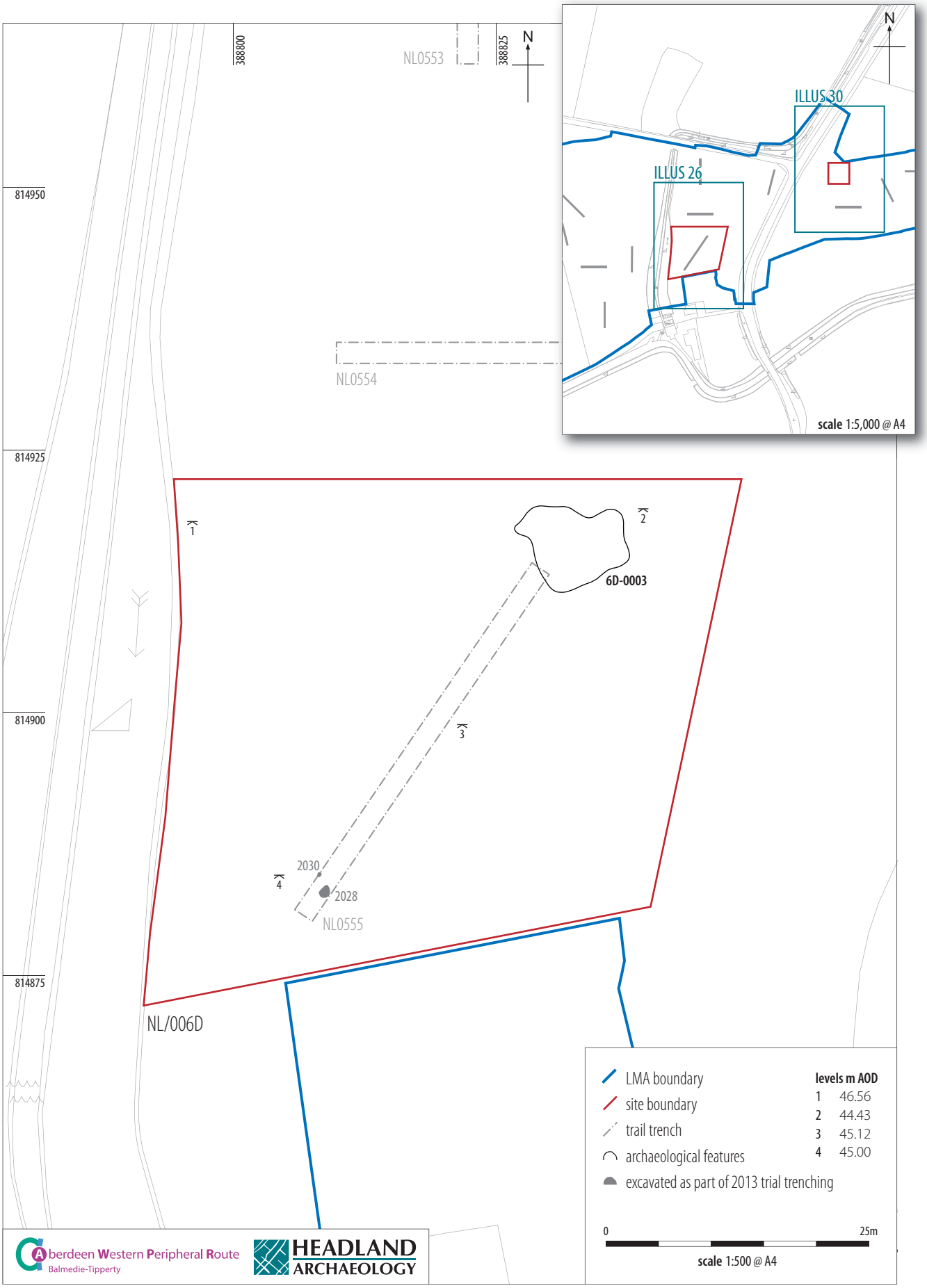






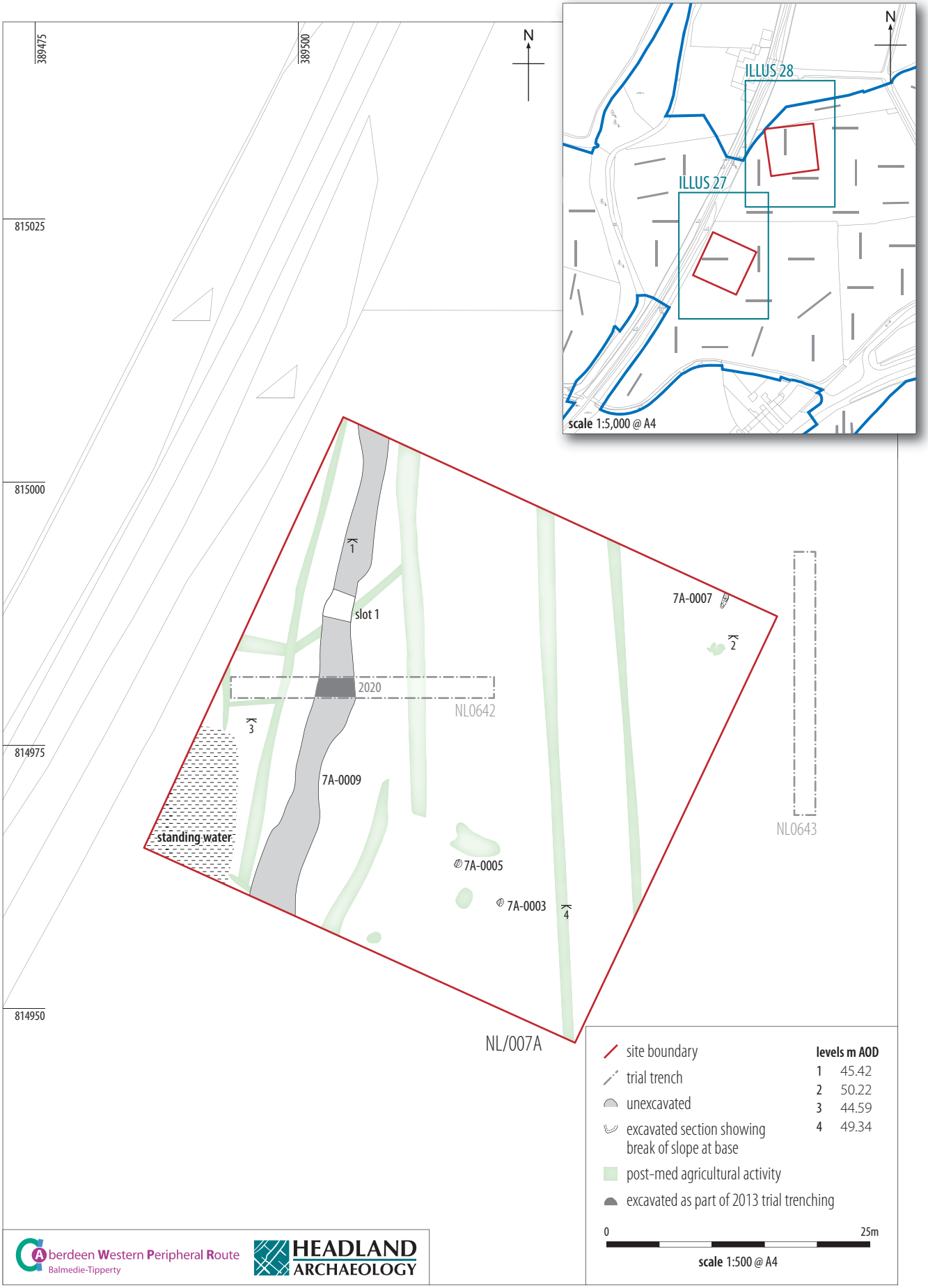
ILLUS 25

NL/006B – Detail plan and sections of Gully [6B-0003] and adjacent features



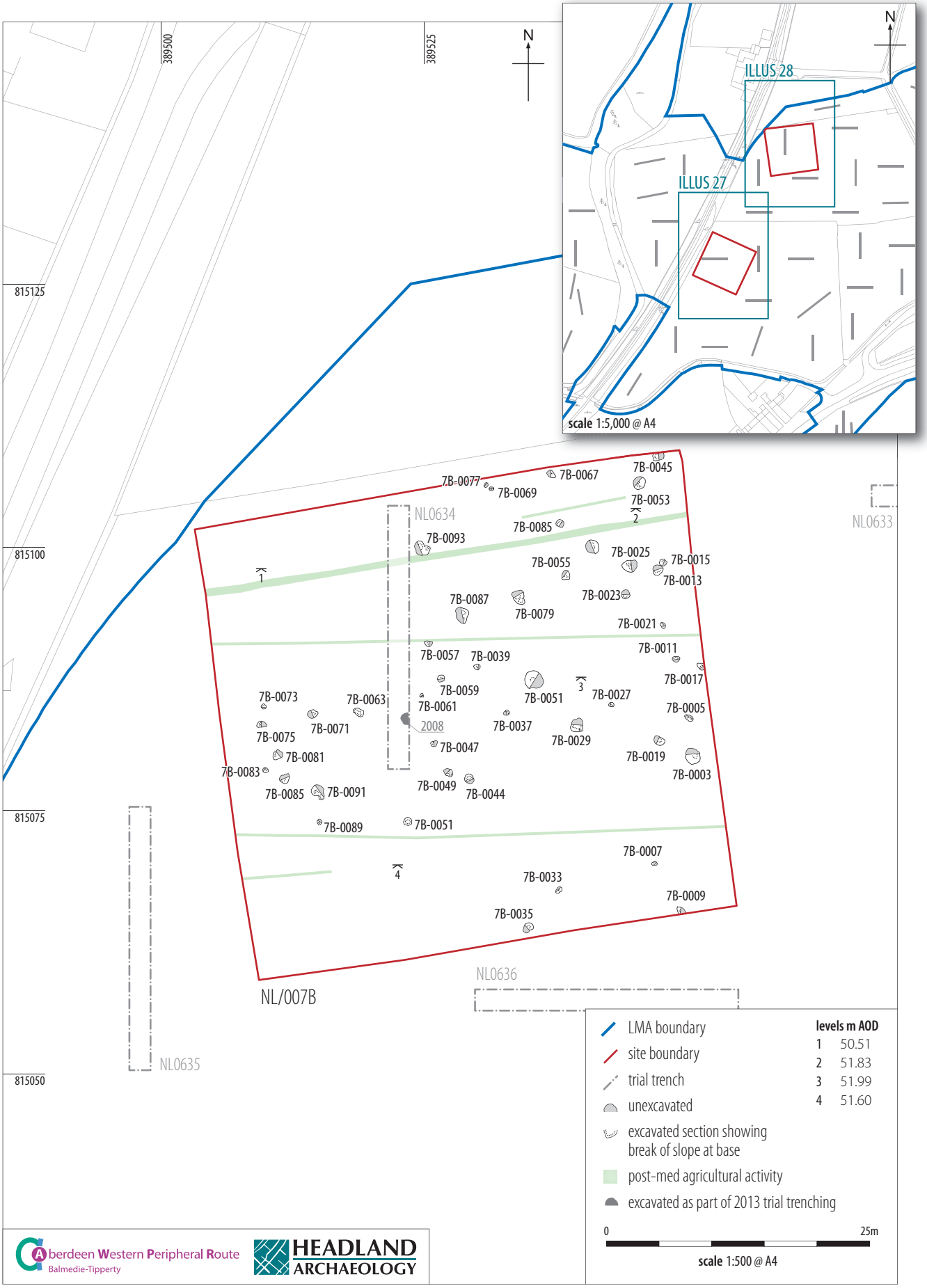
ILLUS 26

NL/006D – General site plan



ILLUS 27

NL/007A – General site plan

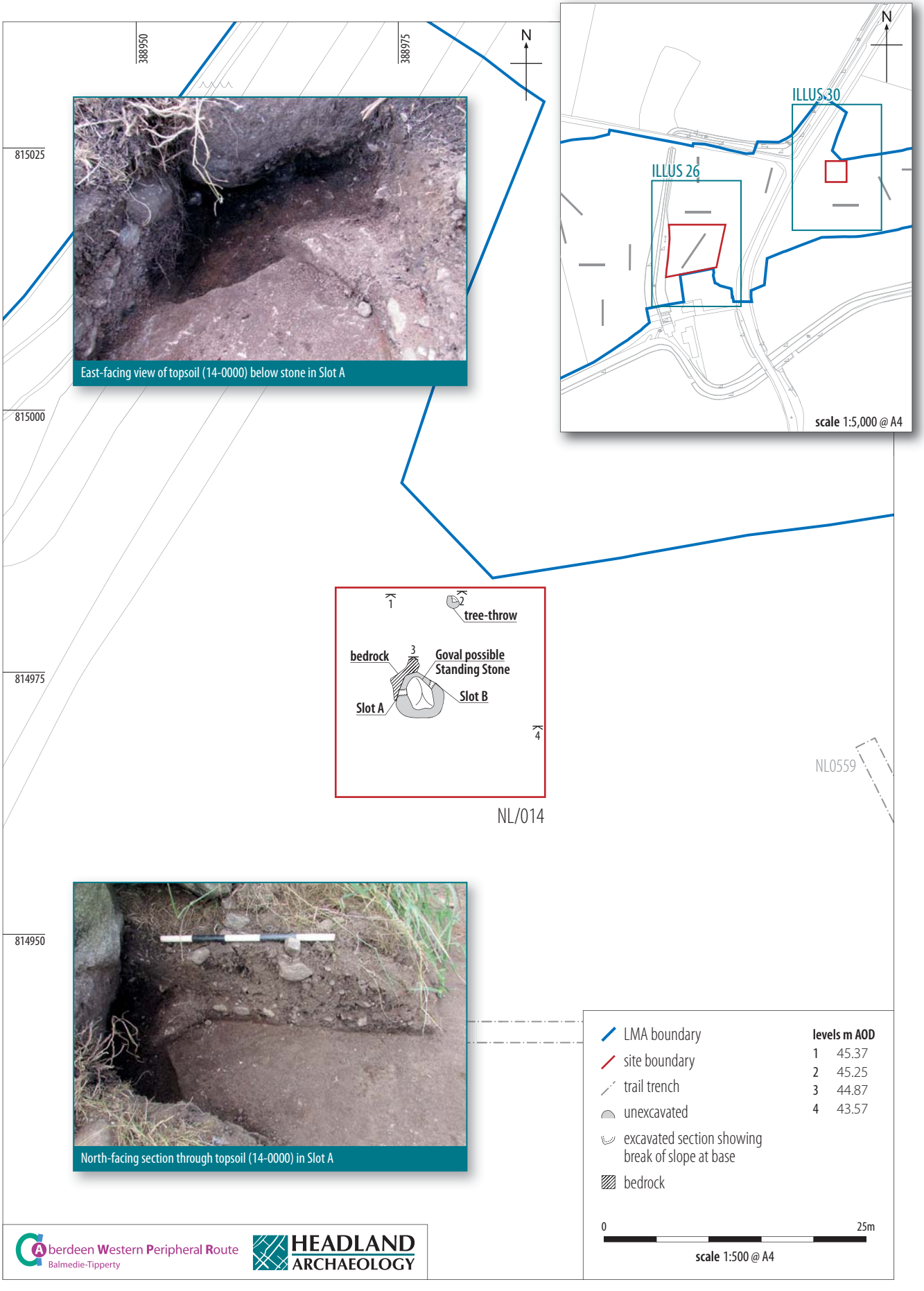


ILLUS 28

NL/007B – General site plan

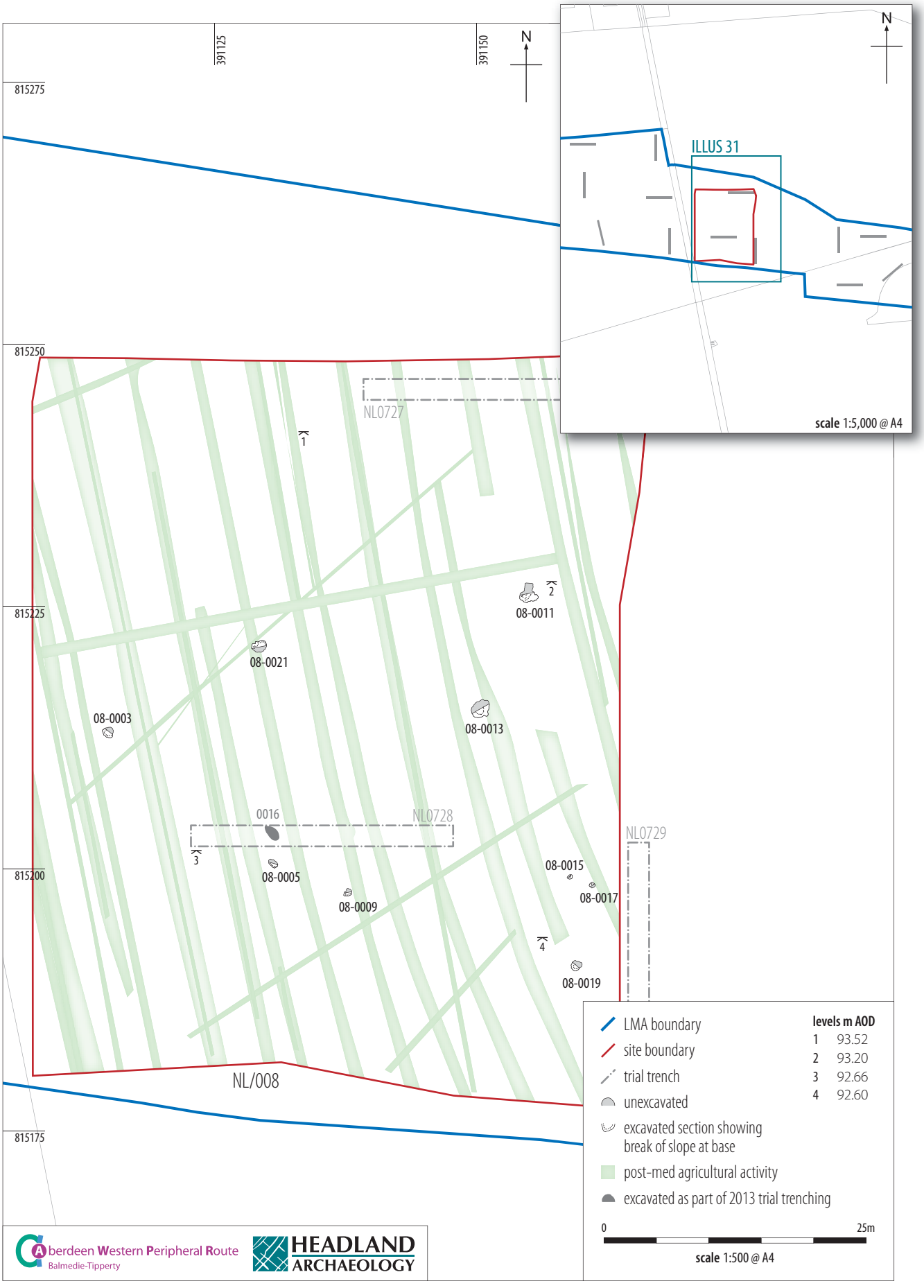
389800
389850
389900
815150
815100
815050
NL0681
NL0679
NL0684
NL0693
NL0682
NL0674
NL0686
NL0685
NL0675
NL0676
NL0683
NL0687
NL/007C
1
2
3
4
7C-0019
7C-0017
7C-0003
7C-0005
7C-0007
7C-0009
7C-0011
7C-0013
7C-0015
7C-0021
N
ILLUS 29
scale 1:5,000 @ A3
LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
unexcavated
excavated section showing break of slope at base
post-med agricultural activity
excavated as part of 2013 trial trenching
levels m AOD
1 57.23
2 55.70
3 53.48
4 52.55
0
25m
scale 1:500 @ A3
Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty
HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

ILLUS 29
NL/007C – General site plan



ILLUS 30

NL/014 – General site plan



ILLUS 31

NL/008 – General site plan

392650 392700 392750 392800 392850 392900

814850 814800 814750 814700 814650

NL0808 NL0807 NL0809 NL0810 NL0811 NL0812 NL0813 NL0814 NL0815 NL0816 NL0817 NL0818 NL0819 NL0821

possible earthwork
dyke
cultivation rig
cultivation rig
drain
A
TR2
structure
boggy area
drain
modern tracks
possible earthwork
possible earthwork
TR1
upright stone
tree throw
track
dyke
stony bank
B
TR3
dyke
dyke

1 2 3 4

N

ILLUS 32

scale 1:5,000 @ A3

B

09-0016
09-0015
09-0017
WNW
ESE

0 0.5m

scale 1:20 @ A3

A

ENE
WSW
09-0004
09-0002
09-0003
09-0005
09-0004
09-0004

0 0.5m

scale 1:20 @ A3

LMA boundary
site boundary
trial trench
excavation trench
section drawing
dyke
wall face visible
extent of tumble
boggy area
stone dump
stone spread
tracks
tree

