

Archaeological Monitoring Areas for the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR)

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Curator: Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Mitigation during Post-Excavation Assessment and Assessment Report



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ABERDEEN
CITY COUNCIL



Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Mitigation during Post-Excavation Assessment and Assessment Report

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

As part of the construction phase of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) a series of archaeological mitigation measures were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. These measures required a variety of mitigation strategies including monitored topsoil strips, trial trenching, area excavations, topographic surveys and two structure surveys. A total of twenty eight sites were targeted across the full route of the AWPR. The archaeological potential of many of these sites had been highlighted during earlier pre-construction phases of archaeological mitigation. A small number of sites that had not been subject to earlier archaeological investigation but had been identified in the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) were also targeted. This report describes the results of the varied mitigation strategies, discusses the significant discoveries and highlights potential for further investigation.

Although the density of archaeological remains revealed by the construction phase mitigation works was generally low, evidence for human activity was recorded throughout the scheme. Although much related to post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, concentrations of earlier prehistoric remains were encountered in three locations, Hill of Megray, Milltimber and Wester Hatton.

The sites at Milltimber and Wester Hatton produced a wide variety of features many containing interesting pottery and lithic assemblages. At Milltimber the archaeological features mirrored the results of an earlier phase of archaeological mitigation. The features ranged from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval and modern periods. The Mesolithic activity was represented by a series of large pits and a cluster of smaller pits containing a significant lithic assemblage. Three of the larger pits included potential Neolithic re-cuts. This later Neolithic phase also included a number of smaller pits and isolated post-holes plus a potential henge. Later activity was primarily base around the post-medieval period or later with a range of agricultural features identified.

The remains at Wester Hatton were primarily centred on four ring-ditch structures set out across a south facing slope. These structures were associated with a series of pit clusters and large pits recorded across the site. At present these features are undated but potentially represents a number of phases of prehistoric activity. A number of the features produced significant quantities of Middle Neolithic pottery and lithic assemblages. A ring-gully and associated post-ring structure formed the only clear evidence of later phase prehistoric activity. A large number of undated pits and post-holes most likely represent further prehistoric activity. Post-medieval furrows and a modern road concluded the phases of activity on the site.

At Hill of Megray the prehistoric remains were limited to a few small pits and a hearth potentially associated to Neolithic activity in the area. Later phases of activity on this site were related to post-medieval agricultural processes. This site also included a large double ditch and bank feature although its date and function are unknown.

A number of the remaining sites revealed evidence of the incremental expansion of agricultural activity across the area. At Charleston, Nether Beanshill, Bogenjoss, Goval Farm and Wetslaw Farm a variety of remains were recorded from upstanding stone dykes and water management structures to the remains of small farmsteads and demolished field boundaries. Although these sites are of cultural importance they were not of significant enough potential to warrant further research.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WORK

This document is submitted as the report on the results of the all the archaeological mitigation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd during the construction phase across the **Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route** (henceforth AWPR) road project. The archaeological mitigation comprised a combination of monitored topsoil stripping, trial trenching, excavation, topographic survey, building recording and post excavation assessment.

The AWPR comprises 58km of dual carriageway proposed jointly by the Scottish Government, Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council. The AWPR project is of national and regional importance and is designed to support national, regional and local transport and economic development policy objectives. The construction phase of the AWPR scheme was divided into three units; The South Section, that ran from Charleston to the south bank of the River Dee at Milltimber. This section also included the Fastlink from Cleanhill Junction to Stonehaven; the Central Section continued from the north bank of the River Dee at Milltimber to the south bank of the River Don east of Dyce; the North Section ran from the River Don Crossing west of Goval Farm across to Balmeadie and north to Tipperty (*Illus 1*).

The present archaeological mitigation strategy forms part of a staged programme of archaeological investigations to facilitate the construction of the AWPR. Chapter 28 (Cultural Heritage and Archaeology) of the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) identified measures to be undertaken to evaluate or mitigate potential impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource. These recommendations included a staged programme of advance non-invasive and invasive archaeological evaluation followed by archaeological excavation. 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. This programme of work was divided into four Lots. Lot 1 (Balmedie to Tipperty) included the upgrade of the Balmedie to Tipperty road, Lot 2 (Northern Leg) comprised the Blackdog to Kingswells section, Lot 3 (Southern Leg) ran from Kingswells to Charleston and Lot 4 (Fastlink) comprised the route from Cleanhill Junction down to Stonehaven. The invasive archaeological works across two of the Lots (Northern Lot and Southern Lot) were undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd (Robertson 2014; Dingwall 2014) and took place in 2013. The remaining two Lots were undertaken by CFA Archaeology (Moore 2014 and Kirby 2014).

This was followed by a series of area excavations, post-excavation assessment and reporting across the four lots. This subsequent mitigation was also carried out by Headland Archaeology and CFA Archaeology. These are referenced where appropriate in the individual sites mentioned below.

The purpose of the construction phase mitigation measures (monitored topsoil stripping, trial trenching, excavation, topographic survey and post excavation assessment) was to further mitigate the impact of the scheme on the remaining archaeological resource through the acquisition of a full archaeological record and an evidence-based interpretation of that record.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was appointed the Archaeological Clerk of Works for the construction phase of the road programme under the management of CH2M and Atkins Ltd as part of the AWPR Design Joint Venture team (DJV). Historic Scotland and the Local Authority Archaeologist (Aberdeenshire County Council) provided advice, supervision and oversight of the content, conduct and quality of archaeological aspects of the Contract, with Historic Scotland acting in support of Transport Scotland.

Archaeological mitigation was initially required on 28 separate sites during the construction phase of the AWPR scheme. Over the course of the construction phase the requirements of six of these sites were altered leaving 22 needing mitigation. These 22 sites were spread across the three sections with nine in the south section, nine in the central section and four in the north section.

Table 1 – List of Archaeological Mitigation Areas (AMA)

AMA	Other designation	Name	NGR	Section	Investigation
1	Site 236 (ES)	Lochview Croft Dyke (2)	NJ 9328 0078	South	No work carried out
2	Site 225 (ES)	Lochview Croft Dyke (1)	NJ9329 8007	South	No work carried out
3	Site 209 (ES)	Charleston Farmstead	NJ 9343 0045	South	Watching Brief
4	Site 190 (ES)	Consumption Dyke	NJ 9245 0014	South	Topographic Survey/Excavation
5	Site 145 (ES)	Great South Road	NO 9140 7994	South	No work carried out
6	AHP_S01	Cairn- Hill of Blairs	NO 8854 9872	South	Excavation
7	AHP_S06	Kingcausie Ditch	NJ 8630 0003	South	Watching Brief
8	None	Area to south of Dee (Chainage 101900-101980)	NJ 8594 0032	South	Watching Brief
9	None	Area North of Dee (Chainage 102080-102850)	NJ 8564 0109	Central	Watching Brief
10	AHP_C02	Nether Beanshill-pump structure	NJ 8481 0190	Central	Watching Brief
11	Site 520 (ES)	Nether Beanshill Dyke	NJ 8488 0219	Central	Topographic Survey/Excavation
12	None	Nether Beanshill (Chainage 1041200-104250)	NJ 8461 0203	Central	Watching Brief
13	Site 522 (ES)	Silverburn Bridge	NJ 8511 0442	Central	HBR

AMA	Other designation	Name	NGR	Section	Investigation
14	None	Gairnhill Wood (Chainage 106500-106660)	NJ 8514 0475	Central	Watching Brief
15	None	Craibstone (Chainage 317540-317600)	NJ 8680 1131	Central	No work carried out
16	None	Standingstones (Chainage 317517-319617)	NJ 8574 1269	Central	No work carried out
17	Site 138 (ES)	Bogenjoss Earthwork 2	NJ 8574 1349	Central	Topographic Survey
18	Site 139 (ES)	Bogenjoss Consumption Dyke	NJ 8574 1349	Central	Topographic Survey
19	Site 137 (ES)	Bogenjoss Earthwork 2	NJ 8574 1349	Central	Topographic Survey
20	None	Goval Farm (Chainage 323350-323520)	NJ 8832 1486	North	Watching Brief
21	None	Goval Farm (Chainage 323570-323645)	NJ 8832 1486	North	Watching Brief
22	Site 362 (ES)	Wester Hatton	NJ 9568 1505	North	Evaluation/Excavation/Watching Brief
23	None	Blackdog	NJ 9562 1424	North	Watching Brief
24	Site 257 (ES)	Scottish North Eastern Railway (Bridge)	NO 8725 8714	South	Photographic Survey
25	Site 8 (ES)	Hill of Megray	NO 8514 8790	South	Evaluation/Excavation
26	Site 94 (ES)	Wetshaw Croft 1	NO 8712 9737	South	Watching Brief
27	Site 97 (ES)	Wetshaw Croft 2	NO 8703 9747	South	Watching Brief
28	Site 57	Overhill standing stone	NJ 9678 2284	North	Pre-construction mitigation work complete No construction phase work carried out

This report has been divided into three main chapters with each chapter pertaining to one of the three Sections that make up the AWPR. Within each chapter the assessment reports for each Archaeological Mitigation Areas (AMA) in that section have been placed in numerical order to provide a structured sequence to the report.

2 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 GENERAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general the aim of the archaeological mitigation across all the sites 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. More specific aims and objectives are as follows:

- To establish the location, extent, nature and date of any remains relating to the sites within the extent of the LMA;
- To provide a suitable archaeological record of any features identified within the LMA;
- 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* (DES).

2.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the archaeological mitigation works varied from site to site dependent on the measures required although in general remained constant across the scheme.

All work was undertaken in accordance with published Historic Scotland standards and those set by the ClfA in their 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (ClfA 2014a), 'Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. (ClfA 2014d), 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation' (ClfA 2014e) and 'Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief' (ClfA 2014f).

The limits of the archaeological mitigation areas were defined in drawings provided by the CJV and laid out on the ground using a pole-mounted Trimble G6 differential GPS programmed with the relevant coordinates. The areas were surveyed by the Ecological Clerk of Works to assess potential impacts on ecological receptors.

Where topsoil stripping was required this was removed from the agreed areas to expose any surviving archaeological remains. This was undertaken using either a tracked excavator or a JCB3CX 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 (i.e. geological subsoil was seen).

Immediately after the removal of the topsoil and any other overburden, the whole area stripped was inspected for archaeological features. All areas containing significant concentrations of features were then cleaned by hand. The cleaning extended beyond any archaeological feature until the monitoring archaeologist was satisfied there were no other features in the vicinity or the limit of the LMA was reached. Any features identified within this area were to be recorded to the specification set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2015).

A survey displaying an overall plan of the areas monitored was undertaken using a dGPS Trimble TSC3. The subsequent plans aim to show the entire areas monitored and any features of archaeological

interest. In each case the survey data shall be accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum using GIS as part of the final site archive.

Any site specific methodologies that deviate from the general model can be found within the specific site chapters within this report.

Unless stated otherwise, the collection, storage, curation and archive remained the same across all the sites and the appropriate measures are stated below.

Complete descriptions of individual contexts for all the sites where context numbers were issued can be found in Appendix 1. Full lists of photographic record, drawings, finds and samples are provided in Appendices 2 – 6.

FEATURE IDENTIFICATION

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 by hand, to define the extent of features and to establish areas devoid of archaeology.

EXCAVATION AND RECORDING STRATEGY

The proposed excavation strategy for potential features was as follows:

- Pits containing burnt bone and charcoal with potential to be cremations: 100% excavation, 100% sampling
- Large ring-ditch forming possible roundhouse: at least 30% excavation by slots, with potential for 100% excavation to ensure no features predating ring-ditch, sampling of 100% basal fills up to a maximum of 40L and upper fills as appropriate.
- 100% excavation of all other features with sampling of deposits as appropriate, including any post-holes associated with the large ring-ditch.

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.

COLLECTION (FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL)

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):

- 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 as a minimum) in the field unless they formed a part of a coherent and readily identifiable structure such e.g. palisade or building. Samples were taken from all half sectioned features (up to a volume of 40L). In some cases, very small features were 100% sampled if appropriate.

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.

STORAGE AND CURATION

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 re-sealable 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 plastazote 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.

Headland's finds storage area monitors and maintains humidity through the provision of a dehumidifier and clearly visible humidity indicator strips. Headland Archaeology follow the archiving guidelines provided by the Archaeological Archives Forum (2007) and abide by the ClfA's standards and guidance (ClfA 2014b & 2014c).

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.

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.

ARCHIVE

All field records and all other products of the work are archived with the National Monuments Records Scotland (NMRS) at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) (now part of Historic Environment Scotland - HES) 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*, ClfA 2014b & ClfA 2014c).

3 RESULTS SOUTHERN SECTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE SOUTHERN SECTION

The Southern Section of the construction phase of the AWPR road scheme (*Illus 2*) runs from Charleston at the junction of the A90 and the A956 heading west towards Hare Moss and continuing past Ferniebrae to Cleanhill Junction. At the junction it turns north towards Storybook Glen and Kingcausie where it meets the south bank of the River Dee at Milltimber. The Southern Section also includes the section from Cleanhill Junction south over Hill of Muchalls and through Megray Wood to the junction of the A90 at Stonehaven (Fastlink during the enabling works).

Archaeological mitigation measures were placed on a total of nine sites across the southern section during the construction phase of the AWPR. These included a prehistoric to post-medieval agricultural landscapes at Hill of Megray (AMA-25) and Milltimber south of the Dee (AMA-8), a holloway ditch at Kingcausie (AMA-07), two early 19th century farmstead sites, located at Charleston (AMA-03) and Wetslaw Farm (AMA-26 & 27), a consumption dyke at Charleston (AMA-04), a cairn of stones at the Hill of Blairs (AMA-6) and a 19th century railway bridge close to Stonehaven (AMA-24).

3.2 AMA-03 CHARLESTON FARMSTEAD

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Charleston Farmstead (Site AMA-03) was located at chainage 206900-206950 (centred on NGR: NJ 9343 0045). It was situated just south of the A956 junction with the A90 approximately 300m north of Mains of Charlestown. The monitored topsoil strip area (*Illus 3*) formed a roughly triangular parcel of land aligned north/south covering approximately 1200m² and based at 100m OD on a gradual east-facing slope covered in long scrub grass (*Plate 1*). The land parcel was bounded by a minor road to the east and the A956 to the north with the west side delimited by the extent of the land made available (LMA).

The site was located in an area characterised by Quaternary period sands, gravels and boulders, overlying an igneous bedrock (British Geological Survey (BGS, online). Excavation found that the superficial deposits were predominantly light yellow-brown compact clay-rich sand that contained numerous stones and boulders. They were overlain by a thin (0.30m – 0.35m) greyish brown peaty topsoil.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Environmental Statement (ES) (Jacobs 2007) listed a farmstead (Site 209 ES) close to the extent of the LMA at Charleston. This site is also identified within the NMRS (NJ90SW 68) and is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) (1868, Kincardineshire, Sheet IV.14) (Illus 4). The ES indicated that the LMA potentially overlaid part of an agricultural building depicted on this map. The building was formed of a single unroofed rectilinear block divided into 3 bays with smaller outshot extensions to each end. This building was no longer marked on the later 2nd edition OS (1903, Kincardineshire, sheet 007.11). The Statistical Accounts of Scotland (Account of 1834-45, p204; online) indicate that the surrounding area had been subject to piecemeal agricultural improvement at the beginning of the 19th century with small parcels of land being leased out to tenant farmers by the land owners in an attempt to improve the land. A small number of other farm buildings were also depicted on the early 19th century historical maps indicating an increase in the agricultural activity in the surrounding area at this time. The AWPR did not impact on any of the structures depicted on these maps.

No previous archaeological works had taken place at Charlestown due to access issues prior to the construction phase.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION OF AMA-03

All the monitoring works were carried out on the 11th November 2015 in bright and dry weather conditions. The prime purpose of the monitoring was to identify if the agricultural buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS were within the limits of the LMA. The mapping evidence suggested that any extant remains of the farm buildings would potentially be to the south end of the land parcel.

The excavations revealed the edge of a wall foundation to the west side of the land parcel. The form and location of the foundation indicated it was probably the northern end of the structure depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868). This is described in more detail below.

AMA-03 WALL FOUNDATIONS

To the south end the land parcel along the western edge of the LMA a large stone potentially forming the outer edge of a wall foundation [AMA03-003] was identified cutting the geological subsoil. A small extension to the west side of the land parcel was therefore stripped of topsoil. This confirmed the presence of a rubble stone wall foundation at the same level as the exposed ground surface (Plate 2). This formed the north-east corner of a structure with an outshot extension continuing north producing an L-shaped feature in plan (see Illus 3).

The foundations comprised a mix of poorly sorted angular to rounded stones up to 0.90m x 0.50m in size bonded with a yellow sand-rich clay with frequent small stone inclusions. The corner wall foundation was 1.3m wide and the outshot extension wall 1m wide. Both foundations were within a cut [AMA03-002] that was not fully exposed but was recorded 0.5m beyond the eastern edge of the wall foundation [AMA03-003]. This was backfilled with small angular stones and a light yellow clayey sand (AMA03-004), similar to the geological subsoil (AMA03-005). A small collection of glazed 19th century pottery fragments were recovered from the topsoil above this feature. As this feature was beyond the extent the LMA it was not investigated further.

The remainder of the topsoil strip exposed the geological subsoil across this area with no further features recorded. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-03

The wall remains identified during the removal of the topsoil most likely represent part of the foundations of the building depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868, Kincardineshire, Sheet IV.14) representing the north end of a 19th century farm building. The primary purpose of the monitoring was to identify if the building marked on this map was located within the extent of the LMA. The archaeological mitigation clearly revealed that the remains of this building were situated outwith the limits of the LMA and would therefore not be effected by the road construction.

CONCLUSIONS FOR AMA-03

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3.3 AMA-04 CONSUMPTION DYKE, SITE 190

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The consumption dyke AMA-04 was located toward the Charleston Junction, west of the A90, at chainage 205900-206000 (NGR: NJ 9245 0014). It was located at approximately 110m OD, on south west-facing ground that had previously been under forestry. The section of dyke investigated was part of a c.220m boundary that ran north to south between Greenhowe Farm and Loirston Burn (*Illus 5*). At the time of the mitigation the tree cover had been removed along the road corridor exposing the dyke (*Plate 3*) and the disturbed ground surface surrounding them.

The site was located in an area characterised by Quaternary period sands, gravels and boulders, overlying an igneous bedrock (BGS; Online). Excavation found that the superficial deposits were predominantly light yellow-brown, compact clay-rich sand that contained numerous stones and boulders. The site as a whole was overlain by a thin (0.30m – 0.50m) greyish-brown loam topsoil.

The specific aims of the mitigation at this site were to provide a topographic survey of the dyke using a differential GPS and to provide a digital photographic record of the dyke in its setting. Also to excavate and record a single section through the dyke with a mechanical excavator suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine operations were carried out under direct archaeological control.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) had listed the consumption dyke (Site 190 ES) as a feature that would be partially disturbed by the development. This feature was not listed in the NMRS but is depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868, Kincardineshire, sheet IV.14) (*Illus 6*). The dyke had formed a substantial boundary between farmland to the west and forestry to the east. The Statistical Accounts of Scotland (Accounts of 1834, p204; Online) indicate that the surrounding area had been subject to piecemeal agricultural

improvement at the beginning of the 19th century with small parcels of land being leased out to tenant farmers by the land owners in an attempt to improve the land. This dyke appears to date from this period of land improvement.

No previous archaeological works had taken place on the parcel of land at Charlestown due to access constraints prior to the construction phase.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION FOR AMA-04

All the works were carried out on the 8th June 2015 in dry and bright weather conditions. The work comprised undertaking a topographic record of dyke AMA-04 and excavating a single section through the dyke to provide a detailed analysis of the dyke's construction and provide a profile of the feature.

A photographic and topographic survey of the dyke was undertaken prior to the excavation of a 2m-wide slot through the structure. Excavation found that the dyke was set in a deep V-shaped cut made into the grey, stone-rich silty clay geological subsoil (Plate 4). The cut had been filled with a poorly sorted mass of sub-rounded fieldstone up to the level of the topsoil. A tapered stone dyke had then been formed, against both sides of which had been piled further loose fieldstone (Plate 5). The central core was approximately 1.00m in height, with a base <1.00m in width that tapered to 0.30m toward the core's top. The stones had been laid to form rough facing, at least four courses in height, within the interior of which smaller-sized rubble had been placed. An unsorted collection of fieldstone had then been deposited along the dyke's western and eastern faces, giving the whole dyke a width of at least 2.80m. No other features were located in association with the dyke within the excavated trench. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-04

The dyke was extant at the time the 1st edition OS (1868) was completed. At this time it formed a boundary between cultivated ground to the south-west and woodland to the north-east. William Roy's survey of the Highlands (1747-52) indicates that the area was not under cultivation at this earlier time. From this it is deduced that the wall was constructed at the beginning of the 19th century as the land was being subject to piecemeal improvement.

The dyke's form indicated that it had progressed through two phases of construction. The first phase involved the formation of the wall, as part of which a deep V-shaped ditch had been excavated to contain the dyke's foundations. The dyke had then been constructed on top of this. The second phase had involved the accretion of fieldstone along the length of the core dyke as a result of clearance of the bordering fields. The 1st edition OS indicates that this still had not been completed by the mid-19th century.

The excavation of a substantial V-shaped ditch below the dyke is an unusual occurrence as most investigated dykes in the outlying area generally seem to have been placed over the topsoil. The reason for this ditch may be related to its location close to the Loirston Burn. The burn, located at the south end of this dyke, may be indicative of drainage issues in this area. If this was the case then a large ditch below the dyke would have alleviated any such issues.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3.4 AMA-06 CAIRN, HILL OF BLAIRS

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Hill of Blairs cairn (AMA-06) was situated at chainage 201645 (NGR: NO 88539 98720), ([Illus 7](#)) on farmland at approximately 130m O.D. It was placed across a level area of ground within a large enclosed field covered in short scrubby grass ([Plate 6](#)). Until recently the cairn had been obscured by gorse. The surrounding area was dotted with small farmsteads with the two closest to the cairn being Ferniebrae 300m to the north-west and Merchant's Crofts 150m to the south.

The site was located in an area characterised by Quaternary period sands, gravels and boulders, overlying an igneous bedrock (BGS, online). Excavation found that the superficial deposits were predominantly light yellow-brown compact sand that contained numerous stones and boulders. This was overlain by a thin (0.30m) greyish-brown loamy topsoil.

The specific aims and objectives at Site AMA-06 were to provide a topographic survey of the cairn and provide a digital photographic record of the feature in its setting. A section through the cairn was then to be excavated with a mechanical excavator to assess the archaeological potential of the feature.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The site was not noted in the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) and was not listed in the NMRS. The site was also not depicted on historical maps available for review suggesting it was not of any antiquity. The site had been brought to the attention of Historic Scotland by a local party who had suggested it may be of prehistoric origin. This led to Historic Scotland recommending the site be investigated. Land use in the area was limited to a number of early 19th century farmsteads spread across the area with little evidence of earlier activity. The 1st and 2nd edition OS (Kincardine, sheets VII.4 1868 & 007.13 1903) continue to depict the land parcel as uncultivated scrub ([Illus 8](#)) indicating the land had not been cleared at this time.

No previous archaeological works had taken place on the parcel of land at Hill of Blairs (AMA-06) due to access issues prior to the construction phase. The programme of trial trenching in the surrounding area (Dingwall 2014) did not encounter any archaeology. The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a topographic survey and evaluation of this cairn in June 2015.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION FOR AMA-06

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out on the 19th June 2015 in dry bright weather conditions. A large, grass-covered stone cairn was situated within the parcel of land. The stones in the cairn were poorly sorted and angular and the grass cover was indiscriminate and loose.

A photographic and topographic survey of the dyke was undertaken prior to the machine excavation of a section through the cairn. The cairn was sub-circular in plan and measured 12.80m by 11.40m and

had a height of 1.20m (Plate 7). It was constructed of random fieldstones interspersed with dark grey-brown loamy topsoil (Plate 8). The stones were poorly sorted and loose indicating the feature was likely to be of modern construction. No obvious construction features were identified and no archaeological features were present beneath the cairn. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF AMA-06

The cairn is not depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition OS (1868 & 1904) or the later 3rd edition OS (1925, Kincardineshire 007.13, Surveyed 1923). These maps also indicate that the land on which the cairn was situated was not under agricultural use prior to 1923. The mapping evidence seems to indicate that the cairn post-dates the OS survey of 1923. The results of the machine excavation, showing poorly sorted stones in a loose loam matrix with no visible structural elements indicative of modern stone clearance seems to corroborate the cartographic evidence. It seems the cairn was a result of 20th century field clearance activity.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3.5 AMA-07 KINGCAUSIE DITCH SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The land parcel of Kingcausie Ditch (AMA-07) was located at chainage 101600 – 101650 (centred on NGR: NJ 8630 0003) approximately 200m northwest of Kingcausie House and 300m south of the River Dee (Illus 9). It lay at approximately 35m OD on a gradual north facing slope leading down to the River Dee and was covered in scrub vegetation and occasional tree stumps. The area was bounded to the west by a stone wall enclosing a more heavily wooded area and open to the other three sides that make up the designed landscape associated with Kingcausie House.

The solid geology at the site location is recorded as Aberdeen Formation metamorphic bedrock, with Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation superficial deposits overlying the slope (BGS online). This was confirmed in the field, with the geological deposits which comprised a mix of stone rich sand, areas of gravel rich orange sand and areas of stone rich grey sand (Plate 9). This was overlain by approximately 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam with frequent stone inclusions.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

Kingcausie House is a category B listed house (HS Ref: LB16489) that also has an entry in the NMRS (NJ80SE 26) and local Historical Environment Records (NJ80SE0068). The ditch exposed during the previous archaeological trial trenching phase of the AWPR mitigation at Kingcausie House (Dingwall 2014) was not noted in the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) and was not listed in the NMRS. The feature was also not clearly depicted on any of the historical or OS maps.

The lands of Kingcausie were bought by Henry Irvine c.1537 who subsequently built a house here. The original 16th century house was destroyed by fire in about 1680 and rebuilt sometime before 1740. Roy's military map c.1745 (Illus 10) depicts the house seemingly within a designed landscape with tree

lined gardens leading down from the house towards the river Dee. Further additions to the house were made in 1852 according to the HS listing. The gardens were also probably altered at this time as the 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet III.15) depicts a more natural looking landscape surrounding the house (Illus 11). No evidence of any features relating to a holloway or ditch feature could be identified on this map or any later editions.

The previous programme of trial trenching (Dingwall 2014) encompassed the land parcel at Kingcausie. The results of these trial trenches investigations revealed a linear ditch feature aligned roughly north/south located to the south-west of the house. This feature was not fully investigated during trial trenching investigations. The ditch was visible on the surface as a linear depression aligned north-west/south-east across the land parcel.

The construction phase of the AWPR allowed for a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a monitored topsoil strip across a targeted area of the land parcel at Kingcausie in October 2015 in order to produce a fuller record of the ditch.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-07

INTRODUCTION TO THE MITIGATION

The work was carried out between the 13th and 15th October 2015 in dry and bright weather conditions. The monitored topsoil strip covered an oval shaped area of approximately 10,000²m aligned east/west across the width of the LMA.

Due to access issues a dumper could not be used on the site therefore the topsoil could not be removed from the excavation area. Therefore the excavation was undertaken in wide strips across the land parcel. Once one strip had been complete and any archaeological features within it had been fully recorded the topsoil from the subsequent strip was placed within the area of the previous strip. This allowed for all features including the linear ditches to be fully recorded. A total of five strips were necessary to complete the required area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AT AMA-07

The removal of the topsoil exposed two linear features within the land parcel (see Illus 9). The more substantial of these two features was a 5m wide linear ditch [AMA07-002] aligned roughly north-west/south-east. This followed the alignment of a holloway formed of a wide undulating ditch cut identified prior to the mitigation works running through the landscape. The line of this feature could be made out on the surface as a slight hollow and continued both to the north-west and south-east of the stripped area. The second ditch [AMA07-004] was a more ephemeral feature aligned north/south along the eastern edge of the monitored topsoil strip area.

Ditch [AMA07-002] was predominantly aligned north-west/south-east within the stripped area (Plate 10) but close to the north end it curved towards the west continuing along the visible line of the hollow beyond the limit of the LMA.

A series of four machine excavated slots were cut through the ditch cut [AMA07-002]. In all four slots the ditch was approximately 5.00m wide with moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. The cut was up to 1.30m deep and filled with poorly sorted rubble field stones in a loose dark brown sand

matrix [AMA07-003] (Plate 11). The depth of the ditch slots and the loose nature of the fills along with the size of some of the stones (up to 1.00m³ although more frequently 0.30m³) and water ingress into the open ditch meant no access could be gained to the base of the cut in order to hand clean the sections. Therefore all recording was undertaken from the exposed surface.

The base of the cut comprised large and compact stones in a light yellow-brown sand matrix which was interpreted as the geological subsoil rather than a constructed feature. The water ingress into the slots made it difficult to positively confirm this although the change in the matrix material from that noted in the main fill suggested this was geological. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

A second ditch [AMA07-004] was not as clearly defined but appeared to run north/south along the eastern edge of the stripped area (Plate 12). At the south end of this feature it crossed over the more prominent ditch [AMA07-002]. Unfortunately the poor definition of this ditch and the similarity of the stone rubble fill (AMA07-005) to that recorded in ditch [AMA07-002] made the stratigraphic relationship between the two ditches difficult to determine.

Ditch cut [AMA07-004] was between 3.00m and 5.00m wide with a maximum depth of 0.40m (Plate 13). Four slots were excavated through this cut exposing the irregular sloping sides and concave to flat base. The fill (AMA07-005) comprised poorly sorted rubble stone in a dark grey-brown sand matrix. No finds were recovered from this fill and no environmental samples were taken. The poorly defined nature of this feature made it difficult to interpret but it was unlikely to represent anything associated with the much better defined ditch [AMA07-002]. It may represent part of a previous designed landscape feature although its slight nature suggests it was not of any real significance.

No additional features were identified during the topsoil strip. Due to this, along with the negative results from the evaluation, the extent of the agreed monitored topsoil strip was reduced to 20m beyond the extent of the ditch where practical. A 2m wide buffer also had to be retained between the line of the LMA and the topsoil strip along the eastern edge due to the proximity of a number of trees outwith the LMA in this area. This buffer zone will not be effected by the road scheme and any potential archaeology will be preserved in-situ in this area.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-07

The main ditch [AMA07-002] had previously been identified during the trial trench evaluation of this area. The provenance and interpretation of this feature could not be established during these works. It was hoped that exposing a larger extent of the feature would help establish the nature, design and purpose of the feature. The subsequent topsoil strip of this area and the excavation of four slots through the ditch has established the general design and alignment of the feature although its date and purpose remains elusive.

The alignment of the ditch, potentially leading from the west side of Kingcausie House down a gradual slope towards the Crynoch Burn suggests that it was probably associated with the house. The width of the ditch and its profile, being wide enough for a carriage or cart, may indicate its use as a possible access track from the property to the burn to the west. Unfortunately beyond the stone wall dividing the designed landscape from the heavily wooded area to the west there is a steep escarpment making

any trackway leading in this direction redundant. It is possible that the ditch altered course to avoid this escarpment although no evidence of this could be identified.

The house and surrounding land has its origins in the 17th century with rebuilding and alterations taking place throughout the following 200 years. Roy's military map c.1747 depicts a designed garden to the front of the house. The ditch, although not depicted on this map, may be part of this design. The gardens were clearly redesigned at some point after this date, possibly during the house alterations in 1852, presenting a more natural looking landscape. It is possible that the ditch was filled with rubble stone at this time to present this more natural state. No artefacts or dating material was recovered from the fill of this ditch. The loose nature of the fill and the sand matrix within it indicated that the ditch was not likely to be of any antiquity and therefore most likely represents a phase of activity linked to the history of the house.

The second more ephemeral ditch [AMA07-004] was aligned north/south. This alignment would correspond more to the designed landscape as depicted on Roy's map c.1747. This depicts tree-lined perimeters to the gardens formed on a similar alignment. This will have to remain an assumption as the map is not accurate enough and the ditch feature was not defined enough to confirm this association.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the post-medieval to modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Although it may be possible that surviving historical records relating to the house and its gardens still exist that could ultimately provide a date and purpose for the ditch, in this instance no further work is recommended for this site.

3.6 AMA-08 MILLTIMBER SOUTH OF THE DEE SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The land parcel at Milltimber, south of the Dee (AMA-08) was located at chainage 101900–102000 (centred on NGR: NJ 8594 0032) approximately 500m northwest of Kingcausie House. It was bounded to the south by the B9077 and to the north by the River Dee (*Illus 12*). It lay at approximately 20m OD on a gradual north-facing slope that was covered in scrub vegetation. The land parcel formed a sub rectangular area approximately 200m x 80m aligned east/west across the width of the road corridor. A steep bank associated with the modern road bridge formed the western limit of the area and the eastern extent was bounded by woodland.

The solid geology at the site location is recorded as Aberdeen Formation metamorphic bedrock, with Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation superficial deposits of river terrace gravel, sands and silts overlying the flat plain which were deposited in the glacial period (BGS online). This was confirmed in the field, with the geological deposits comprising silty sands and gravels and areas of a mid-yellow brown alluvial sand. This was overlain by a topsoil comprised approximately 0.4m of dark brown sandy-loam with frequent stone inclusions.

The mix of river bed gravels and alluvial sand deposits was clearly evidenced in a west-facing section at the west end of the unmonitored service trench excavation (*Plate 16*).

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

No archaeological sites were identified on this land parcel in the ES (Jacobs 2007) and no sites are recorded in the NMRS, however prehistoric remains are known within the wider area. The Dee valley is generally considered to be an area that has potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains. The area is also close to the estate of Kingcausie House which was established in the 17th century. The land parcel was probably part of the lands owned by this house at this time. The 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet III.15) (Illus 13) depicts the area as a large enclosed field. The size of this field was reduced with the construction of the Maryculter Road Bridge at the end of the 19th century.

During the programme of trial trenching at Milltimber (Dingwall 2014) four features of archaeological significance relating to potential prehistoric activity were recorded within the land parcel. Based on the results of the trial trenching further archaeological mitigation in the form of an open area excavation was carried out targeting these features (Dingwall 2015; Site Number SL001). An area measuring 3518m² was stripped of all overburden exposing the superficial geological subsoil deposits as part of this phase of works. This subsoil comprised wide bands of large gravels with narrower bands of fine silts and sands between them. A number of pits and spreads were recorded within this subsoil. A small number of these features included fire-cracked stones and evidence of burning deposits confirming the presence of prehistoric activity in this area.

A kiln structure was also recorded cut into a band of gravels. The eastern part of the cut was lined with stones which had been laid to form a rough surface at one end of the kiln. The main basal fill of this feature contained abundant charcoal and charred barley grain. A fragment of burnt lithic was also recovered from the deposit. One of the barley seeds from this fill was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 391–537AD (SUERC: gu36506). Two sections of furrow were also identified running across the north-east portion of the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION RESULTS OF AMA-08

All the works were carried out between the 30th October and 9th November 2015 in mixed weather conditions.

The area of the archaeological mitigation was formed of four specific areas related to different aspects of the construction design. These included a piling platform (Plate 14), a compound area, a haul road (Plate 15) and a strip along the north perimeter of the land parcel.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES RECORDED

Two features were recorded across the four areas. A small pit with evidence of burning [AMA08-002] and a linear cut [AMA08-004] filled with poorly sorted stones. The small oval pit [AMA08-002] (Plate 17) measured 0.58m x 0.54m with a maximum depth of 0.11m. The orange sand fill (AMA08-003) within this pit had been heat-affected although the purpose of the feature was unclear. A small unworked chert flake was recovered from the fill indicating a potential prehistoric date for the feature.

The linear feature (Plate 18) was aligned north/south to the west side of the land parcel situated approximately halfway along the haul road. It comprised of a 0.60m wide cut [AMA08-004] filled with

large poorly sorted stones. Initial interpretation was that this formed the foundations to a field boundary wall. The dark grey brown loam within the stone matrix was very loose suggesting the feature was probably of 19th/20th century origin. This feature had been exposed during the previous archaeological excavations (Dingwall 2015) and had been interpreted as a drainage ditch which was probably the correct interpretation.

To the east side of the piling platform area a short length of a rubble drain was identified indicating 19th/20th century agricultural activity in this area. Animal burrowing was also identified to the south side of the piling platform area within an area of softer yellow sand. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

An area to the south-west corner of the land parcel was not subject to topsoil removal and was being used to stockpile bund material. Any potential archaeology in this area will be preserved in-situ.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF AMA-08

The results of the trial trench evaluation and subsequent mitigation excavations had identified that prehistoric activity had taken place on this parcel of land although the nature and extent were not clearly understood. It is possible that the single pit recorded during the monitoring of the construction phase topsoil strip was associated with a phase of this prehistoric activity although without secure scientific dating this cannot be confirmed. At this moment it is just as likely that the pit was related to the early historical period represented by the remains of a kiln recorded during the earlier mitigation.

Eventually this land parcel would have become part of the estate of Kingcausie House, which has its origins in the 17th century. The only evidence for post-medieval/modern activity in the area was represented in the form of rubble field drains indicating the area had been subject to agricultural improvement, probably in the 19th century. No features relating to the stone filled ditch were depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition OS suggesting it is likely this was a more recent intrusion associated with modern drainage requirements.

The isolated nature of the potential prehistoric pit and absence of any datable material meant the feature was of limited potential, particularly given the small size of the feature. The remaining features recorded during the archaeological mitigation can be safely dated to the post-medieval/modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3.7 AMA-24 SCOTTISH NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY BRIDGE SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Scottish North Eastern Railway (SNER) bridge (AMA-24) and associated embankments were located at Chainage 0-10 (NGR: NO 87246 87142) (*Illus 14*). It was situated at approximately 35m O.D. on the north eastern outskirts of Stonehaven, straddling the B979 where it runs north-to-south from the town.

The specific aim of the archaeological mitigation was to provide sufficient record of the embankment and bridge that will be affected by the construction of the AWPR.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) had listed the Railway Bridge (Site 257 ES) as a feature that would be partially disturbed by the development. This feature was not listed in the NMRS but the bridge and its flanking embankments were depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet XVII.3) (Illus 15). The railway line was constructed by the Aberdeen Railway in stages between 1847 and 1850 (A History of Britain's Railways (Online) 2011). Later the line was taken over by the SNER, with a passenger service commencing in February 1850. By 1866 the line was run by the Caledonian Railway. Whilst the embankment is likely to date from this period, the date of the bridge is currently unknown.

No previous archaeological works had taken place on the parcel of land where the bridge stood due to access issues prior to the construction phase. The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a program of archaeological mitigation to take place in the form of a topographic survey in May 2015.

RESULTS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF AMA-24

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out on the 12th May 2015 in bright and dry weather conditions. The primary purpose of the mitigation was to record the bridge in its setting. Health and safety issues mitigated permission to access the track and embankment due to it being a working line.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE

The railway bridge spans the single carriageway B979 and is set approximately 6m above the road with earthen embankments to both ends (Plate 19). The main span of the bridge is set upon three main loadbearing steel beams made of a series of shorter beams welded and riveted together to form three long sections (Plate 20). These support a series of more frequent steel cross-beams forming the support for the main platform bed for the railway (Plate 21).

The flanking abutments are constructed from coursed and dressed sandstone, with the upper parapet walls lining the bed of the railway formed from brick. On both the east and west sides the base of the embankment has been strengthened by the addition of a stone retaining wall. The earthen embankment extends for approximately 300m to the south-west, toward the Glenury Viaduct (over the Cowie Water). On the eastern side it runs for 50m, before entering an extended cutting.

The evidence from the mitigation shows the bridge was dated to the 19th century with potential 20th century modifications. This structure is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3.8 AMA-25 HILL OF MEGRAY

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site of Hill of Megray (AMA-25) is between chainage 1250 - 1375 (centred on NGR: NO 8514 879) (Illus 16), 1.5 miles to the north of Stonehaven. The ground is characterised by a north-facing slope that falls from its highest point of 110m O.D. toward the lip of a ravine marking the line of Limpet

Burn. Before reaching the burn, the ground falls sharply to 105m OD, where it flattens to form a terrace overlooking the ravine. A field boundary wall to the south forms the southern limit of the area. The east and west sides were bounded by the limits of the road corridor the west side of which followed the line of a 19th century rubble stone wall. Prior to the mitigation works the whole area had been covered in thick gorse. The removal of this revealed scrub ground including the remains of frequent tree stumps.

The site is underlain by the Glen Lethnot grit formation geological deposits (BGS online), comprising psammite, a micaceous-flaggy metamorphic bedrock. Originally sedimentary rocks these were later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin. The removal of the topsoil across the area revealed the overlying superficial geology to comprise stone rich orange sand.

The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation: Site 8, Hill of Megray.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) identified the Hill of Megray as the location of earthworks and field systems (Site 8). The site also has an entry in the NMRS as the location of a possible field system and a linear earthwork (NO88NE 40). The earthwork is described as a turf dyke and two flanking ditches crossing north-west to south-east through the area. The dyke was present on the 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet XII.12) (Illus 17), the portion of it in the study area being situated within the historic limits of Megray Wood. This area of historically-recorded woodland had occupied the full extent of the limits to be investigated.

Beyond the extent of the AWPR and approximately 400m to the north-east on Kempstone Hill a number of prehistoric cairns (NMRS: NO88NE 16) and two standing stones (NMRS: NO88NE 23) have been recorded indicating a level of prehistoric activity possibly related to burial practices in the surrounding area.

Later Roman activity in the area is evidenced by the discovery in 1852 of an urn containing over 200 Roman coins roughly 500m south-east of the excavation area (NMRS: NO88NE 18). Roy's Military map c.1747 also depicts the sites of a battle to the north of the area although no indication of the date of this battle is given. Garden's map published 1797 depicts the area as the site of 'Megray Market'. These records indicated that the potential for identifying further archaeological features in the area was high.

Due to the presence heavy gorse across the parcel of land at Hill of Megray no previous archaeological investigations associated with the AWPR had been undertaken. The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a programme of trial trenching to be conducted at the site in May 2015 as part of the archaeological mitigation. A total of 25 trial trenches were excavated in the proposed area (see Illus 16). Two of the trenches targeted the NW-SE aligned earthen bank initially identified in the ES (Jacobs 2007; Site 8). The other trenches were spread across the area to provide even coverage as well as targeting topography more favourable for potential settlement activity.

A number of archaeological features potentially relating to prehistoric activity were identified during the trial trenching. Subsequently a further program of archaeological mitigation in the form of a monitored topsoil strip was undertaken.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION FOR AMA-25

All the works were carried out in May 2015 in mixed weather conditions. All machine excavations were carried out under the full control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

The results of the trial trenching included a single trench that contained two sub-circular and irregularly-shaped negative features. This trench was located on the terrace overlooking the Limpet Burn, close to the northern limit of the land parcel. Excavation revealed these to be a shallow-cut hearth and a pit of unidentified function. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the latter feature.

Following the results of the trial trenching, approval was given to undertake a topsoil strip focussed on the northern terrace, the line of the dyke and an area of ground from the terrace to the southern edge of the area. An area of approximately 8000m² was stripped of topsoil using a tracked excavator under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. In addition to the known bank and double ditch feature the removal of the topsoil across the area revealed further negative archaeological features including a number of linear cuts representing two different phases of agricultural activity and the remains of a stone dyke.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY

The hearth and pit features identified during the trial trenching were re-exposed during the subsequent topsoil strip and fully-excavated. The former comprised a shallow depression in the geological subsoil filled with a compact brownish-red clayey-silt (AMA25-5004) with a small lens of greyish-brown clayey-silt with fragments of charcoal and burnt bone located in its upper extent (AMA25-5005) (Plate 22). The pit [AMA25-5002] comprised a deep steep sided oval cut leading to an uneven base. A small assemblage of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and charcoal lumps were recovered from the dark grey clay-silt fill (AMA25-5003) of this pit (Illus 18). The uneven base and shallow depth of the cut made identifying a purpose for the feature difficult.

LINEAR FEATURES

The northern terrace, the slope leading down to it and the flatter land immediately above the slope had a series of insubstantial linear features cut into the subsoil (Plate 23). These were interpreted as two different field systems (Field System A and B). The earliest of these (Field System A) comprised linear furrows [AMA25-5035] running in a roughly north-east/south-west alignment across the terrace and along the contour of the slope immediately south of the terrace. These did not continue beyond the crest of the slope. They were found to be between 0.05m – 0.20m in width and up to 0.10m deep with a v-shaped profile, filled with a greyish-brown silty clay (AMA25-5036) (Plate 24). They were spaced between 0.30m – 1.10m apart, with the average width 0.70m - 1.00m.

A second set of linear furrows [AMA25-5010] were located throughout the excavation area (Field System B). These ran in a north-west/south-east direction almost perpendicular to [AMA25-5035],

although closer to the south end of the excavation area their alignment altered to a more east/west setting. They were predominantly 0.20m in width and up to 0.10m deep with a concave profile (Plate 25). Furrows [AMA25-5010] cut linear furrows [AMA25-5035] where they intersected with these features. They were filled with a very dark grey humic silty clay (AMA25-5011), identical to the overlying topsoil.

Approximately 4m to the east of the pit and hearth, and perpendicular to the furrows forming Field System B, was a more prominent linear cut [AMA25-5032] with gently sloping sides leading to an uneven base forming an almost shallow depression rather than a cut. Within the depression was an alignment of medium-to-large sized stones and at least two very large (>2m) boulders (AMA25-5033) set within a rich and humic very dark grey deposit (AMA25-5034) (Plate 26). A slot cut through the feature (Plate 27) found that the stones appeared to form a rough core topped by (AMA25-5034). The linear field system was recorded to both sides of the feature and although no relationship could be positively substantiated it was thought that the cut post-dated the furrows.

DYKE SLOTS

Located to the south end of the excavation area was a substantial linear dyke and double-ditch feature (Illus 19). The dyke was 0.70m high and up to 2.00m wide bounded by two ditches [AMA25-5012] and [AMA25-5016]. Two slots were excavated through the dyke and ditches with the stratigraphy recorded in this feature indicating that Ditch [AMA25-5016] on the northern side of the dyke may have potentially been excavated first. Up to 1.50m wide and 0.43m deep, its primary deposition consisted of a dark brown clay-silt, overlain by the very dark grey humic topsoil (AMA25-5017).

The original construction of the ditch resulted in the deposition of an orangey-brown silty-clay (AMA25-5018) along the ditch's southern side. This was overlain by the material that formed the dyke. The primary layer of this was (AMA25-5019), a very dark brown clay-silt, overlain by a mid-orangey-brown clay-silt (AMA25-5021). This deposit was edged by (AMA25-5022), a very dark brown clay-silt and overlain by a pinkish-orange humic clay-silt (AMA25-5023). Ditch [AMA25-5012] along the dyke's southern edge was similarly 1.50m wide and up to 0.36m deep. It was filled with a primary layer of very dark grey clay-silt (AMA25-5013), overlain by a dark orangey-brown clay-silt (AMA25-5014) and a very dark brown humic clay-silt (AMA25-5015). A deposit of orange-brown silt-clay was situated along the northern edge of the ditch, overlying the base of the dyke. The deposits comprising ditches and dyke were covered by the humic topsoil.

A number of the topsoil-filled linear plough furrows [AMA25-5035] (running NW-SE) intersected with the northern ditch. They did not truncate the ditch's fills, with the linear features' fill identical to the upper fill situated within the ditch. No dating material was identified during the excavations and no positive identification of the ditches purpose was apparent.

FINDS ASSESSMENT FOR AMA-25- Julie Lochrie

INTRODUCTION

Hill of Megray (AMA25) was the only Southern Section site to yield any finds. They comprise a small quantity of prehistoric pottery.

POTTERY

QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

A small quantity highly fragmented and abraded pottery, numbering seven sherds and weighing 22g, was retrieved from Fill (AMA25-5003) of Pit [AMA25-5002].

RANGE & VARIETY

The sherds derive from two prehistoric vessels of unclear form and function. All sherds are body sherds, one is thick, much abraded and heavily quartz-tempered while the others are thin, heavily quartz-tempered and have some form of surface treatment (ie smoothed or wiped). Neither provides any clear indications of date.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

This pottery has no further potential for analysis. The quantity is small with no clear purpose, form or date.

Table 2 – Pottery finds from AMA-25

Feature	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
AMA25-5002	AMA25-5003	7	23	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	All sherds are body sherds, one is thick, much abraded and heavily quartz-tempered while the others are thin, heavily quartz-tempered and have some form of surface treatment (ie smoothed or wiped)	Prehistoric

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-25

INTRODUCTION

Table 3 - Periods referred to in Overview of AMA-25

PERIOD	DATE RANGE
NEOLITHIC/ BRONZE AGE	4,000 – 1,500 BC
EARLY HISTORIC/MEDIEVAL	AD 410 – 1600
POST-MEDIEVAL	AD 1600 - 1750
MODERN	AD 1750 +

NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE PERIOD

The primary source of evidence for prehistoric activity consisted of a small assemblage of pottery found within the fill of a single pit [AMA25-5002]. The pit was thought to be associated with the remains of a potential hearth feature although this was solely based on the fact that the two features were located in close proximity to each other. Any interpretation of the features was further hampered by undiagnostic nature of the pottery recovered. This was compounded by the absence of further features in the area. It is possible that the later agricultural activities across the site, as evidenced by the two field systems have truncated additional prehistoric features. Even with the potential of further features present they still would have presented a relatively sparse spread, potentially indicating a transient rather than permanent form of activity. A number of prehistoric

cairns and two standing stones possibly related to burial practices have been recorded at Kempstone Hill 500m to the north-east indicating a level of ritual prehistoric activity in the surrounding area.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE PERIOD

The archaeological remains encountered across the area present a potential short-lived event that maybe more indicative of a ritual rather than domestic activity. The fills of both features contained charcoal flecks and burnt bone was recorded in the hearth deposit.

EARLY HISTORIC/MEDIEVAL PERIOD

No features have been positively attributed to the Early Historic to Medieval period at Hill of Megray and the potential that any of the recorded features are associated with these periods is relatively low. However the presence of two separate field systems, the remains of a stone boundary wall and the undated double ditch and dyke system indicate a level of primarily agricultural activity that seems to predate the establishment of Megray Wood.

The double ditch and dyke is of particular interest and potentially may be associated with medieval activity in the area. On the 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet XII.12) this dyke is depicted as an approximate 500m long curving line on a north/south axis between the west end of the Limpet Burn down to the road leading to Forester's Croft. One potential interpretation of this feature is that the central bank between the two ditches represented an elevated walkway across what would have been quite wet and boggy ground. From at least the medieval period various tracks and roads were established leading from both Dunnottar Castle and Stonehaven towards Aberdeen. A route skirting the Limpet Burn would have been entirely feasible. A further potential interpretation is that the ditches were constructed in the 18th/19th century as a boundary marker that also incorporated ditches in an attempt to drain and improve the surrounding land. Whether the boundary was constructed at the same time as the linear features, or potentially related to the earlier field system, was not clear.

The plough furrows also have the potential to represent Early Historic or Medieval activity on the site. This is primarily based on the sites location less than 2km away from Stonehaven and Dunnottar Castle, both of which have their origins in the Early Historic to Medieval periods. No dating evidence was recovered relating to the two field systems, though the one comprising the more numerous and ephemeral plough scars running in an east/west direction (Field System A) was known to represent an earlier phase than those running north-west/south-east (Field System B).

The consistent alignment and spacing of the linear features in Field System A suggest a narrow rig-and-furrow cultivation system (cord rig). It is possible that this field system could be as early as prehistoric in date and as such potentially relates to the occupation evidence from the pit and hearth to the west. Unfortunately the plough furrows are relatively undiagnostic and could easily date to any period between the prehistoric and modern times.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE EARLY HISTORIC/MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Although none of features recorded in the monitored topsoil strip area could clearly be attributed to the Early Historic period they also clearly do not represent more modern agricultural activity. The potential of the features dating to this period lie in their ability to contribute to studies regarding the

agricultural and small-scale industrial utilisation of landscape above Stonehaven prior to the 19th century. No further analysis is recommended however.

3.9 AMA-26 & 27 WETSHAW FARM

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Two separate sites were investigated at Wetshaw Farm that is located at chainage 10400-10450 (AMA-26 centred on NGR: NO 8712 9737 and AMA-27 at NGR: NO 8703 9747) ([Illus 20](#)). They were situated approximately 300m east of Greens of Crynoch Farm at approximately 100m OD across level ground.

Site AMA-26 was trapezoidal in plan measuring approximately 100m x 25m and aligned approximately east/west parallel to and bounded by the minor road immediately to the south. The eastern extent was bounded by a rubble stone field wall and the western extent by a rough stone access track. The area was covered in scrub vegetation and had been used for dumping stone and old machinery with the dumped material forming a large undulating surface across the area ([Plate 28](#)). A rough stone track had also been constructed running east/west through the area.

Site AMA-27 to the north formed a rectilinear area of farmland 50m x 30m aligned approximately north-east/south-west within a large enclosed field covered in short scrub grass. The area was bounded to the south-west by two parallel 19th century stone dyke field boundaries that enclosed and followed the line of the Wedderhill Burn ([Plate 29](#)). All other sides of the area were open within the enclosed field.

The site was located in an area characterised by Quaternary period sands, gravels and boulders, overlying an igneous bedrock (BGS online). Excavation found that the superficial deposits were predominantly light yellow-brown compact stone-rich sand that contained occasional boulders. The whole was overlain by a thin (0.30m – 0.35m) greyish brown loam topsoil.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) listed a farmstead (Site 94 ES) partially within the extent of the LMA (AMA-26) and a small enclosure (Site 97 ES) fully within the limits of the LMA (AMA-27) at Wetshaw Farm. No records of either of these two sites were included in the NMRS but both were depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868; Kincardineshire, sheet VII.7) ([Illus 21](#)). The ES indicated that the road scheme would partially affect any surviving remains of the farm building (AMA-26) and all of the area of the small enclosure (AMA-27) depicted on this map.

The farmstead, as depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868), was formed of three separate ranges set around a central courtyard. The location of the south range and approximately half of the east range were within the extent of the LMA (as shown on [Illus 21](#)). By the time of the later 2nd edition OS (1903; Kincardineshire, sheet 010.04) ([Illus 22](#)) the south range is no longer depicted indicating that it had been demolished by the turn of the 20th century. This map also indicates that the east range was only partially roofed at this time.

To the north of the farm buildings a small enclosure (AMA-27) was also depicted on the 1st edition OS. The purpose of this enclosure was not apparent on the map although by the time of the 2nd edition

OS it was no longer depicted. Other features associated with the farm depicted on the 1st edition OS included a realigned dyke system bounded by stone walls leading to a sluice gate and small pond.

An initial programme of trial trench excavations was carried out by CFA Archaeology (Kirby 2014) across most of the land parcels in the area. This included a number of trenches excavated across the area of the enclosure (AMA-27). No features associated with this enclosure were identified during this phase of investigations. No trial trenches were excavated across the area of AMA-26 due to issues relating to access at this time.

Subsequent to the trial trenching a further program of archaeological mitigation in the form of two small excavations were carried out at Wetslaw Farm by CFA Archaeology (Savory 2015a; site AWPR/B-T/FL/007). These focussed on a small roofed building depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868), situated between AMA-26 and AMA-27, and the sluice gate immediately south of this building. A stone surface was recorded that represented part of the floor surface of this building. No remains relating to the sluice gate, dam or pond were recorded as surviving.

The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a further program of archaeological mitigation in the form of monitored topsoil strips across the two land parcels AMA-26 and AMA-27 in October 2015.

MITIGATION RESULTS FOR AMA-26 & 27

INTRODUCTION

The monitored topsoil strips of the two sites was carried out between 5th and 6th October 2015 in mixed weather conditions. Once the limits of the areas were clearly defined a tracked excavator using a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to strip the deposits of overburden present.

The prime purpose of the work was to identify any surviving remains of the buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS that were situated within the limits of the road corridor. Any features identified within this area were to be recorded to the specification set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2015).

MITIGATION AT AMA-26 WETSHAW FARM

The overburden encountered across the area of AMA-26 comprised mounds of demolition material up to 1m high covered in scrub vegetation. This material was mainly made up of mixed rubble stone and occasional concrete lumps plus timber beams and fragments of corrugated iron. In one area a significant quantity of smaller rounded stones were noted. It was thought these may originally have been part of a cobbled surface, possibly associated with the 19th century farmstead courtyard.

An initial inspection of the surrounding area revealed that the lower courses of a number of upstanding walls were visible covered in moss and grass and masked by scrub (Plate 30). These were mainly situated outwith the limits of the LMA but clearly continued into the area that formed the focus of the monitored topsoil strip. The rubble stone walls represented the remains of a north/south aligned building situated in the approximate location of the east range of the farmstead identified on the 1st edition OS (1868).

The removal of the overburden within the area of the monitored topsoil strip largely exposed the geological subsoil comprising of clean light yellow clay rich sand with occasional stone inclusions. It also revealed the lower courses of two rubble stone walls (Plate 31) forming the partial remains of the east and south walls of a large rectangular structure. No evidence of a returning west wall was identified.

The two exposed walls were constructed of rubble stone with larger stones to the outer faces and infilled with smaller stones (Plate 32). No specific bonding material was identified although there were areas where the yellow clay rich sand had been used to consolidate the wall. The two walls were 0.8m to 0.9m wide standing to a maximum height of 1m (Plate 33). They were keyed in at the south-east corner which was almost square in construction. The west end of the south wall had been truncated by modern disturbance and no evidence of a return wall was identified (Plate 34).

The continuation of the east wall was visible to the north, extending beyond the limit of the LMA, with an east/west aligned return wall at its north end forming the north wall of the range. These walls were covered in turf and debris with only the upper course of stones visible (Plate 35). A photographic record of the walls outwith the LMA was undertaken as part of this work along with a survey showing the location of the remains. No further work was carried out on the walls in this area as they were to be left *in-situ*.

The exposed walls within the monitored topsoil strip area enclosed and an area of earthen floor comprising of re-deposited geological subsoil. This was 0.25m thick overlaying a raft of poorly sorted stone cobbles forming a foundation layer (Plate 36). Water ingress at this level made identification of any further deposits below this stone raft difficult. No artefacts that could help to firmly date the structure were recovered during this work.

No evidence of a south range was identified during the topsoil strip. The extent of the topsoil strip had to be reduced due to the presence of a modern service running east/west close to the line of the road. A 3m wide buffer zone either side of the line of the service enforced an 8m wide exclusion zone unexcavated along the southern side of the land parcel. This covered much of the presumed location of the south range of the 19th century farmstead. The 1st edition OS indicated that the north wall of the south range had been roughly in-line with the south-west corner of the east range. As such this was within the monitored strip area. Therefore if any remains had survived it was expected that they would have been encountered during this work. No such wall was identified in this area indicating that it had clearly been demolished prior to this intervention. No other features associated with the farmstead were identified within the area and no artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

MITIGATION AT AMA-27 ENCLOSURE

The topsoil across the area of AMA-27 had a maximum depth of approximately 0.3m comprising a dark grey/brown loam with frequent stone inclusions. The removal of this primarily exposed the geological subsoil which comprised of clean light yellow clay rich sand with moderate stone inclusions. A number of negative features relating to agricultural activity were exposed cutting the subsoil within this area. These comprised two shallow linear features representing the footprints of rubble stone

boundary walls, several rubble filled field drains and a series of north-west/south-east aligned plough furrows.

The two linear features were not identical. The more prominent of the two was a north-east/south-west aligned cut [AMA27-002] 1m wide filled with poorly sorted stone rubble (Plate 37). The sides of the cut were gradual leading to a slightly concave base approximately 0.15m deep (Plate 38). This feature was perpendicular to an upstanding stone wall located to the south-west of the topsoil strip area but within the LMA. The cut [AMA-27-002] extended beyond the limit of the topsoil strip and was thought to continue up to the upstanding wall at a point where a blocked opening was visible. The second linear cut [AMA-27-004] was more superficial being a very shallow feature cutting the geological subsoil and filled with a dark grey sand with occasional stones inclusions. The cut was aligned north-west/south-east perpendicular to linear cut [AMA-27-002], abutting it on its north-west end. The south-east end of cut [AMA-27-004] extended beyond the limit of the topsoil strip. This was thought to represent the remains of the enclosure wall. The stone-filled rubble drains were generally aligned north/south following the general slope of the field. The shallow plough furrows were approximately 1m wide and 5m apart comprising very shallow linear cuts. These were all indicators of post-medieval agricultural activity on the site. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-26 & 27

The wall footing exposed in area AMA-26 clearly represented the remains of the farmstead depicted on the 1st edition OS (1868). The farmstead was one of many spread over the outlying area that were established in the early 19th century as part of a concerted effort by the landowners to improve the agricultural productivity of the land. The 2nd edition OS (1903) indicates that by the turn of the 20th century the farmstead had been partly demolished potentially suggesting that it had been abandoned by this time. Whether this was due to financial issues or environmental considerations is unknown although the sites location close to a burn and pond as well as being situated on low lying ground could give cause to suggest flooding problems may have occurred. Certainly during the removal of topsoil in this area the site quickly became inundated with water particularly once the rubble stone foundation were exposed.

The lack of any detail on the exposed walls and the absence of a western return wall suggest that the structure may have been an open barn rather than an enclosed building. The earthen floor over a rubble raft further enhance this suggestion. The rubble raft would have been used to help keep the floor surface well drained and dry. This may indicate that it was used to store silage or other crops. Evidence of corrugated iron within the overburden may be an indication of the roofing material used on this building, particularly given the absence of any tiles or slates in the area.

The lack of evidence for the survival of remains associated with the southern range of the farmstead seem to correspond to the plan of the farmstead depicted on the 1903 OS which indicated that the building had been demolished by this time.

The two wall footprints identified within site AMA-27 are likely to represent the remains of the small enclosure identified on the 1st edition OS (1868). This enclosure probably formed part of the 19th century improvement of this land and may represent the remains of a sheep stockade.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

4 RESULTS CENTRAL SECTION

4.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Central Section of the AWPR scheme runs from the north bank of the River Dee at Milltimber heading north towards Kingshill Wood ([Illus 23](#)). It then continues north to the west of Kingswells up to Craibstone and across the A96 towards Standingstones Wood. At this point it slowly turns to the east until it reaches the south bank of the River Don just north of Dyce.

Archaeological mitigation measures were placed on a total of nine sites across the Central Section during the construction phase of the AWPR. The results of this mitigation recorded prehistoric activity at Milltimber (AMA-09) including a number of Mesolithic pits and evidence of later Neolithic/Bronze Age activity. More recent 18th/19th century activity related to agricultural improvements was apparent across the central section. This included water management and dyke construction at Nether Beanshill (AMA-10, 11 & 12), further field enclosure dykes at Gairnhill Wood (AMA-14) and Bogenjoss (AMA-17, 18 & 19), plus a potential 18th century bridge at Silverburn (AMA-13).

4.2 AMA-09 MILLTIMBER

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The land parcels that formed site AMA-09 were located close to Milltimber forming a linear corridor across agricultural land between the A93 to the north and the River Dee to the south. The areas of archaeological mitigation were located between chainage 102665 and 102838 (centred on NGR: NJ 85645 01096) ([Illus 24](#)). The land parcels generally lay at approximately 15m OD across a broad river terrace although the site rises to 25m OD at the northern extent where a steep slope stretches across the site running north-east to south-west ([Plate 39](#)).

The areas monitored during the construction phase lay to the south-west, south-east and north-east of the 2014 excavation area SL/002D (Dingwall 2015). The archaeological features within these areas seemed to form three separate clusters of activity. The majority of the features were clustered towards the south-west, across the gentle slope of the bank ([Illus 25](#)). To the south-east of the main cluster a smaller group of features dominated by a series of linear ditches was present cluster ([Illus 26](#)). This areas was bounded to the south-east by a deep cut modern burn and stone track. To the north-east of the previously excavated area ([Illus 27](#)) the features were more scattered and less numerous mainly comprising isolated pits and post-holes. The slope of the bank at this side of the LMA became much steeper therefore reducing the amount of suitable ground to occupy.

The scope of the archaeological mitigation included all the land that had not previously been subject to archaeological investigation within the road corridor between the A93 and the River Dee. The construction design of the AWPR to the south of the modern burn and track required the land to be built up. This design did not require the removal of topsoil prior to the construction of the

embankment. Therefore no monitoring was required in this area and any surviving archaeology within these areas will be preserved in-situ.

The solid geology within the mitigation areas is a metamorphic bedrock, having originated as a sedimentary formation which has undergone the metamorphic process (BGS; online). This bedrock is overlain by sand, silt and gravel resulting from a river-dominated environment during the Quaternary Period. The land parcel at Milltimber is situated on a river terrace deposit of gravel, sand and silt. This was confirmed in the field, with the geological deposits comprising silty sands and gravels. The whole was overlain by a thin (0.30m – 0.5m) greyish brown clayey silt topsoil.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES identified that within the land parcel at Milltimber (AMA-09), no sites had been previously recorded, however prehistoric remains are known within the wider area. The Dee valley is generally considered to be an area that has potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains.

Approximately 230 flints dated to the Mesolithic period were recovered from a field on the northern bank of the River Dee, 400m to the south-west of the current excavation site (Jacobs 2007, Site 213). RCAHMS notes the unearthing of a cist in 1899 during sand and gravel extraction works located 550m to the north-east of the current site (NMRS: site NJ80SE 11). A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker urn was recovered from the cist (Eeles 1899). Similarly, a standing stone and remains of a stone circle were identified during the late 19th century at Milltimber Farm, 450m to the north-west of the site (NMRS: site NJ80SE 10). A single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead surface find was made from a spot 520m to the north-west (NMRS: site NJ80NE 54).

The invasive archaeological mitigation at Milltimber encompassed a programme of trial trenching across the land parcel AMA-09. Eighteen trenches were excavated in 2013 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (Dingwall 2014; see Map Sheet 8). Five features were identified, spread across four of these trenches. Four of these features were small sub-round pits and one a large pit containing post-medieval or modern artefacts such as glass. The pits were considered likely to be of a post-medieval agricultural nature at the time of the trial trenching.

Subsequent to this a series of mitigation excavations were carried out by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd in 2014 (Dingwall 2015) across a large part of the river terrace (see [Illus 24](#)). The excavation area across the land parcel from which site AMA-09 extends amounted to an area covering 16,704 m² (Area SL/002D) and a total of 190 archaeological features were excavated. Of these, 19 were large pits, 18 were hearths or fire pits, 57 were post holes, 71 were pits, two were linear ditches, three were surfaces, 7 were utilized tree throws and 13 were post-medieval furrows. The features investigated as part of this excavation were concentrated at the foot of the steep slope on the edge of the river terrace overlooking the floodplain on the northern side of the River Dee. The archaeological features predominately dated from the Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic periods although potential Upper Palaeolithic and Middle Bronze Age features have also become apparent with a small quantity of Post-medieval and Modern features also present across the site. A large number of features were also undated suggesting that site had seen sporadic but consistent activity over a long period of time.

Further excavation areas (Areas SL/002A – C) immediately to the south of SL/002D, between chainage 102300 and 102660, contained additional extensive archaeological remains including part of a probable prehistoric ditch, lying on the edge of one of the river terraces; a series of post alignments dating to the Chalcolithic; 90 ovens of Roman date, mostly concentrated on the edge of a series of palaeochannels, some distance from the current course of the river; scattered fragmentary evidence of agricultural activity throughout the Early Historic period; more extensive and intensive agricultural activity from the Medieval period onwards; a metallated track across the farmed fields, which has been replaced by the current road system in the last hundred years.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION FOR AMA-09

INTRODUCTION

The total area covered by the monitored topsoil strip at AMA-09 amounted to 23,410m² containing over 60 archaeological features including over 50 pits or post-holes and 9 linear cuts. These archaeological features provisionally spanned up to 9000 years, from at least the Mesolithic through to the Post-medieval period. Notable features included six large pits, stylistically dated to the Mesolithic based on their similarity to pits dated to this period within the previously excavated area SL/002D, several smaller Mesolithic pits which were dated by the presence of stuck flint in the fills, two pits containing fragments of pottery dating to the Middle Neolithic, a short length of a presumed prehistoric ditch and a series of post-medieval field boundaries. Although the struck flint recorded has been primarily associated with the Mesolithic period, both Neolithic and upper Palaeolithic flint assemblages were identified in the previously excavated area. Further detailed analysis of the flint assemblage recovered from AMA-09 may also provide further evidence of this. At present the features with flint assemblages have been assigned to the Mesolithic.

MESOLITHIC PERIOD ACTIVITY 10,000-4000 BC

The Mesolithic activity across AMA-09 can be divided into two categories; 6 pits which were distinctive due to their large size being the first and a number of small pits with associated lithic assemblages representing the second.

The archaeological remains encountered were in keeping with those excavated in the adjacent mitigation excavation during the previous enabling works phase (Area SL/002D in Dingwall 2015). This uncovered extensive remains of Mesolithic date comprising a mix of large pits and a number hearths or hearth like material, along with a large spread of material which contained substantial quantities of lithics. The range of features present pointed to domestic and tool-making activity taking place, with the scatter representing a knapping surface or series of surfaces, and the hearths and pits possibly providing fragmentary evidence of temporary structures or shelters.

Across Area SL/002D at Milltimber, a total of 24 pits were found which were distinctive due to their substantial size and relative invisibility cut into a geological subsoil of sands and gravels. Although these pits were broadly similar with steep sides and multiple sand and silty sand fills there was some evidence to suggest there was two types present. A number of the pits had slightly smaller diameters but were very deep and included really steep sides, and the others were generally a bit larger in plan still with steep sides but with a broader flatter base and usually a bit shallower. There also seemed to

be a very slight tendency for the broader shallower pits to be found further up the hill. Unfortunately there were some examples which didn't fit the rule. The fills from a number of these pits provided dates indicating the pits were associated with Mesolithic activity.

The six large pits recorded across AMA-09 were fairly similar in form and profile as the pits previously recorded although they all presented slightly different shapes and sizes. Due to similarities to the dated pits the additional six pits have been placed within the Mesolithic period. The six pits in the monitored topsoil strip areas brings the total number of these features discovered across the site to 30. These pits were spread across all three areas of the monitored topsoil strip. In general, the large pits were sub-circular or sub-oval, and contained a similar sequence of deposits. This comprised a series of basal deposits of sands and silty sands, in many cases relatively similar to the surrounding geological subsoil. Occasionally small lenses or patches of charcoal-rich material were present between individual layers of sand or silty sand. Above this were then a further series of sands and silty sands, followed by at least one but occasional more layers of charcoal-rich silts, sometimes containing hazel nutshell and burnt stone. In a small number of cases, the upper deposits in the large pits were mixed layers of more silty material, possibly representing some form of leached topsoil, with no charcoal present. Further analysis of the form of these pits in comparison to the previously recorded pits is required to see if they correspond to the two styles identified above. Their purpose is unclear though is speculated that they could either be functional, providing either a means of storing food or as hunting pits, the second of these being the more likely based on the mixed infilling of the pits. They may also represent a more ritualised activity, as is suggested at nearby comparative sites. This is discussed in more detail below.

One characteristic of these pits is that at least three of them feature either a recut made into the centre of the original pit, or deposits; both representing reuse of the original pit. Traditional carinated bowl (CB) ceramics provisionally dated to the Early Neolithic were recovered from the fills of two of the recuts during the previous excavations in Area SL/002D. The corresponding AMS radiocarbon dates from these excavations suggested that they were made during the Early Neolithic period. At present the research regarding the reuse of the pits is not fully understood as the dating programme has identified that some of the material that was suspected as being part of a recut in one of the pits was in fact Mesolithic in date. Further analysis of the present pits may help to resolve this anomaly. As present the identified recuts recorded in the AMA-09 pits are discussed under the following section. Where recuts/reuse are present they are labelled on the relevant section illustrations as such.

Table 4 - Large pits associated with Mesolithic activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2028]	Pit cut	AMA09-2029 AMA09-2030 AMA09-2031 AMA09-2032 AMA09-2033 AMA09-2034 AMA09-2050 AMA09-2051 AMA09-2052 AMA09-2053	2.35	2.1	1.69

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
		AMA09-2238 AMA09-2265 AMA09-2266			
[AMA09-2046]	Pit cut	AMA09-2047 AMA09-2048 AMA09-2049	2.4	2	0.6
[AMA09-2064]	Pit cut	AMA09-2066 AMA09-2067 AMA09-2068 AMA09-2069 AMA09-2074 AMA09-2075 AMA09-2076 AMA09-2091 AMA09-2211 AMA09-2212	1.8	1.4	0.86
[AMA09-2065]	Pit cut	AMA09-2103 AMA09-2104 AMA09-2224 AMA09-2225 AMA09-2226 AMA09-2227 AMA09-2228 AMA09-2229	3.3	3.3	1.6
[AMA09-2123]	Pit cut	AMA09-2124 AMA09-2125 AMA09-2126 AMA09-2127	1.5	1.2	0.7
[AMA09-2149]	Pit cut	AMA09-2200 AMA09-2205 AMA09-2206 AMA09-2260 AMA09-2261 AMA09-2262 AMA09-2263 AMA09-2264 AMA09-2267	2.65	1.9	1.38

LARGE MESOLITHIC PITS

Pit [AMA09-2028] (illus 28) had steeply sloping sides slightly stepped to the northern edge leading to a slightly concave base. The basal fill (AMA09-2266) appears to be a very shallow fill (0.04m thick) potentially representing wind-blown or erosion of up-cast from the edges and from the surrounding natural subsoil. The overlying sand deposit (AMA09-2265) included occasional charcoal flecks and a small lithic assemblage was recovered from this deposit indicating it may represent material placed into the pit. This was unusual as in all but one of the previously excavated pits no environmental or artefactual evidence from the lower fills of the pits was produced. The deposits of sands and silty sands above this, (AMA09-2238) and (AMA09-2053), appeared to be re-deposited natural up to 0.55m thick. Two further deposits above this (AMA09-2051) and (AMA09-2052) were slightly darker and may

represent a period of sand accumulation within the open pit. The fill above these deposits (AMA09-2050) a dark grey loamy sand included occasional charcoal inclusions and may potentially be the basal fill of a recut although this was not identified as such during the excavation. A complex sequence of thin bands of sands, loam and silts represent the upper fills of this pit - (AMA09-2034), (AMA09-2033), (AMA09-2032), (AMA09-2031), (AMA09-2030), and (AMA09-2029). Two of these deposits (AMA09-2033) and (AMA09-2031) were very dark and humic suggesting a more organic composition to them.

Pit [AMA09-2046] (Illus 29) also had steep sides leading to a flat base. The north-west side included a poorly defined shallow stepped cut 0.25m deep. The basal fill (AMA09-2047) comprised a firm silty sand with very occasional organic material. This probably represents a deposit of re-deposited natural possibly entering the pit through natural processes. Overlying this was a deposit of firm mid-brown loam with moderate organic inclusions (AMA09-2048). This deposit formed a thin 0.05m layer throughout the pit just above the level of the stepped cut and may represent a period when the pit was left open. A further deposit of re-deposited natural (AMA09-2049) comprising silty sand and gravel lenses formed the upper fill of this pit

Pit [AMA09-2064] (Illus 30) had steep slightly uneven sides leading to a concave base. The pit had been recut [AMA09-2077] at a later date truncating all the original fills. The fills were exposed in a half section and in all instances the fills to each side of truncation have been given separate context numbers. This was to avoid giving potentially different deposits the same number. The basal deposits (AMA09-2211) and (AMA09-2212) of the main pit formed a 0.20m thick layer of compact mid-orange brown sand with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions, the two numbers representing the same fill. Overlying this deposit is a sequence of deposits comprising slightly stony mid-brown sand demarcated by slight changes in colour. To the north-west side of the pit this sequence includes deposits (AMA09-2076), (AMA09-2075) and (AMA09-2074) and to the south-east by (AMA09-2069), (AMA09-2068) and (AMA09-2091) a further deposit of sand (AMA09-2067) overlay the two upper fills on this side. A shallow layer of sand (AMA09-2066) no more than 0.05m thick was recorded at the edge of the cut forming the upper most layer of the pit.

Pit [AMA09-2065] (Illus 31) had steep sides leading to a concave base. The pit had been recut [AMA09-2230] at a later date (this is discussed further below). The Basal fills (AMA09-2229) and (AMA09-2104) of the pit, comprising firm orange-brown sand up to 0.30m thick, were likely to represent re-deposited natural formed by slumping of the sides of the cut. Above this was a series of lenses of firm grey-brown silty sand deposits (AMA09-2228), (AMA09-2227), (AMA09-2226), (AMA09-2225) and (AMA09-2224) that may represent a period of gradual deposition within the pit. These fills had been truncated by the later recut. A small deposit of loose sand (AMA09-2103) at the top edge of the pit seems to indicate a period of slumping of the edge, possibly caused by the re-cutting of the feature. The remaining fills of this pit relate to the recut.

Pit [AMA09-2123] (Illus 32) had steep sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill (AMA09-2145), a loose mid-brown yellow coarse sand, may represent a backfilling event. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown sandy loam (AMA09-2127) that included a small amount of organic matter. This layer had been disturbed by a possible post-pipe fill (AMA09-2126) recorded in the centre of the pit. This comprised a dark brown grey sandy loam with occasional charcoal fleck and small stone inclusions. The post-pipe also truncated the upper two deposits (AMA09-2125) and (AMA09-2124) comprising

layers of course light brown sand. It was unclear if this post-pipe represented a reuse of the pit. Only two other pits from the previous excavations included evidence of post-holes and both of these were ones where Neolithic activity was identified.

Pit [AMA09-2149] (Illus 33) had steep but uneven sides leading to a concave base. A small step 0.30m deep was identified on the west side of the cut. This pit had also been recut [AMA09-2268] although in this case the recut did not truncate the fills at the base of the cut. The basal deposit (AMA09-2267) of mottled yellow-brown sand 0.20m thick possibly resulted from windblown sands. This was overlain by a number of course orange sand deposits with very diffuse and uneven interfaces. In sequence the deposits comprised (AMA09-2264), (AMA09-2263), (AMA09-2262) and (AMA09-2261) that were interpreted as representing intermittent natural infilling of the cut. All the deposits above this had been truncated by the re-cut and also displayed evidence of bioturbation. Deposit (AMA09-2206), a firm yellow sand derived from re-deposited geological sand, included occasional small stones at the base plus a small patch of darker orange sand (AMA09-2260) to the west side. Above this was a deposit of mid-orange brown sand (AMA09-2205) up to 0.40m thick. The upper yellow sand deposit (AMA09-2200) included occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and small stones.

OTHER POTENTIAL MESOLITHIC FEATURES

Further Mesolithic activity had been recorded during the previous excavations in Area SL/002D. This had primarily comprised spreads of Microliths and occasional small pits. Numerous smaller pits, predominantly located to the south-west area of AMA-09, were also interpreted as being associated with Mesolithic activity due to the similar abundance of microliths present within their fills. These included a cluster of five small pits, [AMA09-2179], [AMA09-2209], [AMA09-2214], [AMA09-2216], [AMA09-2218] and [AMA09-2220], and a linear feature comprising of cuts [AMA09-2152], [AMA09-2170] and [AMA09-2172]. Two relatively isolated pits, [AMA09-2222] and [AMA09-2241], may also represent Mesolithic activity due to the presence of lithic artefacts within the fills. Nutshell fragments were also observed in Pit [AMA09-2241]. It is on the basis of the artefact assemblage from these features that they have been associated with the Mesolithic activity on this site.

Table 5 - Small pits and features associated with Mesolithic activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2152]	Pit cut	AMA09-2154	5.0	1.40m	0.15
[AMA09-2164]	Pit cut	AMA09-2165 AMA09-2174 AMA09-2175	1.30	0.70m	0.54
[AMA09-2170]	Pit cut	AMA09-2171		0.60m	0.10
[AMA09-2172]	Pit cut	AMA09-2153 AMA09-2173	10	1m	0.15
[AMA09-2179]	Pit cut	AMA09-2180	0.70	0.60m	0.10
[AMA09-2209]	Pit cut	MA09-2210	1.15	0.80	0.25
[AMA09-2214]	Pit cut	AMA09-2215	0.40	0.40	0.14
[AMA09-2216]	Pit cut	AMA09-2217	0.45	0.45	0.15
[AMA09-2218]	Pit cut	AMA09-2219	0.65	0.65	0.10
[AMA09-2220]	Pit cut	AMA09-2221	0.70	0.7	0.11
[AMA09-2222]	Pit cut	AMA09-2223	0.48	0.38	0.13

[AMA09-2241]	Pit cut	AMA09-2242 AMA09-2243 AMA09-2244 AMA09-2245	0.90	1.20	0.55
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Pits [AMA09-2152, AMA09-2170 & AMA09-2172] (Plate 40) potentially formed a series of related features. If they are not associated then they provide a sequence of events beginning with pit cut [AMA09-2172]. This was an irregular shaped almost linear cut 7.58m long, 1.35m wide aligned east/west to the south-west area of the land parcel, close to the edge of Area SL/002D. The cut was only 0.15m deep with a single sterile homogeneous fill (AMA09-2173). It was unclear if this feature represented a natural gully cut or was of the result of human activity. The fill of this cut had been truncated by a second linear gully cut [AMA09-2152] that included rounded terminal ends and gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The feature, aligned north-east/south-west, measured 5.00m x 1.40m x 0.15m. The single homogeneous firm silt fill (AMA09-2153) of this cut included a small lithic assemblage. The south-west terminal end had been assigned a separate context number [AMA09-2172] as it was not clear during the excavations if this end formed a separate feature as it included two silty fills (AMA09-2153) and (AMA09-2173). Immediately north of this feature were a series of six small pits.

Pits [AMA09-2179], [AMA09-2214], [AMA09-2216], [AMA09-2218] and [AMA09-2220] (Plate 41) formed an almost linear row of features aligned north-east/south-west located just north of [AMA09-2152]. The circular pits ranged in size from 0.40m to a maximum of 0.70m diameter. The cuts of all five pits were generally shallow with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base no more than 0.15m deep. The fills of these pits were relatively similar comprising of compact sand and gravels and all but one (AMA09-2221) included small lithic assemblages. The lithic assemblages are indicative of Mesolithic activity suggesting these pits may relate to processing of microliths. Their location was close to further Mesolithic and Neolithic activity including a lithic scatter recorded in the excavation area (SL/002D) immediately to the east. Pit [AMA09-2209] was located just within the limits of the previous excavations and had been interpreted as a tree throw during this investigation (as pit 2D-1295). During the re-excavation of this a small lithic assemblage was recovered that potentially places the feature in the Mesolithic phase along with the features mentioned above.

Pit [AMA09-2222] measured 0.48m x 0.38m x 0.13m and had steep sides leading to a conical base with a stepped edge to the west side. The homogeneous grey brown sandy silt fill of the pit (AMA09-2223) included a small lithic assemblage and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. It was unclear what the pit represented as it was located in isolation with no other features in close proximity.

Pit [AMA09-2241] (Illus 34) measured 1.20m x 0.90m x 0.55m and had moderately steep sides leading to a conical base. The east side of the cut was slightly stepped at a depth of 0.20m. The basal fill (AMA09-2242) comprised a firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions below a lighter grey sandy silt (AMA09-2243). It was unclear whether these deposits represented back-filling events or gradual natural infilling of the open pit. The upper two deposits (AMA09-2244) and (AMA09-2245) both contained charcoal fleck inclusions with the lower of these two deposits (AMA09-2244) also comprising a more organic component to the fill. Nutshell fragments were also recovered from this fill potentially indicating a Mesolithic date for the feature.

NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE PERIOD ACTIVITY c.4000 – c1000 BC

INTRODUCTION

Prehistoric activity of later periods was also represented at Milltimber. As mentioned above a number of the large Mesolithic pits potentially incorporated recuts comparable to examples recorded during the mitigation excavations. The exact number of the recut pits in the excavation area were reduced after post-excavation analysis and the exact nature of this activity at present is unclear. What is certain is that at least some of the disturbance of these pits was identified as being associated with Neolithic activity, based on both the dating of fills of these cuts and the artefact assemblage recovered. The implications of these later recuts are not fully understood. Similar potential recuts were recorded in three of the larger Mesolithic pits [AMA09-2064], [AMA09-2065] & [AMA09-2149] in AMA-09. The multiple fills recorded in all three of the recuts included visibly more charcoal rich sands than the earlier deposits. Due to the similarities with the previously excavated features it is suggested at present that these recuts are also Neolithic in date although further analysis may be required.

Table 6 - Features associated with Neolithic/Bronze Age activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2054]	Pit cut	AMA09-2055	0.35	0.35	0.16
[AMA09-2056]	Pit cut	AMA09-2057	0.32	0.32	0.12
[AMA09-2058]	Pit cut	AMA09-2059	0.42	0.42	0.10
[AMA09-2077]	Pit re-cut	AMA09-2070 AMA09-2071 AMA09-2072 AMA09-2073 AMA09-2213	0.67	0.52	0.86
[AMA09-2080]	Pit cut	AMA09-2081	1.10	1.10	0.28
[AMA09-2089]	Pit cut	AMA09-2090	1.12	0.90	0.24
[AMA09-2230]	Pit re-cut	AMA09-2098 AMA09-2099 AMA09-2101 AMA09-2100 AMA09-2231 AMA09-2105 AMA09-2106 AMA09-2107 AMA09-2232 AMA09-2233	3.30	3.30	1.90
[AMA09-2268]	Pit re-cut	AMA09-2199 AMA09-2201 AMA09-2202 AMA09-2203 AMA09-2204 AMA09-2259	1.26	0.60	0.81

NEOLITHIC PIT RE-CUTS

Pit [AMA09-2077] (see [Illus 30](#)) had very steep sides leading to a conical base. The pit had cut through the fills of pit [AMA09-2064] continuing to the base of the original cut. The basal fill (AMA09-2213)

comprised a compact light brown sand with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. The three fills above this (AMA09-2273), (AMA09-2272) and (AMA09-2271) formed a sequence of slightly different coloured sands all containing occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. The upper deposit (AMA09-2070) was a slightly darker sand with frequent charcoal flecks located predominantly to the base of the fill. It was unclear if these multiple fills represent a sequence of isolate events or separate processes associated with a single backfilling event associated with the recut.

Pit [AMA09-2230] (see [Illus 31](#)) had very steep uneven sides leading to a conical base. The pit had been cut through the fills of pit [AMA09-2065] continuing below the base of the original cut. The basal fill (AMA09-2233) was a firm mid brownish yellow silty sand that formed along the north edge of the cut suggesting it had slumped into the cut. Above this was a 0.6m thick deposit of firm dark grey brown fine sand (AMA09-2232) possibly the result of wind-blown sands entering the open pit. The layers above this were slightly more mixed with what was interpreted as a band of iron panning dividing the fills on the northern side of the cut. The four remaining central fills in sequence were (AMA09-2100), (AMA09-2101), (AMA09-2099) and (AMA09-2098) all comprising dark to light brown firm silty sands with lenses of gravel with diffuse interfaces. To the north side of the cut these were mirrored by fills (AMA09-2231), (AMA09-2107), (AMA09-2106) and (AMA09-2105) all comprising similar deposits to the opposing central fills. It was not clear if these fills represented deliberate backfilling of the pits or gradual infilling due to natural elements. It was noted during the excavation that all the fills were all very sterile.

Pit [AMA09-2268] (see [Illus 33](#)) had steep uneven sides leading to a rounded base. The pit was cut through the upper fills of pit [AMA09-2149]. The basal fill (AMA09-2259) was a coarse gravel rich sand the orange colour of which was interpreted as being heat effected. Above this was the first of three charcoal rich layers. Fill (AMA09-2204) comprised dark grey brown silty sand 0.15m thick. The amount of charcoal suggesting the material had been deliberately deposited within the cut. This was overlain by a band of firm orange brown silt sand (AMA09-2203) dividing deposit (AMA09-2204) from the middle charcoal rich deposit (AMA09-2202). This deposit was only 0.10m thick and only recorded on the east side of the cut. It was overlain by a 0.15m thick reddish brown coarse sand. The upper fill of the re-cut (AMA09-2199) formed the final charcoal rich deposit comprising a mid-grey compact silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. The three charcoal rich layers could be interpreted as indicating multiple depositional events within the recut.

FURTHER NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE FEATURES

The dating evidence for the remaining Neolithic/Bronze Age features across AMA-09 is based on the typology of the artefacts recovered from their fills. A small pit [AMA09-2058] containing sherds from two vessels of the impressed ware tradition (Late Neolithic) was located close to the south-eastern edge of monitored area. The only other Neolithic pottery recovered from the site (during the mitigation excavations of 2014 towards the north-eastern area) was dated to the Middle Neolithic suggesting that Neolithic activity was well spread across the site. A saddle quern of potential Neolithic date was also recovered from a pit [AMA09-2080] in the north western area of the site. A second pit [AMA09-2089] containing fragments of saddle quern and Late Neolithic pottery was located in close proximity to two small linear features [AMA09-2114] and [AMA09-2116] in the western half of the south-east area. No stratigraphic link was made between the features and no dating material was

recovered from the fills of the linear cuts, which initially were thought to be associated with a post-medieval/modern phase of activity. Although no link other than spatial can be made between these three features the potential that the two linear features are associated with pit is thought to be reasonable. Interestingly the artefacts recovered from the area point to settlement activity on the site which on the whole is absent from site apart from a number of hearths and a potential single Neolithic structure recorded in SL/200D.

Pits [AMA09-2054], [AMA09-2056] and [AMA09-2058] (Plate 42) were located to the south-eastern area of the monitored topsoil strip forming a slight arc approximately 3m apart. The three pits were between 0.32m and 0.42m diameter with a maximum depth of 0.16m. All had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. The fills were all very similar comprising of dark grey brown sand with variable amounts of small stone inclusions. A number of sherds of prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill (AMA09-2059) of pit cut [AMA09-2058]. The pits were interspersed by a number of ditches associated with post-medieval farming activity which may potentially have removed additional pits associated with the three recorded.

Pits [AMA09-2080] and [AMA09-2089] (Plates 43a & b) measured 1.10m x 1.10m x 0.28m and 1.12m x 1.10m x 0.24m respectively and both had steep to vertical sides leading to a flat base. The fills (AMA09-2081) and (AMA09-2090) were also similar comprising a soft dark brown sandy loam with frequent medium to large stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Both fills also included fragments of a saddle quern with fill (AMA09-2081) also including burnt bone and (AMA09-2090) later Neolithic pottery fragments. Pit [AMA09-2081] was located close to the northern extent of the south-west area whereas pit [AMA09-2089] was at the western end of the south-east area adjacent to a series of linear cuts interpreted as plough furrows. The similarity of these two pits indicates that they may relate to similar processes and date to the same phase of activity.

Ditch [AMA09-2178] (Illus 35) measured 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep. Only a short 6m long length of this possible prehistoric ditch was exposed although it was similar in form to a ditch interpreted as a Neolithic henge uncovered during the earlier mitigation excavation to the south (area SL002B, Ditch cut 2B-2075). The ditch was located along the south-eastern extent of the monitored topsoil strip aligned on a north-west/south-east axis. The south-east end continued into the edge of the unexcavated area close to the line of the modern burn and the north-west end had been truncated by modern disturbance.

Table 7 - Large ditch feature associated with Neolithic activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2178]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2185 AMA09-2186 AMA09-2187 AMA09-2188 AMA09-2189 AMA09-2190 AMA09-2207 AMA09-2208 AMA09-2249 AMA09-2250 AMA09-2251 AMA09-2252		1.60	0.65

		AMA09-2253 AMA09-2254 AMA09-2253 AMA09-2256 AMA09-2257) AMA09-2258			
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Two slots were excavated through this ditch exposing the steep sides leading to a varied flat to concave base. The fills within each slot were given separate context numbers due to the complexity of the sequence of deposition. The sections presented multiple sand fills within the ditch a number of which represented episodes of slumping and natural infilling of the open ditch. The basal fill in Slot 2 (AMA09-2249) comprised a firm light yellow sand with thin silt lenses 0.08m thick. This may represent a flooding event at the base of the open ditch. Overlying this were two gravel rich sand deposits (AMA09-2250) and (AMA09-2251) probably formed from slumping of material (possibly a bank) at the top of the ditch. The bulk of this material was recorded to the south-west side of the ditch cut. A number of central fills (AMA09-2252), (AMA09-2253) and (AMA09-2254) included charcoal flecks within the silty sand deposits. These may represent episodes of backfilling of the ditch as these all slope down from the south-west side. The final four fills (AMA09-2255), (AMA09-2256), (AMA09-2257) and (AMA09-2258) also included occasional charcoal fleck inclusions as well as small angular stones. The profile and fill sequence of the henge recorded in Area SL/002A was very similar to that found in ditch [AMA09-2178] which may indicate a potential purpose for the feature, particularly if the slumping material could be proven to have been a bank. Unfortunately the environmental results from the samples recovered from this ditch were predominantly sterile with little material that could be used to date this feature.

UNDATED FEATURES OF POTENTIAL PREHISTORIC DATE

A cluster of undated features were found within the south-western area of AMA-09. These consisted of a large central pit surrounded on three sides by seven smaller features that have been interpreted as post-holes although the shallow nature of the majority of these made this interpretation difficult to confirm with any certainty. The cluster appeared too small to form a structure in its own right. The form of this feature suggest it has the potential to be an additional prehistoric feature. Unfortunately no finds and limited environmental evidence was recovered from this feature. The previous excavations also recorded a large number of random pits and features, the majority of which were undated. The dating programme for this work did identify that there was much more evidence for random middle Bronze Age hearths that pits than were obvious during the excavations.

Table 8 - Undated features of potential prehistoric activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2114]	Linear cut	(AMA09-2115)	2.45	>0.58	0.12
[AMA09-2116]	Linear cut	(AMA09-2117)	2.96	>0.42	0.12
[AMA09-2128]	Pit cut	(AMA09-2129) (AMA09-2130)	1.40	0.94	0.30
[AMA09-2131]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2132)	0.33	0.30	0.08
[AMA09-2133]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2134)	0.33	0.31	0.02
[AMA09-2135]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2136)	0.29	0.25	0.05
[AMA09-2137]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2138)	0.40	0.33	0.09

[AMA09-2139]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2140)	0.36	0.30	0.15
[AMA09-2141]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2142)	0.50	0.40	0.20
[AMA09-2143]	Post-hole cut	(AMA09-2144)	0.40	0.40	0.10
[AMA09-2181]	Pit cut	(AMA09-2182) (AMA09-2183) (AMA09-2184)	1.15	1.10	0.20

Pit [AMA09-2128] (Plate 44) measured 1.40m x 0.94m x 0.30m with a gradual slope to the north-west side and a steep slope to the south-east leading to a rounded base. The fills presented a basal fill (AMA09-2129) of firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones below a more stone rich sandy silt and gravel (AMA09-2130). Neither pit provided any diagnostic information to assist interpreting the feature.

Post-holes [AMA09-2131], [AMA09-2133], [AMA09-2135], [AMA09-2137], [AMA09-2139], [AMA09-2141] and [AMA09-2143] (Plate 45) formed an arc of negative features around three sides of pit [AMA09-2128] with the south-west side left open. The post-holes were all of a similar size and shape (see table 8) with steep sides leading to a concave bases. The fills were also very similar with mid-brown grey sandy silts that included variable amounts of gravel lenses and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

Two linear cuts [AMA09-2114] and [AMA09-2116] forming two shallow gullies may relate to prehistoric activity based on their proximity to a pit [AMA09-2090] containing prehistoric ceramic fragments. The earlier of these two cuts [AMA09-2114] was truncated by the modern linear ditch cuts [AMA09-2118] to the south and [AMA09-2121] to the north. This earlier gully was aligned approximately north/south with the later gully [AMA09-2116] perpendicular truncating the earlier feature at its central point. The exact nature of these two gullies was unclear as they were both very shallow making any interpretation difficult, although [AMA09-2114] had more distinct and steep sides. Both contained a small lithic assemblage.

Pit [AMA09-2181] measured 1.15m x 1.10m x 0.20m with steep sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill comprised a charcoal rich loam over which was a 0.12m thick layer of dark grey brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions. The upper deposit was a number of cracked stones indicating these may have been placed into the pit to be heated. No dating material was recovered from the pit although charcoal analysis may provide a date for this feature.

POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN ACTIVITY

Five shallow linear cuts running north-west to south-east and spaced at intervals of five to six meters apart were noted in the south-western area of the Milltimber site. These features were consistent with post-medieval rig and furrow agriculture and were on the same alignment as the system of furrows noted in the mitigation excavations in Area SL/002D to the east. A number of linear ditches were also recorded to the south-eastern area of the site three of which followed on a similar alignment.

Table 9 - Linear ditch cuts associated with agricultural activity at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2082]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2083	< 100	2.60	0.90

		AMA09-2084 AMA09-2085 AMA09-2086 AMA09-2087 AMA09-2088			
[AMA09-2118]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2119		0.75	0.24
[AMA09-2121]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2122	86	2.16	0.36
[AMA09-2146]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2147 AMA09-2148	45	1.8	0.20
[AMA09-2150]	Linear ditch cut	AMA09-2151	15	1.0	0.14

Ditches [AMA09-2121], [AMA09-2146] and [AMA09-2150] (Plate 46) were located towards the south-eastern edge of the site running north-east/south-west in a very gradual arc. All three ditches had gradual sloping sides leading to a flat to concave base with a maximum depth of 0.36m indicating the shallow nature of the features. Post-medieval to modern pottery was recovered from fill (AMA09-2122) of ditch [AMA09-2121] and as such these have been interpreted as a series of obsolete field boundaries relating to the modern agriculture use of these fields.

Ditch [AMA09-2118]/[AMA09-2082] (Illus 36) was excavated in two separate areas and as such was assigned two context numbers. It was aligned parallel with the course of the current burn forming the south-eastern extent of the monitored topsoil strip. The ditches full width was only exposed in the north-eastern half of the monitored area with only the north-western edge exposed along the south-western half of the area. The ditch contained the remnants of a dry stone dyke on its north-western edge. The alignment of this ditch following the line of the extant burn suggested it may be related to an earlier attempt at water management of the farmland. The basal fill (AMA09-2088) comprised a friable light brownish-grey silt and may represent waterborne deposition of silts from the burn. Overlying this were two 0.15m deep fills (AMA09-2086) and (AMA09-2087) comprising light to dark grey silts forming further waterborne deposits. The stone dyke on the north-western edge seemed to sit over or within fill (AMA09-2086) although the fill could have formed around the extant wall. The upper fill (AMA09-2085) within the ditch was a soft friable clay silt similar to the topsoil probably representing a backfilling event.