levels m AOD
1 88.01
2 88.07
3 91.01
4 91.53

0 40m

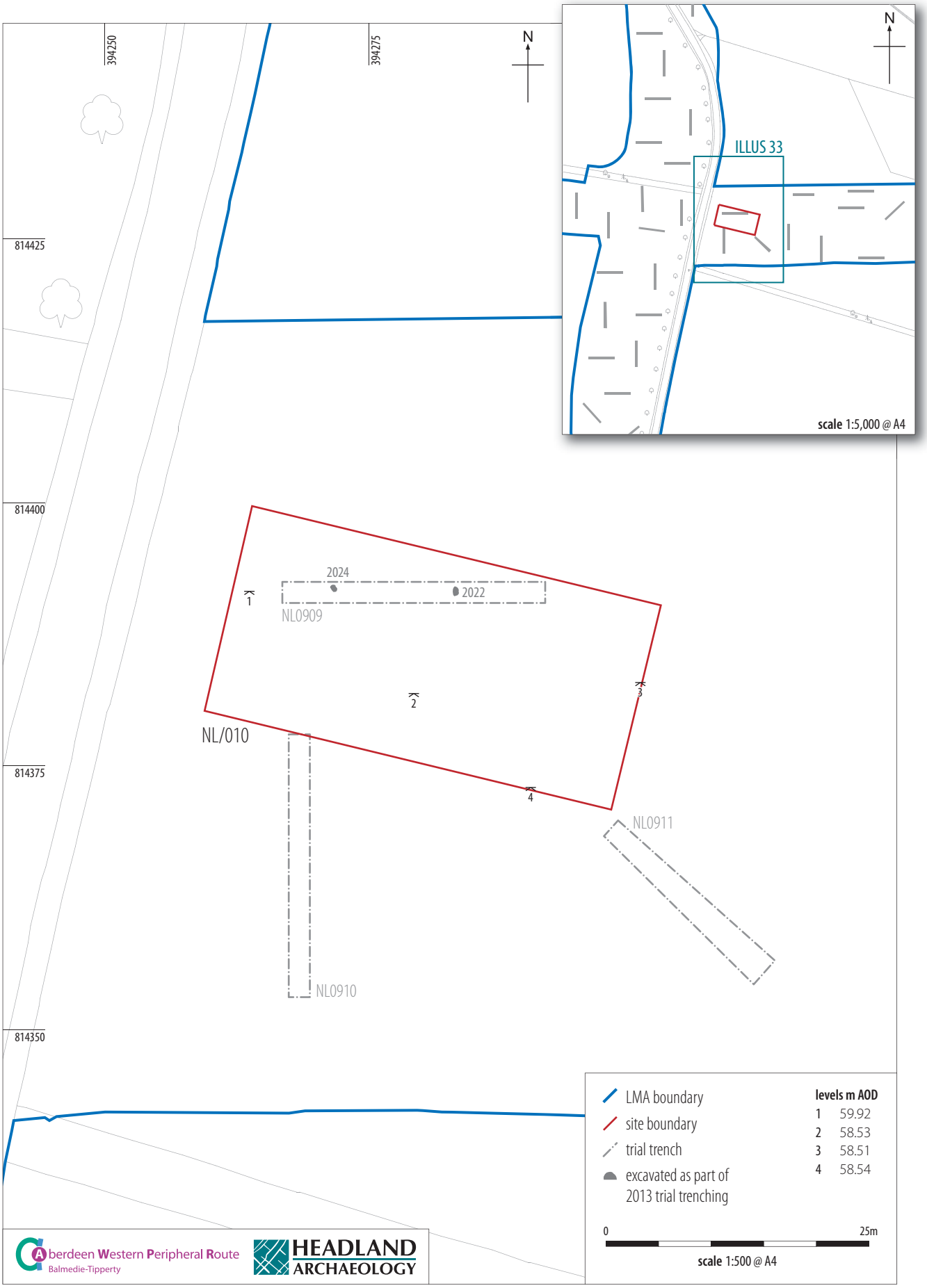
scale 1:1,000 @ A3

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

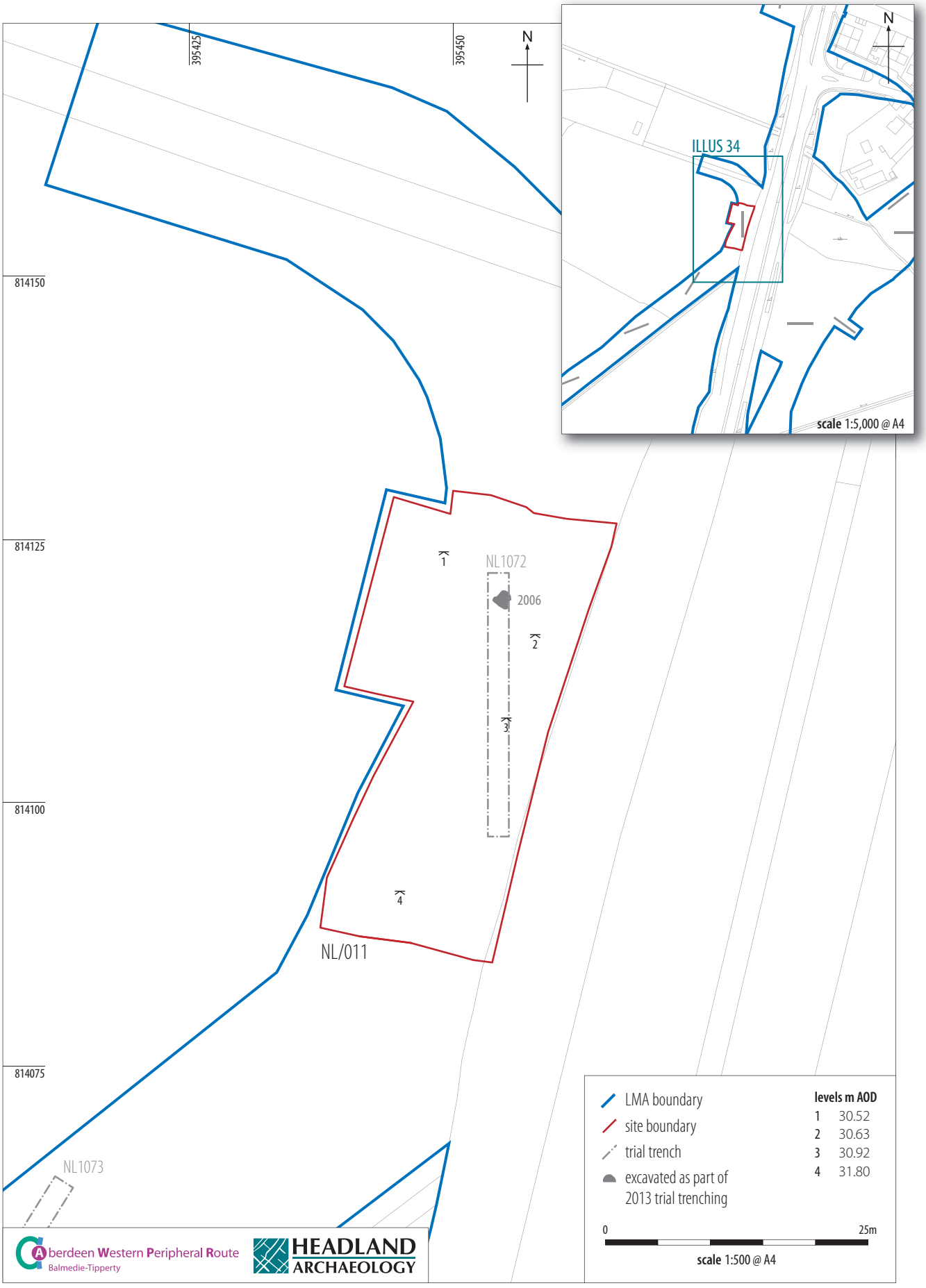
ILLUS 32

NL/009 – General site plan and sections of Trenches 2 and 3



ILLUS 33

NL/010 – General site plan

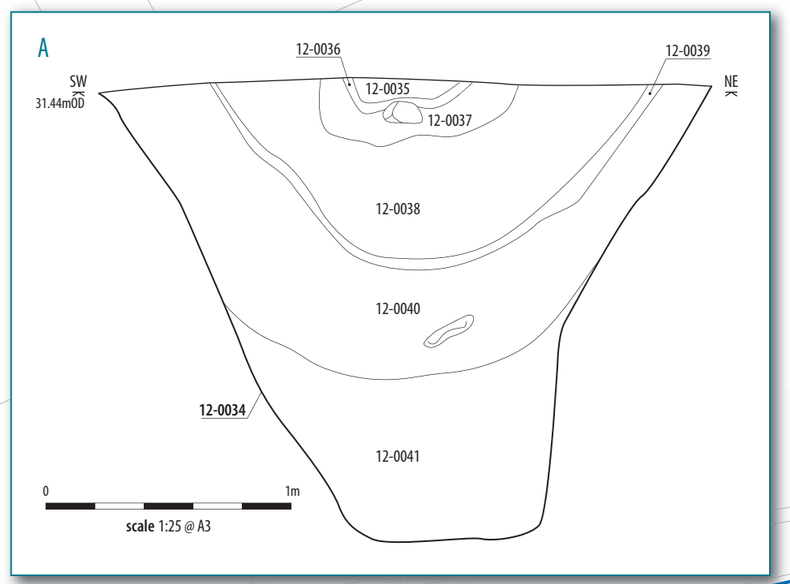


ILLUS 34

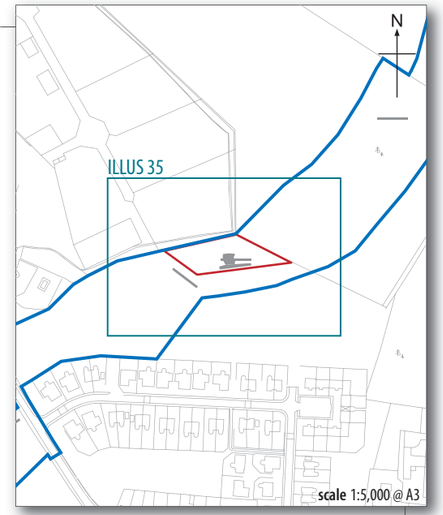
NL/011 – General site plan

395800
395850
395900
814300
814250

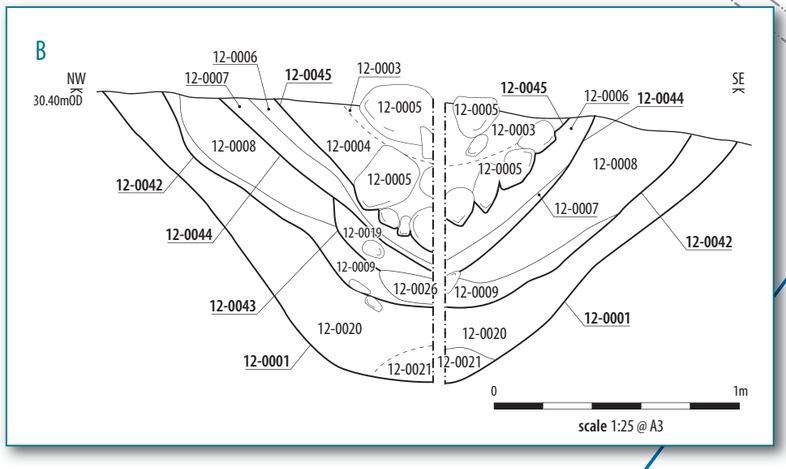
N

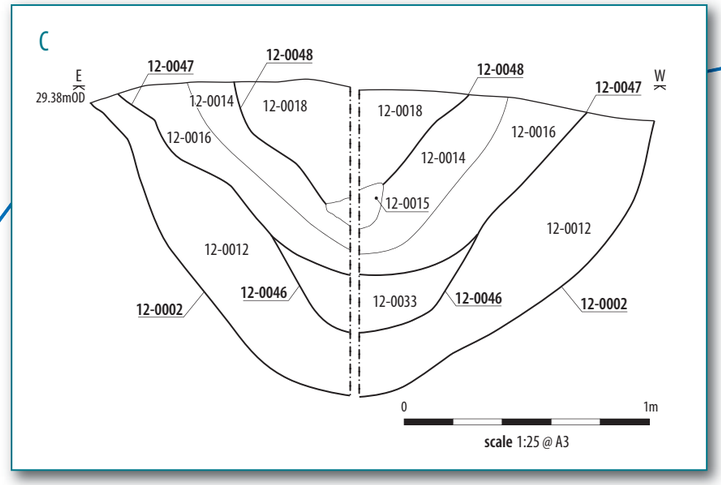



East-facing section of Pit [12-0002] partly excavated, showing stones (12-0015)