UNDATED FEATURES

A large number of isolated pits and negative cut features were encountered across the monitored area at Milltimber, particularly on the north-eastern area of the site. The seemingly arbitrary spread of these features with little or no stratigraphic relationship evident made the interpretation of these features problematic. None of these features could confidently be assigned to a phase either by absolute or relative dating or even by association or based on type or form. Many of these were isolated pits with no diagnostic material.

Table 10 - Isolated and undated features at AMA-09 Milltimber

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA09-2002]	Cut of post-hole	AMA09-2003	0.50	0.50	0.10
[AMA09-2004]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2005 AMA09-2006 AMA09-2007 AMA09-2008	1.25	1.00	0.59
[AMA09-2009]	Cut if post-hole	AMA09-2010	0.55m	0.34m	0.21

[AMA09-2011]	Cut of Post-hole	AMA09-2012 AMA09-2013 AMA09-2014 AMA09-2196	0.95	0.95	0.75
[AMA09-2015]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2016 AMA09-2017	0.90	0.70	0.20
[AMA09-2018]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2019 AMA09-2020	0.90	0.63	0.21
[AMA09-2021]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2024 AMA09-2025 AMA09-2026 AMA09-2027	1.50	1.25	0.52
[AMA09-2022]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2023	0.60	0.50	0.35
[AMA09-2035]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2039 AMA09-2040 AMA09-2041 AMA09-2042 AMA09-2043 AMA09-2044 AMA09-2045	3.27	1.77	0.31
[AMA09-2036]	Cut of post hole	AMA09-2037 AMA09-2038	1.02	1.02	1.10
[AMA09-2060]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2061	0.98	0.80	0.24
[AMA09-2062]	Cut of post hole	AMA09-2063	0.25	0.25	0.22
[AMA09-2092]	Cut of hearth	AMA09-2093	0.58	0.46	0.10
[AMA09-2094]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2095	0.70	0.56	0.07
[AMA09-2096]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2097	0.32	0.24	0.07
[AMA09-2108]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2109	1.10	0.8	0.09
[AMA09-2110]	Cut of post hole	AMA09-2111	1.00	0.80	0.12
[AMA09-2112]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2113	0.46m	0.40m	0.32m
[AMA09-2166]	Cut if post-hole	AMA09-2167	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m
[AMA09-2168]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2169	2.1m	0.85m	0.30m
[AMA09-2176]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2177	1.17m	0.60m	0.22m
[AMA09-2193]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2194 AMA09-2095	1.92m	1.49m	0.40m
[AMA09-2209]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2210	1.15	0.80	0.40
[AMA09-2234]	Cut if post-hole	AMA09-2235	0.82	0.48	0.26
[AMA09-2236]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2237	4.00	1.25	0.24
[AMA09-2239]	Cut of small pit	AMA09-2240	0.60	0.52	0.18
[AMA09-2248]	Cut of pit	AMA09-2246 AMA09-2247	1.25	0.55	0.16

Little can be said about these isolated features. However, some of the ones which form clusters or patterns may be of more significance. In particular, three small pits [AMA09-2015], [AMA09-2018] and [AMA09-2021] form a small cluster of pits in the north-eastern area of the monitored topsoil strip. Besides being in close proximity to each other the upper fills of each of these pits also contained at least some evidence of burning suggesting a similar purpose. The upper fill of [AMA09-2018] also contained a small lithic assemblage.

To the south of the three pits were two large post-holes [AMA09-2011] and [AMA09-2036] approximately 15m apart with a large pit [AMA09-2004] equidistant between the two. The two post-holes are very similar in form and size and both had four fills including post-pipes within them. The central pit also contained four fills although no post-pipe was evidence. It is possible that the interpretation of this pit was mistaken and it may form a third post-hole. Whatever the interpretation it is likely that these three features are part of a single phase of activity. A small lithic assemblage was

recovered from the upper fill of pit [AMA09-2011] which may help indicate a date the features were no longer in use..

To the east of the post-holes and pit were three smaller features, two pits [AMA09-2002] and [AMA09-2022] and a potential post-hole [AMA09-2009]. These three features potentially form an arc close to the eastern extent of the LMA. All three features had single homogeneous fills making the interpretation of these difficult. A worked lithic fragment was recovered from fill (AMA09-2010) of post-hole [AMA09-2009] although this was interpreted as intrusive rather than deliberate deposition due to its position at the top of the fill.

To the north end of the south-west area of the monitored topsoil strip a further cluster of three pits was recorded. Pits [AMA09-2176], [AMA09-2193] and [AMA09-2239] formed a triangle of features although the fill of two of these [AMA09-2176] and [AMA09-2239] were very undiagnostic. The remaining pit [AMA09-2193] included two fills with evidence of burning and charcoal indicating a level of activity that may prove diagnostic.

Two of the features, Cuts [AMA09-2035] and [AMA09-2209], may represent tree throws due to the irregular shape and profiles. A number of these were recorded in the excavation area (SL/002D) with some evidence to indicate they may have been utilised during the prehistoric period, although the exact nature of this use is unclear. Small lithic assemblages were recovered from the fills of these two features further indicating activity associated with these features.

ASSESSMENT OF ARTEFACTUAL MATERIAL AT AMA-09 INTRODUCTION

Milltimber (AMA09) was the only central section site to yield any finds. They are prehistoric in date and include pottery, lithic and coarse stone assemblages which are described below by material type, followed by a discussion.

POTTERY QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

The pottery numbers 205 sherds weighing a total of 1151g. It was retrieved from four contexts. The pottery represents a minimum of five vessels, one of which, from pit [AMA09-2058], was likely complete when placed in the pit.

Table 11 –Pottery finds from AMA-09

Feature	Contexts	Qty	Weight (g)	Period
Pit AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059	175	456	later Neolithic
Pit AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090	28	694	later Neolithic
Pit AMA09-2080	AMA09-2081	1	1	-
Pit AMA09-2149	AMA09-2200	1	<1	Early Neolithic

RANGE & VARIETY

Pits [AMA09-2080] and [AMA09-2149] contained a single sherd of pottery each. The sherd from [AMA09-2080] is undiagnostic but the sherd from [AMA09-2149] is a small burnished sherd and almost certainly early Neolithic carinated bowl, of a type already found in the vicinity (Dingwall 2015). The other two pits were both situated in the south west of the site. The smaller of the two pits, [AMA09-2058] contained a greater number of sherds but they were small in size. They represent around 40% of a flat based, bipartite vessel with an upright, gently inturned, internally beveled rim. The overall vessel shape would fit well within the Impressed Wares tradition which dates to between the middle and later Neolithic.

Pit [AMA09-2089] contained fewer sherds which were larger in size. The sherds comprise an almost complete vessel and several rim sherds from a second. The almost complete vessel is bipartite with a small base and collar-like rim. The collar is decorated with probable bone impressions and the very edge of the rim has vertical impressions or incisions. The presence of a decorated collar is similar to proto-Unstan forms but these typically have rounded or saggy bases. The flat base on the Milltimber vessel is more like those of the Impressed Ware tradition. The closest comparatives for this vessel include those from Culduthel, Inverness (P35, Sheridan in prep) and from Deers Den, Aberdeenshire (P49, P51 and P62, Alexander 2000, 45). Deers Den was dated between c 3300 and 3000 (3130-32910 cal BC, OxA-8177 and 3360-3030 cal BC, OxA-8176, Alexander 2000, 64) and it seems likely that the Milltimber vessels are contemporary. Proto-Unstan vessels from Peterhead are dated to 3370-3090 cal BC but it is assumed these had round-bases and not the flat base seen on the Milltimber vessel (Johnson 2010, 20). Pots with decorated collars and trunconic forms are also a later part of the impressed ware repertoire. They are seen elsewhere at Meadowend Farm, Clackmannanshire where they radiocarbon dated to c 3350–3000/2900 BC (Sheridan in prep). The Meadowend Farm vessels are slightly more trunconic in shape and the collars slightly more pronounced than the Milltimber vessel but the basic stylistic features are the same. All the comparative types appear to date to the latter third of the fourth millennium BC.

The second vessel from pit [AMA09-2089] includes rim sherds which conjoin to form an inturned rim, unfortunately the overall vessel form is unclear.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

Analysis of the pottery will help refine dating and our understanding of land-use at Milltimber during the later Neolithic. The discovery of this pottery represents a type and date of artefact not encountered at Milltimber during previous excavations (Dingwall 2015). The complete pot not only points towards Neolithic domesticity in the vicinity but perhaps more complicated structured deposition. Its placement in a deposit, along with a saddle quern, may indicate a single event deposit rather than a build-up of refuse. Two potential henges have been identified across the site, along with several post-alignments recorded during the previous excavation work. This suggests a ceremonial landscape, probably dating to the later Neolithic, with which these pots are likely to be associated.

LITHICS

QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

The lithic assemblage numbers 235 pieces, weighing 165g. Pieces were scattered among 23 features, but the largest concentrations were found in a cluster of features located in the south-west area of

the land parcel including [AMA09-2058], [AMA09-2152], [AMA09-2170], [AMA09-2179], [AMA09-2220], [AMA09-2209], [AMA09-2214], [AMA09-2216], [AMA09-2218].

Table 12 – Lithic Assemblages from AMA-09

Feature	Contexts	Qty	Weight (g)	Type
Post-hole AMA09-2009	AMA09-2010	1	15	core
Post-hole AMA09-2011	AMA09-2012	1	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2018	AMA09-2019	2	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2028	AMA09-2029	45	14	debitage
Pit AMA09-2035	AMA09-2040	3	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059	1	4	debitage
Pit recut AMA09-2077	AMA09-2071 AMA09-2072	13	<1	debitage & one tool
Hearth AMA09-2078	AMA09-2079	1	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2080	AMA09-2081	2	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090	2	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2149	AMA09-2199	1	2	Debitage
Ditch AMA09-2152	AMA09-2154	42	69	core, debitage and tools
Ditch AMA09-2164	AMA09-2165	45	28	core & debitage
Ditch AMA09-2170	AMA09-2171	4	46	debitage
Ditch AMA09-2178	AMA09-2256	1	<1	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2179	AMA09-2180	2	6	debitage & tool
Pit AMA09-2209	AMA09-2210	4	<1	debitage
Pit AMA09-2214	AMA09-2215	2	<1	debitage
Pit AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217	8	6	tool
Pit AMA09-2218	AMA09-2219	22	9	debitage & tool
Pit AMA09-2220	AMA09-2221	7	5	Debitage
Pit AMA09-2222	AMA09-2223	24	4	debitage
Pit AMA09-2241	AMA09-2244	2	<1	debitage

RANGE & VARIETY

The datable elements of the assemblage all point to a Mesolithic date. However in such small numbers and with established extensive Mesolithic occupation in the area it does not necessarily date the

features. Further analysis would be required to understand the assemblage and how they relate to the site in general.

Raw material is primarily flint however possible agate is present in [AMA09-2218]. Most of the assemblage comprises small debitage but there are also four cores, presenting a mix of platform and bipolar reduction. There are five retouched pieces including, three notched flakes, a scraper and a crescent microlith. The crescent microlith and the agate are from the [AMA09-2218] which is part of cluster of features to the south-west of the land parcel.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE

The lithic assemblage is small but supplementary to a larger assemblage found during previous excavations. This assemblage is of particular interest because it identifies a potential cluster of 'cut' Mesolithic features at the west side of the land parcel. Not only does this extend the known area of Mesolithic activity but it, importantly, demonstrates the digging of potentially structural features in an area which was previously characterised only by a spread of material.

COARSE STONE

QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

A stone quern weighing 6.8kg was found associated with the middle Neolithic pot from pit [AMA09-2089]. The quern is incomplete and a small section at the corner has fractured apart.

RANGE & VARIETY

The quern is a type known as a saddle quern which is formed by rubbing a smaller stone across its surface to grind down grain. This creates a concave surface upon the quern and a profile similar to a saddle. This type of quern is in use from the Neolithic into the Iron Age. Its discovery with a later Neolithic vessel suggests it is of this date.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE COARSE STONE

The saddle quern is the only evidence for Neolithic grain processing found at Milltimber. Its discovery not only points towards Neolithic domesticity in the vicinity but perhaps more complicated structured deposition. Its inclusion within a context containing a complete vessel may indicate a single event rather than a build-up of refuse.

During previous excavations in the area a potential henge was identified, along with several post-alignments. This suggest a ceremonial landscape, probably dating to the later Neolithic with which this saddle quern is likely to be associated. The potential of this quern to aid interpretation of the Neolithic landscape is high.

GLASS

QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

Two glass beads were retrieved during soil sample processing from ditch [AMA09-2152].

RANGE & VARIETY

The two beads are very small annular beads which appear opaque black. Black glass was not common in the UK until the fifth century and even then were imported from probable Germanic sources (Guido 1978, 15). There is a slim chance these beads could date from the Iron Age but they are more common in more recent times.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE GLASS

The potential of these beads are reliant on the dating of the ditch within which they were found. If found to be Iron Age or Roman they would represent a rare bead time for this time.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

Very small quantities of industrial waste, weighing 3g was found across 15 contexts. A full list of contexts is present as an appendix

RANGE & VARIETY

The industrial waste took the form of small vitrified fragments of probable fuel ash slag and hammerscale. The fuel ash slag is created by fire and vitrification of the surrounding soils and fuel. The small pieces of hammerscale are related to smithing or smelting and were found in features [AMA09-2028], [AMA09-2077], [AMA09-2152], [AMA09-2216] and [2218]. The quantity and size of the pieces discovered are so small that they cannot be confidently associated with the contexts they were discovered in and could easily be either residual or intrusive.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE

These finds have no further potential for analysis.

FINDS DISCUSSION FOR AMA-09

The finds assemblage, though small in size, supplements our previous knowledge of archaeology in the Milltimber area. Some of the discoveries also change current understanding.

The lithic assemblage is small but importantly it may mark the location of Mesolithic structural remains, few of which have been discovered during previous phases of excavation (Dingwall 2015). This will have an impact on the understanding of the Mesolithic activity at Milltimber.

The Neolithic discoveries, on the other hand, add an entirely new dimension to our understanding of the site. The vessel from pit [AMA09-2089] is of particular interest due to its form and completeness. Although the classification of the Milltimber pot may not be well-defined it seems almost certain that it must date to the latter third of the fourth millennium BC. There are no other examples of this type of pottery from previous excavations in the Milltimber area. When this is considered alongside the fact the vessel is complete and accompanied by a quern, the deposition stands out as unlikely to be strictly domestic in nature and may suggest a more ritual aspect to its deposition. These later Neolithic finds are very important and may shed some light on activities taking place in the landscape.

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLAGE AT AMA-09

INTRODUCTION

44 environmental bulk soil samples, ranging in size from two to 40 litres, were recovered during archaeological work on the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route. Samples were selected for the potential recovery of biological remains from a range of features (largely pits) dating to the early prehistoric period. The aim of the assessment was to establish the presence, preservation and frequency and species diversity of any biological remains and to determine the potential of such materials in providing information on economic (agriculture)/human activities at the site and the character of the local environment and possible changes over time.

SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

The number of samples collected by feature was as follows: 34 from 21 pits, five from a ditch, two each from a post-hole and linear cut, and one from a hearth; 21 of the samples were from archaeological deposits to the east side of the land parcel, 18 to the west, and five to the south-west. Provisional dating (based on pottery and lithics) of the contexts suggests that 18 of the samples are from Mesolithic contexts and 14 from Neolithic deposits while one was broadly dated to the prehistoric period. The features containing the other 11 samples have yet to be dated although charcoal and other charred plant remains may be used for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating of these contexts.

The volume of the bulk samples ranged from two to 40 litres although over half were 20 litres or more. The samples were processed by flotation 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012), nomenclature for wild taxa following Stace (1997).

For clarification, the specific requirements of the contract given below were adhered to:

- Both organic and non-organic residues were dried under controlled conditions.
- Dried inorganic fractions (retents) were sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammer scale.
- The dried organic fraction was assessed under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present.
- Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating have been identified in Tables 1 and 2 (Appendix 6).

RESULTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The assessment results are presented in Tables 1 (Retent samples) and 2 (Flot samples) (See Appendix 6) which also shows material sufficient for AMS radiocarbon dating. All 44 samples produced flots,

with a size ranging from <1ml to 390ml although most were very small, 31 flots being less than 2ml and only six greater than 100ml. The bulk of the environmental evidence consisted of charcoal with smaller amounts of other charred plant remains and very few other biological remains. The range of environmental remains recovered from the samples is now discussed by category.

CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Charred plant remains (excluding charcoal) were present in 27 of the samples, in 14 flots and 25 retents. The quantities of potentially identifiable charred botanical material, however, was generally low, mainly consisting of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell fragments in 23 samples (largely found in the retents) with cereal grains in just two samples and occasional other charred wild plant/weed seeds, tuber, rhizome, stem and bud fragments in 12 samples.

CHARRED CEREAL GRAINS

The two samples containing charred cereal grains were from the fills (AMA09-2058) and (AMA09-2081) of Neolithic Pits [AMA09-2058] and [AMA09-2080] respectively, both of which were located to the west side of the land parcel. Each of the fills produced a modest number (c 30) of poorly preserved grains; Pit [AMA09-2058] contained grains of mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) including evidence for naked barley, while Pit [AMA09-2080] produced both barley and *Triticum* (wheat) grains including evidence for the hulled wheat *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer). A few grains, tentatively identified as *Avena* (oat) were also recorded in this pit fill sample although it was not possible to establish if these were from wild and/or cultivated species; given the date of the contexts, however, it is likely that they simply represent weeds. Two charred barley grains were also sorted from the retent of the sample from Pit [AMA09-2080]. This pit also contained saddle quern fragments, also found in another Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2089] to the south-west side of the land parcel.

CHARRED HAZELNUT SHELL

Charred hazelnut shell was found in 23 samples from Mesolithic, Neolithic and undated contexts; this was largely sorted from the retents with just two flots containing traces of shell.

Hazelnut shell was present in 16 samples from eight Mesolithic pits. Five fill samples from Pit [AMA09-2028] to the east side of the land parcel collectively produced almost 50 fragments, while to the west side seven Mesolithic Pits [AMA09-2164], [AMA09-2216], [AMA09-2218], [AMA09-2220] [AMA09-2064], [AMA09-2222] and [AMA09-2241], produced hazelnut shell, mainly only occasional or small amounts, except in the two fills of Pit [AMA09-2241] which contained almost 50 fragments. Two fills of a Mesolithic linear feature [AMA09-2152] in this area also produced a small number of charred hazelnut shell fragments.

Five samples from three Neolithic Pits also produced charred hazelnut shell; to the west side of the land parcel, two samples from Pit [AMA09-2077] contained c. 150 fragments with a single fragment in a sample from Pit [AMA09-2080] in the same area. Two fill samples from Pit [AMA09-2268] (re-cut to Pit [AMA09-2149]), to the south-west side of the land parcel, contained a modest number (c 40) of hazelnut shell fragments. Pit [AMA09-2128], to the west side of the land parcel and broadly dated to the prehistoric period, produced a single fragment of hazelnut shell.

Three samples from undated features contained charred hazelnut shell with almost 50 fragments in two fills of Pit [AMA09-2018] (to the east side of the land parcel) and a single fragment in a sample from Hearth [AMA09-2078] to the west.

The degree of shell fragmentation was variable although the samples included a good number of sizeable fragments with the largest fragments in individual assemblages ranging from 4mm to 12mm (see Table 1; Appendix 6).

OTHER CHARRED WILD PLANT/WEED SEEDS

There were traces or occasional charred wild plant/weed seeds in seven samples and similarly low amounts of charred tuber/root, stem and bud fragments in ten samples, in many cases in the same sampled features. Thus, Mesolithic Pits [AMA09-2028] (east side), [AMA09-2164] and [AMA09-2241] (west side) contained traces of both wild plant/weed seeds including *Galium aparine* (cleaver) and possibly leguminous seeds as well as a few root/tuber and bud fragments, the latter also recorded in Mesolithic linear feature [AMA09-2152] (west side).

Neolithic Pits [AMA09-2080] (west side) and [AMA09-2149] (south-west side) also produced traces of wild plant/weed seeds including *Rubus* (brambles), together with some root/tuber, stem and bud fragments, the latter also found in two fills of Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2077] (west side). Two samples from an undated Post-Hole [AMA09-2011] (east side) contained a few wild plant/weed seeds including *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and tuber/root fragments.

The condition of this material, however, was generally poor and it may be difficult to identify these remains to species level. The *Rubus* seeds may represent the burnt debris from the collection and consumption of wild fruits along with the hazelnuts, while the tuber/rhizome fragments in the samples may be from the uprooting and collection of vegetation for use as fuel, the few seeds of *Galium aparine* in the Mesolithic pits possibly representing material incidentally or deliberately collected at the same time from hedgerow and scrub habitats.

WOOD CHARCOAL

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in all the samples in both the flots and retents (Tables 1 and 2); the amount of charcoal fragments >4mm, 2-4mm and <2mm in each flot is shown in Table 1. The charcoal consisted of both rectilinear fragments and round wood with the presence of *Quercus* (oak) and non-oak species being noted during assessment; in most cases, however, it was not possible to examine the cross-section without making a fresh break.

Virtually all the samples contained potentially identifiable fragments (ie >2mm) while 22 samples contained variable amounts of fragments greater than 10mm (and up to 37mm). However, only 11 samples contained large charcoal assemblages (generally > than 100ml) including fragments greater than 10mm, while the rest of the charcoal consisted of small assemblages (<10ml) containing only a few large fragments. The 11 large charcoal assemblages were from Mesolithic Pits [AMA09-2028] (east side), [AMA09-2149] (south-west side), [AMA09-2164] and [AMA09-2241] (both west side); Neolithic Pits [AMA09-2080] (west side), [AMA09-2149] (two fills) (south-west side); and undated Pit [AMA09-2018] (two fills), Post-Hole [AMA09-2011] (both east side), and Hearth [AMA09-2078] (west side).

Species identification of charcoal fragments may provide information on woodland resources and management and fuel selection for domestic, economic and ritual use. Virtually all the samples containing the large charcoal assemblages were from pit fills therefore it is not possible to establish an association between the identifiable charcoal in these samples and particular activities; possible exceptions are the charcoal in Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2080], burnt bone, possibly from a cremation deposit, the charcoal from Hearth [AMA09-2078], which may provide specific evidence on the range of woods used as fuel for this feature, and possibly the charcoal from the Post Hole [AMA09-2011] that may be related to the wood used for post construction.

The charcoal from the pits, however, may still provide general data on the range of woods used as fuel and provide an insight into local woodland resources and the character of the local environment and how this may or may not have changed over time by comparing the evidence in the Mesolithic and Neolithic pits.

Two of these features, the Hearth [AMA09-2078] and Post Hole [AMA09-2011] are currently undated although some of the charcoal from both could be used for AMS radiocarbon dating as could charcoal from other undated features or from tentatively dated contexts. Samples containing charcoal available for AMS radiocarbon dating is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

BURNT BONE

A small number of burnt bone fragments were recovered from the fill of the Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2080] (west side). The assemblage comprised indeterminate cranial and long bone fragments from a mammal of unknown size.

UNCHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Uncharred seeds were noted in 28 samples albeit only in low amounts with the exception of moderate numbers of uncharred seeds in Mesolithic linear feature [AMA09-2152] and Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2080]. The uncharred remains were from a limited range of species with seeds of *Atriplex/Chenopodium* (oraches/goosefoots etc), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Rubus* and *Spergula arvensis* (corn spurrey) being the most common. Given the presence of mainly free-draining soils (sands, silts and gravels) at the site and roots/rootlets (occasionally in large amounts) in many of the flots it is likely that these remains are intrusive.

OTHER BIOLOGICAL REMAINS IN THE SAMPLES

There were traces or occasional insect remains (including beetle fragments) and earthworm egg cases in 26 samples (flots and retents). These remains, however, are probably intrusive for the same reasons given above for the uncharred seeds. There were also a fairly large number of very small charred spherical items (<0.5mm-<1mm) in several flots from pit samples that may be fungal spores from fungi growing on wood and charred along with the wood burnt as fuel.

FINDS

There was not a particularly wide range or amounts of other material in the sample retents except for lithics in most, pot and slag in several (some of the flots also containing occasional small fragments of

coal/clinker) and traces of glass in one sample. These remains will be discussed as the subject of separate finds reports.

DISCUSSION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLAGE

Identifiable charred plant remains were present in 27 of the 44 samples although mainly in low amounts, consisting largely of hazel nut shell fragments in 23 samples with grains in just two flots and occasional wild plant remains (seeds, tuber, root, stem and bud fragments) in ten. Charcoal was present in virtually all the samples including large amounts in 11. A brief summary of the assessment results by period follows.

MESOLITHIC PERIOD (8,000-4,000BC)

The 18 samples collected from Mesolithic deposits were from ten pits and one linear feature, from excavations to the east (six samples all from Pit [AMA09-2028]), to the south-west (one sample from Pit [AMA09-2149], and west (11 samples from eight pits and one linear feature).

Sixteen of the 18 samples contained identifiable charred plant remains recovered from sampled features to the east and west of the land parcel, with mainly hazelnut shell in all 16 samples, particularly in Pits [AMA09-2028] and [AMA09-2241], traces of charred wild plant remains (seeds, tuber, rhizome, bud fragments) in five samples, from three pits and a linear feature, and large amounts of identifiable charcoal in four samples from four pits.

NEOLITHIC PERIOD (4,000-3000BC)

The 14 Neolithic samples were from six pits and one ditch; five samples from three pits in excavations to the west of the land parcel; four samples from two pits in the south-western excavations; and five samples all from Ditch [AMA09-2178] to the east.

Six of the 14 samples contained identifiable charred plant remains from sampled features to the west and south-west. No charred plant remains were found in the samples from Ditch [AMA09-2178]. The remains again consisted largely of hazelnut shell in five samples particularly in Pits [AMA09-2077] and the re-cut of Pit [2149]. The only cereal grains from the site were found in two of these samples, from Pits [AMA09-2058] and [AMA09-2080] with evidence for barley (including naked grains), emmer wheat and possibly oat. Five samples from three pits also contained occasional charred wild plant remains (seeds, tuber, rhizome, bud fragments) while large amounts of charcoal (including fragments greater than 10mm) were present in two Neolithic pits.

PREHISTORIC

One sample, from a backfill of Pit [AMA09-2128], broadly dated to the prehistoric period, produced a single charred hazelnut shell fragment.

UNDATED SAMPLES

Eleven samples were from undated features, from three pits and a post-hole (eastern excavations) and a hearth (west). Charcoal from these samples, however, may be used to AMS radiocarbon date these contexts.

Five of the undated 11 samples contained charred plant remains, with hazelnut shell in three samples including a good amount in Pit [AMA09-2018], a few charred seeds, tuber and rhizome fragments in two samples from a post-hole, and good amounts of charcoal in three samples from a pit and a hearth.

FUNCTION AND PARALLELS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLAGE

The paucity of identifiable charred plant remains from the Milltimber samples limits detailed investigations into crop husbandry and human activities at the site. A similar dearth of charred remains was also noted in earlier investigations at the site. The cereal remains, albeit limited to just two Neolithic deposits, may however provide information on the range of cereals cultivated and used at the site during this period, the assessment showing the presence of mainly barley (including evidence for naked barley) and traces of emmer wheat and possibly oat; the latter, however, may be simply a weed. The saddle quern fragments in two of the Neolithic deposits including Pit [AMA09-2080], which also contained cereal grains, provides evidence for Neolithic grain processing on the site during this period. The later cultivation of barley in this area is attested by the large amounts of charred grain of this cereal recovered from a 5th/6th Century kiln close-by on the south bank of the River Dee.

Barley has also been recovered from other Neolithic sites in Scotland (Greig 1991, 300) and appears to have been an important crop at the time (McClaren 2000, 91), having previously been found at a number of sites in Aberdeenshire including Crathes, Warren Hill, where it was the main cereal along with emmer. Both naked barley and emmer were also found in Neolithic deposits from excavations at Garthdee Road and Balbridie (Fairweather and Ralston 1993).

The presence of charred hazelnut shell in both Mesolithic and Neolithic samples at the site suggests that it was an important wild food resource during both periods as also shown by numerous finds at other sites throughout the British Isles (Greig 1991, Fairbairn 2000). The burnt shell may represent processing waste from drying or roasting the nuts, possibly for storage and later consumption, or from the de-shelling and eating and casual disposal of the shell onto a fire. The shell included both small and large fragments; the smaller fragments may be indicative of incidental or secondary deposition while the larger fragments may represent primary disposal deposits. Traces of *Rubus* seeds in one Neolithic pit may provide further evidence for the gathering of wild foods.

The very few identifiable charred wild plant/weed seeds in the samples can provide little information on either crop husbandry or the character of the local environment. These few seeds may either be associated with cereal cultivation and/or simply the collection and burning of vegetation as fuel/tinder, the charred tuber and rhizome fragments also possibly being indicative of the uprooting of vegetation for use as fuel.

Charcoal was present in virtually all the samples, with large assemblages in both Mesolithic and Neolithic deposits as well as a number of undated ones which could be AMS radiocarbon dated. The larger fragments from these assemblages may provide information on the character of the woodland environment and possible changes over time. It is not possible to establish fuel selection for specific activities because most of the large charcoal assemblages were from pits with the exception of a good amount of charcoal in Hearth [AMA09-2078] and also possibly in Neolithic Pit [AMA09-2080] which may contain cremation deposits. This pit also contained a large amount of cereal grain which could have been associated with food offerings if this was indeed a cremation.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

On the basis of the assessment results, it is recommended that analysis (including sorting, quantification and tabulation) should be carried out on the two samples (<2012>, <2029>) containing moderate numbers of mainly charred cereal grains from Neolithic Pits [AMA09-2058] and [AMA09-2080] respectively. It is also advised that the occasional charred wild plant remains (seeds, tuber, bud fragments) in 12 samples should also be sorted and identified (if possible) given the early date of these deposits (including the two samples from Post-Hole [AMA09-2011] if dated). The charred hazelnut shell in 23 samples should also be recorded and the larger assemblages weighed and the level of fragmentation established.

Following analysis, a report (and tables) would then be prepared on the findings, taking into consideration the results of charred plant analyses from other Mesolithic and Neolithic deposits from sites being excavated as part of the Aberdeen By-Pass Project as well as from other comparative excavations in this area of Scotland including the sites mentioned above.

WOOD CHARCOAL

Identifiable charcoal fragments were present in virtually all the sampled features although only 11 samples (from nine features) contained large amounts including fragments greater than 10mm for species identification.

These samples were from Mesolithic Pits [AMA09-2028], [AMA09-2149], [AMA09-2164] and [AMA09-2241] and Neolithic Pits [AMA09-2080] and recut of [AMA09-2149] (two samples). The other four samples are from undated features, Pit [AMA09-2018], Post-Hole [AMA09-2011] and Hearth [AMA09-2078] and should only be included in the charcoal analysis once or if these features are AMS radiocarbon dated. The selection of charcoal fragments for identification should be undertaken by a charcoal specialist.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-09

Table 13 - Periods referred to in Overview of AMA-09

PERIOD	DATE RANGE
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,500 BC
Chalcolithic	2,450 – 2,150BC
Bronze Age	1,550 – 1,000 BC
Early Historic	AD 410 – 1200
Medieval and Post-Medieval	AD 1200 – 1750
Modern	AD 1750 +

MESOLITHIC PERIOD

The previous area excavations at Milltimber (Site reference - SL/002D in Dingwall 2015) identified two distinct types of features that can be linked to Mesolithic activity on the site; lithic scatters and a series of pits and hearths. The lithic scatters did not extend into the monitored topsoil strip areas although

further lithic assemblages were recovered from a number of small pits spread across the site. Six further examples of the pits were also exposed and recorded in the monitored area. These all shared similar characteristics with surviving dimensions typically between 1.50m and 2.00m in diameter and between 0.50m and 2.00m deep. Most, if not all, of these features were round or near-round, with very steep sides tapering in towards a flat or rounded base. The depositional sequences within these features were also similar, typically consisting of bands of re-deposited sands and gravels with occasional organic silt bands or lenses. It is likely that these fills were formed through slippages from the up-cast material piled around the edges of the pits. Occasional stabilization layers in some show that periods of activity around the pits fluctuated through time.

The distribution of these features was also fairly consistent with the site topography. Most were situated along the foot of the slope and followed the contours of the land rather than a strict east to west alignment.

Radiocarbon dates were obtained from three of the previously excavated pits (Dingwall 2015). The earliest date came from a basal fill which returned a date of 7727–7594 BC. The other two dates came from material near the tops of the pits, and both were within the range of 7081–6708 BC. The presence of lithic material of Mesolithic date from within some of the pits supports this interpretation. It seems fair to say that the pits exposed during the topsoil monitoring also have their origins in the Mesolithic period.

The date of the pits is slightly complicated by the presence of activity of Early Neolithic date in the tops of at least three of the pits, as was evidenced in the previously excavated pits (see discussion below). Further research and analysis of these types of features would allow a better understanding of which features have been reused in the Neolithic period.

FUNCTIONS AND PARALLELS

A summary of morphologically similar archaeological features has been described in the assessment report for the area excavations carried out on the site (Dingwall 2015), a summary of which follows. Similar pits were uncovered at Blackdog north of Aberdeen (Van Wessel 2015), arranged in a strung out line at the foot of a slope much like many of the pits here. A pit alignment at Warren Field, Crathes (Murray 2009), approximately 8 miles west of Milltimber contained several large Mesolithic pits. Radiocarbon dates were recovered from several of the excavated pits and revealed that most were initially excavated in the Mesolithic period, and that in some cases thousands of year's differences were noticed between pits in the same alignment. The earliest date recovered was 8210–7795 BC whilst the latest was 4046–3820 BC showing differences of millennia at this site.

A single large pit dated to the Late Mesolithic period was also excavated at Spurryhillock, Stonehaven (Alexander 1997). This contained a sequence of deposits very similar to those found at Milltimber. An alignment of large pits seen in cropmarks was also excavated at Loanleven, Perthshire ahead of quarrying (Lowe 1992). Seven pits of a similar size and depositional sequence to the ones encountered at Milltimber were recorded. No dates were obtained for these features however.

As with the pits at Warren Field a number of interpretations for these pits were dismissed, such as flint quarries, hunting traps and even cremation pits. It was deemed the most likely function was of a more symbolic nature. The function of the pits must be linked to their size, and to the fact they appear

to have been dug with the intention of remaining open, rather than to hold posts or bury things. This might point to their use as either storage or as hunting pits. In support of a storage interpretation, it can be argued that by digging the pits, the inhabitants are creating a space where the temperature would be several degrees below that of the surrounding air, effectively acting as a cold store for food stuffs. Given their large size, it seems unlikely that they would be filled with nuts or berries, so perhaps they acted as cool stores in which to hang game until it could be butchered and smoked. The surrounding excavated gravels seem to have lain round the holes in a doughnut shape. These could act as a base for a superstructure elaborated with wood and branches to seal the pit, with a pole to suspend the meat. Additionally a similar argument could be used to suggest they were hunting traps with the multiple fills of these pits potentially indicating they had been used frequently with constant collapsing of the sides forming these multiple layers of material. Further analysis of these pits is ongoing and may provide a more detailed explanation.

MESOLITHIC STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

As stated in Dingwall (2015) substantial Mesolithic pits in Scotland have very few parallels and this scale of activity has not been encountered on a site in Scotland before. The function of this distinct group of features still remains unclear. Only limited radiocarbon dating has been undertaken so far to provide an outline chronology for the site. Further analysis of these pits will hopefully allow us a better understanding of the use and chronology of these features.

Lithic assemblages were recovered from a number of smaller pits across the monitored topsoil strip area. Along with the spreads identified across the previous excavation area these assemblages have the potential to inform on various aspects of the stone-working process. The assessment has identified a range of raw materials and further study and categorization would develop a better understanding of the ways in which Mesolithic people were using natural resources and the efforts they would go to obtain suitable material. As similar features, but with a smaller range of material have been recovered from other sites further north in Aberdeenshire as part of the same programme of excavation (Van Wessel 2015), the assemblage has the potential to develop an understanding of this at a regional level. For example, if there were significant differences between the sources of material between the assemblages, this would be of great interest. Again, the body of data presented by the lithic material is important, as a range of tool types and debitage have been identified. Understanding the different types present will allow comparison with other similar sites and potentially allow discussion on site function and site activities. Identifying further refits within the assemblage will also assist in this.

NEOLITHIC PERIOD

The primary source of evidence for early Neolithic activity consisted of the series of potential recuts into the existing Mesolithic pits plus a small number of pits that included Neolithic pottery fragments. The previous excavation phase (SL/002D) obtained Radiocarbon dates from the fill of one of the potential recuts suggesting Neolithic activity within the earlier Mesolithic pits, although post-excavation analysis of this suggests it may not be a recut but rather later re-use of the feature. A further three features returned dates indicating Neolithic activity in the area. The dates returned were between 3964-3709 BC indicating further potential Early Neolithic activity across the monitored topsoil strip areas.

Later Neolithic activity relating to the Middle and Late Neolithic periods was also recorded across the excavation areas. This included a part of a potential henge monument and clusters of pits, hearths and post-holes. The short length of Ditch [AMA09-2178] recorded at the south-eastern side of the land parcel has been interpreted as part of a henge based on the similarity of the fills to a henge excavated further to the south (Dingwall 2015, Area SL/002C), however only a short length of the potential henge was exposed hampering its interpretation.

Clusters of pits, hearths and post-holes within the previously excavated area indicated a relatively high level of later Neolithic activity across the site although the precise nature of this activity is still not clear. This level of activity extended into the monitored topsoil strip areas although at a much reduced level. As yet many of the features recorded during the topsoil strip monitoring remain undated although the potential for at least some of these to represent further Neolithic activity is high. Further analysis of these features will be required in order to form a better understanding of their function and potential associations.

FUNCTION AND PARALLELS

The recuts were made directly in the centre of the much earlier pits suggesting that these pits were still visible millennia after their initial use. What form this visibility took was not established although it has been suggested (Dingwall 2015) that they were visible as either circular depressions, most likely with a small bank surrounding them (the material upcast from the digging of the original pit), or some form of stone marker was present.

The function of these recuts/re-use has been discussed in detail in the assessment report of the area excavations (Dingwall 2015) a summary of which can be found below. In general recuts or re-use within earlier pits have been identified on a number of sites including those at Warren Field (Murray 2009) and at Cowie, Stirling, (Atkinson 2002). A recut was also found in one of the large pits at Standingstones (Van Wessel 2015). The recovery of Neolithic pottery from a small number of these recut pits may indicate a symbolic rather than functional re-use of the features. However, the composition of the deposits containing the pottery is very similar to those identified as hearths from the same period.

It was suggested that the large ditch recorded may represent the remains of a prehistoric henge. If this could be confirmed it could provide further evidence of ritual activity across the site. In Scotland only around 80 henge monuments are known (Barclay 2005, 84) and of these many have been identified by aerial photography rather than excavation or field survey. A henge is a circular or oval shaped enclosure defined by a ditch, usually (although potentially not always) with an external bank. The enclosures may have one or more entrances, with single entrance henges being far the most common in Scotland. Frequently they are found in combination with other monumental features, such as stone circles or timber circles, and they often have extensive longevity of use (ibid, 86).

Dating of the henge at Milltimber is currently on the basis of comparison with other sites. The absence of datable material with which to accurately date the enclosure ditches of henges is not unusual. There are still very few secure dates from primary contexts in Scotland, and from Britain as a whole (Barclay 2005, 92). The available radiocarbon dates for these features indicate a middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

NEOLITHIC STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The range of features dating to the early and middle Neolithic which can be defined as potentially domestic are mostly a series of pits, post-holes and hearths. The spread of the features is such that it is generally difficult to identify structures from layout alone. Indeed, despite the presence of hearths, formal structures may not even be present. The material (including stratigraphic, contextual, artefactual and environmental) from these features is the best resource for identifying if structures are present, if each hearth perhaps represent a single structure and if these are all contemporary or not.

The potential henge monument is incomplete although is similar in form to the one uncovered in the excavation area to the south. This feature may indicate a second henge on the site. The number of known henges is limited and the number which have been even partially excavated, even smaller. The addition of a new site to the corpus is of importance. Whilst further analysis of the contexts within the henge ditch have perhaps limited potential, comparison with other sites will allow a better understanding. Recent studies of henges in Scotland and across Britain provide a catalogue against which to compare the Milltimber henges. The results from recent excavations of a number of henges in the north-east (Bradley 2011) have posited several interpretations about how they were viewed and functioned. This site has the potential to further support some of these interpretations or to offer up new understandings of the site type.

CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

The previous phase of excavations had revealed a number of fills and a single artefact (an intact Beaker) that were positively attributed to the Chalcolithic period. These were associated with clusters of Post-holes although it was thought that the deep post-holes pre-date the Chalcolithic period, potentially having their origins in the Late Neolithic or earlier. No evidence to suggest the time-frame between the use and abandonment of the timber posts is currently available.

No specific features recorded in the monitored topsoil strip areas can be attributed to this period although further sampling and finds analysis may provide additional information that may deliver further evidence of activity during this period.

CHALCOLITHIC STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Although a large number of undated features have been recorded within the monitored areas, the small number of features within the previously excavated areas associated with the Chalcolithic Period suggest the potential for further features associated with this Period to be low. Unless significant numbers of features related to this period are identified during the analysis of the undated features no further work is recommended.

BRONZE AGE PERIOD

Only two features of Bronze Age date were positively identified during the previous area excavations. These features were isolated pits of unknown function. This lack of activity during this period is also reflected in the lack of features of this period found in the remaining areas of the site. The existence of a small number of pits points to the idea that the site is not completely abandoned between the

Chalcolithic and Roman periods, but it suggests that any activity was extremely intermittent and would be difficult to place in any sort of useful context.

BRONZE AGE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No specific features recorded in the monitored topsoil strip areas can be attributed to the Bronze Age although further sampling and finds analysis may provide additional information that may supply further evidence of activity during this period. Unless significant numbers of features related to this period are identified during the analysis of the undated features no further work is recommended.

EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD

A small number of feature were dated to the Early Historic period at Milltimber during earlier phases of archaeological mitigation. On the southern bank of the River Dee a kiln dated to the 5th to 6th century AD was recorded. The presence of large amounts of barley in the fill of the kiln would indicate it was used for crop processing, probably to dry the crop to allow more efficient threshing and dehulling, or to improve its storage properties (Lowe 2006, 109). The presence of an enclosure to the northern side of the river along with an isolated pit indicated further activity during this period. The pit was initially thought to be of Bronze Age date and raises questions as to how many other undated features may represent Early Historic activity.

EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

No specific features recorded in the monitored topsoil strip areas can be attributed to the Early Historic period although given that activity during this period has been recorded, further sampling and finds analysis may provide additional evidence of activity during this period. The potential of the features dating to this period lie in their ability to contribute to studies regarding the agricultural and small-scale industrial utilisation of Deeside during this period. Understanding the extent of activity in this period in part lies in establishing if other features belong to this period.

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

The earlier excavation assessment (Dingwall 2015) revealed that the medieval period at Milltimber was represented by a range of features which largely relate to agricultural activities across the river plain. These are thought to have started in a large-scale and organised fashion in the medieval period. Furrows were the most easily seen feature within the northern part of the site, where they cut through much earlier Mesolithic deposits, but fragments of them were also seen further to the south. The alignment of these furrows – north-west/south-east – gave an indication of the layout of the field systems which must have been present, and these are still broadly reflected in the current layout of field boundaries seen today. Further examples of these furrows were recorded to the west side of the monitored topsoil strip. The shallow linear ditches recorded to the south of the area seem to represent further agricultural activity although these are undated at present. The fact that these features run perpendicular to the furrows would suggest they represent earlier field boundaries associated with the early formation of the fields.

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The evidence from the medieval and post-medieval period is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Its importance lies in the context it can provide for earlier features (e.g. the disturbance of the Mesolithic pits).

MODERN PERIOD

Over the excavation area at Milltimber a considerable number of scattered features were found which were of modern date. The majority of these were of limited interest although one area produced results relating to modern activity close to the line of an earlier road that potentially represented quarrying after this road went out of use in the late 19th century. The only feature of potentially modern date exposed during the monitored topsoil strip area was a stone-lined ditch that followed the line of the extant burn at the southern edge of the area. The ditch may have represented an earlier water course following the same alignment. The gradual silting up of this feature would have led to the excavation of the existing burn.

MODERN STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The evidence from the modern period is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. As with the previous period its importance lies in the context it can provide for earlier features.

UNDATED FEATURES

Across the three monitored areas at Milltimber, as with the previously excavated areas, the majority of features remain undated by scientific means and a great many features have been phased by association with features of known date. Where undated features are isolated they cannot be dated by association and in the absence of scientific dating they will remain of unknown date. Where these features are of specific interest, further dating would allow them to be placed within the known phases of activity at the site.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE UNDATED FEATURES

Of particular interest would be the potential row of post-holes to the eastern side of the monitored topsoil strip area. These may provide further evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a potential post alignment. Establishing if they are contemporary with the pit alignments recorded in the excavation area to the west will expand our understanding and classification these features.

UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR AMA-09

The main objective for the results of this current work are to reunite them with the results of the previous excavations recorded in Area SL/002D. The main potential for the material recorded in AMA-9 is to provide a more complete picture of the activities taking place across the site and to aid in the interpretation of the previously recorded features. The project design provided below presents a list of research objectives that may be resolved utilising the results of both phases of the archaeological mitigation across the Milltimber site. Some of this research is already in progress as part of the post-excavation mitigation strategy for the invasive phases of archaeological works.

FINDING THE MESOLITHIC: MONUMENTAL AND DOMESTIC LANDSCAPES RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Analyse the pit morphology and sequence of deposition in comparison to other sites with similar features. What can be gleaned about the function of these types of features?
- Research the relationship between the site and other ritual sites in the immediate area?
- Compare the site with other similar sites from north-east Scotland as well other similar sites across Britain? What comparative activities are taking place at this time?
- Establish a more accurate chronological framework through the acquisition of further AMS dates from multiple deposits within each feature.
- Undertake chemical analysis of fills to ascertain the origin of deliberate deposits or suggest activities being carried out around these features
- Consider the reasons why these features are poorly recognized types in Aberdeenshire and/or Scotland. What role does weathering play in recognition?
- Are all of these features Mesolithic? More AMS dates will help to resolve this. If some are Early Neolithic what does this mean in terms of continuity or similarity in practice?
- What can the artefactual evidence tell us about the activities taking place at Milltimber? Can specific activities be identified?

EARLY AND MIDDLE NEOLITHIC: A LANDSCAPE OF CONTINUITY

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Does the stratigraphic evidence provide any clues as to how the features of the Mesolithic period were still remembered millennia later?
- What evidence is there for domestic activity? What evidence is there for 'ritual' activity? Do the two overlap?
- What is the detailed chronology of the scatter of features over the northern part of the site at Milltimber in particular?
- Why is material being placed in the earlier Mesolithic pits? What does this behaviour represent and what are the comparable activities on other sites?
- Are there any comparable sites? Why is this trend not being found or recognised elsewhere?
- What is the purpose of Neolithic pit deposition? Where else is it seen and is it comparable?

LATE NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC PERIODS: A RITUAL LANDSCAPE?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Do any of the features relate to the pit alignment recorded on the site? Are there other contemporary sites, natural features or astronomical foci which might have had importance in relation to the site?
- What is the relationship between the site and other ritual sites in the immediate area?
- How does the site compare with other similar sites from north-east Scotland? What comparative activities are taking place at this time?
- How does the site compare to other similar sites across Britain?
- How does the dating of these features compare to those investigated in other areas?

EARLY HISTORIC: A PERIOD OF INVISIBILITY

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Establish the number and extent of Early Historic activity at Milltimber. Is there a specific focus or is it scattered across the area?
- What form does the activity take? Currently seem to have an agricultural focus.
- Is there any comment to be made on the continuation of activity from the Roman through to the Early Historic?

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The following areas of study and specific tasks have been identified which will contribute to answering the research questions set out above. In some cases the approaches outlined are applicable to the evidence from all periods of activity, in others they are specific to the issues of that period. The following approaches are laid out by evidence type.

RADIOCARBON DATING OF THE FEATURES

To establish a more refined and robust chronology of the site, further radiocarbon dating should be undertaken of a range of features. In particular, this should include; dating of more of the scattered features thought to be of Mesolithic and Neolithic date; where possible, dating of material relating to prehistoric activity; dating of further features which may be of Early Historic date to confirm this interpretation; and dating of selected scattered features of unknown date, where they contain material of interest.

STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

MESOLITHIC PERIOD

The stratigraphic data from the features of Mesolithic date come from the pits at the base of the hill and various pits and hearths across the site. Further detailed analysis of the stratigraphic sequence and the composition of specific deposits would allow a more detailed understanding of the process of formation and for features of similar size, shape and fills to be compared. The deposits within the large pits should be looked at to establish which ones appear to be archaeologically sterile (and occurring from natural erosion or infilling), and which ones are non-sterile and represent deliberate human activity. The direction of infilling could be mapped which may provide information on the longevity of infilling. In the case of all features, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Milltimber.

NEOLITHIC PERIOD

The stratigraphic data from the features of Neolithic date come from the reuse of a number of Mesolithic pits, some scattered pits and hearths and a possible henge ditch. Further detailed analysis of the stratigraphic sequence and the composition of specific deposits would allow a more detailed understanding of the process of formation and for features of similar size, shape and fills to be compared. This may allow better grouping of the scattered hearths and pits which could then allow more targeted radiocarbon dating of features and analysis of ecofactual and artefactual material. Analysis of the stratigraphy should allow for a better understanding of the presence of deliberate recuts of the earlier pits, and where the pits have simply been reused. Where possible, comparison

should be made of the deposits deemed 'ritual' and those deemed 'domestic'. The detailed stratigraphic sequence along the length of the henge ditch should be undertaken to allow a comparison of the process of infilling along its length. The deposits in the pits containing Neolithic pottery should be compared with the deposits relating to reuse of the Mesolithic pits, which contain similar material. In the case of all features, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Milltimber.

CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

Although no features were positively identified in the monitored topsoil strip areas the stratigraphic data from features similar to those identified relating to this period within the excavation areas may help establish patterns such as post alignments belonging to the Chalcolithic period. The stratigraphic data can then be used to establish which features belong within the alignments and what the levels of similarity between them are. There is strong evidence of ritual deposition in this period and the stratigraphic data may allow identification of further examples of this behaviour. In the case of all features, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Milltimber.

BRONZE AGE PERIOD

Analysis of the stratigraphic data from features of Bronze Age date is largely dependent on establishing if further features of this date are present. Dependent on how many features of this date are present and the range of stratigraphic material present, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Milltimber.

EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD

Analysis of the stratigraphic data from features of Early Historic date is largely dependent on establishing if further features of this date are present. Comparisons between the stratigraphic data of different features could then be undertaken. Currently the type of activity taking place looks to be agricultural in focus, but this is a period where there are gaps in knowledge of what typical activities would look like. Beyond establishing the features of this date, the most important task would be to find comparative sites with similar deposits and features and examine the data alongside that from Milltimber.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

ALL PERIODS

The presence of in-situ charcoal from some of the features would allow analysis of the charcoal to potentially inform on the local environment at specific points in the past, and more generally on the changes to the environment over time, if taken alongside a suite of radiocarbon dates.

NEOLITHIC

Different types of material have been identified in different types of features. Spatial mapping of the material followed by analysis may be able to highlight potential areas of specific activity and assist in interpretation of the complex of hearths and pits found at the across the site.

FINDS DATA

MESOLITHIC - NEOLITHIC CHIPPED STONE

Further lithic assemblages have been recovered from the monitored areas similar to the much larger lithic assemblages collected within the excavation areas. In conjunction with these the assemblages offer the opportunity to learn a great deal about the River Dee valley at Milltimber during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. As the site is multi-phase, a radiocarbon dating and stratigraphic phasing strategy should be carried out before detailed analysis of the lithic assemblage begins. This will allow the breakdown of the assemblage by groups, areas, phase and date. These sub-assemblages will be studied and compared to each other. This will help tease apart the different phases of site use perhaps revealing differing purpose, people and patterns over the life of the site.

A similar strategy as that produced for the excavation areas assessment report (Dingwall 2015) is recommended. This includes the comparison to other similarly dated lithic assemblages (both regionally and nationally) and a consistently applied method of identification and classification in order to provide the basis for all further analysis. The main focus for this will be understating three key stages in the assemblage biography: raw material availability and selection, manufacture, and use.

The lithic industry at Milltimber clearly represents some form of high-scale manufacture. 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 core, debitage and 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.

Use/wear analysis will also help reveal what implements, unretouched or retouched, have been used and possibly how they were hafted. This analysis will further the understanding of what the lithic implements were being produced for and may contribute to understanding the function of the site.

NEOLITHIC POTTERY

A small assemblage of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery had been recovered as part of the previous archaeological investigations in Area NL/002D. The majority of this was recovered from the fill of the re-cuts of the Mesolithic pits. Only one further pottery sherds of this kind was identified during the monitored topsoil strip excavations. Characterisation of this assemblage will be undertaken including identification of condition, fabric and establishing MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals). Further analysis related to its deposition will also be undertaken. This may help reveal more about the activities, beliefs and motivations of the culture who deposited it.

The pottery that was recovered 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 pottery must be analysed by characterising all elements of fabric, construction and style. Radiocarbon dates to refine the period of use will be an important step in this process. Not only the vessels from Milltimber should be considered during this analysis but Impressed Ware and CBNE discovered throughout the region must be considered in an attempt to understand any relationship and development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For all the above evidence types, a solid understanding of the current state of knowledge is essential. A comprehensive literature review should be undertaken to provide information on comparative sites and dates for similar features. In particular, this should include consideration of the wealth of grey literature from excavations of comparative sites across the region. It is also recommended that contact is made with the Local Authority to ensure the information gleaned from the literature review is up to date and no key sites are missed.

CONCLUSIONS

The excavations and subsequent monitored topsoil strips undertaken at Milltimber have revealed a substantial range of archaeological features, dating from the Mesolithic period to the present day. The scale and extent of the archaeological remains was far beyond what was expected from previous non-invasive and invasive works, although it was always clear that the River Dee provided an area of heightened potential.

The previous excavations had revealed that extensive remains of Mesolithic date were present, largely towards the northern extent of the valley. These features all continued into the monitored areas to some degree with further pits and lithic assemblages recorded. The range of features present points to domestic and tool making activity taking place, with the hearths and pits possibly providing fragmentary evidence of temporary structures or shelters. Another category of feature; a number of pits of substantial size, could either be functional, providing a means of storing food, or of a more ritual function, as is suggested at nearby comparative sites.

Activity in the Neolithic followed a similar pattern to a great extent, with the majority of features being hearths and pits, and generally located towards the north of the site. Again, the evidence points to these being largely domestic in nature. Towards the end of the Neolithic, however, the focus shifts to more ritual behaviour. A second potential henge towards the middle of the terraces of the river valley indicates that this area is starting to become a place of special importance.

Moving out of the prehistoric era, fragmentary remains which can be dated to the Early Historic period were identified during the excavation phase of mitigation, spread across the river terraces, on both the north and south sides of the River Dee. The features – a kiln, an enclosure and possible structures and at least one pit, all seem to point to low level agricultural activity, but as this is a period which is relatively invisible in the archaeological record, this is by no means certain.

Across the site as a whole, activity from the medieval period onwards is represented by furrows, field boundaries, enclosures and roads. These reflect the move towards using the land as resource in a more industrialised fashion and mirror the current land use as farmland.

The importance of the site at Milltimber should not be underestimated. The activity recorded was for the very most part, previously unknown, and particular aspects of it (the large Mesolithic pits, the Neolithic recuts and the henge monuments) were completely unexpected and provide an entirely new dimension to the archaeology of the region and the types of features to be expected. The site provides a substantial resource for further study.

4.3 AMA-10 TO 12 NETHER BEANSHILL

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The sites at Nether Beanshill (AMA-10 to AMA-12) comprised three separate mitigation areas located just south of Nether Beanshill Farm. Site AMA-10, Nether Beanshill Pump, was situated immediately south of chainage 104000 (NGR: NJ 8481 0190) at approximately 90m OD on a gradual south facing slope (*Illus 37*) approximately 450m south of Nether Beanshill Farm in the centre of a field enclosed by 19th century rubble stone dykes. Nether Beanshill Dykes (AMA-11) were located between chainage 103930 to 104130 (centred on NGR: NJ 8488 0219), at a topographical point between Culter House Road (south) and Nether Beanshill Farm (north). The site comprised two drystone dykes (Dyke 1 and Dyke 2) forming boundaries between the arable fields. Dyke 1 was aligned approximately north/south, running across a south-east facing slope. And Dyke 2 was aligned east/west. A monitored topsoil strip (AMA-12) formed the third programme of work. This was located on a land parcel south of the farm centred on chainage 104200 (NGR: NJ 8461 0203). This was an L-shaped parcel of land that also encompassed the location of two further drystone dykes, although they were of much slighter construction than those represented by site AMA-11 (*Plate 47*). The land parcel comprised the turf layer below the walls and up to 15m of topsoil to each side of the walls. The western and northern edges of the land parcel formed the extents a previous area excavation (SL/003B in Murray 2015).

The solid geology at the site location is recorded as sedimentary deposits of bedrock, with glacial till and outwashed sand and gravel deposits overlying it (BGS online). This was confirmed in the field, with the natural deposits comprising silty sands and gravels with areas of outcropping bedrock and a number of large erratic boulders within the natural subsoil. The whole was overlain by a thin (0.30m – 0.35m) greyish-brown loam topsoil.

The west end of AMA-12 was the location of a known badger holt leading to a 10m wide buffer zone being placed in this area.

The aims of the archaeological mitigation were to provide a descriptive and digital photographic record of the pump (AMA-10) and monitor its removal in order to identify its construction and any related features associated with water management in the area. To provide a topographic and photographic survey of the dykes (AMA-11) and excavate a single section through one of the dykes with a mechanical excavator. Monitor the topsoil strip of site AMA-12.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) listed a number of agricultural elements including sheep folds and stone dykes (Sites 285, 286, 287, 519, 520 & 521 ES) within the extent of the LMA at Nether Beanshill. Sites 285-287 and 519 were classed as sheep folds with Site 286 also being the location of a well. The remaining two sites (520 and 521) were classed as drystone dykes. No records of these sites were found in the NMRS, however the farmstead of Nether Beanshill has an entry (NJ80SW 75) as a 19th century farmstead. The farmstead and the surrounding field dykes first appear on the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, sheet LXXXV.7) (*Illus 38*). This map depicts one of the field dykes (Site 520 ES) as a fairly wide structure. The two sheep folds (Sites 285 and 287 ES) plus the well (Site 286 ES) are first depicted on the later 2nd edition OS (1900; Aberdeenshire, sheet 085.07) (*Illus 39*).

No sites that predate the farmstead have been previously recorded. The closest sites of archaeological interest in the surrounding area are a find spot of a stone axe recovered from a spot around 500m to the east of the excavation area and several occurrences of rig and furrow located around 300m to the south-west. Beans Hill, which lies around 1.3km to the north of the excavation area, is a known area of prehistoric and post-medieval activity with hut-circles, clearance cairns, rig and furrow and post-medieval farmsteads present.

A programme of non-invasive archaeological investigations was undertaken across this area in 2012 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (van Wessel 2012b). The sites recorded as part of the topographic survey included the stone dyke (Site 520; AMA-11) at Nether Beanshill along with the stone sheepfolds (Site 285 and 519) and the well (Site 286; the location of AMA-10). The topographic survey of stone dyke (Site 520) undertaken in 2012 did not include any excavation of the structure.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd then undertook a programme of trial trenching across the area in 2013 (Dingwall 2014; map sheet 9) that exposed a number of negative features. One of these features appeared as a possible gully seen in a single trench. Charcoal and hazel nutshell were recovered from the fill indicating that the feature might represent prehistoric activity.

Subsequent to the trial trenching a further programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of an area excavation was carried out in 2014 (Murray 2015) to the south of Nether Beanshill Farm. An area 7,440m² (SL/003B) was stripped of topsoil revealing two clusters of negative archaeological features. The first cluster comprised features representing a roundhouse of diameter circa 8m, defined by an outer ring of large posts, two sections of internal ring-ditch which are the result of wear hollows rather than cut features, and a series of smaller internal post-holes. The roundhouse included an elaborate metalled entranceway and porch, facing the south-east. There was also fragmentary evidence of a larger surrounding enclosure, although its form was unclear. It is interesting to note that whilst both pottery and flint material was recovered from throughout the roundhouse, the largest concentrations seemed to relate to the entrance and outer enclosure. The second cluster provided evidence of cremation activity with a number of pits containing burnt human bone surrounded by further post-holes and pits. The fills from a number of these features produced a number of prehistoric pottery fragments. Dating evidence (1506-1411 BC; Gu 36522 and 1496-1302 BC; Gu 36525) from the site placed the site in the Middle Bronze Age.

The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for further programmes of archaeological mitigation in the form of a topographic survey of the pumping station (AMA-10), the excavation of a slot through stone dyke Site 520 (AMA-11) and monitoring the topsoil strip of land parcel AMA-12. The pumping station was only exposed after the removal of the stone wall of the well (Site 286) and was regarded as an integral part of the agricultural landscape and the water management infrastructure. The survey and excavation of a slot through the drystone dyke AMA-11 provided an opportunity to record the sections and investigate the construction phases of the structure. The topsoil strip (AMA12) provided an opportunity to investigate areas to the south and east of the previous area excavations (NL/003B) that were not accessible at the time due to being situated close to and below two narrow drystone dykes. These works were carried out in May and September 2015.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-10 TO AMA-12

INTRODUCTION

The topographic survey and slot excavation of the drystone dykes (AMA-11) was carried out on the 7th May 2015 in bright and dry weather conditions. All other works at Nether Beanshill (AMA-10 & AMA-12) were carried out in September 2015 in dry and bright conditions. The prime purpose of the topographic survey and slot excavation through the dykes was to record their construction and identify any phasing. The work also provided a permanent record of the features in their setting prior to their removal. The pump station (AMA-10) was recorded to provide a full record of the water management systems present on the land. The monitored topsoil strip (AMA-12) provided an opportunity to identify and record any further archaeological features associated with the settlement activity identified during the previous phase of archaeological mitigation (Murray 2015).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-10

The pump at Nether Beanshill comprised a large rectangular brick built structure with a vaulted roof (Plate 48) with two additional square brick manholes situated to the north-west corner (Plate 49). The main structure measured 5.4m x 2.4m and was constructed of brick and stone bonded with cement. The east end wall was constructed of squared stone with a central entrance and the west wall was constructed of rubble stone. The side walls and vaulted roof were constructed of brick standing to a maximum height of 0.85m above the current ground level. The demolition of the structure exposed the internal below ground level construction (Plate 50) which comprised faced squared stone to a depth of at least 2m, although the base was not visible due to internal debris and water ingress. Cast-iron loop handles were attached to the internal east wall for access to the base.

The larger of the two manholes measured 1.55m² constructed of brick bonded with cement. The internal depth of this structure was 1m exposing two pipes and taps projecting from the base. The second brick built manhole measured 1.55m x 0.8m and incorporated a stone capping. The mapping evidence suggests these features were installed in the late 19th century as part of a system of water management probably related to irrigation needs of the farm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-11

Site AMA-11 comprised two rubble stone dykes. The more prominent of these was the north/south aligned structure (Dyke 1). This measured 13.5m at its widest point and stood to a maximum height of 1.5m (Plate 51). It was formed from un-mortared fieldstone, likely collected from the adjacent fields, which have been stacked along the boundary. The fieldstones varied in size from <0.2m to >1m. Although largely un-coursed, the dyke's western face is roughly-coursed in places, with a slight inward batter. At least two small recesses were recorded on the top of the dyke (Plate 52), likely constructed around no longer extant plantings. Dyke 2 was aligned east/west and was of similar construction to Dyke 1 but was significantly smaller in dimension being only 3.4m to 4.7m wide and standing to a maximum height of 1m (Plate 53).

A 10m x 2.5m slot was excavated through Dyke 1, where it was 7.6m wide and up to 1.4m high (Plate 54). The dyke had been built directly upon an existing layer of topsoil, this being a dark brownish grey clay silt. This directly overlaid the orange silty clay geological horizon. The exposed profile demonstrated that the dyke had been constructed in two phases. The initial phase had comprised the construction of a small wall, 1.15m wide at the base, 0.5m at the top and 1.05m high in profile (Plate 55). This wall formed the western face of the dyke construction and consisted of two battered exterior

faces formed from stones <0.5m in size. A core of smaller stones had been placed between the two faces. The remainder of the dyke comprised a loose mixture of differently-sized fieldstone rubble placed up against the eastern face of the initial wall (Plate 56). The continual deposition of fieldstone had resulted in the widening of the dyke to the eastward side.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-12

The L-shaped parcel of land that formed the monitored topsoil strip of AMA-12 measured approximately 4,000²m. The site included two further stone dykes although these were much slighter than Dykes 1 and 2. The removal of the two drystone dykes across the land parcel revealed that they had been constructed over the topsoil. An excavator using a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to then strip the footprint of the dykes along with all the surviving topsoil present to both sides of the dykes (Plate 57 & 58).

The surviving topsoil across these areas had a maximum depth of 0.25m comprising a dark grey/brown loam with frequent stone inclusions. The removal of this in all cases exposed the geological subsoil which alternated between areas of clean orange/yellow sand and more stone rich sand deposits which were particularly prevalent towards the higher areas of the monitored strip to the north. No features of archaeological significance were identified during this work and no artefacts of archaeological provenance or environmental samples were recovered.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-10 TO AMA-12

The mitigation measures at Nether Beanshill provided an opportunity to offer further information relating to the history of the area and its later agricultural heritage. Although no further prehistoric features were revealed during this phase of works the features recorded during the earlier area excavations (Murray 2015) signify a high potential for further settlement activity to survive in the outlying area beyond the extent of the road corridor.

William Roy's survey of the Highlands (1747-52) indicates that the area was not under cultivation at this time although a few isolated settlements were present in the surrounding area. By the mid-19th century landowners were being encouraged to improve the lands under their ownership. The poor quality of the land in Aberdeenshire led to a programme of dyke construction formed from the clearance of stone from small parcels of land. This allowed the fields to be cultivated more easily. The small enclosed fields were also more conducive to sheep farming which had become an important source of income by the 19th century.

The dykes at Nether Beanshill were extant at the time of the 1st edition OS (1869). At this time Dyke 1 formed a boundary between cultivated ground to the east and scrub to the west. This may explain the phasing identified on this dyke. It is likely that the earlier phase was constructed from the clearance of the field to the east prior to 1865, with the remaining stone potentially gathered from the field to the west after 1865.

As part of the transformation of this land a water management system was constructed in the late 19th century which included the construction of the pump station. This was probably associated with further pumps and wells marked on the 2nd edition OS (1900) in the surrounding area, including one

located close to Nether Beanshill Farm. These features are probably associated with the irrigation needs of the farm.

The evidence from the mitigation shows the surviving remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

4.4 AMA-13 SILVERBURN BRIDGE

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Silverburn Bridge (AMA-13) was located on the Blacktop Road, Aberdeen, to the west of Gairnhill Wood, at chainage 106500 (NGR: NJ 8511 0442). The site was covered by rough scrub and lightly wooded areas within the boundary of the LMA. The bridge carried an active B-road and spanned a small burn ([Illus 40](#)).

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) had listed Silverburn Bridge (Site 522 ES) as a feature that would be wholly disturbed by the development. This feature did not have an entry in the NMRS but the road is depicted on the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, Sheet LXXIV.15) ([Illus 41](#)) although the bridge is not clearly defined on this map. The road was probably first constructed in the late 18th century as part of the estates belonging to Countesswells House (NMRS: NJ80SE 56) situated 1km to the east linking it with the mills at Ord to the west.

The bridge spans the Blacktop Road that runs between Countesswells to the east and Easter Ord to the west crossing a small burn that runs down from Kingshill Wood to the north ([Plate 59](#)). The surrounding land is a mixture of farmland and forestry with Gairnhill Wood immediately east of the bridge.

The survey was undertaken in accordance with the agreed methodology, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Building Survey Site 522, Silverburn Bridge.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Although the bridge was identified in the ES no non-invasive archaeological investigations were carried out in relation to the structure due to access issues at the time. The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a program of archaeological mitigation to take place in the form of a standing building survey of the bridge in May 2015.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-13

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out on the 24th April 2015 in bright dry weather conditions. The primary purpose of the mitigation was to describe the bridge type, purpose, materials and possible construction date and provide a photographic record of the bridge in its setting.

SURVEY OF SILVERBURN BRIDGE

Silverburn Bridge was a single span bridge comprising a closed-spandrel segmented arch. The bridge stood to a height of 3m and measured 5.3m in length (Plate 60). It was constructed of large angular rubble of grey granite bonded with a course grey cement mortar. The wall-face of the bridge had been roughly finished with broad 'slaister' pointing leaving only the central part of larger stones exposed.

The bridge deck was 4.2m wide and topped with tarmac and was bounded on the north and south sides by a low walls standing up to 0.6m high and 0.3m wide (Plate 61 & 62). Flat angular granite blocks formed a crude coping capping the wall.

The arch had a span of 1.6m and stood on piers that were 0.8m high, the total height of the arch was 1.5m. A total of eight *voissoirs* were present in the arch with three each side of the keystone. The bridge had been reinforced through its core by horizontally laid wrought iron beams supported on the piers. These beams supported additional corrugated iron sheeting laid flat between the iron beams (Plate 63). This reinforcement was inset from the north and south elevations of the structure and placed below the top of the arch of the bridge indicating they may have been inserted at a later date (Plate 64).

The bed of the burn below the bridge seemed to comprise of a poorly sorted cobble surface (Plate 65). This was likely to be associated with the construction of the bridge in order to form a level surface for the piers, although there is potential that it was an earlier surface for a ford across the burn. This seems unlikely as the banks of the burn at this location are quite steep.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AT AMA-13

It is likely that the present Silverburn Bridge dates to the early 20th Century based on the construction methods recorded, specifically the use of cement mortar (commonly used from the mid-19th Century onwards) and corrugated iron (invented in 1820) within the core of the structure.

The bridge arches are no longer loadbearing and it appears that the anticipated vault over the stream has been removed and replaced with a rather crude arrangement of wrought iron beams, which appear to be lengths of railway track, and corrugated iron shuttering.

The reason for the present construction could be that the original bridge failed or, more likely, that this new arrangement was designed to remove the 'hump' out of the bridge and make it more passable to vehicles in the early 20th century. It may have been widened at the same time in which case one of the elevations has been rebuilt to maintain the original character.

Silverburn Bridge does not appear on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) nor does the road that it lies on, although both Countesswells and Ord are depicted on this map. It is possible that an unmarked road or more likely a rough track connected the two places at this time. These two locations are also depicted on the Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland 1654 indicating the potential for an even earlier track between the two locations. The Statistical Accounts of Scotland (Accounts of 1791-99: Vol 16, Peterculter, Aberdeen, p375) mention a Mr Burnett of Countesswells as keeping the roads in his estate "serviceable", indicating that some roads did exist in this area at the end of the 18th century. Whether this included any bridges is unclear.

The road is first depicted on Robertson's map of 1822 but the detail is poor with no bridge visible. The bridge is also not clearly depicted on the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, Sheet LXXIV.15), though the road and burn it spans are clearly marked indicating that the bridge was probably extant at this time. The type of masonry used in the bridge construction (albeit with lime mortar) is very typical of the farm improvement period – i.e. late 18th and early 19th centuries.

To summarise, Silverburn Bridge is likely to have been constructed in the late 18th century and was significantly modified in the early 20th century using, convenient rather than purpose made materials, to improve vehicular access along the road.

The evidence from the mitigation indicate the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

4.5 AMA-14 Gairnhill Wood

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The land parcel at Gairnhill (AMA-14) is located between chainage 106500 - 107200 (centred on NGR: NJ 8514 0475) (Illus 42). The area encompassed several fields to the south and east of Gairnhill Farm situated at about 140m OD. The site predominantly comprised arable farmland across six enclosed fields (Fields A to F) situated on a gradual south-facing slope leading from the farm at Gairn in the north down to the Countesswells Road to the south. The general topography altered at the south end of the land parcel (south end of Field F) where a rocky escarpment sloped down steeply to the Countesswells Road. The ground in this area was quite waterlogged comprising of rough stone rich scrub bisected by a small burn. Around the lip of this escarpment were a large number of trees stumps and scrub ground.

The remaining fields had been enclosed by a series fieldstone dykes and bisected by two tracks leading to the farm. The main access track was aligned roughly north/south between Fields C and D with a tall fieldstone dyke to the east side of the track. The second track was roughly aligned east/west and was bounded by dykes to both sides dividing Fields A and B. This track had formed the original access to the farm but had been superseded by the main access.

The solid geology at Gairnhill comprised a metamorphic bedrock, having originated as a sedimentary formation which has undergone the metamorphic process. This bedrock was overlain by glacial till, a gravelly and sandy diamicton composed principally of decomposed Neoproterozoic metamorphic rocks and Caledonian igneous rocks, belonging to the Banchory Till Formation (BGS online). On excavation it was found that the geological subsoil comprised a mix of fine yellow sand, stone rich sand and areas of gravel rich orange sand. This was overlain by between 0.2m to 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam topsoil with moderate stone inclusions.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

No archaeological sites were identified across this land parcel in the ES (Jacobs 2007) and no sites were recorded in the NMRS, however three sites within Gairnhill Wood to the east of the road corridor

have entries in the NMRS. These comprise cup-and-ring marked stones (NJ80SE 5), a cairn field (NJ80SE 6) and a hut circle (NJ80SE 241). Gairnhill Farm is not depicted on Roy's Military Survey c.1747 although a number of isolated farms are depicted in the surrounding area. This suggests a degree of agricultural activity had been established in the area by this time. A building named 'Hoggin' on Robertson's 1822 map is the first structural development identified close to the land parcel. This seems to have been followed quickly by the farmstead at Gairn, first depicted on the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, Sheet LXXIV.15). This map presents a clear picture of the farm and the field boundaries present at the time. The only change to this by the time of the 2nd edition OS (1900; Aberdeenshire, sheet 074.15) (*Illus 43*) was the addition of a track leading from the farm at Gairn to the south linking it with Countesswells Road.

A programme of trial trenching across the Central Section of the AWPR took place in 2013 (Dingwall 2014). This encompassed the land parcels at Gairnhill Wood (Map Page 11). The results of these trial trench investigations revealed a number of negative features in the area, a selection of which were identified as being of prehistoric date.

Subsequent to the trial trenching a further programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of three large area excavations (Areas SL/004A, SL/004B & SL/004C in Murray 2015) were carried out at Gairnhill. These were targeted across the negative features encountered during the trial trenching phase. Site SL/004A contained a spread of burnt stones and charcoal identified as a Burnt Mound. The spread lay to the east of a small stream and was focused on a wood-lined trough that had been placed in a rectangular pit. The trough had been modified during its life to shorten its length. The Burnt Mound has been dated to the Early Bronze Age.

Site SL/004B lay to the north of SL/004A and contained the remains of a single ring-ditch roundhouse which has been dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Further evidence of prehistoric settlement was found further to the north at Site SL/004D. This site contained the remains of six roundhouses ranging in date from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age. Several of the roundhouses had been destroyed by fire, most likely in a deliberate event, and the remains of carbonised wattle structure had been preserved within the ring-ditches.

The construction phase of the AWPR allowed for a further programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a monitored topsoil strip focusing on the remaining areas within the road corridor not previously targeted during excavation phase mitigation. The monitoring was carried out in June 2015 in order to produce a fuller record of the known archaeology in the area.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION OF AMA-14

INTRODUCTION

All the monitoring was carried out in June 2015 in mixed weather conditions. The monitored topsoil strip covered ground within the LMA across six enclosed fields (marked as Fields A to F) focusing on areas that had not previously been investigated during previous phases of archaeological mitigation. (see *Illus 42*).

MONITORED TOPSOIL STRIP OF AMA-14

The monitored topsoil strip did not extend to the limits of the LMA in any of the fields within the land parcel of AMA-14. The extents primarily followed the limits of the road corridor amounting to an approximate 40m wide linear strip through almost the entire land parcel (Plate 66 & 67). Across the six fields an area measuring approximately 15,000m² was stripped of topsoil.

All the features recorded related to post-medieval to early modern agricultural activity. In Field A, this comprised of a number of rubble field drains cutting the geological subsoil (Plate 68). The removal of the topsoil in Field B revealed occasional east-west aligned plough furrows approximately 7m apart (Plate 69). These furrows were roughly 1m wide and 0.10m deep. A modern water pipe also ran across Field F (Plate 71). The topsoil was generally between 0.2m and 0.4m deep overlying the geological subsoil, although in Field C it increased to a maximum depth of 1.2m close to the stone dyke, forming the western boundary of the field (Plate 72).

The escarpment and stone filled sunken area below in Field F posed difficulties to the construction team and this area remained unexcavated at the time of the report. At the lip of this escarpment a poorly constructed structure comprising of random field stones forming a small support wall capped with a timber floor was identified (Plate 70). This included plastic sheeting indicating its modern construction. It was interpreted as a viewing platform linked to one of the houses located close to the site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF AMA-14

The monitored topsoil strip in AMA-14 covered an area of approximately 14,000m². Within this area the only features identified were related to the post-medieval and early modern agricultural improvements. The previous archaeological work in this area indicated that the potential for further archaeological features relating to prehistoric settlement in the area was high. The negative results across these fields may potentially be the result of horizontal truncation caused by modern agricultural practices. Alternatively it is possible that the pattern of prehistoric settlement recorded on this site during the previous archaeological mitigation was all that existed. The settlement activity that was recorded was aligned across the width of the LMA and potentially continued beyond the extents of the area.

The evidence from the mitigation identified that the remains recorded across the site were related to agricultural activities and improvements dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

4.6 AMA-17 TO 19 BOGENJOSS DYKES SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The three consumption dykes at Bogenjoss (AMA-17 to AMA-19) were located between chainage 205900-206000 (centred on NGR: NJ 8574 1349) (Illus 44), approximately 2.5km to the west of Dyce. They were situated on land that had previously been surrounded by, but not directly under, forestry, part of the Bogenjoss Woodland. The sites under investigation comprised three separate consumption dykes forming the boundary to a rough track through the forestry. All three features were in close proximity and located at approximately 150m OD. At the time of the mitigation the tree

cover had been removed along the road corridor exposing the dykes and the disturbed ground surface surrounding them (Plate 73).

The solid geology of the Northern Leg comprised principally Aberdeen Pluton (foliated granite) to the west and the Aberdeen Formation (metamorphosed sedimentary rocks) to the east (BGS online). The superficial geology varied at different parts of the scheme. At Bogenjoss the geological subsoil were characterised primarily as part of the Banchory Till Formation (principally sands and gravels) with patches of sands, gravels and boulders forming the Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation.

The specific aim of the archaeological mitigation at Bogenjoss was to provide a topographic and photographic survey of the dykes and excavate a section through one of these features.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) had listed the consumption dykes (Sites 137-139 ES) as features that would be partially disturbed by the development. These features were not recorded in the NMRS, although a cottage/croft (NJ81SE 141), as depicted on the 2nd edition OS (1900; Aberdeenshire, sheet 065.12), has an entry. No features are depicted on the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, sheet LXV.12) (Illus 45) with this map showing the area as rough marshland, although it does depict forestry in the surrounding area indicating the area was incrementally being utilised by the mid-19th century. By the publication of the 2nd edition OS (1900) (Illus 46) two small buildings and a series of wells located along a track partly lined with walls are depicted along with an increase in the area of forestry. The buildings were thought to be a croft or cottage with the wells indicating a level of water management taking place on the site.

Although the dykes were identified in the ES (Jacobs 2007) no non-invasive archaeological investigations were carried out prior to the construction phase of the scheme due to access issues associated with the presence of forestry. The construction phase of the AWPR eventually allowed for a programme of archaeological mitigation to take place in the form of a topographic survey and excavation of these dykes in May and June 2015.

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-17 TO AMA-19

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out over two visits on the 12th May and 11th June 2015 in bright and dry weather conditions. The work comprised undertaking a topographic record of the three dykes AMA-17-19 providing a written, photographic and drawn record of the features

SURVEY OF THE CONSUMPTION DYKES

The three rubble stone dykes were orientated north-east/south-west following a rough track through the forestry at Bogenjoss. All three dykes were partially covered in a thin layer of turf and tree roots. Dyke AMA-19 was situated to the north side of the track and Dykes AMA-17 and AMA-18 were to the south side with a small burn running between them (see Illus 44).

Site AMA-19 (Site 137 in the ES) consisted of a low stone and earth dyke measuring 79m in length with a width that varied from 2.7m at the south-west end to a maximum of 7.7m at the north-east (Plate

74). The height varied between 0.5m and 0.8m. It was constructed of angular granite field stones measuring between 0.2m x 0.2m and 0.7m x 0.7m. No facing stones were observed and the construction was of poorly sorted stones with no bonding although the lower part of the wall was heavily masked by tree foliage and earth. At the south-west end of the dyke a large dump of stones formed the terminal end of the wall. The loose nature of this dump and the absence of any foliage indicated this was the result of more recent activity.

Site AMA-17 (Site 138 in the ES) also consisted of a low stone dyke measuring 23.5m in length with a width of 1.7m standing to a maximum height of 0.8m (Plate 75). It was constructed of angular and sub-angular granite field stones measuring between 0.2m x 0.2m and 0.7m x 0.7m again with poorly sorted stone displaying no structural form. This wall seemed to be a continuation of AMA-18 although it presented slightly smaller dimensions. The north-east end of the wall probably marked the location of the cottage marked on the 2nd edition OS although no evidence of this building was present.

Site AMA-18 (Site 139 in the ES) also consisted of a low stone dyke measuring 88m in length with a maximum width of 2.9m (Plate 76). The maximum height was 1m although it was more generally approximately 0.5m tall. It was constructed of angular and sub-angular granite field stones measuring between 0.2m x 0.2m and 0.7m x 0.7m again with no structural form.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF AMA-17 TO AMA-19

The dykes were not extant at the time the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeenshire, sheet LXV.12). At this time the ground was depicted as marshland. The dykes are first depicted on the 2nd edition OS (revised in 1899; Aberdeenshire, sheet 065.12) where they relate to a small complex of buildings consisting of two rectangular structures and two smaller square outbuildings. The additional width recorded on the north-east end of Dyke AMA-19 is likely be derived from the remnants of one these buildings as it seems to correlate to the location of the northernmost building in the small complex. The additional width of the wall being the result of the demolition of this building.

Both AMA-17 and AMA-18 relate to a wall shown on the 1900 OS which borders a track leading to the small complex of buildings from the east. The gap between the two walls was likely to be due to the presence of a building at this location.

All the walls are typical examples of the efforts undertaken during the 19th century to clear and improve large areas of land to provide suitable parcels of land for agricultural use, or in this case to plant forestry. It is possible that the cottages constructed at this time were for the use of the forestry workers. Unfortunately no structural remains of the buildings mapped on the 1900 OS were identified during this work.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

5 RESULTS NORTHERN SECTION

5.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE NORTHERN SECTION

The Northern Section of the AWPR scheme continues from the north bank of the River Don at Goval Farm continuing east across farmland to Blackdog. The section also includes the scheme from Balmedie heading north to Tipperty following the line of the A90 (Illus 47).

Archaeological mitigation measures were placed on a total of four sites across the northern section during the construction phase of the AWPR. The results of this mitigation revealed a substantial prehistoric settlement site at Wester Hatton (AMA-22) comprising five structures and numerous pits and post-holes clusters. Prehistoric activity was also recorded at Goval Farm (AMA-20) where an additional post-hole was recorded associated with a roundhouse excavated during an earlier phase of archaeological mitigation. At Goval Farm post-medieval to modern agricultural activity in the form of plough furrows and field drains was also recorded. No further archaeological features were exposed at a second land parcel at Goval Farm (AMA-21) or at Blackdog (AMA-23).

5.2 AMA-20 & 21 GOVAL FARM

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The two land parcels at Goval Farm (AMA-20 & 21) were located between chainage 323350 and 323650 (centred on NGR: NJ 8832 1486) (Illus 48). Both sites were located to the south of Goval Farm at about 50m OD and divided by the B977 minor road. The land parcel of Site AMA-20 was predominantly on low lying ground within a large enclosed field to the south side of the B977, approximately 200m north of the River Don, featuring a north-east facing slope located to the south-east edge of the area. Further to the north-east, Site AMA-21 was situated within a large enclosed field bounded to the north-east by the limit of the LMA and at the base of a gradual south facing slope. Both these areas had recently been used as arable farmland and were covered in scrub grass.

The solid geology of the Northern Section comprised principally Aberdeen Pluton (foliated granite) to the east of the River Don. The superficial geology varied at different parts of the scheme. At Goval a band of clays, silts, sands and gravels are recorded adjacent to the River Don and this changes to patches of sands, gravels and boulders forming the Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation (BGS, online). The expected superficial deposits were broadly confirmed after removal of topsoil comprising a mix of sterile yellow sand, stone rich sand and areas of gravel rich orange sand.

The topsoil encountered across the monitored areas generally comprised approximately 0.3m of dark brown sandy-loam with moderate stone inclusions. The base of the slope to the south-west end of AMA-20 was the only area where this varied. Here the topsoil became significantly deeper with a maximum depth of 0.70m recorded.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

No archaeological sites were identified on these two land parcels in the ES (Jacobs 2007) and no sites are recorded in the NMRS, however the Farmstead and Cottages to the north of the area have an entry in the NMRS (NJ81NE 129 and 129.1). A possible standing stone was also identified in the ES (Site 218 ES) situated to the north-east of the areas although subsequent investigation of this suggested that this was a cattle rubbing stone (van Wessel 2012c).

Goval Farm is depicted on Roy's military Survey c.1747 as 'Old Guovill' although the detail on this is poor. The 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeen, sheet LXVI.5) (Illus 49) presents a clearer picture depicting the farm and the field boundaries as they were, with little change noted up to the present day.

A topographic survey was undertaken (van Wessel 2012b) on five sites along the route of the Northern Section including the Goval Standing Stone (Site 218). This was a substantial granite boulder that may have been intentionally righted. No cartographic or documentary evidence for the stone could be found, and it is assumed to have been placed relatively recently, possibly for use as a cattle-rubbing stone.

Subsequent archaeological mitigation encompassed a programme of trial trenching across the Northern Section of the AWPR which took place in 2013 (Robertson 2014; Map Sheet 8). This encompassed the land parcels at Goval Farm. The results of these trial trench investigations revealed a number of negative features in the area, a number of which were of potential prehistoric date.

Subsequent to the trial trenching a further programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of two large area excavations (Areas NL/006A & NL/006B in van Wessel 2015) were carried out at Goval Farm. These targeted a number of features encountered during the trial trenching phase. In the first of these areas (NL/006A) three broad phases of activity were identified with both prehistoric and medieval/post medieval features recorded. Two prehistoric phases of activity were identified represented primarily by the remains of two roundhouses (Structures A and B), two possible metalworking furnaces and several further isolated features. A provisional Middle Bronze Age date (1396-1211cal. BC; SUERC-57929) was attributed to the fill representing the end use of Structure A. Structure B to the south along with one of the metalworking hearths were dated to the Middle Iron Age (23-209cal. AD; SUERC 57928 and 18-130cal. AD; SUERC 57930).

The medieval/post-medieval phase of activity comprised a system of rig and furrow cultivation and several rectilinear features that may be associated with it. In the second area (NL/006B) a small cluster of archaeological features were recorded comprising a truncated curvilinear gully dated to the early medieval period, and three undated pits. A system of medieval or post-medieval rig-and-furrow and 19th/20th century drainage attested to later periods of activity on the site.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT AMA-20 AND 21

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out between the 16th and 19th November 2015 in dry weather conditions. The land parcel forming Site AMA-20 comprised a series of linear areas (Trench 1 - 3) forming an almost U-shaped land parcel around the boundary of the previous area excavation (Site NL/006A). To the north side of the B977 Site AMA-21 was an irregular shaped area situated along the northern extent of the previous excavation area (NL/006B).

Previous unmonitored groundworks across land parcel AMA-20 had slightly reduced the available area requiring monitoring. These works included the setting up of a compound, establishing a haul road plus the diversion of an overhead electricity cable. The east end of Trench 1 and the south-west end of Trench 2 were truncated by the haul road and the cable diversions whilst the north-west end of Trench 3 was affected by the construction of the compound and site entrance.

The available area requiring monitoring at AMA-21 had also been reduced due to the locating of a large spoil bund along the western side of this land parcel.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AT AMA-20

Site AMA-20 comprised three trenches placed around three sides of a previous excavation area. Trench 1 was aligned east/west parallel with the edge of the LMA. It was approximately 50m long and 5m wide with an additional narrow 2m wide extension at the west end of the trench that continued for a further 30m up a gradual north-east facing slope. This was expected to take the area investigated up to the extent of the LMA in this area. Due to the depth of the topsoil in this location being 0.70m deep a 2m wide buffer zone between the excavation area and the extent of the LMA was required. The buffer zone was not expected to be removed as part of the construction phase of the road project. Therefore the potential archaeology in this area will be preserved *in-situ*. The extension led to a further 10²m area close to the top of the slope.

Trench 2 ran parallel to a north/south aligned field boundary wall and was again 50m x 5m in size linked to the east end of Trench 1 and the south-east end of Trench 3. The final trench (Trench 3) measured 48m x 9m and was aligned north-west/south-east running parallel to the B977.

The geological subsoil within AMA-20 altered across the three trenches with areas of dark orange to yellow moderately compact sand with occasional stone inclusions (Trench 1) changing to a more distinct stone rich mid-orange sand (Trench 2 and 3). A softer yellow sand was also exposed at the north-west end of Trench 1. The 10m² extension close to the top of the slope exposed the stone rich gravel in this area. The topsoil was also much shallower at this point being 0.2m deep.

In the narrow extension to Trench 1 a number of the features recorded during the previous archaeological excavations were re-exposed (Plate 77). These included a series of post-holes forming the arc of a circular feature representing the partial remains of Structure B (Illus 50). An additional double post-hole cut [AMA20-011] continuing the sequence of this arc of post-holes, and therefore associated with this structure, was exposed close to the south side of the extension (Plate 78). The cut [AMA20-011] formed a figure of 8 shape in plan with steep sides leading to two concave bases cutting the geological subsoil. The depths of the bases varied slightly being 0.20m and 0.15m deep. A single homogeneous dark grey brown sand fill (AMA20-012) with no clear evidence of stratigraphy was recorded in the cut. No charcoal was visible in this fill and no finds or environmental samples were recovered.

A series of plough furrows appeared to be the only other significant archaeological feature recorded across AMA-20. In Trench 1 four north-east/south-west aligned plough furrows [AMA20-005] were recorded (Plate 79). These furrows were 1.2m wide and approximately 10m apart filled with a homogeneous mid-grey brown sand (AMA20-006). One of these furrows had subsequently been cut by a narrow linear gully [AMA20-003] aligned perpendicular to the furrow (Plate 80). This had a similar mid-grey brown sand fill (AMA20-004) and was interpreted as a drainage gully. At the west end of the trench a number of animal burrows were observed. These formed a series of irregular shaped cuts within the slightly softer yellow sand found at this end of the trench.

Two further furrows were recorded in Trench 3. These were much wider than those recorded Trench 1 and were very shallow in comparison. The two furrows were aligned perpendicular to each other conjoining at the south side of the trench (Plate 81). Furrow [AMA20-007] was aligned north/south and was 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep with a single homogeneous dark grey brown sand fill (AMA20-008) with occasional small stone inclusions. The second furrow [AMA20-009] was aligned closer to east/west and was up to 2.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The sand fill (AMA20-010) of this cut had predominantly more stone inclusions than the fill of cut [AMA20-007] although the reason for this was unclear. The two features crossed each other at the south end although it was not possible to identify the stratigraphic sequence of these two features. It was also unclear as to what these two features represented.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AT AMA-21

Located to the north side of the B977 and closer to Goval Farm, the size of Site AMA-21 had been reduced from the agreed amount due to location of a large soil bund to the west side of the area, areas of waterlogged ground to the east and the need to retain a 2m buffer from the existing stone wall marking the north extent of the LMA. A total of 700m² was stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. The removal of the topsoil in this area exposed geological subsoil comprising stone rich sand with frequent large boulders (Plate 82). The frequency of these boulders made the identification of any surviving archaeological features almost impossible as the tracked excavator struggled to provide a clean surface. As such no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified in this area.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AT AMA-20 & 21

The relatively small size of the areas of the monitored topsoil strips somewhat limited the potential to discover further archaeological features during this phase of mitigation. The potential was further reduced due to the necessity of having to leave a 2m wide buffer at the edge of the LMA in the area of highest potential to the southern extent of AMA-20. The identification of a single post-hole in this area forming the southern extent of a post-ring suggests that any further potential archaeology masked by the buffer zone would not be extensive. As the buffer zone is not expected to be removed any surviving archaeology that does exist in this area will be preserved in-situ.

It was clear that the post-hole recorded in Trench 1 of AMA-20 was associated with Structure B identified during the previous excavations (van Wessel 2015). It was clearly a continuation of an arc of three equidistant post-holes in this area. These post-holes were part of a series of 28 that formed at least two post-rings surrounding a central hearth. A radiocarbon date obtained from charcoal extracted from the fill of the hearth returned a date of 23-209 cal.AD (SUERC-57928) putting the feature in the Middle Iron Age.

The furrows recorded are likely to represent post-medieval agricultural activity across the site. The two perpendicular furrows recorded in Trench 3 may represent two different phases of ploughing or even represent earlier field boundaries. The mapping evidence indicates that the land had been utilised for agricultural purposes from at least the 18th century in this area which could support the notion that these features represent pre-19th century field boundaries.

The isolated nature of the prehistoric post-hole and absence of any datable material mean the feature is of limited potential as a single feature, although its location and association with previously excavated post-holes are of importance. Further than noting the location of this feature in the report no further work is recommended.

All the remaining archaeology recorded during the archaeological mitigation can be safely dated to the post-medieval/modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

5.3 AMA-22 WESTER HATTON

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Site AMA-22 (formerly ES Site 362) was located between chainage 1550-1900 (centred on NGR: NJ9568 1505) (Illus 51). It was situated within a rectilinear parcel of land defined by the A90 (Aberdeen to Peterhead) to the east, a secondary road to Potterton/Belhelvie to the south, a landfill site to the west and Wester Hatton farm to the north. The ground within the land parcel undulated in height, rising from 35m O.D. at the Potterton/Belhelvie road intersection, to 44m O.D. at its highest point in the centre of the site. The ground sloped from this high point down toward the A90 to the east as well as toward the north and south.

The main focus of the investigations were situated across a south facing slope with a gentle gradient (Plate 83) from the site highest point down to the road junction. A fence line marking the extent of a landfill site to the west was removed from the southern half of the site as the road corridor encroached onto this land. The majority of the areas was covered in short scrubby grass prior to the mitigation works.

The site was located in an area characterised by Quaternary period sands, gravels and boulders, overlying an igneous bedrock (BGS, Online). Excavation found that the superficial deposits were predominantly orange-brown compact sand with frequent angular stone inclusions. These stones increased in frequency toward the southern edge of the slope and across the flatter ground. Portions of this superficial horizon were overlain by <0.05m of a light brownish grey clay silt subsoil, primarily located on the southern slopes of the low relief. The whole was overlain by a thin (0.30 – 0.35m) dark greyish-brown sandy loam topsoil.

The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation at Wester Hatton to excavate and record features present in suitable percentages to allow understanding and an adequate record to be made and to place the site in context in terms of site type, date and surrounding known archaeology.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The ES (Jacobs 2007) listed a cropmark site (Site 362) identified from aerial photography within the extent of the LMA at Wester Hatton. This site also had an entry in the NMRS (NJ91NE 36). This site comprised of a roughly circular cropmark measuring about 10m diameter. Other cropmarks in the field included lengths of arc and broad rig-and-furrow cultivation. Additionally the NMRS lists a range of

other sites of archaeological interest in the surrounding area. These include a site located to the south-east of the land parcel situated on the opposite side of the main A90 carriageway (NMRS: NJ91NE 69). The site revealed during an archaeological evaluation (Clements & Cook 2009) recorded a funerary ring-ditch, a post-hole constructed roundhouse and a number of isolated pits. Approximately 300m to the north-west of the land parcel a further evaluation (Halliday 2000) revealed the remains of cultivation furrows plus four cut features of unknown date with a single worked flint retrieved from the topsoil (NMRS: NJ91NE 64). Further to the north a single cropmark (NMRS: NJ91NE 37) has been interpreted as a probable souterrain. Closer to the coastline an evaluation (Holden 1998) identified a spread of worked flints of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date (NMRS: NJ91NE 58). A further 200m to the north of this site a prehistoric burial cairn was excavated (Shepherd 1984) revealing a small quantity of cremated bone and flint flakes. The cairn had subsequently been enlarged and a food vessel cremation inserted (NMRS: NJ91NE 11). These sites indicated the high potential for further prehistoric activity in the surrounding area.

Due to access issues at Wester Hatton prior to the construction phase of the AWPR no non-invasive geophysical survey or invasive trial trench investigations had been undertaken. The construction phase eventually allowed for a programme of trial trenching to be conducted at the site in June 2015 as part the archaeological mitigation strategy. Fifteen trial trenches were excavated covering 10% of the available area. Two trenches were targeted across the circular cropmark identified in the ES (Jacobs 2007; Site 362).

The trial trenches identified a number of features including evidence of at least two ring-ditch houses of prehistoric date along with a number of other features of archaeological interest. These were confined to the southern half of the investigation area on the south facing slope of the rise. The results of the evaluation determined the size of the subsequent archaeological mitigation which was agreed by both the Local Authority Archaeologist and Historic Scotland culminating in an initial monitored topsoil strip of approximately 5500m².

TOPSOIL STRIP AND EXCAVATION RESULTS AT AMA-22

INTRODUCTION

The initial monitored topsoil strip at Wester Hatton (AMA-22), based on the results of the trial trench evaluation, measured 5500m² and covered all the available ground to the south side of the slope. Due to the high number of archaeological features exposed across this area, particularly to the south end of the site, an extension to the excavation area was requested by the Local Authority Archaeologist. Subsequently the monitored topsoil strip was extended to cover not only the southern extent of the land parcel but also the parcel of land within the LMA to the west side of an existing fence line marking the limit of the landfill site to the west. This culminated in a total area of approximately 9000m² being stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. The full excavation results for this extension are included in this report.