12-0051
modern disturbance
1
12-0031
12-0049
modern disturbance
NL1055
12-0034
A
B
12-0001
12-0029
12-0023
12-0027
4
3
2
C
12-0002
NL1055b
12-0022
NL1056
NL/012





- LMA boundary
- site boundary
- edge of excavation
- section drawing
- unexcavated
- excavated section showing break of slope at base
- modern disturbance

levels m AOD

1	32.79
2	30.03
3	31.14
4	29.42

0 25m

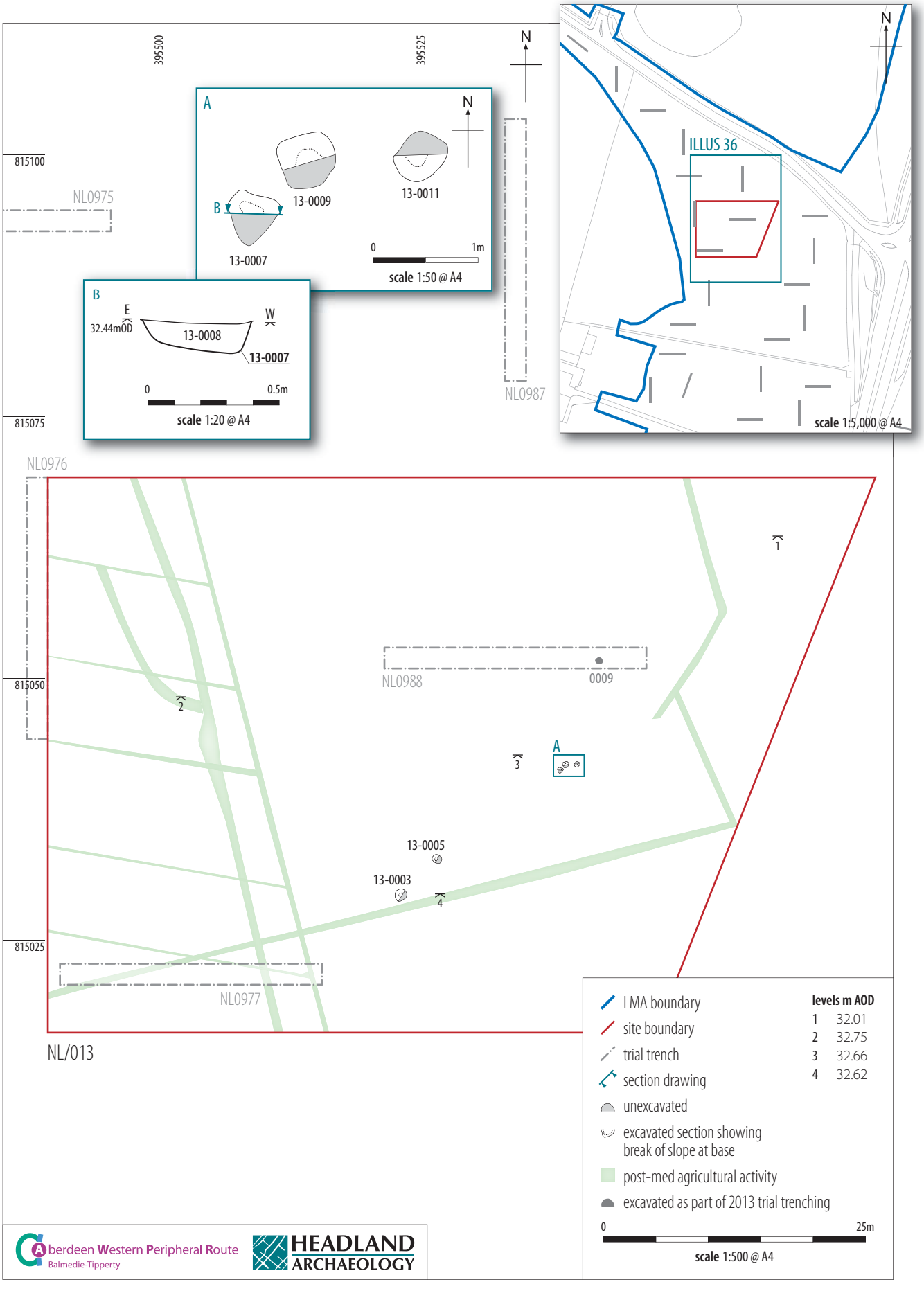
scale 1:500 @ A3

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
Balmedie-Tipperty

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

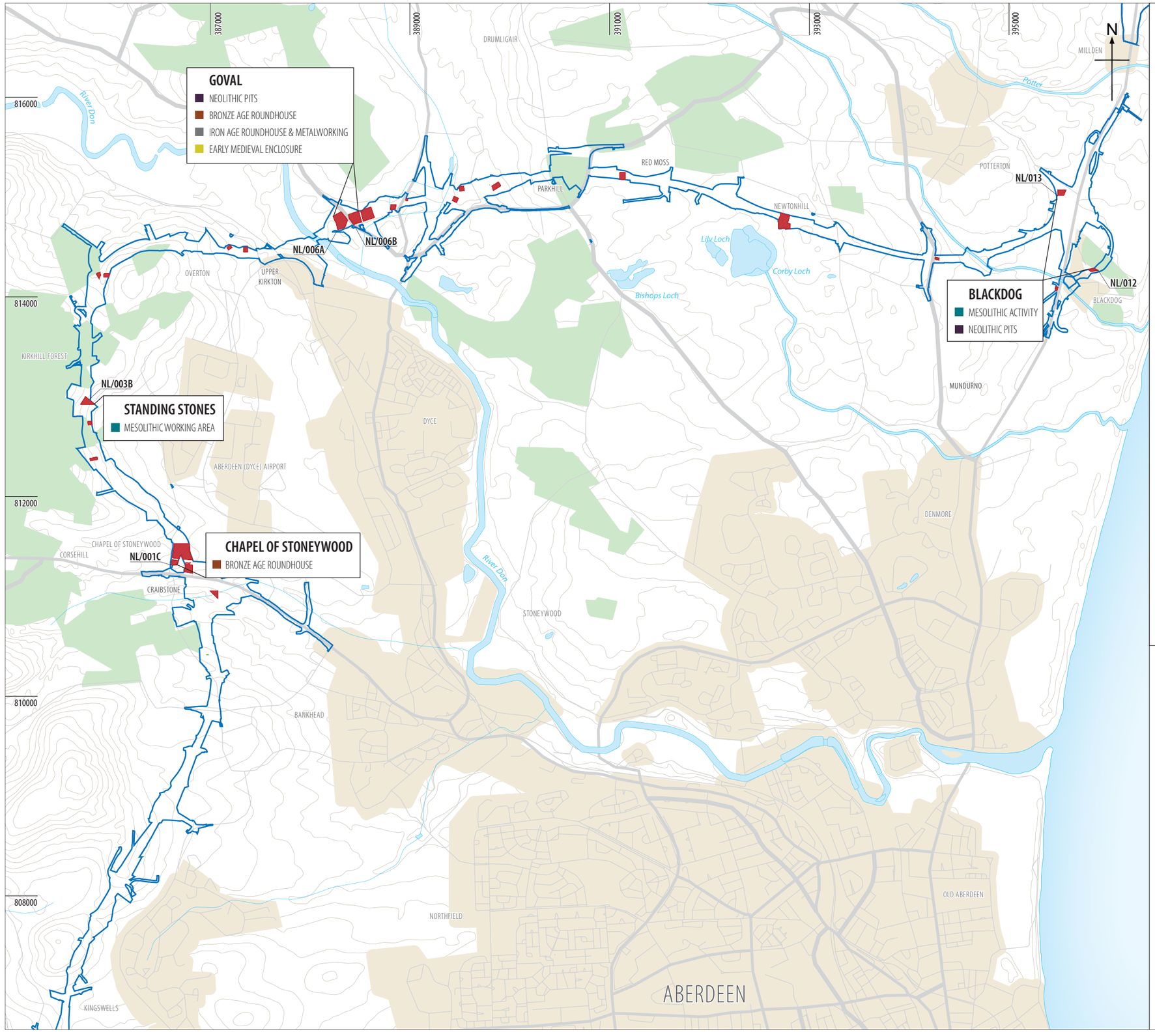
ILLUS 35

NL/012 – General site plan and sections of Pits [6A-0001], [6A-0002] and [6A-0034]



ILLUS 36

NL/013 – General site plan



LMA boundary
mitigation areas

Mesolithic period
Neolithic period
Bronze Age period
Iron Age period
Early medieval period