The archaeological features investigated as part of this mitigation were spread across the south facing slope of a rise that formed the main topographic feature of the land parcel. The predominant features across this slope were a series of stone-filled curvilinear ring-ditches forming the remains of four separate structures (Structures A to D). These were aligned north-west/south-east down the length of

the slope, the largest and most prominent of these (Structure D) being located to the top (north-west) of the slope.

Further archaeological features included a fifth structure (Structure E) comprising an arc of post-holes and an associated curvilinear gully that had truncated Structure D on its southern side. A significant number of smaller features, including two large pits, several small pits, numerous post-holes and a few spreads of material, were mainly clustered into three specific areas. These comprised a north-east cluster of large pits, an eastern cluster including a single large pit and a series of post-holes, a south-west cluster of smaller pits and a south cluster of small pit/post-holes. These clusters made up the remainder of what was evidently a multi-phase prehistoric settlement site.

Cultivation rig-and-furrow was also prevalent across the site and was thought to represent post-medieval reclamation of the area. To the south-east corner of the land parcel a tarmac road was exposed that formed an earlier alignment of the Aberdeen to Peterhead road and potentially originated in the mid to late 18th century.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Table 14 - Periods referred to in Overview of AMA-22

Period	Date Range
Middle Neolithic	4,000 – 3,000 BC
Late Neolithic to Bronze Age	3,000 – 1,300 BC
Post-Medieval	AD 1600 – 1750
Modern	AD 1750 +

The features recorded at Wester Hatton are presented below by phase based primarily on the typological aspects of the artefact assemblages recovered from their fills in conjunction with comparative types of features and spatial groupings. A number of the features have also been phased based solely on their proximity to dated features. Reference is made to the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence where appropriate. Based on the available evidence the phasing has been divided into two separate periods of prehistoric activity (Middle Neolithic - Phase 1 and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age – Phase 2) followed by a Post-Medieval Phase (Phase 3) and a Modern Phase (Phase 4). A number of features were undated due to their isolated location or sterile fills. These are discussed at the end of the results section.

PHASE 1 MIDDLE NEOLITHIC

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The majority of the pottery assemblage retrieved from the site has been provisionally dated to the Middle Neolithic period based on known typologies (see finds report below). The bulk of this pottery was recovered from a series of pits and post-holes associated with Structure B. A smaller pottery assemblage was also recovered from the fill of Structure D. This implies that these two structures potentially formed part of a single phase of activity. These two structures (B and D) were also formed of similar primary elements, comprising either single or double curvilinear stone-filled ring-ditches. Similar elements were also identified in Structures A and C. Based on these similarities the four structures have been assigned to the same phase of activity within this report. The structures are described below in alphabetical order.

A significant number of the remaining features including three clusters of pits and post-holes (East Cluster, South Cluster and South-West Cluster) have also been placed within the Phase 1 Middle Neolithic period based on either the artefacts recovered from them or their potential association with the features that did contain artefacts.

STRUCTURE A

Table 15 - Primary contexts associated with Structure A, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6096]	Ring-Ditch cut	AMA22-6098 AMA22-6021 AMA22-6022 AMA22-6097	10	2.2	0.3

The curvilinear cut [AMA22-6096] forming the southernmost structure on the site was located at the base of the slope close to the eastern extent of the LMA, 24m south-east of Structure B. The structure comprised a wide and slightly irregular curvilinear ring-ditch complete with a spread of post-holes predominantly located around the outer edge of the cut (Illus 52). Unlike the other structures encountered across the site, the outer edge of the ring-ditch faced east. The ring-ditch was cut through the geological subsoil presenting generally moderate and uneven sloping sides leading to an uneven to concave base. The terminal end to the north side of the cut tapered out gradually to a rounded point. Unfortunately truncation of the ring-ditch by a modern water pipe had resulted in heavy disturbance of the southern arm and had partially damaged the northern arm of the feature.

A total of 6 slots were excavated through the fills of the ring-ditch displaying the variability of the sides and base. The sequence of fills was constant throughout the cut and comprised a basal fill of charcoal rich dark grey silt (AMA22-6019). In Slots 4 and 5 this was interspersed with small lenses of orange/black silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (AMA22-6022) (Plate 84). These two fills were covered by a spread of poorly-sorted stones (AMA22-6098) that predominated to the central area of the cut (slots 2 and 3) (Illus 53). The stone fill (AMA22-6098) was within a sand matrix (AMA22-6097) that also covered the top of the stones. An assemblage of prehistoric pottery including 35 sherds from Slot 3 and a small lithic assemblage were recovered from this deposit. In turn this layer was overlain by a dark sandy silt (AMA22-6021) with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and a lighter brown sandy silt (AMA22-6020) that may have resulted from the natural accumulation of windblown deposits. A total of 17 postholes were located in the immediate vicinity of the ring-ditch, predominantly situated along its outer east edge.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES (STRUCTURE A)

Table 16 - Cut features associated with Structure A, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6008]	Post-hole	AMA22-6009	0.52	0.48	0.45
[AMA22-6010]	Post-hole	AMA22-6011	0.52	0.40	0.23
[AMA22-6013]	Post-hole	AMA22-6014	0.44	0.42	0.21
[AMA22-6015]	Post-hole/Pit	AMA22-6016	0.45	0.45	0.15

[AMA22-6017]	Post-hole	AMA22-6017	0.30	0.30	0.35
[AMA22-6079]	Post-hole	AMA22-6080	0.84	0.34	0.33
[AMA22-6081]	Post-hole	AMA22-6082	0.38	0.25	0.21
[AMA22-6099]	Post-hole	AMA22-6100	0.34	0.34	0.15
[AMA22-6102]	Post-hole	AMA22-6101	0.44	0.44	0.24
[AMA22-6104]	Post-hole	AMA22-6103	0.45	0.45	0.18
[AMA22-6105]	Post-hole	AMA22-6106	0.66	0.6	0.14
[AMA22-6107]	Post-hole	AMA22-6108	0.6	0.42	0.15
[AMA22-6110]	Post-hole	AMA22-6109	0.36	0.36	0.24
[AMA22-6111]	Post-hole/pit	AMA22-6112	0.42	0.29	0.15
[AMA22-6113]	Post-hole	AMA22-6114	0.58	0.5	0.15
[AMA22-6115]	Post-hole	AMA22-6116	1	0.65	0.2
[AMA22-6117]	Post-hole	AMA22-6118	0.52	0.28	0.15
[AMA22-6298]	Post-hole	AMA22-6299	0.45	0.43	0.18

A total of 18 cut features were located in spatial and stratigraphic association with the curvilinear ring-ditch [AMA22-6097]. The majority of these were located to its outer (eastern) edge and have been interpreted as post-holes [AMA22-6010], [AMA22-6298], [AMA22-6105], [AMA22-6107], [AMA22-6115], [AMA22-6008] [AMA22-6111], [AMA22-6117], [AMA22-6079] and [AMA22-6081] linked to structural elements of the building. Two further post-holes [AMA22-6099] and [AMA22-6013] may represent further structural elements based on their location on the western side of the structure seemingly continuing the arc of post-holes located on the outer edge of the ring-ditch. Three post-holes [AMA22-6102], [AMA22-6104] and [AMA22-6110] were recorded within the circumference of the structure and are likely to represent evidence of internal elements. A single pit [AMA22-6015] was recorded in the base of the north terminal end of the ring-ditch. No indication as to its purpose was identified. The majority of the post-holes were relatively shallow with depths between 0.15m and 0.25m recorded. The fills were also on the whole fairly homogeneous comprising soft mid-brown sandy silts with occasional stone inclusions. One exception to this was internal post-hole [AMA22-6102] that was packed with rounded stones. A small prehistoric pottery assemblage was recovered from the fill (AMA22-6101) of this feature.

STRUCTURE B

Table 17 - Primary contexts associated with Structure B, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6238]	Ring-Ditch cut	AMA22-6239 AMA22-6262	7	1.55	0.18
[AMA22-6243]	Ring-Ditch cut	AMA22-6244 AMA22-6245	4.7	1.9	0.28
[AMA22-6240]	Central pit cut	AMA22-6241	2.8	2.2	0.16

Structure B was located approximately 25m to the north of Structure A and comprised four main elements, two ring-ditch type features [AMA22-6243] and [AMA22-6238] enclosing a central shallow pit [6240] (Illus 54) (Plate 85). The fourth element was a series of pits and post-holes to the east side of the structure. The structure as a whole measured 10.5m (north to south) by 7.5m (east/west). The most prominent of the features was ring-ditch [AMA22-6243] which defined the north-eastern side of the structure. The cut was roughly curvilinear in plan although slightly irregular to the north-west side. Four slots were excavated through the fills of the cut revealing moderately steep sides up to 1.55m wide leading to a concave base with a maximum depth of 0.23m. The fills presented a sequence of poorly-sorted stone (AMA22-6245) (Plate 86), intermixed and overlain by a dark grey mottled fine

sand (AMA22-6244) that spread beyond the limits of the cut, particularly to the outer north-east edge (Illus 55). This fill included occasional patches of orange and black sand indicating potential areas of burning. It also masked a number of internal features including [AMA22-6294] and [AMA22-6295] plus a post-hole [AMA22-6261]. Provided these three features were related to structural elements of Structure B this overlying fill must have been deposited once the structure had gone out of use. A small pottery and lithic assemblage was recovered from this overlying fill (AMA22-6244).

A second ring-ditch [AMA22-6238] defined the southern and south western extents of the structure. This cut was generally much shallower than ring-ditch [AMA22-6243] and also displayed a more gradual slope leading to a concave base. Four slots excavated through the fills of this cut exposed the rounded cobble stone inclusions (Plate 87) within the primary dark grey sand fill (AMA22-6239) (Illus 56). These stones were significantly less predominant than those recorded in ring-ditch [AMA22-6243]. The upper horizon of this deposit (AMA22-6239) produced a high level of lithic and pottery fragments with 34 sherds of Middle Neolithic impressed ware pottery along with carinated bowl fragments and prehistoric courseware. A thin layer of mottled yellow/grey sand formed the basal fill (AMA22-6262) of the southern ring-ditch that was interpreted as windblown or slumping material potentially associated with the initial construction of the cut.

A shallow pit [AMA22-6240] was situated centrally within the limits of the two ring-ditches. Two quadrants were excavated through the mottled black/mid-brown sand fill (AMA22-6241). This revealed the frequent charcoal fleck inclusions that indicated evidence of in-situ burning (Plate 88). It was uncertain as to what this feature may represent other than a central hearth. Middle to late Neolithic pottery fragments were recovered from the environmental processing of the samples from this fill.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES (STRUCTURE B)

Table 18 - Secondary contexts associated with Structure B, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6246]	Post-hole	AMA22-6247	0.2	0.2	0.1
[AMA22-6248]	Pit cut	AMA22-6249	0.4	0.3	0.08
[AMA22-6250]	Pit cut	AMA22-6251	0.35	0.2	0.15
[AMA22-6252]	Post-hole	AMA22-6253	0.45	0.45	0.16
[AMA22-6254]	Post-hole	AMA22-6256	0.4	0.35	0.3
[AMA22-6256]	Pit/Post-hole	AMA22-6257	0.6	0.5	0.15
[AMA22-6258]	Pit/Post-hole	AMA22-6259	0.3	0.25	0.1
[AMA22-6261]	Post-hole	AMA22-6260	0.27	0.27	0.2
[AMA22-6263]	Spread		1.1	1.5	0.05
[AMA22-6264]	Post-hole	AMA22-6265	0.45	0.37	0.24
[AMA22-6266]	Pit cut	AMA22-6267 AMA22-6280 AMA22-6272	0.45	0.45	0.14
[AMA22-6269]	Post-hole	AMA22-6270 AMA22-6271	0.6	0.4	0.2
[AMA22-6273]	Pit cut	AMA22-6281 AMA22-6274	0.31	0.37	0.2
[AMA22-6276]	Post-hole	AMA22-6275	0.22	0.22	0.18
[AMA22-6277]	Spread				
[AMA22-6278]	Pit cut	AMA22-6269			

[AMA22-6282]	Pit cut	AMA22-6283	0.44	0.44	0.28
[AMA22-6284]	Pit cut	AMA22-6285	1.2	0.66	0.33
[AMA22-6287]	Pit cut	AMA22-6288	0.4	.4	0.1
[AMA22-6289]	Spread		0.7	0.7	0.05
[AMA22-6291]	Pit cut	AMA22-6290	0.47	0.3	0.14
[AMA22-6294]	Scoop cut	AMA22-6295, AMA22-6296 AMA22-6297	0.75	0.75	0.04
[AMA22-6295]	Spread	AMA22-6294	0.6	0.4	0.05
[AMA22-6296]	Spread	AMA22-6194			

To the north of the central pit [AMA22-6244] but still within ring-ditch [AMA22-6243] was a small, shallow heat-affected pit [AMA22-6294] and an associated charcoal spread (AMA22-6295) that may represent occupation deposits within Structure B. A further large spread (AMA22-6277) of dark grey brown sand was recorded to the west of ring-ditch [AMA22-6243] although its extent was not clearly defined and its purpose unknown. A series of indiscriminate and undiagnostic post-holes [AMA22-6246], [AMA22-6248], [AMA22-6261] and [AMA22-6276] were also situated in this area. These may represent the location of internal structural elements of the feature.

Located to the east side of Structure B a series of pits and post-holes were recorded forming two roughly aligned north-west/south-east lines, situated to a wide gap between the two ring-ditch cuts. Five of these were interpreted as post-holes [AMA22-6252], [AMA22-6254], [AMA22-6269], [AMA22-6264] and [AMA22-6258] whilst seven were thought to be pits [AMA22-6256], [AMA22-6291], [AMA22-6278], [AMA22-6266], [AMA22-6273], [AMA22-6287] and [AMA22-6284]. Two shallow spreads [AMA22-6263] and [AMA22-6289] were also recorded in this area (Plate 89). Pit [AMA22-6284] was found to have a secondary cut [AMA22-6282] truncating the fill of the initial cut although the purpose of this was unclear. Initially these features were thought to represent the remains of an entrance for the structure although on reflection the gap between these two rows of features seems to be too narrow to form an entrance. A substantial assemblage of Lithic and pottery fragments, primarily dated to the Middle Neolithic, collected from the fills of ten of these features may point to a more votive or ritual element for their occurrence. The fills of at least three of the pits [AMA22-6266] (Plate 90), [AMA22-6269] and [AMA22-6273] also returned fragments of burnt bone. This is potentially indicative of funerary activity. Whatever the purpose of these features it clearly represents a level of deposition not recorded anywhere else on the site. The only other area where a significant lithic and pottery assemblage was recovered was to the south-west of Structure B where three clusters of pits were recorded.

STRUCTURE C

Table 19 - Primary contexts associated with Structure C, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6179]	Ring-Ditch cut	AMA22-6178 AMA22-6181	8	1.5	0.34
[AMA22-6193]	Pit/Ditch cut	AMA22-6180 AMA22-6226 AMA22-6231	6	3.6	0.39

Immediately north-east of Structure B and thirty-five metres down slope of Structure D was another ring-ditch structure (see [Illus 54](#)). This comprised of three main elements, a clear curvilinear ring-ditch [AMA22-6179] to the north side partially enclosing a second poorly defined cut [AMA22-6193] that was initially thought to represent a second curvilinear ring-ditch. Post-excavation analysis has led to the conclusion that it was more likely to represent an internal feature of the structure ([Plate 91](#)) based on its location and poorly defined edges. An arc of post-holes to the south, also enclosing cut [AMA22-6193], formed the third element of the structure potentially forming a circular building 8.6m diameter. The outer circumference of ring-ditch [AMA22-6179] faced roughly north-north-east although the crescent shape of the ditch was broken close to the central point almost forming two smaller ditches. Both sides of the cut were generally steep leading to an occasionally uneven but generally concave base ([Illus 57](#)). The central zone of the outer edge also included a stepped cut. Six slots were excavated through this feature with the exposed sections revealing two main fills. The basal fill (AMA22-6181) comprised a compact black friable sand with frequent charcoal lump inclusions and evidence of daub. The fill was predominantly to the sides and base of the cut with potential evidence of wattle and larger timbers recorded in Slot 1 to the west side ([Plate 92](#)). This fill, possibly a result of in-situ burning was overlain by a thick deposit of dark grey sand (AMA22-6178) with occasional stone inclusions that probably represents a natural silting up of the cut. A small prehistoric pottery and lithic assemblage was recovered from this fill.

This was the only ring-ditch that included a burnt layer to the base of the cut. It was also the only ring-ditch to not contain any cobble sized stones. Could this be indicative of a particular use for the structure? Were the stone removed prior to the destruction of the structure?

Cut [AMA22-6193] to south of the ring-ditch formed an almost curvilinear cut on a similar alignment to [AMA22-6179] although the edges of the feature were poorly defined and slightly irregular in plan ([Plate 93](#)). Three slots excavated through the feature revealed it to be predominantly shallow with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base ([Illus 58](#)). A primary fill (AMA22-6180) of dark grey sand was recorded overlying two thin deposits (AMA22-6226) and (AMA22-6231) of silt that possibly represent slumping events at the base of the cut. The fills were sterile and undiagnostic apart from a single sherd of prehistoric courseware pottery and a single lithic fragment recovered from the basal fill, although they may have been intrusive from the upper fill. It was unclear exactly what the cut represented particularly given its location spread across the central zone of Structure C. An arc of five post-holes located to the south side of the structure seem to represent the southern extent of the feature.

Associated features (Structure C)

Table 20 - Associated contexts of Structure C, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6183]	Post-hole	AMA22-6183	0.3	0.3	0.15
[AMA22-6184]	Post-hole	AMA22-6185	0.3	0.3	0.04
[AMA22-6186]	Post-hole	AMA22-6185	0.32	0.32	0.12
[AMA22-6194]	Post-hole	AMA22-6195	0.37	0.35	0.21
[AMA22-6196]	Post-hole	AMA22-6197	0.29	0.27	0.14
[AMA22-6198]	Post-hole	AMA22-6199	0.3	0.29	0.09
[AMA22-6200]	Post-hole	AMA22-6201	0.35	0.35	0.15

[AMA22-6202]	Post-hole	AMA22-6203	0.31	0.31	0.21
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A total of eight post-holes or potential post-holes were provisionally associated with Structure C. Five of these post-holes [AMA22-6194], [AMA22-6196], [AMA22-6198], [AMA22-6200] and [AMA22-6202] were arranged in an arc (Plate 94) to the south of the two main elements of the structure. A further three post-holes [AMA22-6183], [AMA22-6184] and [AMA22-6186] were located to the outer (northern) edge of ring-ditch [AMA22-6179], although two of these [AMA22-6184] and [AMA22-6183] were poorly defined and potentially represented post-pads located on the stepped extent of the cut. None of the post-holes were particularly deep although the ground surface in this area was predominantly firm and gravel rich unlike the softer sand encountered in the areas of structures A, D and E. The homogeneous fills of all these features comprised a firm mid-brown sand with no evidence of artefacts or charcoal present.

STRUCTURE D

Table 21 - Primary contexts associated with Structure D

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6030]	Ring-Ditch cut	AMA22-6025 AMA22-6028 AMA22-6029 AMA22-6142 AMA22-6152 AMA22-6156 AMA22-6159	10.2	4	0.2
[AMA22-6155]	Cremation Pit cut	AMA22-6150 AMA22-6151 AMA22-6157 AMA22-6158	0.6	0.3	0.15

Structure D was one of two structures situated at the top of the slope, the other being a later phase ring-gully structure (Structure E), which continued into the western edge of the LMA and therefore was not fully exposed. Structure D comprised a large ring-ditch cut [AMA22-6030] displaying a diameter of 10.20m (north to south) (Illus 59). The feature had a distinct penannular shape, with a wide east facing opening. Seven slots excavated through the fills revealed the variable nature of the cut (Plate 95). Slot 1 to the north side displayed steep slopes leading to a concave base (Illus 60) forming a cut 2.25m wide. The slope of the cut became increasing shallow in Slots 2 and 3. The two terminal ends at the east facing opening, as exposed in Slots 3 and 4, were particularly shallow with the edges poorly defined (Illus 61). To the south side of the ring-ditch Slot 5 included a clear vertical cut to the outer edge leading to an uneven and slightly concave base plus a gradual sloping inner edge. The ring-ditch was 2.80m wide at this point. This vertical outer edge continued into the east side of Slot 6 where it terminated (Plate 96). Beyond this the cut narrowed with a similar profile to that recorded in Slot 1.

Three distinct fills were recorded within the ring-ditch cut of Structure D. The primary fill (AMA22-6028) comprised a dark grey-brown sand that overlaid and also formed a matrix to large amount of mixed sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (AMA22-6029), some measuring up to 0.3m³, that in places almost forming a raft within the cut. A potential kerb was recorded on the inner edge of the stone fill in Slots 1 and 2 and again in Slot 6 (Plate 97). This indicated the potential for the stones to be in-situ structural elements rather than collapsed or disturbed fills. The stone fill was also more

abundant and well packed within the northern half of the ring-ditch and in places appeared to be sat over a bed of sand (AMA22-6156). The stones at both terminal ends were less frequent and poorly sorted. A number of quern stone fragments and a stone rubber were recovered from this fill. A further quern stone and an assemblage of Middle Neolithic pottery, lithic debitage and a scraper were recovered from the primary fill (AMA22-6028) predominantly from above the stone layer.

A later intrusion [AMA22-6155] had been made into the stone fill (AMA22-6029) of the ring-ditch in Slot 1, with an amount of burnt bone recovered from the fill (AMA22-6151) associated with this intrusion (Illus 62). This may represent the remains of a cremation burial inserted into the ring-ditch prior to its destruction as the intrusion did not cut the primary fill (AMA22-6028).

The stones and primary fill were overlain by a shallow fill (AMA22-6025) comprising dark grey-brown sand with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and frequent lenses of orange sand indicating potential areas of burning (Plate 98). This fill also covered both the internal area of the ring-ditch and the opening suggesting that it potentially represented a final destruction event for the structure (Plate 99). Burnt clay lenses, prehistoric pottery, daub and lithic fragments were recovered from this layer. Several post-holes and part of the cut of a ring-gully, forming part of Structure E, were recorded cutting this upper fill (AMA22-6025) to the southern side of the structure.

Associated features (Structure D)

Table 22 - Associated contexts of Structure D, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6031]	Post-hole	AMA22-6032	0.45	0.4	0.1
[AMA22-6128]	Post-hole	AMA22-6129	0.49	0.42	0.13
[AMA22-6130]	Post-hole	AMA22-6131	0.42	0.4	0.1
[AMA22-6133]	Post-hole	AMA22-6132	0.45	0.45	0.5
[AMA22-6135]	Post-hole	AMA22-6134	0.25	0.25	0.1
[AMA22-6136]	Post-hole	AMA22-6137	0.36	0.36	0.37
[AMA22-6138]	Post-hole	AMA22-6139	0.34	0.3	0.35
[AMA22-6141]	Pit cut	AMA22-6140	0.5	0.5	0.18
[AMA22-6144]	Pit cut	AMA22-6149	1.2	1	0.3
[AMA22-6145]	Pit cut	AMA22-6146	0.57	0.56	0.14
[AMA22-6153]	Post-hole	AMA22-6154	0.34	0.32	0.11
[AMA22-6292]	Post-hole	AMA22-6293	0.45	0.43	0.1

Two shallow pits [AMA22-6141] and [AMA22-6144] were located within the interior space of Structure D. Pit cut [AMA22-6144] was located close to the opening on the east side of the structure and displayed a heat-effected base. A small concentration of burnt lithic fragments was collected from the fill (AMA22-6149) of this pit suggesting it may be an occupation deposit. The second pit was located closer to the inner edge of the ring-ditch cut (in slot 4). The feature was very undiagnostic although the fill included occasional charcoal flecks. A spread of loose heat effected red sand (AMA22-6142) overlying the natural was recorded in the central area of the structure although no charcoal or occupation debris was visible.

Nine postholes were considered to be associated with the ring-ditch based on their locations. The majority of these were situated around the ring-ditch's outer circumference, with two [AMA22-6128]

and [AMA22-6130] located on the outer edge of the terminal ends forming the entrance. Two double pairs of post-holes [AMA22-6136] / [AMA22-6138] and [AMA22-6133] / [AMA22-6135] were located to the southern edge of the ring-ditch at the point where the cut narrows from being a vertical edge in slot 6 indicating a potential structural purpose for these features. A small amount of burnt bone was observed within the fill (AMA22-6132) of post-hole [AMA22-6133]. A further pair of post-holes [AMA22-6031] and [AMA22-6153] were found on the opposite north side of the structure in Slot 2. A single small pit [AMA22-6145] was recorded approximately 5m to the east of the entrance of Structure D its distance from the structure making it difficult to confirm its relationship to the structure.

Large pits and post-hole clusters

The majority of the remaining features excavated across the area can be divided into four main clusters of activity. To the north-eastern corner of the stripped area (North-East Cluster) a group of features comprising a large oval pit cut [AMA22-6163], two smaller circular pits [AMA22-6160] and [AMA22-6167] plus a number of associated postholes (Illus 63) were recorded. The second group of features were situated 25m downslope from Structures D and E (East Cluster). This group comprised a large pit [AMA22-6188] filled with heat-affected and charcoal-rich silts containing fragments of burnt bone and lithic fragments. Two small pits and nine postholes were located in association with this pit, with the latter potentially forming a surrounding structural ring (Illus 64). A third cluster of activity to the south of Structure B (South Cluster) comprised a series of random pits and post-holes. The final cluster, South-West Cluster, to the west of Structure A at the base of the slope comprised three smaller clusters of pits and post-holes many of which returned pottery and lithic fragments (Illus 65).

Table 23 - List of the pits and post-holes associated with prehistoric activity across AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6051]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6052, AMA22-6053, AMA22-6055, AMA22-6057	0.65	0.6	0.19
[AMA22-6053]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6053, AMA22-6051, AMA22-6055, AMA22-6057	0.64	0.62	0.17
[AMA22-6055]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6056, AMA22-6051, AMA22-6053, AMA22-6057	0.6	0.56	0.14
[AMA22-6057]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6058, AMA22-6051, AMA22-6053, AMA22-6055	0.35	0.3	0.1
[AMA22-6059]	Post-hole	AMA22-6060	0.58	0.42	0.21
[AMA22-6061]	Post-hole	AMA22-6062, AMA22-6063, AMA22-6066	0.5	0.5	0.1
[AMA22-6063]	Post-hole	AMA22-6064, AMA22-6065, AMA22-6061, AMA22-6066	0.6	0.6	0.1

[AMA22-6066]	Post-hole	AMA22-6067, AMA22-6068, AMA22-6061, AMA22-6063	0.5	0.45	0.3
[AMA22-6069]	Post-hole	AMA22-6070	0.3	0.25	0.05
[AMA22-6071]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6072	0.35	0.3	0.05
[AMA22-6073]	Cut of pit	AMA22-6074	0.65	0.6	0.2
[AMA22-6075]	Cut of pit	AMA22-6076, AMA22-6077, AMA22-6078	0.55	0.55	0.15
[AMA22-6160]	Pit cut	AMA22-6161, AMA22-6162	1.71	1.27	0.21
[AMA22-6163]	Pit cut	AMA22-6164, AMA22-6165	5.05	1.43	0.25
[AMA22-6167]	Pit cut	AMA22-6166, AMA22-6171	1.33	1.33	0.23
[AMA22-6169]	Post-hole	AMA22-6168	0.25	0.25	0.18
[AMA22-6171]	Post-hole	AMA22-6170	0.26	0.23	0.25
[AMA22-6188]	Pit cut	AMA22-6187 AMA22-6189 AMA22-6190 AMA22-6191 AMA22-6192	2.8	2.6	0.20
[AMA22-6205]	Post-hole	AMA22-6204	0.22	0.22	0.27
[AMA22-6207]	Post-hole	AMA22-6206	0.22	0.22	0.16
[AMA22-6209]	Post-hole	AMA22-6208	0.12	0.12	0.12
[AMA22-6211]	Post-hole	AMA22-6212	0.16	0.16	0.14
[AMA22-6213]	Post-hole	AMA22-6212	0.20	0.20	0.18
[AMA22-6215]	Post-hole	AMA22-6214	0.27	0.25	0.21
[AMA22-6217]	Post-hole	AMA22-6216	0.27	0.19	0.21
[AMA22-6219]	Post-hole	AMA22-6218	0.23	0.23	0.31
[AMA22-6221]	Pit cut	AMA22-6220	0.55	0.44	0.13
[AMA22-6223]	Pit cut	AMA22-6222	0.30	0.40	0.07
[AMA22-6225]	Post-hole	AMA22-6224	0.20	0.20	0.17
[AMA22-6228]	Pit cut	AMA22-6227	0.47	0.47	0.16
[AMA22-6232]	Pit cut	AMA22-6233	0.45	0.40	0.10
[AMA22-6234]	Pit cut	AMA22-6235	0.50	0.50	0.35

Three slots were excavated through the large sub-oval pit [AMA22-6163] located to the north-east corner of the site (see [Illus 63](#)) revealing it had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base ([Plate 100](#)). The two fills were distinguished by the lighter colour of the upper fill (AMA22-6165) and the absence of charcoal flecks and stones observed in the primary fill (AMA22-6164). The purpose of this pit was unclear although Neolithic pottery fragments were recovered from the lower fill (Slot 3) and further undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered from the upper fill. Further analysis of the pottery from this pit may point to a late Neolithic or later date, therefore placing this feature into a later phase of activity.

Immediately north-east of the large pit was a second bowl shaped pit [AMA22-6167] 1.33m diameter with a homogeneous dark grey brown sand fill containing moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. A small post-hole [AMA22-6169] was also recorded in this cluster of features. A little further to the north of these a shallow pit [AMA22-6160] included a charcoal rich fill upper fill (AMA22-6162) but no artefacts or burnt bone. Although these features were undated their proximity to the larger pit has been used to suggest they were part of the same phase of activity.

A second large circular pit [AMA22-6188] was exposed approximately 25m to the south-east of Structure D close to the eastern extent of the excavation area (East Cluster) (see [Illus 64](#)). Although this feature turned out to be fairly shallow, having a maximum depth of only 0.2m it was found to have a complex stratigraphy with five fills ([Illus 66](#)), two internal pits and a single post-hole plus potentially eight external post-holes spread around its perimeter. The upper fill (AMA22-6187) of the pit, forming the bulk of the material within the cut contained a small assemblage of Middle Neolithic pottery from two different types of vessel along with burnt bone and lumps of daub. The remaining fills were all observed closer to the centre of the pit forming four shallow layers of material ([Plate 101](#)). The sterile basal layer (AMA22-6192) of sand was spread over a larger area than the three fills above it and predominated in the south-east quadrant. This fill had no signs of being effected by heat although the geological subsoil below was orange and heat effected. This may suggest that this fill represented wind-blown sand that entered the pit prior to a secondary activity represented by the later fills. The sequence of fills overlying fill (AMA22-6192) comprised a thin layer of dark grey/brown compact sand (AMA22-6191) below a light orange sand layer (AMA22-6190) with a dark grey brown sand layer (AMA22-6189) forming the upper layer. A small amount of burnt bone and Neolithic Pottery was recovered from (AMA22-6190) but all the other fills were sterile making any interpretation of the pits purpose difficult.

The two internal pits [AMA22-6221] and [AMA22-6223] to the south edge of the pit cut and post-hole [AMA22-6225] to the north only added to the complexity the feature. A small amount of abraded daub was recorded in the fill of pit [AMA22-6223] and both pits included charcoal fleck inclusions. These three features cut the geological subsoil but not the fills of the pit indicating they may represent either an earlier phase or an initial structural element to the feature.

A series of post-holes, [AMA22-6205], [AMA22-6207], [AMA22-6209], [AMA22-6211], [AMA22-6213], [AMA22-6215], [AMA22-6217] and [AMA22-6219], formed a poorly defined arc around the eastern side of the pit ([Plate 102](#)). The post-holes had an irregular spacing making the interpretation difficult although they may represent evidence of a wall or potentially some form of wind break to one side of the pit. The form of the post-holes was slightly irregular but generally they had steep sides leading to either flat or conical bases. The fills were predominantly sterile with the exception of post-hole [AMA22-6219] which included occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

To the west of Structure A (South-West Cluster), three smaller sub-clusters of small pits and post-holes (see [Illus 65](#)) provided an interesting combination of features ([Plate 103](#)). The fills of the majority of the features included small assemblages of artefacts including pottery and lithic fragments. On excavation many of these features were interpreted as post-holes but the recovery of significant assemblages of artefacts within the fills may indicate that these features were in fact small pits. The features also formed small clusters that could be more easily interpreted as pits rather than representing elements of a structure. The bulk of the pottery recovered from these pits point to a Middle Neolithic date with the similarity of the finds assemblage across all three sub-clusters indicating they potentially represent a similar purpose associated with a single phase of activity.

The sub-clusters seem to comprise three or four closely located pits. The first of these included three pits [AMA22-6051], [AMA22-6053] and [AMA22-6055] forming a small arc with a single outlier pit [AMA22-6057] to the north-east. A second sub-cluster of three pits [AMA22-6061], [AMA22-6063] and

[AMA22-6066], located to the west, also formed a small arc. Immediately north of these a third sub-cluster of pits [AMA22-6069], [AMA22-6071], [AMA22-6073] and [AMA22-6075] fashioned a slightly more irregular pattern. An isolated pit [AMA22-6059] was also recorded slightly to the north-east of these two clusters that contained a burnt lithic fragment.

A further sub-cluster (South Cluster) of three pits [AMA22-6228], [AMA22-6232] and [AMA22-6234] was located to the south-west of Structure B (see [Illus 54](#)). Further fragments of Middle Neolithic Pottery and a small lithic assemblage were recovered from the fills of these pits indicating similarities to the pits to the south.

PHASE 2 LATE NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE ACTIVITY

The absence of obvious stratigraphic phasing across the majority of the site at Wester Hatton has resulted in the bulk of the archaeological features being phased on the basis of either artefact typology or the similarity of the features. The only clear stratigraphic phasing observed on site related to the truncation of Structure D by elements of Structure E. Not only did a number of the features associated with Structure E cut the upper fills of Structure D, but these features also displayed different structural elements in comparison to the four other structures (A – D) on site. Structure E therefore clearly represented a later phase of activity. At present the only dating material recovered from this feature is a small assemblage of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery fragments and therefore the phasing is based solely on the fact that it post-dates the ring-ditch structures.

STRUCTURE E

Table 24 - Primary contexts associated with Structure E, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6023]	Ring-gully cut	AMA22-6024	8.1	0.3	0.2
[AMA22-6026]	Ring-gully cut	AMA22-6027	6	0.4	0.3
[AMA22-6033]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6034, AMA22-6035	0.3	0.3	0.1
[AMA22-6036]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6037	0.4	0.4	0.08
[AMA22-6044]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6045	0.41	0.45	0.3
[AMA22-6046]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6047	0.45	0.4	0.15
[AMA22-6048]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6049	0.5	0.4	0.2
[AMA22-6050]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6119, AMA22-6126	0.45	0.4	0.3
[AMA22-6120]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6121	0.45	0.4	0.1
[AMA22-6122]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6123, AMA22-6127	0.54	0.48	0.4
[AMA22-6124]	Post-hole Structure E	AMA22-6125	0.54	0.45	0.1

Structure E comprised a narrow curvilinear gully [AMA22-6023] and [AMA22-6026] 10.70m (north to south) divided into two lengths due to its proximity to the western limit of the LMA and inner arc of post-holes (See [Illus 59](#)). The gully to the north [AMA22-6026], along with three internal post-holes

[AMA22-6120], [AMA22-6036] and [AMA22-6033], truncated the upper fill on the southern side of Structure D indicating that Structure E was constructed after Structure D had been demolished/abandoned (Plate 104). Two slots were excavated in the southern arc of the ring-gully [AMA22-6023] and three in the northern arc [AMA22-6026] revealing a gully with a width of up to 0.6m and a depth of 0.3m. The sides of the gullies were generally steep leading to a concave to rounded v-shaped base. Both cuts represented separate parts of the same feature and were filled with a similar homogeneous firm dark grey sandy silt (AMA22-6024) and (AMA22-6027). Only the western half of the gully was present the increasing shallowness of the terminal ends indicating horizontal truncation had probably removed the eastern half of the features including a potential entrance.

An alignment of nine postholes, on a concentric arc, were present within the interior of curvilinear gully [AMA22-6023] and [AMA22-6026] (Plate 105). Again these were all located to the western side of the structure. The post-holes varied in size slightly but all corresponded to a similar form with steep sides leading to a flat to concave base and containing a single homogeneous fill. The arc measured approximately 6.5m diameter. These were likely to represent an internal structural feature of the building, most likely timber supports for an internal roof beam.

Associated Features (Structure E)

Table 25 - Contexts associated with Structure E, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6038]	Pit cut	AMA22-6039	1.2	1.1	0.1
[AMA22-6040]	Pit/Post-hole	AMA22-6041	0.4	0.4	0.1
[AMA22-6042]	Pit/Post-hole	AMA22-6043	0.7	0.5	0.1

Two further features [AMA22-6040] and [AMA22-6042] located within the ring of post-holes were interpreted as further post-holes associated with some unknown internal structural element. A small assemblage of lithic fragments were recovered from post-hole [AMA22-6040] which may point to it being a pit rather than a post-hole. A large pit [AMA22-6038] was situated within the post-ring and filled with a mid-brown firm sand (AMA22-6039) with frequent well sorted stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. It is possible that this may represent the location of a hearth.

Post-medieval rig and furrow field systems

The site was traversed on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment by the remnants of furrows associated with rig and furrow agriculture although to the northern extent of the site the furrows aligned to a more east/west axis. The furrows survived variably, partially due to differential machine stripping and later ploughing activity. The furrows recorded were generally 1m wide and 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. The furrows were spaced approximately 9 to 10m apart.

18th/19th Century Activity

To the south end of the land parcel truncating the geological subsoil the remains of a tarmac road were exposed. This represents the remains of the original trunk road leading from Aberdeen north to Peterhead. A road in this location is first depicted on Taylor and Skinners 1776 'Survey and maps of

the roads of North Britain or Scotland; the road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh’ and more clearly on Robertson’s later 1822 ‘Topographical and military map of the counties of Aberdeenshire, Banff and Kincardine’. This may also be the same road depicted on Roy’s Military map c.1745 although the detail is not accurate enough on this map to confirm this. The tarmac road surface exposed during the excavations was clearly a more modern 19th /20th century construction with no evidence of an earlier surface identified below.

UNDATED FEATURES

Across the site as a whole, there were a number of features which could not confidently be assigned to a phase either by absolute or relative dating or even by association or based on type or form. Many of these were isolated pits or post-holes with no diagnostic material recovered.

Table 26 - Cut features of unknown date or association, AMA-22

Cut No	Interpretation	Associated Contexts	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
[AMA22-6083]	Pit cut	AMA22-6084	0.90	0.50	0.20
[AMA22-6085]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6086, AMA22-6087	0.4	0.35	0.15
[AMA22-6087]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6088, AMA22-6085	0.25	0.30	0.15
[AMA22-6089]	Pit/ Post-hole	AMA22-6090	0.40	0.40	0.08
[AMA22-6091]	Tree throw	AMA22-6092	1.60	1.30	0.20
[AMA22-6095]	Post-hole	AMA22-6094	0.42	0.42	0.35
[AMA22-6147]	Post-hole	AMA22-6148	0.5	0.42	0.09
[AMA22-6172]	Post-hole	AMA22-6173, AMA22-6174	0.35	0.40	0.20
[AMA22-6175]	Post-hole	AMA22-6176, AMA22-6177	0.40	0.40	0.17
[AMA22-6230]	Pit cut	AMA22-6229	0.7	0.55	0.17
[AMA22-6236]	Pit cut	AMA22-6237	0.66	0.50	0.30
[AMA22-6300]	Pit cut	AMA22-6305 AMA22-6306	0.91	0.85	0.20

Little can be said about these isolated features. However, some of the ones which form clusters or patterns may be of more significance. In particular, there was a series of pits and/or post-holes located south-east of Structure B. These comprised Pits [AMA22-6085], [AMA22-6087] and [AMA22-6089] all three of which contained charcoal flecks within the single fills. Two post-holes [AMA22-6172] and [AMA22-6175] located to the south of Structure E displayed similar characteristics indicating the potential to be linked to the same phase of activity. Both these post-holes included evidence of post-pipes within the fills. Their location close to the western extent of the LMA suggested they may represent two of a larger number of features lying outside the LMA to the west.

FINDS ASSESSMENT FOR AMA-22

INTRODUCTION

Wester Hatton (AMA22) was the only site in the north section to yield any finds. They are mostly prehistoric in date and include pottery, lithics, ceramic building material and coarse stone. There are also two modern finds most likely carried across site by ploughing. All finds are described below by material type, followed by a discussion.

POTTERY QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

Prehistoric pottery numbering 1562 sherds, weighing 4445g, was retrieved from across site, the areas are summarised in the table below.

The vast majority of pottery was retrieved from Structure B with lesser concentrations from Structure A, Structure D, the South-West and Southern Cluster. Some of the sherds from the South-West Cluster were larger, the group assemblage being the second largest by weight but fourth largest by sherd count.

Table 27 – Pottery finds from AMA-22

Location	Contexts	Qty	Weight (g)	Type/	Date
Structure A	AMA22-6097 AMA22-6080, AMA22-6101, AMA22-6106, AMA-6299	117	502	Coarseware	Prehistoric
Structure B	AMA22-6239, AMA22-6241, AMA22-6244, AMA22-6253, AMA22-6259, AMA22-AMA22-6260, AMA22-6263, AMA22-6265, AMA22-6267, AMA22-6268, AMA22-6270, AMA22-6271, AMA22-6272, AMA22-6274, AMA22-6279, AMA22-6280, AMA22-6281, AMA22-6283, AMA-6285, AMA22-6288	888	1971	Modified Carinated Bowl/Impressed Ware	Middle to later Neolithic
Structure C	AMA22-6179, AMA22-6180, AMA22-6201	5	21	Coarseware	Prehistoric
Structure D	AMA22-6025, AMA22-6028	130	596	Modified Carinated Bowl/Impressed Ware/	Middle to later Neolithic
Structure E	AMA22-6127, AMA22-6129	3	2	Coarseware	Prehistoric
North East Cluster	AMA22-6164, AMA22-6165	8	135	Coarseware	Late Neolithic or later
East Cluster	AMA22-6187, AMA22-6190	4	61	Impressed Ware	Middle Neolithic
West Cluster	AMA22-6174	6	14	Coarseware	Prehistoric
South West Cluster	AMA22-6052, AMA22-6054, AMA22-6056, AMA22-6062, AMA22-6064, AMA22-6067, AMA22-6068, AMA22-6074, AMA22-6076	230	651	Modified Carinated Bowl/Impressed Ware	Middle to Later Neolithic
South Cluster	AMA22-6227, AMA-6235	171	492	Modified Carinated Bowl/Impressed Ware	Middle to Later Neolithic

RANGE & VARIETY

All the pottery is from handmade prehistoric vessels, with identifiable types including Modified Carinated Bowl (specifically North-Eastern modified Carinated Bowl or CBNE) and Impressed Ware. These pottery types were both in use during the middle Neolithic although Impressed Ware has a slightly longer term of use, until around 2900 BC in the later Neolithic. The only other indicator of date is the wide flat base sherd from the North-East Cluster pit [AMA22-6163]. Wide, flat bases are not introduced until the late Neolithic so this vessel must be of this date or later.

Many of the pots have been used for cooking foodstuffs and have carbonised residues adhering, these residues can be analysed for content or used for radiocarbon dating (Structure B: AMA22-6025, AMA22-6239, AMA22-6270, AMA22-6280; Structure D: AMA22-6028; East Cluster: AMA22-6187, AMA22-6227; South-West Cluster: AMA22-6052, AMA22-6054, AMA22-6056, AMA22-6064).

The Structure B assemblage was dominated by middle Neolithic pottery predominantly of the Impressed Ware tradition but with some examples of potential CBNE. The characteristics of this pottery include large rim forms, lots of impressed decoration, bipartite forms and burnishing. Decoration includes fingernail impressions, stab marks, stab and drag marks, small circular impressions and grass or straw impressions. The entire Structure B assemblage is likely to be middle Neolithic in date. Radiocarbon dates for Impressed Ware typically fall between 3600 bc and 2900 bc (Kinbeachie, 3500 – 2920 bc, MacSween 2001, Table 1, 6); Kintore, 3530 bc – 3340 bc, MacSween 2008, 181; Meadowend Farm, 3350 bc - 3000/2900 bc Sheridan in prep). CBNE pottery does emerge a little earlier but as Impressed Wares are higher in number the whole assemblage is unlikely to pre-date 3600 bc. Of the 16 pottery-bearing contexts at Structure B two contained undiagnostic pottery, [AMA22-6265] and [AMA22-6285].

Further middle Neolithic Pottery was discovered in Structure D and the South-West Cluster. Structure D yielded pottery from feature [AMA22-6030] and spread (AMA22-6025) which had upright rounded rim sherds very similar to pottery found in South-West Cluster pit [AMA22-6053]. The South-West Cluster contained a large variety of vessel forms with characteristics including burnishing, baggy shapes, lugs and fingernail impressed decoration. It also contained a vessel made up of some of the largest sherds in the assemblage. The vessel is bipartite with a short collar and a small, unstable flat base; the rim and collar are decorated with fine-toothed, comb impressions. Pots with decorated collars and tronconic forms were found at Meadowend Farm, Clackmannanshire where they radiocarbon dated to c 3350–3000/2900 BC (Sheridan in prep).

The Structure A and Structure C assemblages are fairly undiagnostic. However Structure A included two small, soft sherds which have some slight interior vitrification; these may belong to a crucible for use in metal casting or may simply have been incidentally burnt. They require further analysis.

The pottery from the North-East Cluster could not be identified to ware type but the wide, flat base from pit [AMA22-6163] must date to late Neolithic or later.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE POTTERY

The pottery has high potential for further analysis. The assemblage is a good size and probably belongs to the same culture and period. This will allow detailed analysis of middle to later Neolithic pottery types.

The pottery in contexts [AMA22-6030], [AMA22-6051], [AMA22-6053], [AMA22-6055], [AMA22-6063], [AMA22-6188], [AMA22-6228], [AMA22-6238], [AMA22-6266] and [AMA22-6269] have carbonised organic residues adhering to their surface which can be used for C14 dating, refining both the site chronology and pot typologies. The presence of Impressed Ware and potential CBNE at the same site allows closer consideration of their development. Their dating differs but overlaps and they both share common characteristics. In the north-east of Scotland Carinated Bowl pottery shows

specific regional ‘modifications’ 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). Refining when and where they were deposited at Wester Hatton and analysis of associated radiocarbon dates will help the wider understanding of these wares.

LITHICS FROM AMA-22

QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

The lithics number 1851 pieces and weigh 2440g, their quantity and location is summarised below. They were retrieved across all areas with almost 80% from Structure B. All the lithics were retrieved by hand and for this reason smaller pieces are under-represented. However the large quantity of cores and flakes indicate that smaller debitage was almost certainly present.

Table 28 – Lithic assemblages from AMA-22

Location	Contexts	Qty	Weight (g)	Type
Evaluation Trenches 5 & 6	AMA22-6004, AMA22-6009	4	10	debitage
Structure A	AMA22-6014, AMA22-6096, AMA22-6097	20	29	debitage
Structure B	AMA22-6001, AMA22-6239, AMA22-6241, AMA22-6242, AMA22-6244, AMA22-6253, AMA22-6255, AMA22-6259, AMA22-6262, AMA22-6263, AMA22-6265, AMA22-6267, AMA22-6268, AMA22-6271, AMA22-6272, AMA22-6274, AMA22-6279, AMA22-6280, AMA22-6281, AMA22-6283, AMA22-6285, AMA22-6288, AMA22-6295	1052	1602	cores, debitage & tools
Structure C	AMA22-6178, AMA22-6180	17	21	debitage
Structure D	AMA22-6025, AMA22-6028, AMA22-6131, AMA22-6133, AMA22-6137, AMA22-6140, AMA22-6149, AMA22-6151	123	211	cores, debitage & tools
Structure E	AMA22-6027, AMA22-6039, AMA22-6041, AMA22-6129	13	27	debitage
Eastern Cluster	AMA22-6187, AMA22-6190	21	16	core & debitage
North East Cluster	AMA22-6164, AMA22-6166	4	<1g	debitage
South West Cluster	AMA22-6052, AMA22-6054, AMA22-6056, AMA22-6058, AMA22-6060, AMA22-6061, AMA22-6062, AMA22-6067, AMA22-6070, AMA22-6074, AMA22-6075	138	112	cores, debitage & tools
South cluster	AMA22-6088, AMA22-6227, AMA22-6233, AMA22-6235	459	412	debitage

RANGE & VARIETY

The high quantity of cores indicates knapping was taking place at the site. On initial assessment some of the contexts show very similar raw material and there may be the possibility of refitting together the debitage with the cores to understand the sequence of removals. The cores themselves are an even mixture of bipolar and levallois-like reduction. Bipolar reduction involves percussion of the core while it rests on an anvil. Levallois-like reduction involves working the core around its circumference to best prepare it for striking specifically shaped blanks. This levallois-like approach is very specific to the later Neolithic (Ballin 2011). Few tools were recovered but amongst them is a broken leaf or kite-shaped arrowhead from the South-West Cluster. This is most likely middle Neolithic in date.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL OF THE LITHICS

The assemblage has high potential for analysis, due its size and high ratio of cores and debitage which will allow detailed technological analysis of reduction techniques. As so much of the assemblage, if not all, dates between the middle to later Neolithic it is an excellent opportunity to allow better understanding of the reduction techniques of this period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM AMA-22 QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

Ceramic building material (CBM) was retrieved from four contexts and three locations which are summarised in the table below.

Table 29 – Building Materials from AMA-22

Location	Contexts	Qty	Weight (g)	Type
Structure B	AMA22-6279, AMA22-6281	13	86	fragments with organic and possible wattle impressions small lump with wattle impressions small amorphous lump
Structure D	AMA22-6025	5	69	
Eastern Cluster	AMA22-6187 AMA22-6222	29	116	abraded lumps of daub

RANGE & VARIETY

The CBM took the form of small fragments of fired clay. Examples from two locations, one from Structure D and one from the East Cluster, show organic impressions. These are likely to be fragments of daub which would have adhered to a wattle superstructure. The fact they are fired indicates the structure or at least part of it came into contact with a fire. The fragment from Structure B shows no impressions and its function is unclear.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL OF THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The daub has some potential for further analysis, particularly the examples with wattle impressions. The wattle patterns may allow reconstruction of the type of structure that once existed.

COARSE STONE FROM AMA-22 QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

The coarse stone numbers eight artefacts weighing a substantial 198kg. These comprise seven querns and a rubber. Most interestingly their distribution is very different to the pottery and lithics. There were none in Structure B but a clear concentration in Structure D.

Table 30 – Coarse stone from AMA-22

Feature	Structure	Context	Context Notes	Quantity	Material	Object	Description
Ditch AMA22-6096	A	AMA22-6097		1	Stone	Quern	30.4 Saddle
Post-Hole AMA22-6115	A	AMA22-6116		1	Stone	Quern	Saddle
Ditch AMA22-6030	D	AMA22-6028		1	Stone	Quern	Saddle
Ditch AMA22-6030	D	AMA22-6029	slot 1	1	Stone	Rubber	
Ditch AMA22-6030	D	AMA22-6029	slot 1	1	Stone	Quern	Saddle
Ditch AMA22-6030	D	AMA22-6029		1	Stone	Quern	36.8 Saddle

Ditch AMA22-6030	D	AMA22-6029		1	Stone	Quern	Saddle
Pit AMA22-6003	Trench 5	AMA22-6004		1	Stone	Quern	Saddle

RANGE & VARIETY

All six querns are a type known as a saddle quern. This is formed by rubbing a smaller stone across the querns surface to grind down grain. This creates a concavity, similar in profile to a saddle. The rubber from Structure D is an example of the smaller stone used to rub against the quern.

Saddle querns have a long period of use from the Neolithic into the Iron Age. Their discovery in Structure D along with middle to later Neolithic pottery suggests they are of this date. Precise dating of the querns from Structure A and the evaluation are not possible at present as no associated artefacts are diagnostic of date.

The three cobble fragments from Structure D are burnt and may be tools but would require further analysis. The hammerstone from the southern cluster is a small spherical cobble which is covered in pitmarks. It is likely this is a hammerstone for knapping and if so would be Neolithic in date.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE COURSE STONE

The presence of large, non-portable saddle querns indicates grain processing was being carried out on site. The majority of these appear to be associated with middle to later Neolithic occupation. The characterisation of these querns through further analysis will aid understand of food processing technology during this period. It is interesting to find coarse stone which may be related to the Neolithic flint knapping, especially when the main task on site appears to be the reduction of pebbles.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE FROM AMA22 QUANTIFICATION, PROVENANCE & CONDITION

Industrial waste weighing 19 g was retrieved from across 41 contexts. A full list of contexts is present as an appendix

RANGE & VARIETY

The industrial waste took the form of small vitrified fragments of probable fuel ash slag and hammerscale. The fuel ash slag is created by fire and vitrification of the surrounding soils and fuel. The small pieces of hammerscale are related to smithing or smelting and were found in features [AMA22-6106], [AMA22-6126] and [AMA22-6241]. The quantity and size of the pieces discovered are so small that they cannot be confidently associated with the contexts they were discovered in and could easily be either residual or intrusive.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

This material has no further potential for analysis.

OTHER FINDS FROM AMA-22

The only other finds were modern pottery sherds and a small heat-affected glass fragment, also likely

to be modern. The glass was from pit [AMA22-6188] in the Eastern Cluster. The modern pottery derived from several contexts (AMA22-6014), (AMA22-6025), (AMA22-6028) (AMA22-6103), (AMA22-6149), (AMA22-6180) and (AMA22-6262).

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDS ASSEMBLAGE FOR SITE AMA-22

Almost the entirety of the finds assemblage dates to between the middle and later Neolithic. The fragmented pottery, multiple vessels, knapping debitage, carbonised food residue and querns all point towards an area of domestic settlement.

The Wester Hatton site is an excellent opportunity to refine chronologies and typologies for a group of artefact types in use during the middle to later Neolithic. There is a wide date bracket of 3500 bc to 2900 bc for Impressed Ware. Throughout this period there are indications of potential chronological changes to Impressed Ware forms (ie wares with small flat bases and collars appearing around 3300 bc) and differences from site to site and region by region. The size of the assemblage and variety of wares will add greatly to the understanding of Impressed Wares development. The transitional change of CBNE into Impressed Ware may also be understood further by classifying which wares share and do not share characteristics. This information can be combined with other dating materials from site, whether radiocarbon dates or artefactual evidence, to develop our understanding of the progression from one type to the other.

Clearly a large quantity of stone was being knapped in the vicinity of Structure B. This was not a low-level, ad-hoc tool production but an organised and strategic production area. The use of bipolar and levallois-like cores is of particular interest and chronological and spatial analysis of the application of this techniques will reveal how the material was organised by the inhabitants.

Structure D is probably contemporary with Structure B but did not yield similar quantities of knapping debris. It did, however, contain an abundance of querns for grinding grain which could point towards different structures hosting different activities. If these structures are proven to be contemporary it shows that craft activities were confined to specific areas.

At Structure A, two soft unusual pottery sherds with slight interior vitrification may be from a bronze casting crucible. These could belong to Bronze Age activity and if identification is confirmed could add another phase and type of activity to the occupation at Wester Hatton.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AMA-22

INTRODUCTION

A total of 90 environmental bulk soil samples, ranging in size from three to 40 litres, were recovered during archaeological work at Wester Hatton. Samples were collected for the potential recovery of biological remains from a range of features dating from the early prehistoric period. The aim of the assessment was to establish the presence, preservation and frequency and species diversity of any biological remains and to determine the potential of such materials in providing information on economic (agriculture)/human activities at the site and the character of the local environment and possible changes over time.

SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

The samples were collected from a range of features with the fills of post-holes (33 samples), pits (25) and ring ditches (16) being the best sampled contexts; the remaining samples were taken from the fills of unspecified cut features (nine samples), a sandy deposit (four), pit/post-holes (two) and a gully (one sample).

A chronology based almost entirely on the pottery assemblage recovered from the features indicated that the features recorded across the site ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. The samples collected from across the site were mainly recovered from features associated with Middle Neolithic deposits (Period 1); from Structures A (and associated features) (14 samples), B (24 samples), C (six samples) and D (16 samples); East Cluster (five samples), North-East Cluster (three samples), South-West Cluster (nine samples) and South Cluster (two samples). Five samples were taken from features associated with the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age (Period 2); Structure E (and associated features). Six samples were also taken from isolated and as yet undated features although charcoal and other charred plant remains may be used for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating of these contexts.

The volume of the bulk samples ranged from three litres (post-hole fills) to 40 litres although over half were 20 litres or more. The samples were processed by flotation 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012), nomenclature for wild taxa following Stace (1997).

For clarification, the specific requirements of the contract given below were adhered to

- Both organic and non-organic residues were dried under controlled conditions.
- Dried inorganic fractions (retents) were sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale.
- The dried organic fraction was assessed under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present.
- Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating have been identified in Tables 1 and 2.

RESULTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSING

The assessment results are presented in Tables 1 (Retents) and 2 (Flots) (See Appendix 6) which also show material sufficient for AMS radiocarbon dating. All 90 samples produced flots, with a size ranging from <1ml to 1,500ml although most were very small, almost half being 10ml or less and only 13 flots being greater than 100ml. The smaller fractions (<2mm) of the very large flots were sub-sampled for the purpose of assessment with this information noted in the comments field of Table 2. Also charred plant remains greater than 2mm were sorted from 20 of the flots. The bulk of the environmental evidence consisted of charred plant remains and charcoal with few other biological remains. The range of environmental remains recovered from the samples is now discussed by category.

CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Identifiable charred plant remains (excluding charcoal) were present in 82 of the 90 samples; in 79 of the flots and 42 of the retents, the latter consisting largely of variable amounts of charred *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell fragments. Well over half (56) of the charred plant assemblages only contained traces, occasional or small amounts of material although there were moderate or good sized assemblages in 23 samples, and very large assemblages in three.

CEREAL GRAIN

Fifty-four samples contained charred cereal grains but with only traces, occasional and small numbers in 45 samples. There were moderate to amounts of grains in six samples and rich grain assemblages (hundreds of grains) in three; Two of these features are from Structure B, Pit [AMA22-6240] (sample <6582>) and Ring Ditch [AMA22-6243] (sample <6592>), and one is an a Post-Hole [AMA22-6219] (sample <6570>) in the eastern cluster. Preservation was variable but generally poor with evidence of distortion and fragmentation. While most of this material was found in the flots, charred grains were also sorted from six of the retents.

The main cereals grains were *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) recorded in 44 of the samples during assessment, the well-preserved grains including evidence for naked barley and occasionally hulled barley. Occasional twisted grains point to the presence of six-row barley. *Triticum* (wheat) grains were only noted in a very small number of samples but included evidence for hulled wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) in several and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) in one sample. *Avena* (oat) grains were recorded in a few samples although it was not possible to establish if these were wild and/or cultivated species. The grains may provide evidence on the range of cereals used on site and probably locally cultivated.

CEREAL CHAFF

Occasional fragments of charred cereal chaff were recorded in three samples consisting of barley (including dense-eared) rachis fragments confirming the presence of this cereal on the site.

LEGUMES

Very occasional charred legume seeds (larger than 2mm) were noted in four samples although poor preservation meant that they were only provisionally identified as *Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* (vetch/tare/vetchling/pea); as such it is not possible at this stage to comment as to whether they represent cultivated and/or wild legumes.

HAZELNUT SHELL

Charred hazelnut shell was found in 39 samples and was largely found and sorted from the retents with only four flots containing shell fragments.

Twenty six samples only contained traces or small amounts of hazelnut shell with moderate amounts in another six samples. Five samples produced more than 50 fragments from the following features; Structure B Post-Holes [AMA22-6258] (sample <6589>), [AMA22-6273] (sample <6601>) and three of the four Pit Cuts from the south-west cluster [AMA22-6051] (sample <6500>), [AMA22-6053] (sample

<6501>) and [AMA22-6055] (sample <6502>). Two samples produced very large assemblages of hazelnut shell (>100 fragments), both from the post-hole alignment associated with Structure B, Post-Hole [AMA22-6269] (sample <6594>) and Pit [AMA22-6282] (sample <6603>).

The degree of shell fragmentation was variable although the samples included a good number of sizeable fragments the largest in individual assemblages ranging from 5mm to 14mm (see Table 1, Appendix 6).

OTHER WILD PLANT REMAINS

Charred wild plants/weeds were represented in 67 samples but with only occasional or small numbers of seeds in 56 samples. There were moderately good seed assemblages in eight samples; Structure B Ring Ditch [AMA22-6238] (samples <6584> and <6590>) and structure B post-hole [AMA22-6254] (sample <6588>), from a Post-Hole in the eastern cluster [AMA22-6219] (sample <6570>), from a Pit in the north-east cluster [AMA22-6167] (sample <6558>), a potential cremation pit cut in structure D [AMA22-6155] (sample <6554>), and a sand deposit in Structure D (AMA22-6025) (sample <6532>), and a Pit Cut in Structure E [AMA22-6038] (sample <6539>). Richer assemblages were noted in the other three samples, from the Ring Ditch of Structure B [AMA22-6243] (samples <6592> and <6583>) and a pit cut in the north-west cluster [AMA22-6230] (sample <6581>).

The wild plant/weed seeds may be from either from cereal weeds and/ or from wild plants growing around the settlement or collected either incidentally (with other vegetation) or deliberately for various uses, for example as tinder/fuel. Five of the richer wild plant/weed seed assemblages were found in association with good numbers of charred grain assemblages suggesting that they are more likely to be the residues of arable weeds whereas the other seven samples containing good seed assemblages contained few or no charred grains; these remains could still represent burnt by-products of processing but may derive from other activities; for example, sample <6581> from undated Cut [AMA22-6230] contained a good seed assemblage possibly indicative of burnt grassland vegetation.

There was a fairly wide range of wild plant/weed species in the samples associated with both arable and grassland habitats, the majority of which were small-seeded species, including *Ranunculus* (buttercup), *Chenopodium* (goosefoots), *Spergula arvensis* (corn spurrey), *Euphrasia/Odontites* (eyebrights/bartsias), *Persicaria* (knotweeds), *Rumex* (dock), *Medicago/Trifolium* (medick/clover), *Stellaria media* (common chickweed), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Carex* (sedge) and small-seeded *Poaceae* (grasses). Larger seeds were less common and included *Galium aparine* (cleavers), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed) and large seeded grasses including *Bromus* (bromes), all three being fairly common arable weeds. There were also occasional records for *Crateagus monogyna* (hawthorn), the fruits (haws) of which may have been gathered and consumed.

The preservation of these wild plant/weed seeds was not particularly good and it is likely that many of the smaller weed seeds (that make up the bulk of these remains) may be difficult to identify. Moreover, it was sometimes difficult at the assessment stage to establish whether or not some of the very small weed seeds may be of more recent origin while it is possible that some of the very small spherical items may be fungal spores. Nevertheless, there is still a good range of wild plant/weed seeds in the samples for potential information on aspects of crop husbandry as well as possibly other human activities including the gathering of wild vegetation for various uses.

Other charred wild plant remains included occasional to small amounts of tuber and rhizome fragments in 25 samples which may be from the uprooting of vegetation for use as fuel and/or possibly from the harvesting of cereals by uprooting. Tubers of *Arrheneratheum elatius* var *bulbosus* (onion couch) were noted in one sample.

WOOD CHARCOAL

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in all the samples in both the flots and retents (Tables 1 and 2; Appendix 6); the amount of charcoal fragments >4mm, 2-4mm and <2mm in each flot is recorded in Table 2. The size of the largest charcoal fragments in each sample in both the flots and retents is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The charcoal consisted of both rectilinear fragments and round wood (with occasional bark fragments) with the presence of *Quercus* (oak) and non-oak species being noted during assessment; in most cases, however, it was not possible to examine the cross-section without making a fresh break.

All 90 samples contained potentially identifiable fragments (ie >2mm) while 81 of the 90 samples contained variable amounts of fragments greater than 10mm and up to 60mm in size. While almost half of the samples contained only small amounts of charcoal in flot volumes of 10ml or less, 25 samples produced large amounts of charcoal in flots (>50ml) including very large amounts (>100ml) in the following 14 samples; The ring ditches of Structure A [AMA22-6096] (samples <6518>, <6522>), Structure C [AMA22-6179] (samples <6560>, <6561>, <6563>), and Structure D (AMA22-6025) (samples <6536>, <6538> and <6606>) plus pits in Structure B [AMA22-6240] (sample <6582>), the north-east cluster [AMA22-6160] (sample <6556>), the south cluster [AMA22-6234] (sample <6579>) and three of the pit cuts in the south-west cluster [AMA22-6053] (sample <6501>), [AMA22-6055] (sample <6502>), [AMA22-6051] (sample <6500>).

Species identification of charcoal fragments may provide information on woodland resources and management and fuel selection for domestic, economic and ritual use. Virtually all the samples containing the large charcoal assemblages were from ring ditches, pits and unspecified cuts, therefore it is not possible to establish an association between the identifiable charcoal in these samples and particular activities. It is possible, however, that the fairly large amounts of charcoal in Post Holes [AMA22-6133] and [AMA22-6136] may be related to the wood used for post construction while the large amounts of charcoal in several features (Ring Ditch [AMA22-6096], Cuts [AMA22-6144], [AMA22-6155], Pit [AMA22-6188] and Sand deposit [AMA22-6025]) may be part of cremation deposits, each of these features containing burnt bone; the poor condition and fragmentation of the bone, however, may mean that it is not possible to establish if it is human and/or animal bone.

The charcoal from all the samples may provide general data on the range of woods used as fuel and provide an insight into local woodland resources and the character of the local environment during the Neolithic and possibly into the Bronze Age period; the few samples from the latter period, however, only produced small assemblages of charcoal.

The charcoal may also be used for AMS radiocarbon dating of the six undated features as well as from tentatively dated contexts. Samples containing charcoal available for AMS radiocarbon dating is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

BURNT BONE

Variable amounts of burnt mammal bone fragments were recovered from the retents of 25 samples (Table 1). The preservation of the bone fragments ranged from moderate to poor and the material was highly fragmented and lacked any key diagnostic features making positive species or body part identification difficult. The majority of the fragments were classified as indeterminate.

UNCHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Occasional or small numbers of uncharred seeds were recorded in 63 flots and three of the retents, representing a limited range of species with the frequent occurrence of seeds of *Scleranthus annuus* (annual knawel) while *Stellaria media*, *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Rumex acetosella* (sheep's sorrel) and *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass) seeds were fairly common. The sandy gravel soils and presence of roots/rootlets (sometimes in large amounts) in many of the flots suggests that these remains are likely to be intrusive.

OTHER BIOLOGICAL REMAINS IN THE SAMPLES

There were also occasional or very small amounts of insect remains (including beetle fragments, pupae) and earthworm egg cases in 23 flots and one retent (Tables 1 and 2) although these remains are probably intrusive for the same reasons given above for the uncharred seeds.

FINDS RECOVERED FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSING

Finds in the retents consisted largely of variable amounts of lithics and pot in 72 and 60 samples respectively while there was also a little iron slag in several samples and traces of glass and daub in single samples. Occasional and small amounts of cinder and occasional fragments of coal were also found in 46 and 12 of the retents respectively; traces of such material were also recorded in a number of the flots. Some of these remains are discussed within the finds report above.

Discussion of the environmental assemblage

A total of 82 samples produced identifiable charred plant remains, 33 of which contained moderately-sized or large assemblages. The remains consisted largely of grains, hazel nut shell and wild plant/weed seeds with only traces of cereal chaff and possibly legumes. Identifiable charcoal was present in all the samples including large amounts in 25. A brief discussion of the assessment results by structure and area follows.

STRUCTURE A

Fourteen samples were collected from a ring ditch (five samples) and nine post-holes (nine samples) from Structure A and associated features. Nine of the samples, mainly from the Ring Ditch [AMA22-6096], produced only traces or occasional charred plant remains consisting of cereal grains in three, wild plants/weed seeds in eight, and hazel nut shell and tuber/root fragments in three samples. Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) was present in 12 of the 14 samples, with large amounts in four fills of the ring ditch particularly samples <6518> and <6522>, and modest amounts in Post-Holes [AMA22-6008] (sample <6527>) and [AMA22-6298] (sample <6611>). The charcoal included rectilinear and round wood and possible bark fragments with evidence for both oak and non-

oak species. Three samples contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone and sample <6518> from Ring Ditch [AMA22-6096] also contained long bone fragments from both a small and medium sized mammal. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

STRUCTURE B

Twenty-four samples were collected from Structure B and associated features; from two ring ditches (six samples), seven pits (eight samples), six post-holes (six samples), a post-hole/pit (one sample), and two unspecified cut features (three samples).

All 24 samples produced variable amounts of charred plant remains. Cereal grains were present in 19 samples with occasional, small and modest numbers in 17 samples and rich grain assemblages in two; from Pit [AMA22-6240] (sample <6582>) and Ring Ditch [AMA22-6243] (sample <6592>), consisting largely of barley grains including evidence for six-row naked barley, and occasional hulled wheat grains. Traces of possibly cultivated pulses were noted in three samples. Variable amounts of charred hazelnut shell (mainly from the retents) was also found in 19 samples, with occasional and modest amounts in 15 samples but larger quantities in four samples, with more than 50 fragments in Pit/Post-Hole [AMA22-6258] (sample <6589>) and Pit [AMA22-6273] (sample <6601>), and over 100 fragments in Post-Hole Pit [AMA22-6269] (sample <6594>) and Pit [AMA22-6282] (sample <6003>).

Nineteen samples contained charred wild plant/weed seeds with occasional, small or modest numbers in 13 samples but good amounts in the other six; from Ring Ditches [AMA22-6238] (samples <6584> and <6590>), [AMA22-6243] (sample <6583> and <6592>), Pit [AMA22-6240] (sample <6582>), and Post-Hole [AMA22-6254] (sample <6588>). These remains represent a fairly wide range of species. The presence of occasional charred tuber and rhizome fragments was recorded in eight samples.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) was present in 23 of the 24 samples, with large amounts in Pit [AMA22-6240] (sample <6582>) and Ring Ditch [AMA22-6243] (sample <6583>), a fairly good amount in Ring Ditch [AMA22-6238] (sample <6582>), and modest amounts in Post-Holes [AMA22-6269] (sample <6294>) and [AMA22-6261] (sample <6586>). The charcoal included rectilinear and round wood and evidence for both oak and non-oak species.

Six samples contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

STRUCTURE C

Six samples were taken from a ring ditch (three samples) and two post-holes (two samples) and a pit (one sample) from Structure C and associated features. The six samples only produced occasional charred plant remains, consisting of cereal grains in all six, wild plants/weed seeds in five and tuber/root fragments in two samples. There was identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) in five of the six samples with exceptionally large amounts (collectively almost 1000ml) in the three sampled fills of Ring Ditch [AMA22-6179] (samples <6560>, <6561> and <6593>) and a modest amount in Pit [AMA22-6193] (sample <6569>). The charcoal included rectilinear and round wood and evidence for non-oak species.

Four samples contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone and sample <6568> from Pit [AMA22-6188] also contained long bone and cranial fragments from a medium sized mammal. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

STRUCTURE D

Sixteen samples were collected from Structure D and associated features; from a ring ditch (two samples), seven post-holes (seven samples), a sandy deposit (four samples), two pits (two samples), and an unspecified cut feature (one sample).

Occasional or small to modest amounts of charred plant remains were present in all 16 samples, with occasional and small numbers of cereal grains in ten samples and a few hazel nut shell fragments in two. Wild plant/weed seeds were recorded in all 16 samples with modest numbers in Sand Deposit [AMA22-6025] (sample <6532>) and Cut [AMA22-6155] (sample <6554>) and occasional tuber (including evidence for onion couch) and rhizome fragments in nine samples.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) was present in all 16 samples with exceptionally large amounts in three samples from Sand Deposit [AMA22-6025], samples <6536>, <6538> and <6606>, the last sample containing almost 1,400ml of charcoal. There were also fairly large amounts (>50ml) in Pit [AMA22-6141] (sample <6550>), Cut [AMA22-6155] (sample <6554>) and Post-Holes [AMA22-6136] (sample <6551>) and [AMA22-6133] (sample <6549>). The charcoal included rectilinear and round wood with evidence for both oak and non-oak species.

Six samples contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone and sample <6535> from Ring Ditch [AMA22-6030] also contained long bone fragments from a medium sized mammal. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

STRUCTURE E

Five samples from a gully (one sample), pit (one sample) and two post-holes (three samples) were collected from Structure E and associated deposits. Charred plant remains were present in three samples, consisting of wild plant/weed seeds with a modest amount (together with traces of tuber and rhizome fragments) in Pit [AMA22-6038] (sample <6539>) and occasional and small amounts in the other two samples from a gully and post-hole.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) were present in three of the five samples and included rectilinear wood with evidence for non-oak species. The sizes of these charcoal assemblages, however, were very small (<10ml).

EAST CLUSTER

Five samples from this area, from three pits (four samples) and a post-hole (one sample), all produced charred plant remains. There was a rich charred assemblage with hundreds of poorly preserved grains of mainly barley and a good number of weed seeds in Post-Hole [AMA22-6219] (sample <6570>) and moderate numbers of grains, along with traces of weed seeds, in two samples from Pits [AMA22-6168] (sample <6566>) and [AMA22-6223] (sample <6572>), the latter containing free-threshing wheat and hulled barley grain. The other two samples, from a pit and post-hole, contained a few grains and wild plant/weed seeds. There were also occasional hazel nut shell fragments in two samples and a few

charred stem fragments in another. Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) were present in all five samples and with rectilinear fragments and evidence for both oak and non-oak species although all these charcoal assemblages were very small.

One sample contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

NORTH-EAST CLUSTER

The three samples from two pits in this area produced little charred plant material. The best charred assemblage was from Pit [AMA22-6167] (sample <6558>) with a modest number of wild plant/weed seeds, traces of grain and a hazel nut shell fragment. The two fills of the other Pit [AMA22-6160] (samples <6555> and <6556>) contained occasional charred wild plant/weed seeds, a possible legume seed and a little hazelnut shell.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) were present in fills from both features; Pit [AMA22-6160] (sample <6556>) contained a very large amount (c 400ml) of charcoal while Pit [AMA22-6167] (sample <6558>) contained a more modest (c 70ml) amount. The charcoal included rectilinear and round wood with evidence for both oak and non-oak species.

SOUTH-WEST CLUSTER

A total of 11 samples were collected from this area, from five pits (six samples), four unspecified cuts (four samples) and a post-hole (one sample). Ten of the samples produced charred plant remains, mainly consisting of hazel nut shell with between ten and 70 fragments in seven samples, the best assemblage being from Cut [AMA22-6053] (sample <6501>). Cereal grains in eight samples included a modest number of poorly preserved barley grains in Pit [AMA22-6234] (sample <6579>), Pit/Post-Hole [AMA22-6066] (sample <6508>) and Pit [AMA22-6075] (sample <6509>) with only very occasional grains in the other five samples. There were traces of small poorly preserved wild plant/weed seeds in five samples.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) were present in all 11 samples with very large amounts (between 150ml and 400ml) in four samples; from Pit [AMA22-6234] (sample <6579>) and Cuts [AMA22-6051] (samples <6500>), [AMA22-6053] (sample <6501>) and [AMA22-6055] (sample <6502>). The charcoal included rectilinear wood with evidence for non-oak species.

Five samples contained fragments of indeterminate burnt mammal bone. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

SOUTH CLUSTER

Six samples were assessed from the undated isolated features; from three post-hole fills, two pit fills and the fill of an unspecified cut. Charred plant remains were present in five samples, with one fairly good assemblage in Pit [AMA22-6230] (sample <6581>) consisting of a range of wild plant/weed seeds, possibly indicative of grassland vegetation, together with a small amount of tuber and rhizome fragments. There was also a modest sized assemblage in Post Hole [AMA22-6172] (sample <6574>) containing a small number of poorly preserved grains and wild plant/weed seeds. The other three

productive and undated samples, from a pit, post-hole and cut feature, produced just a small number of wild plant/weed seeds and traces of grain.

Identifiable charcoal (including fragments >10mm) were present in four of the six samples and included rectilinear wood with evidence for non-oak species. The sizes of these charcoal assemblages, however, were small (<20ml) although the charcoal from all the undated contexts could be used for AMS radiocarbon dating of these features.

FUNCTION AND PARALLELS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The charred plant remains from the Middle Neolithic samples at Wester Hatton include many moderately-sized or large assemblages containing large numbers of grains, hazelnut shell fragments and wild plant/weed seeds which collectively may provide information on aspects of crop husbandry and processing and possibly other human activities during this period.

The charred grains may provide information on the range of cereals cultivated and used at the site during the Middle Neolithic period, the initial assessment results suggesting that barley (including evidence for mainly naked and occasionally hulled barley) was the main grain although with some evidence for hulled wheats (including emmer) and traces of free threshing wheat. There were a few oat grains but these may be weeds. Barley appears to have been an important cereal in Scotland during the Neolithic period (Greig 1991, 300; McClaren 2000, 91) and has been found along with emmer at a number of sites in Aberdeenshire including from excavations at Crathes, Warren Hill, Garthdee Road and Balbridie (Fairweather and Ralston 1993). Free-threshing wheat has been recorded from British Neolithic sites (Greig 1999, 300) including Balbridie where a rachis fragment showed the presence of hexaploid bread wheat (Fairweather and Ralston 1993). Recent research, however, involving C14 dating of free-threshing wheat grains from Neolithic deposits, has invariably shown free-threshing wheat grains to be of later post Roman date (Carruthers et al 2015, 88) and therefore it may be prudent to radiocarbon date any such grains from the Wester Hatton samples to confirm a Neolithic date.

The large weed seed assemblages in the Middle Neolithic samples may provide additional information on crop husbandry, such as the range of soils being cultivated and sowing times as well as crop-processing activities with mainly small weed seeds as well as some larger ones being indicative of the by-products from different stages of crop-cleaning. Some of the charred seeds, however, may be the burnt residues of wild plants associated with other activities such as the gathering of grassland vegetation for various uses including fuel, the charred tuber and rhizome fragments also possibly being indicative of the uprooting of vegetation.

The charred hazelnut shell in the Neolithic samples at Wester Hatton suggests that it was an important wild food resource during this period, hazelnut shell being very common on sites of this period throughout the British Isles (Greig 1991, Fairbairn 2000). The burnt shell may represent processing waste from drying or roasting the nuts, possibly for storage and later consumption, or from the de-shelling and eating and casual disposal of the shell onto a fire. The shell included both small and large fragments; the smaller fragments may be indicative of incidental or secondary deposition while the larger fragments may represent primary disposal deposits. Occasional haws in a few Neolithic samples may provide further evidence for the gathering of wild foods.

The initial assessment results from the Neolithic samples suggest that activities associated with possibly grain storage, processing and food preparation may have been taking place around Structure B and in the area of the East Cluster while processing of hazelnuts may have been carried out also around Structure B and possibly in the area of the South-West Cluster. The other sampled areas contained fewer charred plant remains.

Large amounts of identifiable charcoal were found in many of the Neolithic samples from the different areas of the site and may provide information on the character of the woodland environment during this period. It is possible that the charcoal in several features containing burnt bone may be burnt fuel from cremations but it may be impossible to establish whether the bone is animal or human because of the high level of fragmentation and poor condition of these remains.

There is little scope for comparing the charred plant remains and charcoal from the Middle Neolithic samples to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age samples because of the paucity of material in the latter, which produced no cereal remains and only moderate numbers of wild plant/weed seeds in one sample while there was also very little charcoal in these samples.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

On the basis of the assessment, it is recommended that analysis (including sorting, quantification and tabulation) should be carried out on the charred plant remains from all 77 productive and datable samples considering the early date of these deposits. The charred plant remains consisted of occasional to small amounts of material in 53 samples, moderate amounts in 11, good assemblages in 10 (seven of which, however, consisted largely of hazelnut shell) and three rich assemblages (samples <6570>, <6582>, <6592>); the rich assemblages may require sub-sampling (using a riffle-box) with a fraction sorted and quantified and the remaining unsorted fractions scanned for additional information. The larger assemblages of charred hazelnut shell should be weighed and the level of fragmentation established. Of the charred plant remains in the five samples from the undated features, two of these produced moderate amounts of charred plant remains, one of which contained an interesting wild plant/weed seed assemblage in sample <6581> that may merit AMS radiocarbon dating. The AMS dating of free-threshing wheat grain from sample <6572> is also recommended.

Following analysis, a report (and tables) would then be prepared on the findings, taking into consideration the results of charred plant analyses from other Neolithic deposits from sites being excavated as part of the Aberdeen By-Pass Project as well as from other comparative excavations in this area of Scotland including the sites mentioned above.

WOOD CHARCOAL

Potentially identifiable charcoal fragments were present in all the sampled features, with 81 of the 90 samples containing fragments greater than 10mm; of these, it is recommended that the 25 Neolithic samples that produced large amounts of charcoal in 11 flots (>50ml-100ml) and very large amounts (>100ml) in 14 samples (<6518>, <6522>), <6560>, <6561>, <6563>), <6582>), <6556>), <6579>), <6501>), <6502>, <6500>, <6536>, <6538>, <6606>), should be considered for analysis. The selection

of charcoal fragments for identification from the individual assemblages should be undertaken by a charcoal specialist.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-22

With the exception of Structures D and E, the absence of any significant stratigraphic relationships between the recorded features at Wester Hatton has resulted in difficulties establishing an accurate and definitive phasing plan. With a more rigorous programme of dating the potential for a more complex number of phases is likely to become apparent.

The phasing shown in Table 14 gives a basic overview of the periods represented by the features recorded across the site. This is based primarily on the artefact assemblages recovered in conjunction with the similarity of form between many of the features. A number of the features have also been phased based solely on their proximity to dated features.

MIDDLE NEOLITHIC PHASE

Activity of proposed Middle Neolithic date at Wester Hatton was centred on the establishment of four structures formed of either single or double curvilinear ring-ditch cuts plus a significant number of associated pits and post-holes. In conjunction with the structures were a series of pit clusters that produced similar artefact assemblages to that recovered from the structures. It must be noted that although none of the four structures were identical they all displayed similar elements including the presence of ring-ditches, frequent cobble sized stones within their fills and evidence of outer post-rings. These structures were also relatively evenly spread across the south facing slope potentially indicating they were all contemporary.

The initial phasing of these structures does not come without its problems. At present the only evidence available from which these structures have been dated derives from the pottery assemblages retrieved from the fills of Structures B and D. This pottery has been dated to the Middle Neolithic period. No diagnostic pottery has been recovered from Structures A or C. Without more secure dating the overriding issues related to this phasing revolves around the fact that roundhouse technology in general was not thought to appear in Scotland until the Middle Bronze Age (1800 – 1300 BC) (Cook & Dunbar 2008, p317). Whether these structures can push the limits of this technology further back into the Neolithic is yet to be established.

NEOLITHIC STRUCTURES

At Wester Hatton the four main structures present variable degrees of a similar structural element. This being curvilinear ring-ditches, some of which seemed to be formed of multiple smaller ditches (Structures B and C) and to differing degrees settings of outer post-rings (Structures A, C and D). In general these elements seems to correspond to Cook and Dunbar's description of the earliest ring-ditch roundhouses, dated to the MBA, recorded at Kintore (2008; p321). Two further sites in Aberdeenshire also presented MBA dates for ring-ditch structures. Along the route of the A96 Kintore and Blackburn bypass (Alexander 2000) four later prehistoric structures were recorded along with a spread of pits containing Neolithic pottery. At Oldmeldrum (White and Richardson, 2010) the remains

of three EBA ring-ditch roundhouses were excavated two of which included cobble fills and external post-rings.

Further examples of ring-ditch structures have been recorded along the route of the AWPR as part of the pre-construction phase of archaeological mitigation. At Gairnhill (Murray 2015) five structures forming a linear band of roundhouses down a south facing slope were recorded although these have been dated to the Late Bronze Age. A single roundhouse structure [NL/004B-002] further to the south on the same site included a substantial stone fill. This structure was dated to the MBA. At Goval Farm (Site NL/006A) and Craibstone (Site NL/001C) excavations revealed two further MBA ring-ditch structures (van Wessel 2015).

A single structure at Kintore (ST07, Cook & Dunbar 2008, p67) comprising a series of shallow hollows forming a potential curvilinear feature contained a substantial Neolithic pottery assemblage primarily of the Carinated bowl tradition. This feature was interpreted as a small structure and could potentially form the remains of a ring-ditch similar in plan to the northern ring-ditch of Structure B [AMA22-6244].

The pit clusters form a more enigmatic collection of features. The clusters seem to come in two varieties. To the south of the site three small groups of three or four pits formed the first cluster type and a more linear collection of pits and post-holes to the east of Structure B formed the second. Both these cluster types produced significant quantities of artefacts including pottery and lithic assemblages. Their purpose is unknown at present but the potential for ritual deposition cannot be ruled out. The larger pits also present an unknown quantity and further analysis and research will be required to help identify their purpose and date.

MIDDLE NEOLITHIC STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The features provisionally dating to the Middle Neolithic at Wester Hatton seem to represent a combination of ritual and domestic activity. The three pit clusters containing Middle Neolithic pottery and lithic assemblages along with the pits and post-holes to the east of Structure B seem to point to a level of ritual deposition whereas the structures seem more explicitly domestic in origin. The potential for an expanded level of phasing is high as it seems likely that at least three of the structures (A, C and D) belong to an Early to Middle Bronze Age phase of activity based on similarities with other sites in Aberdeenshire.

LATE NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE PHASE

At present the only features attributed to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age phase are all associated with Structure E. The structure clearly represents prehistoric activity on the site as a small assemblage of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery has been recovered during the environmental assessment along with suitable material for submission for AMS dating. At present the sole provision of this phasing was based on the fact that the structure truncated Structure D on its southern side. Until the features have been subjected to a more rigorous programme of dating analysis any further discussion is unwarranted.

It was clear that Structure E presented a different form of roundhouse to the other four structures on the site. Evidence of a ring-gully and inner post-ring are most likely to represent the remains of a wall

slot and an inner timber beam roof support. Based on a cursory search of the documentary sources this style of construction does not appear to be as common in north-eastern Scotland as the ring-ditch structures. Also, the construction style does not seem to be specific to a particular prehistoric period.

LATE NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Structure E provides an interesting juxtaposition to the other four structures and may provide evidence of re-use of the site as opposed to a continuation of settlement activity. The absence of diagnostic artefacts from the post-holes or ring-gully has meant we will have to rely on extracting material suitable for radiocarbon dating from the fill samples taken. Further dating analysis may also identify additional features associated with this phase of settlement activity which in turn will help to form a better understanding of the nature of this settlement activity.

POST-MEDIEVAL PHASE

Little activity is noted across the site after the prehistoric phases until the advent of the post-medieval period. At Wester Hatton this period is represented by the plough furrows which relate to agricultural activities across the site, which are thought to have started in a large-scale and organised fashion from the post-medieval period. Furrows are seen across the majority of the site, where they cut through all the earlier deposits. The alignment of these furrows – north-west/south-east – gives an indication of the layout of the field systems which must have been present.

The evidence from the post-medieval period is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Its importance lies in the context it can provide for earlier features (e.g. the disturbance of the prehistoric structures).

MODERN PHASE

The only feature represented by the modern period was the remains of a tarmac road located to the south end of the site. This formed part of a predecessor of the A90 running north along the coast from Aberdeen. The cartographic evidence indicates a road in this location has been present from the mid-18th century although the road exposed was most likely late 19th century in date.

The evidence from the modern period is of limited interest and has little potential for further study.

UNDATED FEATURES

Many of the features at Wester Hatton remain undated by scientific means with a reliance placed on typological analysis of the finds assemblage. Many of the features have been ascribed to a particular phase based solely on their perceived association with features dated due to the presence of diagnostic pottery shards. Where undated features are isolated they cannot be dated by association and in the absence of scientific dating they will remain of unknown date. Where these features are of specific interest, further dating would allow them to be placed within the known phases of activity at the site.

Of particular interest would be the features located to the north-east corner of the site that included two large pits [AMA22-6160] and [AMA22-6067] that may be linked to the larger pit immediately to the south [AMA22-6163]. The two post-holes located south of Structure E [AMA22-6172] and [AMA22-6175] may also provide evidence of further settlement activity. The dating of at least one of these would help determine what this activity was and to what phase they may be associated.

UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR AMA-22 MIDDLE NEOLITHIC: A LANDSCAPE OF SETTLEMENT RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- What evidence is there for domestic activity? What evidence is there for ‘ritual’ activity? Do the two overlap?
- What is the detailed chronology of the primary features across the site at Wester Hatton? Is there evidence of continuity of settlement?
- Are all the ring-ditch structures contemporary? And can any function be attributed to these main features?
- What are the current theories for the presence of the stone fills within these ring-ditches? Can the examples at Wester Hatton confirm any of these theories?
- How does the site compare to other similar sites from north-east Scotland? What comparative activities are taking place at this time?
- How does the site compare to other similar sites across Britain?
- Undertake wider environmental analysis of the material from Wester Hatton as a whole. What can comparisons between phases of activity and types of activity tell us?

LATE NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE: A RITUAL LANDSCAPE? RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Identify phasing and/or difference in the construction of the structures which might indicate either generational, familial or periodic (e.g. connected to certain points in the year) activity.
- How does the site compare with other similar sites from north-east Scotland? What comparative activities are taking place at this time?
- How does the site compare to other similar sites across Britain?
- Was this a period of continuity or re-use of the site? And how does this affect our understanding of the activities taking place?

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The following areas of study and specific tasks have been identified which will contribute to answering the research questions set out above. In some cases the approaches outlined are applicable to the evidence from all periods of activity, in others they are specific to the issues of that period. The following approaches are laid out by evidence type.

RADIOCARBON DATING OF FEATURES

At present no scientific dates have been obtained for any of the features at Wester Hatton. Obtaining these will allow us to establish an outline chronology leading to a more accurate phasing of the features. For many of the features in each phase, the phasing has been undertaken by comparison with features in the same locality or with the same types of deposit, rather than scientifically or by the presence of artefacts of a known date.

To establish a more refined and robust chronology of the site, radiocarbon dating should be undertaken of a range of features. In particular, this should include; dating of material from the lower and upper fills of the ring-ditches; dating of more of the scattered features thought to be of Neolithic/Bronze Age date; where possible, dating of material relating to the large pits; and dating of selected scattered features of unknown date, where they contain material of interest.

STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE PERIOD

The only stratigraphic data from the features of Neolithic/Bronze Age date relates to the truncation of two of the structures (D and E). Further detailed analysis of the stratigraphic sequence and the composition of specific deposits would allow a more detailed understanding of the process of formation and for features of similar size, shape and fills to be compared. Where possible, comparison should be made of the deposits deemed 'ritual' and those deemed 'domestic' in order to form a clearer understanding of activities taking place across the site. In the case of all features, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Wester Hatton.

Analysis of the stratigraphic data from features of the later Neolithic/Bronze Age phase is largely dependent on establishing if further features of this date are present. Dependent on how many features of this date are present and the range of stratigraphic material present, comparative sites with similar deposits and features should be identified and the data examined alongside that from Wester Hatton.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

ALL PERIODS

The presence of in-situ charcoal from the ring-ditches and pits would allow analysis of the charcoal to potentially inform on the local environment at specific points in the past, and more generally on the changes to the environment over time, if taken alongside a suite of radiocarbon dates.

NEOLITHIC

The potential for different types of material being identified in different types of feature is good. Spatial mapping of the material followed by analysis may be able to highlight potential areas of specific activity and assist in interpretation of the complex of hearths and pits found at the north of the site.

FINDS DATA

NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE CHIPPED STONE

The lithic assemblage offers the opportunity to learn more information about the site at Wester Hatton during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. As the site is multi-phase, a radiocarbon dating and stratigraphic phasing strategy should be carried out before detailed analysis of the lithic assemblage begins. This will allow the breakdown of the assemblage by groups, areas, phase and date. These sub-assemblages will be studied and compared to each other. This will help tease apart the different phases of site use perhaps revealing differing purpose, people and patterns over the life of the site.

Comparison to other similarly dated lithic assemblages (both regionally and nationally) will help contextualise the 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. The characteristics which shall be recorded will 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 and Classification of Tool Type.

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.

Use/wear analysis will potentially help reveal what implements, unretouched or retouched, have been used and possibly how they were hafted. This analysis will further the understanding of what the lithic implements were being produced for and may contribute to understanding the function of the site.

NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE POTTERY

The Impressed Ware assemblage indicates that there was activity in the middle to later Neolithic, c 3500 BC 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 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 Impressed Ware period of use will be an important step in this process. Not only the vessels from Wester Hatton should be considered during this analysis but Impressed Ware and CBNE discovered throughout the region must be considered in an attempt to understand any relationship and development.

At present the pottery and chipped stone dating to the late Neolithic/Bronze Age are relatively limited in number, however, they should be analysed for evidence of manufacture, cultural origins and typological characterisation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For all the above evidence types, a solid understanding of the current state of knowledge is essential. A comprehensive literature review should be undertaken to provide information on comparative sites and dates for similar features. In particular, this should include consideration of the wealth of grey literature from excavations of comparative sites across the region. It is also recommended that contact is made with the Local Authority to ensure the information gleaned from the literature review is up to date and no key sites are missed.

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The excavations undertaken at Wester Hatton as part of the mitigation for the AWPR project have uncovered a substantial range of archaeology, dating from the Middle Neolithic period to the present day. The scale and extent of the archaeological remains was beyond what was expected from the known cropmarks and surrounding archaeological activity, although it was always clear that the area provided a zone of heightened potential.

Extensive remains of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement activity based around at least four large circular structures pointed to these being largely domestic in nature. In conjunction with this a number of pits and pit clusters, also potentially dated to the Middle Neolithic, seems to indicate a shift towards a more ritual influenced behaviour.

A secondary phase of prehistoric activity appears to be limited to a single roundhouse structure. Whether this indicates a break in activity is not clearly apparent although the structure seems to form a completely different structural style to the earlier structures. At present it is not clear if this roundhouse is associated with any of the isolated features or clusters of pits found across the site.

Across the site as a whole, activity from the post-medieval period onwards is represented by furrows, field boundaries and roads. These reflect the move towards using the land as resource in a more industrialised fashion and mirror the current land use as farmland.

The importance of the site at Wester Hatton should not be underestimated. The activity recorded was for the most part, previously unknown, and particular aspects of it (the variety of structures and pit clusters) were completely unexpected and may provide a new dimension to the archaeology of the region and the types of features to be expected. The site provides a substantial resource for further study.

5.4 AMA-23 BLACKDOG

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The land parcel at Blackdog (AMA-23) was located at the junction link with the A90 at Blackdog (NGR: NJ 9562 1424). It was located approximately 50m north of the residential houses at Blackdog within a large enclosed field and laid out on an east/west alignment at approximately 30m O.D. on a gradual south facing slope (Illus 67). It was bounded to the south by the rear of properties located along Hareburn Road, Blackdog marking the extent of the LMA, to the east by woodland and to the north by an industrial estate. The east side of the land parcel was also bounded by a 19th century stone dyke

field boundary following the edge of the woodland. Prior to the mitigation works the land parcel was covered in short scrub grass (Plate 106).

The solid geology of the Northern Section comprised principally Aberdeen Pluton (foliated granite) to the east of the River Don. The superficial geology varied at different parts of the scheme. At Blackdog this comprised patches of sands, gravels and boulders forming the Lochton Sand and Gravel Formation (BGS online). The expected superficial deposits were broadly confirmed after removal of topsoil.

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

No archaeological sites were identified on the land parcel at Blackdog in the ES (Jacobs 2007) and no sites are recorded in the NMRS. However a number of 19th century farmsteads are located in the outlying area. The surrounding area has also been subject to sand extraction and Blackdog was the location of the Strathbathie Brickworks established in the late 19th century. No settlement activity is depicted in this area on Roy's military Survey c.1747 and the 1st edition OS (1869; Aberdeen, sheet LXVI.8) (Illus 68) depicts a number of early farmsteads as the land began to be improved. The present housing and industrial estate were constructed piecemeal over the remainder of the 20th century.

Previous archaeological mitigation encompassed a programme of trial trenching across the Northern Section of the AWPR which took place in 2013 (Robertson 2014). This encompassed the land parcels at Blackdog. The results of these trial trenches investigations revealed a number of negative features in the area, a quantity of which were of potential prehistoric date.

Subsequent to the trial trenching a further programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a large area excavation (van Wessel 2015) was carried out at Blackdog (Area NL/0013). This targeted a number of features encountered during the trial trenching phase. A total of 3,636m² was machine-stripped exposing a total of five pits. A significant lithic assemblage was recovered from the fill of three of these pits indicating a potential prehistoric date for the features. Post-excavation analysis of the fills of these pits returned dates allied with the Neolithic period. A system of post-medieval rubble and ceramic drains were also recorded, being concentrated towards the west of the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION RESULTS FOR AMA-23

INTRODUCTION

All the works were carried out between the 5th and 8th June 2015 in dry weather conditions. The monitored topsoil strip covered an area to the south of the land parcel (NL/0013) previously investigated as part of the area excavations (Van Wessel 2015). It covered an area of approximately 1800m² forming a rectangular parcel of land across the base of a south facing slope.

Due to access issues a dumper could not be used on the site. Therefore the removal of topsoil was undertaken in wide strips across the land parcel. Immediately after the removal of the topsoil and any other overburden, the area stripped was inspected for archaeological features. Once the first strip had been completed and inspected the topsoil from the subsequent strip was placed within the area of the previous strip. This was repeated until the whole area had been investigated. This allowed for any exposed features to be fully recorded.

MONITORED TOPSOIL STRIP FOR AMA-23

The topsoil encountered across the monitored areas generally comprised between 0.3m and 0.6m of dark brown sandy loam with moderate stone inclusions. The removal of the topsoil in this area exposed the geological subsoil which comprised a mix of sterile yellow to orange sand (Plate 107) and areas of stone rich sand (Plate 108).