0 2km

scale 1:40,000 @ A3

ILLUS 37
Northern Leg – Distribution of sites by period

PLATE 1

NL/001A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 2

NL/001B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing west

PLATE 3

NL/001C – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-west

PLATE 4

NL/001D – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-east

PLATE 5

NL/002 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 6

NL/003A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south-west

PLATE 7

NL/003B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south-west

PLATE 8

NL/004A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-west

PLATE 9

NL/004B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-east

PLATE 10

NL/005A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 11

NL/005B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-west

PLATE 12

NL/001C – Pre-excavation view of Ring-ditch [1C-0007], facing west-north-west

PLATE 13

NL/001C – General view of stone spreads in Pits (from foreground) [1C-0113], [1C-0105] and [1C-0114], facing north-west

PLATE 14

NL/001C – Detail view of quern-stones set in Pit [1C-0114], facing north

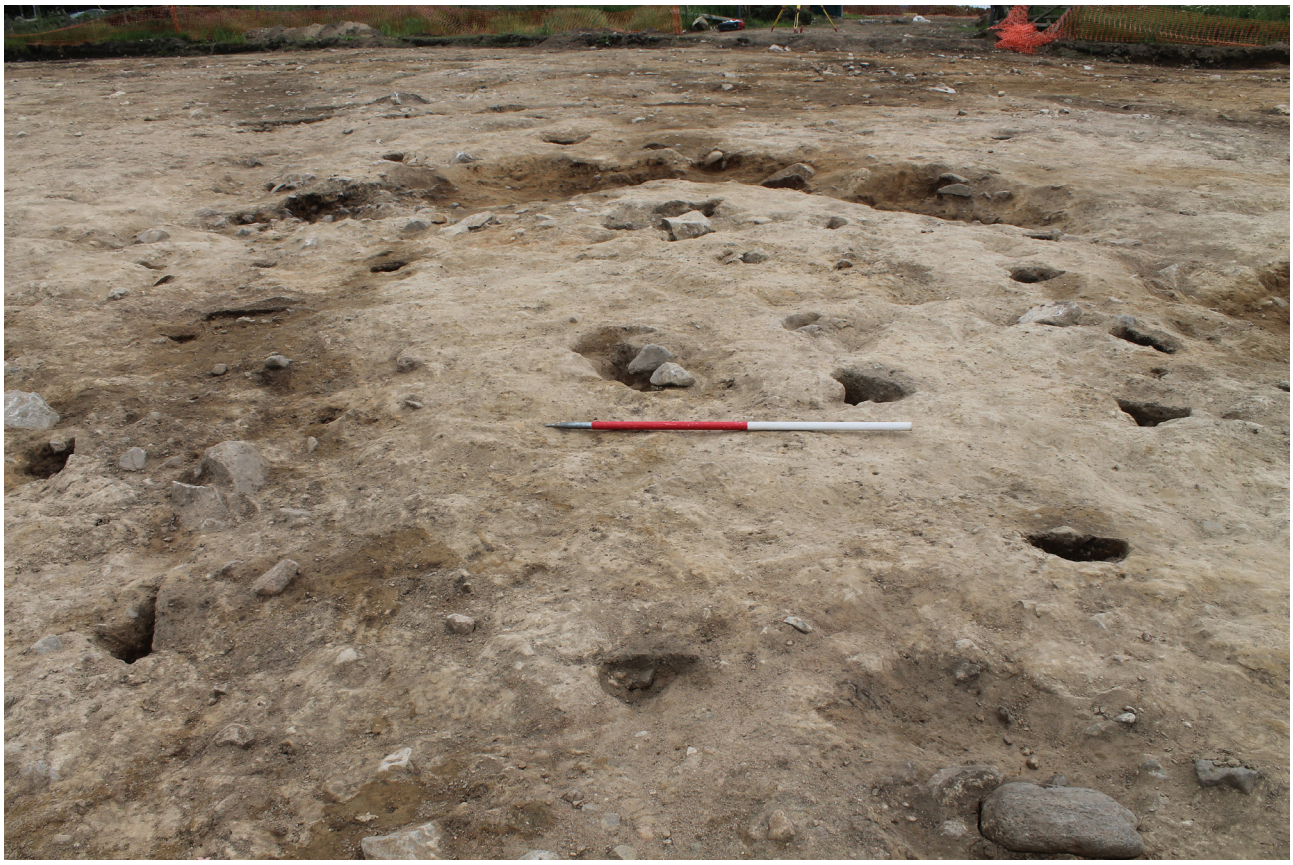


PLATE 15

NL/001C – General view of internal features, facing north-north-west

PLATE 16

NL/003B – Mid-excavation view of hollow [3B-0007], facing south-east

PLATE 17

NL/003B – General view of pits, facing north-west

PLATE 18

NL/003B – Detail view of intercutting Pits (from left) [3B-0023], [3B-0025] and [3B-0031], facing north-north-west