The presence of archaeological features recorded higher up the slope to the north indicated the high potential for further features within the monitored area. The removal of the topsoil in this area revealed no further features of archaeological significance were present. A number of tile field drains represented the only features recorded across the whole area. No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered from this site.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR AMA-23

The relatively small size of the land parcel limited the potential for further archaeology. This was further limited by the topography with much of the area situated on a moderately steep south facing slope. With the exception of a few rubble field drains no further archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

The evidence from the mitigation suggests the limited remains were dated to the modern period. This evidence is of limited interest and has little potential for further study. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

6 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The construction phase of the AWPR/B-T has enabled Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake a series of archaeological mitigation measures on a total of twenty two sites across the full route of the AWPR. The archaeological potential of many of these sites had been highlighted during earlier pre-construction phases of archaeological mitigation, whilst some had been highlighted in the ES (Jacobs 2007). The primary mitigation strategy of the construction phase of the road scheme involved the monitoring of topsoil removal in areas of high archaeological potential. These were generally situated close to areas that had already been subject to a programme of invasive archaeological works that had resulted in archaeological features being identified. The ES had also identified a number of sites that due to a variety of circumstances had not previously been investigated as part of the pre-construction phase of archaeological works (mainly due to access issues). These required a mix of topographical survey, trial trenching and in some cases excavation strategies.

Although the density of archaeological remains revealed by the construction phase mitigation works was generally low, at least two significant new prehistoric sites (Wester Hatton and Hill of Megray) were identified and further investigation of a third known multi-phase site (Milltimber) has been undertaken. A number of other sites, primarily related to post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, were also identified across the whole route of the AWPR road scheme.

The sites at Milltimber and Wester Hatton in particular produced a wide variety of features, many containing interesting pottery and lithic assemblages. At Milltimber the archaeological features mirrored the results of an earlier phase of archaeological mitigation (Dingwall 2015). The features ranged from the Mesolithic period through to the post-medieval and modern periods. Once further dating analysis and research have been completed the results of the work at Milltimber will be combined with the results from the initial phase of excavation and presented within a final publication report.

The remains at Wester Hatton present some interesting archaeological features. These features still require a programme of dating analysis and research in order fully understand the chronology of the site. Significant quantities of Middle Neolithic pottery and lithic assemblages were recovered from this site. A good sequence of C14 dates will help provide a more robust chronology for these artefacts. Further research of these assemblages may also potentially impact on the identification of the sacred and profane aspects of the site. The subsequent results of this work will be presented within the final publication report for the archaeological works undertaken across the road scheme.

A number of the remaining sites revealed evidence of the incremental expansion of agricultural activity across the area. At Charleston, Nether Beanshill, Bogenjoss, Goval Farm and Wetslaw Farm a variety of remains were recorded from upstanding stone dykes and water management structures to the remains of small farmsteads and demolished field boundaries. Although many of these sites are of cultural importance they were not of significant enough potential to warrant further research. This report will present the conclusions to these sites.

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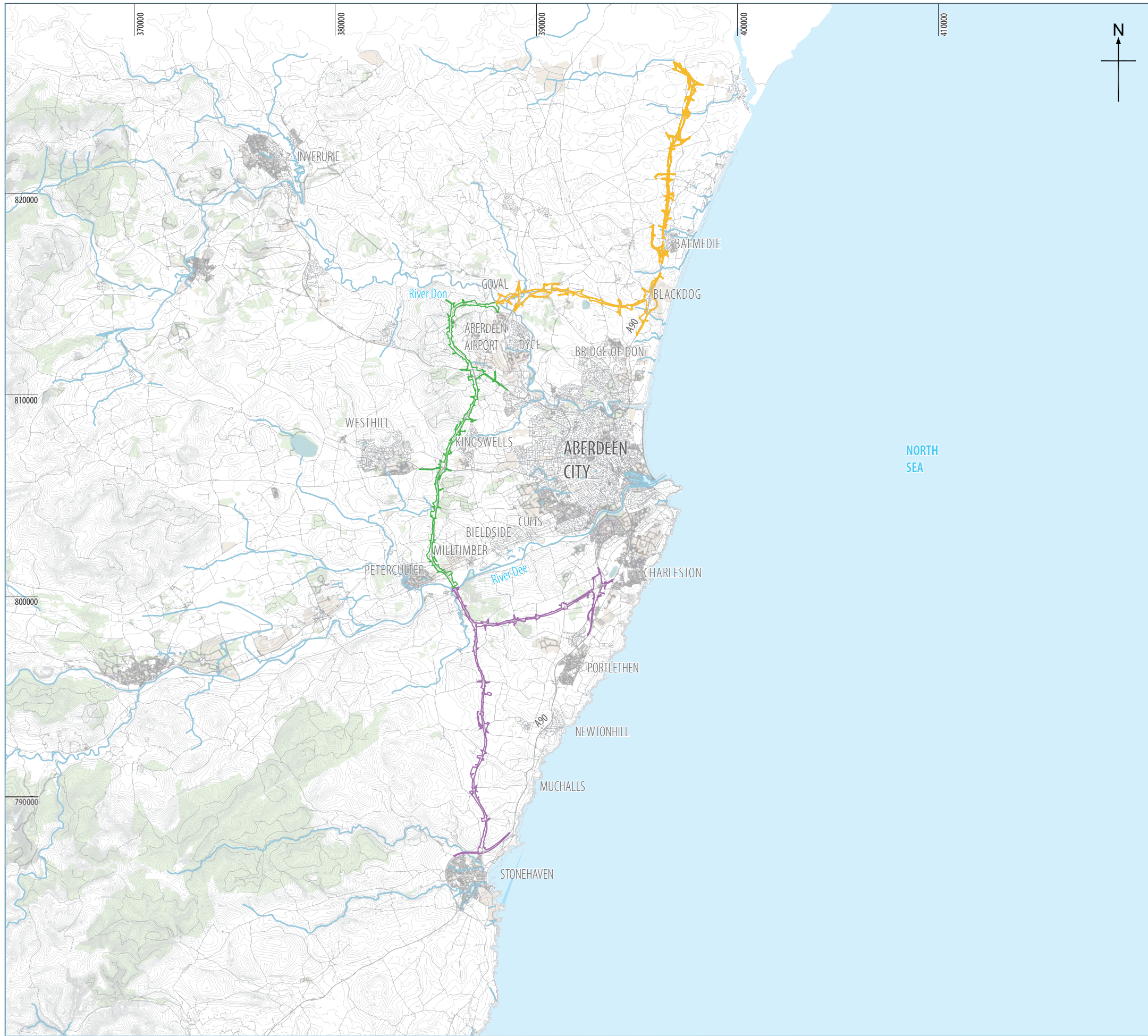
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2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1903, Kincardineshire 016.05 & 02 (includes: Fetteresso) Publication date: 1903 Revised: 1902

2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1904, Kincardineshire Sheet VII.SW, Surveyed: 1902, Published 1904

3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1925, Kincardineshire 007.13, Surveyed 1923 Published 1925

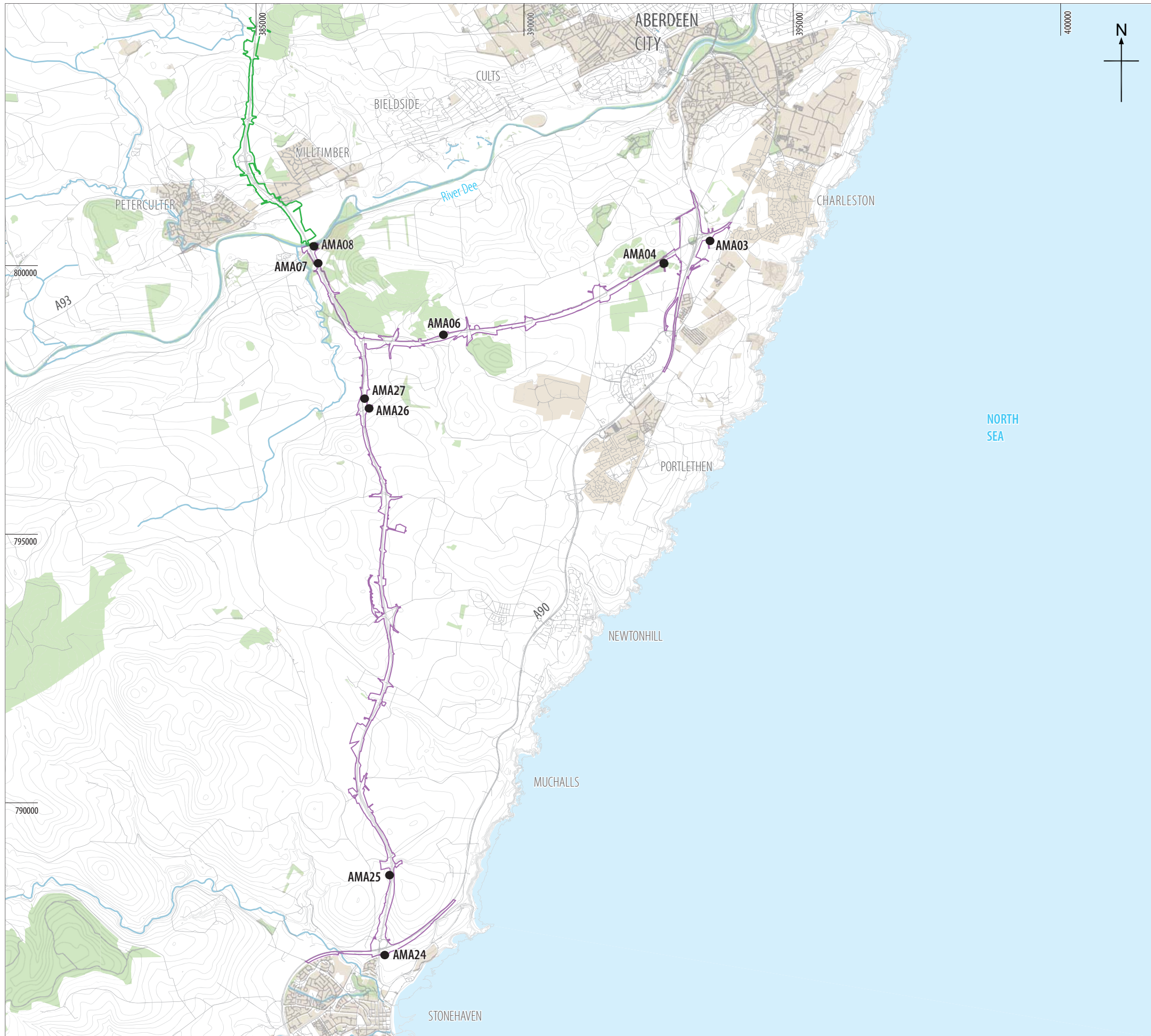


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- ▭ north
- ▭ central
- ▭ south

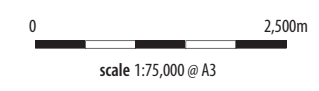


Illus 1
Site Location



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- ▭ north
- ▭ central
- ▭ south
- archaeological mitigation area



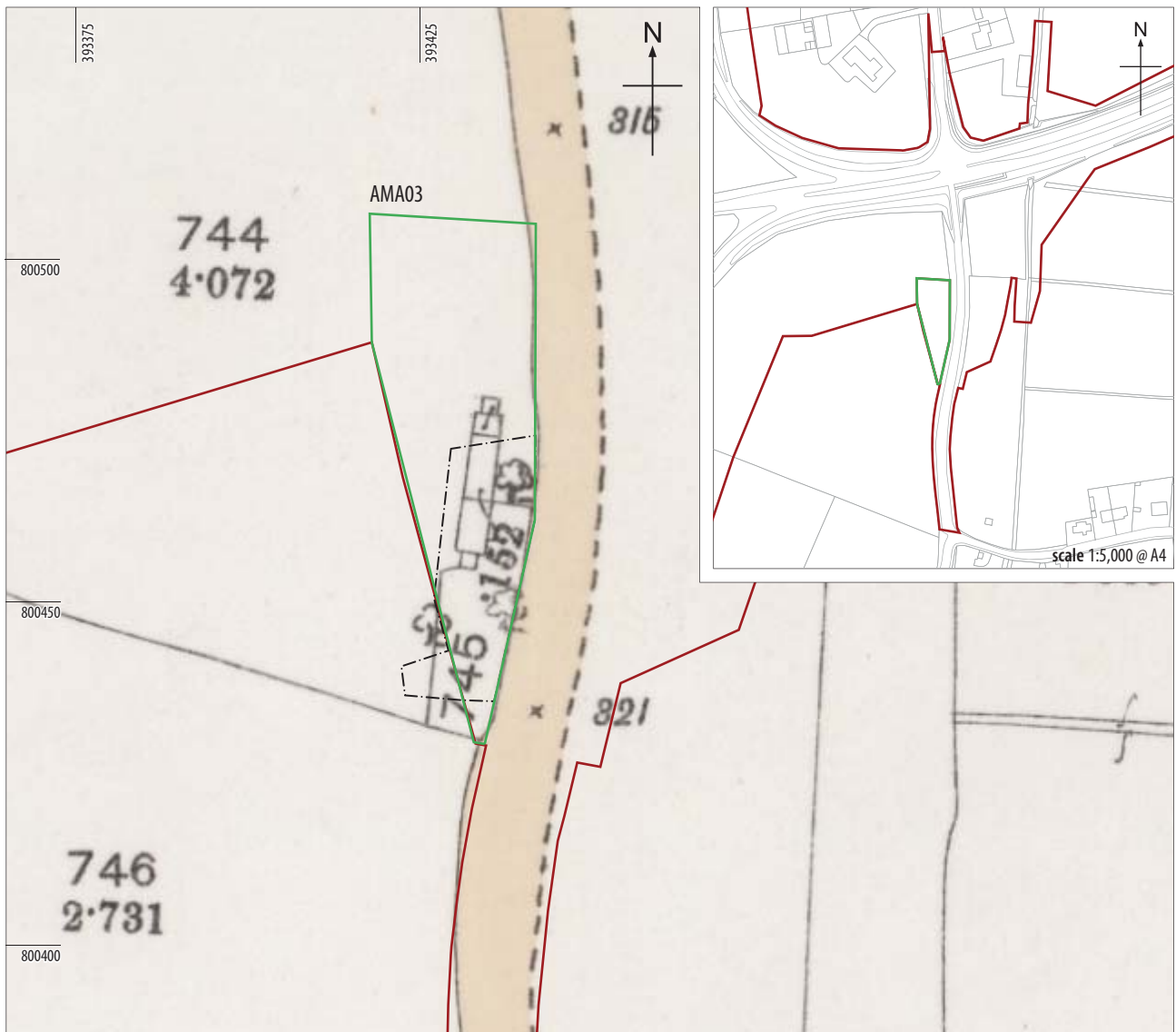
Illus 2
Location plan of sites in the south section



- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- · - · edge of excavation
- archaeological feature



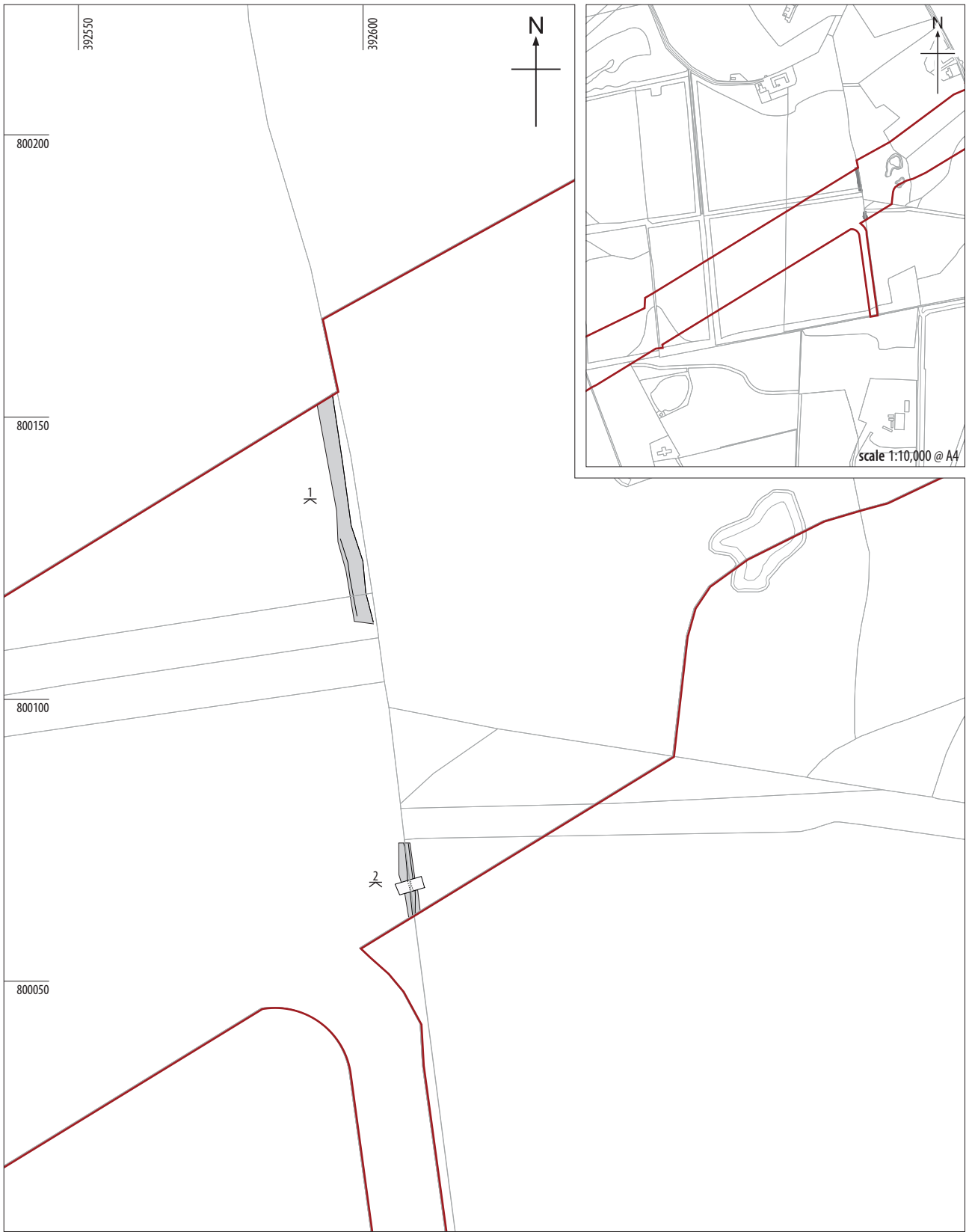
levels m AOD
1 100.00



- / LMA boundary
- / monitored topsoil strip
- - - edge of excavation



ILLUS 4 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kircardine, Sheet IV.14
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

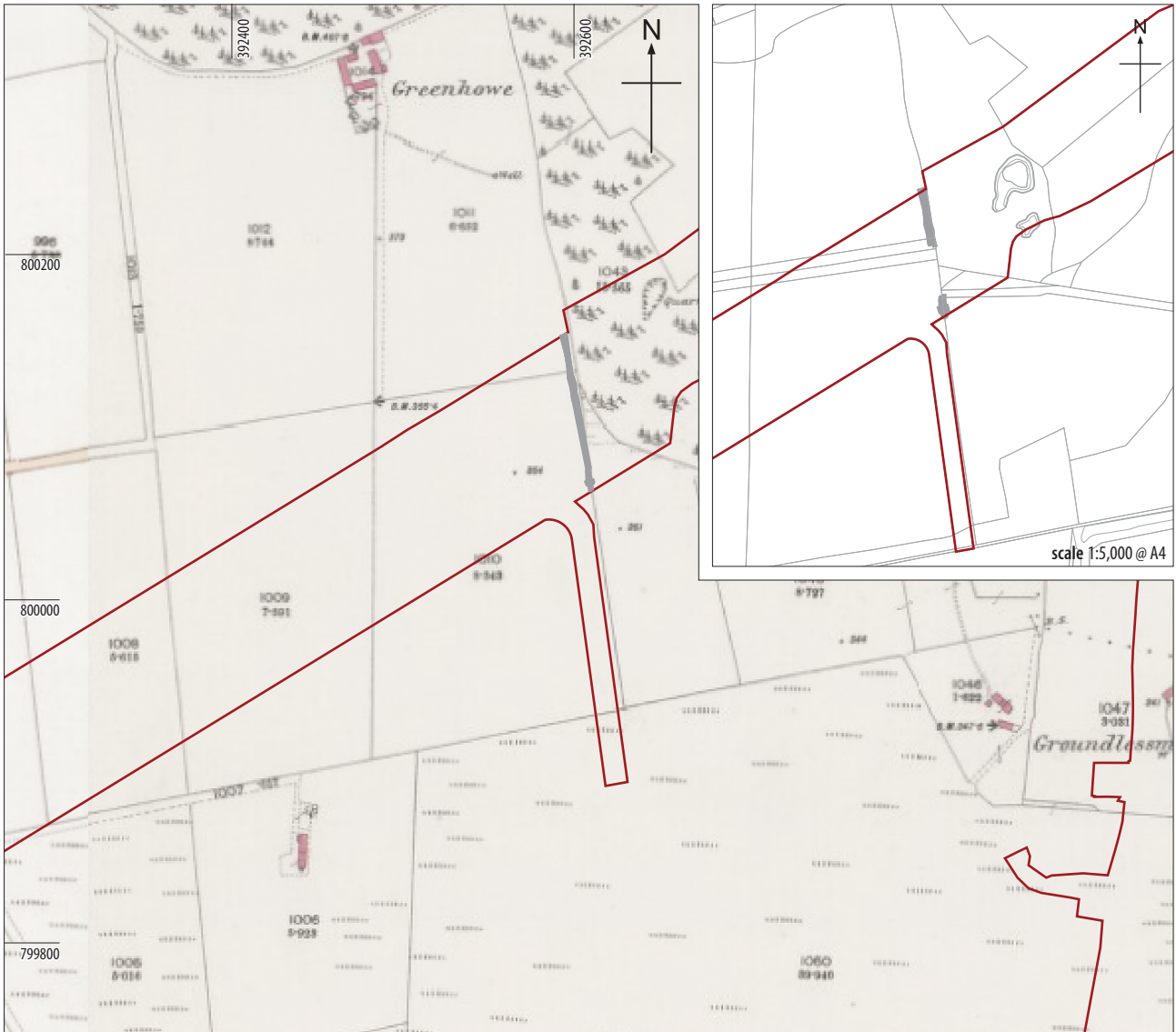


- LMA boundary
- unexcavated
- ⌒ excavated section showing break of slope at base



levels m AOD	
1	114.14
2	108.12

ILLUS 5 Location plan of Compsumtion Dyke AMA04



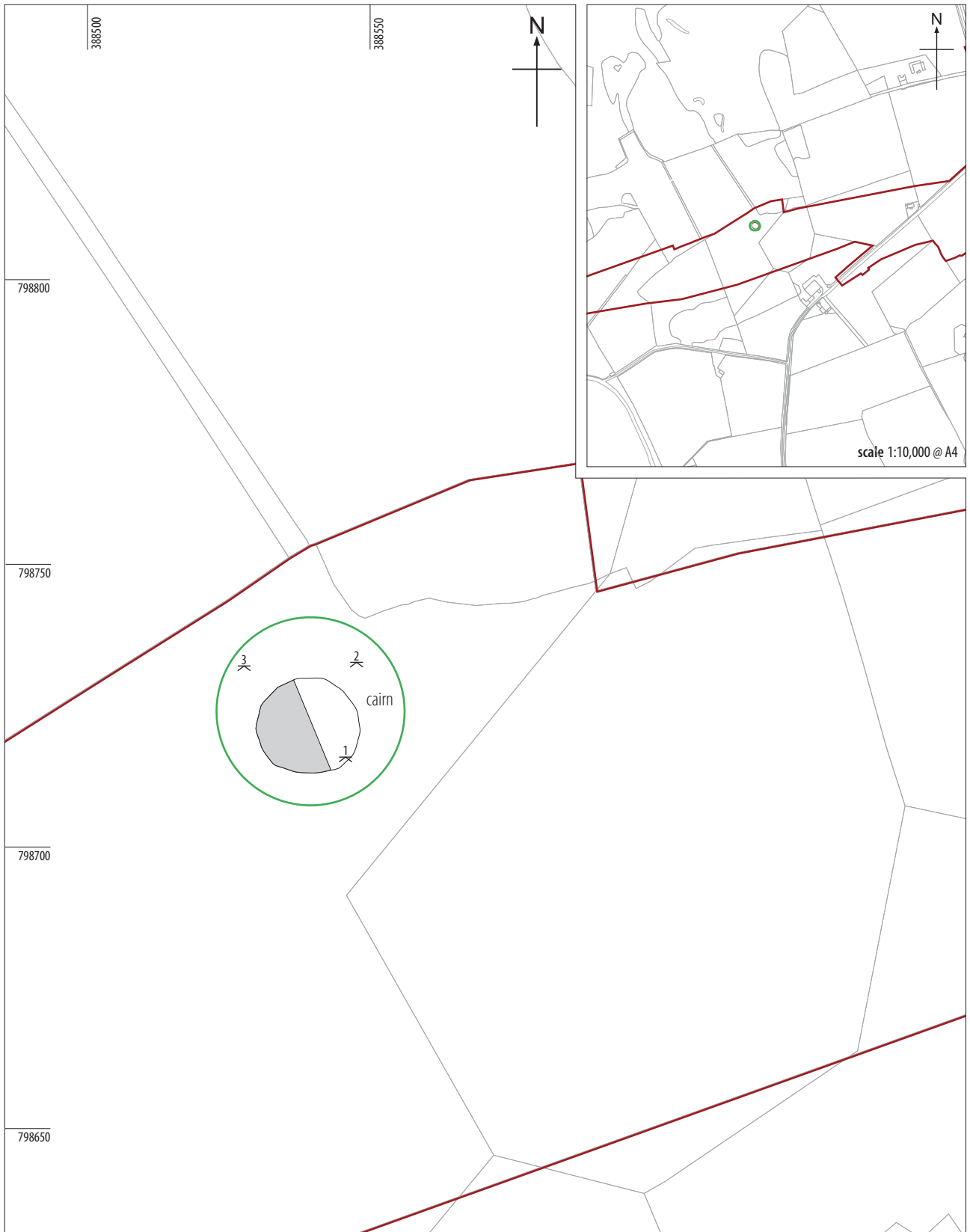
/ LMA boundary
 archaeological features

0 100m
 scale 1:4,000 @ A4


 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty


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ILLUS 6 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1865: Kircardine, Sheet IV. 13
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



scale 1:10,000 @ A4

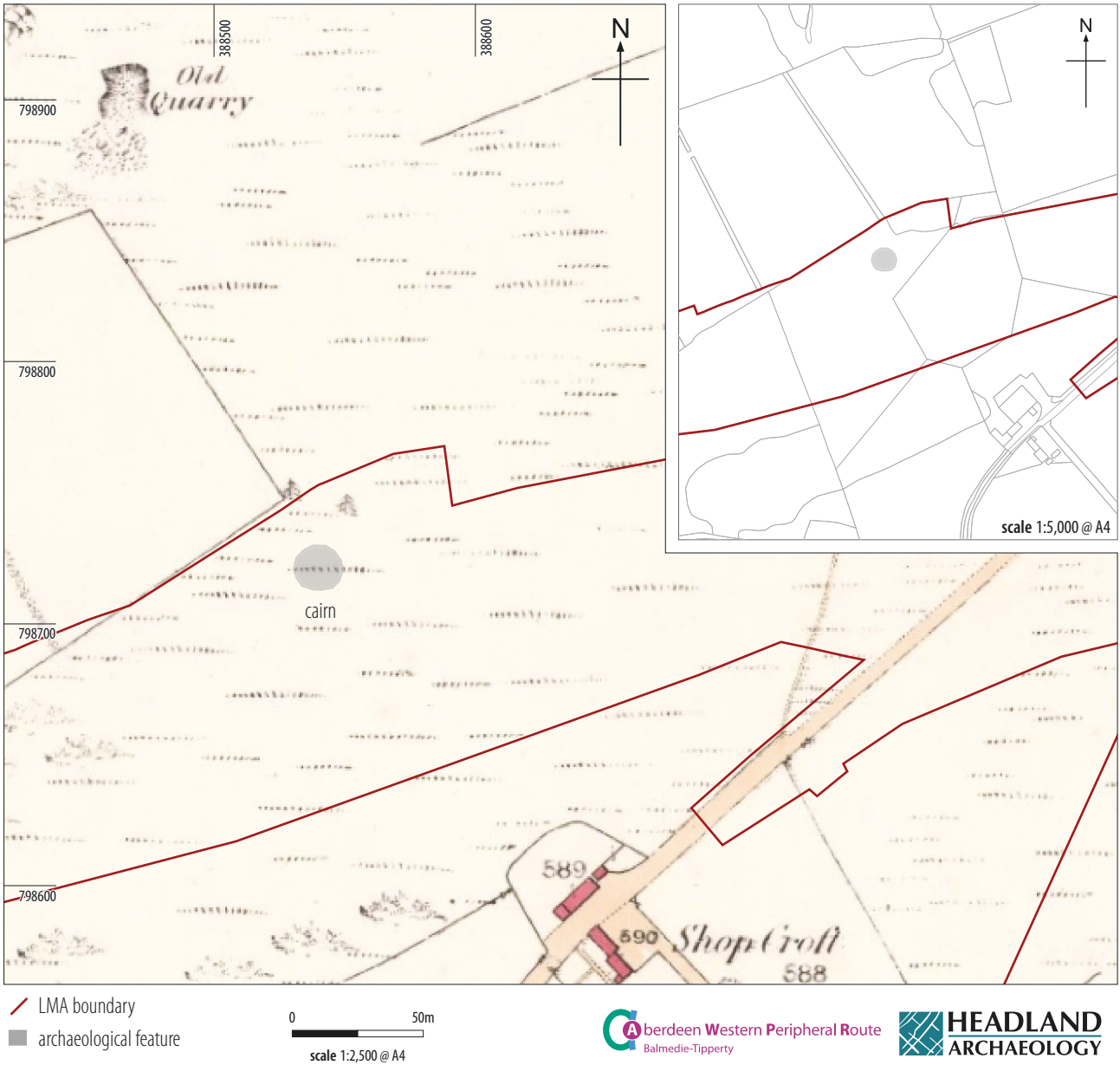
- / LMA boundary
- / monitored topsoil strip
- unexcavated
- excavated section



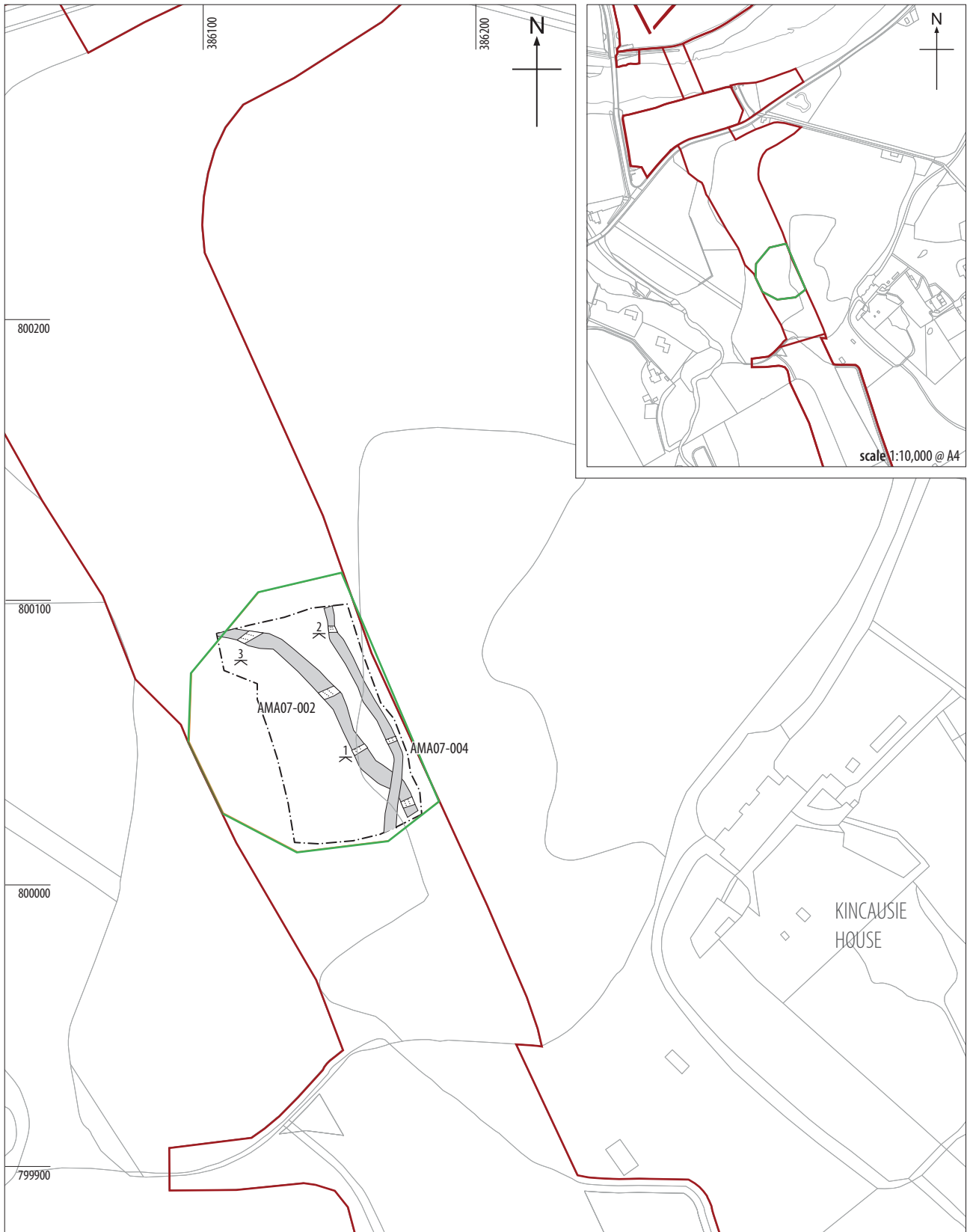
levels m AOD

1	129.44
2	129.26
3	128.66

ILLUS 7 Location plan of the Hill of Blairs AMA06



ILLUS 8 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheet VII.4 (Maryculter)
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



scale 1:10,000 @ A4



ILLUS 9 Location plan of Kincausie Ditch AMA07



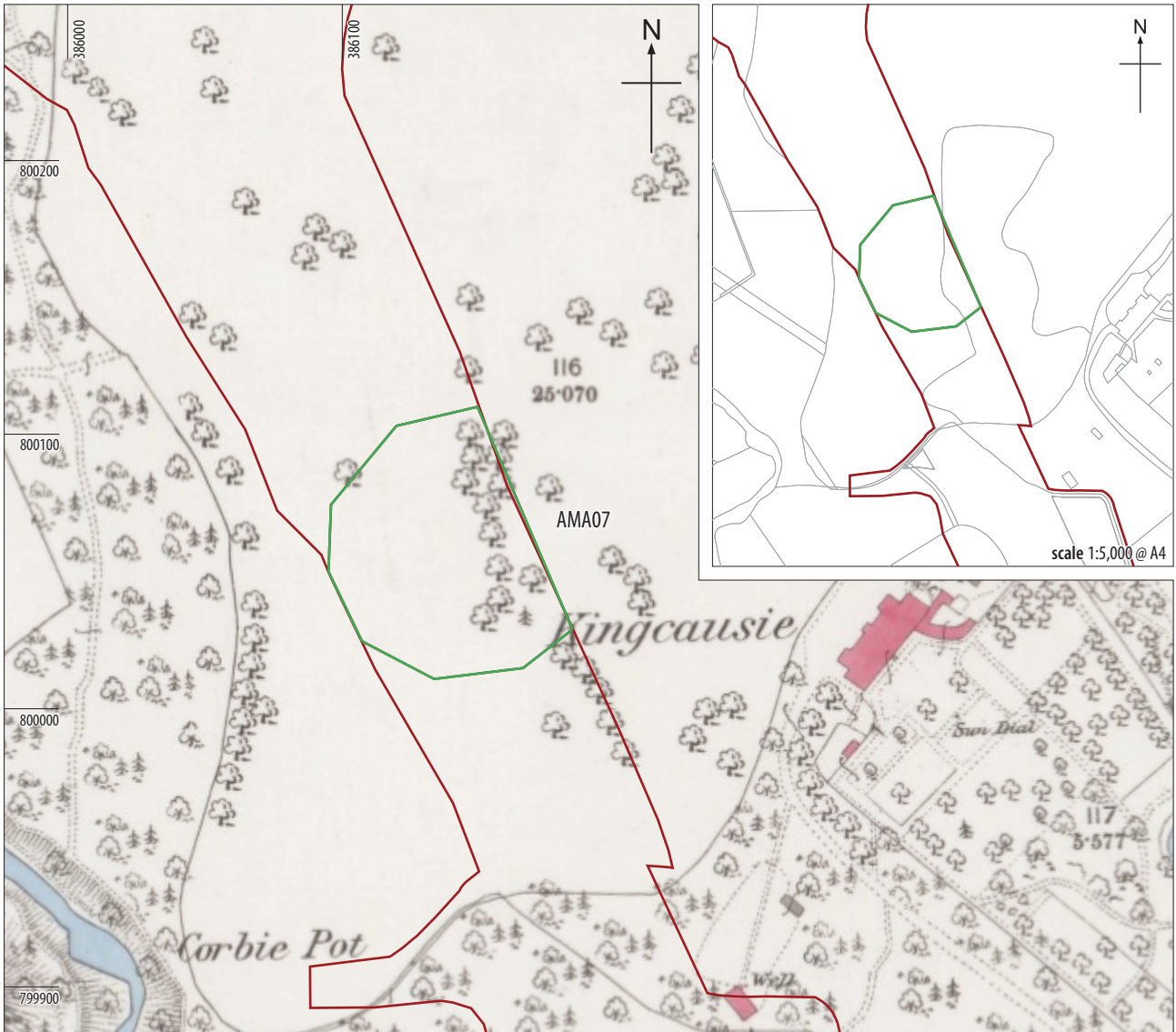
/ LMA boundary
/ monitored topsoil strip

0 500m
 scale 1:20,000 @ A4


 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
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ILLUS 10 Extract from Roys military map c.1745
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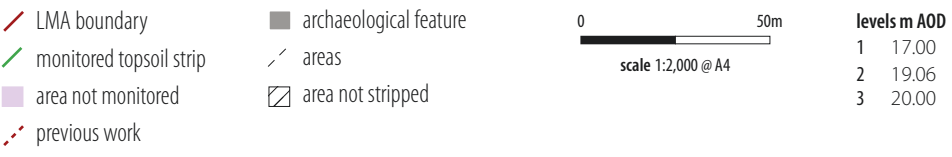
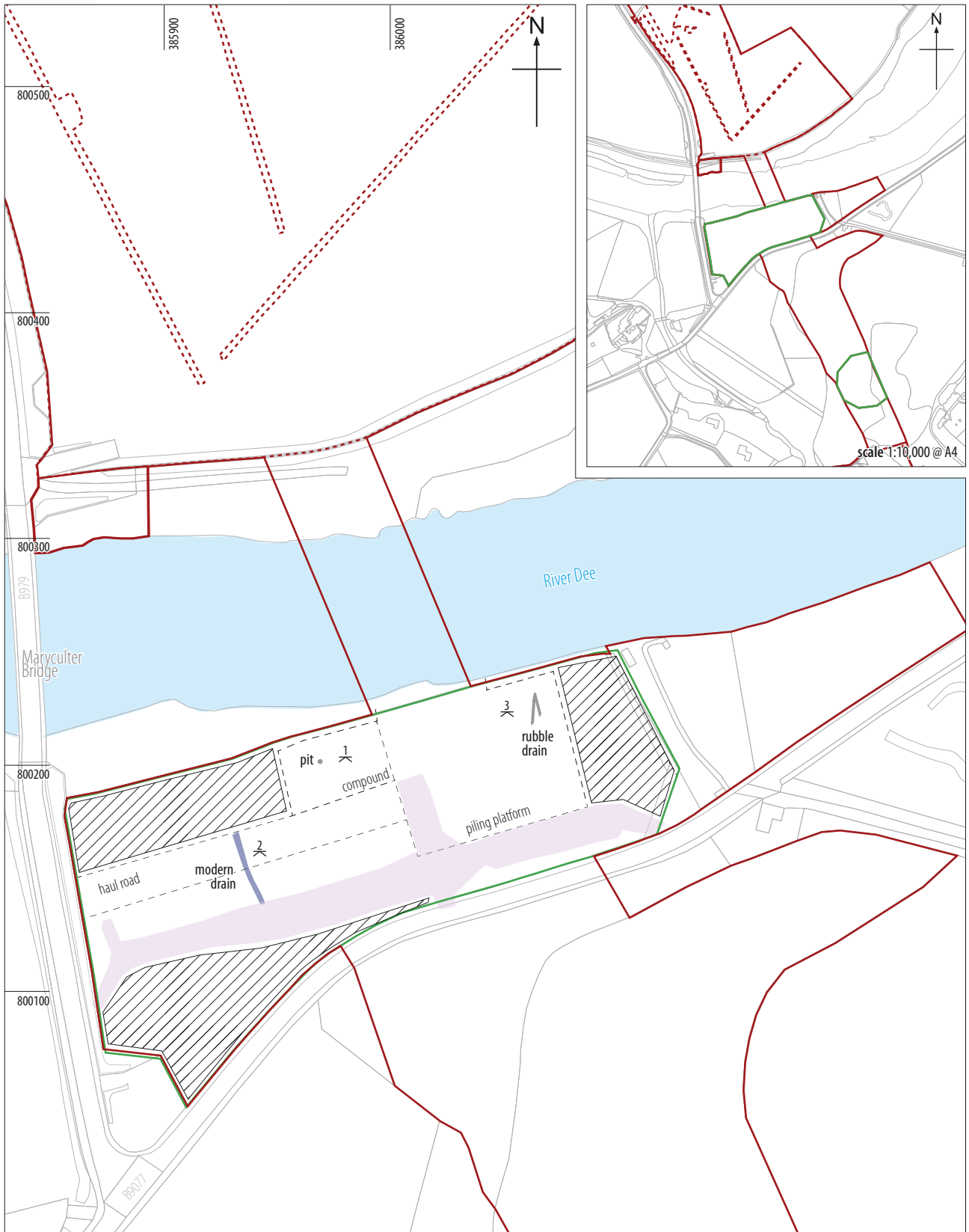
— LMA boundary
— monitored topsoil strip

0 — 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4

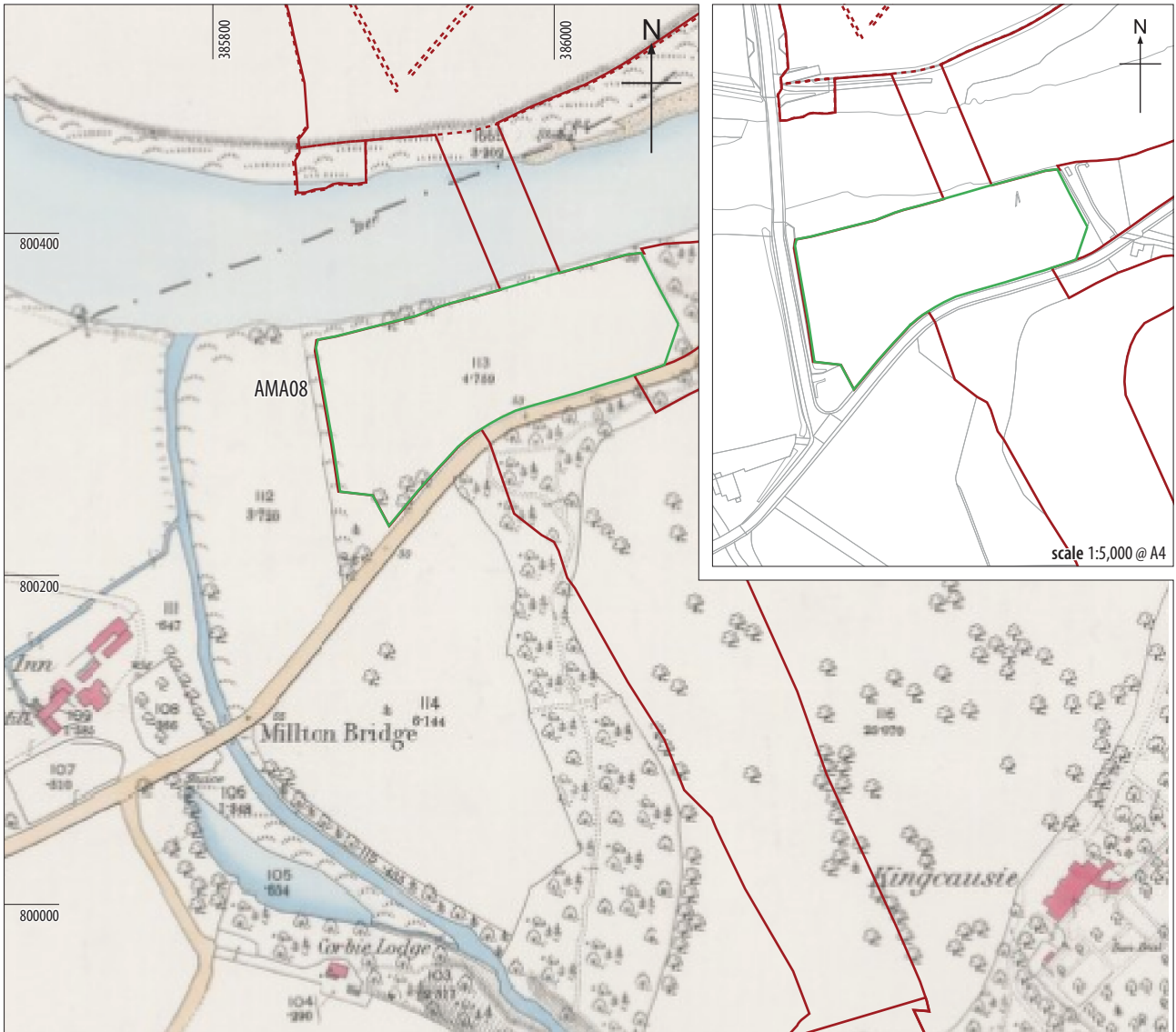

 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty


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ILLUS 11 Extract from OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheet III.15
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



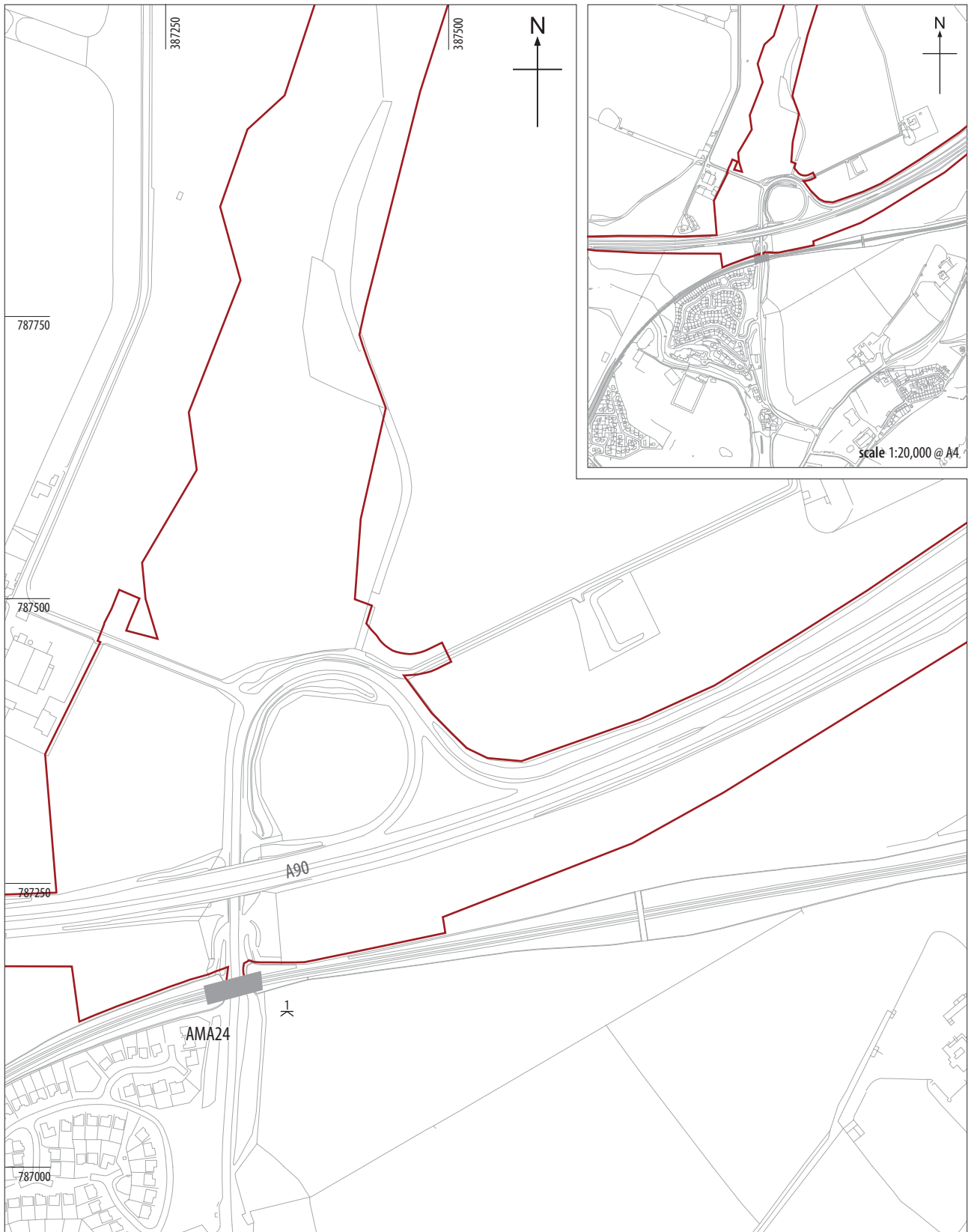
ILLUS 12 Location plan of the area south of the Dee AMA08



- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- - - previous works



ILLUS 13 Extract from OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheet III.15
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



/ LMA boundary
■ Scottish NE Railway Bridge

0 100m
 scale 1:5,000 @ A4

levels m AOD
 1 52.00

ILLUS 14 Site location of The Scottish NE Railway Bridge AMA24



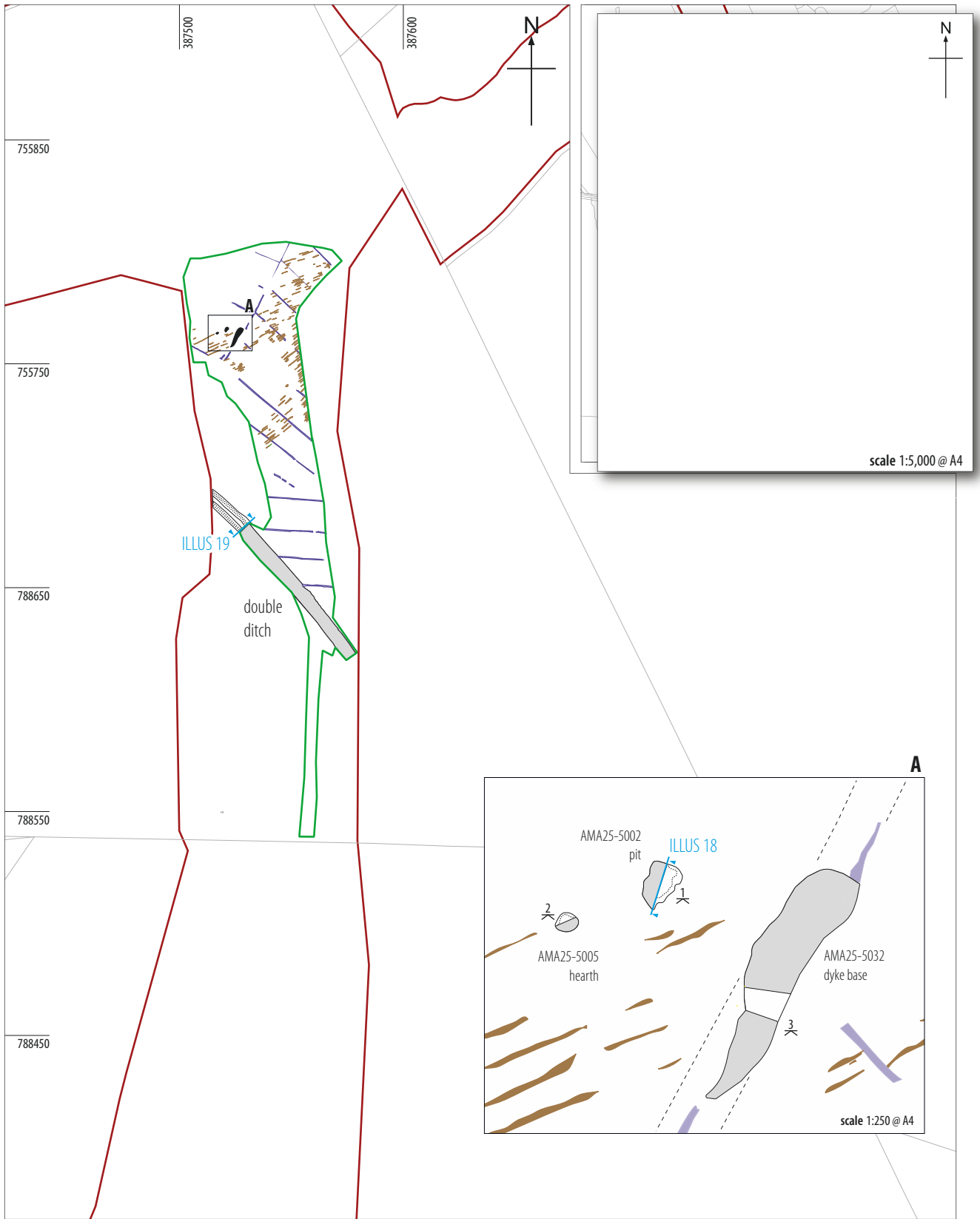
/ LMA boundary
 Scottish NE Railway Bridge

0 200m
 scale 1:10,000 @ A4


 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty


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ILLUS 15 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheets XII.15 – XII.16
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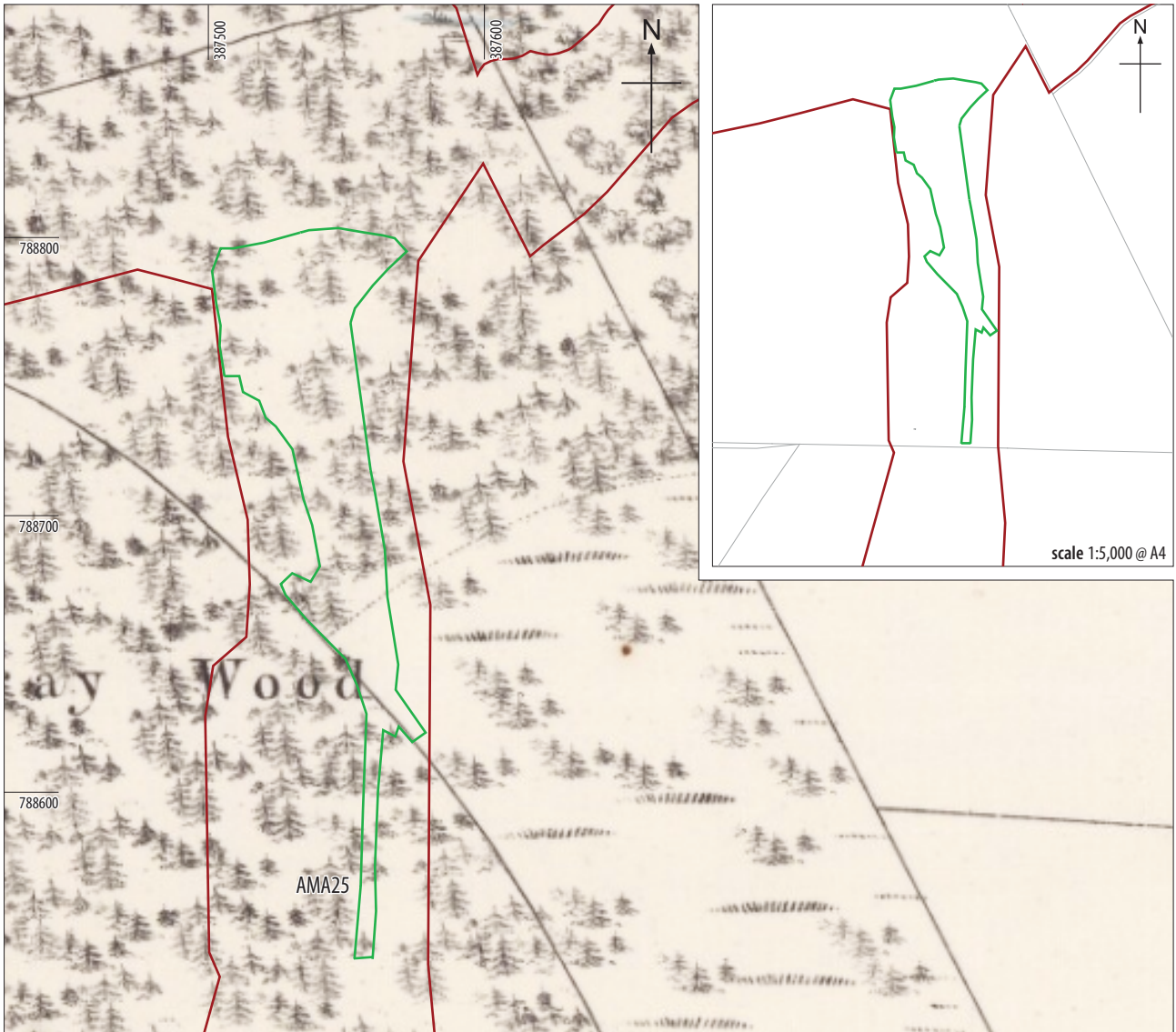


- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- section drawing
- field system A
- field system B
- unexcavated
- excavated section showing break of slope at base

0 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4

levels m AOD	
1	104.92
2	105.12
3	105.10

ILLUS 16 Location plan of Hill of Megray AMA25



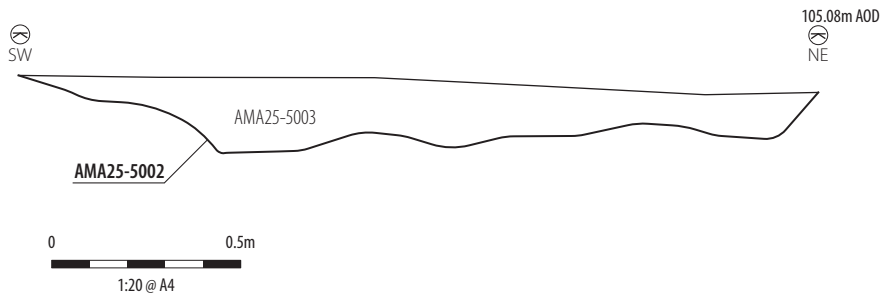
— LMA boundary
— monitored topsoil strip

0 ——— 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4

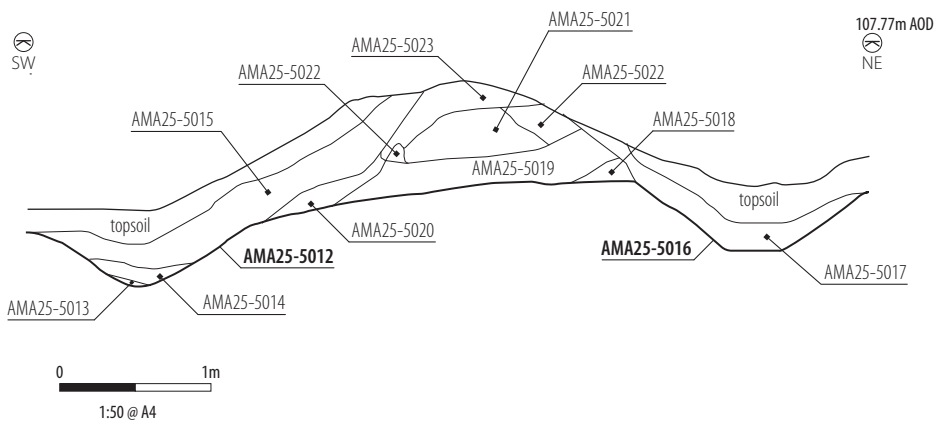

 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty


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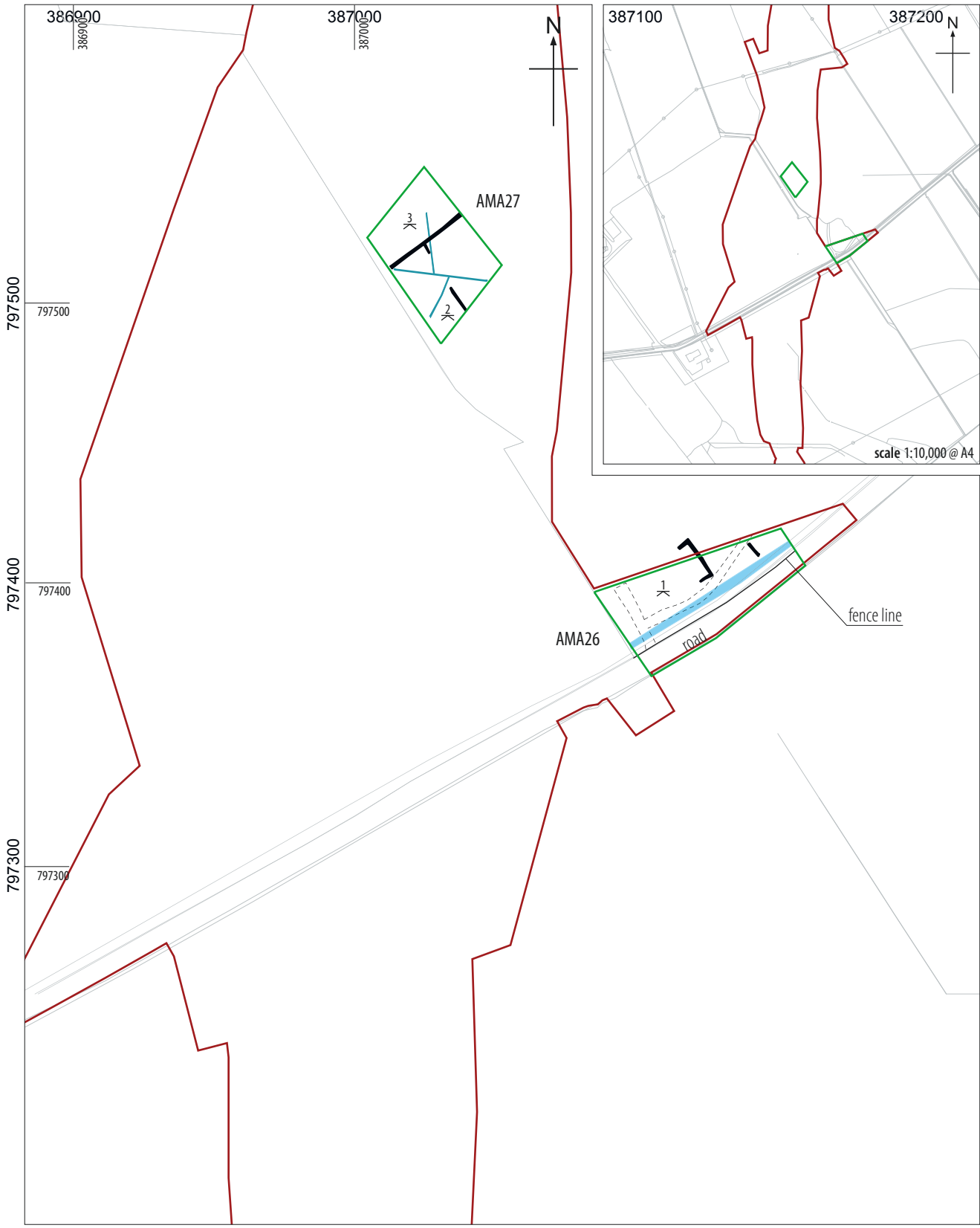
ILLUS 17 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheet XII.12 (Fetteresso)
 (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



ILLUS 18 SE facing section through pit [AMA25-5002]

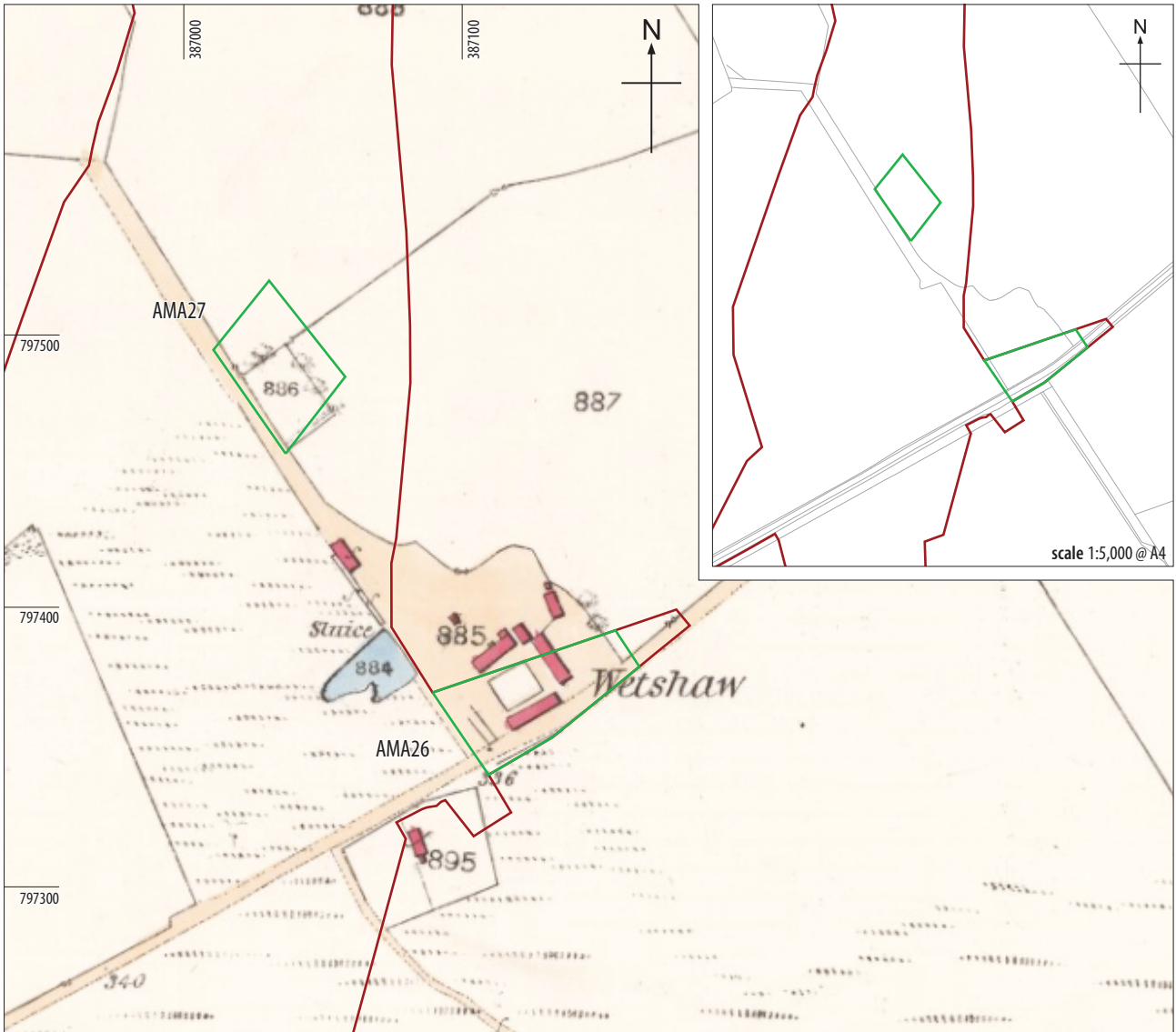


ILLUS 19 SE facing section through double ditch [AMA25-5012 – AMA25-5016]



- LMA boundary
 - monitored topsoil strip
 - farmstead wall
 - water pipe
 - track
 - drain
- 0 50m
 scale 1:2,000 @ A4
- | levels m AOD | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 | 100.03 |
| 2 | 92.89 |
| 3 | 92.17 |

ILLUS 20 Plan of sites at Wetshaw Croft AMA26–AMA27



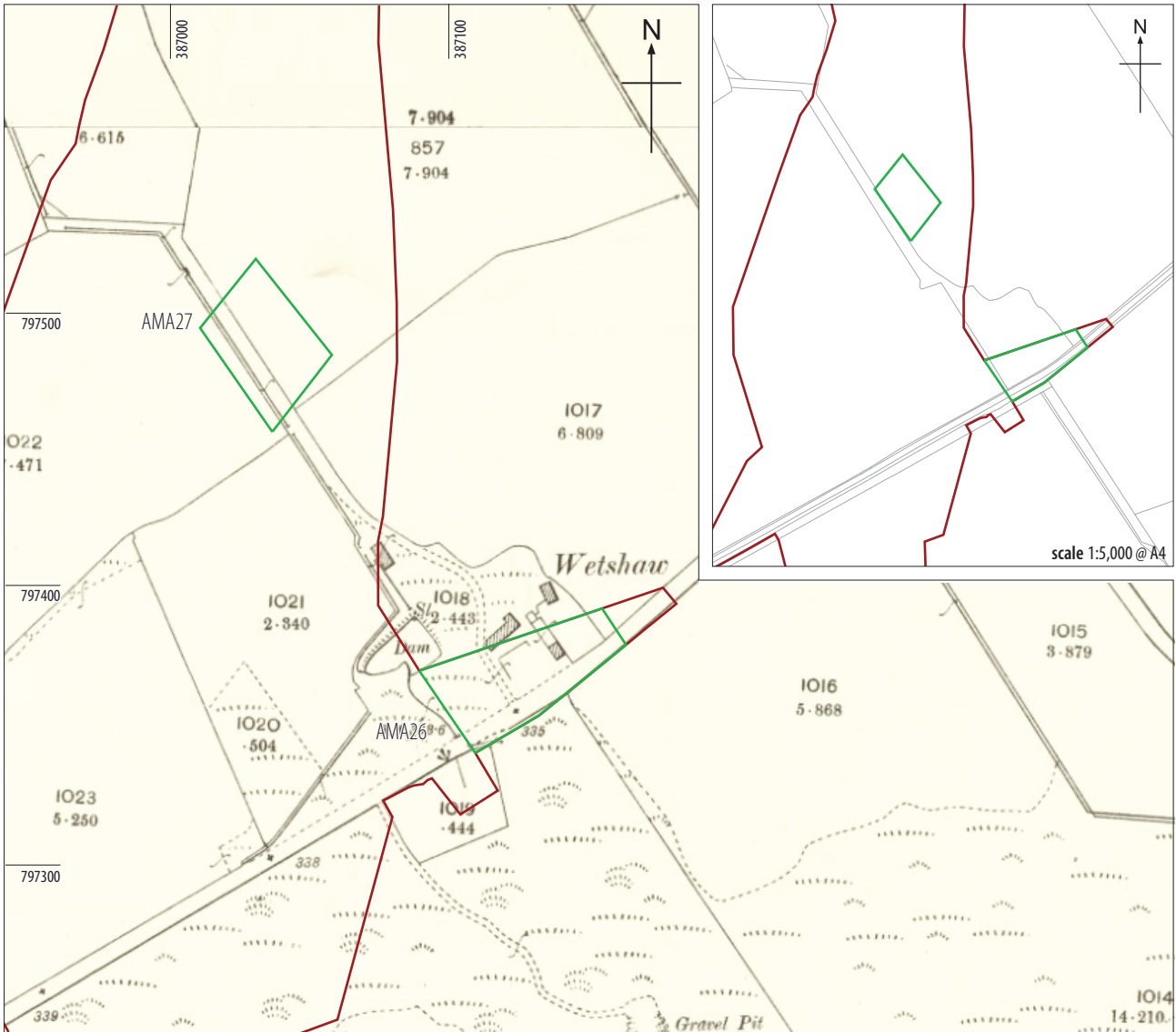
— LMA boundary
— monitored topsoil strip

0 — 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4


 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty


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ILLUS 21 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1868: Kincardine, Sheet VII.7 (Maryculter)
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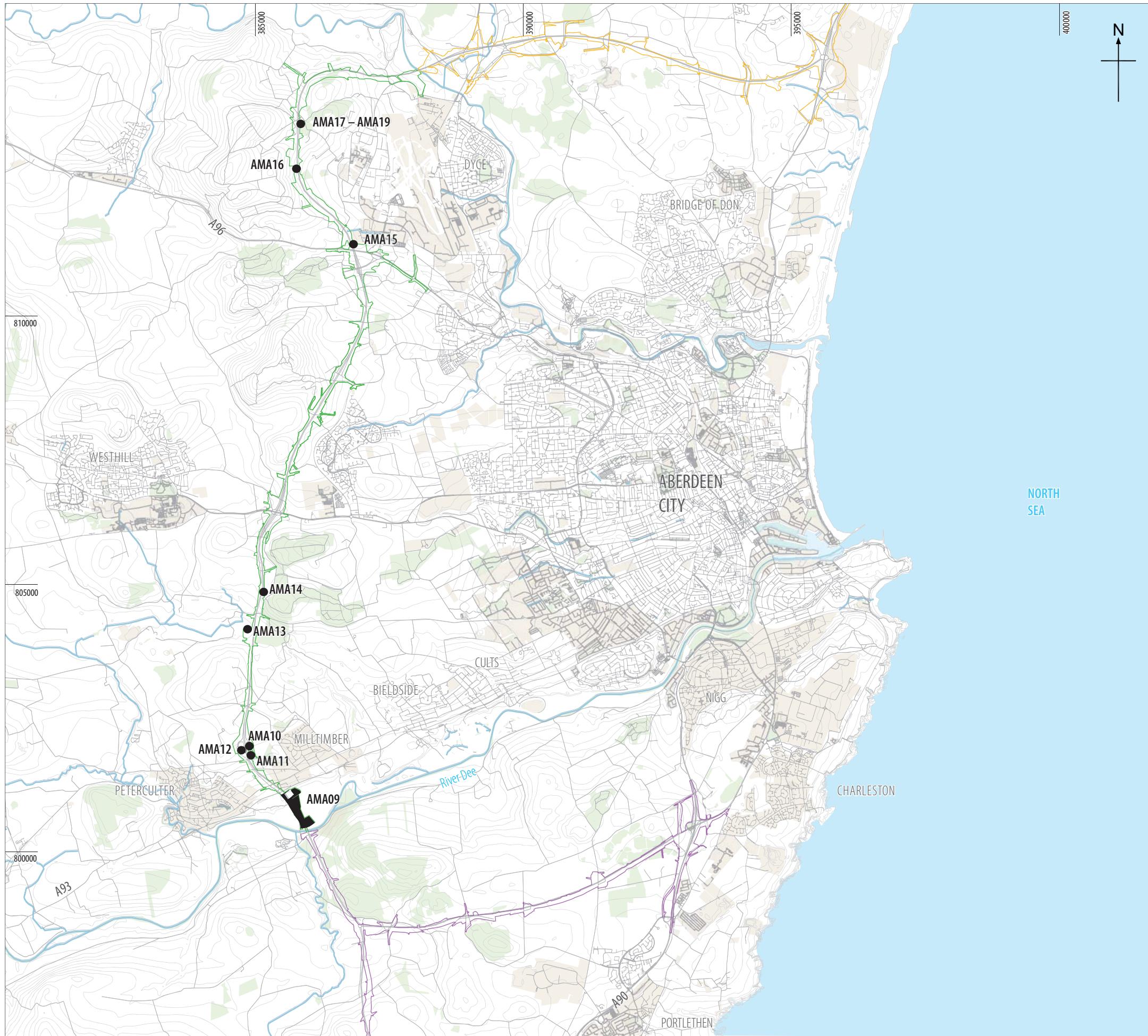
— LMA boundary
— monitored topsoil strip

0 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4


 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
 Balmedie-Tipperty

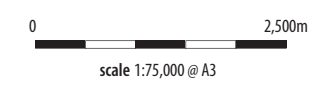

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ILLUS 22 Extract from the OS 25 inch 2nd edition map, published 1903: Kincardineshire, 010.04 (includes: Fetteresso; Maryculter)
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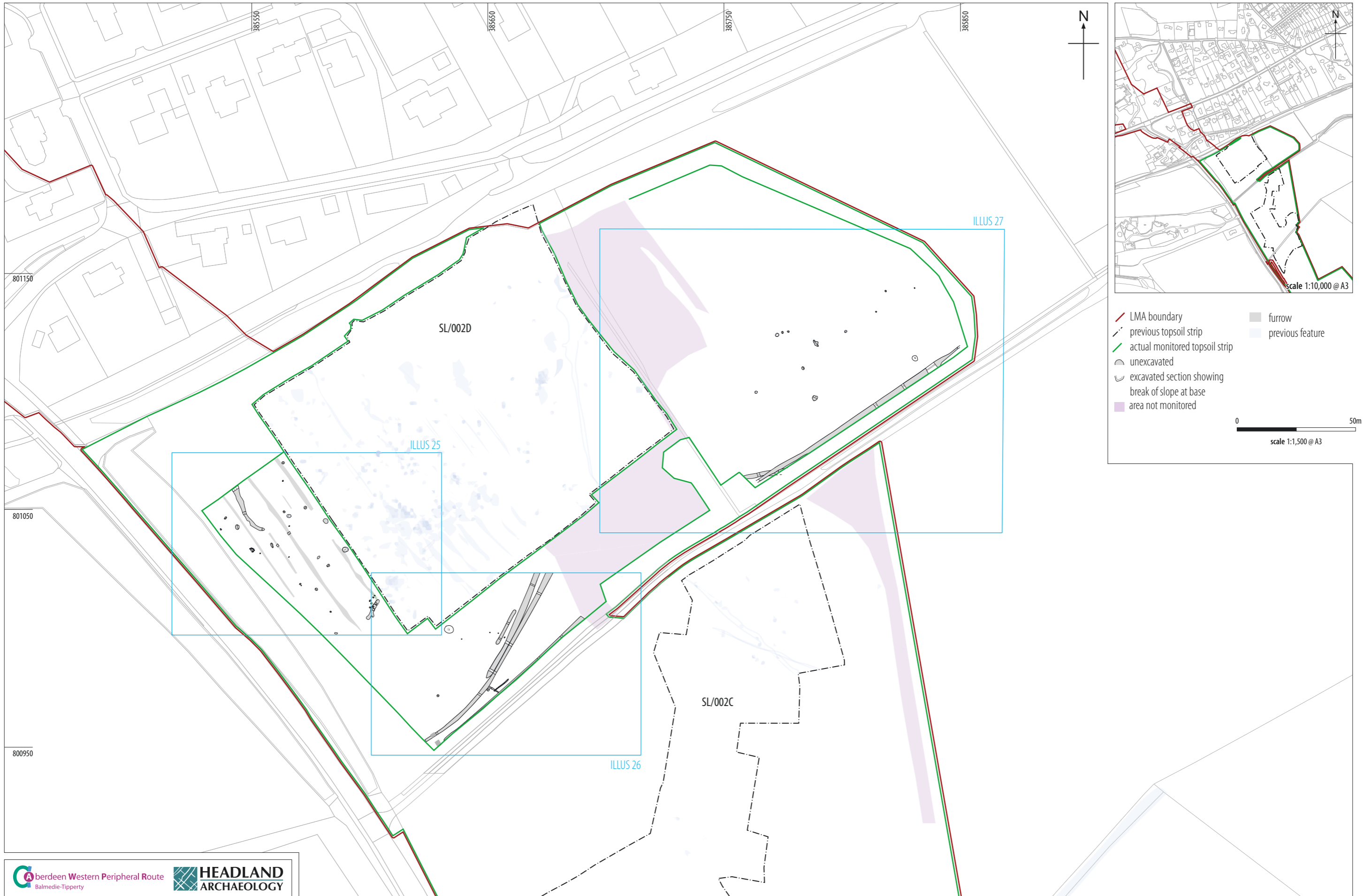


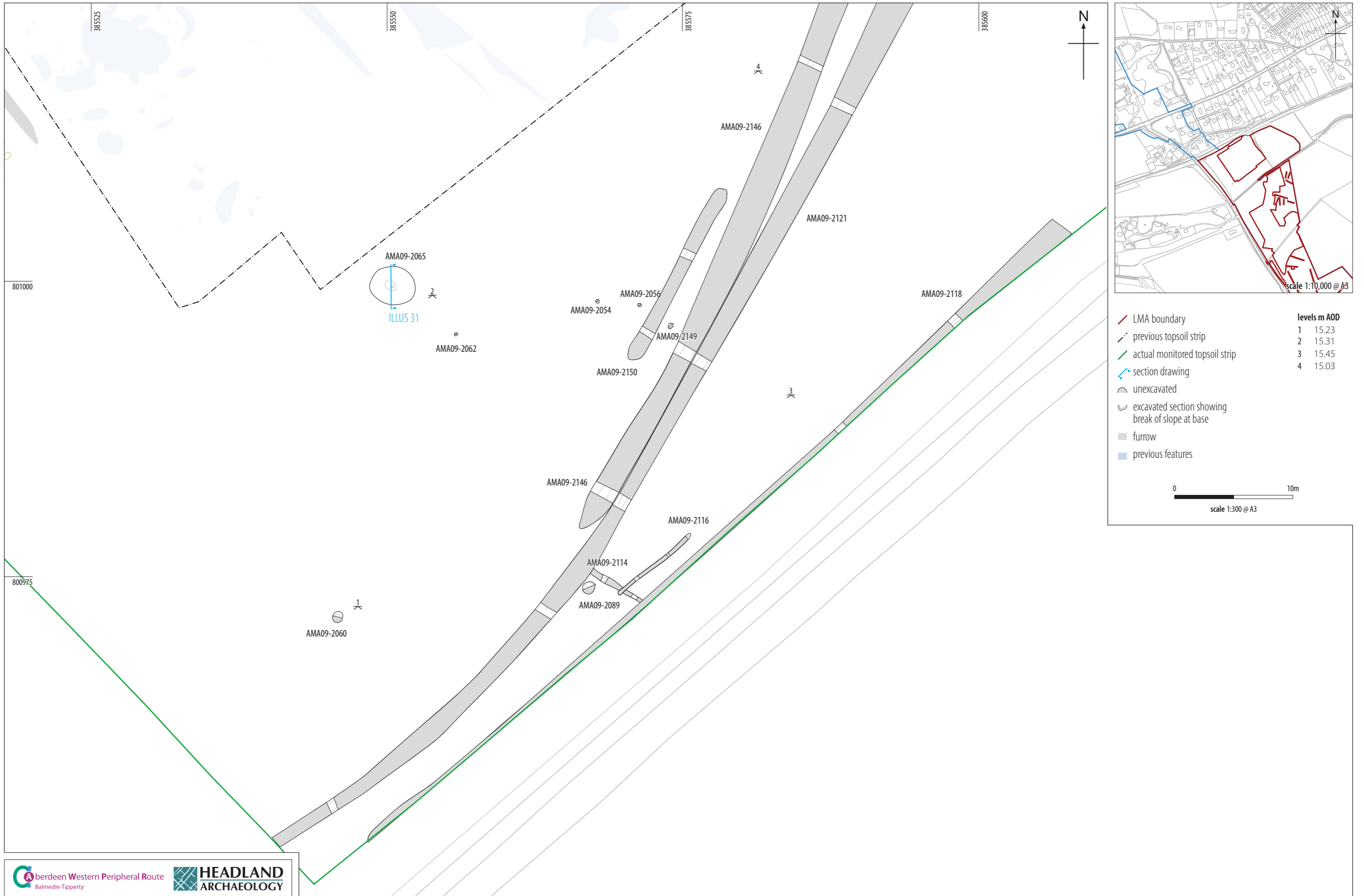
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- ▭ north
- ▭ central
- ▭ south
- archaeological mitigation area

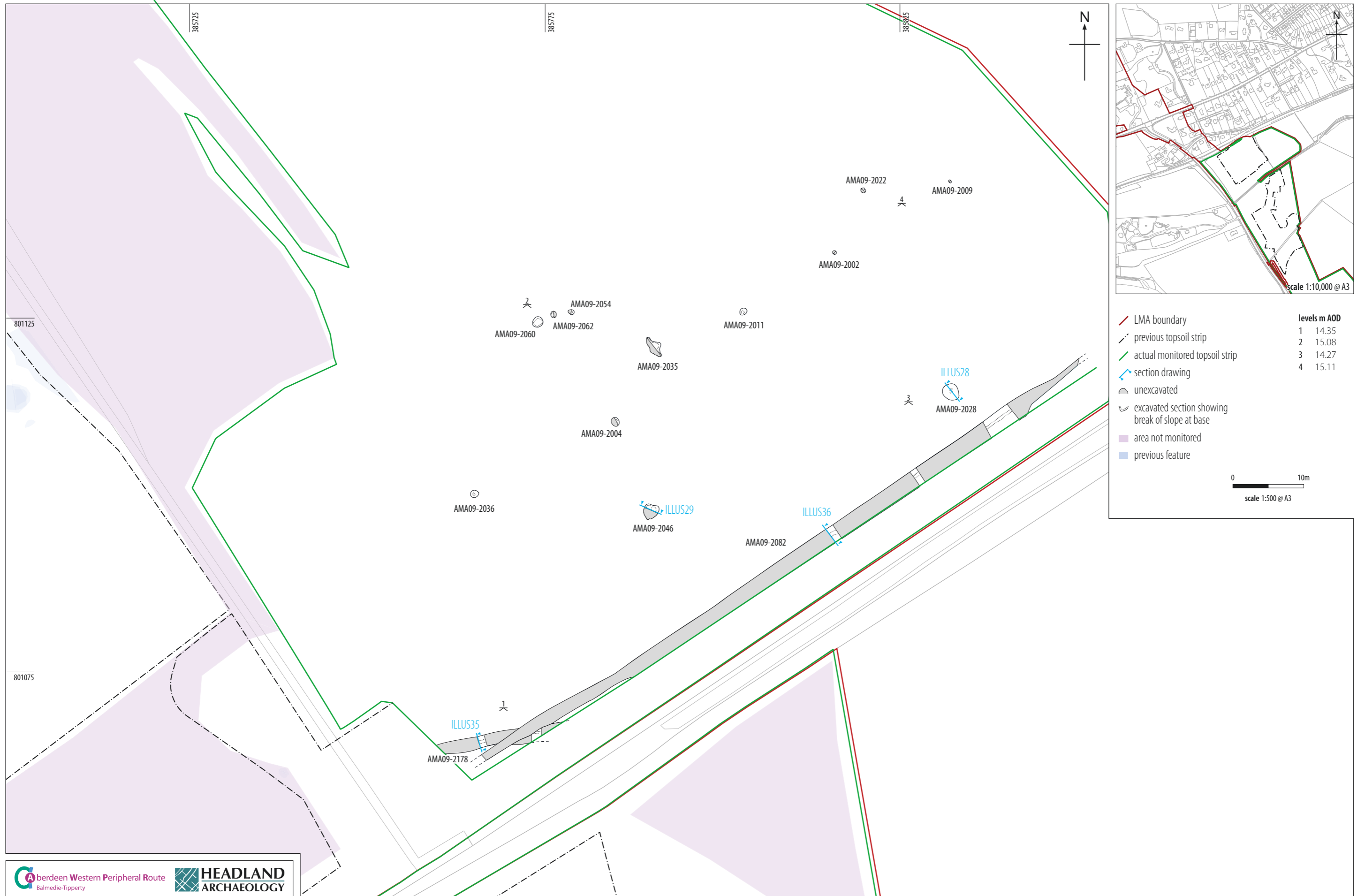


Illus 23
Location plan of sites in the central section

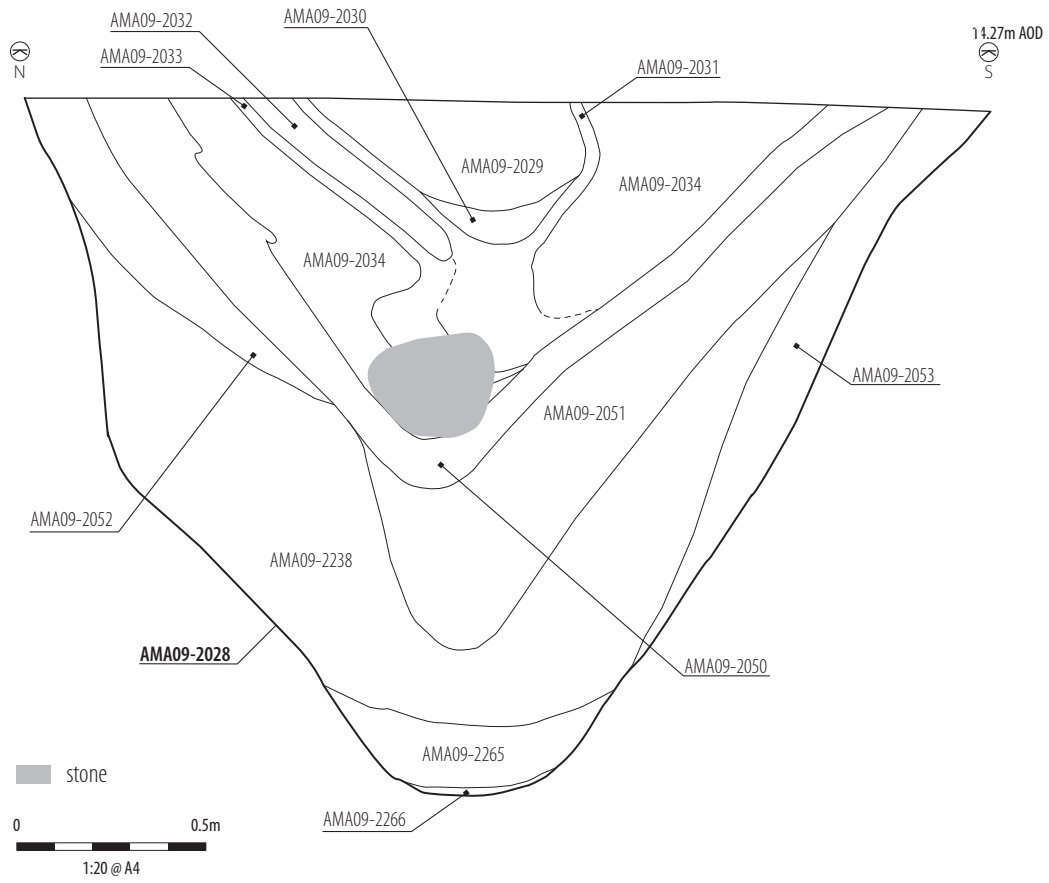




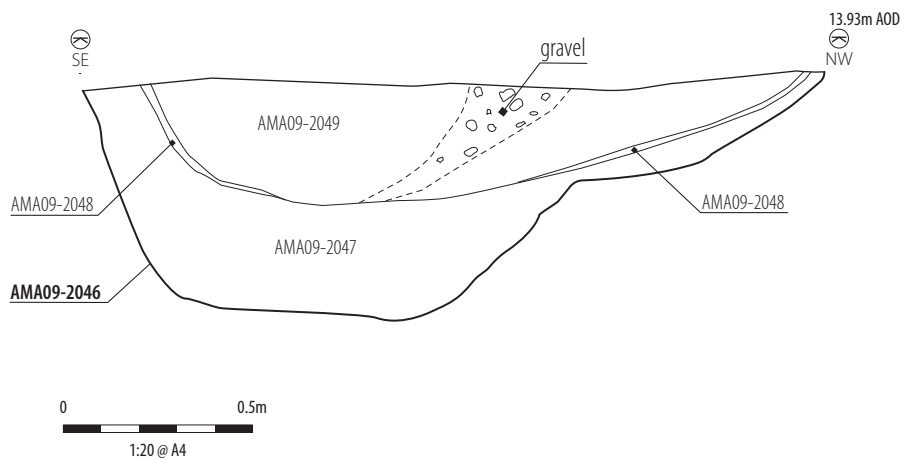
ILLUS 26 Plan showing the archaeological features to the south west side of the land parcel



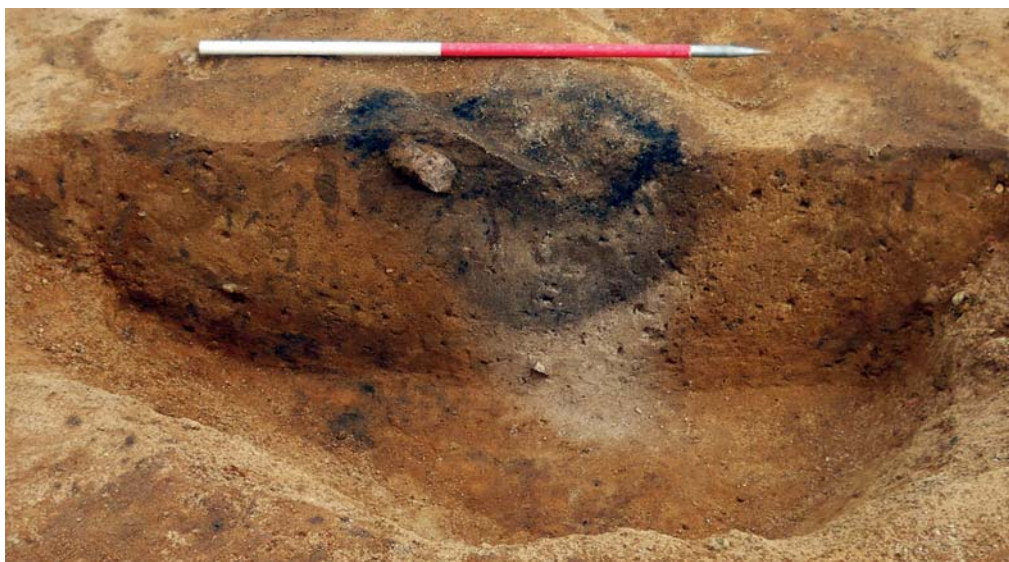
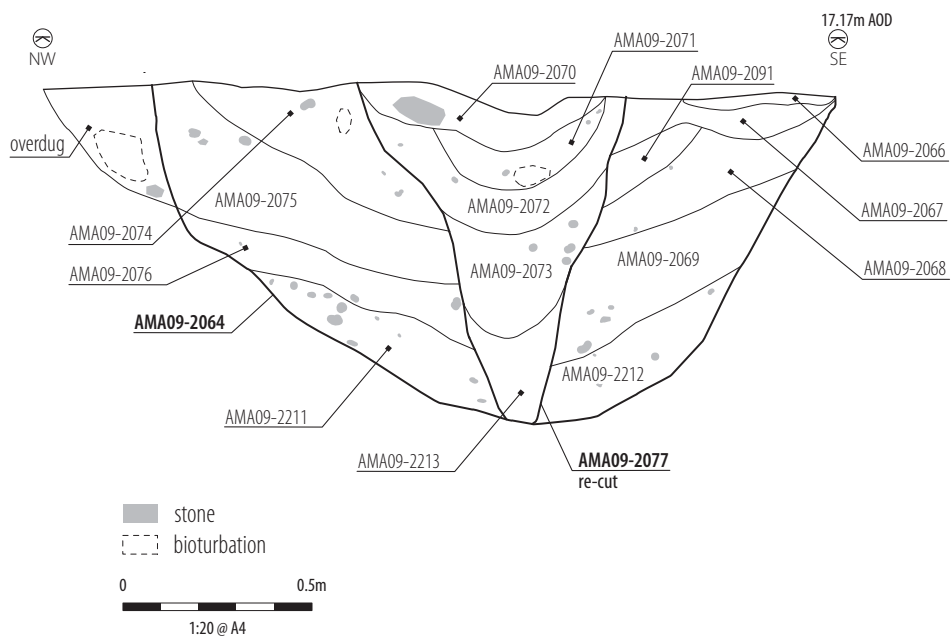
ILLUS 27 Plan showing the archaeological features to the east side of the land parcel



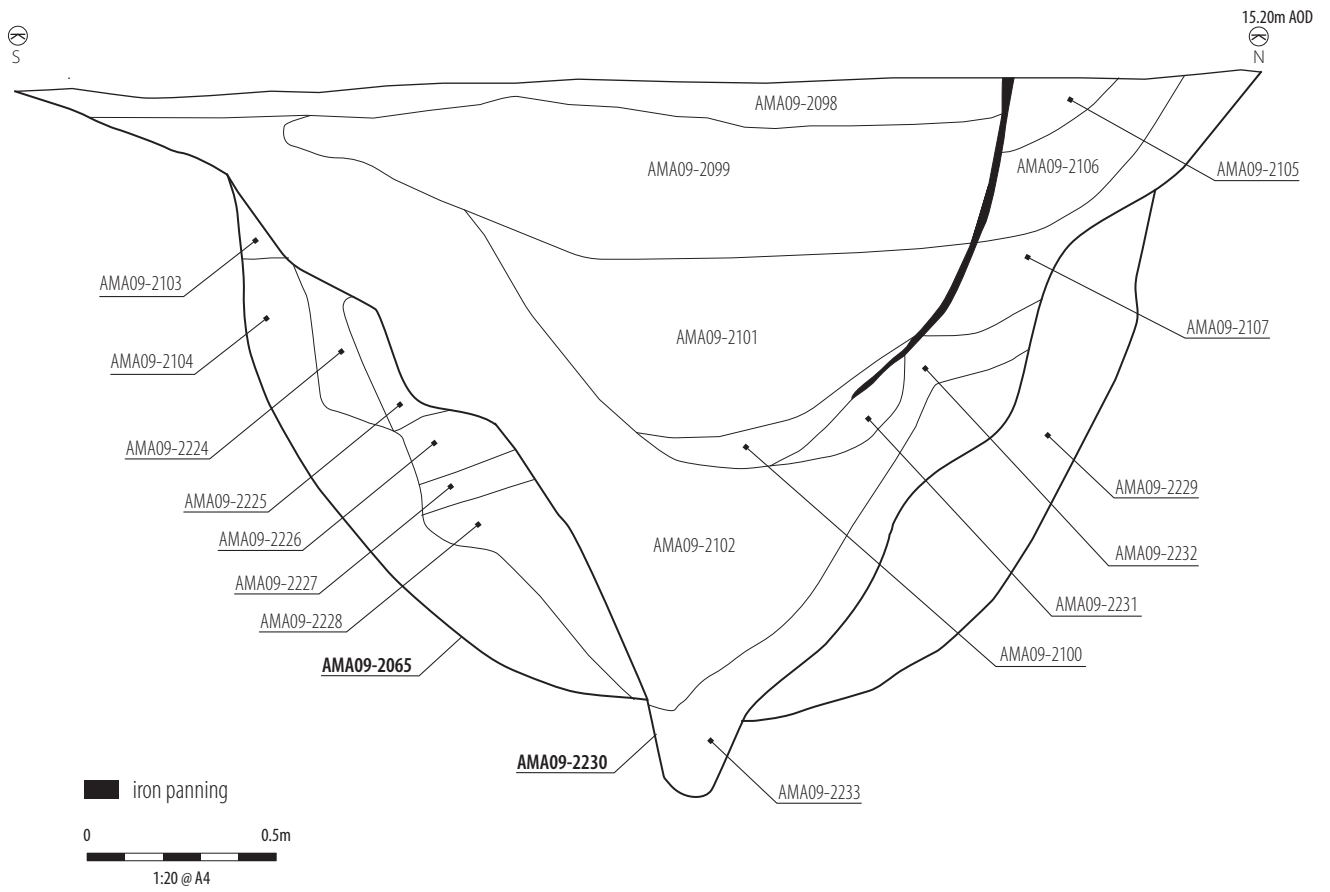
ILLUS 28 SW facing section through pit [AMA09-2028]



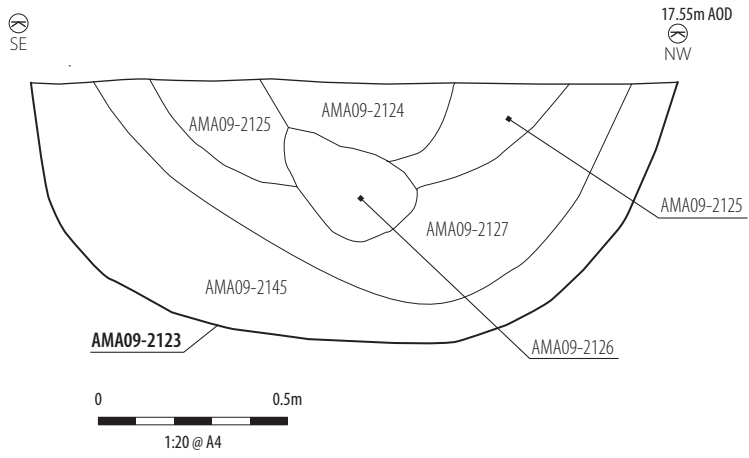
ILLUS 29 SW facing section through pit [AMA09-2046]



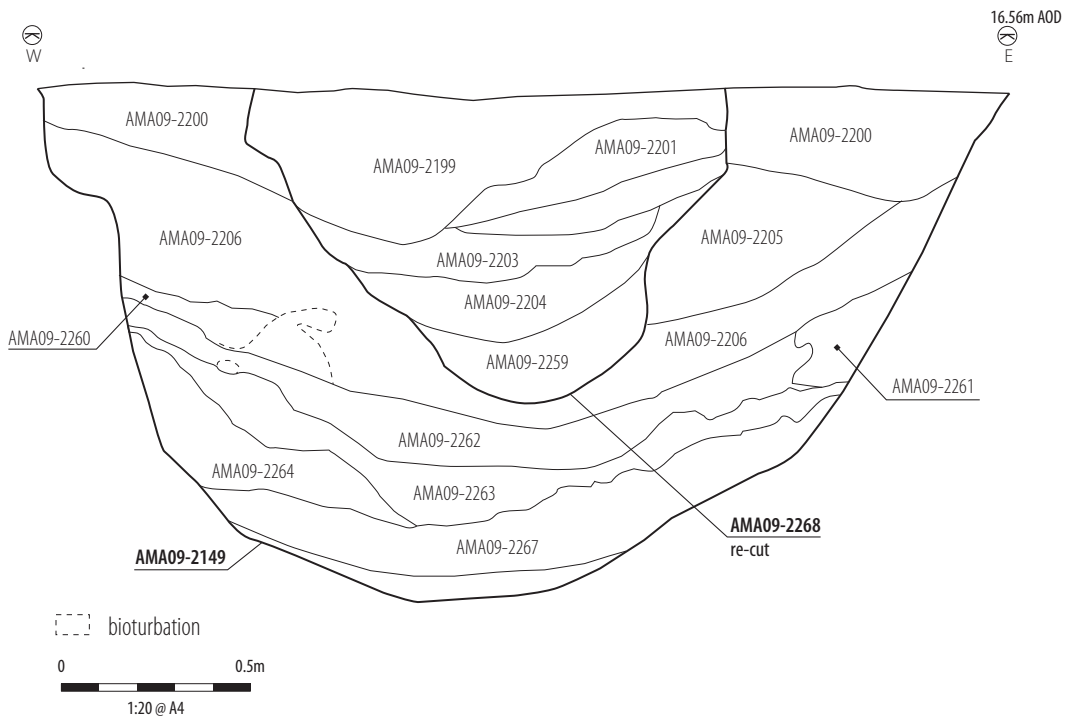
ILLUS 30 SW facing section of pit [AMA09-2064]



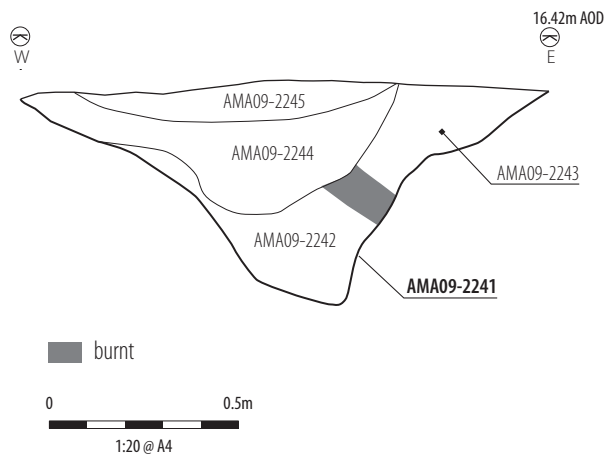
ILLUS 31 E facing section through pit [AMA09-2065]



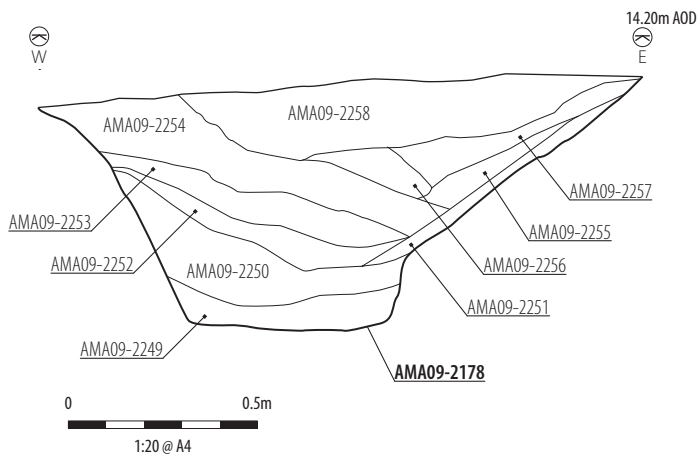
ILLUS 32 SW facing section through pit [AMA09-2123]



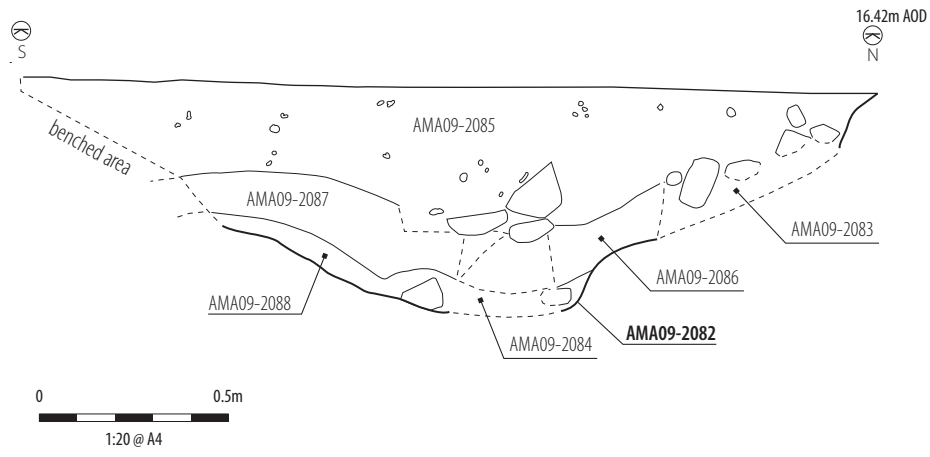
ILLUS 33 S facing section through pit [AMA09-2149]



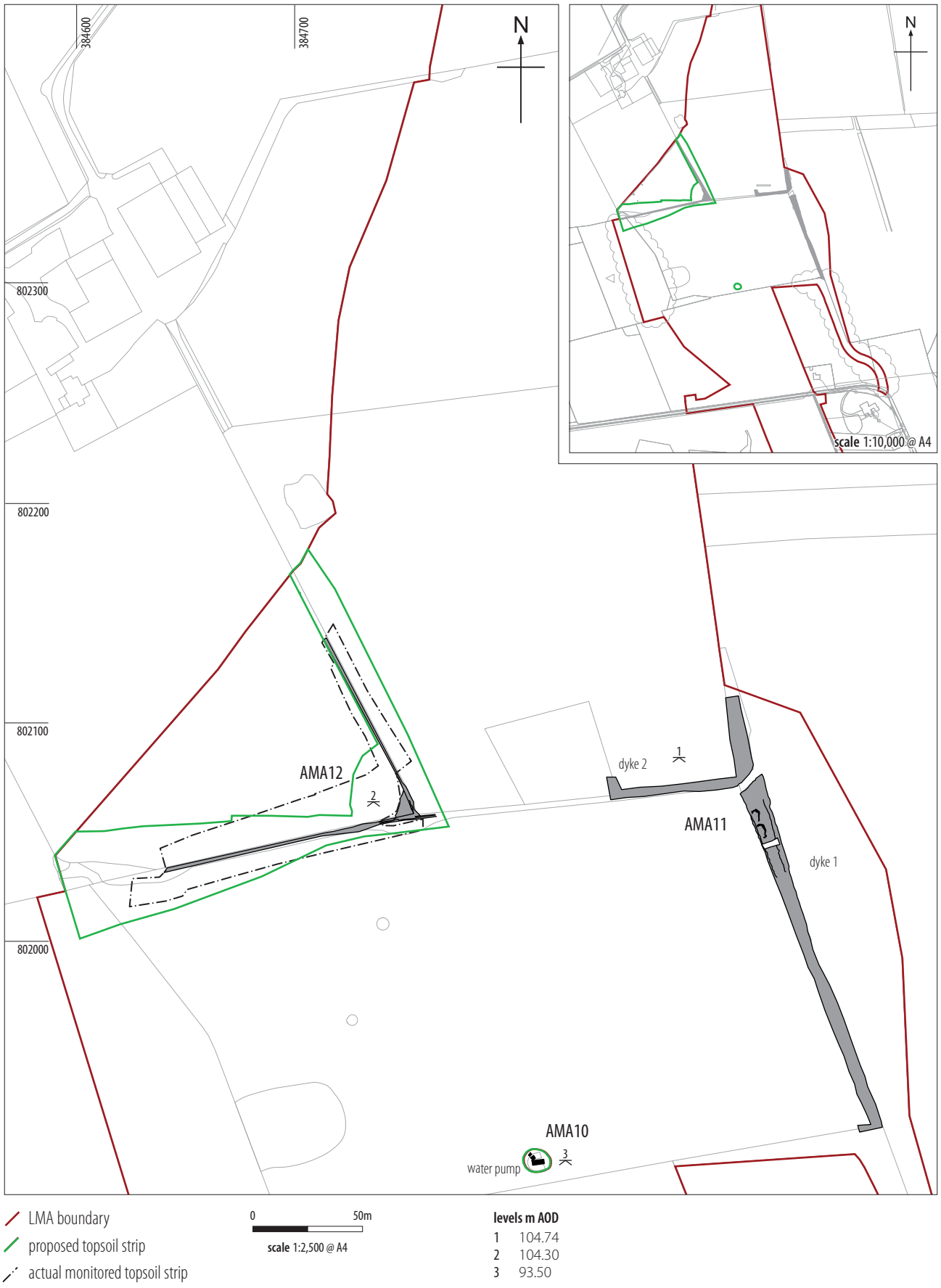
ILLUS 34 S facing section through pit [AMA09-2241]



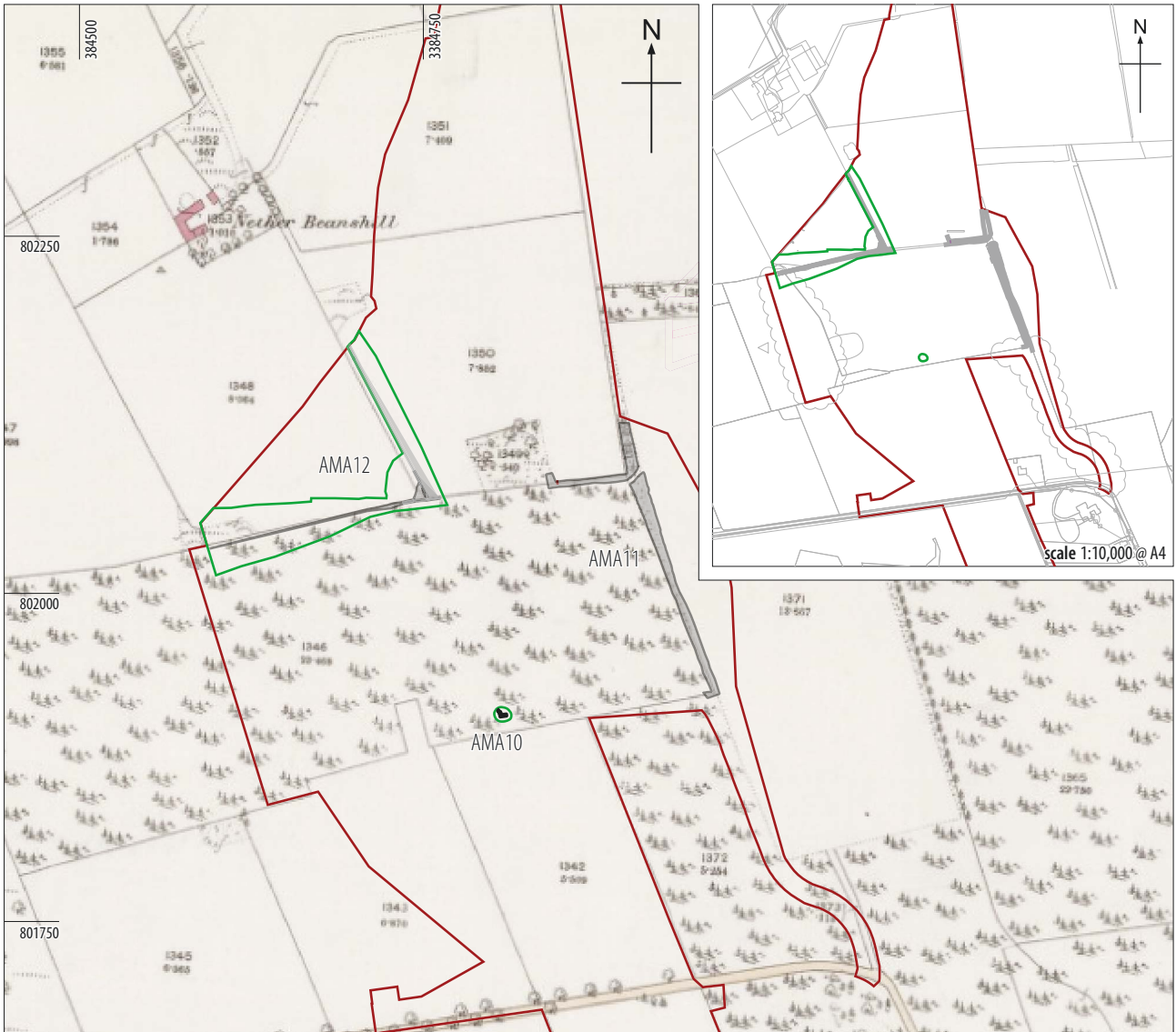
ILLUS 35 SE facing section through ditch cut [AMA09-2178], slot 2



ILLUS 36 E facing section through slot 2 of ditch cut [AMA09-2082]



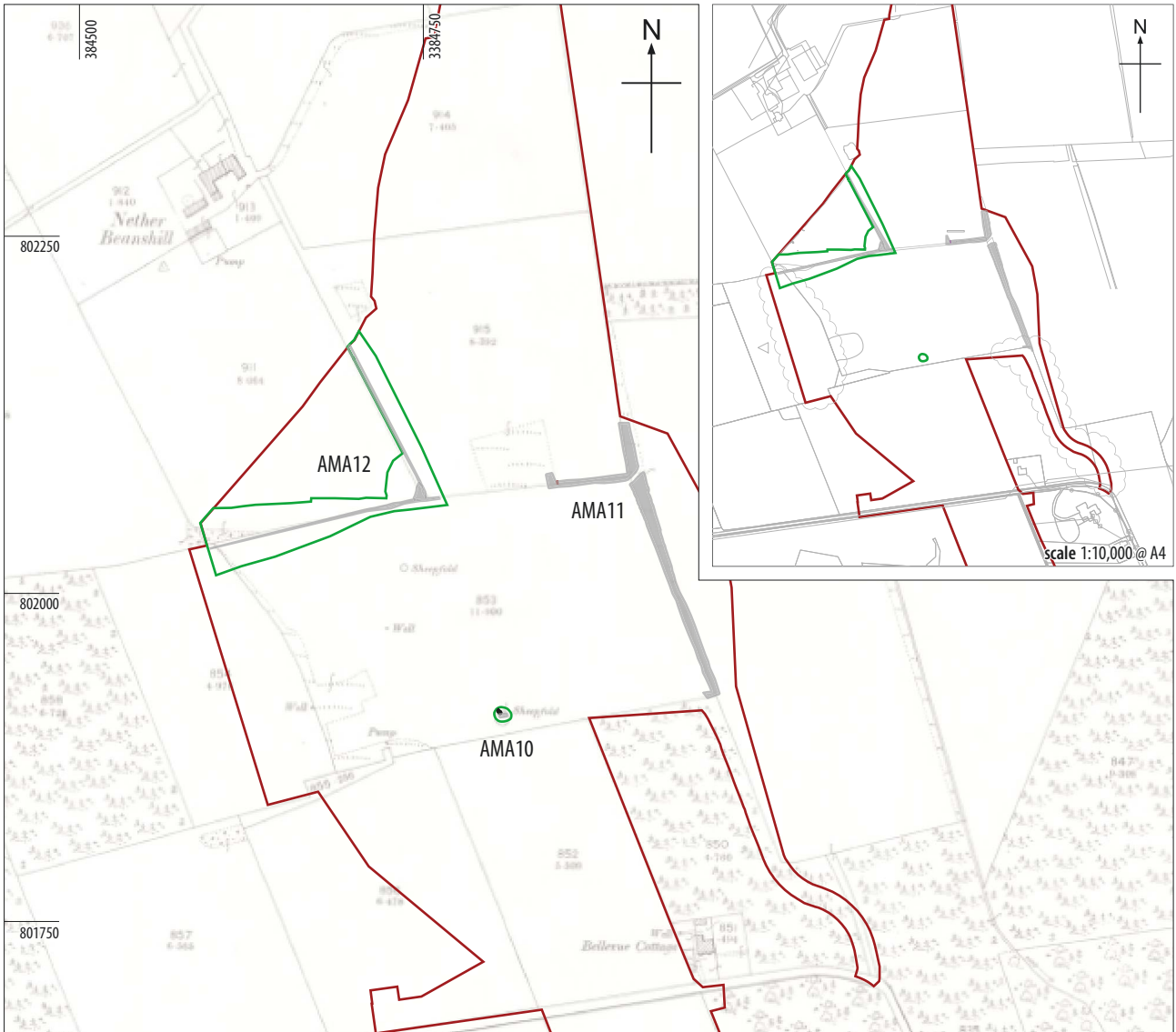
ILLUS 37 Site plan of Netherbeanshill AMA10–AMA11–AMA12



- LMA boundary
- proposed monitored topsoil strip



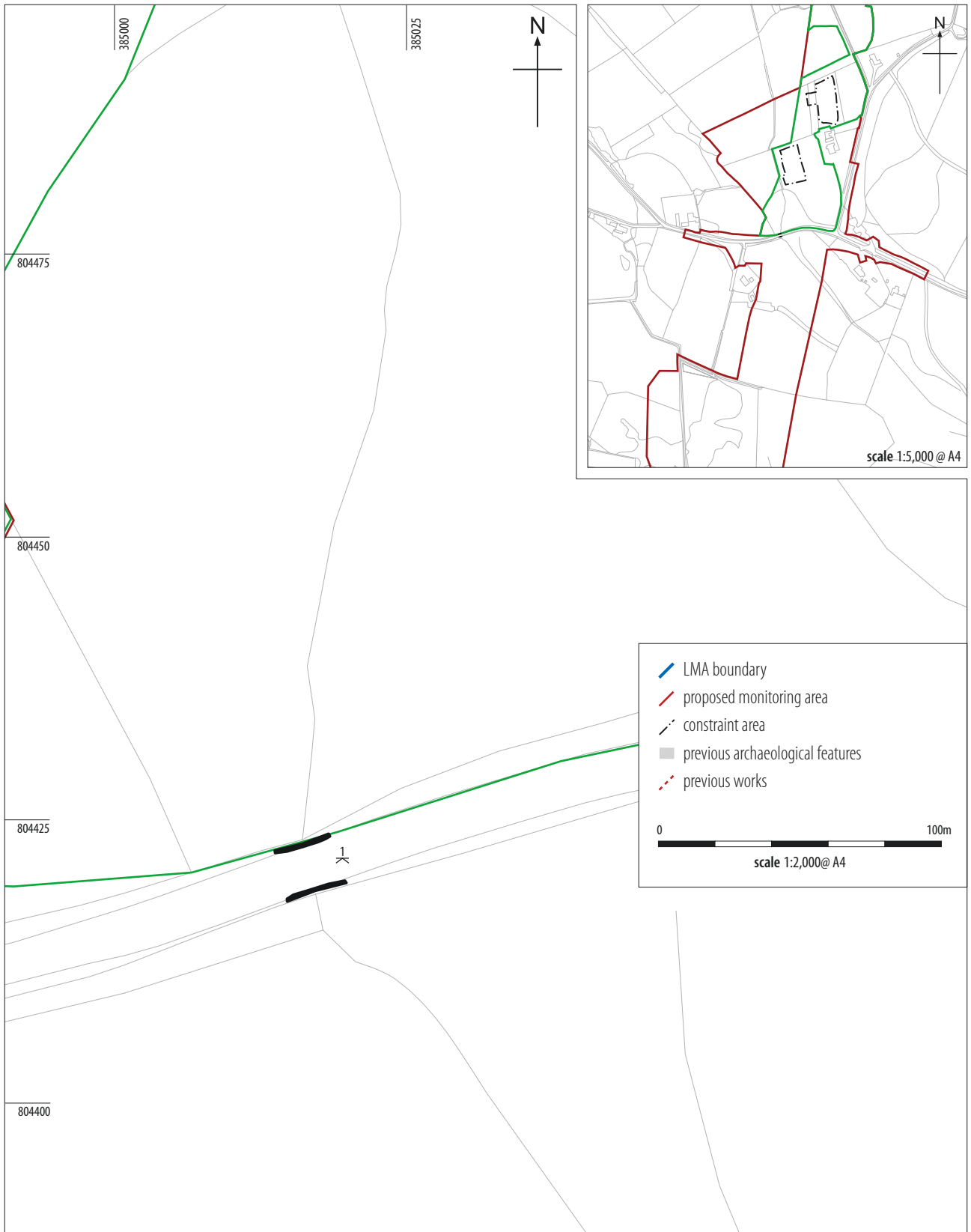
ILLUS 38 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1869: Aberdeen, Sheet LXXXV.7
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



- LMA boundary
- proposed topsoil strip



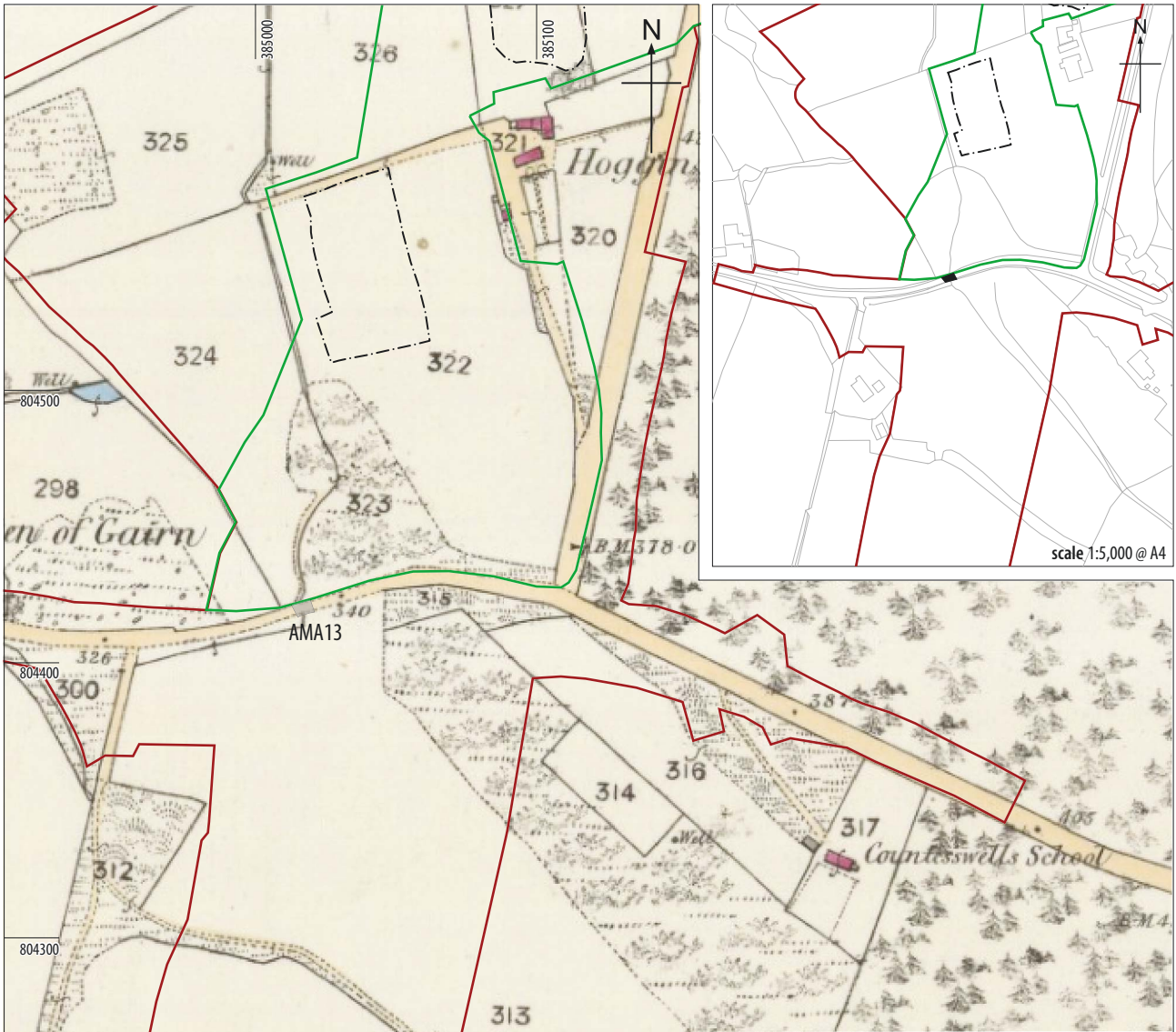
ILLUS 39 Extract from the OS 25 inch 2nd edition map, published 1900: Aberdeen, 085.07 (includes: Peterculter)
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)



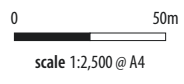
- LMA boundary
- actual topsoil strip
- - - previous topsoil strip
- bridge

0 10m
 scale 1:500 @ A4

levels m AOD
 1 102.05



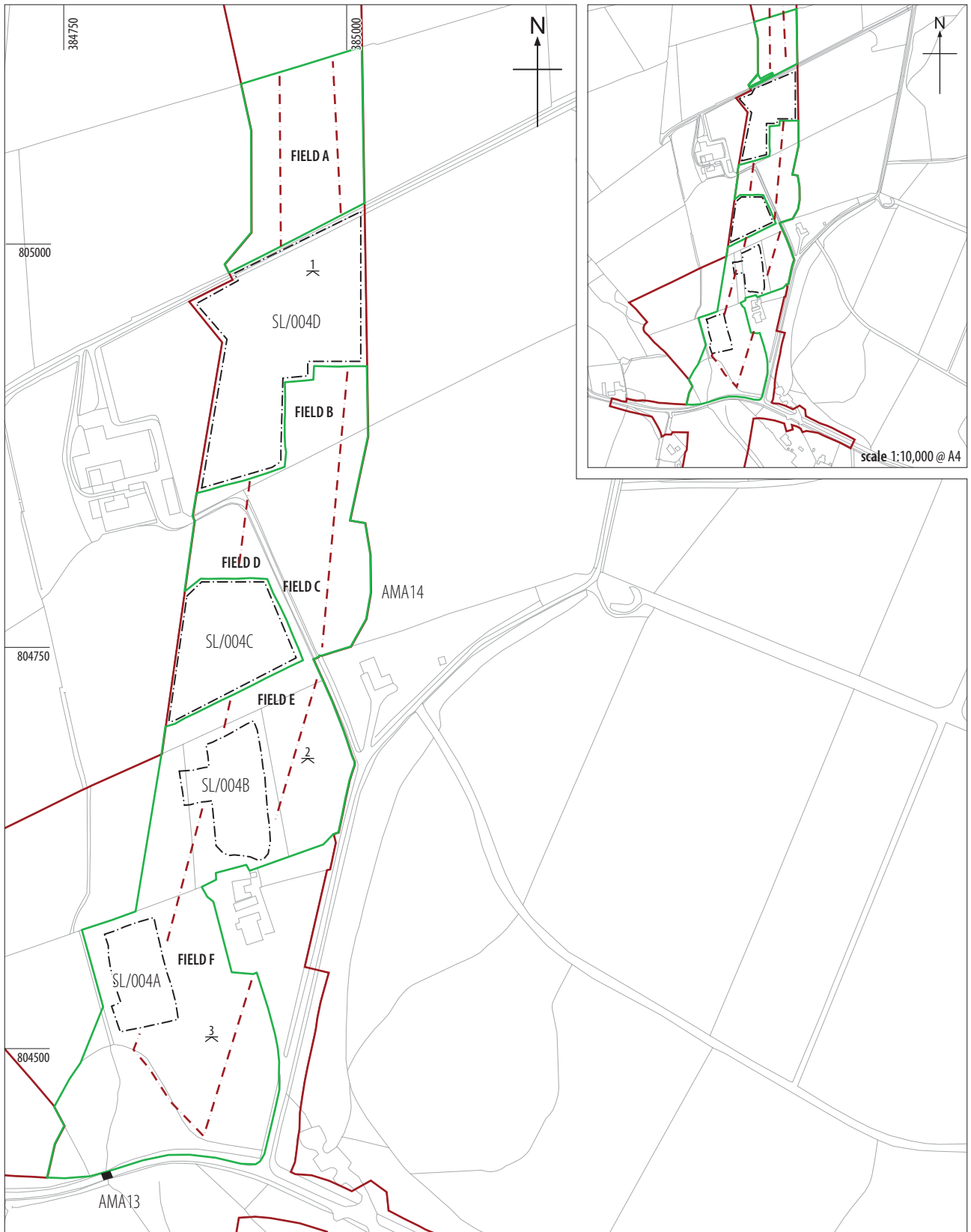
- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- - - previous topsoil strip
- bridge



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ILLUS 41 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1869: Aberdeen, Sheet LXXIV (Peterculter)
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

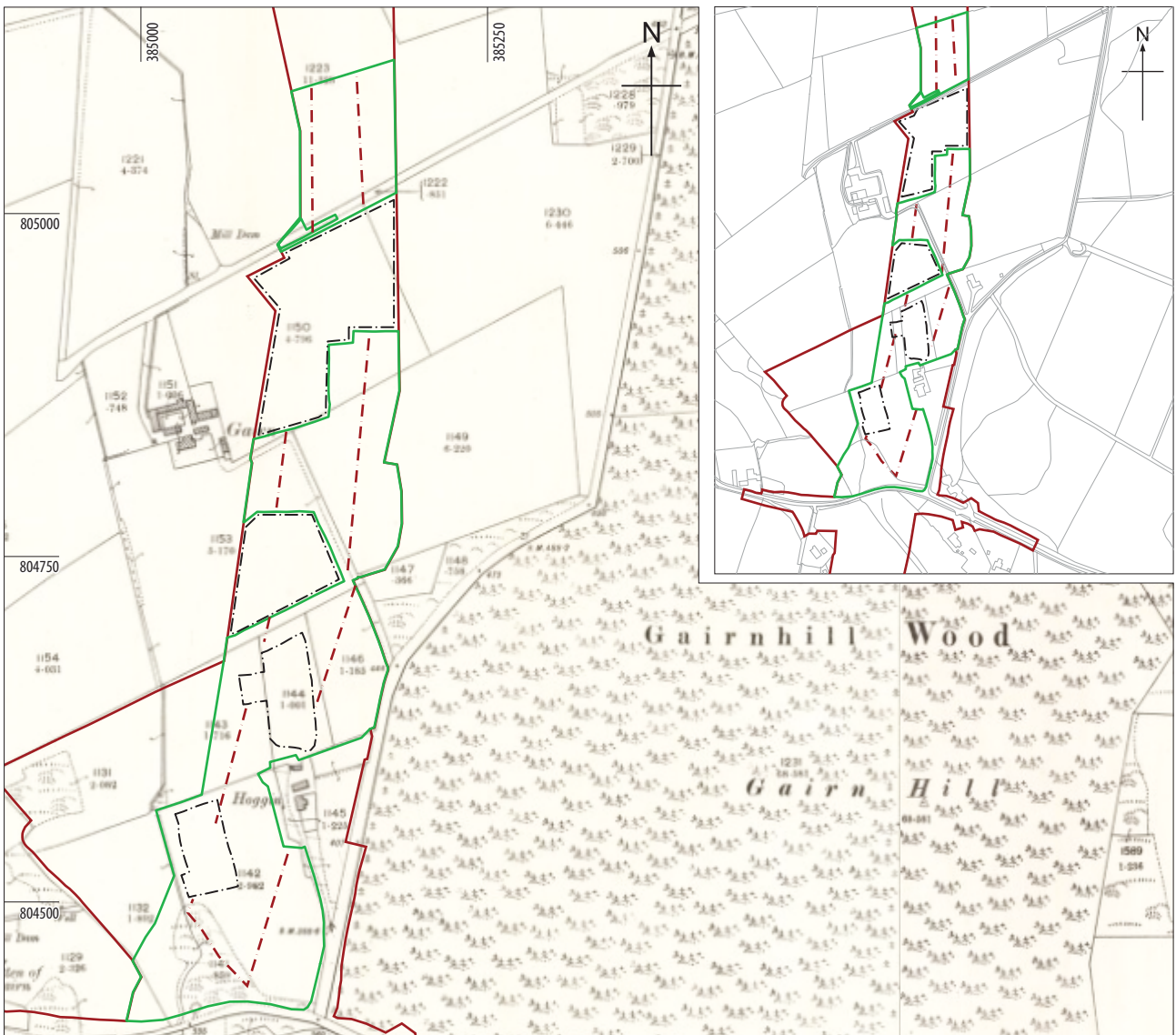


- LMA boundary
- - - previous topsoil strip
- proposed topsoil strip
- - - actual topsoil strip



levels m AOD
1 134.46
2 122.91
3 111.86

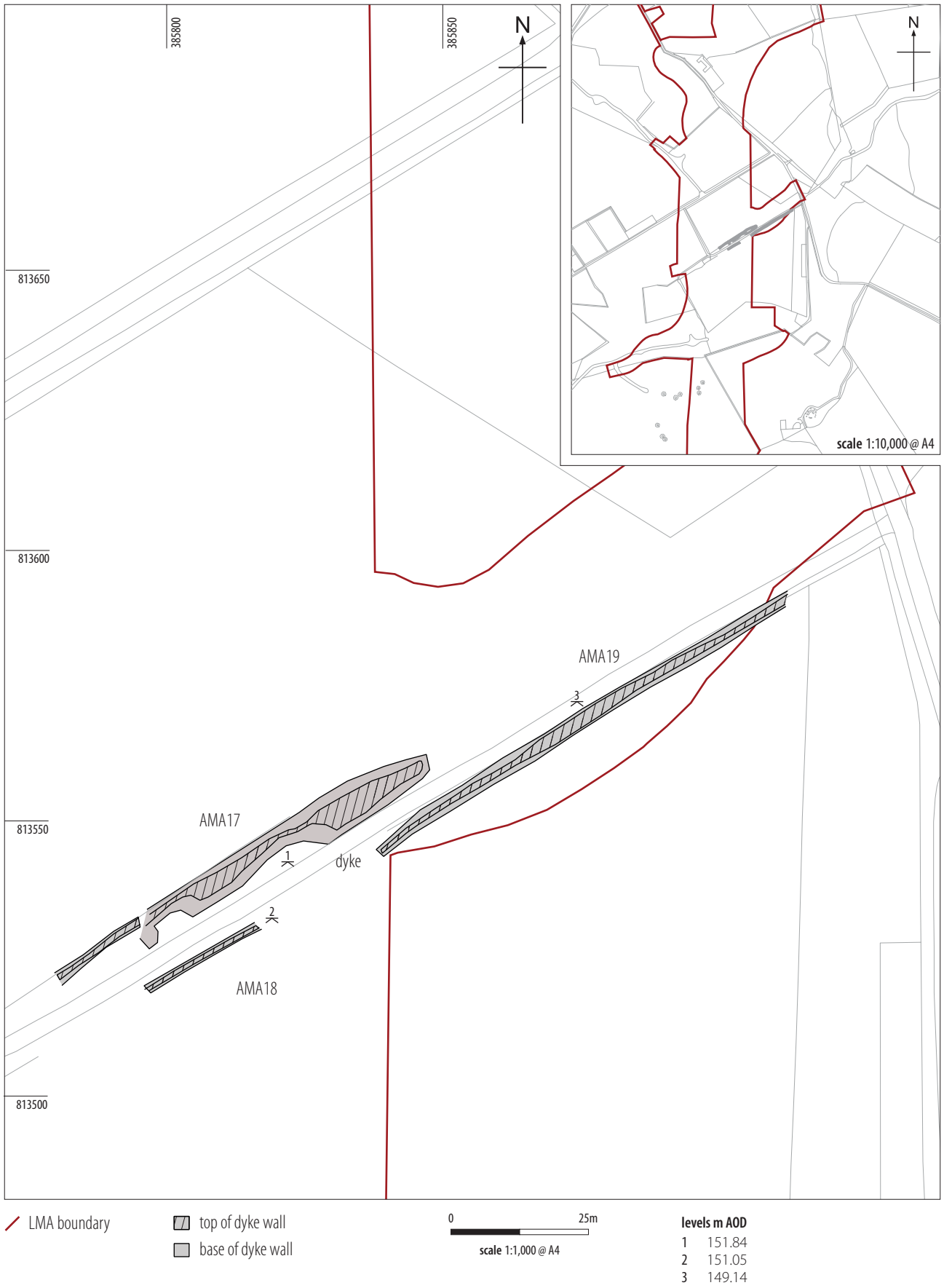
ILLUS 42 Site location plan of Gairnhill Wood AMA14



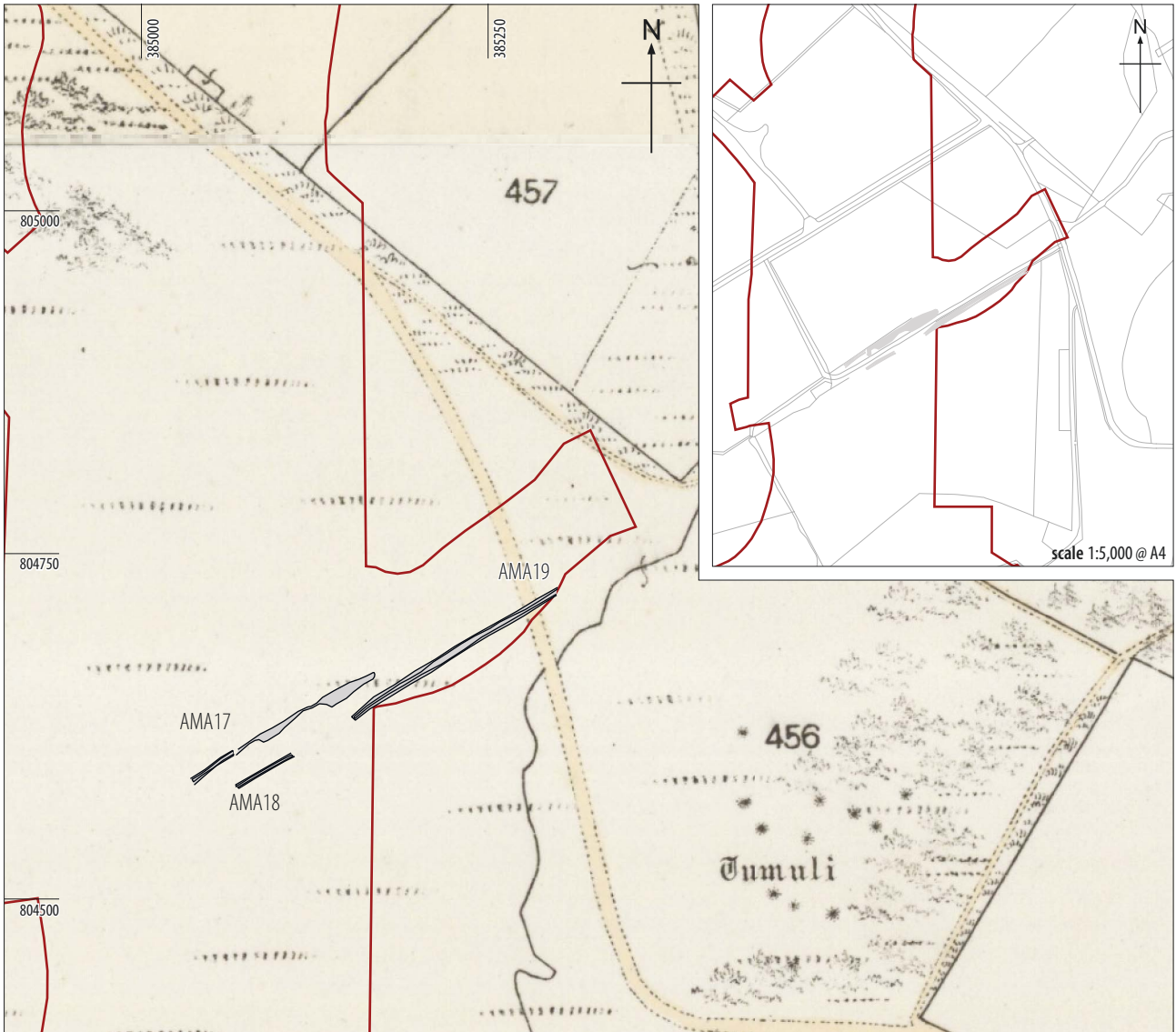
- LMA boundary
- - - previous topsoil strip
- proposed topsoil strip
- - - actual topsoil strip



ILLUS 43 Extract from the OS 25 inch 2nd and later editions map, published 1900: Aberdeenshire 074.15 (includes: Peterculter; Skene)
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ILLUS 44 Site location plan of area of Bogenjoss AMA17–AMA18–AMA19



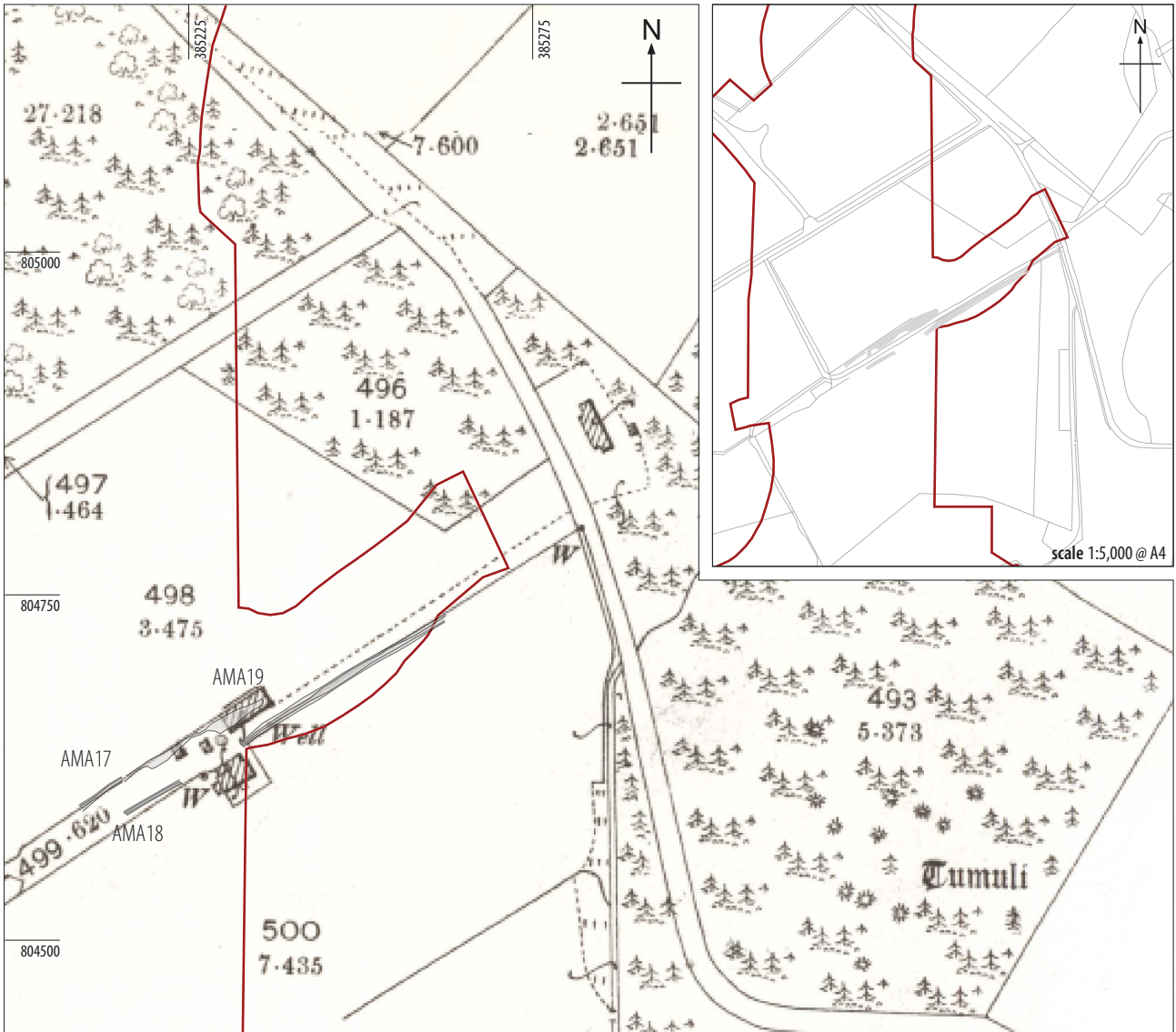
— LMA boundary
 — dykes

0 25m
 scale 1:1,000 @ A4

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ILLUS 45 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1869: Aberdeen, Sheet LXV.12 and Sheet LXV.8 (Dyce)
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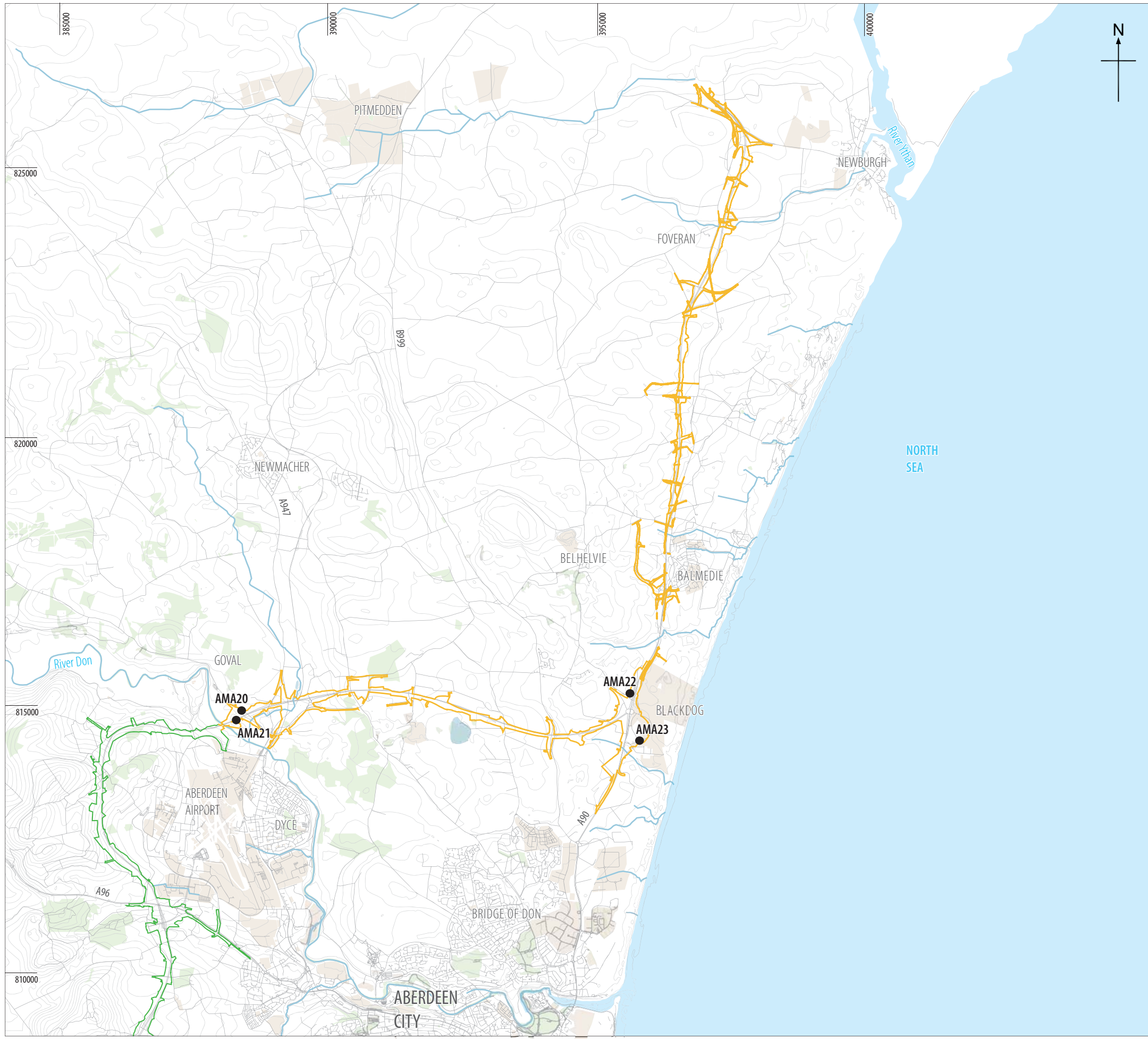
/ LMA boundary
 / dykes

0 25m
 scale 1:1,000 @ A4

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ILLUS 46 Extract from the OS 25 inch 2nd edition map, published 1903: Aberdeenshire, 065.12 (includes: Dyce)
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- ▭ north
- ▭ central
- ▭ south
- archaeological mitigation area



illus 47
Location plan of sites within the north section



- LMA boundary
- proposed topsoil strip
- - - actual monitored topsoil area

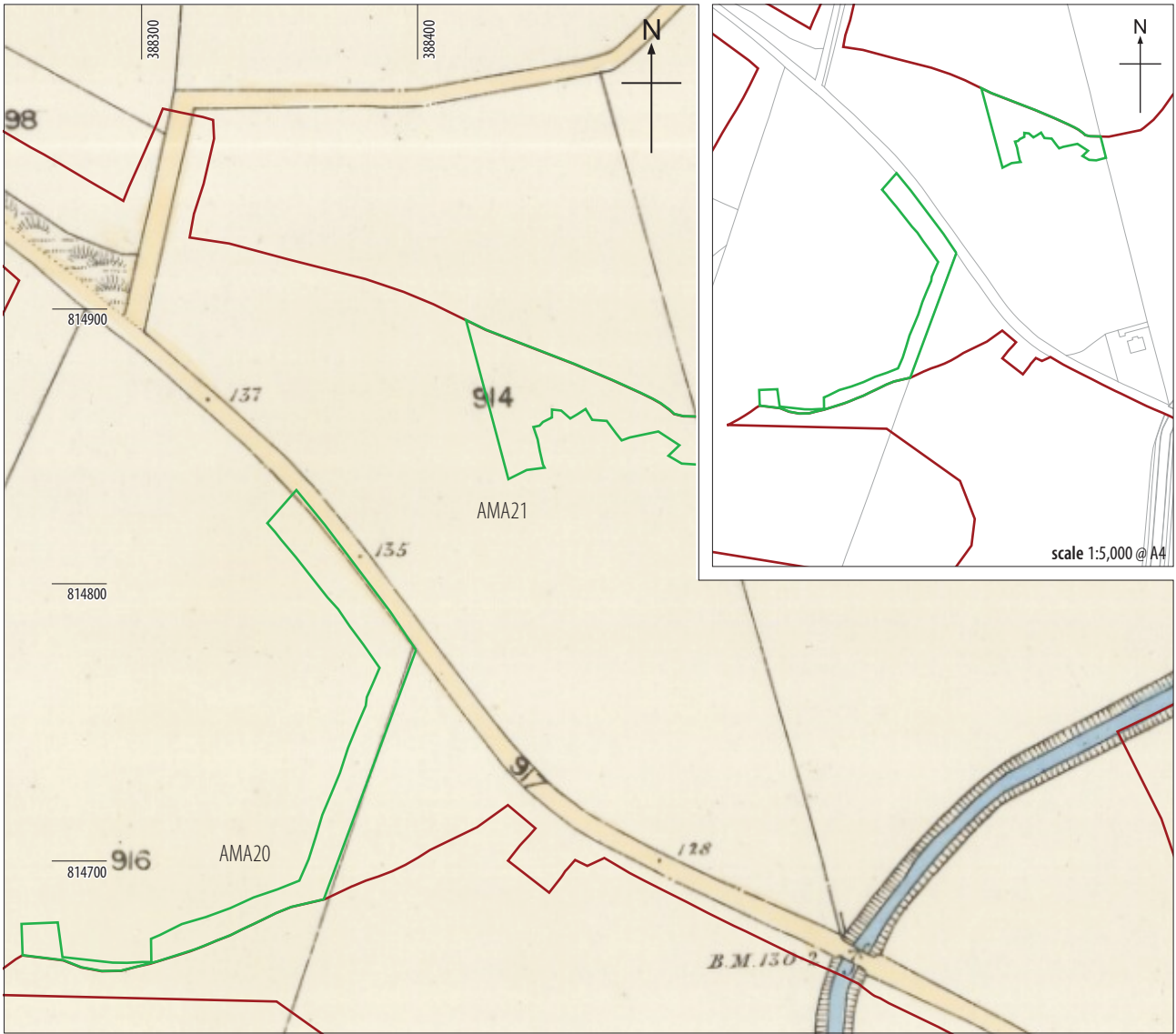
■ archaeological features



levels m AOD

- 1 39.34
- 2 40.09
- 3 43.53

ILLUS 48 Site plan of Goval Farm WB areas AMA20—AMA21



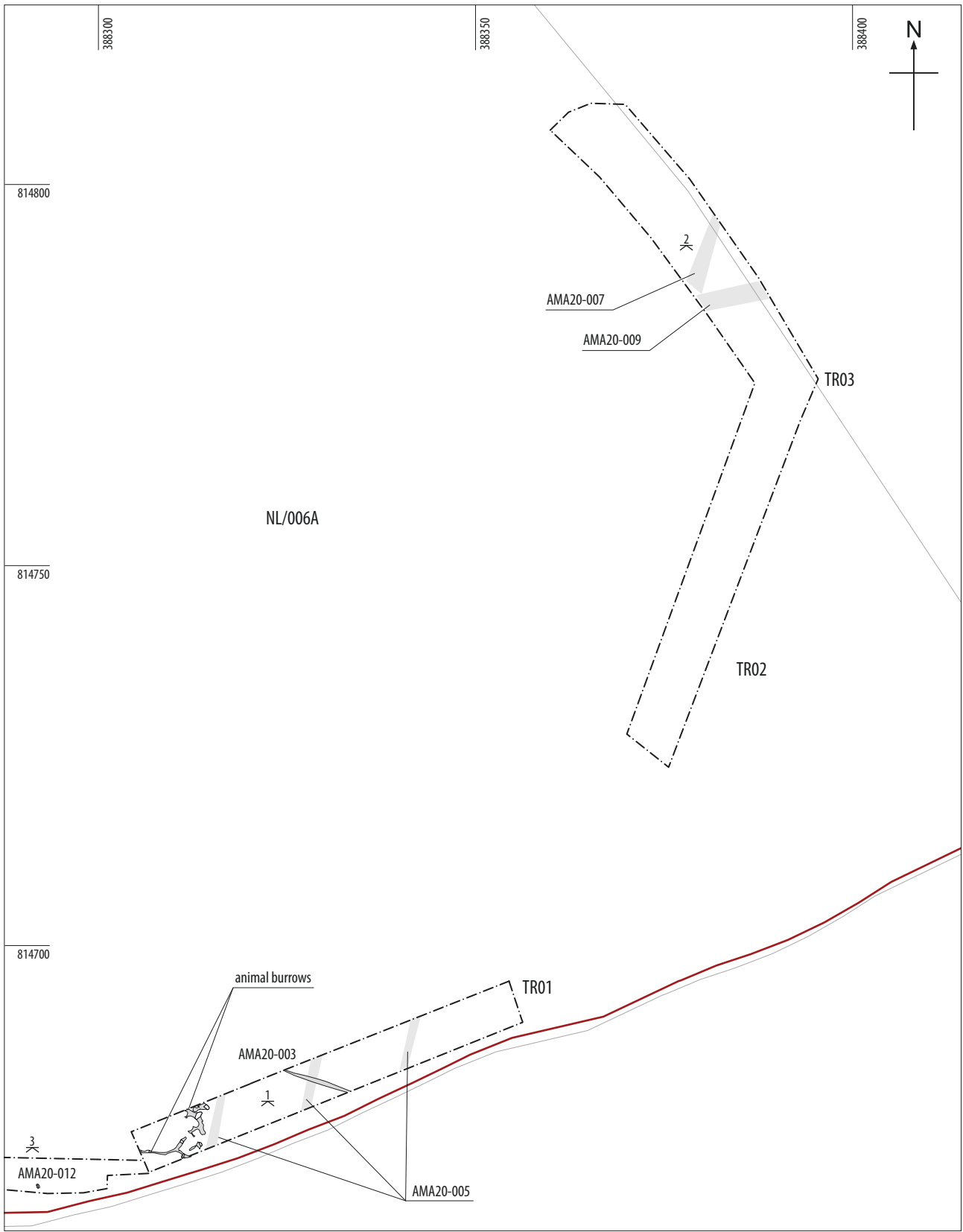
— LMA boundary
— monitored topsoil strip

0 ————— 50m
 scale 1:2,500 @ A4

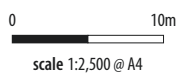

 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
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ILLUS 49 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1869: Aberdeen, Sheet LXVI.5 (New Machar)
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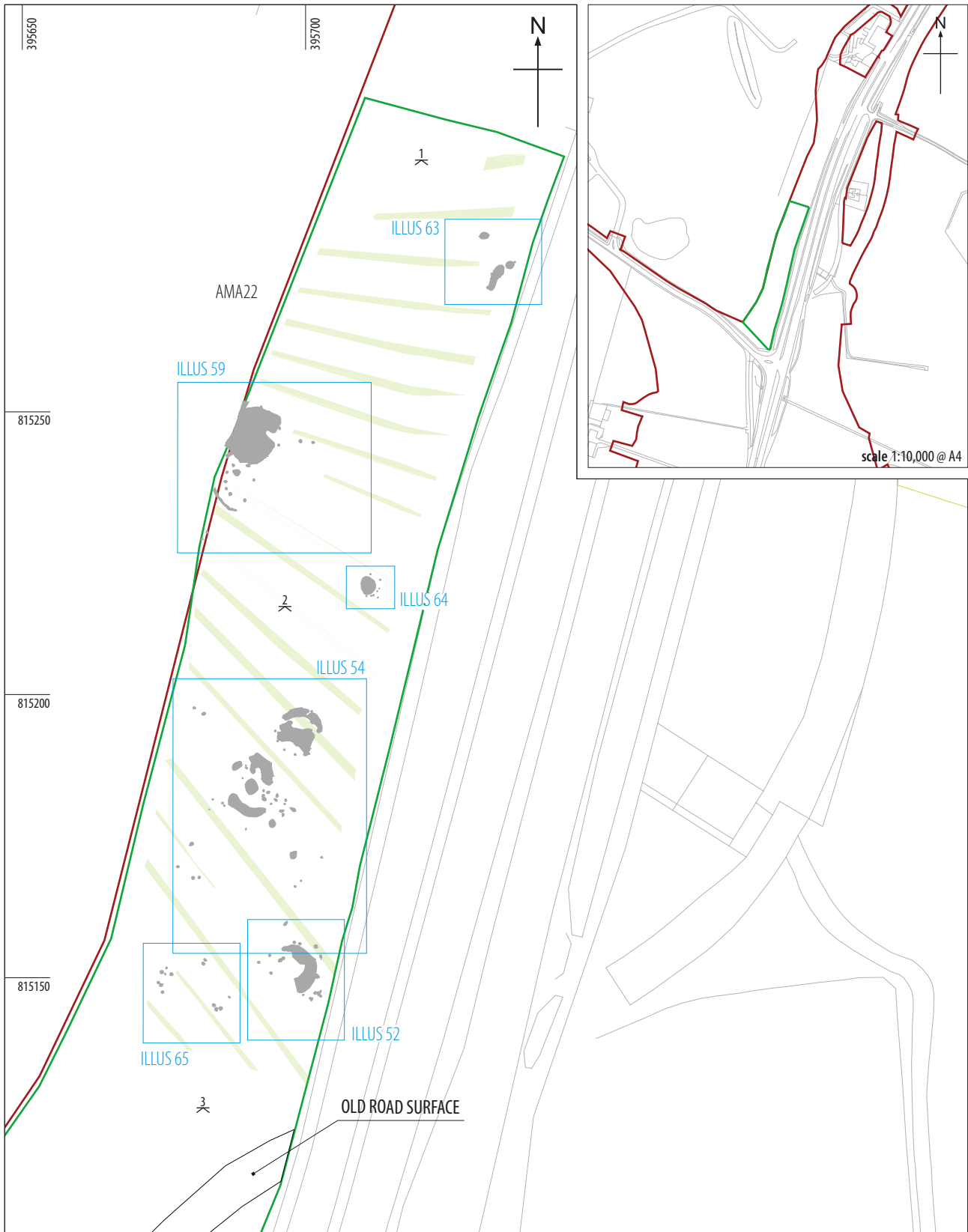


- / LMA boundary
- actual monitored topsoil area
- unexcavated
- excavated section showing break of slope at base
- furrow



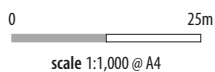
levels m AOD	
1	38.32
1	40.14
1	39.34

ILLUS 50 Detail plan of features AMA20

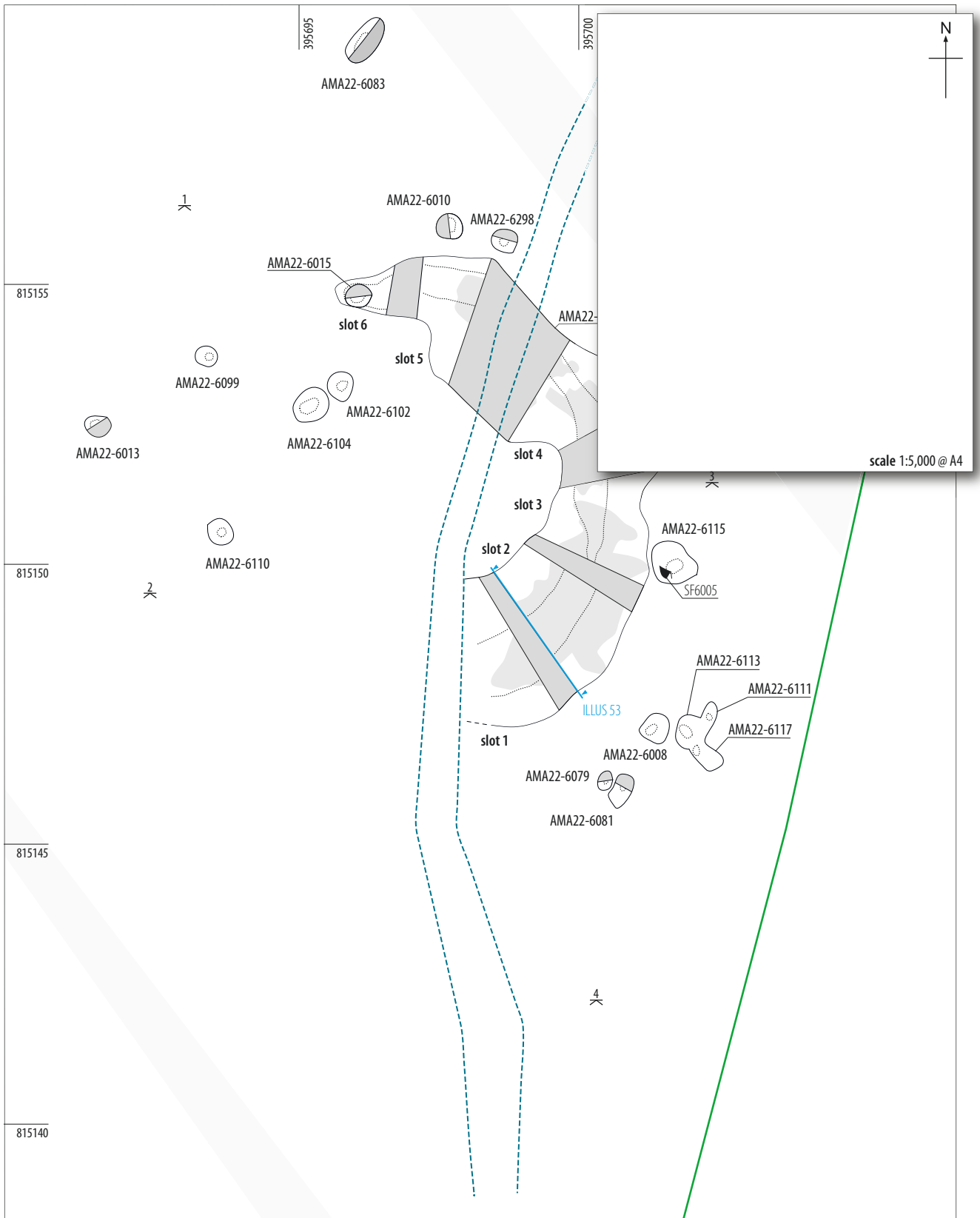


- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- archaeological features
- furrow

levels m AOD	
1	38.09
2	41.42
3	34.05



ILLUS 51 Location plan of Wester Hatton AMA22



scale 1:5,000 @ A4

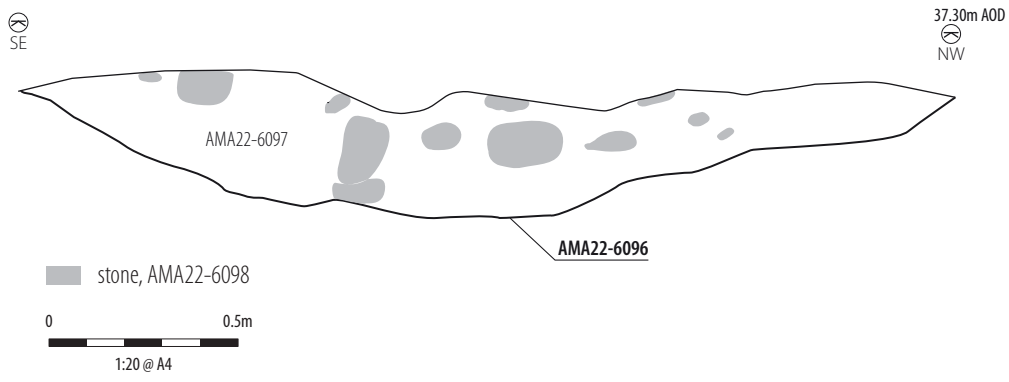
- monitored topsoil strip
- section drawing
- stones

- unexcavated
- excavated section showing break of slope at base
- furrow
- water pipe

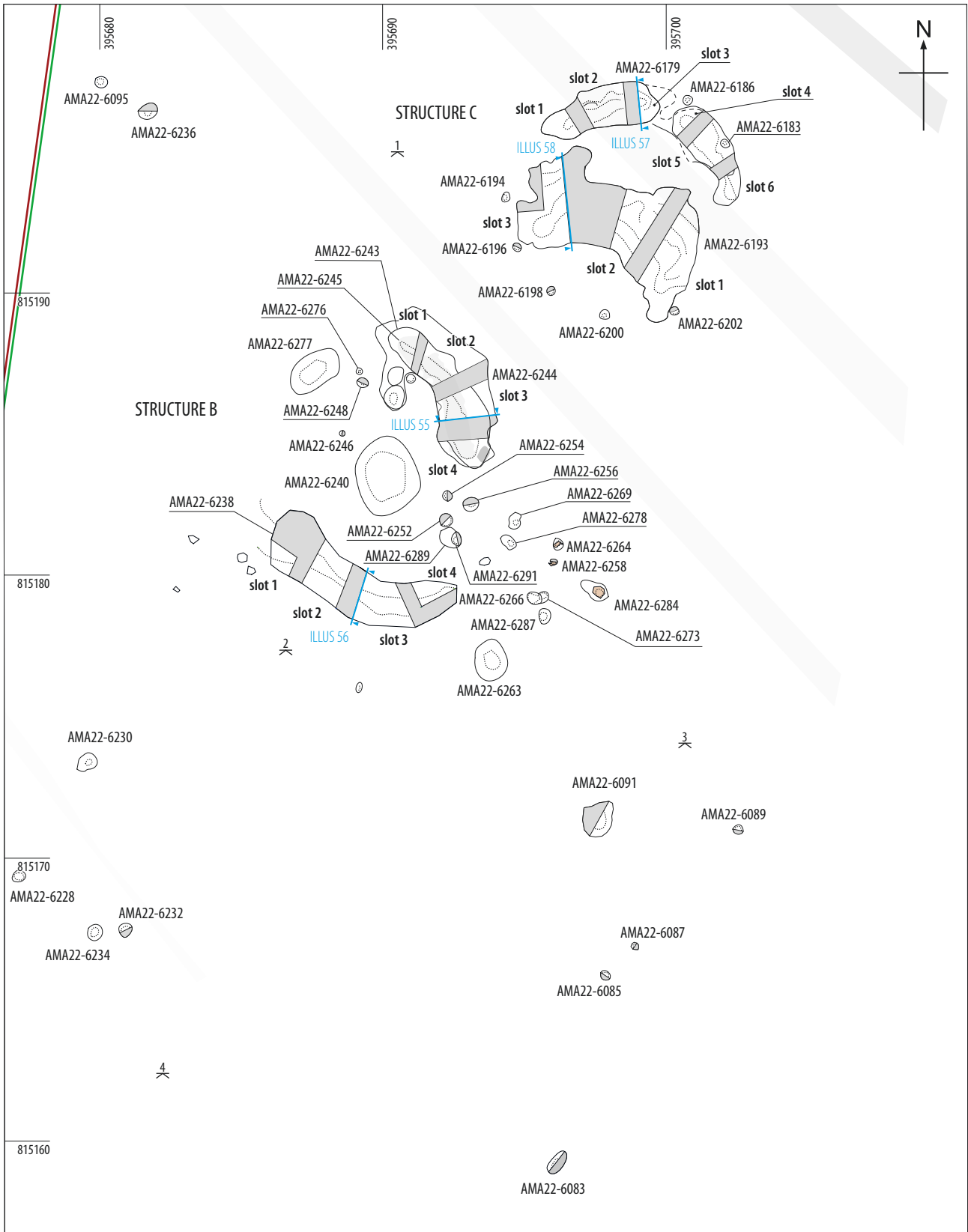


levels m AOD	
1	37.49
2	37.58
3	37.37
4	37.16

ILLUS 52 Plan of Structure A and surrounding features



ILLUS 53 NE facing section through slot 2 of ring-ditch [AMA22-6096], Structure A



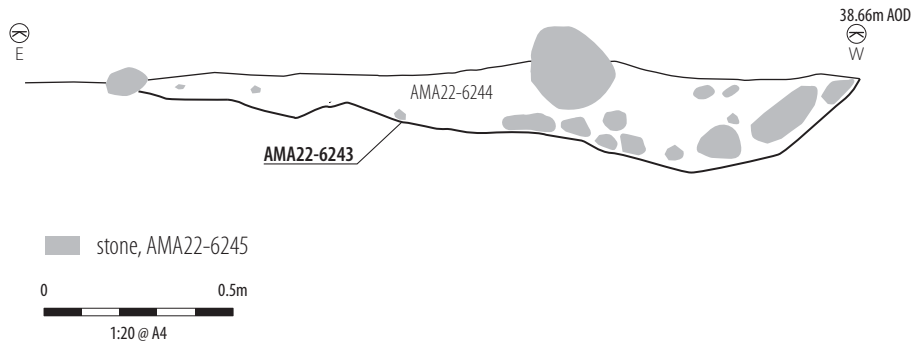
- / LMA boundary
- / monitored topsoil strip
- - - section drawing
- stones

- unexcavated
- ⌋ excavated section showing break of slope at base
- furrow

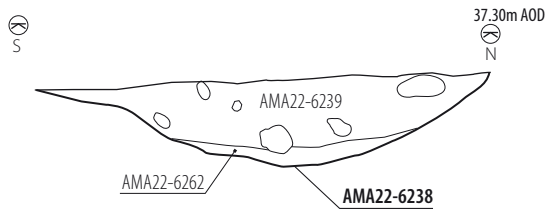


levels m AOD	
1	39.07
2	38.56
3	38.08
4	38.59

ILLUS 54 Plan of Plan of Structures B and C



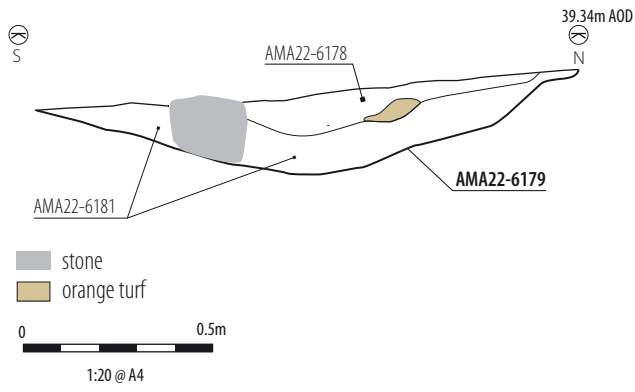
ILLUS 55 N facing section through slot 3 of ring-ditch [AMA22-6243], Structure B



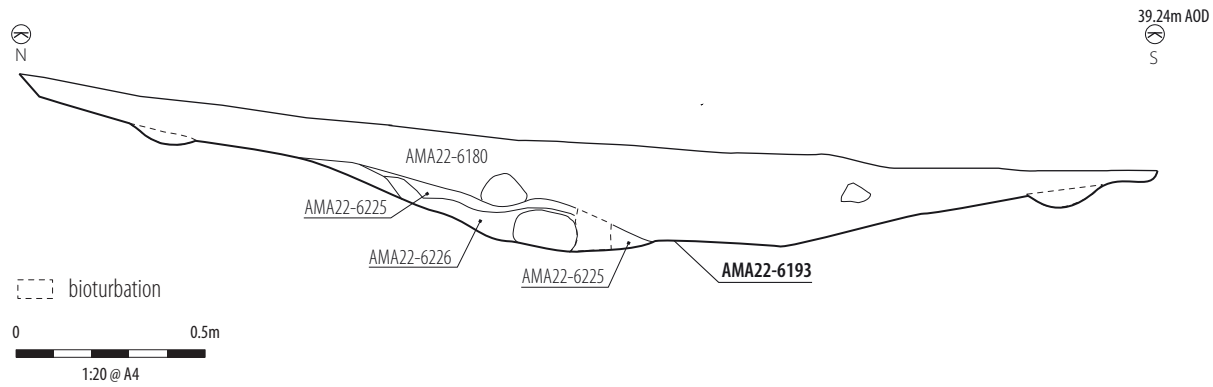
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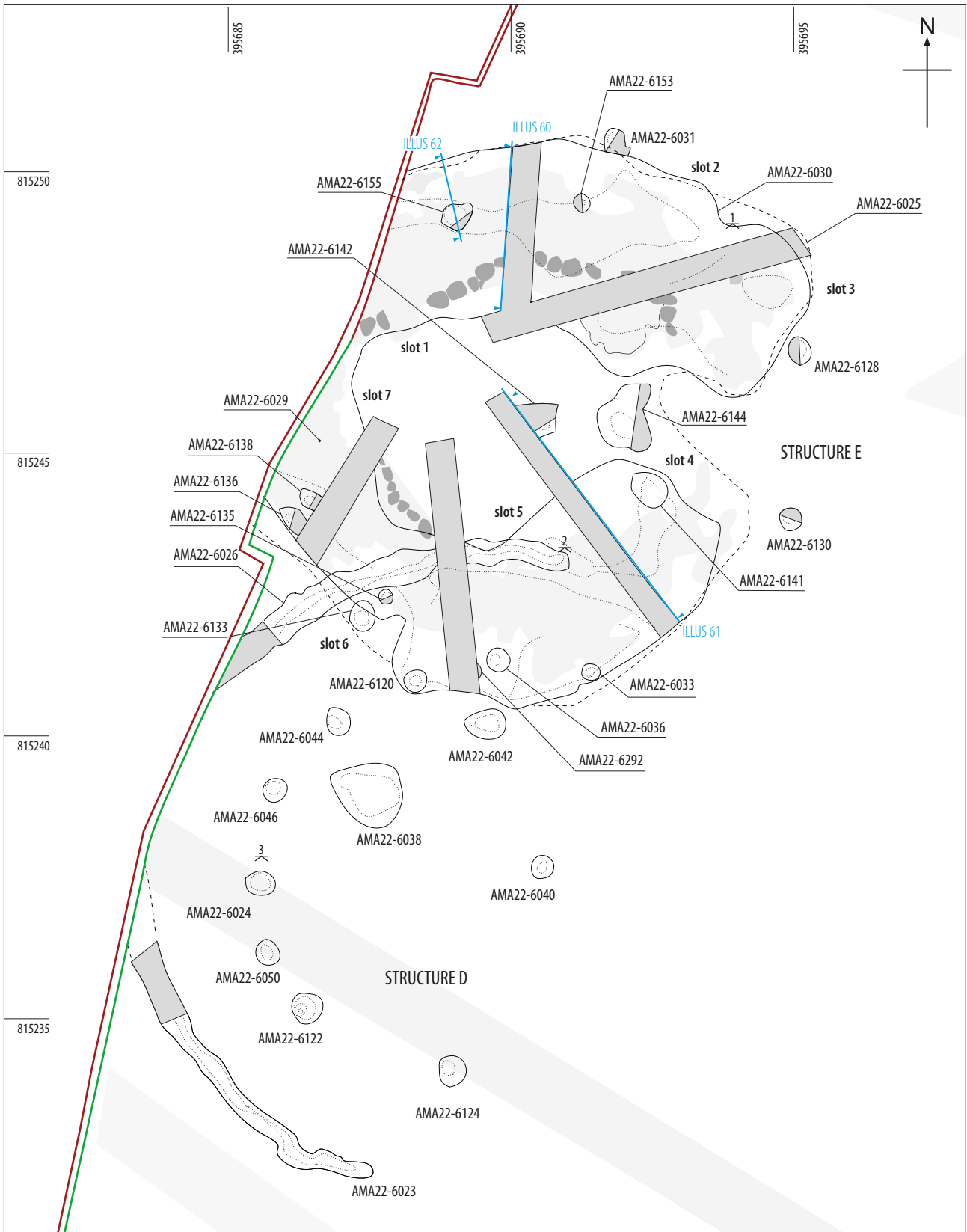
ILLUS 56 E facing section through slot 3 of ring ditch [AMA22-6238], Structure B



ILLUS 57 E facing section through slot 3 of ring-ditch [AMA22-6179], Structure C



ILLUS 58 W facing section through slot 3 of ditch [AMA22-6193], Structure C

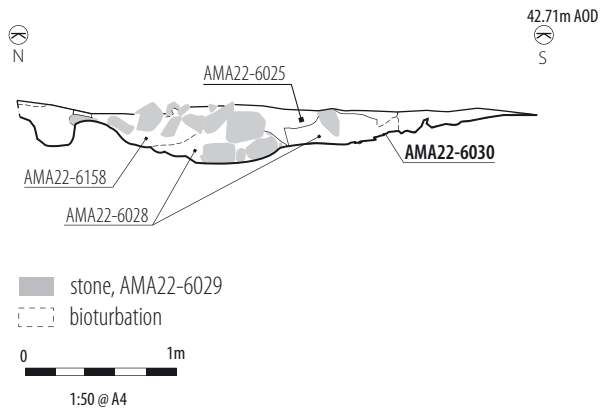


- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip
- section drawing
- stones
- unexcavated
- ⌋ excavated section showing break of slope at base
- furrow
- ⋯ sand spread overlying structure

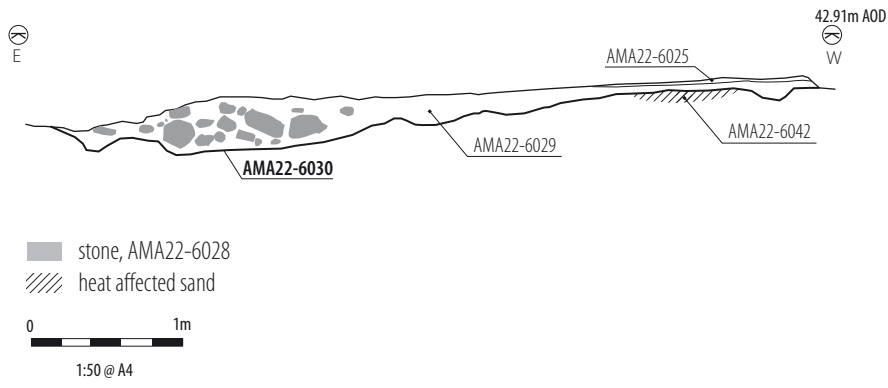


levels m AOD	
1	39.89
2	39.77
3	40.36

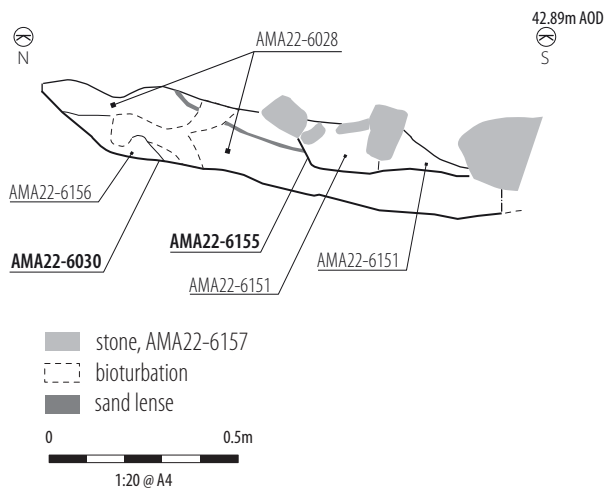
ILLUS 59 Plan of Structures D and E



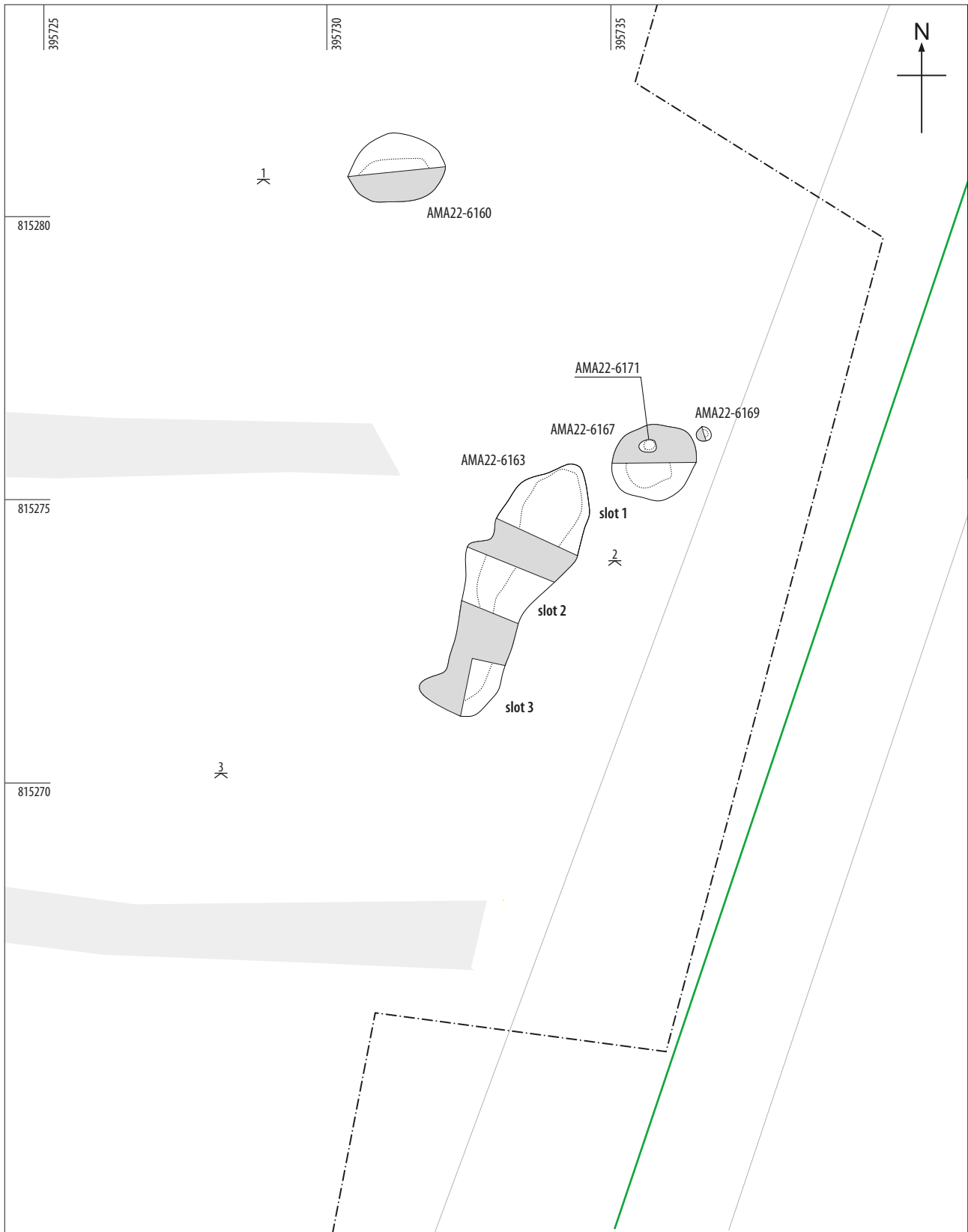
ILLUS 60 West facing section through [AMA22-6030], Structure E



ILLUS 61 North facing section through slot 4 of [AMA22-6030]



ILLUS 62 W facing section through slot 1 of cist [AMA22-6030] and [AMA22-6155], Structure E



— monitored topsoil strip

○ unexcavated

0 2m

levels m AOD

- - - edge of excavation

◐ excavated section showing break of slope at base

scale 1:100 @ A4

1 38.54

1 38.33

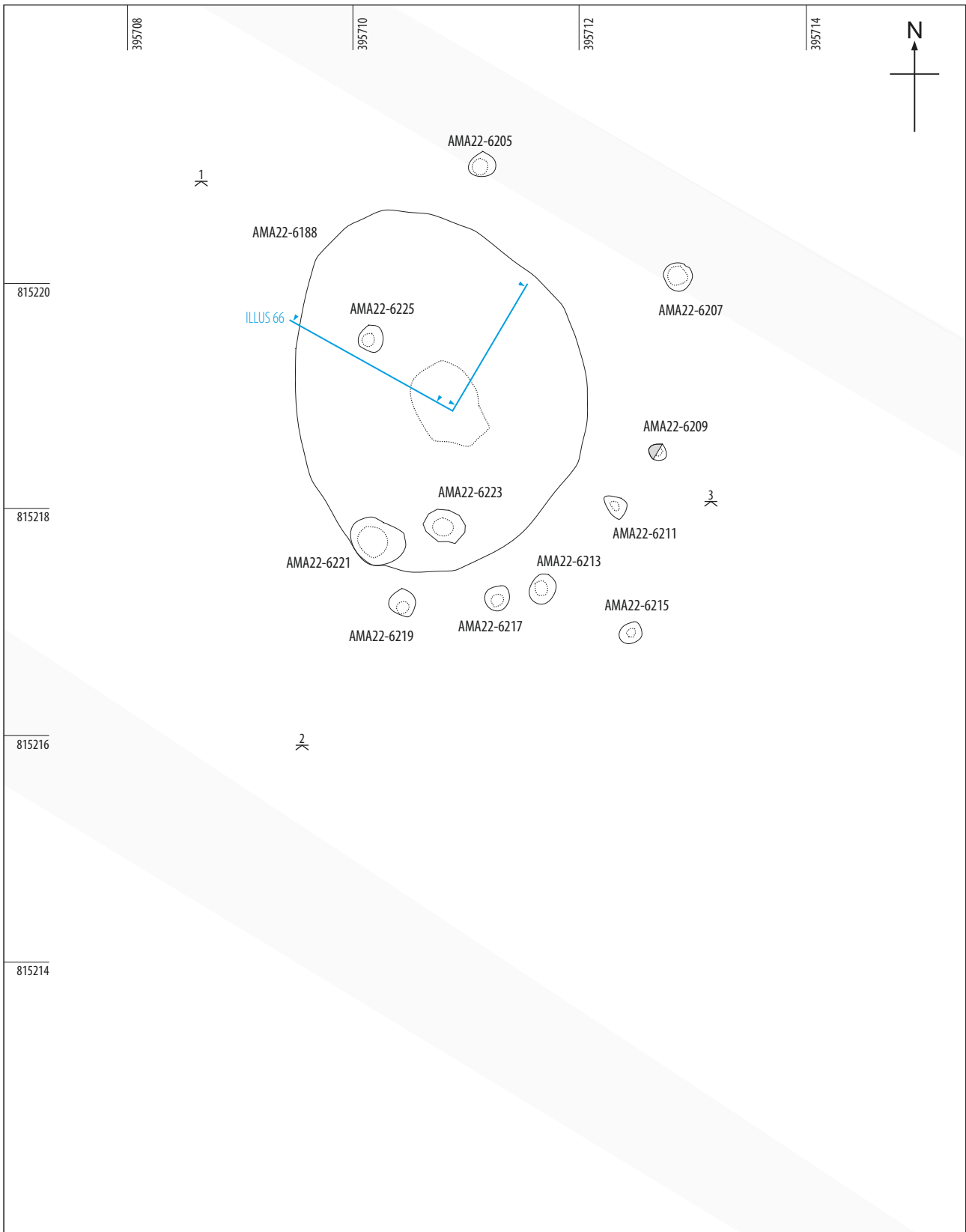
1 38.75

■ stones

■ furrow

- - - sand spread overlying structure

ILLUS 63 Plan of pit [AMA22-6163] and surrounding features

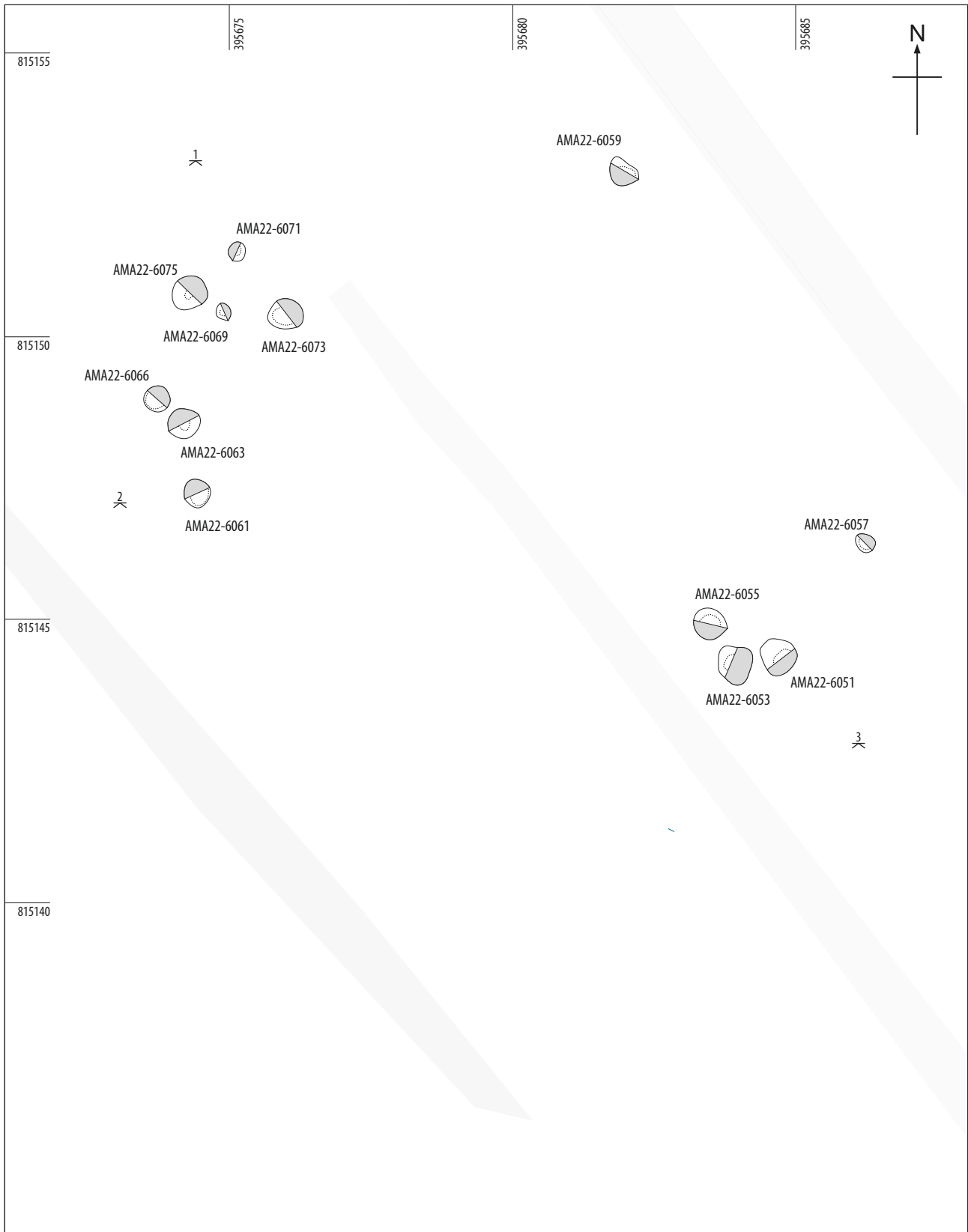


↔ section drawing
 ○ unexcavated

⌒ excavated section showing
 break of slope at base
 ■ furrow

0 1m
 scale 1:50 @ A4

levels m AOD
 1 40.03
 2 39.84
 3 39.76

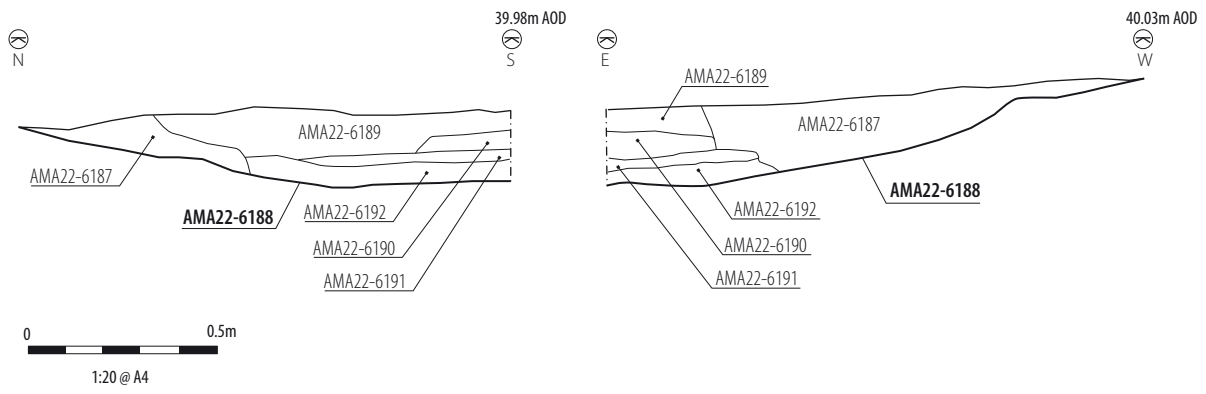


- edge of excavation
- furrow
- unexcavated
- excavated section showing break of slope at base