PLATE 19

NL/003A – General view of stone-filled cut, facing north-east

PLATE 20

NL/004B – General view of possible 19th century track, facing north

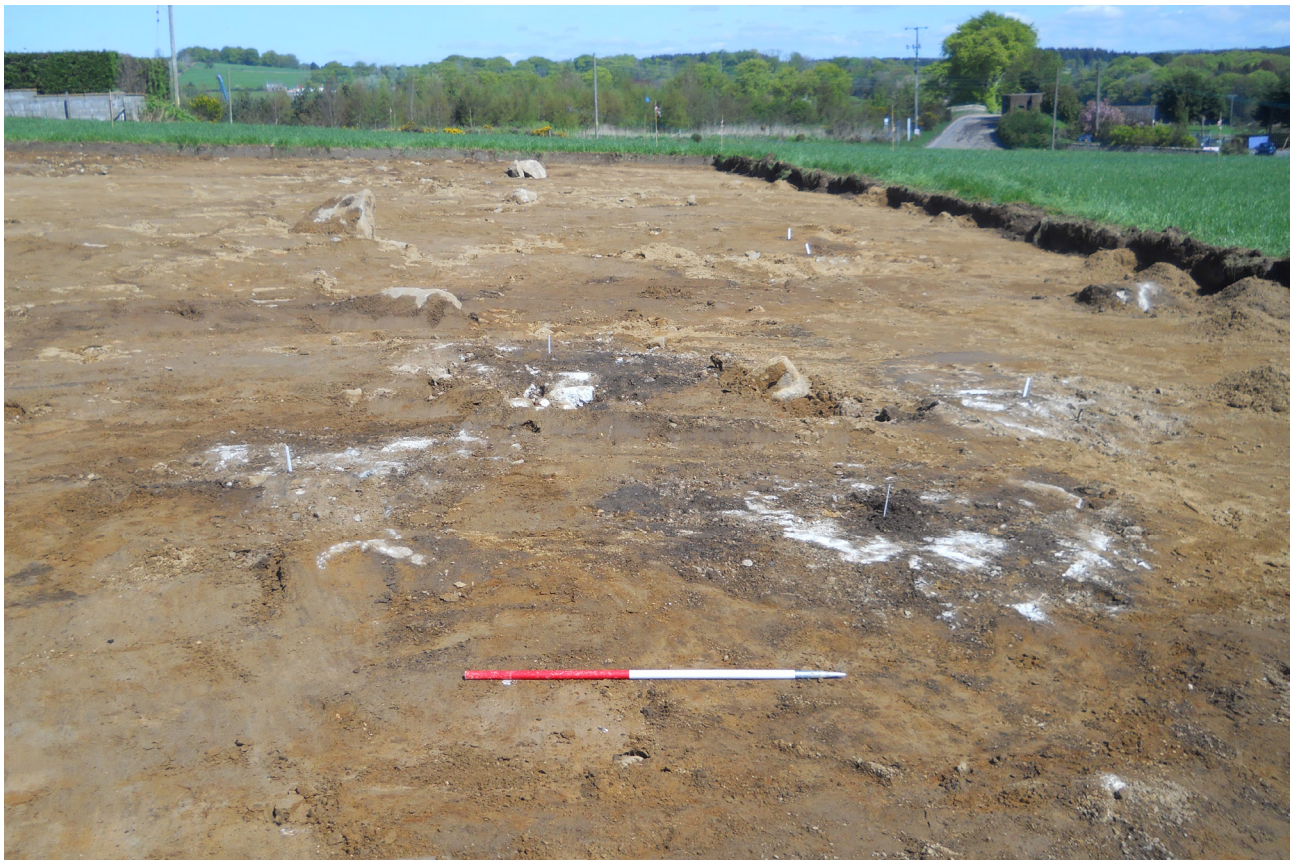


PLATE 21

NL/005B – General view of 20th century concrete pads, facing north

PLATE 22

NL/006A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south

PLATE 23

NL/006B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south-west

PLATE 24

NL/006C – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 25

NL/006D – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-east

PLATE 26

NL/007A – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south-west

PLATE 27

NL/007B – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-east

PLATE 28

NL/007C – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing west

PLATE 29

NL/014 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing south-east

PLATE 30

NL/014 – Detail of test slot below orthostat, facing south-west

PLATE 31

NL/006A – General view of Structure A after excavation, facing west

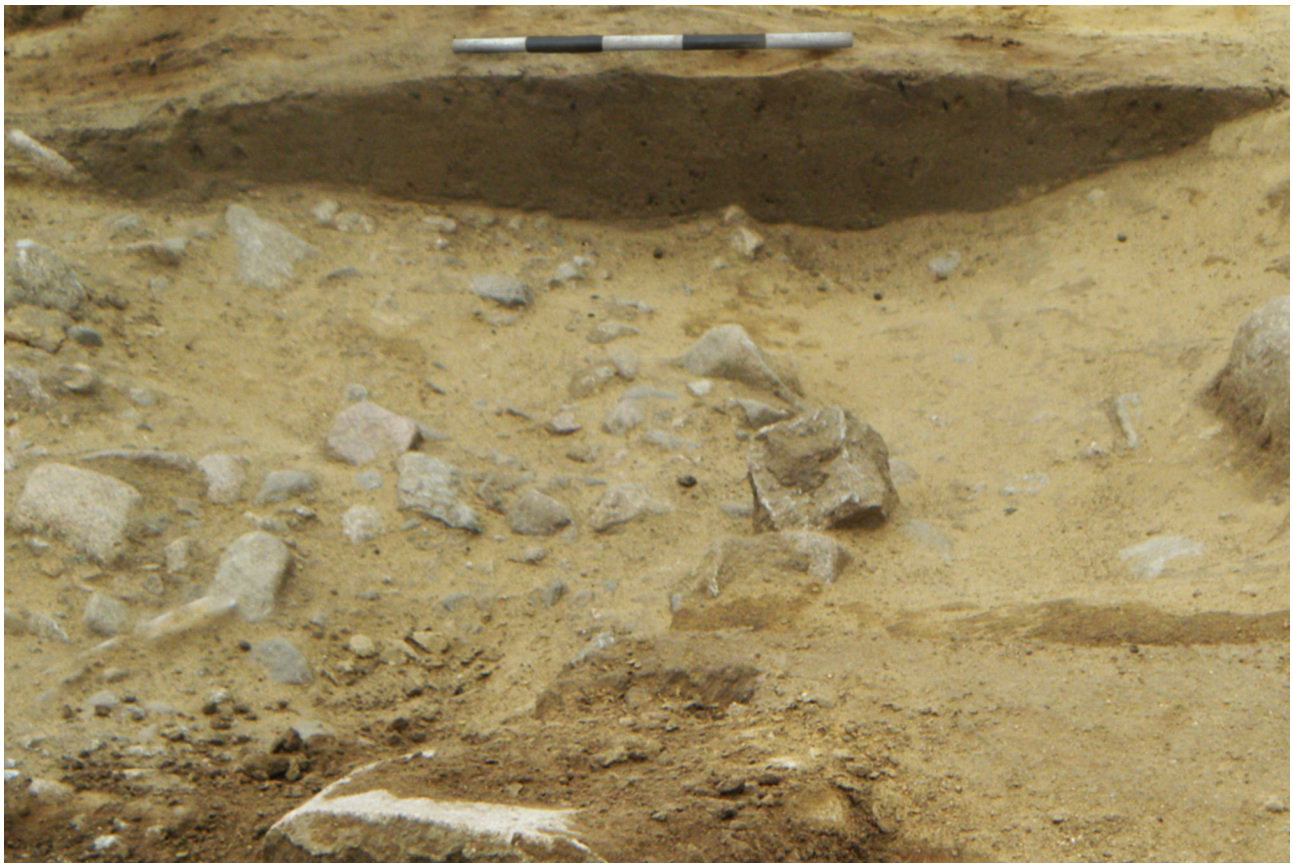


PLATE 32

NL/006A – South-facing section of Curvilinear Gully [6A-0087] showing stony base, facing north

PLATE 33

NL/006A – General view of Structure B after excavation, facing north-west

PLATE 34

NL/006A – General view of Structure B showing stone paving (6A-0039) and (6A-0040), facing south-east

PLATE 35

NL/006A – Detail of Stone Paving (6A-0039) and (6A-0040), facing west

PLATE 36

NL/006A – West-facing section of possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0096], facing east

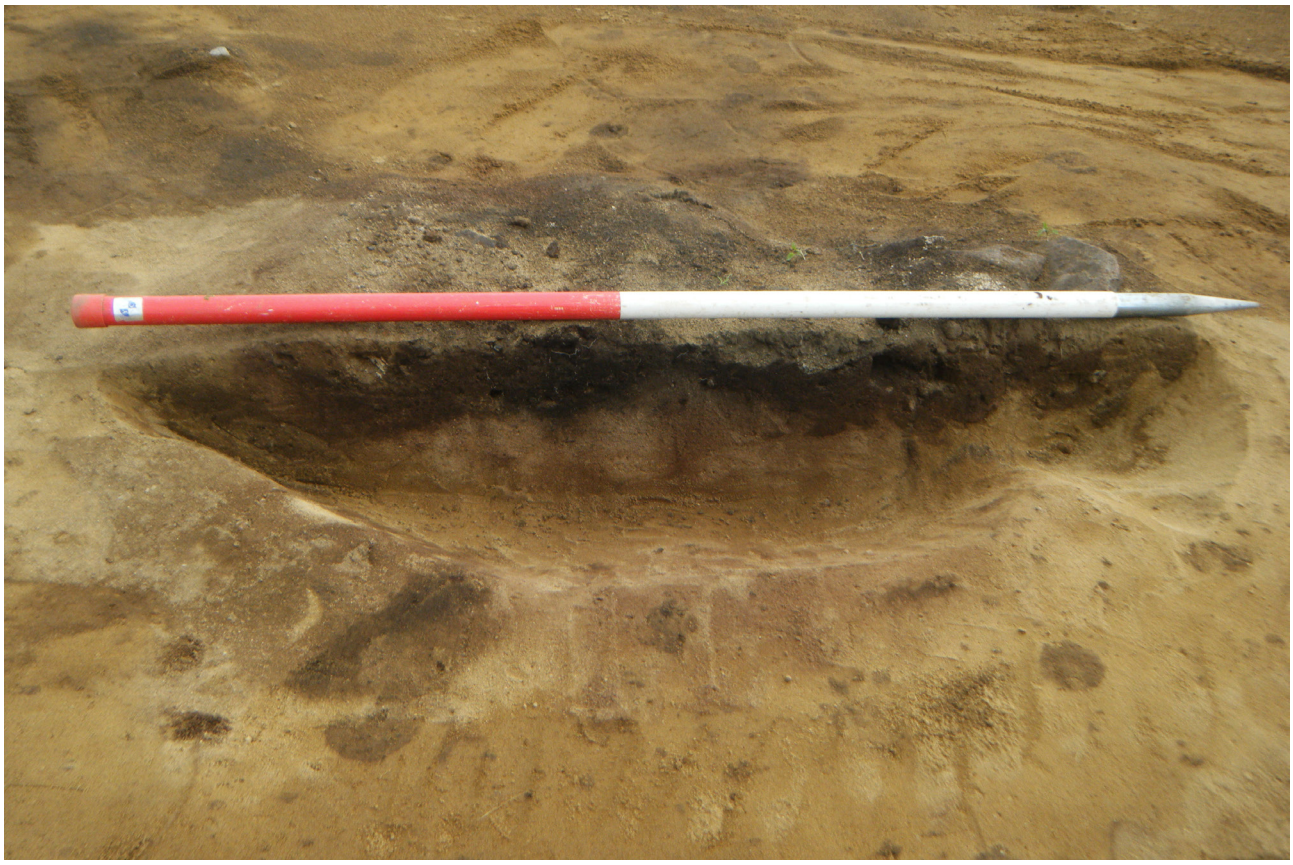


PLATE 37

NL/006A – North-west-facing section of possible Metalworking Furnace [6A-0118], facing south-east

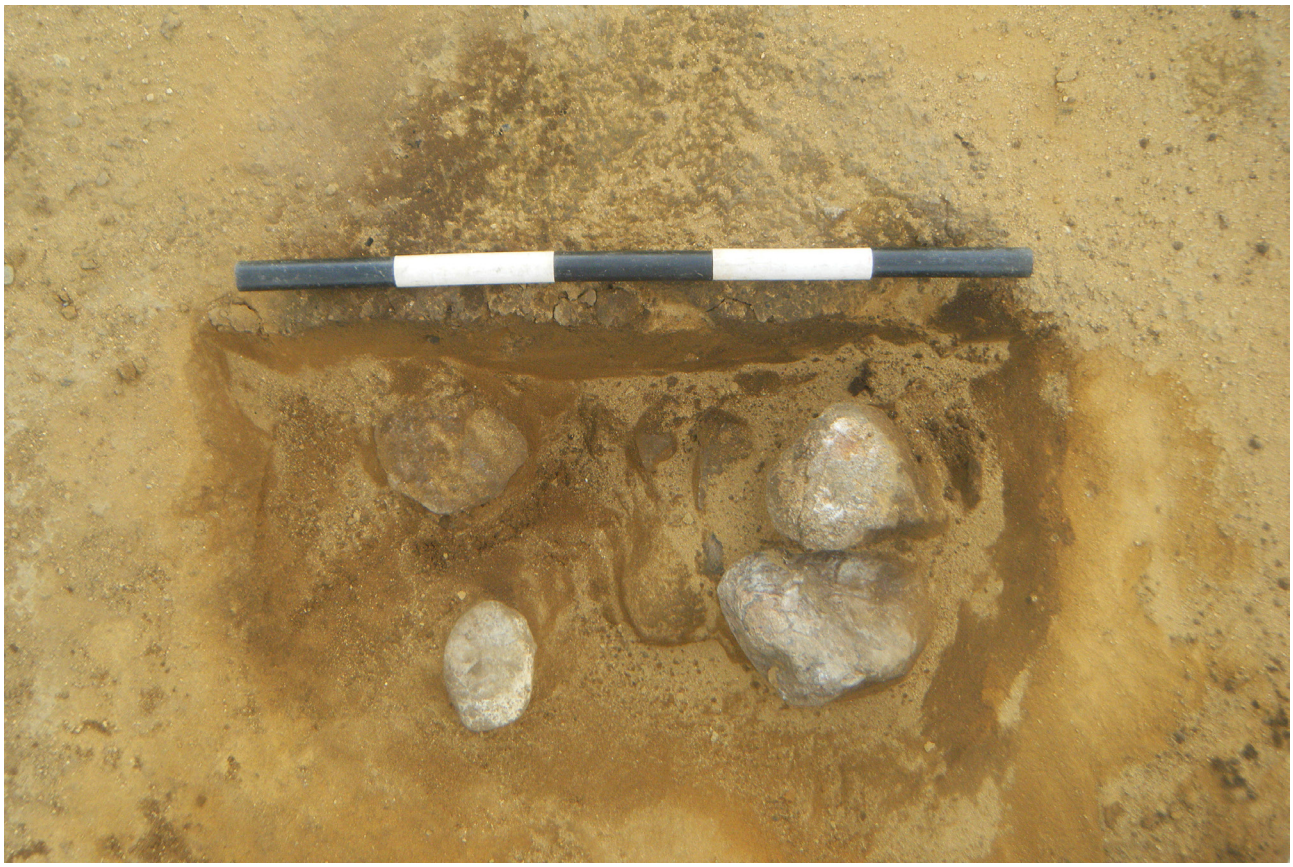


PLATE 38

NL/006A – North-west-facing section of Pit [6A-0036], facing south-east

PLATE 39

NL/006B – General view of curvilinear Gully [6B-0003], facing north-east

PLATE 40

NL/006B – Detail view of possible burnt timbers in [6B-0003], facing south

PLATE 41

NL/006B – South-east-facing section of Pit [6B-0010], facing north-west

PLATE 42

NL/006A – General view of Gully [6A-0136], facing east-south-east

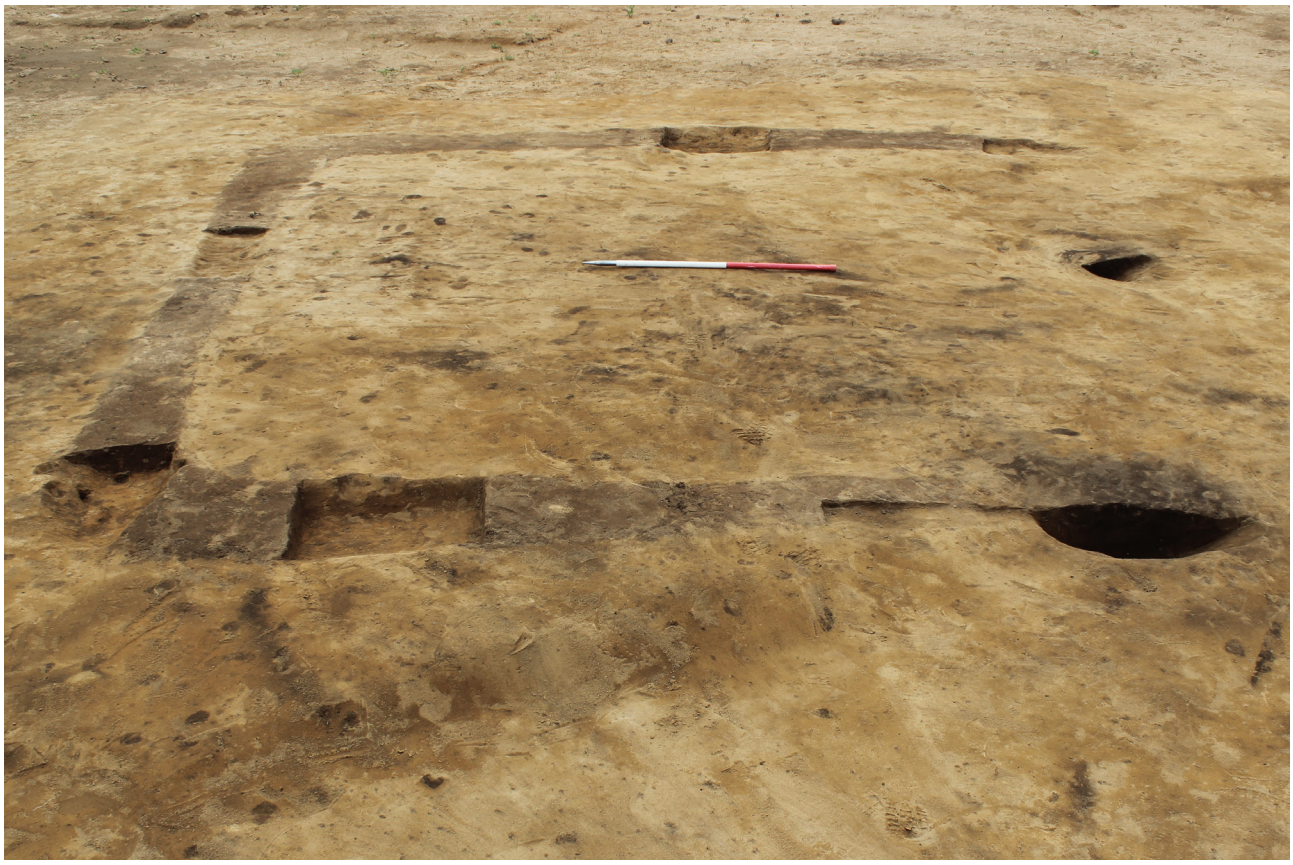


PLATE 43

NL/006A – General view of Rectilinear Gully [6A-0016], facing east-south-east

PLATE 44

NL/006A – General view of Rectilinear Gully [6A-0034], facing north-north-east

PLATE 45

NL/008 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-west

PLATE 46

NL/010 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 47

NL/011 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north

PLATE 48

NL/012 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing east

PLATE 49

NL/013 – General view of site after topsoil strip, facing north-west

PLATE 50

NL/012 – Pre-ex view of Pit [12-0001] showing re-excavated test slot from trial trenching, facing west

PLATE 51

NL/012 – Post-ex view of Pit [12-0001], facing north

PLATE 52

NL/012 – South-east-facing section of Pit [12-0034], facing north-west

PLATE 53

NL/013 – General view of Pits [13-0007], [13-0009] and [13-0011], facing east

PLATE 54

NL/009 – General view of Trench 1, facing south-east

PLATE 55

NL/009 – Overhead view of Trench 2, north upwards

PLATE 56

NL/009 – South-facing section through Enclosure Bank [09-0016], facing north