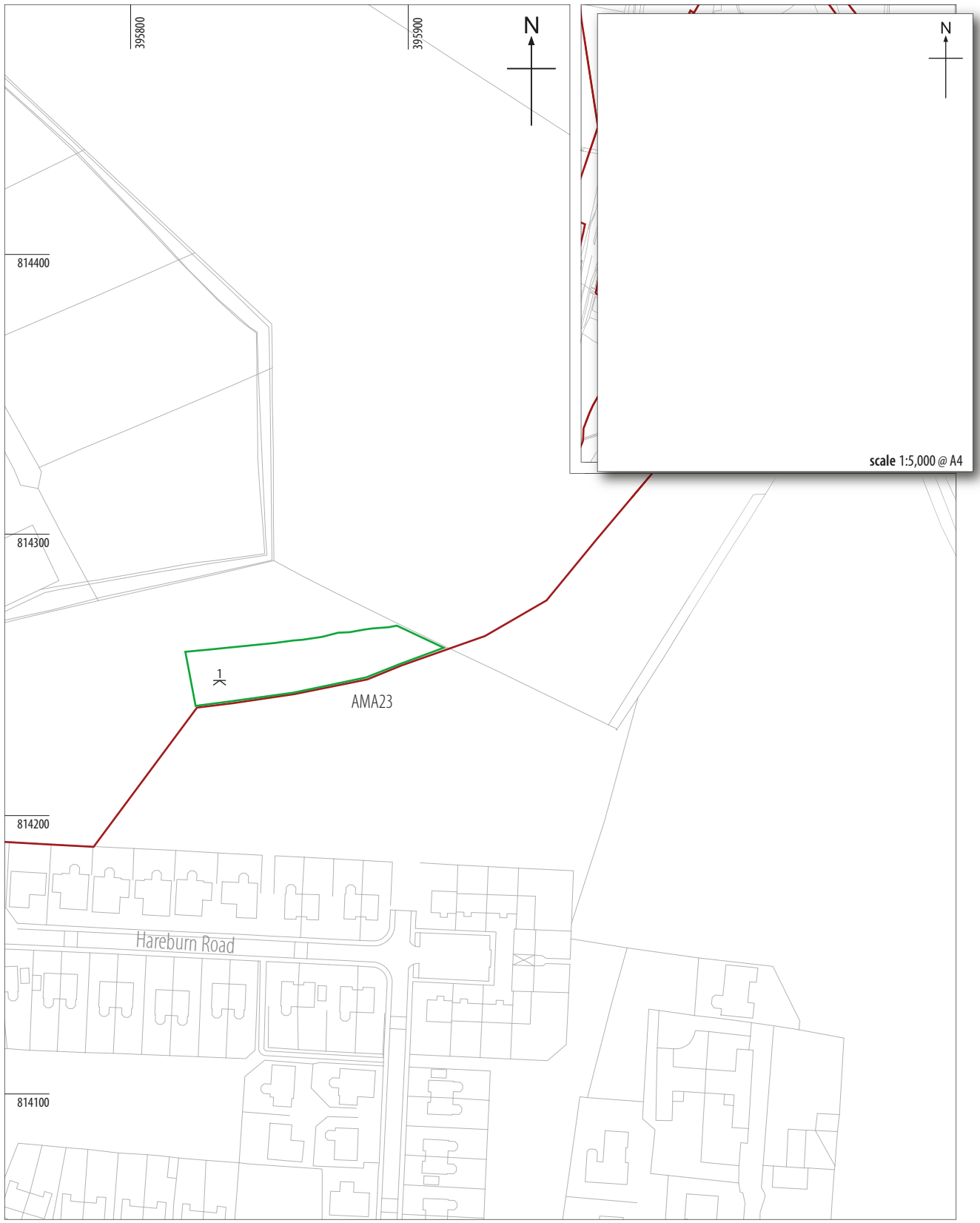


levels m AOD	
1	37.49
1	37.42
1	37.28

ILLUS 65 Plan of the post-hole clusters to the SW of the excavation area

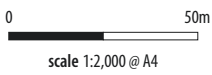


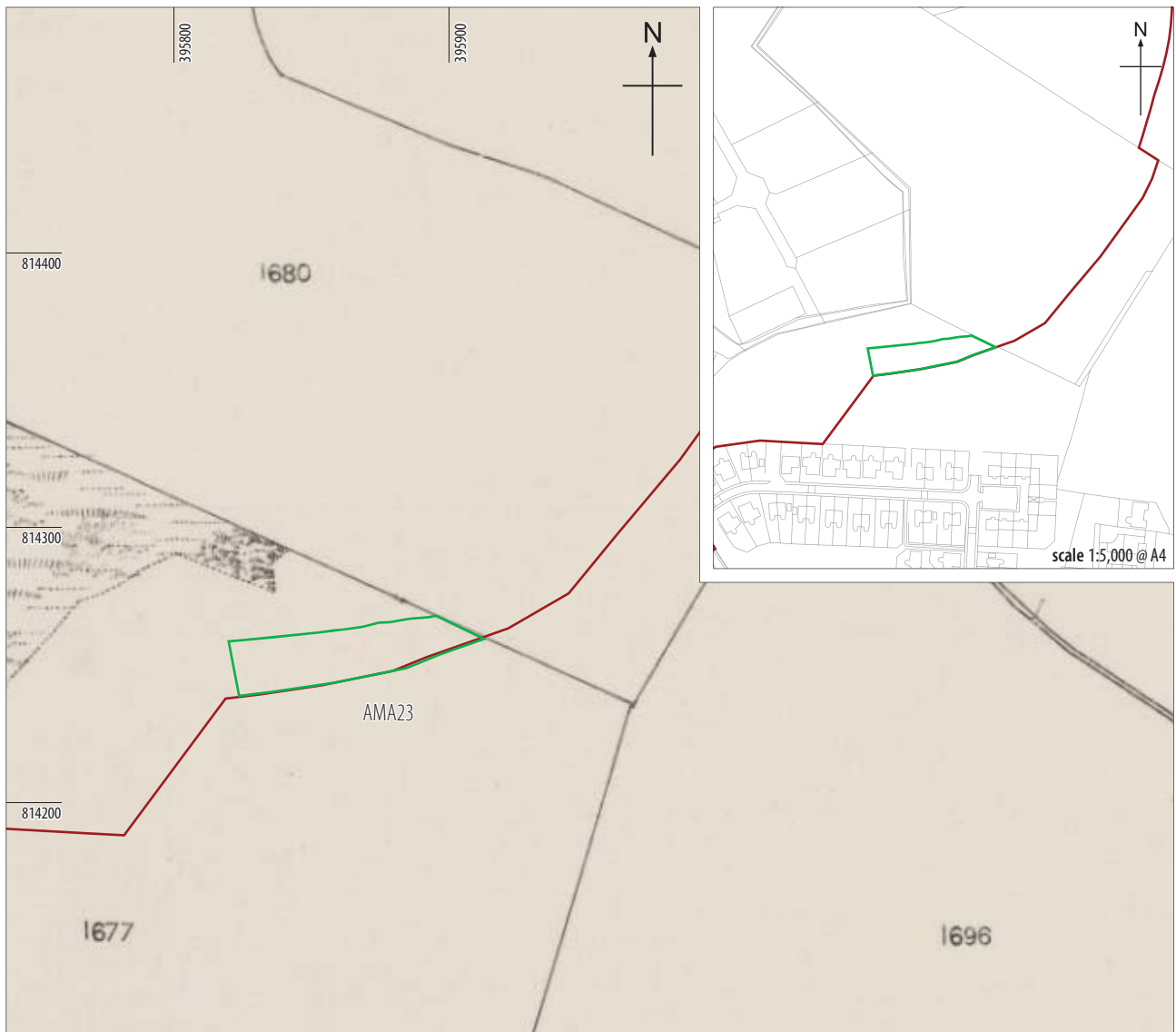
ILLUS 66 W and N facing section through pit [AMA22-6188]



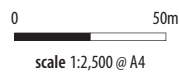
- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip

levels m AOD
1 32.00





- LMA boundary
- monitored topsoil strip



ILLUS 68 Extract from the OS 25 inch 1st edition map, published 1869: Aberdeen, Sheet LXVI.8 (Belhevie)
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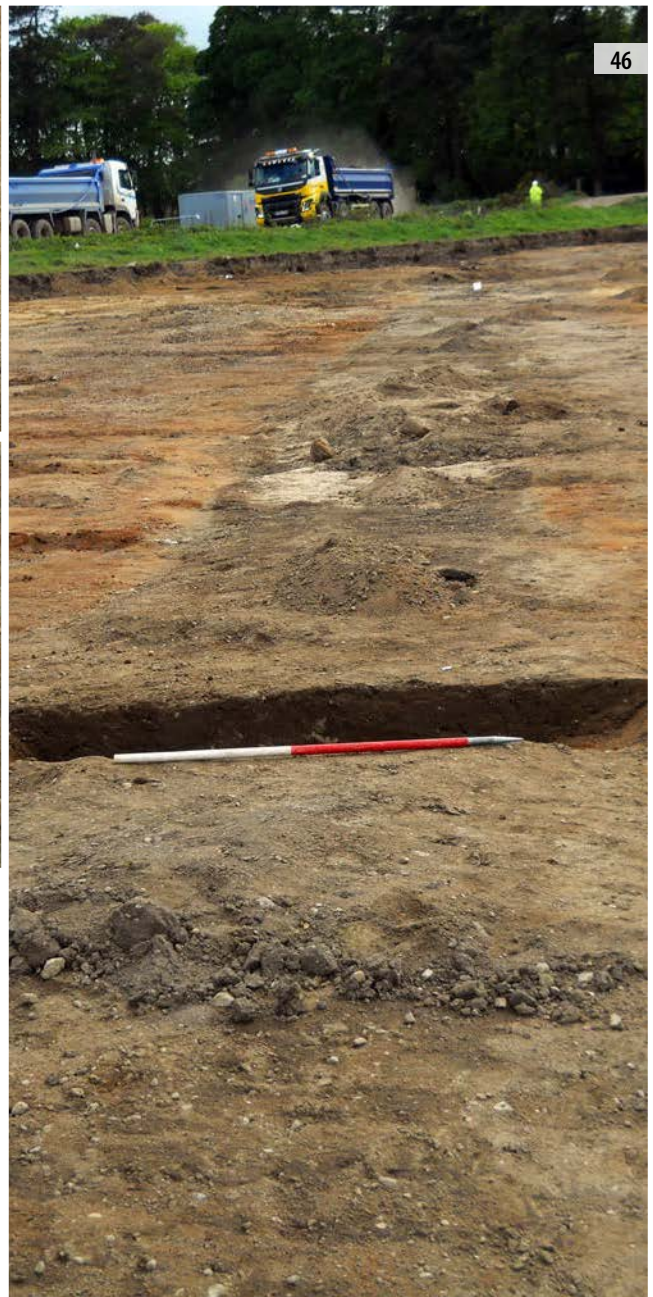


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ABYP15

APPENDICES

SITE REGISTERS

1 - Context Registers

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions		
AMA-03 Charleston Farm					
AMA03-001	Topsoil	A soft dark brown peaty loam with moderate small stone inclusions 0.35m thick			0.40
AMA03-002	Cut	Cut for the wall foundation (AMA03-003) 0.5m wide from the outer edge of the wall and filled with (AMA03-004)		0.50	
AMA03-003	Feature	Compacted rubble stone wall foundation 1.3m wide bonded with sandy clay. Cut into the natural and at the same level as the ground surface. Only partially exposed but N/S aligned.		1.30	
AMA03-004	Fill	Fill of wall cut (AMA03-002) comprising a compact stone and light yellow clayey sand similar to the surrounding geological subsoil		0.50	
AMA03-005	Natural	A compact stone rich light yellow sandy clay			
AMA-07 Kingcausie Ditch					
AMA07-001	Topsoil	A dark brown stone rich loam 0.25 to 0.35m thick overlying the natural			0.35
AMA07-002	Ditch Cut	A linear ditch cut with steep sides leading to a flat base. The ditch is aligned NW/SE across the area and was exposed for a 25m length displaying a max. Width of 5m and 1.3m deep. 2 slots excavated through the ditch with a single fill AMA07-003.	25	5.0	1.30
AMA07-003	Ditch Fill	A poorly sorted mix of rounded field stones in a dark brown sand matrix. The fill was fairly loose			1.30
AMA07-004	Ditch Cut	A second shallow ditch cut aligned N/S with gradual sloping sides leading to a flat to uneven base. The cut was recorded for 20m and was 3.5m wide and 0.30m deep with a single homogeneous fill AMA07-004	20	3.50	0.30
AMA07-005	Ditch Fill	Comprised poorly sorted rubble stone in a dark grey brown sand matrix. No finds were recovered from this fill			0.30
AMA07-006	Natural	A stone rich sand, areas of gravel rich orange sand and areas of stone rich grey sand			

AMA-08 Milltimber south

AMA08-001	Topsoil	A dark brown stone rich sandy loam with frequent stone inclusions up to 0.4m thick overlying the natural			0.40
AMA08-002	Pit cut	An oval pit cut with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base 0.58m x 0.54m diameter and 0.11m deep. Filled with a single fill AMA08-003.	0.58	0.54	0.11
AMA08-003	Pit fill	A soft orange sand with evidence of heat colouring. A small unworked chert flake recovered from the fill.			0.11
AMA08-004	Linear cut	A N/S aligned linear cut 0.6m wide filled with AMA08-004. Probably a modern pipe cut.		0.60	
AMA08-005	Linear fill	A compact fill of poorly sorted rubble stone in a loose dark brown sand matrix.			
AMA08-006	Natural	A mix of stone rich sand, areas of gravel rich orange sand and areas of a mid-yellow brown alluvial sand. This mix of river bed gravels and alluvial sand deposits was clearly evidenced in a section at the west end of the service trench excavation			

AMA-09 Milltimber north

AMA09-2000	Layer	Geological subsoil: sands and gravels			
AMA09-2001	Layer	Topsoil			
AMA09-2002	Cut	Cut, circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and rounded base; breaks of slope not perceptible.	0.50	0.50	0.10
AMA09-2003	Fill	Loose mid-brown silty sand fill of post hole [2002] with uncommon small charcoal flecks	0.50	0.50	0.10
AMA09-2004	Cut	Cut, circular in plan, with steep, stepped sides and rounded base.	1.25m	1.00	0.59
AMA09-2005	Fill	Loose dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded stones. Similar to fill (2008).	1.25	1.00	0.17
AMA09-2006	Fill	Loose mid brownish-yellow silty sand with occasional small angular and sub angular stones. Extends across central part of pit only.	0.65	0.65	0.30
AMA09-2007	Fill	Loose dark brownish-black silty loam with occasional small angular and sub angular stones, organic in character and containing charcoal.	1.00	0.90	0.20
AMA09-2008	Fill	Loose mid reddish-brown basal fill of pit.			
AMA09-2009	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and concave base. Oriented north-south with a vertical axis.	0.55	0.34	0.21

AMA09-2010	Fill	Loose very stony dark brown sand. Single fill of post hole [2009], homogenous throughout in colour and inclusions. Lithic fragment found ca. 0.17m below surface.	0.55	0.34	0.21
AMA09-2011	Cut	Cut, circular in plan, with steep sides and flat base.	0.95	0.95	0.75
AMA09-2012	Fill	Dark orangey-brown silty sand fill	0.95	0.95	0.75
AMA09-2013	Fill	Light brown sandy gravel fill. Possibly final backfill with bioturbation: disturbs post-pipe (2014)	0.60	0.60	0.30
AMA09-2014	Fill	Black sandy silt fill of posthole. Organic fill, representing post-pipe in post hole. Little evidence of post removal.	0.20	0.20	0.30
AMA09-2015	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and uneven base. Heavily bioturbated.	0.90	0.70	0.20
AMA09-2016	Fill	Loose dark brownish-black loamy silt with charcoal flecks	0.80	0.70	0.08
AMA09-2017	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown loamy silt, basal fill of Pit [2015].	0.90	0.70	0.14
AMA09-2018	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and flat base.	0.90	0.63	0.21
AMA09-2019	Fill	Firm mid grey very stony sand with rare charcoal fragments. Stones within fill are concentrated at base of fill; charcoal fragments visible in upper part of fill.	0.90	0.63	0.18
AMA09-2020	Fill	Firm dark grey very stony sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, located in south-western half of pit. Stones and charcoal appear evenly distributed throughout fill. No indications of in situ burning.	0.55	0.19	0.10
AMA09-2021	Cut	Cut of pit, sub-oval in plan with very steep to near-vertical sides and flat base.	1.50	1.25	0.52
AMA09-2022	Cut	Cut of pit, oval in plan with steep to vertical sides and rounded base. Sits in isolated position at the foot of slope towards eastern extremity of site.	0.60	0.50	0.35
AMA09-2023	Fill	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt and gravel with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.60	0.50	0.35
AMA09-2024	Fill	Light grey slightly clayey sand with very rare flecks of charcoal. Possibly result of water retention in base of pit.	1.06	1.00	0.06
AMA09-2025	Fill	Moderately compact dark brownish-orange silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, some in concentrations. High density of fine gravel throughout. Fairly homogenous though concentrations of charcoal flecks suggest periods of more rapid deposition. Probable post-use fill.	1.20	1.00	0.42

AMA09-2026	Fill	Mid brownish-orange sandy gravel. Only present on northern, upslope side of pit. Very similar to surrounding natural and likely to have eroded into pit from edge. Probable post-use fill.	0.70	0.35	0.33
AMA09-2027	Fill	Moderately firm very dark brown very sandy silt with high density fine gravels and burnt stone inclusions. May represent secondary use. Small number of burnt stones throughout but no evidence of burning in situ so probably represents dumped material.	0.65	0.65	0.25
AMA09-2028	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with steep, stepped sides and flat base. Oriented NE-SW at base.	2.35	2.10	1.69
AMA09-2029	Fill	Compact dark greyish-brown silty loam fill. Occasional charcoal. Extends across centre of pit only.	0.90	0.70	0.30
AMA09-2030	Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey loamy sand with occasional small to medium sub angular stones. A lens between (2029) and (2031). Very similar to (2032).	0.32	0.32	0.10
AMA09-2031	Fill	Compact black sandy silt with very frequent charcoal chunks, occurring in centre of pit.	0.70	0.70	0.70
AMA09-2032	Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey loamy sand with occasional small sub rounded stones. A lens between organic deposits (2031) and (2033).			0.08
AMA09-2033	Fill	Compact dark brownish-grey silty loam with small sub rounded stones. Organic in character, containing charcoal but not in coherent fragments. Possibly connected with in-situ burning. On its basal horizon sat a single large stone, 0.34m x 0.20m x 0.25m, with a flat surface, possibly a post pad.			0.72
AMA09-2034	Fill	Loose mid yellow fine sand with abundant small sub angular stones. Occurs between two organic deposits, (2031)/(2033) and (2050).	1.60	1.50	0.80
AMA09-2035	Cut	Cut, irregular in plan with variably steep and moderately sloping sides and uneven base. Oriented N-S. May consist of one large pit with two smaller shallower pits to north and south. Evidence of bioturbation at base in centre.	3.27	1.77	0.31
AMA09-2036	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with vertical sides and rounded base. Clear post pipe (2038) visible in section.	1.02	1.02	1.10

AMA09-2037	Fill	Soft orangey-yellow coarse sand with frequent sub angular stones. Backfill of post hole including a number of large < 0.25m sub angular packing stones in a coarse sand matrix, clearly distinguishable from the pot-pipe fill (2038).	1.02	1.02	0.9
AMA09-2038	Fill	Firm dark greyish-brown fine sand. Fill of post pipe within post hole cut [2036], very different from main backfill (2037). No charcoal identified.			0.9
AMA09-2039	Fill	Compact mid brownish-grey loamy sand with occasional stones. Fills depression at southern end of feature; very sterile. Derived from erosion of surrounding subsoil.	0.40	0.35	0.13
AMA09-2040	Fill	Compact very dark brownish-grey sandy loam. A thin layer of dark material spread across the feature's centre and southern half. Appears in plan as a thin line around southern edge. Humic/organic. Underlies three large central stones.	1.94	1.77	0.09
AMA09-2041	Fill	Compact mid brownish-grey moderately stony sand. Very sterile.	2.16	1.77	0.12
AMA09-2042	Fill	Compact mid greyish-brown moderately stony sand. Fill of [2035] observed in section north of the three large stones but not visible to the south. Very sterile.	0.30		0.09
AMA09-2043	Fill	Compact mid brown moderately stony coarse sandy loam. Located at northern end of centre of pit, filling the irregular base there. Sterile.	0.47	0.40	0.12
AMA09-2044	Fill	Compact mid greyish-brown slightly stony sandy loam. Fill at northern end of feature. Gradual interface with (2040). Sterile.	1.15	0.55	0.09
AMA09-2045	Fill	Compact dark grey slightly stony sandy loam. Upper fill at northern end of feature.	0.67	0.50	0.08
AMA09-2046	Cut	Cut, sub-rounded in plan. S and E sides near vertical, N and W sides gently sloping; rounded base. Large pit in isolated position towards SW corner of area. Sides irregular and disturbed by burrowing/rooting.	2.40	2.00	0.60
AMA09-2047	Fill	Firm mid orangey-brown slightly silty sand. Basal fill, composed of redeposited natural sands. Very occasional organic inclusions might be intrusive from deposit above.	2.40	2.00	0.35
AMA09-2048	Fill	Firm mid brownish-grey sandy clay silt with moderate organic inclusions. A band of organic material lying close to edges of [2046] mid-way up profile.	2.20	1.80	0.05

AMA09-2049	Fill	Loose light yellowish-brown sand with very occasional organics and occasional gravel. Naturally accumulated redeposited sands above the organic lens (2048).	1.50	1.60	0.20
AMA09-2050	Fill	Compact dark brownish-grey loamy sand. Contains charcoal but no discrete fragments. Similar to (2033).	2.10	2.00	0.20
AMA09-2051	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown loamy sand. Underlies southern part of (2050) and similar to (2030) and (2032).			0.50
AMA09-2052	Fill	Compact dark orangey-brown sandy loam with occasional small to large sub angular stones. Occurs in northern part of pit.			0.20
AMA09-2053	Fill	Loose light greyish-yellow fine sand. Lens of redeposited natural backfill.	0.70	0.20	0.80
AMA09-2054	Cut	Small cut, circular in plan, with steep sides and concave uneven base. Single homogeneous fill. Possible truncated post hole.	0.35	0.35	0.16
AMA09-2055	Fill	Friable dark grey-brown to black sand with frequent small stones. Very compact.	0.35	0.35	0.16
AMA09-2056	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with steep sides and concave base; possible truncated post hole.	0.32	0.32	0.12
AMA09-2057	Fill	Soft dark greyish-brown sand with occasional small stones. Very homogeneous with no finds or evidence of burning.	0.32	0.32	0.12
AMA09-2058	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Possibly associated with [2054] and [2056].	0.42	0.42	0.10
AMA09-2059	Fill	Soft dark greyish-brown fine sand. Darker patches may represent in-situ burning although no charcoal was seen. Contained fragments of prehistoric pottery in E.	0.42	0.42	0.10
AMA09-2060	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan. Sides steep in W and moderately steep in E. Rounded base.	0.98	0.80	0.24
AMA09-2061	Fill	Moderately firm mottled brownish-grey silty sand.	0.98	0.80	0.24
AMA09-2062	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with very steep sides and concave base. Size and shape indicative of a post hole but the compact stony fill not characteristic of post holes.	0.25	0.25	0.22
AMA09-2063	Fill	Compact friable dark grey-brown sand and gravel.	0.25	0.25	0.22
AMA09-2064	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Oriented NW-SE. Bioturbation evident at NW edge at top.	1.80	1.40	0.86

AMA09-2065	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with vertical sides (gently sloping at top) and rounded base. Cut by recut [2230].	3.30	3.30	1.6
AMA09-2066	Fill	Compact dark brown very slightly stony sand. A thin layer forming a band around edge of Pit [2064]. Dark nature of fill suggests organic decomposition; possible layer of slipped-in turf around edges of feature.	0.35		0.05
AMA09-2067	Fill	Compact mid-brown very slightly stony sand. Observed in south-eastern half of section. Sterile.	0.55		0.07
AMA09-2068	Fill	Compact mid-brown very slightly stony sand. Observed in south-eastern half of section. Distinguished from fill above by darker colour. Sterile.	0.8		0.23
AMA09-2069	Fill	Compact mid orangey-brown slightly stony sand. Homogeneous throughout. Sterile.	0.45		0.21
AMA09-2070	Fill	Compact dark brown slightly stony sand with frequent charcoal fragments, concentrated at base of fill.	0.66	0.40	0.15
AMA09-2071	Fill	Compact light grey very slightly stony sand with occasional charcoal fragments, evenly distributed throughout fill.	0.40		0.12
AMA09-2072	Fill	Compact mid grey very slightly stony sand with occasional charcoal fragments, evenly distributed throughout deposit. Deliberate deposit of hearth/fire residue.	0.55		0.14
AMA09-2073	Fill	Compact light grey very slightly stony sand with rare charcoal fragments evenly distributed throughout deposit.	0.36		0.28
AMA09-2074	Fill	Compact mid to dark brown very slightly stony sand. Observed in NW half of section. Sterile. Derived from surrounding subsoil. Probably same as (2067).	0.45		0.21
AMA09-2075	Fill	Compact mid brown very slightly stony sand. Sterile. Derived from erosion of surrounding soil.	0.65		0.22
AMA09-2076	Fill	Compact mid brown very slightly stony sand with occasional charcoal fragments evenly distributed throughout fill. Observed in NW half of section. Fill is mixed/mottled with lenses of darker sand.			0.72
AMA09-2077	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Within Pit [2064]. Oriented NE-SW with a vertical axis.	0.63	0.52	0.86

AMA09-2078	Cut	Hearth cut, sub-circular in plan. Sides moderately steep on N and NW sides, moderately gently sloping on S side. Rounded base.	0.66	0.60	0.10
AMA09-2079	Fill	Moderately firm black sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fire-cracked stones.	0.66	0.60	0.10
AMA09-2080	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Edges heavily bioturbated.	1.10	1.10	0.28
AMA09-2081	Fill	Loose dark greyish-brown sandy loam with abundant medium to large singular and sub angular stones and charcoal. Quern stone found on surface.	1.10	1.10	0.28
AMA09-2082	Cut	Ditch cut, linear in plan with steep sides and rounded base. Runs E-W parallel with the burn, at an even 5-10m. Slots 2 and 3 contained a line of un-bonded rounded fieldstones along northern edge of cut. A ditch and dyke system offset from the burn. The ditch also cuts an earlier ditch 2178		2.20	0.60
AMA09-2083	Structure	Stone structure lining the northern edge of linear [2082]. Stones are rounded/sub rounded field stone, un-mortared, roughly coursed.	0.40		0.30
AMA09-2084	Fill	Deposit of stones at base of linear [2082]. Probable collapse from stone structure [2083] on north edge of linear. Not present in slots 4, 5 and 6.	0.60		0.25
AMA09-2085	Fill	Soft, friable brownish grey clay silt. Upper deposit in linear [2082]. Similar to overlying topsoil and alluvial silts with moderately sorted gravels throughout.	2.00		0.30
AMA09-2086	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey clay silt. Accumulated in N extent of [2082]. Present in slots 2 and 3. Silts deposited as a result of the collapse/deconstruction of [2084].	0.80		1.20
AMA09-2087	Fill	Friable light brownish-grey silt. Deposit accumulated at the base of [2082], siltier than overlying (2086) and (2085). May represent waterborne deposition of silts from the burn.	0.81		0.25
AMA09-2088	Fill	Friable orangey-brown sandy silt at very base of linear [2082]. Slope wash deposited during [2082]'s use.	0.50		0.05
AMA09-2089	Cut	Cut, oval in plan with steep to vertical sides and flat base. Located close to the S extent of excavation area and immediately south of a long linear feature.	1.12	0.9	0.24
AMA09-2090	Fill	Soft dark grey brown fine sand with moderate sub angular stones. Homogeneous fill. 2 fragments of saddle quern and 3 fragments of prehistoric pottery recovered.	1.12	0.9	0.24

AMA09-2091	Fill	Compact mid brown slightly stony sand. Observed in SE half of section. Sterile. Derived from erosion of surrounding subsoils.	0.24		0.13
AMA09-2092	Cut	Cut, circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Located in N part of area in isolation.	0.58	0.46	0.10
AMA09-2093	Fill	Compact dark brownish-grey sandy loam with occasional small to medium sub angular stones. A topsoil backfill.	0.58	0.46	0.10
AMA09-2094	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and broad rounded base. Close to W limit of excavation. Shallow and heavily truncated.	0.70	0.56	0.07
AMA09-2095	Fill	Moderately firm very dark brown sandy silt with occasional small flecks of charcoal. No obvious burning in situ.	0.70	0.56	0.07
AMA09-2096	Cut	Cut, sub-oval in plan with steep to moderately steep sides and rounded base. Lies c. 0.30m from broad shallow pit [2094].	0.32	0.24	0.07
AMA09-2097	Fill	Moderately firm very dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks throughout. A couple of 0.10m x 0.10m x 0.10m stones in fill may be packing remnants.	0.32	0.24	0.07
AMA09-2098	Fill	Firm greyish-black sandy silt with some gravels.	2.60	2.60	0.15
AMA09-2099	Fill	Firm grey gravelly silt. Probable intentional backfill.	1.90	1.90	0.30
AMA09-2100	Fill	Firm dark greyish-brown sandy silt with gravel. A gravelly layer tipped into pit from N edge.	0.80	0.80	0.10
AMA09-2101	Fill	Firm mid brown to greyish-black silty gravelly sand and sandy silt. Iron-panning seen within fill along southern edge. Striated layers of two fills from one depositional event.	1.30	1.30	0.50
AMA09-2102	Fill	Firm dark blackish-brown to greyish-brown silty sand. Iron-panning present within fill, post-depositional.	2.50	2.50	0.70
AMA09-2103	Fill	Loose yellow sand. Redeposited natural slumped into side of pit, extending around its edge.			0.20
AMA09-2104	Fill	Firm dark orangey-brown gravelly sand. Redeposited natural extending around edges of pit. Possibly same as (2229).	1.50	1.50	0.30
AMA09-2105	Fill	Firm greyish-black gravelly sandy silt. Divided from (2098) by a line of iron-panning; possibly same deposit.	0.30	0.30	0.20
AMA09-2106	Fill	Firm grey gravelly silt. Similar to (2099) and possibly the same; divided from it by a line of iron-panning.	0.50	0.50	0.20
AMA09-2107	Fill	Firm orangey-brown silty sand. Divided from (2101) by a line of iron-panning; possibly same deposit.	1.00	1.00	0.20

AMA09-2108	Cut	Cut, oval in plan with steep sides and flat base. Located in NW area of excavation in isolation.	1.10	0.80	0.09
AMA09-2109	Fill	Compact dark greyish-brown to black silty loam with occasional small to large sub rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks. Organic. Stone holes visible in plan including one cutting S edge of pit.	1.10	0.80	0.09
AMA09-2110	Cut	Cut, oval in plan with gently sloping sides and rounded base.	1.00	0.80	0.12
AMA09-2111	Fill	Loose light greyish-brown loamy sand with occasional small to medium sub rounded stones.	1.00	0.80	0.12
AMA09-2112	Cut	Cut, sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and rounded base. Possible truncated and backfilled post hole. Located c. 3m to SW of large pit [2123].	0.46	0.40	0.32
AMA09-2113	Fill	Compact mid brownish-grey loamy sand with occasional small to medium sub rounded stones. Topsoil in character but more compact.	0.46	0.40	0.32
AMA09-2114	Cut	Linear, shallow cut with gradual to steep sides and uneven base, with single homogeneous fill (2115). Cut by linear [2116] in middle, [2118] to the south and [2121] to the north.	0.58		0.12
AMA09-2115	Fill	Moderately firm mottled light grey-brown to yellow fine sand with occasional small stones.	0.58		0.12
AMA09-2116	Cut	Linear cut with gently sloping sides and concave base. Aligned c. E-W truncating linear [2114] close to the W end. Between 0.20 and 0.42m wide and 0.04m to 0.12m deep with single homogeneous fill (2117). Possible plough furrow?	0.42		0.12
AMA09-2117	Fill	Moderately compact mid to light greyish-brown fine sand with occasional small stones. Single homogeneous fill of linear cut [2116].	0.42		0.12
AMA09-2118	Cut	Linear cut with gently sloping sides. Truncates the S end of linear cut [2114]. N edge of the ditch is lined with moderate sub rounded stones. Same as [2082].			0.24
AMA09-2119	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown sand.			0.24
AMA09-2120	Fill	SAME AS (2005)	1.00	0.90	0.28
AMA09-2121	Cut	Cut, linear in plan with steep sides and flat slightly uneven base cutting the natural orange gravel & sand. Runs SWW-NEE across W side of Area 2. Truncates the N side of linear cut 2114 and runs almost parallel to cut 2146. Possible 19th century boundary ditch	0.86	2.16	0.36
AMA09-2122	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown sand. Fill of cut 2121			0.30

AMA09-2123	Cut	A circular cut with vertical sides and a flat base cutting the natural. Located 1.5m S of pit 2110 although association unclear. Filled by 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, and 2145.	1.50	1.20	0.70
AMA09-2124	Fill	Loose light brownish yellow coarse sand forming one of the central fills of pit cut 2123			0.20
AMA09-2125	Fill	Loose light brownish yellow coarse sand/gravel forming the upper fill of pit cut 2124. Disturbed by a post-pipe fill 2126 in the centre of the pit. Possibly formed back fill of post-hole			0.30
AMA09-2126	Fill	Compact dark brownish grey sandy loam with charcoal fleck and occasional small stone inclusions. Located centrally within the pit and may form fill of a post-pipe.			0.25
AMA09-2127	Fill	Compacted mid greyish brown sandy loam forming one of the lower fills of pit cut 2123. Contained small amounts of organic matter. Disturbed by the post-pipe fill 2126			0.40
AMA09-2128	Cut	An oval shaped pit cut with irregular steep to gradual sides and a rounded to uneven base. Surrounded by a number of post-holes 2131-2145 and backfilled with 2127 & 2130	1.4	0.94	0.30
AMA09-2129	Fill	A firm mid grey brown sandy silt basal fill of pit cut 2128 with very occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions			0.12
AMA09-2130	Fill	A firm mid grey brown sandy silt and gravel upper fill of pit cut 2128 with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks			0.25
AMA09-2131	Cut	Small oval pit/post-hole cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base and a single fill. Cuts the natural geology	0.30	0.33	0.08
AMA09-2132	Fill	A loose dark brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			
AMA09-2133	Cut	Small oval pit/post-hole cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base and a single fill. Cuts the natural geology	0.33	0.30	0.07
AMA09-2134	Fill	A loose mid-brown grey silty sand and gravel with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.07
AMA09-2135	Cut	Small oval pit/post-hole cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base and a single fill. Cuts the natural geology	0.29	0.25	0.05
AMA09-2136	Fill	A loose mid-brown grey silty sand and gravel with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.05
AMA09-2137	Cut	Small oval pit/post-hole cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base and a single fill. Cuts the natural geology	0.40	0.37	0.09

AMA09-2138	Fill	A loose mid grey brown silty sand and gravel fill			0.09
AMA09-2139	Cut	A sub-rounded cut with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base. Contains a single fill 2140	0.36	0.30	0.15
AMA09-2140	Fill	A loose mid-brown grey silty sand and gravel with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.15
AMA09-2141	Cut	An oval post hole cut with steep sides and a rounded base cutting the natural geology. Includes a single fill 2142	0.50	0.40	0.20
AMA09-2142	Fill	A loose mid-brown grey silty sand and gravel with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.20
AMA09-2143	Cut	A circular cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base cutting the natural and a single fill 2144	0.40	0.40	0.10
AMA09-2144	Fill	A loose mid brown grey sandy silt fill of post hole			0.10
AMA09-2145	Fill	Primary fill of pit cut 2123 comprising a loose mid brownish yellow coarse sand			0.70
AMA09-2146	Cut	A SWW/NEE aligned linear ditch cut located to the south side of the excavation area. The sides of the ditch are gradual leading to a uneven to flat base. The ditch is fairly shallow with two fills in places 2147 & 2148. At the SWW end the ditch peaters out and is truncated by modern disturbance at the NEE end. Seems to run parallel with cut 2121 along half its length then turns to the NEE. Possible field boundary ditch	0.5	1.80	0.40
AMA09-2147	Fill	A compact mid grey brown fine sand upper fill of ditch cut 2146 with occasional small stone inclusions			0.30
AMA09-2148	Fill	Lower ditch fill of cut 2146 comprising a gravel and stone rich compact sand possibly representing a slow in-fill of the open ditch.			0.10
AMA09-2149	Cut	A large oval shaped pit cutting the natural geology with steep and partly stepped sides leading to a rounded base. The fills displayed a central re-cut 2168 in the upper part of the pit.	2.65	1.90	1.38
AMA09-2150	Cut	Remains of a linear ditch cut running parallel to ditch 2146 to the NW. The cut is shallow with gradual sloping sides and a uneven base filled with a single homogeneous sand fill 2151. Cuts the natural sand	1.50	1.00	0.14
AMA09-2151	Fill	A moderately compact light grey brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions			0.14
AMA09-2152	Cut	Linear to irregular shaped ditch cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. This may be a natural alluvial channel	5.0	1.40	0.15

AMA09-2153	Fill	A compact firm mid brownish orange silt with very occasional stone inclusions			0.15
AMA09-2154	Fill	A firm mid brown silt with we sorted gravel lenses and lithic found within the fill			0.15
AMA09-2155	Cut	A slightly curvilinear cut through the natural geology with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The cut was more prominent/steep on the W side. Three fills recoded in each of the 3 slots excavated	23	2.14	0.13
AMA09-2156	Fill	A compact very dark grey slightly stone rich sand with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Recorded in Slot 1			0.13
AMA09-2157	Fill	A compact dark brown slightly stone rich sand, particularly towards the base, with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Recorded in Slot 2			0.10
AMA09-2158	Fill	A compact mid brown slightly stone rich sand with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Recorded in Slot 3			0.12
AMA09-2159	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S forming part of a plough furrow system 6m apart and approximately 1m wide. Gradually sloping sides and a concave base.		1.4	0.15
AMA09-2160	Fill	A compact dark grey brown sandy loam with heavy bioturbation and abundant small stone inclusions			0.15
AMA09-2161	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S forming part of a plough furrow system 6m apart and approximately 1m wide. Gradually sloping sides and a concave base.		0.80	0.12
AMA09-2162	Fill	A compact dark grey brown sandy loam with heavy bioturbation and abundant small to medium stone inclusions			0.12
AMA09-2163	Fill	A very compact light brown yellow fine sand upper fill recorded on the eastern edge of the cut			0.10
AMA09-2164	Cut	An oval shaped pit cut with very steep sides and a uneven to concave base although the actual edges of the cut were difficult to define due to burrowing and changes in the natural sands and gravels. Only the upper fill 2165 was clearly archaeological with the two other fills recorded 2174 & 2175 sterile.	1.30	0.70	0.54
AMA09-2165	Fill	A moderately compact dark grey brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions. A few chert flakes were recovered from this deposit			0.20
AMA09-2166	Cut	A circular cut with very steep sides and a rounded base containing a single fill 2167 and cutting the natural	0.40	0.40	0.40
AMA09-2167	Fill	A firm dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions			0.40

AMA09-2168	Cut	Poorly defined oval shaped cut with irregular sides leading to a flat base. The feature was cut into the natural geology and was deeper to the N end although the edges were difficult to define due to animal bioturbation.	2.10	0.85	0.30
AMA09-2169	Fill	A compacted mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent poorly sorted stone inclusions plus occasional charcoal flecks			0.30
AMA09-2170	Cut	A slot cut through linear cut 2152 forming the terminus of this feature displaying gently sloping sides and an uneven base			0.10
AMA09-2171	Fill	A compact firm mid brown silt with very occasional stone inclusions			0.10
AMA09-2172	Cut	Possibly a natural alluvial gully	10	1.0	0.15
AMA09-2173	Fill	Sterile compact mid brown orange sandy silt			0.15
AMA09-2174	Fill	A fairly compact mid orange brown sand with frequent small stone inclusions. It was unclear if this was a base fill or middle fill due to leaching and bioturbation. Fill was very sterile			0.30
AMA09-2175	Fill	A very firm pale yellow brown sterile sand. Lamination identified in this deposit suggest it may be wind-blown deposits.			0.22
AMA09-2176	Cut	An oval shaped pit with steep sides leading to an uneven base cutting the natural	1.17	0.60	0.22
AMA09-2177	Fill	A compacted grey brown sand fill with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions			0.22
AMA09-2178	Cut	A linear ditch cut aligned NW-SE with steep sides and a rounded to flat base cut by later ditch 2082. Runs into the LOE to the SE and truncated to the NW by modern disturbance	1.6		0.65
AMA09-2179	Cut	A small sub-circular pit cut with gently sloping sides and a flat base	0.70	0.60	0.10
AMA09-2180	Fill	A firm grey brown gravel rich silt fill with occasional lithic recovered			
AMA09-2181	Cut	A circular pit cutting the natural with steep sides and a flat base	1.15	1.10	0.20
AMA09-2182	Fill	A stone fill of pit 2181 comprised of cracked sub-angular granite approx. 0.15 x 0.1 x 0.1. No signs of heat affected stone suggesting they have been placed in to close the pit			0.10
AMA09-2183	Fill	A 0.12m layer of compacted dark grey brown silty loam with occasional small stone inclusions forming a middle layer between 2182 and 2184			0.12
AMA09-2184	Fill	Basal fill of pit cut 2181 comprising a compacted black charcoal rich loam forming a layer of burnt wood			0.10

AMA09-2185	Fill	A firm mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal fleck inclusions			0.30
AMA09-2186	Fill	A firm dark brown clayey silt fill of ditch cut 2178 possibly forming part of natural infilling of the ditch			0.10
AMA09-2187	Fill	A firm dark brown silt with gravel lenses below 2188 and above 2189 and 2190			0.10
AMA09-2188	Fill	A firm mid orange brown clayey silt similar to 2185			0.20
AMA09-2189	Fill	Lenses of firm yellow/brown sand washed into the S edge of the cut			0.10
AMA09-2190	Fill	A loose yellow sand fill possibly wind-blown deposit below 2187 and above 2178			0.10
AMA09-2191	-	Void	-		
AMA09-2192	-	Void	-		
AMA09-2193	Cut	An oval pit cut with steep slopes leading to a flat base cutting the natural. The pit has 2 fills 2194 and 2195	1.92	1.49	0.40
AMA09-2194	Fill	A compact mid orange brown stone rich sand forming the primary fill of pit cut 2193			0.25
AMA09-2195	Fill	Upper fill of pit cut comprising a compact mid orange brown slightly stone filled sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.21
AMA09-2196	Fill	A firm dark grey brown gravel rich silt forming the basal fill of the post hole below 2014			0.1
AMA09-2197	Fill	A very compact dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions below 2038 and above 2198. This was possibly compacted by the insertion of the post in cut 2036			0.15
AMA09-2198	Fill	A shallow deposit of soft mottled yellow grey sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Possibly wind-blown basal fill of cut 2036			0.05
AMA09-2199	Fill	Upper fill of a re-cut pit 2149 comprising a compact mid grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions possibly representing a burning event			0.35
AMA09-2200	Fill	Upper fill of pit cut 2149 comprising a compact mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck and small stone inclusions. The fill is cut by a later re-cut 2268 of the pit.			0.31
AMA09-2201	Fill	A firm mid reddish brown coarse sand below fill 2199 within the recut [2268] of pit 2149. Possibly heat effected.			0.14

AMA09-2202	Fill	A firm mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions forming a lens of ash like sand below 2201 and above 2203 within the recut pit 2268. 0.1m thick			0.10
AMA09-2203	Fill	A firm mid orange brown sandy silt forming a lens of material below 2202 and above 2204. 0.1m thick			0.10
AMA09-2204	Fill	A firm mottled dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. This forms a lens of material below 2203 and over 2259 with the recut pit 2268			0.10
AMA09-2205	Fill	A firm mid orange brown silty sand forming a lens of material within pit cut 2149 below 2200 and above 2206			0.40
AMA09-2206	Fill	A firm light yellow brown coarse sand forming a possible wind blown sand within pit cut 2149 below 2206 and above 2262, 0.35m thick.			0.35
AMA09-2207	Fill	A firm yellow brown sandy gravel forming the basal fill of ditch cut 2178 below 2189. Possibly a slumping deposit			0.15
AMA09-2208	Fill	A firm brown yellow sandy gravel forming a basal fill of pit 2178 below 2189, 0.15m thick.			0.15
AMA09-2209	Cut	A sub-oval slightly irregular shaped pit on plan with steep sides and an uneven base. The sides of the pit were not well defined and it may have been overcut suggesting this may be a stone hole rather than an archaeological feature.	1.15	0.80	0.40
AMA09-2210	Fill	A single homogenous fill comprising a compact mottled light/dark grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. This fill was laminated suggesting a slow infilling of the cut. A small flint flake was recovered from the top of the fill.			0.23
AMA09-2211	Fill	Primary fill of pit cut 2064 comprising compact mid orange brown sand with occasional stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Below 2079 and 0.2m thick			0.20
AMA09-2212	Fill	Primary fill of pit cut 2064 comprising compact mid orange brown sand with occasional stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Below 2079 and 0.2m thick. Same as 2011 truncated by recut 2077			0.20
AMA09-2213	Fill	Primary fill of re-cut 2077 within pit 2064. A compact light brown grey sand with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Below 2073 and 0.27m thick			0.27

AMA09-2214	Cut	A sub-circular shallow pit cut with gradual sloping sides and leading to a slightly concave base. Cuts the natural and has a single homogeneous fill 2215.	0.40		0.07
AMA09-2215	Fill	A moderately compact dark grey brown sand and gravel with frequent small stone inclusions. Small flint flakes were recovered from this fill.			0.07
AMA09-2216	Cut	A circular pit cutting the natural with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Poss. associated with pit cuts 2214, 2218 & 2220	0.45	0.45	0.15
AMA09-2217	Fill	A moderately compact dark grey brown fine sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Small flint flakes were recovered from this fill.			0.15
AMA09-2218	Cut	An irregular shaped pit cut with slightly uneven sides leading to an uneven base.	0.65	0.65	0.10
AMA09-2219	Fill	A compact dark grey brown sand and gravel with frequent small stone inclusions forming a very shallow fill to pit cut 2218. Fill included small flint flakes.			0.10
AMA09-2220	Cut	A sub oval pit cut with gradual uneven sides leading to an uneven base cutting the natural. This may have been two smaller pits but the cut was very difficult to distinguish.	0.70	0.70	0.11
AMA09-2221	Fill	A moderately compact dark grey brown fine sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Fill of cut 2220			0.11
AMA09-2222	Cut	A small ovoid shaped pit cut into the natural with gentle to steep sloping sides and a almost conical base but stepped to E side suggesting it may be a stone hole.	0.48	0.38	0.13
AMA09-2223	Fill	A firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and occasional lithic finds. Fill of cut 2222			0.13
AMA09-2224	Fill	A firm grey brown silty sand similar to 2226 & 2228, below 2225 and above 2104, 0.15m thick			0.15
AMA09-2225	Fill	A firm black brown silty sand fill of pit cut 2065 below 2230 and above 2226, 0.1m thick			0.10
AMA09-2226	Fill	A firm grey brown silty sand similar to 2224 & 2228, below 2225 and above 2227, 0.2m thick.			0.20
AMA09-2227	Fill	A firm black brown silty sand fill of pit cut 2065 below 2226 and above 2228, 0.1m thick.			0.10
AMA09-2228	Fill	A firm greyish brown silty sand - same as 2224, 0.30m thick			0.30
AMA09-2229	Fill	A firm brown orange slightly silty sand. Re-deposited natural similar to 2104			0.30

AMA09-2230	Cut	A large circular pit with stepped sides leading to a rounded base. A re-cut of pit 2065	3.30	3.30	1.90
AMA09-2231	Fill	A firm yellow orange fine sand 0.1m deep above 2232			0.10
AMA09-2232	Fill	A firm dark greyish brown fine sand same as 2102. Below 2231 and above 2223			0.70
AMA09-2233	Fill	A firm brownish yellow silty sand 0.2m thick below 2232 and above 2230			0.20
AMA09-2234	Cut	A sub-circular cut with steep sides leading to a rounded base aligned N/S. Cuts fill 2237	0.82	0.48	0.26
AMA09-2235	Fill	Compact dark grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks			0.26
AMA09-2236	Cut	An irregular to sub-rectangular pit cut with steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base and aligned N/S. Possible tree throw	4.00	1.25	0.24
AMA09-2237	Fill	A compact mid orange stone rich sand truncated by cut 2234			0.24
AMA09-2238	Fill	A loose mid brown orange sand forming re-deposited natural. Below 2052 and 2051 and above 2053			0.71
AMA09-2239	Cut	An oval shaped cut with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Potential stone hole	0.60	0.52	0.18
AMA09-2240	Fill	A compact very dark grey brown sand with gravel lenses. Fill of cut 2239			0.18
AMA09-2241	Cut	A sub-circular pit cut with steep sides leading to a rounded base	0.90	1.20	0.55
AMA09-2242	Fill	A firm brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions forming the basal fill below 2243			0.30
AMA09-2243	Fill	A firm light greyish brown silty sand above 2242 and below 2244			0.25
AMA09-2244	Fill	A firm black organic sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Above 2243 and below 2245			0.40
AMA09-2245	Fill	A firm mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions above 2244			0.10
AMA09-2246	Fill	A soft very dark grey brown sand with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Above 2247			0.10
AMA09-2247	Fill	A moderately compact mid yellow brown sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Below 2246			0.16
AMA09-2248	Cut	A sub-oval to irregular shaped pit cut with gradual sloping sides leading to a uneven to concave base. Not a very convincing feature	1.25	0.55	0.16
AMA09-2249	Fill	A firm light yellow brown sand with lenses of silts 0.10m thick below 2250			0.10

AMA09-2250	Fill	A firm light orange brown sandy gravel formed from slumping. 0.17m thick above 2249 and below 2251	0.17
AMA09-2251	Fill	A firm light mid-brown laminated silt/sand 0.05m thick above 2250 and below 2252.	0.05
AMA09-2252	Fill	A firm mid grey brown silty gravel 0.10m thick above 2251 and below 2253	0.10
AMA09-2253	Fill	A firm light to mid-brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. 0.10m thick above 2252 and below 2254	0.10
AMA09-2254	Fill	A firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. 0.30m thick above 2253 and below 2255	0.30
AMA09-2255	Fill	A firm light yellow brown silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions 0.10m thick above 2254 and below 2256	0.10
AMA09-2256	Fill	A firm dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. 0.10m thick above 2255 and below 2257	0.10
AMA09-2257	Fill	A firm mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.10m thick above 2256 and below 2258	0.10
AMA09-2258	Fill	A firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and occasional small angular stones. 0.20m thick over 2257	0.20
AMA09-2259	Fill	A firm mid orange brown coarse gravel rich sand with frequent angular stone inclusions. Basal fill of recut 0.18m thick below 2204	0.18
AMA09-2260	Fill	A firm mid greenish grey sand around the edges of the pit. Similar to 2261 fill of cut 2149	0.10
AMA09-2261	Fill	A firm mid greenish grey sand around the edges of the pit. Similar to 2260. Fill of cut 2149	0.21
AMA09-2262	Fill	A firm mid orange brown coarse sand with occasional stone inclusions. Re-deposited natural 0.18m thick above 2263 and below 2260 and 2206	0.18
AMA09-2263	Fill	A firm mid greenish grey sand 0.19m thick above 2264 and below 2262	0.19
AMA09-2264	Fill	A firm mid orange brown coarse sand re-deposited natural 0.21m thick below 2263 and above 2267	0.21
AMA09-2265	Fill	A compact mid yellow grey coarse sand with very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. 0.18m thick above 2266 and below 2238	0.18
AMA09-2266	Fill	A compact mid/dark greyish brown Stoney sand forming primary fill of pit. 0.04m thick below 2265	0.04
AMA09-2267	Fill	A firm mottled light yellowish brown coarse sand 0.24m thick below 2264 base fill of re-deposited sand	0.24

AMA09-2268	Cut	A circular to oval cut in plan with stepped steep sides leading to rounded base in centre of larger pit 2149.	1.26	0.60	0.81
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AMA-20/21 Goyal Farm

AMA20-001	Fill	A fine very dark brown to black mottled sand. Very compact with occasional small stone inclusions			
AMA20-002	Cut	A narrow gully forming an irregular shape in plan with varied width and depth. This was initially thought to be archaeological but on excavation was identified as animal burrowing across the softer natural sand.			
AMA20-003	Fill	A light grey brown soft sand fill of cut [004]			0.1
AMA20-004	Cut	A linear gully cut 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep with a concave base. The gully was aligned NW/SE and truncated furrow [006] indicating a modern date for the feature. Filled with [003]	0.6	0.4	0.1
AMA20-005	Fill	A soft mid-grey brown sand fill of furrows [006]			0.1
AMA20-006	Cut	Cut of 4 NE/SW aligned furrow cuts 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep with concave to flat base. The furrows were approx. 9m apart		1.2	0.1
AMA20-007	Fill	A soft fine mid-grey brown fine sand fill with occasional small stone inclusions. Fill of furrow [008]			0.15
AMA20-008	Cut	A shallow furrow aligned NW-SE within trench 3 cutting the natural 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep with a slightly concave base		1.5	0.15
AMA20-009	Fill	A soft fine mid-grey brown fine sand fill with moderate small to medium stone inclusions. Fill of furrow [010]			0.1
AMA20-010	Cut	A shallow furrow aligned NE-SW within trench 3 cutting the natural 2.45m wide and 0.1m deep with a slightly concave base		2.45	0.1
AMA20-011	Fill	Fill of post hole formed of compact dark grey brown sand with no inclusions			0.3
AMA20-012	Cut	A almost figure of 8 cut in plan with steep sides leading to two concave bases, one deeper than the other. The cut was 0.5m x 0.28m with a max depth of 0.3m. Probably forms a double post hole associated with features excavated in an earlier excavation phase forming an concentric arc of post holes	0.5	0.25	0.3

AMA-22 Wester Hatton

AMA22-6001	Topsoil	A dark Grey brown sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions forming the topsoil across the site			0.33
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AMA22-6002	Subsoil	A mid brown sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions forming a subsoil below the topsoil			0.22
AMA22-6003	Cut of Pit/ditch	A sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides to the south and steep slope to the north leading to an uneven base. The feature ran E-W through Trench 5 cutting the geological subsoil. Filled with a single homogeneous loam 6004.	1.88		0.35
AMA22-6004	Fill of pit 6003	A dark grey slightly sandy compact loam with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Lenses of sand indicated areas of bioturbation. Finds recovered included a quern stone fragment and rare lithic			0.35
AMA22-6005	Ring ditch cut	Recorded in trench 9. A curvilinear ditch cut with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled with a dark charcoal rich dark grey brown sand and frequent rounded to angular=lar stones	2.95		0.38
AMA22-6006	Pit cut	Recorded in Trench 3. A sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and a flat base with gradual breaks of slope cutting the natural. It had a charcoal rich sand fill	4.5		0.19
AMA22-6007	Cut of Pit/ditch	Recorded in Trench 5. Irregular shaped cut through the natural with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base with gradual breaks of slope. It had a charcoal rich sand fill with evidence of in-situ burning at the base	2.2		0.17
AMA22-6008	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut with vertical sides leading to a rounded base. The cut is orientated N/S and included a single homogeneous fill 6009. Located to the outer side of ring ditch 6096	0.52	0.48	0.45
AMA22-6009	Fill of post-hole 6008	A very dark grey brown soft loamy sand with moderate stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. A lithic fragment recovered from close to the base			0.45
AMA22-6010	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut with steep sloping slides leading to a rounded base cutting the natural. Orientated slightly NE/SW and located to the outer edge of ring ditch 6096. Included a single homogeneous fill 6011	0.52	0.4	0.23
AMA22-6011	Fill of post-hole 6010	A dark grey brown compact sand with moderate angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions plus rare charcoal flecks			0.23
AMA22-6012	Fill of ring ditch, Slot 3	A mid yellow brown compacted gravel rich sand fill with abundant stone inclusions. Formed the basal fill of ring ditch 6096			0.4
AMA22-6013	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Orientated NE/SW and filled with 6014	0.44	0.42	0.21
AMA22-6014	Fill of post-hole 6013	A homogeneous dark grey loose sand with occasional stone inclusions and very rare charcoal flecks			0.21

AMA22-6015	Pit at base of ring ditch 6096	A circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Possibly the base of a post-hole. Filled with 6016	0.45		0.15
AMA22-6016	Fill of pit/post-hole 6015	A mid brown firm sandy silt fill of pit/post-hole 6015			0.15
AMA22-6017	Post-hole cut within ring ditch 6096	A circular post-hole cut through the natural with steep sides and a rounded base. Possibly the post was cut through the infilled ditch at Slot 4	0.3		0.2
AMA22-6018	Fill of post-hole 6017	A mid brownish grey firm sandy silt			0.2
AMA22-6019	Basal fill of ring ditch 6096	A black charcoal rich silt basal fill of ring ditch 6096 recorded in slot 4. Below fill 6020			0.05
AMA22-6020	Upper fill of ring ditch 6096	A mid to light brown firm sandy silt forming a layer within ring ditch cut 6096 above 6019 and below 6021. Cut by post-hole 6017.			0.1
AMA22-6021	Upper fill of ring ditch 6096	Recorded in Slot 4. A black to dark grey brown firm sandy silt fill of ring ditch 6096. Moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. Above 6020 and cut by post-hole 6017.			0.05
AMA22-6022	Fill within ring ditch 6096	Small spreads of mixed orange/black sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions at the base of ring ditch. Recorded in Sections of slot 4 and 5 suggesting localised burning deposits			0.15
AMA22-6023	Cut of ring gully	A curvilinear cut through the natural sand forming Southern half of a ring gully with 6026. The cut had steep to vertical sides leading to an uneven base. The cut was aligned E/W with the W sides running into the LOE and the E side tapering out. Enclosed a number of post holes. Filled with 6024	8.1	0.15 to 0.3	0.07 to 0.02
AMA22-6024	Fill of ring gully 6023	A dark brown firm sandy silt fill with gravel lenses and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Two slots excavated through the fill			0.07 to 0.02
AMA22-6025	Spread of sand overlying structure D	A dark greyish brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks/fragments. The spread was curvilinear in plan being mainly 2m wide with a narrower spread on the eastern side. It ran into the LOE on the W side. The layer was up to 0.2m thick with evidence of burning throughout. The spread covered the ring ditch fills 6028 and 6029 and also sat above the natural on the inner side of the spread. Six slots were excavated through this and lithic fragments and pottery was recovered			0.2

AMA22-6026	Cut if ring gully	A curvilinear cut through both the natural sand and the upper spread 6025 of Structure D. The cut formed the northern half of a ring gully with 6023. The cut had steep to vertical sides leading to an uneven base. The cut was aligned E/W with the W sides running into the LOE and the E side tapering out. Enclosed a number of post holes. Filled with 6027	6	0.4 to 0.35	0.1 to 0.3
AMA22-6027	Fill of gully 6026	A mid grey firm clay rich silt with frequent small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal fragments. Deposit was heavily bioturbated in the areas where it intersects with the natural gravels.			0.1 to 0.3
AMA22-6028	Primary fill of Ring ditch 6030	A dark greyish brown fairly compact sand with frequent poorly sorted stone inclusions up to 0.3m ³ . Recorded below 6025 and was up to 0.25m thick			0.25
AMA22-6029	Stone fill of ring ditch 6030	Large cobble size stones up to 0.3m ³ were recorded throughout the cut of the ring ditch 6030. The stones were mainly poorly sorted with sub-rounded to angular stones. These were more compacted and more abundant within the northern half of the ring ditch and also appeared to be sat over a bed of sand unlike the stones in the S half. There was an absence of stones at the east facing entrance of the ring ditch. Six slots were excavated through the ditch cut. Within Slot 1 an inner kerb was identified along with a potential cremation burial 6155 within the stones. In Slot 3 the stones are more random. Slots 5 and 6 also recorded a potential inner kerb although this was not as uniform as in Slot 1.		2	0.5 to 0.2
AMA22-6030	Cut if ring ditch	A large curvilinear cut through the natural sand located at the top of a gradual rise in the landscape. The full extent of the cut was not exposed as it ran into the LOE. The cut was not uniform across its length and included a potential east facing entrance. The two terminal ends at the entrance were very shallow and not well defined. The northern outer edge included a length that was vertical leading to a flat base where as the cut on the southern outer edge was more gradual with a more concave base, The inner edge was not clearly defined in any areas of the feature		4m to 2.4 m	0.5 to 0.2

AMA22-6031	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base and filled with a single homogeneous sand 6032. Located to the outer edge of ring ditch 6030	0.45	0.4	0.1
AMA22-6032	Fill of post-hole 6031	A dark brownish grey sand with occasional stone inclusions and v occasional charcoal flecks			
AMA22-6033	Cut of post-hole	Circular cut in plan through the spread 6025 and forming part of a ring of post-holes associated with Structure E. It had vertical sides and a pointed base with a two fills 6034 & 6035 recorded	0.3		0.3
AMA22-6034	Fill of post-hole 6033	A dark brown firm sandy loam upper fill with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.			0.24
AMA22-6035	Primary fill of post-hole 6033	A very dark grey brown firm clayey silt at the base of post-hole 6033 possibly forming a basal fill packed into the original cut			0.06
AMA22-6036	Cut of post-hole	A shallow circular cut truncating spread 6025 with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Poorly defined during excavation but likely to be associated with structure E. Filled with 6037	0.4	0.4	0.08
AMA22-6037	Fill of post-hole 6036	A greyish brown friable loam with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions forming a homogeneous fill of post hole 6036			0.08
AMA22-6038	Cut of a small pit	A sub sub-circular shallow pit cutting the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to an uneven base. Located with the ring of post-holes and probably associated with structure E. Has a single homogenous fill 6039	1.2	1.1	0.1
AMA22-6039	Fill of pit cut 6038	A mid brown firm sandy silt with frequent small well sorted stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks			0.1
AMA22-6040	Cut of post-hole/pit	A circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Possibly the base of a post-hole associated with structure E. Filled with 6041	0.4	0.4	0.1
AMA22-6041	Fill of post-hole 6040	A mid brown firm sandy silt fill of pit/post-hole 6040. No charcoal identified but a small lithic find recovered.			0.1
AMA22-6042	Cut of post-hole/pit	A sub oval cut through the natural the gradual sloping sides leading to a flat base. Included a single homogeneous fill 6043. Likely to be associated with structure E	0.7	0.5	0.1
AMA22-6043	Fill of pit cut 6042	A dark greyish brown firm loam with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions			0.1

AMA22-6044	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with vertical sides and a flat base forming part of an arc of post-holes within structure E	0.41	0.45	0.3
AMA22-6045	Fill of post-hole 6044	A dark greyish brown firm loam with frequent stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Some of the larger stones may be part of a post packing			0.3
AMA22-6046	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a flat base and filled with a single homogeneous loam 6047. Forming part of an arch of post-holes associated with structure E	0.45	0.4	0.15
AMA22-6047	Fill of post-hole 6046	A dark greyish brown firm loam with occasional stone inclusions.			0.15
AMA22-6048	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides and a concave base. Forming part of an arc of post-holes associated with Structure E	0.5	0.4	0.2
AMA22-6049	Fill of post-hole 6048	A dark greyish brown firm loam with frequent stone inclusions.			0.2
AMA22-6050	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides and a concave base. Forming part of an arc of post-holes associated with Structure E. Filled with 6119 and 6126	0.45	0.4	0.3
AMA22-6051	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base and filled with a single homogeneous sand 6052. Poss. asso. with 6053 and 6055 and potentially 6057	0.65	0.6	0.19
AMA22-6052	Fill of cut 6051	A dark grey brown compact sand with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds include pottery and lithic fragments			0.19
AMA22-6053	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to an uneven base. Poss. associated with 6051, 6055 and 6057.	0.64	0.62	0.17
AMA22-6054	Fill of cut 6053	A dark grey brown compact sand with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds include lithic fragments			0.17
AMA22-6055	Cut if small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a flat base. Possibly associated with cuts 6051, 6053 and 6057	0.6	0.56	0.14
AMA22-6056	Fill of cut 6055	A dark grey brown compact sand with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds include pottery and lithic fragments.			0.14
AMA22-6057	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Possibly associated with cuts 6051, 6053 and 6055, although slightly smaller in size	0.35	0.3	0.1

AMA22-6058	Fill of cut 6057	A dark grey brown compact sand with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds include burnt and unburnt lithic fragments.			0.1
AMA22-6059	Cut if post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. An isolated feature with a single fill 6060	0.58	0.42	0.21
AMA22-6060	Fill of post-hole cut 6059	A dark brown grey compact sand with occasional stone inclusions plus very rare charcoal flecks. Included a small lithic fragment			0.21
AMA22-6061	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A circular cut through the natural sand with undercutting sides to the south and steep slopes to the north leading to a rounded base with rounded cuts of slope. Has a single fill 6062 and is possibly associated with cuts 6063 and 6066	0.5		0.1
AMA22-6062	Fill of cut 6061	A mid brown to black firm sandy silt with frequent large stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. The fill included pottery and lithic fragments			0.1
AMA22-6063	Cut of a small pit	A circular cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Possibly associated with cuts 6061 and 6066	0.6		0.1
AMA22-6064	Basal fill of cut 6063	A mid brown to black firm sandy silt with frequent large stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. The fill included pottery fragments			0.04
AMA22-6065	Upper fill of cut 6063	A brownish orange loose sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions forming the upper fill of pit cut 6063			0.06
AMA22-6066	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with steep to undercutting sides leading to a flat base. Filled with two fills 6067 and 6068 and possibly associated with cuts 6061 and 6063	0.5	0.45	0.3
AMA22-6067	basal fill of pit/post-hole 6066	A mid brown to black firm sandy silt with frequent small rounded stone inclusions plus charcoal flecks. Finds including lithic and pottery recovered. Stones were concentrated around the edge at the base of the cut			0.2
AMA22-6068	Upper fill of pit/post-hole 6066	A mid brown firm sandy silt upper fill to cut 6066			0.15
AMA22-6069	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to an uneven base. Has a single homogeneous fill 6069	0.3	0.25	0.05
AMA22-6070	Fill of cut 6069	A mid brown firm sandy silt similar to overlying topsoil			

AMA22-6071	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Has a single homogeneous fill 6072	0.35	0.3	0.05
AMA22-6072	Fill of cut 6071	A mid brown firm sandy silt similar to overlying topsoil			
AMA22-6073	Cut of pit	A circular pit cut through the natural with vertical sides leading to a concave base. Filled with 6074	0.65	0.6	0.2
AMA22-6074	Fill of pit cut 6073	A dark brown loose sandy silt with frequent moderate sized stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered from the fill			0.2
AMA22-6075	A small pit cut	A circular pit cut through the natural with gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Included multiple fills 6076, 6077 & 6078	0.55		0.15
AMA22-6076	Basal fill of pit cut 6075	A dark brown firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Below 6077			0.05
AMA22-6077	Middle fill of pit cut 6075	A reddish grey firm sandy silt fill, possibly heat affected material			0.05
AMA22-6078	Upper fill of pit cut 6075	A mid brown firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.05
AMA22-6079	Cut of post-hole	A oval cut through the natural with steep sloping sides leading to a pointed base. Probably associated with post-hole 6081. Located to the outer side of structure A?	0.84	0.34	0.33
AMA22-6080	Fill of post-hole 6079	A dark grey compact sand with moderate poorly sorted stone inclusions, some of which were around the edge of the cut as packing stones.			0.33
AMA22-6081	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides and a conical base. Probably associated with cut 6079. Has a single homogeneous fill	0.38	0.25	0.21
AMA22-6082	Fill of post-hole 6081	A dark grey compact sand with moderate poorly sorted stone inclusions, some of which were around the edge potentially packing stones.			0.21
AMA22-6083	Cut of pit	A sub-oval pit cut to the north of structure A with steep sides and a rounded base. This may be a stone-hole rather than a pit.	0.9	0.5	0.2
AMA22-6084	Fill of cut 6083	A mid brown firm sandy silt very similar to the topsoil indicating uncertain interpretation of the feature			0.2
AMA22-6085	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with vertical sides leading to a flat base with sharp breaks of slope. Has a single fill 6086. Possibly associated with cut 6087	0.4	0.35	0.15
AMA22-6086	Fill of cut 6085	A mid brown firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions.			0.15

AMA22-6087	Cut if small pit/post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides leading to a flat base. Includes a single fill 6088 and may be associated with cut 6085	0.25	0.3	0.15
AMA22-6088	Fill of cut 6087	A mid brown firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions throughout			0.15
AMA22-6089	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides leading to a flat base. Similar to 6087 but more isolated. Has a single fill 6090	0.4		0.08
AMA22-6090	Fill of cut 6089	A mid brown firm sandy silt homogeneous fill			0.08
AMA22-6091	Cut of tree throw	Large circular cut with gently sloping sides and an uneven to concave base. Roots and root hole throughout suggest a tree throw. Has a single homogeneous fill	1.6	1.3	0.2
AMA22-6092	Fill of cut 6091	A mid brown/orange firm sandy silt with no finds or charcoal present.			0.2
AMA22-6093	Modern cut	A linear cut for a modern water pipe aligned N/S along the eastern edge of the excavation area and truncating the western side of Structure A including the south terminal end. The cut was 0.3m deep and was backfilled with mixed sandy loam.		1.5	0.33
AMA22-6094	Fill of post-hole 6095	A dark grey brown compact sand with occasional small stone inclusions plus a single large stone possibly used as a packing stone			0.35
AMA22-6095	Cut of post-hole	An isolated post hole cut. Circular cut through the natural with very steep sides and a flat base. Located close to the W edge of the Excavation area. Had a single fill 6094	0.42		0.35
AMA22-6096	Cut if ring ditch	A curvilinear ditch cut of Structure A cutting the natural sand. The C shaped cut is open to the west although the south terminal end is truncated by a modern pipe cut 6093. This modern cut also truncates part of the north side of the ditch. The north terminal end tapers out suggesting it has been horizontally truncated. The whole feature forms a structure approx. 7m diameter. The ditch cut is widest across the central area being 2.5m and the depth varied between 0.25 and 0.15m. The sides are gradual to uneven leading to an uneven to concave base. The edges of the cut were not easily defined. Six slots excavated through the feature exposed two main fills 6097 & 6098 plus a small number of other fills and cuts. The feature was located at the base of the south facing slope close to the western limit of the excavation area.	10	2.2	0.3

AMA22-6097	Primary fill of ring ditch 6096	A dark greyish brown compact sand with charcoal flecks and frequent stone inclusions. The fill was fairly homogeneous although lenses of compact yellow sand were also present along with the large amount of stone 6098. Small areas of 6022 recorded below this fill. Up to 0.3m deep becoming shallower at the ends.			0.3
AMA22-6098	Stone fill of ring ditch 6096	Within the primary fill 6097 was a large amount of poorly sorted rounded to sub-angular stones up to 0.3m ³ but more commonly 0.15m ³ . These were recorded in all excavated slots but were more predominant to the central slots 2 and 3 where they formed a rough raft of stones 1.4m wide with 2 to 3 layers present, No structural form could be identified.			0.3
AMA22-6099	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a concave base. Filled with 6100 and located to the west of Structure A.	0.34		0.15
AMA22-6100	Fill of cut 6099	A dark greyish brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.15
AMA22-6101	Fill of post-hole 6102	A dark greyish brown firm sand with frequent large rounded stone inclusions			0.24
AMA22-6102	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with very steep sides leading to a flat base. Close to cut 6104 and located west of Structure A. Filled with 6101	0.44		0.24
AMA22-6103	Fill of post-hole 6104	A dark greyish brown firm sand with frequent poorly sorted rounded stone inclusions			
AMA22-6104	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with very steep sides leading to a flat base. Close to cut 6102 and located west of Structure A. Filled with 6103			
AMA22-6105	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled with 6106 and located to the outer (west) edge of Structure A	0.66	0.6	0.14
AMA22-6106	Fill of post-hole 6105	A dark brown compact sand with moderate stone inclusions and very rare charcoal flecks			0.14
AMA22-6107	Cut of post-hole	Sub-circular cut through the natural with steeply sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled with 6108 and located to the outer (west) edge of Structure A	0.6	0.42	0.15
AMA22-6108	Fill of post-hole 6107	A dark brown compact sand with moderate stone inclusions and very rare charcoal flecks			0.15
AMA22-6109	Fill of post-hole 6110	A dark orange brown soft loose sand with moderate stone inclusions.			0.24

AMA22-6110	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with very steep sides leading to a concave base. Sides were difficult to define and fill quite loose. Located to the west of ring ditch 6096 and possibly associated with Structure A. Included a single fill 6109	0.36		0.24
AMA22-6111	Cut of small pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It has a single fill 6112 that was truncated on its SW edge by cut 6113. Located to outer edge of ring ditch 6096	0.42	0.29	0.15
AMA22-6112	Fill of post-hole 6111	A dark grey compact sand with moderate small stone inclusions			0.15
AMA22-6113	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sloping sides and a uneven base. Filled with 6114. Located to the outer edge of ring ditch 6096. Cut by later post-hole 6117	0.58	0.5	0.15
AMA22-6114	Fill of post-hole 6113	A dark grey compact sand with occasional angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions plus rare charcoal flecks.			0.15
AMA22-6115	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located to the outer edge of the ring ditch 6096 and filled with 6116	1	0.65	0.15
AMA22-6116	Fill of post-hole 6115	A mid-brown firm sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions plus occasional charcoal flecks. A quern stone fragment was recovered from this fill.			0.15
AMA22-6117	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural and also cuts post-hole 6113. It has steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located to the outer edge of the ring ditch 6096 and filled with 6118	0.52	0.28	0.15
AMA22-6118	Fill of post-hole 6117	A dark grey compact sand with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks			0.15
AMA22-6119	Fill of post-hole 6050	A dark greyish brown loam forming the primary fill of post-hole 6050. Included occasional stone inclusions - packing stones with a post-pipe through the centre filled with 6126			0.3
AMA22-6120	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut with steep sides leading to a rounded base. The post-hole cuts the upper spread 6025 of structure D but is likely to be one of an arc of post-holes associated with Structure E. Filled with 6121	0.45	0.4	0.18
AMA22-6121	Fill of post-hole 6120	A dark greyish brown firm loam with occasional stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks			

AMA22-6122	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides and a rounded base. Part of an arc of post-holes associated with Structure E. Has two fills 6123 and 6127	0.54	0.48	0.4
AMA22-6123	Upper fill of post-hole 6122	A dark brownish grey firm loam forming the upper fill of post-hole 6122. It had frequent poorly sorted stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.			0.25
AMA22-6124	Cut of post-hole	A sub-oval cut through the natural with steep to gentle sides leading to an uneven base. Filled with 6125. Part of an arch of post-holes associated with structure E	0.54	0.45	0.1
AMA22-6125	Fill of Post-hole 6124	A dark brownish grey loam fill of post-hole 6124 with moderate stone inclusions			0.1
AMA22-6126	Fill of post-hole 6050	A dark grey firm clay silt forming the post-pipe fill of the feature. Primary fill was 6119			0.3
AMA22-6127	basal fill of post-hole 6122	A mid orange brown friable gravel rich sand with frequent stone inclusions. Possibly the remains of the post packing.			0.15
AMA22-6128	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural to the outer edge of ring ditch 6030. Possibly part of an entrance feature	0.49	0.42	0.13
AMA22-6129	Fill of post-hole 6128	A dark greyish brown firm sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.13
AMA22-6130	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located close to the entrance of ring ditch cut 6030. Filled with 6131	0.42	0.4	0.1
AMA22-6131	Fill of post-hole 6130	A dark greyish brown firm sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.1
AMA22-6132	Fill of post-hole 6133	A very dark grey brown compact fine sand fill with occasional small stone inclusions plus charcoal flecks and burnt bone			0.5
AMA22-6133	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with very steep sides leading to a flat base with rounded breaks of slope. It was located in slot 6 of ring ditch cut 6030 close to post-hole 6136	0.45		0.5
AMA22-6134	Fill of post-hole 6135	A dark grey brown soft and loose sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.1
AMA22-6135	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located with slot 6 of ring ditch 6030 possibly being an internal structural feature. Filled with 6134	0.25		0.1
AMA22-6136	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located within slot 7 of ring ditch cut 6030 close to post-hole 6138. Filled with 6137	0.36		0.37

AMA22-6137	Fill of post-hole 6136	A dark brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.37
AMA22-6138	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located within slot 7 of ring ditch cut 6030 close to post-hole 6136. Filled with 6139	0.34	0.3	0.35
AMA22-6139	Fill of post-hole 6138	A dark brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.35
AMA22-6140	Fill of pit cut 6141	A mottled greyish brown/yellow soft sand with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.			0.18
AMA22-6141	Small pit cut	A circular cut through the natural with gradual sides leading to a concave base. Located in slot 4 to the inner side of the stone fill 6029.	0.5		0.18
AMA22-6142	Spread of sand overlying the natural	A circular spread of red loose heat affected sand located with the central area of structure D. No charcoal present.	0.6		0.05
AMA22-6143	Void	Void			
AMA22-6144	Cut of pit	A sub-circular pit with gently sloping to steep sides leading to a rounded base located to the central area of ring ditch 6030. Filled with 6149	1.2	1	0.3
AMA22-6145	Cut of a small pit	A sub-circular pit cut through the natural with steep sides leading to an uneven base. Located to the east of ring ditch 6030 so unclear if associated. Filled with 6146	0.57	0.56	0.14
AMA22-6146	Fill of pit cut 6145	A mottled brownish orange/grey firm loam with occasional stone inclusions			
AMA22-6147	Cut of post-hole	An oval shaped cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base. Located to the east of ring ditch 6030 and close to post-hole 6145. Filled with 6148	0.5	0.42	0.09
AMA22-6148	Fill of post-hole 6147	A mottled brownish orange/grey firm loam with occasional stone inclusions			0.09
AMA22-6149	Fill of pit cut 6144	A mid brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions plus burnt lithic finds concentrated to the base of the pit			0.3
AMA22-6150	Deposit of stones	A moderately well sorted deposit of stones located on slot 1 of structure D. The stones overlay layer 6028 but were probably the same phase and function as 6029. Seem to overlay cremation cut 6155 in slot 1 of Structure D	2	1.2	0.2

AMA22-6151	Deposit within cut 6155	A dark grey firm clayey silt with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Large amount of burnt bone fragments recovered. Possibly a cremation deposit. Possibly associated with deposit 6158 as similar consistency.			0.15
AMA22-6152	Deposit of stones	A deposit of smaller stones with the ring ditch 6030 but with a similar function as stones 6029. Recorded in Slot 2	0.9	0.8	0.3
AMA22-6153	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Seems to underlie stone fill 6029 indicating it may predate structure D.	0.34	0.32	0.11
AMA22-6154	Fill of post-hole 6153	A mid brown compact sand with occasional small stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.11
AMA22-6155	Cut for cremation	A sub-rectangular cut in to deposit 6028 with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The sides are roughly lined with stones 6157 and overlaid by stone deposit 6150. The cut was not clearly defined and the stratigraphy difficult to interpret.	0.6	0.3	0.15
AMA22-6156	Sand deposit	A deposit of brownish orange firm sandy silt recorded in Slot 1 of Structure D. The deposit interface was very diffuse and was interpreted as slope wash on the outer edge of the ring ditch cut 6030.		0.25	0.1
AMA22-6157	Stone lining of cut 6155	A series of poorly sorted stones around the periphery of cut 6155. The stones seem to be deliberately placed marking the edge of the cremation pit. Mainly sub-angular and 0.2m ³ .	0.6	0.3	0.15
AMA22-6158	Deposit associated with cremation	A dark grey firm clayey silt deposit located close to the southern edge of the cremation burial cut 6155 and similar to 6151 but without any burnt bone. Interpreted as area of disturbance within slot 1 of structure D, possibly associated with the insertion of the cremation.	0.4	0.2	0.1
AMA22-6159	Deposit in cut 6030	A small localised deposit of dark brown firm silty sand recorded in Slot 3 Of the ring ditch cut 6030. Recorded in section below 6028 overlying the natural	0.55		0.04
AMA22-6160	Cut of pit	Cut of a large shallow sub-circular pit cutting the natural with moderately sloping sides to the NE and gently sloping sides elsewhere leading to an uneven base. Located 5m SE of a larger pit cut 6163. Pit filled with 6161 and 6162 which appears to show evidence of burning.	1.71	1.27	0.21

AMA22-6161	Primary fill of pit cut 6160	A light pinkish grey sand with occasional small stone inclusions and was very sterile. Colour indicates possible heat effected material			0.13
AMA22-6162	Upper fill of pit cut 6160	A very dark grey compact sand with moderate poorly sorted stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks plus some larger fragments. Evidence of in-situ burning.			0.1
AMA22-6163	Cut of large pit	A large sub-rectangular pit cut through the natural. The pit is orientated N/S with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The pit includes 2 fills 6164 and 6165. Located close to a smaller pit 6167 to the NE.	5.05	1.43	0.25
AMA22-6164	Primary fill of pit cut 6163	A dark brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. The stones were generally located to the base of the cut and pottery fragments were recovered from slot 3			0.11
AMA22-6165	Secondary fill of pit cut 6163	A dark brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions. Very sterile compared with the primary fill 6164.			0.13
AMA22-6166	Fill of large pit 6167	A dark greyish brown soft fine sand with moderate small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. The fill included a number of large cobble sized stones to the base of the cut. The charcoal flecks were also more predominant towards the base of the fill			0.23
AMA22-6167	Large pit cut	A large circular cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was located immediately NE of pit 6163 and may be related. Has a single fill 6166. A post hole 6171 was recorded at the base of the pit	1.33		0.23
AMA22-6168	Fill of post-hole 6169	A dark greyish brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.			0.18
AMA22-6169	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The post-hole is located immediately NE of pit 6167 and had a single fill 6168	0.25		0.18
AMA22-6170	Fill of post-hole 6171	A mid grey brown soft sand with occasional small stone inclusions			0.25
AMA22-6171	Cut of post-hole	A small post-hole cut through the natural within the base of cut 6167. It was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It was not clear if this was earlier than the pit or associated with it.	0.26	0.23	0.25

AMA22-6172	Cut of a post-hole	An isolated post hole cut through the natural with vertical sides and a rounded base. It was located 1m S of post-hole 6175 and had two fills 6173 and 6174	0.35	0.4	0.2
AMA22-6173	Fill of post-hole 6172	An orange yellow firm sand forming the packing material to the post-hole. Enclosing fill 6174			0.2
AMA22-6174	Fill of post-hole 6172	A mid brown firm silty sand fill with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Formed the fill of the post-pipe of the post-hole			0.2
AMA22-6175	Cut of post-hole	An isolated post hole cut through the natural with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was located 1m N of post-hole 6172 and had two fills 6176 and 6177	0.4	0.4	0.17
AMA22-6176	Fill of post-hole 6175	An orange yellow firm sand forming the packing material to the post-hole. Enclosing fill 6177			0.17
AMA22-6177	Fill of post-hole 6175	A mid brown firm silty sand fill with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Formed the fill of the post-pipe of the post-hole			0.17
AMA22-6178	Upper fill of ring ditch cut 6179	A dark grey soft sand with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. This forms the upper fill of the ring ditch the result of silting above fill 6181. Heavy bioturbation recorded.			0.15
AMA22-6179	Cut for ring ditch	A curvilinear cut through the natural forming a C shaped ring ditch of Structure C. Six slots were excavated through the cut. The cut was poorly defined and had a narrow break along its length. It formed the northern part of a roundhouse structure. The two terminal ends were rounded with the west terminal having a steep sides leading to a concave base. The west terminal end tapered out and was fairly shallow. The sides of the cut were very uneven but generally had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Evidence of a slight step were recorded in Slot 2 and 3. A potential entrance was recorded in Slot 3 where no ditch cut was visible although this was quite narrow. In general the ditch was very uneven and poorly constructed. It had two main fills 6178 and 6181	8	1.5	0.34
AMA22-6180	Fill of pit cut 6193	A dark grey compact sandy loam with poorly sorted stone inclusion and very rare charcoal flecks.			0.39

AMA22-6181	Basal fill of ring ditch 6179	A black compact to friable silty sand forming the basal fill of ring ditch 6179. Included very frequent charcoal lumps indicating a burning event. Evidence of daub identified but too small to collect. The deposit was generally at the sides and the base of the cut. Slot 1 recorded evidence of wattle and some larger timbers below 6178			0.19
AMA22-6182	Fill of post-hole 6183	A mid brown firm silt fill of post hole 6183			0.15
AMA22-6183	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with steep sides and a flat base. Located on the outer edge of ring ditch 6179 (in slot 4).	0.3	0.3	0.15
AMA22-6184	Cut of possible post-hole	Remains of a possible post-hole cut or post-pad on the outer edge of the ring ditch cut 6179 located in slot 2. It was circular in plan although very shallow with vertical sides and a flat base. No fill was recorded. This may have also been a depression formed by a large stone.	0.3		0.04
AMA22-6185	Fill of post-hole 6186	A mid brown firm silt fill of post-hole 6186			0.12
AMA22-6186	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with steep sides and a rounded base. Located in Slot 3 on the outer edge of the ring ditch cut 6179. Filled with 6185	0.32		0.12
AMA22-6187	Upper fill of pit cut 6188	A very dark grey black compact sand with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds included burnt bone, daub and flint fragments. The fill formed the predominant fill of the pit although further deposits were recorded in the central part of the pit. The fill may represent the remains of a pyre.			0.2
AMA22-6188	Cut of a large pit	A large sub-circular cut through the natural with very gradual sides leading to a concave base. The underlying natural was orange in colour indicating being affected by heat. A number of post-holes were cut into the base. Several fills were recorded in the central area	2.8	2.6	0.2
AMA22-6189	Upper central fill of pit cut 6188	A dark greyish brown compact fine sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Above 6190	0.5		0.06
AMA22-6190	Middle fill of pit cut 6188	A light orange yellow compact fine sand fill below 6189 and above 6191. No charcoal present but small amount of burnt bone recovered			0.05

AMA22-6191	Lower central fill of pit cut 6188	A dark greyish brown compact fine sand fill at the centre of pit cut 6188. No evidence of burning in this deposit. In some area a further layer 6192 was recorded below this fill			0.12
AMA22-6192	Lower fill of pit cut 6189	A light yellow compact clayey sand recorded at the base of pit cut 6189 with spreads recorded more to the SE quadrant of the feature and sits above the heat affected sand. Possibly formed of wind-blown sand over the initial cut as it was spread over a larger area than the central fills			0.05
AMA22-6193	Cut of irregular shaped pit/ditch	An almost curvilinear shaped cut with a variable but generally steep sided cut to the N side leading to a rounded base and a more gradual cut to the south. The cut was aligned E/W with a slight crescent shape almost parallel with 6179. It was located to the S of ring ditch 6179 across the central area of Structure C with further post holes associated with Structure C to the S of this cut. It had a single primary fill 6180 with a small number of thin lenses of material at the base. This was possibly an earlier or a ring ditch that was not completed. Three slots were excavated through this	6	3.6	0.39
AMA22-6194	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical to undercut sides leading to a flat base. One of an arc of post-holes to the south of ring ditch 6179. Filled by 6195	0.37	0.35	0.21
AMA22-6195	Fill of post-hole 6194	A mottled orange brown/mid brown grey firm clayey silt with fine gravel throughout and frequent stone inclusions			0.21
AMA22-6196	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical sides leading to a flat base. One of an arc of post-holes to the south of ring ditch 6179. Filled by 6197	0.29	0.27	0.14
AMA22-6197	Fill of post-hole 6196	A mottled mid brown/dark grey firm clay silt with frequent stone inclusions and occasional charcoal fragments			0.14
AMA22-6198	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical sides leading to a uneven base. One of an arc of post-holes to the south of ring ditch 6179. Filled by 6199	0.3	0.29	0.09
AMA22-6199	Fill of post-hole 6198	A mottled mid brown/dark grey firm clay silt with frequent stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks			0.09
AMA22-6200	Cut for post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical sides leading to a rounded base. One of an arc of post-holes to the south of ring ditch 6179. Filled by 6201	0.35	0.35	0.15
AMA22-6201	Fill of post-hole 6200	A dark grey compact stone rich sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.15

AMA22-6202	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. One of an arc of post-holes to the south of ring ditch 6179. Filled by 6203	0.31	0.31	0.21
AMA22-6203	Fill of post-hole 6202	A mid brown compact slightly stone rich sand with no charcoal			0.21
AMA22-6204	Fill of post-hole 6205	A mid orange brown soft sand fill with occasional small stone inclusions			0.27
AMA22-6205	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical sides and a flat base. The post-hole is located immediately N of pit cut 6188 and is possibly associated with this feature	0.22		0.27
AMA22-6206	Fill of post-hole 6207	A dark grey brown moderately soft sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.16
AMA22-6207	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the natural with vertical sides and a flat base. The post-hole is located immediately NE of pit cut 6188 and is possibly associated with this feature	0.22		0.16
AMA22-6208	Fill of post-hole 6209	A very dark grey/black soft but compact sand fill with occasional stone inclusions.			0.12
AMA22-6209	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a conical base indicating it may be a stake hole. Located close to pit cut 6188. Filled with 6208	0.12		0.12
AMA22-6210	Fill of post-hole 6211	A very dark grey/black soft but compact fine sand fill with occasional stone inclusions.			0.14
AMA22-6211	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a conical base indicating it may be a stake hole. Located S of pit cut 6188. Filled with 6210	0.16		0.14
AMA22-6212	Fill of post-hole 6213	A mid brown firm silty sand			0.12
AMA22-6213	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a rounded base indicating it may be a stake hole. Located close to pit cut 6188. Filled with 6212	0.2	0.18	0.12
AMA22-6214	Fill of post-hole 6215	A mid brown firm silty sand			0.21
AMA22-6215	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small sub-circular post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a rounded base. Located close to pit cut 6188. Filled by 6214	0.27	0.25	0.21
AMA22-6216	Fill of post-hole 6217	A mid brown firm silty sand			21

AMA22-6217	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small sub-circular post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a rounded base. Located close to pit cut 6188. Filled by 6216	0.27	0.19	0.21
AMA22-6218	Fill of post-hole 6219	A dark brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.31
AMA22-6219	Cut of post-hole/stake-hole	A small circular post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a rounded base. Located close to pit cut 6188. Filled by 6218	0.23	0.23	0.31
AMA22-6220	Fill of pit cut 6221	A dark brown firm silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.13
AMA22-6221	Cut of pit	A small circular pit cut in to the natural within the base of pit cut 6188. It had steep sides and a rounded base with a single fill 6220	0.55	0.44	0.13
AMA22-6222	Fill of pit cut 6223	A mottled mid brown/black firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions			0.07
AMA22-6223	Cut of pit	A shallow circular pit cut in to the natural within the base of pit cut 6188. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded to uneven base with a single fill 6222. A small amount of daub was recorded in the fill	0.3	0.4	0.07
AMA22-6224	Fill of post-hole 6225	A dark grey brown soft but compact sand fill with occasional small stone inclusions			0.17
AMA22-6225	Cut of post-hole	A small circular post-hole cut through the natural with very steep sides and a rounded base. Located at the base of pit cut 6188. Filled by 6224	0.2		0.17
AMA22-6226	Basal fill of ring ditch 6193	A basal deposit recorded within slots 2 and 3 of ring ditch cut 6193. This was a brownish grey firm clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. It was a very thin deposit below 6231 on the northern edge of the cut. Possibly an occupation deposit			0.08
AMA22-6227	Fill of small pit cut 6228	A mid grey compact sand with frequent stone inclusions spread throughout the fill. Pottery fragments and flint were recovered.			0.16
AMA22-6228	Cut of small pit	An isolated circular pit cut through the natural with very steep sides leading to a flat base with a single fill 6227	0.47		0.16
AMA22-6229	Fill of small pit cut 6230	A dark grey fairly compact sand fill with occasional poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.17
AMA22-6230	Cut of small pit	A small oval pit cut through the natural with gradual to steep uneven sides leading to a concave base. The cut on the SW side included a slight step. Filled with 6229	0.7	0.55	0.17

AMA22-6231	Basal fill of ring ditch 6193	A orange brown friable clay silt with fine gravel and stone inclusions. This was a thin lens of material located towards the base of the ring ditch cut below 6180 and above 6226. Recorded in slots 2 and 3. Possibly the result of slumping.			0.08
AMA22-6232	Cut of pit	A small circular pit cut through the natural with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Located close to pit 6234 but very shallow with a single fill 6233	0.45	0.4	0.1
AMA22-6233	Fill of pit cut 6232	A mid brown to black firm silty sand with frequent stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Lithic fragments were also recovered from the fill			0.1
AMA22-6234	Cut of small pit	A small circular pit cut with vertical sides leading to a flat base. Located close to pit 6232 and 6228. Has a single fill 6235	0.5	0.5	0.35
AMA22-6235	Fill of pit 6234	A predominantly yellowish brown firm silty sand with small concentrations of charcoal. Finds included lithic assemblage and pottery including a decorated pot sherd			0.35
AMA22-6236	Cut of pit	A sub-circular cut through the natural with steep sloping sides leading to rounded base orientated E/W. Has a single fill 6237	0.66	0.5	0.3
AMA22-6237	Fill of pit 6236	A mid greyish brown compact sand with moderate poorly sorted stone inclusions plus occasional charcoal flecks			0.3
AMA22-6238	Cut of a ring ditch	The cut of a fairly shallow curvilinear ring ditch forming the south side to structure B. The terminal ends were rounded in plan and very shallow. Four slots were excavated through the fills revealing it had gradual to steep sides and a concave base. The feature cut through subsoils 6242 and natural and was located NW of Structure A. It had two fills 6239 and 6262	7m	1.55	0.18
AMA22-6239	Main fill of ring ditch 6238	A dark greyish brown compact but soft sand with frequent rounded cobble stone inclusions. This was the main fill overlaying 6262 and was fairly mottled with darker lenses of sand and patches of orange sand mixed in with stones up to 0.1m ³ particular to the central area as context 6286 in slots 2 and 3. Two concentrations of worked stone also recorded in this fill.			0.18
AMA22-6240	Cut of shallow pit in the ring ditch 6238	A large circular pit with very shallow sloping sides leading to an uneven base. This was more like a depression than a cut that was located at the centre of structure B.	2.8	2.2	0.16

AMA22-6241	Fill of pit cut 6240	A mid brown to black firm sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks. Evidence of in-silty burning with charcoal and heat affected sand present			0.16
AMA22-6242	Subsoil	A dark yellow brown compact but soft sand forming a layer of subsoil overlying the natural in the area of structure B representing hill wash alluvial deposit at the base of the slope			0.1
AMA22-6243	Cut for ring ditch	A curvilinear cut with rounded ends forming the north side of structure B. Four slots were excavated through the fills and the feature cut the subsoil 6242 to the west and natural to the east. The sides were uneven being gradual to step leading to a mainly concave but uneven base. Filled with 6244 and 6245	4.7	1.9	0.28
AMA22-6244	Main fill of ring ditch 6243	A mottled dark grey black compact but soft sand fill predominantly sat over the stone fill 6245 at the base of the cut but also spread within the stones. . This upper fill also spreads beyond the edge of the ring ditch cut being up to 3.3m wide. Occasional patches of orange and black sand indicated evidence of burning but no charcoal identified.			0.28
AMA22-6245	Basal fill of ring ditch 6243	A poorly sorted layer of stones recorded at the base of the cut being moderately well packed almost forming a raft of stones up to 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.2m but more generally 0.15m ³ within a sand matrix 6244			0.2
AMA22-6246	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base cutting the natural. Filled with 6247. Located within structure B. This could be a truncated pit	0.2	0.2	0.1
AMA22-6247	Fill of post-hole 6246	A mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of post-hole			0.1
AMA22-6248	Cut of pit	A sub-circular cut through the subsoil with gradual sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The cut is slightly irregular but located with the limits of structure B	0.4	0.3	0.08
AMA22-6249	Fill of pit 6248	A mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of pit cut			0.08
AMA22-6250	Cut of pit	A small sub-circular pit cut through the subsoil with steep sides and a rounded base and located immediately south of the main structure	0.35	0.2	0.15
AMA22-6251	Fill of pit 6250	A mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of pit cut			0.15
AMA22-6252	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the subsoil with vertical sides leading to a flat base. Located within Structure B close to 6254 and 6256	0.45	0.45	0.16

AMA22-6253	Fill of post-hole	A homogeneous mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of post-hole with occasional charcoal flecks			0.16
AMA22-6254	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut in plan through the subsoil with vertical sides leading to a flat base. Located within Structure B close to 6252 and 6256	0.4	0.35	0.3
AMA22-6255	Fill of post-hole	A homogeneous mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of post-hole with occasional charcoal flecks and lithic finds. This had a large stone in the centre of the fill			0.3
AMA22-6256	Cut of pit/post-hole	A sub-circular cut in plan through the subsoil with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Located within Structure B close to 6252 and 6254	0.6	0.5	0.15
AMA22-6257	Fill of pit/post-hole	A homogeneous mid brown plastic sandy silt fill of pit/ post-hole			0.15
AMA22-6258	Cut of pit/post-hole	A circular cut in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Located close to the possible entrance of Structure B	0.3	0.25	0.1
AMA22-6259	Fill of pit/post-hole	A mid brown/black plastic sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. A lithic fragment recovered from the fill.			0.1
AMA22-6260	Fill of post-hole 6261	A dark reddish brown soft but compact fine sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
AMA22-6261	Cut of post-hole	A circular cut through the natural with very steep sides leading to a flat base. Located on the inner side of ring ditch 6243	0.27		0.2
AMA22-6262	Primary fill of ring ditch 6238	A dark mottled yellow/grey compact course sand forming a thin primary fill at the base of the of the ring ditch cut below 6239.			0.05
AMA22-6263	Thin spread of material	A mid brown plastic sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Located 2m SE of structure B	1.1	1.5	0.05
AMA22-6264	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located to the entrance of Structure B	0.45	0.37	0.24
AMA22-6265	Fill of post-hole 6264	A mid brown compact sand with frequent poorly sorted stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds include lithic fragments and pottery			0.24
AMA22-6266	Cut of pit	A shallow circular pit cut through the natural with steep sides leading to a flat base. Located to the E of structure B and cuts the fills of pit cut 6273. Filled with 6280 and 6272	0.45	0.45	0.14
AMA22-6267	Upper fill of pit 6266 & 6273	A mid-greyish brown firm clayey silt with frequent stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Covers the upper part of two interlinked cuts. Worked stone and pottery recovered from the fill			0.08

AMA22-6268	Fill	This deposit comprised elements of 6272 and 6274 before it was realised they were two separate fills. A number of artefacts were recovered from this deposit and more may be recovered from the sample			
AMA22-6269	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut in plan through the natural with steep sides leading to a disturbed base due to bioturbation. Filled with 6270 and 6271 and located close to the entrance of structure B	0.6	0.4	0.2
AMA22-6270	Fill of post-hole 6269	A light greyish brown firm silty sand providing the main packing material of the post-hole surrounding 6271. Pottery recovered from this material.			0.2
AMA22-6271	Fill of post-hole 6269	A mid brown firm sandy silt fill with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions plus evidence of burnt bone. Not clear if this was a secondary deposit			0.2
AMA22-6272	Fill of pit 6266	A dark grey firm clay silt forming a middle fill of the pit above 6280 and below 6267. Charcoal, worked stone and pottery and burnt bone recovered from the pit			0.06
AMA22-6273	Cut of pit	A circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base forming a small pit that was cut by 6266 leading to a figure of 8 shaped feature. Filled with 6281 and 6274. Possibly for votive deposit. Located close to the entrance of Structure B	0.31	0.37	0.2
AMA22-6274	Fill of pit 6273	A very dark grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions and charcoal fragments. Finds include pottery, burnt bone and worked stone.			0.2
AMA22-6275	Fill of post-hole 6276	A very dark grey brown soft sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.18
AMA22-6276	Cut of small post-hole	A circular cut in plan with very steep sides leading to a concave base. Located to the SW of the Northern ring ditch with a single fill 6275. possibly just a burrow	0.22		0.18
AMA22-6277	Spread/occupation deposit	A spread of dark greyish brown compact sand with moderate stone inclusions overlying the subsoil 6242. Located to SW of ring ditch 6243 although it was difficult to define the edges	1.25	0.6	0.1
AMA22-6278	Cut of pit	Heavily truncated pit cut with steep sides and a rounded base and a single fill 6269	0.5	0.4	0.2
AMA22-6279	Fill of pit cut 6278	A mid brown/black plastic sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds include pottery and lithic			0.2
AMA22-6280	Fill of pit 6266	A deposit of dark greyish brown firm clay silt with frequent stone inclusions. Recorded below 6272. Possibly forms a packing prior to a votive deposit? Pottery fragments recovered from this fill.			0.14

AMA22-6281	Fill of pit 6273	A deposit of dark greyish brown firm clay silt with frequent stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Recorded below 6274. Possibly forms a packing prior to a votive deposit? Pottery fragments and worked stone recovered from this fill.			0.2
AMA22-6282	Cut of pit	A circular cut in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. The cut was through the fill 6285 of a large cut 6284 and may represent a post-hole within an earlier pit. Filled with 6283	0.44	0.44	0.28
AMA22-6283	Fill of pit 6282	A very dark grey compact sand with moderate poorly sorted stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds include pottery and lithic			0.28
AMA22-6284	Cut of pit	A sub-circular pit cut through the natural had steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. It is roughly circular with a tail to the NW. It had a single fill 6285. Located to the W of pit 6264	1.2	0.66	0.33
AMA22-6285	Fill of pit 6284	A mid brown compact sand with occasional small stone inclusions and very rare charcoal flecks. Pottery and lithic were recovered from the fill.			0.33
AMA22-6286	Fill of pit 6240	A spread of poorly sorted sub angular stones up to 0.18m ³ forming a central area within fill 6239	0.6	0.55	0.18
AMA22-6287	Cut of pit	A circular cut in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Located within a cluster of pits to the E of Structure B	0.4	0.4	0.1
AMA22-6288	Fill of pit cut 6287	A black plastic sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Lithic and pottery recovered from this fill			0.1
AMA22-6289	Shallow spread	A shallow spread of dark grey to orange sand forming a layer of heat affected material although little charcoal visible. Located in the entrance area of structure B and partly masking pit 6291	0.7		0.05
AMA22-6290	Fill of pit cut 6291	A dark grey soft sand with occasional small stone inclusions forming the fill of pit 6291			0.14
AMA22-6291	Cut of small pit	An oval shaped cut through the natural with very steep sides leading to a rounded base. Located at the entrance to structure B. It was unclear if it truncated spread 6289. The fill was loose suggesting it may be bioturbation. Filled with 6290	0.47	0.3	0.14
AMA22-6292	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled with 6293 and located to the outer (south) edge of Structure D below the baulk of slot 5 & 6.	0.45	0.43	0.1
AMA22-6293	Fill of post-hole 6292	A dark greyish brown compact sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.			0.1

AMA22-6294	Shallow scoop	A shallow circular scoop cut with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts the natural which has been heat affected. To the south side is a spread of charcoal rich silt 6295. This may represent a hearth for structure B	0.75		0.04
AMA22-6295	Small spread deposit	A spread of charcoal rich silt extending north from scoop cut 6294. Possibly material associated with a hearth for structure B	0.6	0.4	0.05
AMA22-6296	Shallow deposit above 6294	A mid reddish brown firm clay silt accumulated over the top of scoop 6194 overlying 6297 and possibly 6295			0.1
AMA22-6297	Hearth deposit above 6294	A mottled reddish brown/mid brown firm clay silt with gravel inclusions. Recorded within scoop 6294			0.3
AMA22-6298	Cut of post-hole	A sub-circular cut through the natural with moderate sloping sides and a rounded base	0.45	0.43	0.18
AMA22-6299	Fill of post-hole 6298	A dark grey compact sand with occasional stone inclusions plus charcoal flecks			0.18
AMA22-6300	Cut of a small pit	A sub-circular pit cut through the natural with gradual sloping sides leading to uneven base. The pit was very shallow and in isolation to the SW area of the site. Filled with 6301 and 6302	0.9	0.85	0.2
AMA22-6301	Basal fill of pit 6300	A light grey brown loose sand with occasional small stone inclusions. No charcoal or finds			0.08
AMA22-6302	Upper fill of pit 6300	A dark brownish black loose clay loam quite humic with occasional stone inclusions. Sterile			0.12

AMA-25 Hill of Megray

AMA25-5000	Cut	Cut of East/west aligned linear ditch with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. Filled with 5001		0.55	0.23
AMA25-5001	Fill	Fill linear cut 5000 with dark grey firm silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions			0.23
AMA25-5002	Cut	Cut of a sub-circular pit with steep slopes leading to an uneven base. Filled with 5003	2.2	1.5	0.28
AMA25-5003	Fill	Fill of pit 5002. A very dark grey firm silty stone with moderate stone inclusions. Included pottery and daub + charcoal flecks			0.28
AMA25-5004	Spread	A mid red compact sand forming a heat affected natural deposit. Below 5005	1m	0.9	0.11
AMA25-5005	Spread	A mid grey/brown compact silty sand with charcoal fragment inclusions and burnt bone. Above 5004	1m	0.9	0.11

AMA25-5006	Cut	Cut of linear feature with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. Filled with 5007	0.42	0.09
AMA25-5007	Fill	Fill of cut 5006. A very dark grey sandy loam with occasional stone inclusions		0.09
AMA25-5008	Cut	Cut of linear feature with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Filled with 5009	0.48	0.07
AMA25-5009	Fill	Fill of cut 5008. A very dark grey sandy loam with occasional stone inclusions		0.07
AMA25-5010	Cut	V-shaped plough mark with steep sides aligned NE/SW. Filled with 5011	0.19	0.12
AMA25-5011	Fill	Fill of cut 5010. A dark grey firm sandy loam with occasional small rounded stone inclusions		0.12
AMA25-5012	Cut	Cut of ditch to south of bank. Filled with 5013, 5014 & 5015 with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base	1.5	0.3
AMA25-5013	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5012 A black clay rich silt		0.05
AMA25-5014	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5012 a dark orange brown clayey silt		0.1
AMA25-5015	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5012 a brownish black clayey silt with organic origin. Main fill of the ditch		0.15
AMA25-5016	Cut	A u-shaped cut of a ditch with moderate sloping sides leading to a concave base. Filled with 5017	1.5	0.4
AMA25-5017	Fill	Fill of cut 5016. A dark grey brown firm clayey silt. Contains possible organic matter		0.18
AMA25-5018	deposit	Redeposited natural of the bank		0.15
AMA25-5019	deposit	Basal Fill of bank, a v dark brown clayish silt		0.18
AMA25-5020	deposit	Redeposited natural of the bank, an orange brown silty clay		0.15
AMA25-5021	deposit	Fill of bank a mid orange brown clayey silt		0.3
AMA25-5022	deposit	Fill of bank a v dark brown clayish silt		0.25
AMA25-5023	deposit	Turf deposit on top of bank a pink orange silt		0.2
AMA25-5024	Cut	Cut of ditch to SW of bank. Filled with 5025, 5026 & 5027 with gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base	1.5	0.3
AMA25-5025	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5024		0.1
AMA25-5026	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5024		0.05
AMA25-5027	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5024		0.15
AMA25-5028	Cut	Cut of ditch to SW of bank. A u-shaped cut of a ditch with moderate sloping sides leading to a concave base. A u-shaped cut of a ditch with moderate sloping sides leading to a concave base. Filled with AMA25-5029	1.5	0.4
AMA25-5029	Fill	Fill of ditch cut 5028.		0.4
AMA25-5030	Deposit	Geological subsoil, a mid orange brown sand		

AMA25-5031	Topsoil	A dark brown loam			0.3
AMA25-5032	Cut	Cut if linear dyke ditch with gently sloping sides leading to an uneven base. Filled with 5033 and 5034	12m	2.2	0.25
AMA25-5033	Fill	Fill of cut 5032. A poorly sorted and uneven spread of stones from large boulders to small rounded cobbles		1	0.25
AMA25-5034	Fill	Fill of cut 5032. A turf layer above and within stone layer. A dark brown sandy loam			0.25
AMA25-5035	Cut	Cut of plough furrow with gently sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Aligned E/W and filled with 5036		0.15	0.1
AMA25-5036	Fill	A grey brown compact silty clay fill of plough furrows 5035			0.1

2 - Photograph Registers

Photo No	Facing	Description
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AMA-03 Charleston

AMA03-001	NE	Pre-excavation view of the AMA
AMA03-002	N	Pre-excavation view of the AMA
AMA03-003	SW	Pre-excavation view of the AMA
AMA03-004	N	Working shot of topsoil strip
AMA03-005	N	Working shot of topsoil strip
AMA03-006	W	View of wall foundations
AMA03-007	W	View of wall foundations
AMA03-008	S	View of wall foundations
AMA03-009	S	View of wall foundations
AMA03-010	S	View of wall foundations
AMA03-011	E	View of wall foundations
AMA03-012	E	View of wall foundations
AMA03-013	W	View of wall foundations
AMA03-014	E	View of wall foundations
AMA03-015	N	View of wall foundations
AMA03-016	S	View of wall foundations
AMA03-017	W	Detail showing the cut for the wall
AMA03-018	N	Detail showing the cut for the wall

AMA-04 Consumption Dyke

AMA04-001	W	Slot through Dyke AMA-04
AMA04-002	W	Detail of ditch of the dyke
AMA04-003	S	N facing section of dyke
AMA04-004	N	S facing section of dyke
AMA04-005	NE	S facing section of dyke
AMA04-006	SE	N facing section of dyke

AMA04-007	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-008	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-009	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-010	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-011	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-012	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-013	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-014	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-015	Various	Views of north side of the dyke slot
AMA04-016	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-017	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-018	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-019	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-020	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-021	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-022	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-023	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-024	Various	Views of south side of the dyke slot
AMA04-025	W	View of small area of upstanding wall
AMA04-026	SW	View of small area of upstanding wall
AMA04-027	N	General view of dyke
AMA04-028	E	Further section of upstanding wall
AMA04-029	S	General view of dyke
AMA04-030	S	view of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-031	S	N facing section of 2nd slot through the dyke
AMA04-032	W	Second slot through the dyke
AMA04-033	W	Detail of second slot
AMA04-034	SW	Working shot of slot excavation
AMA04-035	SW	Working shot of slot excavation
AMA04-036	SW	Working shot of slot excavation
AMA04-037	W	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-038	NW	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-039	NNW	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-040	NNW	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-041	N	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-042	N	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-043	NNE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-044	NNE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-045	NE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-046	E	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-047	E	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-048	SE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-049	SSE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-050	SSE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-051	S	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-052	S	Views of second slot through the dyke

AMA04-053	SSW	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-054	SSW	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-055	S	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-056	N	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-057	NE	Views of second slot through the dyke
AMA04-058	N	Views of second slot through the dyke

AMA-06 Hill of Blairs

AMA06-001	NW	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-002	W	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-003	SW	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-004	SW	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-005	S	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-006	NE	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-007	E	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-008	N	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-009	NE	Pre-excavation shots of the cairn
AMA06-010	N	Working shot of cairn excavations
AMA06-011	NW	Oblique view of section through the cairn
AMA06-012	NW	Oblique view of section through the cairn
AMA06-013	SW	Oblique view of section through the cairn
AMA06-014	NW	View of natural subsoil
AMA06-015	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-016	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-017	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-018	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-019	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-020	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-021	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-022	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-023	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-024	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-025	W	Detail of section through cairn
AMA06-026	NW	General view of section through the cairn
AMA06-027	SW	General view of section through the cairn

AMA-07 Kingcausie Ditch

AMA07-01	N	General view of ditch cut [002] at the S end of the excavation area
AMA07-02	N	General view of ditch cut [004] at the S end of the excavation area
AMA07-03	NE	View of cuts [002] and [004] in the initial strip at the S end of the excavation area
AMA07-04	NE	View of cuts [002] and [004] in the initial strip at the S end of the excavation area
AMA07-05	N	View of the landscape showing the shallow holloway
AMA07-06	SE	View of the landscape showing the shallow holloway
AMA07-07	SE	View of the landscape showing the shallow holloway

AMA07-08	N	Working shot of the road project to the north
AMA07-09	N	Working shot of the road project to the north
AMA07-10	N	Working shot of the road project to the north
AMA07-11	N	Working shot of the road project to the north
AMA07-12	E	View of the ditch cut [002] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-13	NE	View of the ditch cut [002] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-14	NE	View of ditch cuts [002] and [004] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-15	NE	Detail of ditch cut [004] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-16	N	Detail of ditch cut [004] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-17	N	View of ditch cut [002] in the 2nd strip
AMA07-18	NW	View of cut [002] in the 3rd strip
AMA07-19	N	View of ditch cut [004] in the 3rd strip
AMA07-20	NE	View of cuts [002] and [004] in the 3rd strip of the excavation area
AMA07-21	NW	Detail of ditch cut [002] in the 3rd strip
AMA07-22	N	Detail of ditch cut [004] in the 3rd strip
AMA07-23	N	General view of the ditch cut [004] in the 3rd strip
AMA07-24	N	General view of the ditch cut [002] in 3rd strip
AMA07-25	N	View of ditch cut [004] in 4th strip
AMA07-26	NW	View of ditch cut [002] in 4th strip
AMA07-27		void
AMA07-28	N	View of ditch cut [002] in 4th strip
AMA07-29	N	View of ditch cut [002] in 4th strip
AMA07-30	NE	General view of strip 5 close to the N end of the excavation area
AMA07-31	NW	General view of strip 5 close to the N end of the excavation area
AMA07-32		void
AMA07-33	N	View of ditch cut [004] in 5th strip
AMA07-34	NW	View of ditch cut [002] in 5th strip
AMA07-35	NW	View of ditch cut [002] in 5th strip
AMA07-36	E	View of ditch cut [004] in 5th strip
AMA07-37	SE	View of ditch cut [002] in 5th strip
AMA07-38	SE	View of ditch cut [002] in 5th strip
AMA07-39	E	view of stripped area in strip 1
AMA07-40	E	view of stripped area in strip 2
AMA07-41	E	view of stripped area in strip 3
AMA07-42	SW	NE facing section thru ditch cut [002] in slot 8
AMA07-43	NE	SW facing section thru ditch cut [002] in slot 8
AMA07-44	N	S facing section through cut [004] in slot 7
AMA07-45	N	S facing section through cut [004] in slot 7
AMA07-46	S	N facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 6
AMA07-47	SW	N facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 6
AMA07-48	NE	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 6
AMA07-49	NW	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 6
AMA07-50		void
AMA07-51	S	N facing section of cut [004] in slot 5

AMA07-52	N	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-53	N	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-54	N	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-55	NE	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-56	N	Detail of S facing section of cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-57	SW	N facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 4
AMA07-58	S	N facing section of cut [004] in slot 3
AMA07-59	S	N facing section of cut [004] in slot 1
AMA07-60	SE	N facing section of cut [004] in slot 1
AMA07-61	N	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 2
AMA07-62	N	S facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 2
AMA07-63	S	N facing section of ditch cut [002] in slot 2

AMA-08 Milltimber

South

AMA08-01	W	Working shot of topsoil strip
AMA08-02	W	Topsoil strip at N side of area
AMA08-03	SW	View of natural at N side of area
AMA08-04	SE	Topsoil strip at N side of area
AMA08-05		void
AMA08-06	W	Half section of small pit
AMA08-07	N	View of small pit cut
AMA08-08	SW	View of small pit cut
AMA08-09	W	Working shot of topsoil strip
AMA08-10	E	Area of haul road showing the natural geology
AMA08-11	NW	Topsoil strip of the piling rig platform
AMA08-12	N	S facing section showing depth of topsoil
AMA08-13	NW	S facing section showing depth of topsoil
AMA08-14	W	Topsoil strip of the haul road area
AMA08-15	E	Topsoil strip of the haul road area
AMA08-16	S	Topsoil strip of the piling rig platform
AMA08-17	W	Topsoil strip of the piling rig platform
AMA08-18	E	Topsoil strip of the piling rig platform
AMA08-19	NE	Working shot of topsoil strip
AMA08-20	W	View of E facing section at the W end of the site showing the gravel and alluvial deposits
AMA08-21	NW	View of E facing section at the W end of the site showing the gravel and alluvial deposits
AMA08-22	SW	View of E facing section at the W end of the site showing the gravel and alluvial deposits
AMA08-23	N	Working shot of the road project across the river
AMA08-24	N	Working shot of the road project across the river
AMA08-25	W	Working shot of the topsoil strip
AMA08-26	W	Working shot of the topsoil strip
AMA08-27		void
AMA08-28	N	Topsoil strip of the piling rig platform
AMA08-29	E	General view of the works in AMA-08
AMA08-30	W	Topsoil strip at N side of area

AMA08-31	W	Topsoil strip at N side of area
AMA08-32	S	Working shot of the topsoil strip
AMA08-33	NW	View of area of piling rig after removal of topsoil
AMA08-34	N	Working shot of the topsoil strip
AMA08-35	N	Working shot of the topsoil strip
AMA08-36	NE	View of area of piling rig after removal of topsoil
AMA08-37	SW	View of area of piling rig after removal of topsoil
AMA08-38	W	View of animal burrowing in the SW corner of the piling platform area
AMA08-39	W	Working shot of the topsoil strip at the S side of the piling platform
AMA08-40	W	Working shot of the topsoil strip at the S side of the piling platform
AMA08-41	NW	Working shot showing the conditions
AMA08-42	NW	View of area of piling rig after removal of topsoil
AMA08-43	N	Working shot of the road project
AMA08-44	NW	Working shot of the road project
AMA08-45	E	View of AMA_08 area
AMA08-46	SE	View of AMA_08 area from the bridge
AMA08-47	SE	View of AMA_08 area from the bridge
AMA08-48	W	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-49	N	View of stone wall foundation across the haul road area
AMA08-50	N	View of stone wall foundation across the haul road area
AMA08-51	N	View of stone wall foundation across the haul road area
AMA08-52	N	Detail of stone wall foundation across the haul road area
AMA08-53	W	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-54	NE	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-55	E	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-56	E	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-57	E	Topsoil strip of haul road
AMA08-58	E	General view of the works in AMA-08

AMA-09 Milltimber North

AMA09-001		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA09
AMA09-002		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA10
AMA09-003		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA11
AMA09-004		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA12
AMA09-005		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA13
AMA09-006		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA14

AMA09-007		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA15
AMA09-008		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA16
AMA09-009		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA17
AMA09-010		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA18
AMA09-011		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA19
AMA09-012		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA20
AMA09-013		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA21
AMA09-014		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA22
AMA09-015		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA23
AMA09-016		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA24
AMA09-017		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA25
AMA09-018		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA26
AMA09-019		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA27
AMA09-020		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA28
AMA09-021		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA29
AMA09-022		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA30
AMA09-023		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA31
AMA09-024		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA32
AMA09-025		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA33
AMA09-026		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA34
AMA09-027		Working shots of the topsoil strip at the N end of AMA35
AMA09-028		AMA09 ID shot
AMA09-029	W	E facing section of pit cut 2004
AMA09-030	N	S facing section of pit cut 2002
AMA09-031	NW	View of pit 2002 and main cluster
AMA09-032	N	S facing section of pit cut 2009
AMA09-033	NW	SE facing section of pit cut 2018
AMA09-034	E	W facing section of pit cut 2015
AMA09-035	S	N facing section of pit cut 2011 mid-ex
AMA09-036	S	N facing section of pit cut 2011 mid-ex
AMA09-037	E	W facing section of pit cut 2015
AMA09-038	E	W facing section of pit cut 2021

AMA09-039	E	W facing section of pit cut 2021
AMA09-040	NE	General view of pit 2021
AMA09-041	NE	General view of pit 2021
AMA09-042	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2022
AMA09-043	S	Oblique view of pit cut 2022
AMA09-044	E	W facing section through pit cut 2021
AMA09-045	S	N facing section of pit cut 2011 mid-ex
AMA09-046	S	N facing section of pit cut 2011 mid-ex
AMA09-047	S	N facing section of pit cut 2011 mid-ex
AMA09-048	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 0.50m
AMA09-049	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 0.50m
AMA09-050	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 0.50m
AMA09-051	E	General view of E facing section through pit 2035
AMA09-052	E	View of southern end of E facing section through pit 2035
AMA09-053	E	View of northern end of E facing section through pit 2035
AMA09-054	NE	General view of pit 2021 during excavation of 2027
AMA09-055	S	General view of post-hole 2036
AMA09-056	S	NE facing section of post-hole 2036
AMA09-057	S	NE facing section of post-hole 2036
AMA09-058	S	NE facing section of post-hole 2036
AMA09-059	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2046
AMA09-060	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2046
AMA09-061	SE	Post-ex view of pit cut 2021
AMA09-062	NE	Post-ex view of pit cut 2021
AMA09-063	N	View of pottery in pit cut 2058
AMA09-064	N	View of pottery in pit cut 2058
AMA09-065	N	Cut 2058 plus 2056 and 2054 in background
AMA09-066	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2060
AMA09-067	N	View of post-hole cut 2062
AMA09-068	N	Detail of S facing section of post-hole 2062
AMA09-069	N	View of post-hole/pit 2054
AMA09-070	N	Detail of S facing section of post-hole 2054
AMA09-071	N	View of post-hole/pit 2056
AMA09-072	N	Detail of south facing section of post-hole/pit 2056
AMA09-073	N	View of post-hole /pit 2058
AMA09-074	N	Detail of south facing section of post-hole/pit 2058
AMA09-075	N	Detail of pottery in pit 2058
AMA09-076	N	General view of pits/post-holes 2054, 2056, 2058
AMA09-077		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-078		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-079		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-080		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-081		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-082		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-083		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-084		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064

AMA09-085		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-086		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-087		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-088		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-089		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-090		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-091		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-092		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-093		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-094		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-095		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-096		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-097		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-098		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2064
AMA09-099	NE	SE facing section of pit cut 2064
AMA09-100	NE	General view of SW facing section of pit cut 2064
AMA09-101	N	Detail of pottery in pit cut 2058
AMA09-102	N	Detail of pottery in pit cut 2058
AMA09-103	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-104	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-105	SW	Mid-ex shot of pit cut 2065
AMA09-106	E	W facing section of hearth 2078
AMA09-107	N	S facing section of pit cut 2080
AMA09-108	S	Linear cut 2082 slot plan
AMA09-109	SE	Linear cut 2082 slot oblique
AMA09-110	SW	Linear cut 2082 slot oblique
AMA09-111	W	E facing section of linear 2082
AMA09-112	E	W facing section of linear 2082
AMA09-113	E	Linear cut 2082 setting
AMA09-114	S	Linear cut 2082 slot in plan
AMA09-115	SE	Linear cut 2082 slot oblique
AMA09-116	SW	Linear cut 2082 slot oblique
AMA09-117	E	W facing section of linear 2082
AMA09-118	W	E facing section of linear 2082
AMA09-119	W	Linear cut 2082 in its setting
AMA09-120	S	General view of pit cut 2089
AMA09-121	S	N facing section of pit cut 2089
AMA09-122	N	Post-ex of hearth feature 2078
AMA09-123	NW	SE facing section of pit cut 2092
AMA09-124	W	E facing section of pit 2094 and 2096
AMA09-125	N	General view of pit cut 2094 + post-hole 2096
AMA09-126	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-127	NW	View of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-128	S	View of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-129	NW	SE facing section of pit cut 2108
AMA09-130	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2110

AMA09-131	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2110
AMA09-132	N	S facing section of pit cut 2112
AMA09-133	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2123
AMA09-134	N	View of linear cuts 2114 and 2116
AMA09-135	W	View of linear cuts 2114 and 2116
AMA09-136	E	View of linear cuts 2114 and 2116
AMA09-137	E	View of linear cuts 2114 and 2116
AMA09-138	S	View of linear cuts 2114 and 2116
AMA09-139	S	N facing section of linear cut 2114 section A-B
AMA09-140	S	N facing section of linear cut 2114 section C-D
AMA09-141	E	W facing section of linear cut 2116 section A-B
AMA09-142	E	W facing section of linear cut 2116 section C-D
AMA09-143	W	E facing section of linear cut 2116 section E-F
AMA09-144	W	General view of linear cut 2116
AMA09-145	S	Post-ex view of pit cut 2090
AMA09-146	E	Post-ex view of pit cut 2090
AMA09-147	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2128
AMA09-148	NW	Oblique view of pit cut 2131 - 2143
AMA09-149	SW	NE facing section of pit 2123 mid-ex (0 - 0.50m)
AMA09-150	NE	View of pit 2064 0.5m excavated
AMA09-151	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 from the W end
AMA09-152	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 section A-B
AMA09-153	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 central section
AMA09-154	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 Section C-D
AMA09-155	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 east end
AMA09-156	E	Linear ditch cut 2121 Section E-F
AMA09-157	W	Linear ditch cut 2121 from the E end
AMA09-158	N	Pit cut 2149 pre-ex
AMA09-159	NE	Pit cut 2149 pre-ex
AMA09-160	NE	Pit cut 2149 pre-ex general view
AMA09-161	SW	Pit cut 2149 pre-ex
AMA09-162	SW	Mid-ex of pit cut 2065 at 0.5m
AMA09-163	SW	Mid-ex of pit cut 2065 at 0.5m
AMA09-164	SW	View of ditch cut 2146 at E end
AMA09-165	SW	NE facing section of ditch cut 2146 at E end
AMA09-166	SW	NE facing section of ditch cut 2146 at E end
AMA09-167	NE	SW facing section of ditch cut 2146 at E end
AMA09-168	NE	View of ditch cut 2146 at W end
AMA09-169	NE	SW facing section of ditch cut 2146 at W end
AMA09-170	NEE	View of ditch cut 2150 from the SWW end
AMA09-171	SW	NE facing section of ditch cut 2150 section A-B
AMA09-172	SWW	NE facing section of ditch cut 2150 section C-D
AMA09-173	SWW	View of cut 2150 from the NEE end
AMA09-174	W	E facing section of pit cut 2131
AMA09-175	S	N facing section of pit cut 2133
AMA09-176	NW	SE facing section of pit cut 2135

AMA09-177	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2137
AMA09-178	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2139
AMA09-179	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2141
AMA09-180	NW	SW facing section of pit cut 2143
AMA09-181	NW	General view of pits 2131 to 2143
AMA09-182	N	General view of ditch 2155 slot 3 in foreground
AMA09-183	NW	SE facing section of slot 3 in ditch cut 2155
AMA09-184	N	S facing section of slot 2 in ditch cut 2155
AMA09-185	N	S facing section of slot 1 in ditch cut 2155
AMA09-186	W	View of slot in linear cut 2159
AMA09-187	N	View of liner plus S facing section of cut 2159
AMA09-188	W	Slot in linear cut 2161
AMA09-189	N	View of linear cut 2161 plus S facing section
AMA09-190	NE	Slot in linear cut 2152 showing SW facing section
AMA09-191	E	View of ditch cut 2118
AMA09-192	E	Slot cut through ditch cut 2118
AMA09-193	E	W facing section of slot in ditch cut 2118
AMA09-194	N	View of pit cut 2164
AMA09-195	N	View of pit cut 2164
AMA09-196	N	N facing section of pit cut 2164
AMA09-197	E	W facing section of pit cut 2168
AMA09-198	N	View of pit cut 2164
AMA09-199	N	S facing section of pit cut 2164
AMA09-200	SE	NW facing section of ditch terminus slot 2170
AMA09-201	NE	View of ditch cut 2170
AMA09-202	NE	View of natural gully 2172
AMA09-203	SW	NE facing section through gully 2172
AMA09-204	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2166
AMA09-205	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2166
AMA09-206	NNE	SEE facing section of pit cut 2176
AMA09-207	S	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex plan
AMA09-208	SE	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex oblique
AMA09-209	SW	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex oblique
AMA09-210	N	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex plan
AMA09-211	W	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex E facing section 1
AMA09-212	W	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex E facing section 2
AMA09-213	E	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex W facing section 1
AMA09-214	E	View of linear cuts 2082 and 2178 mid-ex W facing section 2
AMA09-215	S	S facing section of pit cut 2149 upper 0 to 0.5m
AMA09-216	S	S facing section of pit cut 2149 detail west
AMA09-217	S	S facing section of pit cut 2149 detail central
AMA09-218	S	S facing section of pit cut 2149 detail east
AMA09-219	E	W facing section of pit cut 2179

AMA09-220	SE	View of pit cut 2179 and ditch 1270 in background
AMA09-221	S	General view of pit cut 2149 1/2 sectioned to 0.5m
AMA09-222	E	General view of pit cut 2149
AMA09-223		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-224		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-225		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-226		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-227		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-228		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-229		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-230		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-231		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-232		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-233		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-234		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-235		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-236		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-237		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2149
AMA09-238	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2181 mid-ex
AMA09-239	NE	View of deposit 2184 charcoal in pit 2181
AMA09-240	NE	View of deposit 2184 charcoal in pit 2181
AMA09-241	NW	SE facing section of pit cut 2191
AMA09-242		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-243		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-244		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-245		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-246		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-247		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-248		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-249		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-250		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-251		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-252		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-253		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-254		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-255		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-256		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-257		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-258		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-259		Photogrammetry shots of pit cut 2065
AMA09-260	NW	SW facing section of pit cut 2181
AMA09-261	E	W facing section of pit cut 2193
AMA09-262	S	View of lower half of post-hole cut 2036
AMA09-263	S	S facing section of pit cut 2036
AMA09-264	S	General view of pit cut 2036
AMA09-265	S	N facing section of post-hole 2011 lower half

AMA09-266	S	View of fill 2197 in post-hole 2036
AMA09-267	S	Post-ex view of post hole 2036
AMA09-268	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-269	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-270	W	E facing section of slot through ditches 2082 + 2178
AMA09-271	W	E facing section of slot through ditches 2082 + 2178
AMA09-272	NE	SW facing section through pit 2064
AMA09-273	NE	General view of SW facing section of pit cut 2064
AMA09-274	E	View of pit cut 2209
AMA09-275	E	W facing slot through pit cut 2209
AMA09-276	S	Linear cut 2082 slot 5 in plan
AMA09-277	N	Linear cut 2082 slot 5 in plan
AMA09-278	SW	Linear cut 2082 slot 5 oblique
AMA09-279	SE	Linear cut 2082 slot 5 oblique
AMA09-280	W	Linear cut 2082 slot 5 E facing section
AMA09-281	E	Linear cut 2082 slot 1 W facing section
AMA09-282	SE	Linear cut 2082 slot 1 showing location
AMA09-283	NE	View of stone 2033/2050 in pit 2028 SW facing section
AMA09-284	NE	View of stone 2033/2050 in pit 2028 mid-ex 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-285	NE	View of stone 2033/2050 in pit 2028 mid-ex 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-286	NE	View of stone 2033/2050 in pit 2028 mid-ex 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-287	N	Mid-ex view of pit cut 2149 to 0.50m
AMA09-288	W	Mid-ex view of pit cut 2149 to 0.50m
AMA09-289	W	Mid-ex view of pit cut 2149 to 0.50m
AMA09-290		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-291		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-292		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-293		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-294		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-295		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-296		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-297		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149
AMA09-298	NE	View of pit cut 2064 post-ex
AMA09-299	NE	View of pit cut 2064 post-ex
AMA09-300	N	S facing section of pit cut 2214
AMA09-301	S	N facing section of pit cut 2216
AMA09-302	N	S facing section of pit cut 2218
AMA09-303	N	S facing section of pit cut 2220
AMA09-304	E	General view of pit cuts 2214, 2216, 2218, and 2220
AMA09-305	NE	General view of pit cuts 2214, 2216, 2218, and 2220
AMA09-306	S	Linear cut 2082 slot 6 in plan
AMA09-307	SW	Linear cut 2082 slot 6 oblique view
AMA09-308	SE	Linear cut 2082 slot 6 oblique view
AMA09-309	W	Linear cut 2082 slot 6 E facing section

AMA09-310	N	Linear cut 2082 slot 6 in plan
AMA09-311	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2123 post-ex
AMA09-312	SW	NE facing section of pit cut 2123 post-ex
AMA09-313	W	Pre-ex of linear cut 2178
AMA09-314	E	Pre-ex of linear cut 2178
AMA09-315	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 mid-ex
AMA09-316	SW	Mid-ex shot of pit cut 2065
AMA09-317	N	S facing section of pit cut 2234
AMA09-318	N	S facing section of pit cut 2234 + gully
AMA09-319	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 1.00m to 1.70m
AMA09-320	NE	SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 1.00m to 1.70m
AMA09-321	NE	Detail of SW facing section of pit cut 2028 mid-ex 1.00m to 1.70m
AMA09-322	E	General view of pit cut 2239
AMA09-323	E	W facing section of pit cut 2239
AMA09-324	NW	SE facing section of ditch cut 2178 slot 2
AMA09-325	NW	SE facing section of ditch cut 2178 slot 2
AMA09-326	NW	SE facing section of ditch cut 2178 slot 2
AMA09-327	SW	Oblique view of slot 2 of ditch cut 2178
AMA09-328	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut 2178 slot 2
AMA09-329	SE	NW facing section of ditch cut 2178 slot 2
AMA09-330	NE	Oblique view of slot 2 of ditch cut 2178
AMA09-331	NW	Oblique view of slot 2 of ditch cut 2178
AMA09-332	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-333	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 0.50m to 1.00m W
AMA09-334	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 0.50m to 1.00m centre
AMA09-335	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 0.50m to 1.00m E
AMA09-336	N	Pit cut 2149 1/2 section at 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-337	N	S facing section of pit cut 2241
AMA09-338	N	General view of pit cut 2248
AMA09-339	N	S facing section of pit cut 2248
AMA09-340	NE	General view of pit cut 2028
AMA09-341		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-342		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-343		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-344		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-345		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-346		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-347		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-348		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-349		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-350		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-351		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-352		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-353		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-354		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-355		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m

AMA09-356		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-357		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065/2230 0.50m to 1.00m
AMA09-358	E	W facing section of pit cut 2121 to right and 2146 to left
AMA09-359	E	W facing section of pit cut 2121 to right and 2146 to left
AMA09-360	NE	Post-ex of pit cut 2028
AMA09-361	NW	Post-ex of pit cut 2028
AMA09-362	SW	Post-ex of pit cut 2028
AMA09-363	SE	Post-ex of pit cut 2028
AMA09-364	NE	General view of pit cut 2028
AMA09-365	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 mid-ex 1.00m to base
AMA09-366	SW	View of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-367	W	E facing section of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-368	SW	View of pit cut 2123 post-ex
AMA09-369	N	Mid-ex of pit cut 2149 at 0.50m +
AMA09-370	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 at 0.50m +
AMA09-371	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 at 0.50m detail of W side
AMA09-372	N	S facing section of pit cut 2149 at 0.50m detail of E side
AMA09-373		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-374		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-375		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-376		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-377		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-378		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-379		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-380		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-381		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-382		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-383		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-384		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-385		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-386		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-387		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-388		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2065 1.00m to base
AMA09-389	E	Post-ex of pit cut 2065/2230
AMA09-390	W	Post-ex of pit cut 2065/2230
AMA09-391	N	Post-ex of pit cut 2149
AMA09-392	W	Post-ex of pit cut 2149
AMA09-393	S	Post-ex of pit cut 2149
AMA09-394		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-395		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-396		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-397		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-398		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-399		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-400		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-401		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex

AMA09-402		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-403		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-404		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-405		Photogrammetry of pit cut 2149 post-ex
AMA09-406	S	N facing section of pit cut 2222
AMA09-407	S	N facing section of pit cut 2222
AMA09-408	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-409	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-410	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-411	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-412	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-413	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-414	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-415	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-416	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-417	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-418	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-419	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-420	various	Various site views during construction phase
AMA09-421	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-422	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-423	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-424	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-425	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-426	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-427	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-428	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-429	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09
AMA09-430	various	Working shots of topsoil strip at S end of AMA09

AMA-10 Nether Beanshill Pump

AMA10-1		Internal view of the pump house
AMA10-2		Void
AMA10-3		Void
AMA10-4	W	Opening on the E elevation of the structure
AMA10-5	SW	Opening on the E elevation of the structure
AMA10-6	W	Detail of the E elevation
AMA10-7	E	View of the top of the structure
AMA10-8		Internal showing the metal rungs
AMA10-9	SE	View of structure and external features
AMA10-10	E	West elevation of the structure
AMA10-11	NE	General view of the structure
AMA10-12	E	General view of the structure
AMA10-13	SW	General view of the structure
AMA10-14	W	View after removal of the walls
AMA10-15		View after removal of the walls

AMA10-16		View after removal of the walls
AMA10-17	NW	General view of the structure
AMA10-18	SW	General view of the structure
AMA10-19	SW	View of brick manholes
AMA10-20	SE	View of brick manholes
AMA10-21		Internal view of the main manhole
AMA10-22	W	General view of the structure
AMA10-23	W	W elevation of the structure
AMA10-24	NE	General view of the structure

AMA-11 Nether Beanshill Dyke

AMA11-1	NE	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-2	E	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-3	SE	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-4	S	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-5	NE	View of tree bowl in the top of the dyke
AMA11-6	S	View of tree bowl in the top of the dyke
AMA11-7	SW	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-8	W	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-9	SW	General view of Dyke 520
AMA11-10	S	Opening at the N end of Dyke 520
AMA11-11	S	Opening at the N end of Dyke 520
AMA11-12	E	View of the geological subsoil below the dyke
AMA11-13	W	View of the geological subsoil below the dyke
AMA11-14	NE	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-15	N	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-16	NW	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-17	N	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-18	N	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-19	NE	S facing section through the dyke
AMA11-20	N	Detail of W side of the S facing section
AMA11-21	N	Detail of central part of the S facing section
AMA11-22	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-23	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-24	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-25	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-26	N	Detail of W side of the S facing section
AMA11-27	N	Detail of W side of the S facing section
AMA11-28	N	Detail of W side of the S facing section
AMA11-29	N	Detail of central part of the S facing section
AMA11-30	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-31	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-32	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-33	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section
AMA11-34	N	Detail of E side of the S facing section

AMA-12 Nether Beanshill Monitoring

AMA12-1	W	Topsoil strip to S side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-2	W	Topsoil strip to S side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-3	W	Topsoil strip to S side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-4	E	Topsoil strip to S side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-5	W	Strip of wall footprint
AMA12-6	N	Topsoil strip to W side of N/W aligned wall
AMA12-7	N	Topsoil strip to W side of N/W aligned wall
AMA12-8	W	Topsoil strip to the N side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-9	W	Strip of E/W aligned wall footprint
AMA12-10	W	Strip of E/W aligned wall footprint
AMA12-11	E	Strip of E/W aligned wall footprint
AMA12-12	E	Topsoil strip to the N side of E/W aligned wall
AMA12-13	N	Topsoil strip of N/S aligned wall footprint plus areas to E & W
AMA12-14	S	Topsoil strip of N/S aligned wall footprint plus areas to E & W at S end
AMA12-15	S	Topsoil strip of N/S aligned wall footprint plus areas to E & W at S end
AMA12-16	N	Topsoil strip of N/S aligned wall footprint plus areas to E & W at N end
AMA12-17	SW	Area still to be stripped at the west end of the area
AMA12-18	W	Area still to be stripped at the west end of the area
AMA12-19	S	Area still to be stripped at the west end of the area showing the track hollow
AMA12-20	S	Area still to be stripped at the west end of the area showing the track hollow

AMA-13 Silverburn Bridge

AMA09-001	S	General view of bridge in its setting
AMA09-002	S	Detailed view of bridge in its setting
AMA09-003	S	N facing elevation of bridge
AMA09-004	S	N facing elevation of bridge
AMA09-005	S	Detail of west side of the N elevation
AMA09-006	SW	Detail of east side of the N elevation
AMA09-007	S	Detail of the arch on the N elevation
AMA09-008	S	Detail of the construction of the bridge support
AMA09-009	S	Detail of the construction of the bridge support
AMA09-010	SE	General view of bridge in its setting
AMA09-011	W	View of road over the bridge
AMA09-012	E	View of road over the bridge
AMA09-013	E	View of road over the bridge
AMA09-014	S	N facing wall of the S elevation
AMA09-015	N	S facing wall of the N elevation
AMA09-016	N	General view of the S elevation
AMA09-017	SW	General view of the S elevation
AMA09-018	SE	General view of the S elevation

AMA09-019	N	Detail of the construction below the arch of the S elevation
AMA09-020	N	Detail of the construction of the bridge support
AMA09-021	N	Detail of the construction of the bridge support
AMA09-022	N	Detail of the burn base

AMA-14 Gairnhill wood

AMA14-1		Registration shot
AMA14-2	N	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-3	NW	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-4	SE	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-5	SE	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-6	N	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-7	S	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-8	S	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-9	N	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-10	N	Topsoil strip in the Field A
AMA14-11	S	General working shot
AMA14-12	S	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-13	W	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-14	NW	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-15	N	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-16	E	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-17	N	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-18	N	View of the platform close to the burn
AMA14-19		Registration shot
AMA14-20	S	Topsoil strip in the Field E
AMA14-21	S	Topsoil strip in the Field E
AMA14-22	N	Topsoil strip in the Field E
AMA14-23		Working shots
AMA14-24		Working shots
AMA14-25		Working shots
AMA14-26	N	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-27	N	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-28	SE	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-29	E	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-30	SW	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-31	N	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-32	S	Topsoil strip in the Field F
AMA14-33	N	Topsoil strip in the Field F

AMA-17/19 Bogenjoss Dykes

AMA17-19_001	SE	NE end of AMA-19 showing NW facing elevation
AMA17-19_002	SW	NE end of AMA-19
AMA17-19_003	SW	View of the top of AMA-19
AMA17-19_004	S	View of AMA-19 showing the NW facing elevation

AMA17-19_005	SE	NE end of AMA-18
AMA17-19_006	SW	View of the length of AMA-18
AMA17-19_007	N	View of AMA-18 showing the NW facing elevation
AMA17-19_008	NW	SE facing elevation of AMA-17 at the SW end
AMA17-19_009	NE	View of the length of AMA-17
AMA17-19_010	NE	Detail of section through AMA-17
AMA17-19_011	S	View of AMA-17 showing the NW facing elevation
AMA17-19_012	SW	View of AMA-17 at the NE end

AMA-20 Goval Farm

AMA20_21-1	E	Pre-excavation shot of the north end of AMA_20
AMA20_21-2	N	Pre-excavation shot of the east side of AMA_20
AMA20_21-3	E	Pre-excavation shot of the south side of AMA_20
AMA20_21-4	W	View of animal burrowing in trench 1
AMA20_21-5	SW	View of animal burrowing in trench 2
AMA20_21-6	W	View of furrows in Trench 3
AMA20_21-7	E	View of furrows in Trench 3
AMA20_21-8	NE	View of furrows in Trench 3
AMA20_21-9	NE	Detail of NE/SW aligned furrow, Tr 3
AMA20_21-10	NW	Detail of NW/SE aligned furrow, Tr 3
AMA20_21-11	E	View of Trench 1
AMA20_21-12		void
AMA20_21-13	NE	Detail of NE/SW aligned furrow [006], Tr 1
AMA20_21-14	NE	Detail of section cut through furrow [006], Tr 1
AMA20_21-15	NE	Detail of another NE/SW aligned furrow [006], Tr 1
AMA20_21-16	W	View if Trench 1
AMA20_21-17		void
AMA20_21-18	NW	View of linear gully [004] in Trench 1
AMA20_21-19	NW	Section through gully [004]
AMA20_21-20	E	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-21	W	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-22	E	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-23	S	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-24	SE	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-25	NE	Pre-excavation shot of AMA_21
AMA20_21-26	NW	View of excavated burrow in Tr 1
AMA20_21-27		void
AMA20_21-28	E	View of excavated burrow in Tr 1
AMA20_21-29		void
AMA20_21-30	E	Topsoil strip of AMA-21
AMA20_21-31	E	Topsoil strip of AMA-21
AMA20_21-32	E	View of Trench 1 extension AMA-20
AMA20_21-33	E	View of Trench 1 extension AMA-20
AMA20_21-34	NE	View of previously excavated stones in Tr 1 extension
AMA20_21-35	NW	View of previously excavated stones in Tr 1 extension
AMA20_21-36	SW	View of previously excavated stones in Tr 1 extension

AMA20_21-37	W	Topsoil strip of AMA-21
AMA20_21-38	E	Topsoil strip of AMA-21
AMA20_21-39	W	View of Trench 1 extension AMA-20
AMA20_21-40	SW	View of Trench 1 extension AMA-20
AMA20_21-41	W	E facing section of post-hole [012] in Tr 1 ext
AMA20_21-42	W	E facing section of post-hole [012] in Tr 1 ext
AMA20_21-43	W	E facing section of post-hole [012] in Tr 1 ext
AMA20_21-44	W	View of post hole [012] with previously excavated features
AMA20_21-45	W	View of post hole [012] with previously excavated features
AMA20_21-46		Working shot of road project
AMA20_21-47	E	View of AMA-20 trench 1 extension
AMA20_21-48	SE	NW facing section through furrow [008] in Tr 3
AMA20_21-49	SE	View of furrow [008] in Tr 3
AMA20_21-50	SW	NE facing section through furrow [010] in Tr 3
AMA20_21-51		void
AMA20_21-52	W	View if furrows in trench 3
AMA20_21-53	NE	View of furrow [006] and gully [004] in Tr 1
AMA20_21-54		void
AMA20_21-55	NE	Detail of Sw facing section through furrow [006]
AMA20_21-56	E	Working shot of tr 1 extension excavations
AMA20_21-57	E	Part of the Tr 1 extension
AMA20_21-58	W	Working shot of tr 1 extension excavations
AMA20_21-59	E	Working shot of tr 1 extension excavations

AMA-22 Wester Hatton

AMA22-01		General site view before machining starts
AMA22-02		General site view before machining starts
AMA22-03		General site view before machining starts
AMA22-04	N	View of Trench 01
AMA22-05	N	View of Trench 02
AMA22-06	E	Working shot
AMA22-07	E	Working shot
AMA22-08	E	Working shot
AMA22-09	E	Working shot
AMA22-10	N	View of Trench 03
AMA22-11	N	View of Trench 04
AMA22-12	W	View of east facing section of pit [003]
AMA22-13	N	View of Trench 05
AMA22-14	E	View of Trench 13
AMA22-15	N	View of Trench 14
AMA22-16	NW	View of Trench 15
AMA22-17	S	View of Trench 12
AMA22-18	S	View of Trench 11
AMA22-19	S	View of Trench 10
AMA22-20	S	View of Trench 09

AMA22-21	S	View of Trench 08
AMA22-22	SW	View of Trench 07
AMA22-23	SW	View of Trench 06
AMA22-24	SW	View of cut of ditch [6005]
AMA22-25	SW	Close-up of slot in ditch [6005]
AMA22-26	W	View of furrow in Trench 10
AMA22-27	NW	View of furrow in Trench 10
AMA22-28	N	View of pit [6006]
AMA22-29	W	View of pit [6007]
AMA22-30	SE	Working shot
AMA22-31	E	View of stripped area
AMA22-32	E	View of stripped area
AMA22-33	S	Working shot
AMA22-34	E	West facing of pit [6051]
AMA22-35	E	West facing section of pit [6053]
AMA22-36	S	North facing section of pit [6055]
AMA22-37	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6057]
AMA22-38	S	North facing section of pit [6059]
AMA22-39	NW	South-east facing section of pit [6061]
AMA22-40	NW	South-east facing section of pit [6063]
AMA22-41	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6066]
AMA22-42	N	Pits [6061], [6063] and [6066] - post-ex
AMA22-43	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6069]
AMA22-44	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6073]
AMA22-45	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6075]
AMA22-46	W	East facing section of pit [6071]
AMA22-47	NW	Pits [6069], [6071], [6073] and [6075], post-ex
AMA22-48	N	South facing section of post-hole [6079] and post-hole [6081]
AMA22-49	E	West facing section of pit / post-hole [6083]
AMA22-50	S	North facing section of pit / post-hole [6085]
AMA22-51	E	West facing section of pit / post-hole [6087]
AMA22-52	S	North facing section of pit / post-hole [6089]
AMA22-53	E	Pits / post-holes [6085] and [6087]
AMA22-54	W	East facing section of tree throw [6091]
AMA22-55	S	General view of ring ditch A
AMA22-56		General site view
AMA22-57		General site view
AMA22-58		General site view
AMA22-59		General site view
AMA22-60		General site view
AMA22-61		General site view
AMA22-62		General site view
AMA22-63		General site view
AMA22-64		General site view
AMA22-65		General site view

AMA22-66		General site view
AMA22-67		General site view
AMA22-68		General site view
AMA22-69		General site view
AMA22-70		General site view
AMA22-71		General site view
AMA22-72		General site view
AMA22-73		General site view
AMA22-74		General site view
AMA22-75		General site view
AMA22-76		General site view
AMA22-77		View of half sectioned post-hole [6095]
AMA22-78		Detail of south facing section of post-hole [6095]
AMA22-79	N	View of SF 6000 quern stone in situ
AMA22-80	N	View of SF 6000 quern stone in situ
AMA22-81	N	View of SF 6000 quern stone in situ
AMA22-82	E	Ring-ditch [6096] slot 3 mid-ex of stones [6098]
AMA22-83	W	Ring-ditch [6096] slot 3 mid-ex of stones [6098]
AMA22-84	N	Ring-ditch [6096] slot 3 mid-ex of stones [6098]
AMA22-85	NW	Working shot of slots 3 & 4 of ring-ditch [6096]
AMA22-86	SW	Working shot of slots 3 & 4 of ring-ditch [6096]
AMA22-87	W	View of pits [6102] and [6104], and [6100] in background
AMA22-88	N	View of pits [6102] and [6104], and structure A in background
AMA22-89	N	South facing section of pit [6104]
AMA22-90		Section of pit [6102]
AMA22-91	E	West facing section of pit [6100]
AMA22-92		Working shot
AMA22-93		Working shot
AMA22-94		Working shot
AMA22-95		Working shot
AMA22-96		Working shot
AMA22-97	W	East facing section of slot 4 - structure A
AMA22-98	E	West facing section of slot 4 - structure A
AMA22-99	S	General view of stones in slot 4 - structure A
AMA22-100	W	Mid-ex of stones in slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-101	E	Mid-ex of stones in slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-102	N	South facing section of slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-103	S	North facing section of slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-104		Plan shot of stones in slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-105		Plan shot of stones in slot 2 - structure A
AMA22-106		Plan shot of stones in slot 3 - structure A
AMA22-107		Plan shot of stones in slot 3 - structure A
AMA22-108	S	Structure A mid-ex overview
AMA22-109	S	Structure A mid-ex overview
AMA22-110	S	Slots 2 - 4 mid-ex overview

AMA22-111	E	Slots 2 - 3 mid-ex
AMA22-112	SW	Working shot
AMA22-113	SW	Working shot
AMA22-114		Void
AMA22-115		Void
AMA22-116		Void
AMA22-117		Void
AMA22-118		General view of structure A
AMA22-119		General view of structure A
AMA22-120		General view of structure A
AMA22-121		General view of structure A
AMA22-122		General view of structure A
AMA22-123		View of slot 5 - structure A
AMA22-124		View of slot 5 - structure A
AMA22-125		West facing section of slot 5 - structure A
AMA22-126		West facing section of slot 5 - structure A
AMA22-127	W	East facing section of post-hole [6105] - structure A
AMA22-128	E	View of slot 6 in structure A - north terminal end
AMA22-129	E	Detail of slot 6 in structure A - north terminal end
AMA22-130	S	Detail of slot 6 in structure A - north terminal end
AMA22-131	N	Detail of slot 6 in structure A - north terminal end
AMA22-132	E	View of slots 5 & 6 of structure A
AMA22-133	N	Post-ex of post-hole [6107] - structure A
AMA22-134	SW	North-east facing section of post-hole [6107] - structure A
AMA22-135	N	View of southern end of structure A
AMA22-136	N	General view of slots through structure A
AMA22-137	N	Detail of slot 1 in structure A - cut [1096]
AMA22-138	N	Detail of slot 1 in structure A
AMA22-139	S	Detail of slot 1 in structure A
AMA22-140	S	View of slots 1 & 2 in structure A - [6096]
AMA22-141	S	General view of slots in structure A
AMA22-142	S	General view of slots in structure A
AMA22-143	SW	General view of slots in structure A
AMA22-144	S	General view of structure A
AMA22-145	S	General view of structure A
AMA22-146	N	General view of structure A
AMA22-147	W	East facing section of pit [6111] and pit [6113]
AMA22-148	N	General view of post-hole [6110]
AMA22-149	N	South facing section of post-hole [6110]
AMA22-150	NE	South-west facing section of slot 1, structure A - post-ex
AMA22-151	N	Slot 1 [6096] structure A - post-ex
AMA22-152	S	North facing section of slot 3 structure A - post-ex
AMA22-153	W	Slot 3 [6096], structure A - post-ex
AMA22-154	N	South facing section of slot 3, structure A - post-ex
AMA22-155	S	North facing section of post-hole [6115]
AMA22-156	SW	Post-hole [6115] with structure A ditch [6096] behind

AMA22-157	SE	North-west facing section of post-hole [6113] and post-hole [6117]
AMA22-158	E	View of slot 5 in structure A
AMA22-159	E	West facing section of slot 5 in structure A
AMA22-160	N	View of slot 5 in structure A
AMA22-161	E	View of west facing section of post-hole [6008]
AMA22-162	E	View of post-hole [6008] with post-holes [6111], [6113] and [6117] behind
AMA22-163	E	Post-ex of slot 2 ring ditch [6096]
AMA22-164	E	Post-ex of slot 3 ditch [6096]
AMA22-165	E	Post-ex of slots 2 & 3 ditch [6096]
AMA22-166	W	Post-ex of slot 2 ring ditch [6096]
AMA22-167	W	Post-ex of slot 3 ditch [6096]
AMA22-168	S	North facing section of slot 3 ditch [6096]
AMA22-169	N	South facing section of slot 2 ditch [6096]
AMA22-170	SW	North-east facing section of post-hole [6010]
AMA22-171	S	View of post-hole [6010] with northern edge of [6096] in background
AMA22-172	SE	North-west facing section of post-hole
AMA22-173	S	Post-ex view of slot 4 - ditch [6096]
AMA22-174	N	Post-ex view of slot 4 - ditch [6096]
AMA22-175	W	East facing section of ditch [6096] slot 4
AMA22-176	E	West facing section of ditch [6096] slot 4
AMA22-177	N	South facing section of post-hole [6015] within ditch [6096]
AMA22-178		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-179		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-180		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-181		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-182		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-183		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-184		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-185		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-186		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-187		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-188		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-189		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-190		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-191		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-192		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-193		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-194		Pre-ex views of structure D and E
AMA22-195	N	Pre-ex view of structures D & E
AMA22-196	S	Pre-ex of drip gully [6023] in structure E
AMA22-197	W	Pre-ex of drip gully [6023] in structure E
AMA22-198	SE	Pre-ex of drip gully [6023] in structure E cutting structure D

AMA22-199	NW	Pre-ex of drip gully [6023] in structure E cutting structure D
AMA22-200	E	Pre-ex of drip gully [6023] in structure E cutting structure D
AMA22-201	N	General pre-ex of structure D
AMA22-202	W	Slot 1 & 2 ditch [6026] post-ex cutting structure D
AMA22-203	E	Slot 1 & 2 ditch [6026] post-ex cutting structure D
AMA22-204	NE	Working shot of structure D
AMA22-205		Void
AMA22-206	E	Slot 1 in ditch [6026] post-ex
AMA22-207	S	North facing section of ditch [6026] slot 1
AMA22-208	N	South facing section of ditch [6026] slot 1
AMA22-209	SE	Slot 2 ditch [6026] post-ex
AMA22-210	SW	North-east facing section of ditch [6026] slot 2
AMA22-211	NE	South-west facing section of ditch [6026] slot 2
AMA22-212	W	Slot 3 & 4 ditch post-ex
AMA22-213	E	Slot 3 & 4 ditch post-ex
AMA22-214	NE	Slot 3 ditch [6023] post-ex
AMA22-215	NW	South-east facing section of ditch [6023] slot 3
AMA22-216	SE	North-west facing section of ditch [6023] slot 3
AMA22-217	N	Slot 4 ditch [6023] post-ex
AMA22-218	W	East facing section of ditch [6023] slot 4
AMA22-219	E	West facing section of ditch [6023] slot 4
AMA22-220	E	Working shot
AMA22-221	E	Working shot
AMA22-222	E	Working shot
AMA22-223	SE	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-224	SW	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-225	S	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated with structure E in the background
AMA22-226	NE	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-227	SW	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-228	SW	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-229	SW	Post-ex of ditch [6026] 100% excavated
AMA22-230	NE	Working shot excavating structures D & E
AMA22-231	E	West facing section of slot 5 ditch [6096]
AMA22-232	E	West facing section of slot 6 ditch [6096]
AMA22-233	SW	Overview of structure A with slots 1 - 6
AMA22-234	SW	Overview of structure A with slots 1 - 6
AMA22-235	SW	Overview of structure A with slots 1 - 6
AMA22-236	NE	Overview of structure A with slots 1 - 6
AMA22-237	NW	Oblique view of [6023] structure E
AMA22-238	N	Oblique view of [6023] structure E
AMA22-239	N	Oblique view of [6023] structure E
AMA22-240	NW	Oblique view of [6023] structure E
AMA22-241	SE	Oblique view of [6023] structure E
AMA22-242	E	West facing section of post-hole [6031]

AMA22-243	S	View of post-hole and stones [6029]
AMA22-244	E	West facing section of post-hole [6031]
AMA22-245	S	View of post-hole and stones [6029]
AMA22-246	NW	Post-holes [6033] & [6036] structure D & E in their setting
AMA22-247	E	Post-holes [6033] & [6036] structure D & E in their setting
AMA22-248	NW	Post-holes [6033] & [6036] structure D & E in their setting
AMA22-249	N	Plan view of post-hole [6033]
AMA22-250	N	South facing section of post-hole [6033]
AMA22-251	NW	Plan view of post-hole [6036]
AMA22-252	NW	South-east facing section of post-hole [6039]
AMA22-253	N	South facing section of pit [6038]
AMA22-254	E	West facing section of post-hole [6040]
AMA22-255	N	South facing section of post-hole [6042]
AMA22-256	NE	South-west facing section of post-hole [6044]
AMA22-257	E	West facing section of post-hole [6046]
AMA22-258	N	South facing section of post-hole [6048]
AMA22-259	E	West facing section of post-hole [6050] mid-ex
AMA22-260		Plan of post-hole [6040]
AMA22-261		Plan of post-hole [6042]
AMA22-262		Plan of post-hole [6044]
AMA22-263		Plan of post-hole [6046]
AMA22-264		Plan of post-hole [6048]
AMA22-265		Plan of post-hole [6050] mid-ex
AMA22-266		Plan of pit [6038]
AMA22-267	NW	Structure E plan view of post-hole [6120]
AMA22-268	NW	Structure E south-east facing section post-hole [6120]
AMA22-269	NW	Structure E setting view of post-hole [6120]
AMA22-270	NE	Post-hole [6050] structure E - plan view
AMA22-271	NE	Post-hole [6050] structure E - south-west facing section
AMA22-272	SE	Post-hole [6050] structure E - view of setting
AMA22-273	E	Post-hole [6122] structure E - plan view
AMA22-274	E	Post-hole [6122] structure E - west facing section
AMA22-275	E	Post-hole [6124] structure E - plan view
AMA22-276	E	Post-hole [6124] structure E - west facing section
AMA22-277	W	Post-hole [6122] and [6124], setting
AMA22-278	W	East facing section of post-hole [6128]
AMA22-279	W	View of post-hole [6128] and slot 3 of structure D
AMA22-280	N	South facing section of post-hole [6130]
AMA22-281	SW	View of post-hole [6130] and slot 4 of structure D
AMA22-282	W	View of post-hole [6133] and [6135]
AMA22-283	S	View of post-hole [6135] and [6133]
AMA22-284	N	View of slot 1 mid-ex
AMA22-285		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-286		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-287		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-288		Pole shot showing structure D

AMA22-289		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-290		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-291		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-292		Working shot
AMA22-293		Pole shot showing structure D
AMA22-294		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-295		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-296		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-297		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-298		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-299		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-300		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-301		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-302		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-303		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-304		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-305		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-306		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-307		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-308		Pole shot showing structure D in full
AMA22-309		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-310		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-311		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-312		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-313		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-314		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-315		View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D without scale
AMA22-316	N	View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D with scale
AMA22-317	S	View of stone fill in slot 1 structure D with scale
AMA22-318		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-319		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-320		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-321		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-322		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-323		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-324		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-325		View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D without scale
AMA22-326	S	View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D with scale
AMA22-327	N	View of stone fill in slot 2 structure D with scale
AMA22-328		View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D without scale
AMA22-329		View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D without scale
AMA22-330		View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D without scale
AMA22-331		View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D without scale
AMA22-332		View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D without scale
AMA22-333	NE	View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D with scale
AMA22-334	SW	View of stone fill in slot 3 structure D with scale

AMA22-335		View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D without scale
AMA22-336		View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D without scale
AMA22-337		View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D without scale
AMA22-338		View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D without scale
AMA22-339		View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D without scale
AMA22-340	SE	View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D with scale
AMA22-341	NW	View of stone fill in slot 4 structure D with scale
AMA22-342		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-343		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-344		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-345		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-346		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-347		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-348		View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D without scale
AMA22-349	NW	View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D with scale
AMA22-350	SE	View of stone fill in slot 5 structure D with scale
AMA22-351		View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D without scale
AMA22-352		View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D without scale
AMA22-353		View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D without scale
AMA22-354		View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D without scale
AMA22-355	N	View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D with scale
AMA22-356	S	View of stone fill in slot 6 structure D with scale
AMA22-357		View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D without scale
AMA22-358		View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D without scale
AMA22-359		View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D without scale
AMA22-360		View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D without scale
AMA22-361	W	View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D with scale
AMA22-362	E	View of stone fill in slot 7 structure D with scale
AMA22-363		General shot of structure D
AMA22-364		General shot of structure D
AMA22-365		General shot of structure D
AMA22-366		General shot of structure D
AMA22-367		General shot of structure D
AMA22-368		General shot of structure D
AMA22-369		General shot of structure D
AMA22-370		General shot of structure D
AMA22-371		Working shot
AMA22-372		Working shot
AMA22-373		Working shot
AMA22-374		Working shot
AMA22-375		Working shot
AMA22-376		Working shot
AMA22-377		Working shot
AMA22-378		Working shot
AMA22-379	E	View of post-holes [6136] and [6138] and baulk

AMA22-380	E	West facing section of post-hole [6136]
AMA22-381	E	West facing section of post-hole [6138]
AMA22-382	E	View of post-holes [6136] and [6138], baulks and stones
AMA22-383	W	General view of pit [6141]
AMA22-384	W	East facing section of pit [6141]
AMA22-385	W	Pre-ex of possible pit [6144]
AMA22-386	SE	Pre-ex of possible pits [6143] and [6142]
AMA22-387	SE	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E
AMA22-388	NE	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E
AMA22-389	SE	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E with scale
AMA22-390	NE	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E with scale
AMA22-391	N	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E with scale
AMA22-392	E	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E
AMA22-393	E	Post-ex view of west side post-holes of structure E
AMA22-394	W	Plan view of post-hole [6145] structure D
AMA22-395	W	East facing section of post-hole [6145] structure D
AMA22-396	S	Plan view of post-hole [6147] structure D
AMA22-397	S	North facing section of post-hole [6147] structure D
AMA22-398	W	View of post-holes [6145] and [6147] in their setting
AMA22-399	E	West facing section of pit [6144]
AMA22-400	E	West facing section of spread [6142]
AMA22-401	E	Overview of spread [6142] and pit [6144] structure D
AMA22-402	E	Overview of spread [6142] and pit [6144] structure D
AMA22-403	SE	View of slot 2 structure D with top layer of stones removed
AMA22-404	W	View of slot 2 structure D with top layer of stones removed
AMA22-405	S	View of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible in its setting
AMA22-406	S	View of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible in its setting
AMA22-407	SE	View of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible in its setting
AMA22-408	S	Plan view of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible
AMA22-409	E	Plan view of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible
AMA22-410	E	Oblique view of [6150] stones removed, [6151] visible
AMA22-411	N	Stones [6152] within slot 3 of ditch [6030]
AMA22-412		Stones [6152] within slot 3 of ditch [6030]
AMA22-413	N	View of [6030] slot 3 structure D post-ex
AMA22-414	N	View of [6030] slot 3 structure D post-ex
AMA22-415	N	View of slot 7 structure D post-ex
AMA22-416	S	View of slot 7 structure D post-ex
AMA22-417	W	East facing section at limit of excavation in slot 7 structure D
AMA22-418	S	Plan view of feature [6151] slot 1 structure 1
AMA22-419	SE	View of feature [6151] slot 1 structure 1 in its setting
AMA22-420	E	West facing section of Feature [6151] slot 1 structure 1
AMA22-421	E	West facing section of Feature [6151] slot 1 structure 1
AMA22-422	E	West facing section of Feature [6151] slot 1 structure 1

AMA22-423		Mid-ex of [6152] slot 3
AMA22-424		Mid-ex of [6152] slot 3
AMA22-425	E	View of slot 2 structure D with stones removed
AMA22-426	S	View of slot 2 structure D with stones removed
AMA22-427	S	View of slot 2 structure D with stones removed
AMA22-428	N	View of slot 6 structure D - post ex
AMA22-429	S	View of slot 6 structure D - post ex
AMA22-430	NE	West facing section of slot 6 structure D
AMA22-431	N	Oblique view of west facing section of slot 6 structure D
AMA22-432	W	East facing section of slot 6 structure D
AMA22-433	W	East facing section of slot 6 structure D
AMA22-434	W	East facing section of slot 6 structure D detail of burning
AMA22-435	SE	General view of slot 6
AMA22-436	W	View of east facing section of post-hole [6153]
AMA22-437	W	View of post-hole [6153] and baulk of slot 2 structure D
AMA22-438	NW	Ditch [6030] slot 3 post-ex
AMA22-439	NE	Ditch [6030] slot 3 post-ex
AMA22-440	S	Plan view of [6151] removed - structure D
AMA22-441	E	West facing section of slot 7 structure D
AMA22-442	E	West facing section of slot 7 structure D
AMA22-443	SE	Oblique view of slots 6 & 7
AMA22-444	NW	General view of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-445	SE	General view of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-446	SE	General view of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-447	SW	North-east facing section of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-448	SW	North-east facing section of slot 5 - structure D - detail
AMA22-449	NE	South-west facing section of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-450	NE	South-west facing section of slot 5 - structure D - detail
AMA22-451	N	Oblique view of south-west facing section of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-452	W	Oblique view of north-east facing section of slot 5 - structure D
AMA22-453	SE	View of outer edge of [6030] slot 5 structure D
AMA22-454	S	View of outer edge of [6030] slot 5 structure D
AMA22-455	SW	North facing section of baulk - slot 4 structure D
AMA22-456		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-457		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-458		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-459		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-460		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-461		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-462		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-463		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-464		General view of structure D post-ex
AMA22-465	SE	North-west facing section of pit [6160]
AMA22-466	SW	Post-ex of post-hole [6107] - structure A

AMA22-467	E	West facing section of slot 7 - structure D
AMA22-468	SE	North facing section of slot 2 - structure D
AMA22-469	SE	Close-up of north facing section of slot 2 - structure D
AMA22-470	SW	General view of slot 2 structure D - post ex
AMA22-471	NE	General view of slot 2 structure D - post ex
AMA22-472	SE	Final view of slot 1 structure D
AMA22-473	NW	Final view of slot 1 structure D
AMA22-474	E	West facing section of slot 1 structure D
AMA22-475	E	West facing section of slot 1 structure D
AMA22-476	E	West facing section of slot 1 structure D
AMA22-477	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-478	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-479	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-480	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-481	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-482	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-483	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-484	W	Close-up view of western baulk structure D
AMA22-485	NW	Oblique view of western baulk of structure D
AMA22-486	NW	Oblique view of western baulk of structure D
AMA22-487	SW	Oblique view of western baulk of structure D
AMA22-488	S	North facing section of pit [6163]
AMA22-489	NE	View of pit cut [6167]
AMA22-490	NE	Close-up of south-west facing section of pit cut [6167]
AMA22-491	N	View of pits [6167] and [6163]
AMA22-492	N	View of pits [6167] and [6163]
AMA22-493	N	View of pits [6167] and [6163]
AMA22-494	S	View of pits [6167] and [6163]
AMA22-495	NE	View of pits [6167] and [6163]
AMA22-496	SW	View of post-hole [6169]
AMA22-497	W	View of post-holes [6169] and [6167]
AMA22-498	W	East facing section of slot 2 in ditch [6163]
AMA22-499	N	South facing section of slot 2 in ditch [6163]
AMA22-500	NW	Oblique view of slot 2 in ditch [6163]
AMA22-501	W	View of post-hole [6171]
AMA22-502	N	View of post-hole [6171]
AMA22-503	SW	North-east facing section of post-hole [6175]
AMA22-504	W	East facing section of post-hole [6172]
AMA22-505	W	Post-holes [6172] and [6175] in their setting
AMA22-506	N	View of south facing section of slot 3 in pit [6163]
AMA22-507	N	View of [6163] with all slots dug (slot 2 in foreground)
AMA22-508	N	View of south facing section of slot 3 in pit [6163]
AMA22-509	N	View of [6163] with all slots dug (slot 2 in foreground)
AMA22-510	W	General view of structure C pre-ex
AMA22-511	W	General view of structure C pre-ex
AMA22-512	NW	General view of structure C pre-ex
AMA22-513	W	Detail view of structure C pre-ex

AMA22-514	SE	Detail view of structure C pre-ex
AMA22-515	S	Detail view of structure C pre-ex
AMA22-516	E	View of pit [6163] 100% excavated
AMA22-517	W	View of pit [6163] 100% excavated
AMA22-518	NE	View of pit [6163] 100% excavated
AMA22-519	S	View of pit [6163] 100% excavated
AMA22-520	N	View of pit [6163] 100% excavated
AMA22-521	E	View of slot 1 structure C
AMA22-522	E	West facing section of slot 1 structure C
AMA22-523	E	Detail of burnt timber in slot 1
AMA22-524	N	Detail of burnt timber in slot 1
AMA22-525	W	East facing section of slot 2 structure C
AMA22-526	N	View of slot 2 structure C
AMA22-527	S	West facing section of slot 2 structure C
AMA22-528	E	West facing section of slot 2 structure C
AMA22-529	W	East facing section of slot 3a structure C
AMA22-530	W	East facing section of slot 3a structure C
AMA22-531	W	General view of slots 1, 2 and 3 structure C
AMA22-532	SE	General view of slot 3b structure C
AMA22-533	SE	North-west facing section of slot 3b structure C
AMA22-534	NE	General view of slot 4 structure C
AMA22-535	SW	General view of slot 4 structure C
AMA22-536	NE	South-west facing section slot 4 structure C
AMA22-537	SE	North-west facing section slot 4 structure C
AMA22-538	SE	General view of slot 4 structure C
AMA22-539	W	View of slots in [6179] structure C
AMA22-540	W	View of slots in [6179] structure C
AMA22-541	N	View of slots in [6179] structure C
AMA22-542	N	View of slots in [6179] structure C
AMA22-543	NE	View of slot 6 [6179] - structure C
AMA22-544	SW	View of slot 6 [6179] - structure C
AMA22-545	W	View of slots - structure C
AMA22-546	E	View of slots - structure C
AMA22-547		Post-ex view of post-hole [6183]
AMA22-548	SE	North-west facing section of post-hole [6183]
AMA22-549		Post-ex view of post-hole [6186]
AMA22-550	W	East facing section of post-hole [6186]
AMA22-551	SE	General view of post-holes [6183] and [6186] within [6179]
AMA22-552	N	View of pad [6184] at base of [6179] slot 2
AMA22-553	NW	View of pad [6184] at base of [6179] slot 2
AMA22-554	W	View of large pit [6188]
AMA22-555	W	View of large pit [6188]
AMA22-556	W	View of large pit [6188] with quadrants excavated
AMA22-557	W	View of large pit [6188] with quadrants excavated
AMA22-558	N	East facing section of slot 1 of pit [6188]

AMA22-559	W	East facing section of slot 1 of pit [6188]
AMA22-560	W	Close-up of northern end of east facing section of pit [6188]
AMA22-561	E	West facing section of pit [6188] slot 2
AMA22-562	S	North facing section of pit [6188] slot 2
AMA22-563	S	Close-up of western side of north facing section of pit [6188] slot 2
AMA22-564	SE	View of slot 2 of pit [6188]
AMA22-565	NW	View of slot 2 of pit [6188]
AMA22-566	W	Mid-ex of pit [6188] showing (6190)
AMA22-567	E	Mid-ex of pit [6188] showing (6190)
AMA22-568	W	Mid-ex of pit [6188] showing (6190)
AMA22-569	W	Mid-ex of pit [6188] showing (6190)
AMA22-570	W	Post-ex shot of cut [6188]
AMA22-571	W	Post-ex shot of cut [6188]
AMA22-572	S	Post-ex shot of cut [6188]
AMA22-573	N	Post-ex shot of cut [6188]
AMA22-574	W	General view of structure C (from spoil heap)
AMA22-575	W	General view of structure C (from spoil heap)
AMA22-576	W	General view of pit [6193]
AMA22-577	E	General view of pit [6193]
AMA22-578	E	West facing section of slot 3 - pit [6193]
AMA22-579	W	East facing section of slot 2 - pit [6193]
AMA22-580	E	West facing section of slot 2 - pit [6193]
AMA22-581	W	East facing section of slot 1 - pit [6193]
AMA22-582	NE	South-west facing section of post-hole [6202]
AMA22-583	NE	View of post-hole [6202] with pit [6193]
AMA22-584	N	South facing section of post-hole [6200]
AMA22-585	N	View of post-hole [6200] with pit [6193]
AMA22-586	NW	Plan of post-hole [6198] structure C
AMA22-587	NW	South-east facing section of [6198]
AMA22-588	NW	View of post-holes [6198], [6196] and [6194]
AMA22-589	N	Plan view of post-hole [6196]
AMA22-590	N	South facing section of post-hole [6196]
AMA22-591	N	Plan view of post-hole [6194]
AMA22-592	N	South facing section of post-hole [6194]
AMA22-593	W	Cluster of post-holes associated with pit [6188]
AMA22-594	W	Cluster of post-holes associated with pit [6188]
AMA22-595	W	Cluster of post-holes associated with pit [6188]
AMA22-596	NW	Cluster of post-holes associated with pit [6188]
AMA22-597	W	East facing section of post-hole [6205]
AMA22-598	W	East facing section of post-hole [6207]
AMA22-599	W	East facing section of post-holes / stake holes [6209] & [6211]
AMA22-600	W	East facing section of post-hole [6213]
AMA22-601	W	East facing section of post-hole [6215]
AMA22-602	W	East facing section of post-hole [6217]

AMA22-603	W	East facing section of post-hole [6219]
AMA22-604	W	East facing section of post-hole [6221]
AMA22-605	W	East facing section of post-hole [6223]
AMA22-606	W	East facing section of post-hole [6225]
AMA22-607		Pole shot of structure C
AMA22-608		Pole shot of structure C
AMA22-609		Pole shot of structure C
AMA22-610		Pole shot of structure C
AMA22-611		Pole shot of structure C
AMA22-612	N	View of pit [6228]
AMA22-613	N	View of pit [6228] with pottery
AMA22-614	NW	View of half sectioned pit [6230]
AMA22-615	W	East facing section of pit [6234]
AMA22-616	SE	North-west facing section of pit [6232]
AMA22-617	NW	Pits [6232] and [6234]
AMA22-618	N	South facing section of pit [6236]
AMA22-619	N	Post-ex view of pit [6228]
AMA22-620	W	Post-ex view of pit [6230]
AMA22-621		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-622		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-623		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-624		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-625		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-626		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-627		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-628		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-629		Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-630	W	Pole shot of structure B - pre-ex
AMA22-631	W	View of southern half of structure B
AMA22-632	W	View of northern half of structure B
AMA22-633	E	View of southern half of structure B
AMA22-634	E	View of southern half of structure B
AMA22-635		Working shot
AMA22-636		Working shot
AMA22-637	N	Mid-ex of pit [6240]
AMA22-638	NW	Mid-ex of pit [6240]
AMA22-639	E	West facing section of pit [6240]
AMA22-640	S	North facing section of pit [6240]
AMA22-641	W	East facing section of pit [6240]
AMA22-642	N	North facing section of pit [6240]
AMA22-643	SE	Working shot
AMA22-644	SE	Working shot
AMA22-645	N	Artefacts in situ in (6239) structure B
AMA22-646	N	Artefacts in situ in (6239) structure B in its setting
AMA22-647	NW	Artefacts in situ in (6239) structure B plan
AMA22-648	S	Artefacts in situ in (6239) structure B close-up

AMA22-649	N	South-east facing section of [6243] slot 3 structure B
AMA22-650	S	North facing section of [6243] slot 3 structure B
AMA22-651	SE	North-west facing section of Slot 2 structure B
AMA22-652	SW	General view of stone fill in slot 2 structure B
AMA22-653	NE	General view of stone fill in slot 2 structure B
AMA22-654	NW	South-east facing section of slot 2 structure B
AMA22-655	E	View of slot 1 - structure B
AMA22-656	SE	Working shot
AMA22-657	E	General view of stone fill in slot 3 structure B
AMA22-658	W	General view of stone fill in slot 3 structure B
AMA22-659	N	South facing section of pit [6248]
AMA22-660	E	West facing section of pit [6246]
AMA22-661	SE	Pits [6246] and [6248] within structure B
AMA22-662	E	Pits [6246] and [6248] within structure B
AMA22-663	NW	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-664	SE	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-665	SW	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-666	NE	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-667	NE	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-668	NE	Views of ring ditch [6243] with stone fill
AMA22-669	E	Working shot
AMA22-670	E	Working shot
AMA22-671	E	Working shot
AMA22-672	E	Working shot
AMA22-673		Void
AMA22-674	E	Working shot
AMA22-675	E	Working shot
AMA22-676	N	View of southern terminus of [6243] slot 4 structure B
AMA22-677	N	General view of slot 4 and ring ditch [6243]
AMA22-678	W	View of slot 4 of [6243] structure B
AMA22-679	E	View of slot 4 of [6243] structure B
AMA22-680		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-681		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-682		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-683		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-684		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-685		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-686		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-687		View of stone fill (6245) for photo rectification
AMA22-688	W	East facing section of pit [6256]
AMA22-689	N	General shot of [6250]
AMA22-690	NW	South-east facing section of post-hole [6252]
AMA22-691	E	West facing section of post-hole [6254]
AMA22-692	NW	Post-holes [6252] and [6254] within structure B
AMA22-693		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-694		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B

AMA22-695		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-696		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-697		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-698		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-699		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-700		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-701		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-702		Pole shot of stone fill (6245) in structure B
AMA22-703	NW	South facing section of post-hole [6256]
AMA22-704	NW	General view of post-hole [6261] mid-ex
AMA22-705	NE	General view of post-hole [6261] mid-ex
AMA22-706	N	South facing section of post-hole [6256]
AMA22-707	NW	General shot of [6252], [6254], and [6256]
AMA22-708	N	South facing section of post-hole [6258]
AMA22-709	N	South facing section of slot 4 [6243] structure B
AMA22-710	S	North facing section of slot 3 [6243] structure B
AMA22-711	N	South facing section of slot 3 [6243] structure B
AMA22-712	SE	North-west facing section of slot 2 [6243] structure B
AMA22-713	NW	South-east facing section of slot 2 [6243] structure B
AMA22-714	SE	North-west facing section of slot 1 [6243] structure B
AMA22-715	S	General view of feature [6243] structure B
AMA22-716	S	General view of feature [6243] structure B
AMA22-717	W	General view of ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-718	E	General view of ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-719	E	General view of ring ditch [6238] with scale
AMA22-720	W	General view of ring ditch [6238] with scale
AMA22-721	S	North facing section of slot 4 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-722	E	West facing section of slot 3 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-723	W	East facing section of slot 3 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-724	E	West facing section of slot 2 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-725	W	East facing section of slot 2 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-726	N	South facing section of slot 1 in ring ditch [6238]
AMA22-727	N	View of slot 1 post-ex
AMA22-728	N	View of slot 2 post-ex
AMA22-729	N	View of slot 3 post-ex
AMA22-730	N	View of slot 4 post-ex
AMA22-731	W	General view of structure B
AMA22-732	W	General view of structure B
AMA22-733	NW	General view of structure B and structure C
AMA22-734	S	View of slot 1 in ring ditch [6243]
AMA22-735	S	View of slot 2 in ring ditch [6243]
AMA22-736	S	View of slot 3 in ring ditch [6243]
AMA22-737	SW	View of slot 4 in ring ditch [6243]
AMA22-738	N	South facing section of spread (6263)
AMA22-739	NW	View of spread (6263) with ditch [6238]

AMA22-740	N	View of mid-ex of [6238] with pottery
AMA22-741	N	View of mid-ex of [6238] with pottery
AMA22-742	W	East facing section of post-hole [6264]
AMA22-743	W	View of post-hole [6264] 100 % excavated
AMA22-744	NW	Section through furrow (representative) at south end of area
AMA22-745	NW	Section through furrow (representative) at south end of area
AMA22-746	W	East facing section of post-hole [6269]
AMA22-747	W	East facing section of post-hole [6269]
AMA22-748	NW	View of south-east facing section of pit / post-hole [6266] mid-ex
AMA22-749	NW	Oblique view of south-east facing section of pit / post-hole [6266] mid-ex
AMA22-750	SW	North-east facing section of pits [6286] & [6284]
AMA22-751	N	View of pits [6266] & [6273], mid-ex
AMA22-752	N	Close-up of [6273] with pottery in situ
AMA22-753	NE	Close-up of [6273] with pottery in situ
AMA22-754	NE	Close-up of post-hole [6275]
AMA22-755	NE	General view of post-hole [6275]
AMA22-756	SW	View of spread [6277]
AMA22-757	NE	View of spread [6277]
AMA22-758	S	North facing section of pit [6278]
AMA22-759		Plan view of pit [6278]
AMA22-760	E	View of pits [6269] & [6278]
AMA22-761	E	Working shot
AMA22-762	N	Stone fill (6296) in pit [6240]
AMA22-763	W	Stone fill (6296) in pit [6240]
AMA22-764	N	Stone fill (6296) in pit [6240]
AMA22-765	SW	North-east facing section of pits [6282] & [6284]
AMA22-766	S	View of pit [6273] showing degraded pottery in (6281)
AMA22-767	W	East facing section of pit [6287]
AMA22-768		Plan view of pit [6287]
AMA22-769	NE	Pre-ex of spread (6289)
AMA22-770	S	View of pit [6284] 100 % excavated
AMA22-771	NE	South-west facing section of pit [6291]
AMA22-772	NE	General view of pit [6291]
AMA22-773	N	South facing section through spread (6289)
AMA22-774		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-775		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-776		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-777		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-778		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-779		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-780		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-781		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-782		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-783		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B

AMA22-784		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-785		Pole shot of post-hole / pit cluster to east of structure B
AMA22-786		General view of structure B and pit/ post-hole cluster
AMA22-787		General view of structure B and pit/ post-hole cluster
AMA22-788		General view of structure B and pit/ post-hole cluster
AMA22-789	S	View of pits [6266] & [6273] post-ex
AMA22-790	E	View of excavated baulks (slots 1, 2 & 3) in structure D
AMA22-791	W	View of excavated baulks (slots 1, 2 & 3) in structure D
AMA22-792	S	View of stones in baulk between slots 1 & 2 structure D
AMA22-793	SW	View of stones in baulk between slots 2 & 3 structure D
AMA22-794	NW	View of stones in baulk between slots 4 & 5 structure D
AMA22-795		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-796		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-797		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-798		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-799		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-800		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-801		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-802		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-803		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-804		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-805		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-806		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-807		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-808		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-809		View of stone fill of baulks of structure D for photo-rectification
AMA22-810	W	General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-811	W	General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-812	W	General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-813		General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-814		General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-815	SW	General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place

AMA22-816	W	General view of Structure D with stone fills of baulk in place
AMA22-817		Section through post hole 6292 in Structure D
AMA22-818		Half section post hole 6292 in structure D
AMA22-819		Detail of quern stone 6002 in stone fill of Slot? Structure D
AMA22-820		Detail of quern stone 6002 in stone fill of Slot? Structure D
AMA22-821		Detail of quern stone 6002 in stone fill of Slot? Structure D
AMA22-822	SE	General post-ex view of Structure D
AMA22-823	SE	General post-ex view of Structure D
AMA22-824	N E	General post-ex view of Structure D
AMA22-825	NE	General post-ex view of Structure D
AMA22-826	E	General post-ex view of Structure D S side
AMA22-827	E	General post-ex view of Structure D N side
AMA22-828	W	Post-ex view of Structure C
AMA22-829	W	Working shot of Structure C excavations
AMA22-830	W	Post-ex view of Structure C
AMA22-831	W	Detail of post-ex of Structure C
AMA22-832	E	Detail of post-ex of Structure C
AMA22-833	E	Detail of post-ex of Structure C south
AMA22-834	E	Detail of post-ex of Structure C north
AMA22-835	E	Detail of post-ex of Structure C
AMA22-836	N	Detail of post-ex of Structure C
AMA22-837	E	Structure B hearth 6294 and spread 6295
AMA22-838	E	Detail of hearth scoop 6294
AMA22-839		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-840		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-841		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-842		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-843		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-844		Photo rectification of stone fills of the baulks of Structure B
AMA22-845		Post-ex views of stone fills of south ring ditch 6238 of Structure B
AMA22-846		Post-ex views of stone fills of south ring ditch 6238 of Structure B
AMA22-847		Post-ex views of stone fills of south ring ditch 6238 of Structure B
AMA22-848	W	Post-ex views of stone fills of south ring ditch 6238 of Structure B
AMA22-849	E	Post-ex views of stone fills of south ring ditch 6238 of Structure B
AMA22-850	NE	Structure B, burning spread 6277 to W side of ring ditch
AMA22-851	E	Structure B, burning spread 6277 to W side of ring ditch half sectioned
AMA22-852	E	Structure B, burning spread 6277 to W side of ring ditch half sectioned

AMA22-853	W	Post-ex view of Structure B ring ditch 6243
AMA22-854	W	Post-ex view of Structure B ring ditch 6238
AMA22-855		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-856		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-857		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-858		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-859		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-860		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-861		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-862		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-863		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-864		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-865		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-866		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-867		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-868		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-869		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-870		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-871		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-872		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-873		Photo rectification shots of stone fills of baulks in Structure A
AMA22-874	N	S facing section of post-hole 6298
AMA22-875	W	Post-ex views of Structure A
AMA22-876	S	Post-ex views of Structure A
AMA22-877	W	Post-ex views of Structure A
AMA22-878	N	View of topsoil strip outwith the LMA in area of Structure D (flags mark the LMA)
AMA22-879	S	Disturbed area to south of Structure D
AMA22-880	N	View of topsoil strip outwith the LMA in area of Structure D (flags mark the LMA)
AMA22-881	W	View of the top edge of the ring ditch cut of Structure D outwith the LMA
AMA22-882	S	View of the top edge of the ring ditch cut of Structure D outwith the LMA

AMA22-883	N	View of the top edge of the ring ditch cut of Structure D outwith the LMA
AMA22-884	N	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site
AMA22-885	W	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site
AMA22-886	N	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site
AMA22-887	E	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site and S side of area
AMA22-888	N	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site
AMA22-889	S	Pre-ex view of the slope area to strip within the quarry site
AMA22-890		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-891		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-892	S	Topsoil strip of the edge of the LMA to south end
AMA22-893		Topsoil strip showing field drain cuts
AMA22-894		Topsoil strip showing field drain cuts
AMA22-895	N	S facing section of topsoil strip at the SW corner of the area
AMA22-896	N	S facing section of topsoil strip at the SW corner of the area
AMA22-897	S	N facing section of topsoil strip at the SW corner of the area
AMA22-898		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-899	NE	View of half sectioned pit 6300 showing burnt fill 6302
AMA22-900	S	View of half sectioned pit 6300 showing burnt fill 6302
AMA22-901	S`	Location of pit 6300 close to the W side of the LMA
AMA22-902		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-903		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-904		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-905		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-906		Working shot of topsoil strip to south of earlier excavations
AMA22-907	N	General site shot showing the line of the gas pipe
AMA22-908	N	General site shot showing the line of the gas pipe
AMA22-909	N	View of unmonitored gas pipe trench
AMA22-910	N	View of unmonitored gas pipe trench
AMA22-911	S	View of backfilled gas pipe trench to W side of the LMA
AMA22-912	S	View of route of the gas pipe
AMA22-913	N	View of route of the gas pipe
AMA22-914	N	View of stripped area to S side of site
AMA22-915	N	View of stripped area to S side of site
AMA22-916	SW	View of stripped area to S side of site

AMA22-917	S	View of stripped area to S side of site
AMA22-918	S	View of stripped area to S side of site
AMA22-919	W	View of stripped area to S side of site
AMA22-920	SW	View of stripped area to S side of site

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AMA23-001	E	Pre-excavation view of the land parcel
AMA23-002	SW	Pre-excavation view of the land parcel
AMA23-003	W	Pre-excavation view of the land parcel
AMA23-004	E	Topsoil removal at the Southern extent of the area
AMA23-005	E	Topsoil removal at the Southern extent of the area
AMA23-006	E	Working shot of topsoil removal
AMA23-007	W	Topsoil removal at the Southern extent of the area
AMA23-008	N	View of geology below the topsoil at the W end of site
AMA23-009	S	View of geology below the topsoil at the W end of site
AMA23-010	NE	Working shot of topsoil removal
AMA23-011	N	Working shot of topsoil removal
AMA23-012	E	Working shot of topsoil removal
AMA23-013	E	Topsoil removal at the western extent of the area
AMA23-014	E	View of geology below the topsoil at the E end of site

AMA-23 Railway Bridge

AMA24-001	SE	View of the N elevation of the bridge
AMA24-002	S	View of the N elevation of the bridge
AMA24-003	S	View of the N elevation of the bridge
AMA24-004	SE	View of the east bank of the bridge
AMA24-005	E	View of the embankment to the W side of the bridge
AMA24-006	SW	General view of the bridge and embankments
AMA24-007	W	General view of the bridge and embankments
AMA24-008	N	View of the S elevation of the bridge
AMA24-009	N	Detail of the S elevation of the bridge
AMA24-010	E	Detail of the underneath construction of the bridge

AMA-25 Hill of Megray

AMA25-1	SW	Trench 1
AMA25-2	NE	Trench 1
AMA25-3	S	View of hearth
AMA25-4	SE	View of boxed out area of pit and hearth
AMA25-5	N	Trench 3
AMA25-6	S	Trench 3
AMA25-7	E	Trench 2
AMA25-8	W	Trench 2
AMA25-9	E	Trench 5
AMA25-10	N	Trench 6
AMA25-11	E	View of W facing section of cut 5002
AMA25-12	SE	Trench 4

AMA25-13	E	Trench 7
AMA25-14	E	Trench 8
AMA25-15	N	Trench 9
AMA25-16	SE	Trench 10
AMA25-17	NW	Trench 11
AMA25-18	NW	Trench 16
AMA25-19	NW	Trench 12
AMA25-20	N	Trench 19
AMA25-21	S	Trench 18
AMA25-22	SE	Trench 13
AMA25-23	N	Trench 14
AMA25-24	S	Trench 15
AMA25-25	N	Trench 21
AMA25-26	NW	Trench 17
AMA25-27	SE	Trench 20
AMA25-28	W	Trench 22
AMA25-29	E	Trench 23
AMA25-30	E	Trench 24
AMA25-31	W	Trench 25
AMA25-32	NE	View of double ditch 5012 and 5016
AMA25-33	NE	View of double ditch 5012 and 5016
AMA25-34	NW	Section showing ditch cut 5012
AMA25-35	NW	Bank between ditches 5012 and 5016
AMA25-36	NW	Section showing ditch cut 5016
AMA25-37	NW	SE facing section of cut 5024
AMA25-38	NW	SE facing section of cut 5028
AMA25-39	SW	View of slot in plough mark
AMA25-40	S	N facing section of hearth 5004
AMA25-41	NW	SE facing section through pit cut 5002
AMA25-42	SE	Slot in linear cut 5008
AMA25-43	E	Slot in linear cut 5006
AMA25-44	N	General site view
AMA25-45	SW	General site view
AMA25-46		General site view
AMA25-47		General site view
AMA25-48		General site view
AMA25-49		General site view
AMA25-50		General site view
AMA25-51	S	Mid excavation shot of linear dyke
AMA25-52	S	Detail of stones in dyke base
AMA25-53	W	Detail of stones in dyke base
AMA25-54	NW	View of dyke feature
AMA25-55	N	Post-ex view of pit
AMA25-56	NW	Post-ex view of pit
AMA25-57	E	Post-ex view hearth spread
AMA25-58	S	Post-ex view hearth spread

AMA25-59	E	Slot excavated through dyke
AMA25-60	S	N facing section through dyke
AMA25-61	N	S facing section through dyke
AMA25-62	S	View of slot excavated through a furrow
AMA25-63	S	View of furrows on east plateau
AMA25-64	S	Detail of furrows
AMA25-65	S	Furrows at the top of the slope
AMA25-66	S	Furrows at the top of the slope
AMA25-67	W	E facing section through furrow
AMA25-68	W	E facing section through furrow
AMA25-69	W	E facing section through furrow
AMA25-70	W	E facing section through furrow
AMA25-71	E	Post-excavation view of east plateau
AMA25-72	S	Post-excavation view of east plateau
AMA25-73	NE	Post-excavation view of east plateau and slope
AMA25-74	NW	Post-excavation view of west plateau
AMA25-75	W	Post-excavation view of west plateau
AMA25-76	SW	Post-excavation view of west plateau
AMA25-77	S	Slope on west plateau
AMA25-78	S	Tracks on central area
AMA25-79	S	View of central area
AMA25-80	N	Working shot of plateau area
AMA25-81	N	Working shot of plateau area
AMA25-82	N	Working shot of plateau area
AMA25-83	N	Working shot of plateau area
AMA25-84	S	Working shot of s end of area
AMA25-85	W	Western end of bank topsoil strip
AMA25-86	NW	Western end of bank topsoil strip
AMA25-87	N	View of site

AMA-26 Wetshaw Farm

AMA26-1	W	pre ex view of the water pipe extent
AMA26-2	E	pre ex view of the water pipe extent
AMA26-3	N	view of access track heading north
AMA26-4	S	view of access track heading south
AMA26-5	E	view of minor track across area
AMA26-6	E	view of minor track across area
AMA26-7	W	view of minor track across area
AMA26-8	W	view of minor track across area
AMA26-9		void
AMA26-10	N	view of N/S aligned wall to east of area
AMA26-11	W	General view of AMA26
AMA26-12		Void
AMA26-13	E	General view of AMA26
AMA26-14	NE	General view of AMA26
AMA26-15	N	General view of AMA26

AMA26-16	NW	General view of AMA26
AMA26-17	E	View of scrub in the area
AMA26-18	E	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-19	SW	General view of AMA26
AMA26-20	W	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-21	NE	View of the scrub in the area
AMA26-22	E	View of the initial topsoil strip
AMA26-23	N	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-24	N	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead with extant remains to the north
AMA26-25	NW	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-26	W	General view of topsoil strip
AMA26-27	E	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-28	S	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-29	S	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-30	N	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-31	W	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-32	SW	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-33		void
AMA26-34	NE	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-35		void
AMA26-36	SE	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-37	S	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-38	N	View of the wall remains outwith the LMA
AMA26-39	W	View of the wall remains outwith the LMA
AMA26-40		void
AMA26-41	SW	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-42	S	View of the cobble surface of the farmstead
AMA26-43		void
AMA26-44		void
AMA26-45	NW	Exposed stone wall remains of farmstead
AMA26-46		void
AMA26-47		void
AMA26-48		void
AMA26-49		void
AMA26-50		void
AMA26-51	W	Detail of the outer elevation of the E wall
AMA26-52	W	Detail of the outer elevation of the E wall
AMA26-53	S	Detail of the top of the east wall
AMA26-54	E	Detail of the inner elevation of the E wall
AMA26-55		void
AMA26-56	SE	View of the stone wall remains of the farmstead
AMA26-57	S	detail of the inner elevation of the S wall
AMA26-58	S	detail of the inner elevation of the S wall
AMA26-59	S	detail of the inner elevation of the S wall

AMA26-60		void
AMA26-61		void
AMA26-62	E	View of the top of the south wall
AMA26-63	NE	general view of the stone walls
AMA26-64	N	View of the top of the east wall
AMA26-65	NW	Detail of the floor foundation
AMA26-66	NW	Detail of the floor foundation
AMA26-67	NW	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-68	SE	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-69	SE	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-70	SE	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-71	N	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-72	S	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-73		void
AMA26-74		void
AMA26-75	N	General view of access track
AMA26-76	E	View of the soil bund over the water pipe
AMA26-77	E	General view of the excavation area
AMA26-78	E	inner elevation of the E wall
AMA26-79		void
AMA26-80	S	Inner elevation of the S wall
AMA26-81		Void
AMA26-82	N	General view of wall remains
AMA26-83	NW	General view of wall remains
AMA26-84	NW	General view of wall remains
AMA26-85	N	General view of wall remains
AMA26-86	E	View of area to East not excavated
AMA26-87	E	View of area to East not excavated
AMA26-88	W	Outer elevation of the E wall
AMA26-89	W	Outer elevation of the E wall
AMA26-90	SW	General view of wall remains
AMA26-91	W	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-92		void
AMA26-93	S	Top of the east wall
AMA26-94	S	Top of the east wall
AMA26-95	N	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-96	SW	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-97	S	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-98	S	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA

AMA26-99	S	View of the remains of the stone wall outside the LMA
AMA26-100	W	View of scrub to north of the LMA
AMA26-101		void
AMA26-102	S	Detail of the stones at the base of the walls
AMA26-103	S	Detail of the stones at the base of the walls
AMA26-104	E	Detail of the stones at the base of the walls

AMA-27 Wetshaw Farm

AMA27-01	NW	View of topsoil in strip to E side
AMA27-02	NW	View of topsoil in strip to E side
AMA27-03	E	View of E-W aligned wall foundation
AMA27-04	SE	View of topsoil in strip to E side
AMA27-05	NW	View of field drain in middle topsoil strip
AMA27-06	NW	View of field drain in middle topsoil strip
AMA27-07	NW	View of topsoil in strip to middle area
AMA27-08		void
AMA27-09	NE	View of E-W aligned wall foundation
AMA27-10	NE	View of E-W aligned wall foundation
AMA27-11	SW	View of E-W aligned wall foundation
AMA27-12		void
AMA27-13	NE	Section cut through the wall foundation
AMA27-14	NE	Section cut through the wall foundation
AMA27-15		void
AMA27-16	NW	View of N-S aligned wall foundation to W side
AMA27-17	NW	View of topsoil strip to W side
AMA27-18	S	General shot of dykes to the W of the AMA
AMA27-19	SE	General shot of dykes to the W of the AMA
AMA27-20	NW	General shot of dykes to the W of the AMA
AMA27-21	E	Working shot
AMA27-22	N	General view of AMA-27

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Register

Drg No	Scale	Cut No	Description
AMA-09-Milltimber North			
2001	01:10	2004	E facing section of pit cut 2004
2000	01:10	2011	N facing section of pit cut 2011
2002	01:10	2015	W facing section of pit cut 2015
2003	01:10	2018	SE facing section of pit cut 2018
2004	01:10	2021	W facing section of pit cut 2021
2005	01:10	2028	W facing section of pit cut 2028

2007	01:10	2035	E facing section of pit cut 2035
2006	01:10	2036	E facing section of post-hole cut 2036
2008	01:10	2046	NE facing section of pit cut 2046
2011	01:10	2064	SW facing section of pit cut 2064
2010	01:10	2065	E facing section of pit cut 2065
2013	01:10	2082	E facing section of slot 3 in linear ditch cut 2082
2014	01:10	2082	E facing section of slot 2 in linear ditch cut 2082
2021	01:10	2082	E facing section thru slot 4 of linear cut 2082/2178
2026	01:10	2082	E facing section thru slot 5 of linear cut 2082/2178
2027	01:10	2082	E facing section thru slot 6 of linear cut 2082/2178
2012	01:10	2089	W facing section of pit cut 2089
2015	01:10	2123	NE facing section of pit cut 2123
2018	01:10	2128	S facing section of pit cut 2128
2022	01:10	2149	S facing section of pit cut 2149
2016	01:10	2152	NE facing section of linear cut 2152
2019	01:10	2155	S facing section of linear cut 2155
2017	01:10	2164	S facing section of pit cut 2164
2020	01:10	2178	2nd section drg of pit cut 2178
2030	01:10	2178	SE facing section thru slot 2 of ditch 2178
2028	01:10	2181	W facing section of pit cut 2181
2025	01:10	2193	W facing section of pit cut 2193
2029	01:10	2234	S facing section of pit cut 2234
2031	01:10	2241	S facing section of pit cut 2241
2032	01:10	2248	S facing section of pit cut 2248

AMA-22 Wester Hatton

6001	1:10	6003	East facing section through ditch [6003]
6002	1:10	6066	South-west facing section through pit [6066]
6003	1:10	6063	South-east facing section through pit [6063]
6004	1:10	6075	South-west facing section through pit [6075]
6005	1:10		Photogrammetry
6006	1:10	6110	South facing section of post-hole [6110]
6007	1:10	6111/6113	East facing section of pits [6111] and [6113]
6008	1:10	6113/6117	North-east facing section of pits [6113] and [6117]
6009	1:10	6096	North facing section of ditch [6096] slot 3
6010	1:10	6096	North-east facing section of ditch [6096] slot 2
6011	1:10	6096	East facing section of ditch [6096] slot 4
6012	1:10	6096	West facing section of ditch [6096] slot 5
6013	1:10	6096	West facing section of ditch [6096] and post-hole [6017] slot 6
6014	1:10	6031	West facing section of post-hole [6031] and ring ditch [6030]
6015	1:10	6033	South facing section of post-hole [6033] - structure E
6016	1:10	6050	West facing section of post-hole [6050] - structure E
6017	1:10	6122	West facing section of post-hole [6122] - structure E
6018	1:20	6155	Plan of "cist" [6155] in structure D
6019	1:10		West facing section of "cist" in structure D
6020	1:10	6030	South facing section of ditch [6030] - slot 3, structure D

6021	1:10	6160	North-west facing section of pit [6160]
6022	1:10	6030	West facing section of slot 7 - structure D
6023	1:10	6030	West facing section of slot 1 - structure D
6024	1:10	6030	West facing section of slot 6 - structure D
6025	1:10	6030	North-west facing section of slot 5 - structure D
6026	1:10	6030	North facing section of slot 4 - structure D
6027	1:10	6163	North facing section of pit [6163]
6028	1:10	6163	South facing section of pit [6163]
6029	1:10	6179	South-east facing section of slot 4 - ditch [6179]
6030	1:10	6179	East facing section of slot 3 - ditch [6179]
6031	1:10	6179	West facing section of slot 2 - ditch [6179]
6032	1:10	6179	North-east facing section of slot 2 - ditch [6179]
6033	1:10	6188	East facing section of slot 1 - pit [6188]
6034	1:10	6188	South facing section of slot 1 - pit [6188]
6035	1:10	6188	West facing section of slot 2 - pit [6188]
6036	1:10	6188	North facing section of slot 2 - pit [6188]
6037	1:10	6193	North facing section of slot 3 - pit [6193], structure C
6038	1:10	6172	Section through post-hole [6172]
6039	1:10	6175	Section through post-hole [6175]
6040	1:10	6197	South facing section of slot 3 - pit [6197]
6041	1:10	6193	West facing section of slot 2 - feature [6193]
6042	1:10	6228	South facing section of pit [6228]
6043	1:10	6238	East facing section of slot 3 - linear [6238]
6044	1:10	6238	North-west facing section of slot 4 - [6238], structure B
6045	1:10	6243	North-west facing section of slot 2 - [6243], structure B
6046	1:10	6243	North facing section of slot 3 - [6243], structure B
6047	1:10	6269	East facing section of post-hole [6269]
6048	1:10	6282	North-east facing section of pits [6282] & (6284)
6049	1:10	6266	South-east facing section of pits [6266] & [6275] - structure B

AMA-25 Hill of Megray

5001	01:10	5012/5016	Section through double ditch and bank feature
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APPENDIX 4

Sample Register

AMA-09 Milltimber north

Sample No	Context No	Type	Vol.	% of context	Bkts	To process	Cut No	Short Description
2000	2010	F	20	100	2		2009	Fill of small pit [2009]
2001	2003	F	10	50	2	2	2004	Fill of Pit [2004]
2002	2020	F	10	50	1	1	2018	Upper fill of pit [2018]

2003	2019	F	20	50	2	2	2018	Primary fill of pit [2018]
2004	2027	F	10	50	1	1	2021	Upper fill of pit [2021]
2005	2012	F	20	<50	2	2	2011	Basal fill of post-hole [2011]
2006	2014	F	10	50	1	1	2011	Organic rich fill of post-hole [2011]
2007	2025	F	40	<20	4	4	2021	Gravel silt fill of pit [2021]
2008	2037	F	10	20	1	1	2036	Backfill of post-hole [2036]
2009	2038	F	10	20	1	1	2036	Post-pipe fill of [2036]
2010	2024	F	20	30	2	2	2021	Basal fill of pit [2021]
2011	2090	F	40	30	4		2089	Lower fill of pit [[2089]
2012	2059	F	10	100	1	1	2058	Fill of small pit [2058] included pottery
2013	2029	F	40	50	4	4	2028	Fill of pit [2028] upper
2014	2031	F	40	50	4	4	2028	Fill of pit [2028] charcoal
2015	2050	F	25	30	3	3	2028	Fill of pit [2028] poss charcoal
2016	2007	F	15	50	2	2	2004	Fill of pit [2004] charcoal
2017	2008	F	8	50	1	2	2004	Fill of pit [2004] basal
2018	2063	F	2	50	1		2062	Fill of pit [2062]
2019	2055	F	2	50	1		2054	Fill of pit [2054]
2020	2057	F	2	50	1	1	2056	Fill of pit [2056]
2021	2090	F	20	20	2	2	2089	Fill of pit [2089]
2022	2079	F	10	100	1	1	2078	Fill of hearth [2078]
2023	2070	F	30	80	3	3	2077	Upper fill of pit [2077] charcoal
2024	2095	F	5	50	1		2094	Fill of pit [2094]
2025	2097	F	3	100	1	1	2096	Fill of post hole [2096]
2026	2098	F	40	10	4	4	2065	Fill of pit [2065]
2027	2071	F	10	50	1	1	2077	fill of pit [2077] charcoal
2028	2072	F	20	50	2	2	2077	fill of pit [2077] charcoal
2029	2081	F	40	50	4	4	2080	fill of pit [2080] charcoal (burnt bone?)
2030	2126	F	5	50	1	1	2123	Fill of pit [2123] post pipe
2031	2153	C	40	10	4	4	2152	Fill of linear [2152] lithics
2032	2154	C	40	10	4	4	2152	Fill of linear [2152] lithics
2033	2157	F	20	5	2		2155	Fill of linear slot 2 [2155]
2034	2158	F	20	5	2		2155	Fill of linear slot 3 [2155]
2035	2132	F	<5	50	1	1	2131	Fill of post hole [2131]
2036	2138	F	<5	50	1	1	2137	Fill of post hole [2137]
2037	2144	F	<5	50	1	1	2143	Fill of post hole [2143]
2038	2165	F	20	50	2	2	2164	Fill of small pit [2164] flint/charcoal

2039	2129	F	20	50	2	2	2128	backfill of pit 2128
2040	2167	F	10	50	1	1	2166	fill of post hole 2166
2041	2174	F	10	20	1		2164	lower fill of pit cut [2164]
2042	2014	F		50	1	1	2011	fill of post pipe on pit [2011] organic
2043	2196	F		50	1		2011	Basal fill of post hole [2011]
2044	2197	F	20	20	1		2036	compacted silt layer in post hole 2036
2045	2038	F	20	10	1	1	2036	post pipe fill in cut 2036
2046	2200	F	<5	<1	1	1	2149	charcoal frags upper fill of pit [2149]
2047	2199	F	20		2	2	2149	upper charcoal rich fill of [2149] recut
2048	2204	F	20		2	2	2149	charcoal rich fill of possible recut to pit [2149]
2049	2195	F	4	20	4	4	2193	Fill of pit [2193]
2050	2210	F	20	20	1		2209	fill of possible pit [2209]
2051	2050	F	10	20	1		2028	fill of pit [2028]
2052	2208	F	10	10	1	1	2178	basal fill of ditch [2178]
2053	2188	F	40	10	4	4	2178	charcoal rich fill of ditch [2178]
2054	2187	F	10	10	1	1	2178	charcoal rich fill of ditch [2178]
2055	2215	F		50	1	1	2214	fill of small pit [2214] flint flakes
2056	2217	F		50	1	1	2216	fill of small pit [2216] flint flakes
2057	2219	F		50	1	1	2218	fill of small pit [2218] flint flakes
2058	2221	F		50	1	1	2220	fill of small pit [2220] flint flakes
2059	2184	F	5	50	1	1	2181	Fill of pit [2181] charcoal
2060	2184	F	1	1	1		2181	Fill of pit [2181] charcoal
2061	2211	F	20	20	2	2	2064	primary fill of pit [2064] charcoal
2062	2073	F	20	50	2	2	2077	fill of pit [2077] charcoal
2063	2076	F	30	25	3	3	2064	fill of pit [2064] charcoal
2064	2213	F	10	50	1	1	2077	primary fill of pit [2077] charcoal
2065	2212	F	20	20	2	2	2064	fill of pit [2064] charcoal
2066	2223	F	20	100	2	2	2222	fill of small pit [2222] lithics
2067	2235	F	20	50	2	2	2234	fill of pit [2234] charcoal rich
2068	VOID	F						
2069	2240	F	20	25	1		2239	fill of pit [2239]
2070	2246	F	10	50	1		2248	upper fill of pit [2239]
2071	2247	F	10	20	1		2248	gravel fill of pit [2248]
2072	2242	F	10	25	1	1	2241	basal fill of pit [2241] charcoal

2073	2244	F	30	50	3	3	2241	fill of pit [2241] charcoal nutshell
2074	2204	F	5			1	2149	base fill of pit [2149] recut
2075	2238	F	40	30	4	4	2028	fill of pit [2028] charcoal
2076	2265	F	30	50	3	3	2028	fill of pit [2028] charcoal
2077	2266	F	5	100	1	1	2028	primary fill of pit [2028] charcoal
2078	2232	F		50		1	2230	fill of pit [2230]
2079	2233	F		50		1	2230	basal fill of pit [2230]
2080	2145	F	40	5	4	4	2123	primary fill of pit [2123]
2081	2267	F				1	2149	basal fill of pit [2149]
2082	2249	F	30	1	3	3	2178	basal fill of ditch [2178]
2083	2256	F	10	1	1	1	2178	ditch fill [2178] charcoal organics

AMA-22 Wester Hatton

6527	6009	A	40	80	4	4	6008	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6530	6011	A	20	90	2	2	6010	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6531	6014	A	20	90	2	2	6013	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6534	6024	E	40	10	4	4	6023	Fill of curvilinear, Structure E
6532	6025	D	40	20	4	1	6030	Upper charcoal-rich deposit in ring-ditch, Structure D - slot 4
6536	6025	D	40	10	4	1	6030	Upper charcoal-rich deposit in ring-ditch, Structure D - slot 2
6538	6025	D	40	10	4	1	6030	Upper charcoal-rich deposit in ring-ditch, Structure D - slot 3
6606	6025	D	40	10	4	1	6030	Upper charcoal-rich deposit in ring-ditch, Structure D
6533	6027	E	30	10	3	3	6026	Fill of curvilinear, Structure E
6535	6028	D	20	10	2	1	6030	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6030, Structure D - slot 4
6546	6028	D	20	10	2	1	6030	Primary fill of ring-ditch, Structure D - slot 4
6547	6028	D	20	10	2	1	6030	Primary fill of ring-ditch, Structure D - slot 5
6537	6032	D	20	90	2	2	6031	Single fill of Post-hole fill, Structure D
6539	6039	E	30	40	3	3	6038	Single fill of Fill of pit, structure E
6540	6045	E	20	50	2	2	6044	Single fill of post-hole, Structure E
6500	6052		30	30	3	3	6051	Fill of pit [6051]
6501	6054		30	30	3	3	6053	Fill of pit [6053]
6502	6056		40	40	4	4	6055	Fill of pit [6055]

6503	6058		20	20	2	2	6057	Fill of pit [6057]
6504	6060		10	10	1	1	6059	Fill of pit [6059]
6505	6062		10	10	1	1	6061	Fill of pit [6061]
6506	6064		10	10	1	1	6063	basal fill of pit [6063] Artefacts
6507	6067		30	30	3	2	6066	basal fill of pit [6066] Artefacts
6508	6068		10	10	1	1	6066	Fill of pit [6066] Artefacts
6510	6074		15	15	2	2	6073	Fill of pit [6073] Artefacts
6509	6076		10	10	1	1	6075	Basal fill of pit [6075] charcoal
6511	6080	A	20	20	2	1	6079	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6512	6082	A	10	10	1	1	6081	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6513	6088				1		6087	Single fill of Isolated post-hole/pit
6514	6094		10	10	1		6095	Single fill of Isolated post-hole/pit
6518	6097	A	40	40	4	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 4
6519	6097	A	40	40	4	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 3
6520	6097	A	10	10	1	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 5
6522	6097	A	10	10	1	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 6
6524	6097	A	40	10	4	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 1
6528	6097	A	40	10	4	1	6096	Primary fill of ring-ditch 6096, Structure A - slot 2
6515	6099	A	10	10	1	1	6100	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6516	6101	A	10	10	1	1	6102	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6517	6103	A	5	5	1	1	6104	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6521	6106	A	20	20	2	2	6105	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6523	6108	A	20	20	2	2	6107	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6525	6112	A	10	90	1	1	6111	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6526	6114	A	20	90	2	2	6113	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6529	6118	A	20	90	2	2	6117	Single fill of Post-hole, Structure A
6541	6119	E	20	50	2	2	6050	Primary fill of post-hole, Structure E
6543	6123	E	20	50	2	2	6122	Fill of post-hole, Structure E
6542	6126	E	10	50	1	1	6050	Post-pipe fill, Structure E
6544	6127	E	10	50	1	1	6122	Post-pipe fill, Structure E
6545	6129	E	20	90	2	2	6128	Fill of post-hole, Structure E

6548	6131	D	10	100	1	1	6130	Fill of post-hole, Structure D
6549	6133	D	10	50	1	1	6134	Fill of post-hole, Structure D
6551	6137	D	20	50	2	1	6136	Fill of post-hole, Structure D
6550	6140	D	10	50	1	1	6141	Single fill of Pit, Structure D
6552	6149	D	30	50	3	3	6144	Single fill of Pit, Structure D. Artefacts recovered
6554	6151		15	100	2	2	6155	Primary Pit fill, probable cremation deposit
6553	6154	D	10	100	1	1	6153	Post-hole, Structure D
6555	6161		10	50	1		6160	Pit fill, unknown structure
6556	6162		20	100	2		6160	Pit fill, unknown structure
6557	6164		40	10	4		6163	Pit fill, unknown structure
6558	6166		20	25	2		6167	Pit fill, unknown structure
6559	6170	A	10	50	1	1	6171	Single fill of Post-holes, feature cluster A
6574	6174		10	50	1	1	6172	Single fill of post-hole
6575	6177		10	50	1	1	6175	Single fill of post-hole
6569	6180	C	40	10	4	4	6193	primary Fill of large pit, centre Structure C
6560	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 1
6561	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 2
6562	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 3
6563	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 4
6564	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 5
6565	6181	C	20	10	2	1	6179	Basal Fill of ring-ditch, Structure C - slot 6
6566	6187		20	10	2	2	6188	upper Fill of possible pyre, burnt bone and lithics recovered - slot 1
6567	6187		20	10	2	2	6188	upper Fill of possible pyre, burnt bone and lithics recovered - slot 2
6568	6190		20	50	2	2	6188	middle Fill of possible pyre, burnt bone and lithics recovered
6577	6195	C	15	50	2	1	6194	Fill of post-hole, Structure C
6578	6201	C	10	50	1	1	6200	Fill of post-hole, Structure C
6573	6214		10	50	1		6215	Isolated post-hole/pit
6570	6218		10	50	1		6219	Isolated post-hole/pit
6571	6220		10	50	1		6221	Isolated post-hole/pit
6572	6222		10	50	1		6223	Isolated post-hole/pit
6576	6227		20	100	2	2	6228	Single Fill of pit, pottery and lithics recovered
6581	6230		10	50	1		6229	Isolated post-hole/pit

6579	6235		40	15	4	2	6234	Primary Fill of pit, pottery and lithics recovered
6580	6237		20	50	2		6236	Isolated post-hole/pit
6584	6239	B	30	10	3	2	6238	Fill of wear-gully, Structure B. Artefacts recovered slot 2
6590	6239	B			1	1	6238	Fill of wear-gully, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6582	6241	B	20	10	2	2	6240	Primary Fill of central pit, Structure B
6583	6244	B	20	10	2	1	6243	Primary fill of ring-ditch, Structure B - slot 2
6585	6244	B	10		1	1	6243	Primary fill of ring-ditch, Structure B - slot 4
6592	6244	B	20	10	2	1	6243	Primary fill of ring-ditch, Structure B - slot 3
6587	6253	B	15	50	2	1	6252	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B
6588	6255	B	10	50	1	1	6254	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6589	6259	B	3	50	1	1	6258	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6586	6260	B	10	50	1	1	6261	Post-hole, Structure B
6591	6262	B			1	1	6238	Fill of wear-gully, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6593	6265	B	10	90	1	1	6264	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B.
6595	6268	B	5	50	1	1	6266/6273	Mixed fill of possible crem pits
6596	6270	B	10	50	1	1	6269	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6594	6271	B	10	50	1	1	6269	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6598	6272	B	10	100	1	1	6266	upper Fill possible crem pit, pottery/lithics
6599	6274	B	10	100	1	1	6273	upper Fill possible crem pit, pottery/lithics
6600	6279	B	10	50	1	1	6278	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6597	6280	B	10	100	1	1	6266	Basal fill possible crem pit, pottery
6601	6281	B	10	100	1	1	6273	Basal fill possible crem pit, pottery
6603	6283	B	20	90	2	1	6282/6284	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6604	6285	B	20	50	2	2	6284	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered

6602	6288	B	10	50	1	1	6287	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B. Artefacts recovered
6605	6290	D	10	50	1	1	6291	Part of alignment of post-holes, Structure B
6607	6293	D	30	100	2	2	6292	Post-hole, Structure D
6608	6295	B	10	100	1	1	6294	Rake-out from hearth
6609	6296	B	10	100	1	1	6294	Upper silt in hearth
6610	6297	B	10	100	1	1	6294	Heat-affected silt, base of hearth
6611	6299	A	10	50	1	1	6298	Post-hole, Structure A

AMA-25 Hill of Megray

5500	AMA25-5001	Fill	40	<50	4		5000	Fill of Linear Ditch
5501	AMA25-5004	Fill	20	50	2			Fill of hearth (burnt soil)
5502	AMA25-5005	Fill	2	50	1			Fill of hearth (Burnt bone + Charcoal)
5503	AMA25-5007	Fill	30	<25	3		5006	Fill of Linear Ditch
5504	AMA25-5009	Fill	20	<5	2		5008	Fill of Linear Ditch
5505	AMA25-5003	Fill	40	<50	4		5002	fill of pit charcoal + pottery
5506	AMA25-5013	Fill	10	<10	1		5012	basal fill of ditch [AMA25-5012]
5507	AMA25-5017	Fill	20	<10	2		5016	basal fill of ditch [AMA25-5016]
5508	AMA25-5011	Fill	10	<10	1		5011	Fill of plough mark
5509	AMA25-5025	Fill	5	<10	1		5024	Basal fill of ditch
5510	AMA25-5029	Fill	5	<10	1		5028	Basal fill of ditch
5511	AMA25-5025	Fill	10	<10	1		5024	Primary fill of ditch
5512	AMA25-5019	Fill	40	<10	4			Deposit under earth bank

APPENDIX 5

Finds catalogue for AMA-09 Milltimber

Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description
AMA09-2009	AMA09-2010		2	18	Lithics	core	Dual platform core and small exhausted core frag, poss bipolar
AMA09-2011	AMA09-2012	AMA09-2005	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2018	AMA09-2019	AMA09-2003	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 indeterminate piece
AMA09-2018	AMA09-2020	AMA09-2002	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2029	AMA09-2013		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2029	AMA09-2013	8	2	Lithics	debitage	1 flake, 1 blade and 6 chis

Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2029		2	5	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 1 burnt indeterminate piece
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2031	AMA09-2014	5	0	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 2 flakes and 2 chips
AMA09-2035	AMA09-2040	AMA09-2011	3	0	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and chips
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2050	AMA09-2015	22	5	Lithics	debitage	5 flakes and 17 chips
AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059	AMA09-2012		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059		1	4	Lithics	debitage	1 flake, distal end fragment
AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059	AMA09-2012	145	42	Pottery (PH)	IW	body sherds and fragments
AMA09-2058	AMA09-2059		30	414	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim body and base sherds. From at least one vessel with a small flat base, bipartite form and internal rim bevel
AMA09-2077	AMA09-2071			0	Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale
AMA09-2077	AMA09-2071		11	0	Lithics	debitage	quartz chips
AMA09-2077	AMA09-2072			0	Industrial Waste	slag	small vitrified fragments
AMA09-2077	AMA09-2072			0	Industrial Waste	slag	small vitrified fragments
AMA09-2077	AMA09-2072		2	0	Lithics	tool & debitage	1 edge retouched flint fragment and 1 flint chip
AMA09-2078	AMA09-2079	AMA09-2022	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2080	AMA09-2081	AMA09-2029	2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 chips
AMA09-2080	AMA09-2081	AMA09-2029	1	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	poss abraded pottery or fired clay
AMA09-2080	AMA09-2081	AMA09-2029		2	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090	AMA09-2021	2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes
AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090	AMA09-2021	9	86	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	thick curving body sherds, everted or inturned rim sherd, some surface loss and abrasion along with orange staining

Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description
AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090		19	608	Pottery (PH)	IW	two vessels, one comprises inturned rim sherds with evidence of folding and smoothing. The other includes 80% of a bipartite tronconic shaped vessel with a flat base and closed mouth. The upper collar is decorated with probable bone impressions and the very edge of the inturned rim is decorated with vertical incisions/impressions
AMA09-2089	AMA09-2090		1	6800	Stone	Quern	Saddle
AMA09-2128	AMA09-2129	AMA09-2039		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2153	AMA09-2031	2	1	Glass	Bead	2 very small black annular glass beads
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2153	AMA09-2031		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2154	AMA09-2032		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2154	AMA09-2032		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2154	AMA09-2032	21	11	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 10 flakes and 10 chips
AMA09-2152	AMA09-2154		21	58	Lithics	core, debitage and tools	1 single platform core, 14 flakes/flake frags, three chips, two notched pieces and an edge retouched blade. At least 12 are burnt.
AMA09-2164	AMA09-2165	AMA09-2038		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments
AMA09-2164	AMA09-2165	AMA09-2038	39	11	Lithics	debitage & tool	1 fragmentary retouched piece, 9 flakes and 29 chips
AMA09-2164	AMA09-2165		6	17	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 1 indeterminate piece, and 4 flakes
AMA09-2170	AMA09-2171		4	46	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes and 1 blade

Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description
AMA09-2179	AMA09-2180		2	6	Lithics	debitage & tool	1 medial blade fragment and 1 scraper, roughly diamond shape with abrupt retouch from distal to medial on both lateral
AMA09-2220	AMA09-2192		4	5	Lithics	debitage	1 blade (overshot, possible core trimming) and 3 flake fragments
AMA09-2149	AMA09-2199	AMA09-2047		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments
AMA09-2149	AMA09-2199	AMA09-2047	1	2	Lithics	debitage	1 flake
AMA09-2149	AMA09-2200	AMA09-2046	1	0	Pottery (PH)	CB	small burnished fragment - poss E Neol CB
AMA09-2178	AMA09-2208	AMA09-2052		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments
AMA09-2209	AMA09-2210		2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 blades
AMA09-2209	AMA09-2210		2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 microblades
AMA09-2214	AMA09-2215	AMA09-2055		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments
AMA09-2214	AMA09-2215		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2214	AMA09-2215		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217	AMA09-2056		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale
AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217	AMA09-2056		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments
AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217	AMA09-2056	6	2	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes (one with prepared platform), 1 microburin and 3 chips
AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217		1	2	Lithics	tool	1 notched flake, one shallow direct notch to the left laterl and a corresponding inverse notch to the right lateral
AMA09-2216	AMA09-2217		1	2	Lithics	tool	1 notched flake, left lateral notch near proximal
AMA09-2218	AMA09-2219	AMA09-2057		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale

Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description
AMA09-2218	AMA09-2219	AMA09-2057		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2218	AMA09-2219	AMA09-2057	16	2	Lithics	debitage	1 flake, 1 blade and 14 chips
AMA09-2218	AMA09-2219		6	4	Lithics	debitage & tool	1 crescent microlith, 5 flakes, incl 3 burnt
AMA09-2220	AMA09-2220	AMA09-2058		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2220	AMA09-2220	AMA09-2058	3	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 2 chips
AMA09-2222	AMA09-2223	AMA09-2066		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2222	AMA09-2223	AMA09-2066	12	1	Lithics	debitage	1 core, 3 flakes and 8 chips
AMA09-2222	AMA09-2223		6	3	Lithics	debitage	2 blades (one overshot, one burnt), 1 flake and 3 chips (2 burnt)
AMA09-2222	AMA09-2223		6	3	Lithics	debitage	2 blades (one overshot), one flake and 3 chips
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2238	AMA09-2075	4	2	Lithics	debitage	1 medial blade fragment and 3 chips
AMA09-2241	AMA09-2244	AMA09-2073		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments
AMA09-2241	AMA09-2244	AMA09-2073	2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 chips
AMA09-2178	AMA09-2256	AMA09-2083	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2265	AMA09-2076	2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 chips
AMA09-2028	AMA09-2266	AMA09-2077	2	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 1 chip

Finds catalogue for AMA-22 Wester Hatton

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
A	-	Unstrat		1	4	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
B	-	Unstrat		1	7	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	curving body sherd	Neol
B	-	Unstrat		5	26	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim sherd and four body sherds. The rim sherd is flattened with diagonal rows of stab marks,	M Neol

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
								conjoins with rim sherd from 6588	
B	-	Unstrat		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
B	-	Unstrat		7	60	Lithics	core, debitage & tool	1 core, 1 blade, 4 flakes and an edge retouched blade.	
D	-	Unstrat		1	3	Lithics	tool	scraper/knife. Semi acute to semi abrupt right lateral retouch on a secondary (cortical left) oval shaped flake	
B	-	AMA22-6001		1	11	Lithics	core	1 core. Bipolar with one entirely cortical face	
Trench 5	AMA22-6003	AMA22-6004		1	28400	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
Trench 5	AMA22-6003	AMA22-6004		1	7	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
Trench 6	AMA22-6008	AMA22-6009	AMA22-6527	2	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 1 chip	
Trench 6	AMA22-6008	AMA22-6009		1	3	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt flake	
Trench 6	AMA22-6008	AMA22-6009	AMA22-6527		2	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
A	AMA22-6013	AMA22-6014	AMA22-6531	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	fragment of Rockingham type	19th-20th
A	AMA22-6013	AMA22-6014	AMA22-6531	4	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 3 chips	
A	AMA22-6013	AMA22-6014	AMA22-6531		3	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
D		AMA22-6025	AMA22-6532	2	4	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherd and fragment	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6536	1	287	Stone	tool	burnt stone with U-sectioned groove, possibly used for sharpening pins?	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6536	2	0	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	fragment	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6606	2	2	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherd and fragment	
D	-	AMA22-6025		2	31	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	abraded body sherds	-
D	-	AMA22-6025		10	76	Pottery (PH)	mod CB/IW	body sherds, including one with a rounded and	M Neol

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
								subtle carination, leading to an everted neck	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6538	48	92	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	gently squared rim sherd, slight internal bevel and small body sherds	
D	-	AMA22-6025		29	197	Pottery (PH)	mod CB/IW	sherds from two vessels, one a small body sherd the other conjoining sherds from an inturned rim and likely baggy shaped profile (similar to vessel from 6025 (same?) and 6054)	M Neol
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6538	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware fragment	19th-present
D	-	AMA22-6025		1	3	Pottery (Mod)	Brownware	body sherd	18th/19th C
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6606	3	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 2 chips	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6532	21	5	Lithics	debitage	7 flakes and 14 chips	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6538	8	5	Lithics	tool & debitage	1 semi invasively retouched flake, 3 flakes and 4 chips	
D	-	AMA22-6025		3	10	Lithics	core & debitage	1 core and 2 flakes. Small exhausted dual platform core	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6536	21	18	Lithics	debitage	1 core, 1 blade, 10 flakes and 10 chips	
D	-	AMA22-6025		6	26	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 2 burnt blades, 1 burnt flake and 2 burnt indeterminate pieces	
D	-	AMA22-6025		7	26	Lithics	core, debitage	1 bipolar core, 1 burnt blade, 4 flakes and a small, burnt notched flake	
D	-	AMA22-6025		7	40	Lithics	core & debitage	2 bipolar cores and 5 flakes. 2 burnt, 1 patinated	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6536		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6606		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6532		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6538		2	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
D	-	AMA22-6025	AMA22-6536	1	29	Glass	Bottle	thick sherd of green wine bottle base, possibly heat-damaged on interior	18th-19th
D	-	AMA22-6025		5	69	CBM	daub	fragments with organic and possible wattle impressions	
E	AMA22-6026	AMA22-6027		2	24	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt indeterminate piece and 1 large, broken flake	
E	AMA22-6026	AMA22-6027	AMA22-6533		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		1	5200	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6546	1	3	Pottery (PM)	Modern	redware earthenware sherds, missing surfaces, possibly CBM?	18th-present
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6535	3	4	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small sherd and fragments	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		1	22	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small squared rim sherd with two horizontal finger grooves to exterior	-
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		7	72	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small and medium body sherds	-
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		6	83	Pottery (PH)	mod CB/IW	five conjoining upright, rounded rim sherds and a body sherd (looks like same vessel from 6025)	M Neol
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6546	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware fragment	19th-present
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6546	5	0	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 3 chips	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt flake	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		2	11	Lithics	core & debitage	1 core and 1 flake	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		1	11	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6535	2	14	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 1 chip	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028		7	18	Lithics	debitage & tool	4 flakes, 1 chip and 2 retouched pieces. 4 are burnt. The retouched pieces include an edge retouched flake and a fragment from a burnt scraper	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6546		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6028	AMA22-6535		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6029		1	2400	Stone	Tool	Rubber	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6029		1	36800	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6029		1	39400	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
D	AMA22-6030	AMA22-6029		1	39400	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
D	AMA22-6031	AMA22-6032	AMA22-6537		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
E	AMA22-6038	AMA22-6039	AMA22-6539	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware fragment	19th-present
E	AMA22-6038	AMA22-6039	AMA22-6539	6	0	Lithics	debitage	6 chips	
E	AMA22-6038	AMA22-6039	AMA22-6539		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
E	AMA22-6040	AMA22-6041		1	3	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6051	AMA22-6052	AMA22-6500	19	56	Pottery (PH)	mod CB	fluted CBNE rim sherd and several body sherds which contain pockets of carbonised residue	E-M Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6051	AMA22-6052		10	164	Pottery (PH)	mod CB	small and medium sherds from three vessels. One is a round based pot with simple rounded rim, one rim sherd shows a flattened T-shaped rim, and the third is represented only by thick burnished body sherds	M Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6051	AMA22-6052	AMA22-6500	14	3	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 4 flakes and 9 chips	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6051	AMA22-6052		2	9	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
SW Cluster	AMA22-6053	AMA22-6054	AMA22-6501	18	21	Pottery (PH)	courseware	one small rounded rim sherd, some body sherds and fragments	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6053	AMA22-6054		2	121	Pottery (PH)	mod CB	two rim sherds from CBNE, lugged, baggy bowl. Upright, rounded rim and large rounded applied lug	E-M Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6053	AMA22-6054	AMA22-6501	27	5	Lithics	core & debitage	1 core fragment, 8 flakes and 18 chips	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6053	AMA22-6054		2	9	Lithics	core & debitage	1 platform core and 1 flake	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6053	AMA22-6054	AMA22-6501		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6055	AMA22-6056	AMA22-6502	2	2	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd and fragment	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6055	AMA22-6056		9	113	Pottery (PH)	mod CB	small body sherds, a large round base sherd and a detached applied lug	M Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6055	AMA22-6056		1	2	Lithics	debitage	1 flake proximal fragment	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6055	AMA22-6056	AMA22-6502	19	3	Lithics	debitage & tool	1 edge retouched flake (inverse right distal corner), 1 blade, 2 flakes and 15 chips	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6057	AMA22-6058		2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes, 1 burnt	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6059	AMA22-6060		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt fragment	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6059	AMA22-6060	AMA22-6504	1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6506	24	11	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds and fragments, curvature suggests round belly/base and neck	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6506	3	3	Lithics	debitage	1 bipolar core, 1 blade and 1 chip	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6062	AMA22-6505	10	4	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small sherds and fragments	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6062		3	25	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	medium body sherd and spall	-
SW Cluster	AMA22-6061	AMA22-6062	AMA22-6505	8	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake, 1 indeterminate and 6 chips	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
SW Cluster	AMA22-6063	AMA22-6064		3	26	Pottery (PH)	IW	two conjoining, squared, inturned rim sherds. Impressed with fingernail and other impressions	M Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6066	AMA22-6067		3	7	Pottery (PH)	CB/Mod CB	burnished spalled body sherd	Neol
SW Cluster	AMA22-6066	AMA22-6067		7	22	Lithics	core, debitage & tool	1 bipolar/platform core, 1 blade, 3 flakes, a broken leaf/kite shaped arrowhead fragment and a edge retouched flake (short section of acute inverse removals from the right lateral)	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6066	AMA22-6068	AMA22-6508	47	22	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherds and fragments, some wiped/burnished surfaces	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6066	AMA22-6068	AMA22-6508	30	12	Lithics	core & debitage	1 core, five flakes and 24 chips	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6069	AMA22-6070		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt flake	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6073	AMA22-6074	AMA22-6510	61	31	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	Very small rounded rim sherd, body sherds and fragments. Some wiped/burnished surfaces	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6073	AMA22-6074		5	39	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	thick, gently curving body sherd and delaminated sherds	-
SW Cluster	AMA22-6073	AMA22-6074	AMA22-6510	17	37	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 1 blade, 3 flakes and 12 chips	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6073	AMA22-6074	AMA22-6510		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6075	AMA22-6076	AMA22-6509	14	9	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherds and fragments, burnt	
SW Cluster	AMA22-6075	AMA22-6076	AMA22-6509	3	4	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 1 blade and 1 chip	
A	AMA22-6079	AMA22-6080	AMA22-6080	1	0	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	abraded fragment - could be fired clay	
A	AMA22-6079	AMA22-6080	AMA22-6511		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
S Cluster	AMA22-6087	AMA22-6088	AMA22-6513	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6096		1	3	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		1	30400	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6520	1	0	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small abraded fragment	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6518	9	5	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragments	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		2	14	Pottery (PH)	-	unusual, small soft and abraded conjoining sherds. Interior appears to be slightly vitrified. ?crucible?	?
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		5	32	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds	-
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6524	5	32	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	flat base sherd and some small body sherds	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6528	51	77	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	burnt with some residue attached, very thick and uneven rounded rim sherds and similarly burnt in appearance body sherds and fragments	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		35	336	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	rounded rim sherds and small to medium body sherds	-
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6520	3	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 2 chips	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6528	3	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 2 chips	
A	AMA22-AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6522	1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6518	4	1	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 2 chips	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6524	1	8	Lithics	core	1 core, levallois-like. Flat discoidal	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097		1	9	Lithics	debitage	1 edge retouched flake	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6520		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6524		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6528			1 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6096	AMA22-6097	AMA22-6518			1 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6102	AMA22-6101	AMA22-6516	2		3 Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd and fragment	
A	AMA22-6102	AMA22-6101	AMA22-6516			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6014	AMA22-6103	AMA22-6517	1		1 Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware, slip-painted	19th-present
A	AMA22-6014	AMA22-6103	AMA22-6517			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6105	AMA22-6106	AMA22-6521	5		1 Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragments	
A	AMA22-6105	AMA22-6106	AMA22-6521			0 Industrial Waste	mag res	hammerscale	
A	AMA22-6105	AMA22-6106	AMA22-6521			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6111	AMA22-6112	AMA22-6525			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
A	AMA22-6115	AMA22-6116		1	16000	Stone	Quern	Saddle	
A	AMA22-6117	AMA22-6118	AMA22-6529			1 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E	AMA22-6050	AMA22-6119	AMA22-6541			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E	AMA22-6050	AMA22-6126	AMA22-6542			0 Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravel	
E	AMA22-6050	AMA22-6126	AMA22-6542			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E	AMA22-6122	AMA22-6127	AMA22-6544	1		1 Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragment	
E	AMA22-6122	AMA22-6127	AMA22-6544			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E	AMA22-6128	AMA22-6129	AMA22-6545	2		1 Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragments	
E	AMA22-6128	AMA22-6129	AMA22-6545	4		0 Lithics	debitage	4 chips	
E	AMA22-6128	AMA22-6129	AMA22-6545			0 Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
D	AMA22-6130	AMA22-6131	AMA22-6548	3	2	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small sherd and fragment	
D	AMA22-6130	AMA22-6131	AMA22-6548	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
D	AMA22-6134	AMA22-6133	AMA22-6549	3	1	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 1 chip	
D	AMA22-6134	AMA22-6133	AMA22-6549		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
D	AMA22-6136	AMA22-6137	AMA22-6551	1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 indeterminate	
D	AMA22-6136	AMA22-6137	AMA22-6551		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
D	AMA22-6141	AMA22-6140	AMA22-6550	10	8	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small sherds and fragments	
D	AMA22-6141	AMA22-6140	AMA22-6550	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chips	
D	AMA22-6141	AMA22-6140	AMA22-6550		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149	AMA22-6552	2		Stone	tool	two burnt stones, possible broken tools. One has a very smooth face	
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149	AMA22-6552	4	3	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small rim sherd from bevelled rim, very smooth and well-shaped, also small fragments	
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149	AMA22-6552	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware fragment	19th-present
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149		1	7	Lithics	Core	1 burnt bipolar core	
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149	AMA22-6552	18	14	Lithics	debitage	2 blades, 6 flakes, 1 indeterminate piece and 9 chips	
D	AMA22-6144	AMA22-6149	AMA22-6552		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
D	AMA22-6155	AMA22-6151	AMA22-6554	1	0	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	fragment with surface wiping/burnishing	
D	AMA22-6155	AMA22-6151	AMA22-6554	2	0	Lithics	debitage	2 chips	
D	AMA22-6155	AMA22-6151	AMA22-6554		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
D	AMA22-6153	AMA22-6154	AMA22-6553		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
NE Cluster	AMA22-6163	AMA22-6164		7	120	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds and a wide flat base sherd	L Neol or later
NE Cluster	AMA22-6163	AMA22-6164		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt flake/blade medial fragment	
NE Cluster	AMA22-6163	AMA22-6165		1	15	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd	-
NE Cluster	AMA22-6167	AMA22-6166	AMA22-6558	3	0	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes	
W Cluster	AMA22-6172	AMA22-6174	AMA22-6574	6	14	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds and frags	
W Cluster	AMA22-6172	AMA22-6174	AMA22-6574		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6563	1	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6560	2	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6561	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake fragment	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6563	5	0	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 4 chips	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179		1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 burnt flake fragment, spalled ventral	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6560	3	3	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 1 chip	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6561		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6560		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
C	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6179	AMA22-6563		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
C	AMA22-6193	AMA22-6180		1	18	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	curving body sherd	-
C	AMA22-6193	AMA22-6180	AMA22-6569	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware with hand painted pink strip	M19th-present
C	AMA22-6193	AMA22-6180	AMA22-6569	6	4	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 2 flakes and 3 chips	
C	AMA22-6193	AMA22-6180		1	14	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
C	AMA22-6193	AMA22-6180	AMA22-6569		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187		1	24	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherd	-
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187	AMA22-6566	6	2	Lithics	debitage	blade, 3 flakes and 2 chips	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187		7	11	Lithics	debitage	6 burnt flakes and 1 burnt blade	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187	AMA22-6566		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187		1	1	Glass			
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187	AMA22-6566	3	2	CBM	daub	fried clay which has various impressions, poss daub	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6187		1	18	CBM	daub	small lump with wattle impressions	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	6 AMA22-190	AMA22-6568	1	8	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6190		2	29	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	two conjoining body sherds	-
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6190	AMA22-6568	8	4	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 1 indeterminate and 6 chips	
E Cluster	AMA22-6188	AMA22-6190	AMA22-6568		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
C	AMA22-6200	AMA22-6201	AMA22-6578	1	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragment	
	AMA22-6215	AMA22-6214	AMA22-6573		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
	AMA22-6219	AMA22-6218	AMA22-6570		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
E Cluster	AMA22-6223	AMA22-6222	AMA22-6572	9	8	CBM	Daub	fried clay which has various impressions, poss daub	
E Cluster	AMA22-6223	AMA22-6222		16	88	CBM	daub	abraded lumps of daub	-
S Cluster	AMA22-6228	AMA22-6227	AMA22-6576	70	102	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim and base sherds from same vessel from (6227)	
S Cluster	AMA22-6228	AMA22-6227		5	336	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim sherd, base sherd and three body sherds. Bipartite vessel with short collar and very trunconic shape, small flat base, decorated on	M Neol

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
								rim and collar with comb impressions	
S Cluster	AMA22-6228	AMA22-6227	AMA22-6576	12	6	Lithics	debitage	4 flakes and 7 chips	
S Cluster	AMA22-6228	AMA22-6227		7	71	Lithics	Core	Platform/bipolar/levallois-like?	
S Cluster	AMA22-6232	AMA22-6233		2	5	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes, one broken	
S Cluster	AMA22-6234	AMA22-6235	AMA22-6579	1		Stone	tool	hammerstone. Bifacial fractures at one end and a pounding facet at the other	
S Cluster	AMA22-6234	AMA22-6235		15	24	Pottery (PH)	IW	decorated flattened rim sherd and small spalled sherds. Decorated with stab and drag and circular impressions	M Neol
S Cluster	AMA22-6234	AMA22-6235	AMA22-6579	81	30	Pottery (PH)	IW	decorated flattened rim sherds (possibly from two vessels) with stab and drag, fingernail impressions and small circular impressions. Also some small body sherds and fragments	
S Cluster	AMA22-6234	AMA22-6235	AMA22-6579	345	65	Lithics	debitage	13 blades, 58 flakes and 274 chips	
S Cluster	AMA22-6234	AMA22-6235		92	265	Lithics	core, debitage & tools	1 split pebble, 5 cores, 9 blades, 71 flakes, 5 chips and a edge retouched fragment. Evidence of prepared platform on one flake. Raw material similarities between several pieces and the cores suggest they are part of the same reduction - no refits could be made during assessment	
	AMA22-6236	AMA22-6237	AMA22-6580		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		1	2	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	small body sherd	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239	AMA22-6584	3	3	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherds and a fabric, appear burnt, a small amount of organic residue adheres to one	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		1	7	Pottery (PH)	CB/Mod CB	Small, thin, burnished sherd from near rim or carination	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		2	24	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	small body sherds	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		34	303	Pottery (PH)	IW	flattened, T-shaped rim and small saggy base	M Neol
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239	AMA22-6590	7	0	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, 1 flake and 5 chips	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		3	10	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		5	12	Lithics	debitage	5 flakes, 1 burnt	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		3	14	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		4	27	Lithics	debitage	2 blades and 2 bipolar cores	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239	AMA22-6584	172	43	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 5 blades, 29 flakes, 5 indeterminate pieces and 132 chips	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239		92	218	Lithics	Core & debitage	13 cores (mostly bipolar), 67 flakes, 7 blades, 3 indeterminate pieces and 2 chips	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239	AMA22-6590		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6239	AMA22-6584		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6240	AMA22-6241	AMA22-6582	1	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd	
B	AMA22-6240	AMA22-6241	AMA22-6582	7	1	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes and 4 chips	
B	AMA22-6240	AMA22-6241	AMA22-6582		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	
B	AMA22-6240	AMA22-6241	AMA22-6582		1	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	-	AMA22-6242		1	5	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6592	6	9	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	body sherd and fragments	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6585	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chips	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6583	8	1	Lithics	debitage	4 flakes and 4 chips	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6592	6	9	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 4 chips	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244		1	11	Lithics	debitage	1 blade, large and thick	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244		1	16	Lithics	Debitage	Large secondary hard hammer blade	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6583		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6585		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6244	AMA22-6592		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6253	AMA22-6587	3	2	Pottery (PH)	IW	small body sherd with stabbed decoration and two fragments	
B	AMA22-6243	AMA22-6253	AMA22-6587	8	0	Lithics	debitage	8 chips	
B	AMA22-6254	AMA22-6255		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake	
B	AMA22-6254	AMA22-6255	AMA22-6588	4	2	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes and 1 chip	
B	AMA22-6258	AMA22-6259	AMA22-6589	2	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd with wiped surface and fragment	
B	AMA22-6258	AMA22-6259		1	1	Lithics	debitage	1 blade	
B	AMA22-6258	AMA22-6259	AMA22-6589		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6261	AMA22-6260	AMA22-6586	2	12	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	inturned rim sherd and fragment	
B	AMA22-6261	AMA22-6260	AMA22-6586		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitriified fragments	
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6262	AMA22-6591	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern	whiteware fragment, blue trans printed	19th-present
B	AMA22-6238	AMA22-6262	AMA22-6591	7	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 5 chips	
B	-	AMA22-6263		11	35	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim sherd and 10 body sherds. Rim sherd is squared and decorated with fingernail impressions	M Neol

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	-	AMA22-6263		10	29	Lithics	debitage	2 blades and 8 flakes	
B	AMA22-6264	AMA22-6265	AMA22-6593	2	1	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragments	
B	AMA22-6264	AMA22-6265		4	121	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	thick, fairly straight body sherds, two conjoin	-
B	AMA22-6264	AMA22-6265		9	82	Lithics	core & debitage	1 split pebble, 1 core, 2 blades and 5 flakes	
B	AMA22-6264	AMA22-6265	AMA22-6593	32	95	Lithics	core & debitage	3 cores (1 platform, 2 bipolar), 9 flakes, 1 indeterminate and 19 chips	
B	AMA22-6264	AMA22-6265	AMA22-6593		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
B	AMA22-6266/6273	AMA22-6267		3	20	Pottery (PH)	IW	carination sherd with fingernail impression and two body sherds	M Neol
B	AMA22-6266/6273	AMA22-6267		12	16	Lithics	debitage	1 blade and 11 flakes	
B	-	AMA22-6268		2	5	Pottery (PH)	IW	Small decorated rim sherd and spalled body sherd. The rim is flattened and decorated with grass or straw impressions	M Neol
B	-	AMA22-6268	AMA22-6595	43	15	Pottery (PH)	IW	mostly small fragments but includes an everted and decorated sherd	M Neol
B	-	AMA22-6268	AMA22-6595	34	6	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes, 1 indeterminate and 31 chips	
B	-	AMA22-6268		14	49	Lithics	core & debitage	2 cores, 12 flakes incl a platform trimming flake	
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6270	AMA22-6596	4	3	Pottery (PH)	IW	small body sherd and fragments. The body sherd has an unusual small fan shaped impression which could be decoration, an inclusion void or from manufacture	M Neol
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6270		4	190	Pottery (PH)	IW	medium rim sherd, two medium and one small body sherd. The vessel is bipartite, with a sharp carination and a flattened rim decorated with lines of stab and drag	M Neol

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6270	AMA22-6596		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitrified fragments	
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6271	AMA22-6594	32	27	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small sherds and fragments, small quantity of residue. One sherd is surface wiped	
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6271		10	154	Pottery (PH)	IW	small and medium sherds from at least two different vessels. One is represented by seven body sherds and two rim sherds, the other by one rim sherd. The shape of the former is bipartite with an internally bevelled rim, decorated with fingernail impressions. The latter is a small inturned flattened rim from a probable cup	M Neol
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6271	AMA22-6594	12	1	Lithics	debitage	1 flake and 11 chips	
B	AMA22-6269	AMA22-6271		3	16	Lithics	debitage	3 flakes	
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6272		2	22	Pottery (PH)	IW	small rim sherd and body sherd. Rim sherd is flattened with diagonal rows of stab marks	M Neol
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6272		2	3	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes`	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6274	AMA22-6599	38	17	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	body sherds and fragments	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6274		2	1	Lithics	debitage	2 burnt flakes	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6274	AMA22-6599	22	2	Lithics	debitage	6 flakes, 1 indeterminate and 15 chips	
B	AMA22-6278	AMA22-6279	AMA22-6600	20	6	Pottery (PH)	IW	small body sherds and fragments with a single fingernail impression on one	M Neol
B	AMA22-6278	AMA22-6279		11	90	Pottery (PH)	IW	two rim sherds and nine body sherds. The rim sherds conjoin, have an internal bevel and are decorated all over with impressions, conjoins with 6281	M Neol
B	AMA22-6278	AMA22-6279	AMA22-6600	59	19	Lithics	ore & debitage	1 bipolar core, 9 flakes, 1 blade and 48 chips	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6278	AMA22-6279		46	168	Lithics	core, debitage and tools	four cores, one knife, one edge retouched piece, six blades, 30 flakes and 4 chips	M Neol
B	AMA22-6278	AMA22-6279		1	15	CBM	daub	small amorphous lump	
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6280		17	58	Pottery (PH)	IW	Mostly body sherds but also a spalled carination and two conjoining rim sherds. The rim is flattened and decorated with stab marks	M Neol
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6280	AMA22-6597	150	85	Pottery (PH)	IW	decorated rim sherd with stab patterns. Also various body sherds and fragments	M Neol
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6280	AMA22-6597	35	5	Lithics	debitage	9 flakes and 26 chips	
B	AMA22-6266	AMA22-6280		5	44	Lithics	core, debitage and tool	1 multi-platform core, three flakes and a notched flake	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6281		6	50	Pottery (PH)	IW	three rim sherds and three body sherds. One of the rims is upright, squared, decorated all over with impressions and conjoins with 6279. the other rim sherds conjoin, are gently squared and have fingernail impressions on exterior	M Neol
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6281	AMA22-6601	130	71	Pottery (PH)	IW	impressed rim sherds and lots of angled sherds possible from rim or carination.	M Neol
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6281	AMA22-6601	46	22	Lithics	core & debitage	1 bipolar core, 3 blades, 12 flakes, 1 indeterminate piece and 29 chips	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6281		4	47	Lithics	core & debitage	1 core, 1 burnt blade, 1 flake and an indeterminate piece	
B	AMA22-6273	AMA22-6281	AMA22-6601	12	71	CBM	Daub	abraded lumps of daub	
B	AMA22-6282	AMA22-6283	AMA22-6603	267	151	Pottery (PH)	IW	at least two rim styles, a carinated sherd and a body sherd with comb-impressed decoration	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6282	AMA22-6283		20	269	Pottery (PH)	IW	five small and medium rim sherds and 15 body sherds. These represent at least 3 vessels. The most well represented is a bipartite vessel with incised decoration to the upper collar and the internal rim bevel; the second vessel has an upright, internally bevelled rim with fingernail impressions; and the third vessel has a rounded rim	M Neol
B	AMA22-6282	AMA22-6283	AMA22-6603	293	88	Lithics	Core & debitage	2 bipolar cores, 6 blades, 56 flakes, 2 indeterminate pieces and 227 chips	
B	AMA22-6282	AMA22-6283		39	419	Lithics	core & debitage	6 cores, 1 blade and 32 flakes. The cores are a mix of platform and levallois	
B	AMA22-6284	AMA22-6285	AMA22-6604	2	0	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small fragments	
B	AMA22-6284	AMA22-6285		11	141	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	small and medium body sherds	-
B	AMA22-6284	AMA22-6285	AMA22-6604	8	1	Lithics	debitage	2 flakes and 6 chips	
B	AMA22-6284	AMA22-6285		4	30	Lithics	debitage	4 flakes	
B	AMA22-6287	AMA22-6288		1	11	Pottery (PH)	IW	rim sherd. Flattened and decorated with diagonal stab marks, conjoins with nearby surface find	M Neol
B	AMA22-6287	AMA22-6288	AMA22-6602	37	32	Pottery (PH)	IW	thick rounded, conjoining rim sherd and body sherd with deep fingernail impressions. Accompanied with a second impressed rim sherd and various body sherds and fragments	
B	AMA22-6287	AMA22-6288	AMA22-6602	15	2	Lithics	debitage	1 blade fragment, 1 flake fragment and 12 chips	
B	AMA22-6287	AMA22-6288		4	13	Lithics	core & debitage	1 exhausted bipolar core, 1 blade and 2 flakes	
B	AMA22-6294	AMA22-6295	AMA22-6608	1	0	Lithics	debitage	1 chip	

Structure	Feature	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Period
B	AMA22-6294	AMA22-6295	AMA22-6608		0	Industrial Waste	slag	vitified fragments	
A	AMA22-6298	AMA22-6299	AMA22-6611	1	2	Pottery (PH)	coarseware	small body sherd	

APPENDIX 6

Environmental Assessment tables

AMA09 Milltimber

Table 1: ABYP: Milltimber: Retent Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Area	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Glass	Industrial Waste		Burnt bone	Charred cereal grain	Charred nutshell	Charcoal		Material sufficient for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
					Pottery	Lithics			slag	Mag res				Mammal	Quantity				
2020	2002	2	Upper fill of pit [2018]	10			+						++	++	10	Hazel nutshell (c 35) (>10mm), Charcoal +			
2019	2003	2	Primary fill of pit [2018]	20			+						+	++	8	Hazel nutshell (12) (>9mm)			
2027	2004	2	Upper fill of pit [2021]	10										++	10	Charcoal +			
2012	2005	2	Basal fill of post-hole [2011]	20			+							++	17	Charcoal +			
2014	2006	2	Organic rich fill of post-hole [2011]	10										+++	12	Charcoal +			
2025	2007	2	Gravel silt fill of pit [2021]	40										+++	17	Charcoal ++			
2024	2010	2	Basal fill of pit [2021]	20										+	8				
2059	2012	2	Fill of small pit [2058]	10	++++						+		+	+	11	Cereal grain (2) (barley), Charcoal +	+		
2029	2013	2	Upper fill of pit [2028]	40			++				+		++	+++	18	Hazel nutshell (17) (>9mm), Charcoal ++			
2031	2014	2	Fill of pit [2028]	40			+						++	++++	24	Hazel nutshell (17) (>12mm), Charcoal +			Sample refloated due to charcoal quantity.
2050	2015	2	Fill of pit [2028]	25			+++						+	+++	22	Hazel nutshell (4) (>8mm), Charcoal ++			
2007	2016	2	Fill of pit [2004]	15										+	7			+	Coal not retained
2008	2017	2	Basal fill of pit [2004]	8															Archaeologically Sterile. Worm egg present (1)
2057	2020	2	Fill of pit [2056]	2										+	10	Charcoal +			
2090	2021	2	Fill of pit [2089]	20	++		+							++	13	Charcoal +		+	Coal not retained
2079	2022	2	Fill of hearth [2078]	10			+						+	+++	37	Hazel nutshell (1) (>8mm), Charcoal ++			
2071	2027	2	Fill of pit [2077]	10			++						+++	++	10	Hazel nutshell (c 80) (>11mm), Charcoal +	+	+	Coal not retained. Worm eggs present (2)
2072	2028	2	Fill of pit [2077]	20			+		+	+			++	++	11	Hazel nutshell (c 70) (>9mm), Charcoal +		+	Coal not retained. Worm eggs present (2)
2081	2029	2	Fill of pit [2080]	40	+		+				++		+	++	20	Burnt bone ++, Hazel nutshell (1) (10mm), Charcoal +	+	+	Coal not retained. Worm eggs present (2) Burnt indet cranial and long bone fragments from a mammal of unknown size (15 fragments), poor preservation 5.3g
2153	2031	2	Fill of linear [2152]	40				+	+++				+	+	6	Hazel nutshell (1) (4mm)		+	Beads present. Beetle shell present (1)
2154	2032	2	Fill of linear [2152]	40			+++		+	+			+	+	5	Hazel nutshell (6) (>7mm)	++		Worm egg present (1)
2165	2038	2	Fill of small pit [2164]	20			+++		+				+	+++	17	Hazel nutshell (1) (9mm), Charcoal ++			
2129	2039	2	Backfill of pit [2128]	20									+	++	5	Hazel nutshell (1) (5mm)	++	+	Coal not retained
2014	2042	2	Fill of post pipe on pit [2011]	10										++	10	Charcoal +			
2200	2046	2	Upper fill of pit [2149]	2	+									++	10	Charcoal +			
2199	2047	2	Upper charcoal rich fill of recut of pit [2149]	20			+						++	++	7	Hazel nutshell (28) (>9mm)	+		Worm eggs present (3)
2204	2048	2	Charcoal rich fill of possible recut to pit [2149]	20									+	+++	15	Hazel nutshell (8) (>11mm), Charcoal +			
2208	2052	2	Basal fill of ditch [2178]	10										+	5		+		Charcoal not retained
2188	2053	2	Charcoal rich fill of ditch [2178]	40			+							+	7				
2187	2054	2	Charcoal rich fill of ditch [2178]	10															Archaeologically Sterile
2215	2055	2	Fill of small pit [2214]	10										+	5		+	+	Coal not retained

2217	2056	2	Fill of small pit [2216]	20		++				+				+	++	6	Hazel nutshell (4) (>5mm)	++	+	Coal not retained
2219	2057	2	Fill of small pit [2218]	3		+++				+				+			Hazel nutshell (1) (4mm)	+	+	Coal not retained
2221	2058	2	Fill of small pit [2220]	10		+								+	+	12	Hazel nutshell (2) (>6mm), Charcoal +	+		
2213	2064	2	Primary fill of pit [2077]	10											+	4				Charcoal not retained
2212	2065	2	Fill of pit [2064]	20										+	++	5	Hazel nutshell (2) (>9mm)			
2223	2066	2	Fill of small pit [2222]	20		++				+				++	++	9	Hazel nutshell (12) (>7mm)	++	+	Coal not retained. Worm weggs present (13)
2242	2072	2	Basal fill of small pit [2241]	10										+	+	7	Hazel nutshell (3) (>5mm)			
2244	2073	2	Fill of pit [2241]	30		+								++	+++	17	Hazel nutshell (c 40) (>10mm), Charcoal ++	+		Worm eggs present (5)
2238	2075	2	Fill of pit [2028]	40		+								+	++	10	Hazel nutshell (5) (>9mm), Charcoal +			
2265	2076	2	Fill of pit [2028]	30		+									++	9	Charcoal +			
2266	2077	2	Primary fill of pit [2028]	5		+								+	++	9	Hazel nutshell (2) (>5mm)			
2249	2082	2	Basal fill of ditch [2178]	30																Archaeologically Sterile
2256	2083	2	Fill of ditch [2178]	10		+									+	9	Charcoal +			

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Table 2: ABYP: Milltimber: Flotation sample results

location	Date (prov)	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	CHD cereal grain	CHD wild plant/weed seeds	CHD hazelnut shell	CHD tuber/rhizomes, stems	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2mm-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Max size (mm)	uncharred seeds etc	insects, worm egg cases etc.	Material sufficient for AMS	Comments
E	MESOLITHIC	2029	2013	Upper fill of large pit [2028]	2					+	++	++++	10mm	+	+	?charcoal	NO CPR; occ poss id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i>); worm egg cases & beetle fragments; occ co
E	MESOLITHIC	2031	2014	Fill of large pit [2028]	390		+		+	++++	++++	++++	18mm	+	++	charcoal	Traces charred weed seeds (<i>Galium aparine</i> , ?Fabaceae) & tuber/root & bud fragments; >nos potential id'ble charcoal sorted
E	MESOLITHIC	2050	2015	Fill of large pit [2028]	2				+	+	++	++++	8mm		+	?charcoal	Traces charred tuber/root fragments; small nos poss id'ble charcoal fragments; beetle fragments & worm egg cases;
E	MESOLITHIC	2238	2075	Fill of large pit [2028]	<1					+	+	++	6mm				NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments including ?oak; sediment crumb
E	MESOLITHIC	2265	2076	Fill of large pit [2028]	<1							++	<2mm				NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; fine sediment crumb
E	MESOLITHIC	2266	2077	Primary fill of large pit [2028]	<1							+++	<2mm		+		NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; insect fragments; little fine sediment crumb
SW	MESOLITHIC	2200	2046	Upper fill of large pit [2149]	115					++++	++++	++++	17mm	+		charcoal	NO CPR; >nos potential id'ble charcoal fragments (rectilinear) including oak & non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopod</i>

W	MESOLITHIC	2165	2038	Fill of small pit [2164]	275											charcoal	Possible traces charred seeds; traces charred bud fragments; >nos potentially identifiable charcoal (rectilinear) including <i>arvensis</i>); worm egg cases; traces coal/clinker; 50% flot <2mm scanned
W	MESOLITHIC	2215	2055	Fill of small pit [2214]	2											?charcoal	NO CPR; occ potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i>); occ
W	MESOLITHIC	2217	2056	Fill of small pit [2216]	2											?charcoal	NO CPR; occ id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle & wor
W	MESOLITHIC	2219	2057	Fill of small pit [2218]	1											?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Rubus</i>); occ coal/clinker
W	MESOLITHIC	2221	2058	Fill of small pit [2220]	1											?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rubus</i>); insect fragments; occ co
W	MESOLITHIC	2212	2065	Fill of large pit [2064]	1											?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; >fine sediment crumb
W	MESOLITHIC	2223	2066	Fill of small pit [2222]	1											?charcoal	NO CPR; very occ id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragmen
W	MESOLITHIC	2242	2072	Basal fill of small pit [2241]	1											?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal frgment; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ coal/clinker
W	MESOLITHIC	2244	2073	Fill of small pit [2241]	280											charcoal	Occ charred seeds (<i>Galium aparine</i>) & traces charred root/tuber/stem & bud fragments; >nos potential id'ble charcoal fragments; charred fungal spores
W	MESOLITHIC	2153	2031	Fill of linear [2152]	2											?charcoal	Traces charred root/tuber & stem fragments; occ potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia</i> fragments; roots & sediment crumb
W	MESOLITHIC	2154	2032	Fill of linear [2152]	2											?charcoal	NO CPR; occ potentially identifiable charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> contamination

W	NEOLITHIC	2059	2012	Fill of small pit [2058]	2	+++					+	++++	3mm	+	+	grain	mod nos (c 30) poorly preserved charred grain including <i>Hordeum</i> (including naked grains); traces poss id'ble charcoal; egg fragments; small amounts coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb & roots
W	NEOLITHIC	2071	2027	Fill of pit [2077]	3				+	+	++	++++	8mm	+	+	?charcoal	Traces charred root/tuber & bud fragments; occ poss id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>)
W	NEOLITHIC	2072	2028	Fill of pit [2077]	10				+	++	+++	++++	11mm	+	+	charcoal	Traces charred root/tuber & bud fragments; small nos potentially identifiable charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>)
W	NEOLITHIC	2213	2064	Primary fill of pit [2077]	<1					+	+	+++	4mm				NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments
W	NEOLITHIC	2081	2029	Fill of pit [2080]	105	+++	+					++++	15mm	+++	+	grain, charcoal	Mod nos (c 30) poorly preserved charred grain including <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> , cf <i>Avena</i>) & traces (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragments and worm egg cases; occ coal/clinker frag
SW	NEOLITHIC	2057	2020	Fill of pit [2056]	<1						+	++	3mm	+	+		NO CPR; one poss id'ble charcoal fragment; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker; >r
SW	NEOLITHIC	2090	2021	Fill of pit [2089]	2					+	+	+++	9mm	+	+	?charcoal	NO CPR; traces poss id'ble charcoal fragment; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); insect fragments; occ coal/cl
SW	NEOLITHIC	2199	2047	Fill of recut of pit [2149]	62		+			+++	++++	++++	18mm	++	+	charcoal	Traces charred weed seeds (?Fabaceae, indet); mod good nos potentially identifiable charcoal including non-oak; m
SW	NEOLITHIC	2204	2048	Possible recut to pit [2149]	120		++	+	++	++++	++++	++++	11mm			charcoal, seeds	Occ charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> , indet); traces of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell and occ charred root/tuber and bud fragm
E	NEOLITHIC	2208	2052	Basal fill of ditch [2178]	<1							++	<2mm	+	+		NO CPR & NO id'ble charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rumex</i>); beetle fragments; occ coal/cl

W	UNDATED	2079	2022	Fill of hearth [2078]	44					+++	++++	++++	29mm	+	+	charcoal	NO CPR; mod good nos poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); worm egg cas
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Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Table 2: ABYP: Milltimber: Flotation sample results

location	Date (prov)	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	CHD cereal grain	CHD wild plant / weed seeds	CHD hazelnut shell	CHD tuber/rhizomes, stems	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2mm-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Max size (mm)	uncharred seeds etc	insect, worm egg cases etc.	Material sufficient for AMS	Comments
E	MESOLITHIC	2029	2013	Upper fill of large pit [2028]	2					+	++	++++	10mm	+	+	?charcoal	NO CPR; occ poss id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i>); worm egg cases & beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker; >ro
E	MESOLITHIC	2031	2014	Fill of large pit [2028]	390		+		+	++++	++++	++++	18mm	+	++	charcoal	Traces charred weed seeds (<i>Galium aparine</i> , ?Fabaceae) & tuber/root & bud fragments; >nos potential id'ble charcoal fragments (
E	MESOLITHIC	2050	2015	Fill of large pit [2028]	2				+	+	++	++++	8mm		+	?charcoal	Traces charred tuber/root fragments; small nos poss id'ble charcoal fragments; beetle fragments & worm egg cases; mod nos coal/
E	MESOLITHIC	2238	2075	Fill of large pit [2028]	<1					+	+	++	6mm				NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments including ?oak; sediment crumb
E	MESOLITHIC	2265	2076	Fill of large pit [2028]	<1							++	<2mm				NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; fine sediment crumb
E	MESOLITHIC	2266	2077	Primary fill of large pit [2028]	<1							+++	<2mm		+		NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; insect fragments; little fine sediment crumb
SW	MESOLITHIC	2200	2046	Upper fill of large pit [2149]	115					++++	++++	++++	17mm	+		charcoal	NO CPR; >nos potential id'ble charcoal fragments (rectilinear) including oak & non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>)
W	MESOLITHIC	2165	2038	Fill of small pit [2164]	275		+		+	++++	++++	++++	25mm	+	+	charcoal	Possible traces charred seeds; traces charred bud fragments; >nos potentially identifiable charcoal (rectilinear) including ?oak & no cases; traces coal/clinker; 50% flot <2mm scanned

W	MESOLITHIC	2215	2055	Fill of small pit [2214]	2													?charcoal	NO CPR; occ potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i>); occ coal/clinker	
W	MESOLITHIC	2217	2056	Fill of small pit [2216]	2														?charcoal	NO CPR; occ id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle & worm egg fragme
W	MESOLITHIC	2219	2057	Fill of small pit [2218]	1														?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Rubus</i>); occ coal/clinker
W	MESOLITHIC	2221	2058	Fill of small pit [2220]	1														?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rubus</i>); insect fragments; occ coal/clinker
W	MESOLITHIC	2212	2065	Fill of large pit [2064]	1														?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragments; >fine sediment crumb
W	MESOLITHIC	2223	2066	Fill of small pit [2222]	1														?charcoal	NO CPR; very occ id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragments & worm egg
W	MESOLITHIC	2242	2072	Basal fill of small pit [2241]	1														?charcoal	NO CPR; traces id'ble charcoal fragment; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ coal/clinker
W	MESOLITHIC	2244	2073	Fill of small pit [2241]	280														charcoal	Occ charred seeds (<i>Galium aparine</i>) & traces charred root/tuber/stem & bud fragments; >nos potential id'ble charcoal fragments (ro spores
W	MESOLITHIC	2153	2031	Fill of linear [2152]	2														?charcoal	Traces charred root/tuber & stem fragments; occ potentially identifiable charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> sediment crumb
W	MESOLITHIC	2154	2032	Fill of linear [2152]	2														?charcoal	NO CPR; occ potentially identifiable charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Polygonum a</i> contamination

				Possible recut to pit [2149]													
SW	NEOLITHIC	2204	2048		120		++	+	++	++++	++++	++++	11mm			charcoal, seeds	Occ charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> , indet); traces of charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell and occ charred root/tuber and bud fragments; good no flot<1mm scanned
E	NEOLITHIC	2208	2052	Basal fill of ditch [2178]	<1						++	<2mm	+	+			NO CPR & NO id'ble charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Rumex</i>); beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker
E	NEOLITHIC	2188	2053	Fill of ditch [2178]	<1						+	<2mm	+	+			NO CPR & NO id'ble charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i>); worm egg cases & beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker; roots & sediment c
E	NEOLITHIC	2187	2054	Fill of ditch [2178]	<1					+	+	++	4mm	++			NO CPR & traces potentially identifiable charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Viola</i>); occ coal/clinker; fine sediment c
E	NEOLITHIC	2249	2082	Basal fill of ditch [2178]	<1					+	++	4mm		++			NO CPR; one poss id'ble charcoal fragment; beetle fragments & worm egg cases; >fine sediment crumb
E	NEOLITHIC	2256	2083	Fill of ditch [2178]	<1						++	<2mm	++	+			NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); worm egg cases; fine sediment crumb
W	?PREHISTORIC	2129	2039	Backfill of pit [2128]	2					+	+++	++++	7mm	+	+	?charcoal	NO CPR; small nos potentially identifiable (rectilinear) charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>); beetle fragments; mod no
E	UNDATED	2020	2002	Upper fill of pit [2018]	85												
E	UNDATED	2019	2003	Primary fill of pit [2018]	95												
E	UNDATED	2012	2005	Basal fill of post-hole [2011]	2		+		+	+	+++	++++	8mm	+		?charcoal	Traces charred weed seeds (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) & tuber/root fragments; occ poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including
E	UNDATED	2014	2006	Fill of post-hole [2011]	72					+	+++	++++	25mm			charcoal	Traces charred tuber/root fragments; > nos pot identifiable charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak

E	UNDATED	2014	2042	Fill of post pipe on pit [2011]	6													++	+++	++++	12mm					charcoal	NO CPR; very small nos poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; fine sediment crumb
E	UNDATED	2027	2004	Upper fill of pit [2021]	2														++	+++	+++	12mm				?charcoal	NO CPR; small nos poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; occ coal/clinker
E	UNDATED	2025	2007	Gravel silt fill of pit [2021]	<1														+	++	++++	10mm					NO CPR; v occ poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; >fine sediment crumb
E	UNDATED	2024	2010	Basal fill of pit [2021]	1														+	+	+++	5mm					NO CPR; traces poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; fine sediment crumb
E	UNDATED	2007	2016	Fill of pit [2004]	<1																++	<2mm	++	+			NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; uncharred seeds (<i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i>); worm egg cases & beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker
E	UNDATED	2008	2017	Basal fill of pit [2004]	<1																++	<2mm					NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; roots
W	UNDATED	2079	2022	Fill of hearth [2078]	44																						NO CPR; mod good nos poss id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); worm egg cases; occ coal/clinker

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

AMA22-Wester Hatton

Table 1: ABYP (AMA22): Wester Hatton: Retent Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Structure	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone			Glass	Industrial Waste		Burnt bone	Uncharred plant	Charred cereal grain	Charred nutshell	Charcoal		Material sufficient for AMS Dating
					Pottery	CBM	Daub	Lithics	Stone	Glass	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal				Quantity	Max Size (mm)	
AMA22-6052	6500		Fill of cut [AMA22-6051]	30	+++		+++	+					++			+++	+++	14	Nutshell fragments (c 50) (>11mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6054	6501		Fill of cut [AMA22-6053]	30	++		+++				+					+++	++	16	Nutshell fragments (c 70) (>13mm), Charcoal ++
AMA22-6056	6502		Fill of cut AMA22-[6055]	40	+		+++						+			++	++	12	Nutshell fragments (c 50) (>11mm); Charcoal ++
AMA22-6054	6504		Fill of post-hole cut [AMA22-6059]	10			+										+	11	Charcoal +
AMA22-6062	6505		Fill of cut [AMA22-6061]	10	++		++									+	+	8	Nutshell fragments (c 10) (>9mm)
AMA22-6064	6506		Basal fill of pit [AMA22-6063]	10	++		+									+	+	10	Nutshell fragments (c 15) (>6mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6068	6508		Upper fill of pit/post-hole [AMA22-6066]	10	+++		+++						+			+	++	10	Nutshell fragments (12) (>8mm); Charcoal +
AMA22-6076	6509		Basal fill of pit cut [AMA22-6075]	10	+++		+									++	+	10	Nutshell fragments (c 15) (>9mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6074	6510		Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6073]	20	+++		++						+			++	++	11	Nutshell fragments (c 20) (>8mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6080	6511		Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6079]	20	+		+										++	7	
AMA22-6088	6513		Fill of cut [AMA22-6087]	10			+										+	17	Charcoal +
AMA22-6094	6514		Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6095]	10													+	7	

AMA22-6271	6594	B	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6269]	10	++		++								++++	++	17	Nutshell mainly large fragments (>100) (>12mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6268	6595	B	Fill of cut [AMA22-6266] and [AMA22-6273]	10	+++		+++								+	++	10	Nutshell fragments (6) (>12mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6270	6596	B	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6269]	10	+		+								++	++	13	Nutshell mainly large fragments (c 35) (>10mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6280	6597	B	Fill of pit [AMA22-6266]	10	++++		+++								++	++	15	Nutshell fragments (20) (>10mm), Charcoal ++
AMA22-6274	6599	B	Fill of pit [AMA22-6273]	10	++		++								++	+	11	Nutshell fragments (c 18) (>10mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6279	6600	B	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6278]	10	++		+++								++	++	8	Nutshell (c12) fragments (>10mm)
AMA22-6281	6601	B	Fill of pit [AMA22-6273]	10	++++	+	+++								+++	++	11	Nutshell mainly large fragments (c 50) (>12mm); Charcoal +
AMA22-6288	6602	B	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6287]	10	++		++								++	++	11	Nutshell mainly large fragments (c 30) (>14mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6283	6603	B	Fill of pit [AMA22-6282]	20	++++		++++								++++	+++	14	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++, Nutshell mainly large fragments (c 100) (>12mm)
AMA22-6285	6604		Fill of pit [AMA22-6284]	20	+		++								+	++	10	Nutshell fragments (4) (>9mm), Charcoal +
AMA22-6025	6606	D	Spread of sand overlying structure D [AMA22-6025]	40	+		++			++						++++	17	Charcoal ++
AMA22-6293	6607	D	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6292]	20												++	22	Charcoal +
AMA22-6295	6608	B	Small spread deposit of cut [AMA22-6294]	10			+									++	16	Charcoal +
AMA22-6296	6609	B	Shallow deposit above [AMA22-6294]	10			+								++	+	12	Burnt Bone ++, Charcoal +
AMA22-6299	6611	A?	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6298]	10			+									++	13	Charcoal +

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Table 2: ABYP (AMA22): Wester Hatton: Flotation sample results

Zone/Field	Date (prov)	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	CHD cereal grain	CHD cereal chaff	CHD pulses	CHD wild plant/ weed seeds	CHD hazelnut shell	CHD tuber/ rhizomes, stems	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2mm-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Max size (mm)	uncharred seeds etc	insects, worm egg cases etc.	Material sufficient for AMS	Comments
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6097	6518	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6096]	200	+			+			++++	++++	++++	20mm	+	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (cf <i>Hordeum</i>) & seeds; >nos pot id'ble ch rectilinear) fragments including oak & non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); worm egg cases & ?pupae; traces coal/c flot; 25% scanned <1mm; cpr sorted >2mm
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6097	6520	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6096]	50				++		+	++++	++++	++++	20mm	++	+	charcoal	Occ charred small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>) (all in small charred tuber/root fragments; good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including ?bark & non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum acetosella</i> , <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); worm egg cases; traces coal/c

Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6097	6522	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6096]	110													charcoal	Occ charred small weed seeds (<1mm) (cf <i>Spargula arvensis</i>); fragments; good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6097	6524	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6096]	65													charcoal	Traces charred small weed seeds (<1mm); good nos pot id'ble fragments including non-oak & ?bark fragments; uncharred seed coal/clinker; insect fragments; > fine sediment crumb
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6097	6528	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6096]	27	+												charcoal	Traces charred grain & occ charred small weed seeds (<i>Carex</i> , good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6009	6527	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6008] (assoc with Structure A)	22	+												charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small weed seeds (<i>Spargula</i> (small)); charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> fragments; small/mod nos pot id'ble fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>), occ coal/clinker
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6118	6529	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6117] (assoc with Structure A)	1														NO CPR; occ pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred >roots
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6014	6531	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6013] (assoc with Structure A)	1														Traces charred tuber fragments; traces pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); mod nos coal/clinker; >roots
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6080	6511	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6079] (assoc with Structure A)	2														NO CPR; small/modest nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); pupae, beetle, wood coal/clinker; >roots
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6101	6516	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6102] (assoc with Structure A)	<1														NO CPR; traces pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); occ coal/clinker; >roots
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6103	6517	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6104] (assoc with Structure A)	<1														NO CPR; traces pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i>); occ coal/clinker; >roots & fine sediment
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6106	6521	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6105] (assoc with Structure A)	8														Traces charred weed seeds (<i>Spargula arvensis</i>); small/modest nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); traces coal/clinker; >roots
Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6112	6525	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6111] (assoc with Structure A)	1														NO CPR; small nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>) & wood; occ coal/clinker

Structure A	MID NEO	AMA22-6299	6611	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6298] (assoc with Structure A)	22				+			+++	++++	++++	20mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred small weed seeds; mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus anuus</i>)	
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6239	6584	Main fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6238]	35				+	+++		+++	++++	++++	13mm	+	+	charcoal	Traces legumes >2mm (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>); good nos small weed seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i>) & stem fragments; good nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); worm egg cases; occ coal/clinker
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6239	6590	Main fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6238]	50	++				+++		++++	++++	++++	15mm	++		charcoal	Small nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & good nos small nos weed seeds (<i>Lanceolata</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> , Poaceae) & id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus anuus</i>)
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6262	6591	Primary fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6238]	4	+				+++		++	+++	++++	15mm	+		?charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i>) & small nos weed seeds (<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i>); moderate nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (Polygonaceae, <i>Scleranthus anuus</i>)
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6241	6582	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6240]	130	++++	+	+	+++		+	++	++++	++++	22mm	+		charcoal, grain	Very rich (100s) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (incl <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i>); occ charred legume seeds (<i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); very good nos charred wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , small legumes, <i>Bromus</i>); charred chaff fragments (<i>Hordeum</i> , indet rachis); traces charred wood (incl <i>Salix</i>); good nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & round wood) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)

Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6244	6592	Main fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6243]	12	++++	+	+	++++		+++	++++	++++	11mm	+	+	grain	Good nos (>100) charred grain (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i>); traces legumes (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>); chaff (<i>Hordeum</i> dense eared rachis); good nos weed seeds (<i>Sisymbrium</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Bromus</i>); mod good nos charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including ?oak; uncharred seeds; beetle fragments
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6244	6585	Main fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6243]	3	++			+++		++	+	+++	++++	8mm			Small nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) and small wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Poaceae</i> (small & large)); occ charred root/tuber & stem fragments; potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; > roots; cpr sorted
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6244	6583	Main fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6243]	90	+++			++++		++	++++	++++	10mm	++		charcoal, grain	Small nos charred grains & good nos charred wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> , <i>Rumex</i>); occ charred root/tuber & stem fragments; potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & round wood including nut); clinker/coal; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragments
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6255	6588	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6254] (assoc with Structure B)	14	+++	+		+++		+	+++	++++	11mm	+	+	charcoal, grain	Good nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)) & weed seeds (<i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> (large rachis)); charred root/tuber & stem fragments; good nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Rubus</i>); beetle fragments; occ clinker
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6259	6589	Fill of pit/post-hole [AMA22-6258] (assoc with Structure B)	1	+				+		+	+	7mm				Traces possible charred grain (indet) & <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell; charcoal (rectilinear) fragments
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6265	6593	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6264] (assoc with Structure B)	2	+					+	+++	+++	13mm	+	+		Traces charred grain fragments (<2mm); mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including ?oak; uncharred seeds; >roots; worm egg fragments >2mm
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6271	6594	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6269] (assoc with Structure B)	21	+			+		+++	++++	++++	16mm			charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>) & weed seeds; mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; cpr sorted
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6270	6596	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6269] (assoc with Structure B)	12	++					++	+++	++++	14mm			?charcoal	Occasional charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); small/mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including oak; >fine sediment crumb
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6268	6595	Fill of cut [AMA22-6266] and [AMA22-6273]	6	+++			+		++	+++	++++	12mm				Small nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & traces weed seeds; small nos charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; occ coal/clinker; >fine sediment

Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6280	6597	Fill of pit [AMA22-6266] (assoc with Structure B)	13	++					+++	++++	++++	9mm			Occasional charred grain (cf <i>Hordeum</i>); mod good nos potentially including non-oak; >fine sediment crumb & roots
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6274	6599	Fill of pit [AMA22-6273] (assoc with Structure B)	1			+				+++	++++	4mm			Traces charred weed seeds; small nos potentially id'ble charcoal
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6281	6601	Fill of pit [AMA22-6273] (assoc with Structure B)	2	+			++	+	+	+++	++++	10mm	+		Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small weed seeds (<i>Rumex</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell; small/mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal); uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i> , <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >fine sediment crumb
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6279	6600	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6278] (assoc with Structure B)	1							++	++++	4mm	++		NO CPR; traces potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments (<i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >roots & sediment crumb
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6288	6602	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6287] (assoc with Structure B)	10	+			+		+++	++++	++++	11mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (cf <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i>) & small weed seeds (<i>arvensis</i>); mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); occ coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6283	6603	Fill of pit [AMA22-6282] (assoc with Structure B)	6	+			+		++	+++	++++	12mm	+	?charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & small weed seeds; root/tuber potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >fine sediment crumb; cpr sorted >2mm
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6285	6604	Fill of pit [AMA22-6284] (assoc with Structure B)	1				+			+++	++++	6mm	++		Traces small weed seeds (<i>Poaceae</i> (small)); small nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >roots/ster
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6260	6586	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6261] (assoc with Structure B)	25	+			++	++	+++	++++	++++	8mm		?charcoal	Traces charred grain (indet) and small nos small wild plant/weed seeds (<i>convulvulus</i> , <i>Polygonaceae</i>); small nos charred root/tuber & stem potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6253	6587	Fill of post-hole [6252] (assoc with Structure B)	11	++			+++	+	+++	++++	++++	12mm			Occ charred grain (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) & small nos small weed seeds (<i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> (small)); charred root/tuber good nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments
Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6295	6608	Small spread deposit of cut [AMA22-6294] (assoc with Structure B)	3	+			++		+	++	++++	9mm			Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small weed seeds (<i>Hordeum arvensis</i>); small nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & rounded); non-oak; occ coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb

Structure B	MID NEO	AMA22-6296	6609	Shallow deposit above [6294] (assoc with Structure B)	1														Traces charred small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i>); charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum</i>) crumb
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6180	6569	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6193]	41	+													Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); >charcoal (rectilinear) with good nos uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>), roots & stem/straw fragments; cpr sorted >2mm
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6181	6560	Basel fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6179]	400	++													Occ charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i> (naked)) & charred small weed seeds; root/tuber fragments; > nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & round wood) fragments (> nos >10mm) including non-oak and bark; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>); coal/clinker; 50% flot<4mm scanned & 25%<2mm scanned
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6181	6561	Basel fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6179]	350	++													Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum (nudum)</i>) & occ charred small weed seeds; traces charred root/tuber fragments; > nos pot id'ble charcoal fragments (> nos >10mm) including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker; 50% flot<2mm scanned
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6181	6563	Basel fill of ring ditch [AMA22-6179]	205	+													Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & weed seeds; >nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & round wood) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus</i>); cpr sorted >2mm
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6195	6577	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6194] (assoc with Structure C)	1	++													Occ charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small weed seeds (<i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> (large, small)); charred stem fragments; occ potential round wood) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>)
Structure C	MID NEO	AMA22-6201	6578	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6200] (asoc with Structure C)	2	+													Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small nos weed seeds (<nos <2mm); small/moderate nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments (<i>Stellaria media</i>); occ coal/clinker
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6028	6535	Primary fill of Ring ditch [AMA22-6030]	22														Small nos of small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i>); root/tuber fragments; good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear & round wood) including oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum</i>)

Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6028	6546	Primary fill of Ring ditch [AMA22-6030]	17	+			++		+	+++	++++	++++	19mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (cf <i>Hordeum</i>) & occ small nos weed seeds (nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including >roots & fine sediment crumb
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6025	6538	Spread of sand overlying structure D [AMA22-6025]	c 400	+			+			++++	++++	++++	30mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & weed seeds (Caryophyllaceae) (round wood & rectilinear) fragments (>nos >10mm) including (<i>Viola</i>); occ coal/clinker; 25% flot<2mm scanned; cpr sorted >2
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6025	6532	Spread of sand overlying structure D [AMA22-6025]	18	+			+++		+	+++	++++	++++	10mm	++	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i>); mod nos charred sm <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> ; charred tuber/root fragments; mod good nos pot id'ble charcoal uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>);
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6025	6536	Spread of sand overlying structure D [AMA22-6025]	300	+			+			++++	++++	++++	35mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i> (naked) & weed seeds (<i>Stellaria</i>) charcoal (rectilinear & round wood) fragments (>nos >10mm) in seeds (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>); occ coal/clinker; cpr sorted >2mm
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6025	6606	Spread of sand overlying structure D [AMA22-6025]	c 1400				+		++	++++	++++	++++	40mm		charcoal	Traces charred weed seeds (<i>Stellaria</i>); charred root/tuber & stem id'ble charcoal (round wood & rectilinear) fragments including large fragments); 25% flot scanned
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6149	6552	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6144] (assoc with Structure D)	31	+			+			+++	++++	++++	10mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Avena</i>) & weed seeds (Polygonaceae); charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum</i>) occ coal/clinker
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6032	6537	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6031] (assoc with Structure D)	10				+++		+	+	++	++++	9mm	++		Small nos of small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Euphrasia</i>); charred root/tuber fragments (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var <i>bulbosum</i>); charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus aviculare</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i>); >roots & fine sediment crumb

Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6129	6545	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6128] (assoc with Structure D)	8	+			++	+	+++	++++	++++	14mm	+	?charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & small nos small weed seeds (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Poaceae (small)); traces charred root/tuber pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) & round wood fragments including (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); > fine sediment crumb
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6131	6548	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6130] (assoc with Structure D)	5	++			+++		+++	++++	++++	11mm		?charcoal	Occ charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & small nos small weed seeds (small); mod nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6132	6549	Cut of post-hole [AMA22-6133] (assoc with Structure D)	52				++		++++	++++	++++	17mm	+	charcoal	Small nos charred small (<1mm) weed seeds (Caryophyllaceae) charcoal (rectilinear) including non-oak fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); occ coal/clinker
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6140	6550	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6141] (assoc with Structure D)	90	++			+	+	++++	++++	++++	18mm		charcoal	Small nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ weed seeds (<i>Spergularia</i> tuber & root fragments; good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) CPR sorted >2mm
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6137	6551	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6136] (assoc with Structure D)	84				+		++++	++++	++++	35mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred small weed seeds (<1mm) (<i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Spergularia</i>) charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including oak & non-oak (several) seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i>)
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6154	6553	Fill of post-hole [6153] (assoc with Structure D)	1	+			+	++	+	++	+++	5mm			Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & weed seeds & occ charred id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; >fine sediment crumb
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6151	6554	Deposit within cut [6155] (?cremation)	64				+++	++	++++	++++	++++	17mm		charcoal	Mod nos charred small weed seeds (virtually all <1mm) (<i>Persicaria</i> (small), <i>Spergularia arvensis</i>); occ charred tuber/root & stem fragments charcoal (round wood & rectilinear) fragments including non-oak
Structure D	MID NEO	AMA22-6293	6607	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6292] (assoc with Structure D)	2	+			++		+	+++	++++	7mm	+		Traces charred grain (indet) & occ small weed seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> , Polygonaceae, Poaceae (small)); small/mod nos potentially id'ble fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Scleranthus</i>)
E Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6187	6566	Upper fill of pit cut [AMA22-6188]	4	+++			+		++	+++	++++	15mm			Mod nos poorly preserved charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i> , indet) & traces (<i>Amaranthus</i> , Poaceae (large)); mod nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) & non-oak; >roots; occ coal/clinker; cpr sorted >2mm

E Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6190	6568	Middle fill of pit cut [AMA22-6188]	<1	++													Small nos poorly preserved charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); occ pot fragments including oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); sediment crumb; occ coal/clinker; cpr sorted >2mm
E Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6218	6570	Fill of post-hole [6219]	14	++++		+++											Rich grain assemblage (100s) (not >preservation) (mainly <i>Hordeum</i>); nos weed seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Spergula arvensis</i> (small)); small nos (rectilinear) id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred (<i>acetosella</i>)
E Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6222	6572	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6223]	4	+++		+											Mod nos (20-30) charred grains (mainly <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hull), <i>Triticum</i>) & occasional charred seeds (<i>Lapsana communis</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i>); charcoal (rectilinear including cf (?oak) (modest nos pot id'ble charcoal fragments); >fine sediment crumb; cpr sorted >2mm
E Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6214	6573	Fill of post-hole [AMA22-6215]	2	+		++		+									Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & occ weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); stems; very small nos potentially id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments & >roots; cpr sorted >2mm
NE Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6161	6555	Primary fill of pit cut [AMA22-6160]	<1			+											Occ charred small weed seeds (<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , Poaceae); uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); > fine sediment crumb
NE Cluster	MID NEO	6162	6556	Upper fill of pit cut [AMA22-6160]	c 400			+											Traces charred seeds (cf <i>Crateagus monogyna</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>); id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments (good nos >10mm) including uncharred seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); occ coal/clinker; 50% flo >2mm
NE Cluster	MID NEO	6166	6558	Fill of large pit [AMA22-6167]	70	+		+++											Traces charred grain (cf <i>Hordeum</i>) & mod nos charred small weed seeds (<i>Carex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , Poaceae (small)); good nos pot id'ble charcoal (wood) fragments including oak; occ coal/clinker; >fine sediment
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6235	6579	Fill of pit [AMA22-6234]	150	+++				+									Mod nos poorly preserved charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & traces charcoal (rectilinear) fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum</i>); >roots
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6227	6576	Fill of small pit cut [6228]	<1			++											Occ small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); traces potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); >roots

SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6052	6500	Fill of cut [AMA22-6051]	400	+						++++	++++	++++	27mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); >nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>); 50% flot <2mm scanned; cpr sorted >2mm
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6054	6501	Fill of cut [AMA22-6053]	c 300	+		+				++++	++++	++++	23mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (cf. <i>Hordeum</i>) & possibly charred weed seeds (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); 50% flot <2mm scanned; cpr sorted >2mm
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6056	6502	Fill of cut [AMA22-6055]	400	+		+				++++	++++	++++	18mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & weed seeds; >nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); 50% flot 2-4mm scanned; 25% flot <2mm scanned
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6060	6504	Fill of post-hole cut [AMA22-6059]	13							+++	++++	++++	12mm	+	charcoal	NO CPR; modest nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); beetle fragments; occ coal/clinker fragments
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6062	6505	Fill of cut [AMA22-6061]	9	+		+				++	+++	++++	12mm	+	?charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & weed seeds; small/modest charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Persicaria</i>)
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6064	6506	Basal fill of pit [AMA22-6063]	4							++	+++	++++	13mm		?charcoal	NO CPR; small nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >roots
SW Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6074	6510	Fill of pit cut [AMA22-6073]	21	++		++				++	++++	++++	9mm	+	?charcoal	Small nos charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>) & small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); small/modest charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
W Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6068	6508	Upper fill of pit/post-hole [AMA22-6066]	13	+						+++	++++	++++	8mm	+	charcoal	Occasional charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); modest nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>);
W Cluster	MID NEO	AMA22-6076	6509	Basal fill of pit cut [AMA22-6075]	20	+						+++	++++	++++	13mm	+	charcoal	Traces charred grain (<i>Hordeum</i>); mod good nos pot id'ble charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>); >fine sediment crumb
Structure E	LNEO/BA	AMA22-6027	6533	Fill of gully [AMA22-6026]	3			++				+	+++	+++	8mm	+	+	Small nos of small weed seeds (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>); small/modest charcoal (rectilinear) fragments including non-oak; uncharred seeds (<i>Fallopia convulvulus</i>); coal/clinker; >fine sediment crumb

Key: + = rare (0-5),
 ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and
 ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

APPENDIX 7

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry 2017

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Aberdeenshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route
PROJECT CODE:	ABYP15
PARISH:	Various
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring, and Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Prehistoric Settlement
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Various sites
START DATE (this season)	2015
END DATE (this season)	2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation and excavation
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>As part of the construction phase of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) a series of archaeological mitigation measures were undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. These measures required a variety of mitigation strategies including monitored topsoil strips, trial trenching, area excavations, topographic surveys and two structure surveys. A total of twenty eight sites were targeted across the full route of the AWPR. The archaeological potential of many of these sites had been highlighted during earlier pre-construction phases of archaeological mitigation. A small number of sites that had not been subject to earlier archaeological investigation but had been identified in the Environmental Statement (Jacobs 2007) were also targeted. This report describes the results of the varied mitigation strategies, discusses the significant discoveries and highlights potential for further investigation.</p> <p>Although the density of archaeological remains revealed by the construction phase mitigation works was generally low, evidence for human activity was recorded throughout the scheme. Although much related to post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, concentrations of earlier prehistoric remains were encountered in three locations, Hill of Megray, Milltimber and Wester Hatton.</p> <p>The sites at Milltimber and Wester Hatton produced a wide variety of features many containing interesting pottery and lithic assemblages. At Milltimber the archaeological features mirrored the results of an earlier phase of archaeological mitigation. The features ranged from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval and modern periods.</p>

	<p>The Mesolithic activity was represented by a series of large pits and a cluster of smaller pits containing a significant lithic assemblage. Three of the larger pits included potential Neolithic re-cuts. This later Neolithic phase also included a number of smaller pits and isolated post-holes plus a potential henge. Later activity was primarily base around the post-medieval period or later with a range of agricultural features identified.</p> <p>The remains at Wester Hatton were primarily centred on four ring-ditch structures set out across a south facing slope. These structures were associated with a series of pit clusters and large pits recorded across the site. At present these features are undated but potentially represents a number of phases of prehistoric activity. A number of the features produced significant quantities of Middle Neolithic pottery and lithic assemblages. A ring-gully and associated post-ring structure formed the only clear evidence of later phase prehistoric activity. A large number of undated pits and post-holes most likely represent further prehistoric activity. Post-medieval furrows and a modern road concluded the phases of activity on the site.</p> <p>At Hill of Megray the prehistoric remains were limited to a few small pits and a hearth potentially associated to Neolithic activity in the area. Later phases of activity on this site were related to post-medieval agricultural processes. This site also included a large double ditch and bank feature although its date and function are unknown.</p> <p>A number of the remaining sites revealed evidence of the incremental expansion of agricultural activity across the area. At Charleston, Nether Beanshill, Bogenjoss, Goval Farm and Wetshaw Farm a variety of remains were recorded from upstanding stone dykes and water management structures to the remains of small farmsteads and demolished field boundaries. Although these sites are of cultural importance they were not of significant enough potential to warrant further research.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Atkins UK Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Leith, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	donald.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland