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The Results of an Archaeological Excavation at Echline Fields, South Queensferry (Land Parcel 4)

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Report Status: Final



Executive Summary

Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation at Echline, South Queensferry, NGR: NT 11370 78443. The work was commissioned by Transport Scotland, managed and monitored by Jacobs Arup and undertaken in advance of the proposed Forth Replacement Crossing (FRC) construction works. Four areas of excavation with a total area of 16032m² were opened located around features of archaeological interest identified during the evaluation phase.

The majority of the excavated remains relate to Mesolithic occupation of the site with the most significant find being of a sunken-floored structure, measuring 6.96m by 5.92m with a west-facing entrance. Around the edge of the structure were nine post-holes forming an oval that represent the main structural element of the house. A possible inner post ring was identified and this may also be part of the structure of the house. Internally the structure had a cobbled surface to the south alongside a number of hearths and pits. A second possible Mesolithic structure comprised of an oval-shaped arrangement of posts with associated hearths. Alongside these two structures were numerous pits many of which are currently undated.

While the only definite evidence of later activity were two pits containing prehistoric pottery, including Neolithic Grooved Ware, a structure consisting of a series of intercutting curvilinear ditches appears to date to the Neolithic, indicated by the presence of naked barley. Many features are currently undated and these include a heavily truncated roundhouse. Medieval activity comprised a large pit, dating from the 13th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval agricultural remains in the form of furrows alongside a system of field boundary ditches were also present.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Forth Replacement Crossing: Land Parcel 4, Echline Fields

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (FRCE10)

<i>Client</i>	Transport Scotland
<i>Consultant</i>	Jacobs Arup
<i>Curator</i>	Historic Scotland
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 11370 78443 (centred)
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<i>Schedule</i>	
Fieldwork	26 th October 2010 to 16 th February 2011
Report	July 2011

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1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Post-Excavation Assessment Report is submitted as a report on a programme of archaeological excavation to Jacobs Arup and Transport Scotland in respect of the proposed Forth Replacement Crossing (hereinafter 'FRC'), and in accordance with the mitigation measures recommended in the FRC Environmental Statement Chapter 14 (Cultural Heritage; Jacobs Arup 2009a) wherein the requirement for a programme of trial trenching was identified. The excavation followed directly on from a programme of trial trenching that identified a number of archaeological features which required excavation (Humble and Bailey, 2010).
- 1.1.2 Between the 26th October 2010 and the 15th February 2011, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. undertook a programme of archaeological excavation on Land Parcel 4 on the southern side of the landfall for the FRC. This project was managed by Edward Bailey (Project Manager), the fieldwork and reporting was overseen by Jamie Humble (Project Officer). An additional 13 staff members were involved during the excavation.

1.2 Project Background

- 1.2.1 In December 2007, following the completion of the FRC Study as part of the Strategic Transport Project Review (hereinafter 'STPR'), the Scottish Government confirmed the intention to provide a new cable-stayed bridge to the west of the existing Forth Road Bridge. Jacobs Arup (as a joint venture) was commissioned in January 2008 to assist Transport Scotland to develop the FRC proposals, to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter 'EIA') and to prepare an Environmental Statement (hereinafter 'ES') (Jacobs Arup 2009a).
- 1.2.2 The purpose of the cultural heritage component of the EIA was to identify the cultural heritage baseline, evaluate the likely significant impacts that the proposed development would have on this resource, and provide mitigation measures to ameliorate any impacts.
- 1.2.3 The cultural heritage baseline data for the EIA was obtained via a desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in 2008-2009 in accordance with the principles set out in DMRB Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA 208/07; Highways Agency 2007). Further information was also gathered during archaeological watching briefs on Ground Investigations for the proposed scheme carried out during 2008 and 2009 by variously Jacobs Arup, Glasgow University Archaeology Research Division and Headland Archaeology Ltd in accordance with the requirements of Historic Scotland to whom the results were reported (Transport Scotland 2010, 30).
- 1.2.4 Based on the results of the EIA the ES recommended that a programme of invasive and non-invasive archaeological works be undertaken. The recommendation for Land Parcel 4 was for an earth resistance survey and evaluation by trial trenching (Jacobs Arup 2009a).

1.3 *Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Excavation*

1.3.1 The main aim of the excavation was to mitigate the loss of features identified by the trial trenching through preservation by record.

1.3.2 The objectives of the excavation were:

- Clarify the nature, character and extent of the features identified during the evaluation and obtain plans and sections of any additional features identified during the excavation;
- Identify any structures or activity areas and the date and duration of any settlement remains;
- Obtain artefactual and environmental evidence for the purposes of dating and interpretation of the site.

2 **Site Background**

2.1 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.1.1 Within a study area ranging in extent from 500m from the proposed route to 6km from the proposed main crossing a total of 356 cultural heritage sites were identified by the ES, whilst a desk-based assessment of a wider study area undertaken at route selection stage, identified a total of 1200 cultural heritage sites (Transport Scotland 2010, 30). The results from these studies show that the scheme is located in a landscape containing archaeological evidence dating from the Mesolithic period, through the prehistoric and medieval periods, up to post-medieval and modern times.

2.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity close to Land Parcel 4 includes two cairns which may date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age identified to the south-west (NGR 11180 78390, NMRS No NT 17NW 1.0) and to the north-east (NGR 11440 78620, NMRS No. NT 17NW20.0) of the Category C(s) Listed Inchgarvie House (Transport Scotland 2010, 31-32). The presence of such sites in this area is important as it has been suggested that such sites were associated with territorial ownership arising as a result of more settled domestic occupation and consequently, land ownership. Further to the east (NGR NT 12175 78184) of the area under discussion, recent excavations recorded Neolithic activity indicated by clusters of pits at Echline Place, South Queensferry (Kirby 2008).

2.1.3 Roman artefacts including several silver medals of Marcus Antoninus (AD 138-161) and a sherd of Samian pottery were recovered within the vicinity of Inchgarvie House, whilst long cists which probably date to the early Medieval period were also identified during ground improvement and leveling works undertaken in the grounds of the house during the 19th century (Transport Scotland 31-32).

2.1.4 Further medieval activity has been recorded near the site, with the possible presence of medieval ruins suggested by the presence of a carved stone window, a square pillar and hewn stones uncovered near Inchgarvie House during the 18th century and later removed

to Dunkirk (OSA: Vol 1, 238, 1791-9). The Royal Burgh of South Queensferry also has its origin in the medieval period.

2.1.5 The ES identified Land Parcel 4 as having a high archaeological potential and recommended that an earth resistance survey should be undertaken of the Land Parcel, the results of which would be used to inform the trial trenching. The resistance survey was carried out by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd during September 2010 and identified a number of geophysical anomalies across Land Parcels 4 and 5 (Harrison and Lyons 2010). Although none of these could be identified definitively as archaeological in nature without testing, the results of the survey facilitated targeted trial trenching of potential archaeological features.

2.1.6 Subsequent trial trenching of Land Parcel 4 identified a number of features displaying archaeological potential. These included prehistoric pits of middle to late Neolithic date, a large medieval pit dating to 12th-15th centuries AD and a smaller, isolated pit containing a charred grain assemblage consistent with a medieval date (Humble and Bailey 2010).

2.2 *Site Topography and Land Use*

2.2.1 The south-west of the site was roughly ploughed at the time of evaluation, but the bulk of the site was primarily used as an amenity area, typified by rough grassland traversed by a series of pathways. The site is under the ownership of the Scottish Ministers.

2.3 *Site Geology*

2.3.1 The results from the geotechnical investigations (Jacobs Arup 2009b) that were carried out demonstrate that the subsurface stratigraphy underlying the development corridor generally constitutes glacial till deposits of varying thickness; these are predominantly comprised of firm to very stiff boulder clay deposits with occasional granular till deposits. The trial trenching and excavation has identified areas of free-draining sands and gravels, where most of the archaeological features were identified.

2.3.2 The solid geology of the site is typified by igneous alkali dolerite (British Geological Survey 2008). The alkaline nature of the bedrock geology has the effect of breaking up the structure of clays within the soil matrix which negatively affects its water holding capacity, similar to the effect agricultural lime has on arable soils.

3 **Methodology**

3.1 *General*

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the specification in the contract documents (Transport Scotland 2010), which had been agreed with Historic Scotland and Transport Scotland. The total area subject to excavation was 16032m² and comprised the targeted excavation of four areas based on the results of the evaluation. The areas (Illus 2) subject to excavation were agreed with the consultant archaeologists, Jacobs Arup. These areas comprised a large area (Area A) measuring 14832m² targeting concentrations of

features in the north-west of the site and three smaller areas (Areas B, C and D), each of 400m² targeting isolated features which displayed potential during the evaluation (Humble and Bailey 2010).

- 3.1.2 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil under archaeological control. Excavation continued until either the natural substratum or significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The resulting surfaces were hand cleaned where necessary and investigated for archaeological features. All features were hand-excavated (100% of all hearths and positive features likely to obscure earlier archaeological features, 50% (half-section) of all pits as a minimum and initially 20% of each simple linear feature (Transport Scotland 2010:65).
- 3.1.3 The recording followed the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2008). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context. Colour print, colour slide and digital photographs were taken, given unique numbers and recorded in a register. Metric scales were clearly visible in record photographs.
- 3.1.4 An overall site plan was recorded and related to the National Grid. All negative features, deposits and ground surfaces were electronically surveyed in plan. The electronic survey was complemented by hand-drawn plans at a scale of 1:20 when required. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record sheets.
- 3.1.5 Bulk soil samples were collected from secure archaeological contexts for processing and assessment. Where possible a minimum 30-litre sample was collected from each archaeological deposit and given a unique number (Transport Scotland 2010, 59). Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward *et al* 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006).
- 3.1.6 All finds were recorded by individual context and their cleaning, storage and conservation undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA, 2008).

4 Results of Fieldwork

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation of Land Parcel 4 (Humble and Bailey 2010) identified four areas of interest for which further work was deemed necessary (Illus 2). The largest of these, Area A, covered the north-west corner of the Land Parcel and measured 14832m². This area was centred on a cluster of prehistoric features comprising curvilinear features, pits and post-holes, some containing Neolithic Impressed Ware pottery, lithics and charred plant remains (Humble and Bailey 2010). Area B, immediately to the south of area A, measured 400m² and was centred on a large medieval pit identified in the

evaluation. Area C, to the south-east of area A, measured 400m² and was centred on a pit that may have represented the remains of prehistoric settlement. Area D, within the southern field of the Land Parcel, measured 400m² and was centred on a pit containing Neolithic Impressed Ware pottery and lithics, including an oblique arrowhead.

4.1.2 Three broad periods have been identified (Mesolithic, Neolithic and Medieval) although at this stage some features remain undated. Only one structure (Structure 273) on site displayed significant phasing and a matrix for this is supplied in Appendix 8. A full description of deposits is provided in Appendix 1.1 and a plan of all features is shown in Illus 3. Summary descriptions are provided below. Context numbers 1-119 are described in the evaluation report.

4.1.3 The soil profile was generally uniform across the excavation area, consisting of topsoil (520) up to 0.30m in depth. In the low-lying area to the west of site the topsoil was deeper, up to 0.50m in depth and overlay a deposit of colluvial silty sand (521) which was removed by machine.

4.1.4 The natural geology (522) was predominantly glacial sands and gravels, which varied across the site, with the northern area of the main excavation area being composed of fine sand. The natural geology within areas B, C and D was different however with these areas being composed of clay sands.

4.2 *Sunken Floored Structure 273*

4.2.1 Structure 273 (Illus 4 and 5) comprised an oval sunken floored structure with an outer ring of post-holes set into the edge of a terraced area. A possible second, smaller ring of post-holes was identified in the interior of the structure along with a series of hearths.

4.2.2 The sunken floor of the Structure 273 was oval in plan with an uneven edge and measured overall 6.96m by 5.92m externally and was up to 0.55m deep. The outer post ring was oval in shape and measured approximately 6.40m by 5.30m and contained nine post-holes [255, 428, 431, 433, 435, 472, 485, 507 and 515] positioned at intervals ranging from 1.70m to 2.50m. The post-holes were sub-circular in plan measuring between 0.30m and 0.70m in diameter. They were up to 0.30m deep. Post-holes [433 and 435] lay close together and these may represent post replacement within the structure. The outer ring of the structure was arranged in pairs of post-holes with each post corresponding to an equivalent on the other side of the structure [472 and 255, 433/435 and 485, 428 and 431, 507 and 515]. The area within the outer post ring, which is thought to correspond to the internal living space of the building, is 5.10m by 4.10m with a total area of 20.91m².

4.2.3 The possible inner post ring comprised six post-holes with vertical sides and flat bases, forming an oval arrangement measuring approximately 2.90m by 2.15m. The post-holes [439, 470, 489, 495, 503 and 509] were positioned at intervals ranging from 0.70m to 1.70m. The post-holes were sub-circular to oval in plan measuring between 0.13m and 0.32m in diameter. They were up to 0.14m deep.

- 4.2.4 Post-holes [472 and 255] are thought to have formed a west-facing entrance, as these were larger and deeper than the rest of the outer post ring, and the sunken floor of the structure was shallowest on its western side. The southern side of the structure had a roughly cobbled surface [518] composed of water rounded stones set into the natural sands and gravels. The surface covered an area measuring 4.10m by 2m. The presence of cobbling in this part of the interior raises the possibility that this area of the structure was used differently than the rest of the interior. But no obvious evidence for this was present.
- 4.2.5 Twenty-one features were found within the centre of the structure the majority of which were small and shallow, hindering their interpretation but are suggestive of numerous hearths. These internal features were all sealed by dark charcoal rich silty sand interpreted as a possible occupation deposit (252, 302 and 379). These contained large amounts of fragmentary and often burnt lithics diagnostic of a Mesolithic date (see section 5.2.1 below) along with fragments of burnt bone. The internal features contained large quantities of burnt material together with charred hazelnut, burnt bone and lithics. Features [437 and 513] appeared to be inter-cutting hearths and were filled with charcoal rich deposits of silty sand and gravel (438 and 514), while the natural sands and gravels under these features was heat discoloured.
- 4.2.6 Pits [399 and 469] measuring 0.92m and 0.70m by 0.48m and 0.42m and 0.32m and 0.38m deep respectively were larger and deeper than most, and contained charcoal rich silty sand deposits (523, 476, 477 and 478) that appear to represent deposition of hearth sweepings. Many of the internal features were small and shallow.
- 4.2.7 Analysis of the environmental samples from Structure 273 shows evidence for the utilisation of wild food resources, with the remains of charred nutshell and burnt bone recovered in abundance (see section 6 below). Assessment of the burnt bone assemblage identified possible deer, wild boar and canid which supports the postulated Mesolithic date for the lithics recovered.
- 4.2.8 The structure had filled with successive layers of debris after its abandonment (Illus 5). Around the southern and northern edges of the structure, sealing post-holes [426, 428, 431, 433 and 435], was a charcoal rich silty sand and gravel (377 and 430). Layers of redeposited natural sands and gravels (459 and 464) around the outer edge of the structure may represent the collapse of an external bank or wall. Above these deposits lay a number of silty sand and gravel deposits (272, 378, 387, 466 and 465). These are interpreted as layers of post-abandonment infilling into the structure through natural weathering and silting processes.
- 4.2.9 Immediately to the south-west of Structure 273 was a group of five post-holes possibly forming a small structure. Four of these post-holes [305, 307, 311, and 313] were arranged at the corners of a square with sides measuring approximately 2m. The fifth post-hole [309] was located at the centre of the square. All of the features were oval or sub-circular in plan and between 0.52m and 0.18m in diameter. They were between 0.17m and 0.03m deep. While this structure was in close proximity to Structure 273 there was no direct evidence that they are related to one another.

- 4.2.10 Immediately to the south-east of Structure 273 lay a shallow circular pit [323], measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep. This feature produced the only pottery finds from the excavation. From the single silty gravel fill (324) of the pit 10 sherds of pottery were recovered, representing two vessels of later Neolithic date (see section 5.2.2 below).

4.3 *Structure 519*

- 4.3.1 Structure 519 (Illus 7) was a small oval structure that measured 2.95m by 2.10m and comprised 23 pits and post-holes with a number of associated stake holes often in close association with individual pits or hearths.

- 4.3.2 Eleven post-holes with vertical sides and flat bases [165, 171, 187, 189, 191, 218, 222, 226, 232, 234 and 288], positioned at intervals ranging from 0.20m to 0.60m, formed a possible post-ring 2.40m in diameter. The post-holes were sub-circular to sub-oval, ranging in diameter from 0.18m to 0.41m, and between 0.04m and 0.18m deep. The close proximity of some of the post-holes within the post-ring suggests that there had been post replacement within the structure. The post-hole fills (166, 172*, 188*, 190, 192, 219, 223, 227, 233*, 235 and 289) were a silty sand; some contained lithics of Mesolithic character (marked with asterisk in text)

- 4.3.3 Central to this post-ring were two shallow oval pits [173 and 175] measuring 0.75m by 0.50m and 0.75m by 0.56m respectively. The pits measured 0.13m and 0.26m deep respectively. The charcoal-rich sandy silt fills (174 and 176) of these pits along with discolouration of the underlying fine sand natural imply that in-situ burning occurred in these pits. Located around the post-ring were nine pits, two of which [167 and 169] showed evidence of in-situ burning.

4.4 *Ring groove Structure 283*

- 4.4.1 A group of four features at the northern edge of the main excavation area formed a C shape open to the west, with a spur running a short distance to the north-east (Illus 6 and 7). These comprised a group of inter-cutting curvilinear ditches [266, 268, 274 and 276] and post-hole [270]. The ditches were between 0.57m and 0.90m wide and between 0.27m and 0.08m deep.

- 4.4.2 Positioned at intervals of between 0.50m and 0.60m along the curvilinear ditches were post settings marked by sub-circular impressions in the base of the ditch cut between 0.20m and 0.30m in diameter.

- 4.4.3 The silty sand fills (267, 269, 271, 275, 277, 278 and 280) of these features were identical and contained infrequent charcoal fragments. Due to the homogeneity of the fill deposits it was not possible to ascertain the exact relationship between the features. From the fills of these features a number of lithics were recovered dominated by blade industries, which can be Neolithic or Mesolithic in date (see section 5.2.1 below). Sample 107 taken from the fill (275) of post-hole [274] within Structure 283 contained a grain of charred naked barley, commonly associated with Neolithic sites in Scotland (see section 6.4.2.2 below), although the presence of a single grain within the fill of this structure may be intrusive. It seems likely that this feature is either a remnant of a circular structure, or

that this feature is complete and represents the remains of a curvilinear screen or windbreak.

4.5 *Pit grouping at north of site*

- 4.5.1 A number of pits were identified across the site with a distinct concentration to the north of the site, adjacent to Structure 283 and Structure 519. This concentration of pits formed an arc open to the east (Illus 6).
- 4.5.2 Most of the pits in this group were oval or circular in plan with single fills. The pits ranged in size from 0.27m by 0.30m to 1.86m by 0.90m and to between 0.04m and 0.71m in depth. The fills of the majority of the pits were homogenous silty sands and gravels with few inclusions giving little indication of their function but showing that they were rapidly backfilled or silted up quickly. Pits [132, 142 and 202] contained more than one fill. This group of features probably continues beyond the excavation area to the north-east in an area that was inaccessible due to the presence of an occupied badger sett.
- 4.5.3 Lithic artefacts recovered from the fills of pits [132, 142, 146, 147, 155, 161 and 163] were dominated by blade industries indicating a Neolithic or earlier date (see section 5.2.1 below).
- 4.5.4 The assemblage recovered from the samples processed from the fills of these pits is suggestive of food refuse being disposed of into the pits rather than the in-situ preparation of food (see section 6 below).

4.6 *Isolated pits (Illus 3)*

- 4.6.1 There were a number of other isolated pits and post-holes scattered over the site. The function of these was unclear but none appeared to form identifiable structures. These features were mostly circular or sub-circular in plan with diameters between 0.50m and 1.20m and were between 0.03m and 0.27m deep. Pit [259] was oval in plan, and measured 0.98m by 0.80m and 0.08m deep. The lower gravelly sand (258) fill of this feature was oxidised from in-situ burning.
- 4.6.2 Lithic artefacts recovered from the fills of pits [294, 325 and 419] were dominated by blade industries indicating a Neolithic or earlier date (see finds report below). Coal and cinders were recovered from the fills of pits [198 and 259] suggest that these were medieval or later in date (see section 6 below).
- 4.6.3 In area C to the south-east of the main excavation area two pits [382 and 384] were excavated. Pit [382] was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.70m by 0.48m and was 0.20m deep. The single silty sand fill (381) of this feature contained rare charcoal flecks. Pit [384] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.29m by 0.28m and was 0.13m deep. No finds or environmental evidence was recovered from these pits. The charred grain assemblage retrieved from pit [030], upon which area C was centred, was dominated by hulled barley indicative of a medieval date (Humble and Bailey, 2010).

4.7 Structure 410

- 4.7.1 Structure 410 was located to the east of the site (Illus 8). It comprised a U-shaped alignment of post-holes with a cluster of features at the south-west. The features were better preserved to the south with features becoming progressively shallower towards the north. It is suggested that the structure represents the truncated remains of a roundhouse, with the post-holes on the northern side of the roundhouse lost through truncation.
- 4.7.2 Eight post-holes [344, 346 375, 401, 405, 407, 409 and 421] formed a truncated roundhouse which measured approximately 6.40m by 5.90m. These post-holes were positioned at intervals ranging from 1m to 1.70m. The post-holes were sub circular to oval in plan, measuring between 0.61m by 0.50m and 0.30m by 0.22m. They were between 0.03m and 0.18m deep.
- 4.7.3 The cluster of six features [403, 442, 444, 446, 448 and 450] at the south-west of the structure may have formed a south-west facing porch approximately 4.10m by 2.30m. These were circular to oval in plan and measured between 1.36m by 0.75m and 0.60m by 0.55m. They were between 0.35m and 0.15m deep.
- 4.7.4 A small post-hole [342] lying close to [344] was initially thought to be part of this structure and represented post replacement within the possible roundhouse, however coal and cinders recovered from sampling of this feature suggests that it is of medieval or later date and probably not associated with the structure (see section 6 below).
- 4.7.5 Two large intercutting pits [371, 373] were located to the north-west of Structure 410. These were sub-circular [371] and ovoid [373] in plan and measured 2.45m by 1.50m and 1.10m by 0.80m respectively. They were both 0.50m deep. The primary fill of pit [371] was a mid yellow brown silty sandy gravel and the secondary fill [369] was a dark brown sandy silt that contained modern pottery and glass. The secondary fill (372) of pit [373] was also a dark brown sandy silt and again contained modern pottery and glass.

4.8 Medieval pit 152

- 4.8.1 Pit 152 (Illus 9 and 10) located in area B, was a large figure-of-8-shaped pit that measured 4.92m by 2.90m and was 0.70m deep. The primary fill of this feature (151) was a clayey sand deposit that had collected at the base of the open pit, overlying which was a layer of burnt sandy silt containing fragments of oxidised clay and charcoal (150) containing domestic debris such as possible building stone, cinders, coal and Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery sherds (see section 5 below). The upper fill of pit [152] was a sandy silt (149) containing frequent large stones and further sherds of Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery, and probably represents a deliberate backfilling of the pit. The pottery from this pit suggests that it was in filled during the 12th to 15th centuries.
- 4.8.2 The processed samples from this feature showed that the upper fills (149 and 150) contained abundant oat and hulled barley along with burnt mammal bone. The variety of food remains recovered from this feature suggests that the pit was used for *in-situ*

cooking or as a dump for the remains of a cooking event (see section 6.4.3.2.1 below). The primary fill (151) of the pit contained abundant cinders and coal and suggests that coal was the predominant fuel at the time (see section 6 below).

4.9 *Ditches and Furrows (Illus 11)*

- 4.9.1 A number of ditches were located across the site. These ditches correlate closely with field boundaries depicted on Gordon's plan of the Dundas Estate of 1757. At the time of the Ordnance Survey first Edition of 1852 the current field layout is depicted. The ditches had similar profiles often with a stepped profile to one side (illus 11). The fills of the ditches contained frequent large stones (up to 0.60m by 0.40m) suggesting that they had been deliberately in filled.
- 4.9.6 Five post-medieval furrows were recorded in the main excavation area on a roughly north-south or east-west alignment. Their alignment appears to respect that of the field boundaries on Gordon's plan of the Dundas Estate of 1757 noted above, suggesting that the furrows may date to the same period.

5 **Finds Assessment**

Julie Lochrie and Julie Franklin

5.1 *Introduction*

- 5.1.1 The finds retrieved during the Land Parcel 4 excavations make up a substantial collection of earlier prehistoric lithics, a small group of late Neolithic pottery sherds and a small assemblage of medieval and modern finds.
- 5.1.2 The most significant finding was a substantial sunken floored building, Structure 273, in the centre of the site. The only diagnostic artefacts associated with it dated to the Mesolithic period. Though it is conceivable that these finds are residual, it does strongly suggest the possibility that this is a Mesolithic sunken building, and would be only the second such structure found in Scotland (cf. Gooder and Hatherley 2003; Scrutton et al 2008). Radiocarbon dating will be needed to confirm the dating of this building.
- 5.1.3 The finds from the excavation include 1326 lithics, 10 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 13 sherds of medieval pottery, 17 iron objects, a copper pin, 127g of industrial waste, 3g of daub, nine sherds modern glass and seven sherds of modern pottery (see Finds Catalogue).

5.2 *Assemblage Summary*

5.2.1 *Lithics*

- 5.2.1.1 The chipped stone artefacts occurred in a range of raw materials; most were chert although quartz, flint and chalcedony were also present (see Appendix 7). They totalled 1326 pieces and were retrieved from across site with roughly equal amounts from Structure 273 and Structures 519 and Ring groove structure 283.

5.2.1.2 The assemblage includes cores, tools, flakes, blades and chips but was notably dominated by blades. Blade industries are typically earlier prehistoric in date (Neolithic or earlier) and the presence of microliths and obliquely truncated blades in several contexts (176, 272, 302, 425 and 490) indicates a Mesolithic date for these features.

5.2.1.3 The presence of cores, core trimming flakes and small flakes and chips indicate that the material was being knapped on site. The condition of most of the lithics was fresh although the lithic material from Structure 273 was very fragmentary and often burnt. The fragmentary condition may have been caused by movement or trampling; something that could be expected from debris accumulating within a house interior.

5.2.2 *Prehistoric Pottery*

5.2.2.1 The prehistoric pottery was retrieved from two locations. A shallow pit [323]; fill (324) located just south of Structure 273 and a pit [417] from a small pit alignment in the south of the site (fill (418)). The two sherds from (418) were undecorated and undiagnostic. The 10 sherds from (324) represent two vessels; one undecorated with thin, straight walls and a simple rounded rim, the other including body sherds decorated with short horizontal and diagonal incisions.

5.2.2.2 The undecorated vessel from (324) is similar to the profiles and fabric of undecorated Grooved Ware, such as that found at Balfarg, Fife (Henshall and Mercer 1981, Fig 44, 131). The obliquely incised body sherds of the second vessel may also fit the character of Grooved Ware. A small assemblage of Middle to later Neolithic artefacts had previously been recovered during the evaluation phase from an isolated pit [002] to the south (Humble and Bailey 2011).

5.2.3 *Medieval to post-medieval pottery*

5.2.3.1 The medieval pottery includes 13 sherds of Scottish White Gritty Ware dating to the 13th or 14th Centuries. All sherds were discovered within upper deposits of a large pit [152] at the south-east side of the site. Sherd size was large, including several sherds from the same vessel, suggesting that this material is relatively undisturbed.

5.2.4 *Modern Pottery*

5.2.4.1 Seven sherds of modern pottery were found in intercutting pits [371] and pit [373]. They date to the 19th or 20th centuries. Further fragments of similar date were found in isolated pit [198].

5.2.5 *Glass*

5.2.5.1 Nine sherds of modern bottle glass were associated with the modern pottery in intercutting pits [371] and pit [373] and in isolated pit [198].

5.2.6 *Ceramic Building Materials*

- 5.2.6.1 Small quantities of baked clay weighing 3g were retrieved from Structure 273 (494) and one of the features [167] filled by (168) with in situ burning to the north of the site. In the case of [167] the amount is negligible and the burning activities and natural clay from this area may account for the occurrence. The amount from Structure 273 is also very small and may derive from wattle and daub walling relating to the structure.

5.2.7 *Metalwork*

- 5.2.7.1 A small collection of metalwork was associated with the medieval pottery in pit [152]. This included a horseshoe nail, 13 other nails and a small piece of twisted wire. Two further iron finds and a copper pin were found in modern intercutting pits [371] and [373].

5.2.8 *Industrial Waste*

- 5.2.8.1 A small quantity of ironworking waste (127g) was retrieved from the large pit [152] and from the intercutting pits [371] and [373] near Structure 410. It is likely to be contemporary with the medieval and modern dates, respectively, for these features.

5.3 *Discussion*

- 5.3.1 The site can be separated into six discrete areas of activity: Pit group to the north of site; Structure 519; Ring groove structure 283; Structure 273; Structure 410; and a large medieval pit. Several outlying features contained small quantities of lithics which may point towards prehistoric dates: in particular pits [294] and [419],
- 5.3.2 The pit group to the north of site; Structure 519 and Structure 283 were areas heavily dominated by lithic finds, especially blades. The only firmly datable individual finds are of Mesolithic date and were found within features from all three grouping.
- 5.3.3 The lithics from Structure 273 proved difficult to assess due to their fragmentary and burnt condition. Radiocarbon dating will aid the dating of the lithics to a tighter bracket within the Mesolithic. Neolithic pottery was found in the vicinity, in a nearby pit, but the feature is not demonstrably related to activity at Structure 273. The discovery of a sunken floored Mesolithic building would be a rare and nationally significant find.
- 5.3.4 There were no finds associated with Structure 410. Finds from nearby intercutting pits [371] and [373] were modern in date, with two small residual flint artefacts.
- 5.3.5 The large pit to the south-east contained large sherds of medieval pottery from the upper charcoal rich fills (149), (150). These indicate a medieval date for the use for the pit.

6 Palaeoenvironmental Report

Sarah-Jane Haston

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 One hundred and seventy-two bulk soil samples were taken during the excavations at Land Parcel 4 and 163 were processed for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The processed samples were taken from ditch, pit and hearth features discovered during the excavations. The assessment aims to look at what the palaeoenvironmental potential of the material is and what evidence this material is showing us for the activities which once took place at the site.

6.1.2 This report is the second phase of palaeoenvironmental assessment work to be undertaken from this site (Haston in Humble and Bailey 2010).

6.2 Method

6.2.1 Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward *et al*, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006). Abundance is shown in tables and denoted by: + (1-5), ++ (5-15), +++ (15-50) and ++++ (>50).

6.3 Results

6.3.1.1 The results of the sample processing are provided in Tables 1 (Retent finds) and 2 (Floatation finds) (Appendix 2). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring. Sixteen samples were found to be archaeologically sterile.

6.3.2 Plant remains

6.3.2.1 Charred cereal grain was present in 12 of the samples processed (50, 75, 87, 90, 92, 95, 96, 107, 113, 121, 173 and 231) with only sample 90 showing any abundance of charred grain (see Tables 1 and 2). The grain assemblage includes primarily oat (*Avena* species) with lesser amounts of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). These cereals are generally associated with the later prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods in Scotland. Single grains of naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var *nudum*) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) were found in two samples (107 and 96 respectively) (see Tables 1 and 2), and may relate to early prehistoric occupation of the site. A small number of grains were in such a poor state of preservation that identification was not possible; these are shown as Cereal indet. (see Tables 1 and 2). A single rachis internode fragment was present in Sample 90, from which the largest concentration of grain was recovered (Context 150: Fill of pit 152).

6.3.2.2 Wild taxa were generally sparse throughout the samples (see Table 2). The most commonly recovered seeds include sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), pale persicaria (*Polygonum lapathifolium*), bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), goosefoots

(*Chenopodium* sp.) including those identified as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). Most are common weeds of agricultural fields and waste grounds (segetal/ruderal element) and it would seem likely that they originally became charred along with the cereal remains. Two samples (125 and 126) were found to contain abundant seeds of ivy-leaved speedwell but no cereal remains suggesting that they may have been collected along with material used for fuel or became incorporated within the sediments through natural accumulation. Charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was frequently encountered in the assemblage being present within eighty-one of the samples processed, with thirty-two samples (51, 52, 55, 62, 65, 66, 68, 100, 101, 106, 127, 129, 130, 155, 158, 167, 168, 180, 182, 184, 189, 191, 204, 208, 212, 214, 215, 220, 222, 229, 233 and 234) containing abundant quantities.

6.3.2.3 Wood charcoal fragments were present in the majority of the samples (see Tables 1 and 2) with samples (114, 145, 174 and 185) in particular found to contain abundant amounts with fragments over 1cm in length. The large quantities of wood charcoal fragments present in a range of sizes above 1cm² and up to 4cm² are suggestive of *in-situ* primary refuse from features or deliberately dumped fire debris. Charcoal fragments of a size and condition suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating were recovered in thirty-eight samples (see Tables 1 and 2). Charcoal fragments were observed by eye to be of both oak and non-oak species. The remaining samples all contained low concentrations of charcoal fragments of sizes <1cm (see Tables 1 and 2). The smaller sized fragments may have been transported across the site by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off and may originally have been part of the deposits containing the larger fragments.

6.3.3 Other finds

6.3.3.1 Together with the charred plant remains recovered from the samples lithics were found in eighty-two of the samples, with Samples (66, 130, 155, 168, 204, 220, 230, 231, 232, 233, and 234) in particular found to contain abundant quantities. Ceramic finds were present in a small number of samples with medieval/post-medieval pottery present in five Samples (89, 90, 125, 126 and 225) and two fragments of daub present in one (62). Metallic objects were found in four samples and included a possible iron horseshoe nail (Sample 89), iron nails (Sample 90) and a fragment of a copper pin (Sample 126). Metallic waste, in the form of iron slag and magnetic residues was found mostly in small amounts in five Samples (58, 90, 125, 126 and 145) and could indicate some small-scale metal-working activity in the vicinity of the site. Burnt bone was recovered in 67 of the samples with 21 of the Samples (52, 65, 68, 90, 105, 106, 129, 130, 182, 184, 191, 204, 215, 220, 221, 222, 230, 231, 232, 233 and 234) found to contain abundant quantities of burnt mammal bone. A small amount of burnt fish bone was also present in Sample 68 indicating the exploitation of coastal resources. Coal and cinders were recovered from 13 of the samples processed (74, 89, 90, 91, 96, 111, 112, 117, 121, 122, 125, 126, 144, 145 and 165) in roughly equal amounts indicating that coal was being utilised in the area as a source of fuel. The widespread use of coal for fuel, within the Forth area, did not commence until the medieval period and the presence of coal and cinders within these features suggests that they are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. Evidence of more recent activity and possible disturbance to contexts is also indicated by the presence of modern pottery in Sample 74 and sherds of glass in three Samples (74, 121 and 125).

6.3.3.2 Burnt bone was recovered in 67 of the samples with 21 of the Samples (52, 65, 68, 90, 105, 106, 129, 130, 182, 184, 191, 204, 215, 220, 221, 222, 230, 231, 232, 233 and 234) found to contain abundant quantities of burnt mammal bone. A small amount of burnt fish bone was also present in Sample 68 indicating the exploitation of coastal resources. Assessment of the bone found the overall assemblage consisted of 550.5g of fragments of burnt bone. Since all of the fragments were of a small size and all were calcined by heat, only a small proportion were identifiable as to particular skeletal element and even fewer as to particular species (see Table 3 and 4)). Identifiable animal bone fragments included possibly deer, wild boar and canid (probably wolf) along with other large, medium and small mammals (See Table 5 appendix 2).

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1.1 The samples are discussed below by the emerging themes coming out of the samples in terms of Early Prehistoric and medieval activity at the site.

6.4.2 *Early Prehistoric Activity*

6.4.2.1. The majority of the samples were processed from the Early Prehistoric features in Areas A, C and D. The samples processed offer a wealth of palaeoenvironmental evidence of past activities in the possible Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods, in particular the utilisation of wild food resources.

6.4.2.2 *Agricultural activity*

6.4.2.2.1 Two of the samples (96 and 107) were found to contain charred grains of probable prehistoric date, with single grains of emmer wheat and naked barley. The low number of grains in the samples suggests either that this material hasn't survived or that only small-scale (domestic) processing was taking place. Naked barley and emmer wheat are commonly associated with Neolithic sites in Scotland (Boyd, 1988) and has been recovered from sites such as Kincardine Bridge, Clackmannanshire (Timpany, 2009). Other samples which contained no cereal grains did contain charred fruits of sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) which is a ruderal associated with agricultural activity (Clapham *et al*, 1962) and is rarely recorded away from settlements.

6.4.2.3 *Wild food resources*

6.4.2.3.1 Evidence for the utilisation of wild food resources is evident throughout the occupation of the site with the remains of charred nutshell recovered in abundance. The presence of hazel nutshell, suggests some food was gathered and consumed at the site.

6.4.2.3.2 The most frequent find from the prehistoric assemblage was charred hazel nut fragments and these suggest an economy largely based on gathering of wild foodstuffs. Charred hazel nuts are ubiquitous across prehistoric sites in the UK and are likely to have formed one of the main staples of the diet of prehistoric peoples, being rich in protein and fats (McComb and Simpson, 1999). Together with the charred hazel nutshell, wild foodstuffs

are also represented by the presence of a small number of unidentifiable charred fruit stones found within Sample 66.

6.4.2.3.3 Of the eighty-one samples to contain abundant hazel nutshell fragments, eight samples (51, 52, 55, 62, 65, 66, 68 and 184,) were taken from the fills of pits. The pit samples were also found to contain varying occasional to abundant amounts of lithics and abundant burnt mammal bone (see Table 1) and rare amounts of small charcoal fragments. The assemblage as a whole from these samples is suggestive of food refuse being disposed of into the pits rather than any *in-situ* food preparation within the pits. The disposal of food waste into pits is seen at early prehistoric sites across the UK (e.g. Barclay *et al*, 2002; Timpany *et al*, 2009) and seems to be a preferred method of disposal.

6.4.2.3.4 The remaining samples with abundant remains of hazel nutshell were taken from deposits associated with the structures. Sample (100) was taken from the fill (267) of the post setting (266) that made up part of the ring-groove Structure 283 and contained common lithics and rare burnt bone. Samples (106, 127, 129, 130, 155, 158, 167, 189, 191, 204, 208, 212, 214 and 215, 233 and 234) were taken from pits, post-holes and possible occupation deposits associated with the Structure [273] and Samples (220 and 222) from a possible occupation deposit within the house structure. The samples associated with the structures showed rare to abundant lithics and with the exception of Samples (155, 158, 189, 208 and 212) rare to abundant burnt mammal bone. A similar small amount of wood charcoal was recovered from these samples with only Samples (130, 155, 167, 189 and 212) containing more than rare amounts of wood charcoal.

6.4.2.3.5 The presence of some identifiable elements amongst the vast quantity of unidentifiable burnt bone fragments showed the presence of wild boar, canid, bird and possibly deer (Tables 3-5). The assemblage produced reflects the likely species being hunted in the area and correlates with the Mesolithic date suggested by the lithic assemblage.

6.4.3 *Medieval Activity*

6.4.3.1.1 Three samples (89, 90 and 91) were processed from a large pit [152] in Area B. However, despite the small number of samples processed they do offer palaeoenvironmental evidence of past activities in the Medieval Period, in particular agricultural activity and fuel resources used.

6.4.3.2 *Agricultural activity*

6.4.3.2.1 Sample (90) taken from the secondary fill (150) of the pit [152] produced a common amount of well-preserved oat grain with occasional amounts of hulled barley grain. Both oat and hulled barley were primary cultivars throughout the medieval and post-medieval period and would have been expected on sandy soils above the Firth of Forth. Together with the charred cereal grain, the deposit also contained abundant fragments of burnt mammal bone, and common fragments of charcoal up to 1 cm in length along with sherds of medieval white gritty pottery, iron nails and industrial waste material. The collective assemblage from the deposit is likely to represent domestic and industrial debris which has been accidentally or deliberately incorporated into the pit. Although absent from the secondary fill cinders and coal were recovered in abundant amounts in

the primary fill (151) and in occasional amounts in the upper fill (149) and suggests that coal was the predominant fuel at this time

7 Discussion

7.1 Sunken Floored Structure 273

7.1.1 The structural elements of the house comprise an outer post ring formed of eight paired posts, with the two largest flanking the entrance into the structure. These outer posts of the structure appear to have been set into the ground at the edge of the living area, and based on the sections, possibly angled into the centre of the structure and resting on a lintel supported by the inner ring of post-holes. The solid build of the structure suggests that it was roofed with something substantial, such as wild grass or reed thatch, bark or turf (Waddington et al, 2003). Around the southern edge of the sunken area an organic rich deposit of silty sands (377, 430) had formed that may be the remains of decayed organic walling. Overlying these were deposits (459, 464) of redeposited natural sands and gravels that may be the remains of an outer bank slumped back into the structure after it was abandoned.

7.1.2 Structure 273 probably represents a small settlement of a family group: the overall internal area of 20.91 m² is broadly similar to the area of the house excavated at East Barns where it was estimated that the structure could accommodate a mixed group of up to six or seven adults and children (Gooder 2007, 51). Whether this settlement was a seasonal or permanent base is at present unknown but Waddington (2003) suggests that the complexity of these settlements along with their robust structural form strongly suggest permanent occupation at the site. One of the principal research questions to be addressed through the programme of post-excavation works will be the duration of the occupation of the site.

7.1.3 Structural remains of this type from the Mesolithic period are rare, with parallels limited to sites at Howick (Northumberland), East Barns (East Lothian), Cass-Ny-Hawin (Isle of Man), Broom Hill (Hampshire) and Mount Sandel (Co. Londonderry) (Spikins 2010). The limited excavations at Newton, Islay (McCullagh, 1988) may have revealed a further example. From this limited sample it can be seen that this type of dwelling is widely spread across Britain and Ireland and that these structures all seem to occupy a similar coastal location, close to both marine and terrestrial resources. All of these structures have a consistent architectural style and are of broadly similar size.

7.1.4 Thin section analysis of the samples taken from the possible occupation deposit (302) within the structure will help to identify whether this is an in-situ occupation deposit. A subsequent programme of radiocarbon dating will allow a refinement of the period of occupation and aid in characterising the form of settlement for which the sunken-floored structure was built.

7.1.5 The excavations have shown the existence of a well preserved early prehistoric coastal settlement that has considerable potential to inform on the early settlement of Scotland.

7.2 *Structure 519*

- 7.2.1 The second Mesolithic structure on site comprises an oval arrangement of post-holes surrounding two hearths. The interpretation of this structure is problematic, as given the large scale of the house immediately to the north it is hard to envision this small structure as a shelter and a different interpretation must be sought. A similar structure was identified at Fife Ness (Wickham-Jones and Dalland, 1998), where the possibility was raised that the structure was for smoking of meat or fish.
- 7.2.2 At this stage it is not certain whether Structures 273 and 519 are contemporary or not and a programme of radiocarbon dating will have to be undertaken to address this question. It is entirely possible that there are two phases of Mesolithic activity occurring, possibly with a limited presence leading on to greater use of the area and its resources for a more sustained occupation that leads to the creation of the larger Structure 273.

7.3 *Pit groups*

- 7.3.1 Initial appraisal of the lithics from the pit groups is inconclusive in dating the pits and these could relate to either the Mesolithic or Neolithic occupation of the site or belong to both phases. Similar pit groups were seen at Meadowend Farm, near Kincardine (Jones et al *forthcoming*) where the pits were filled with hearth sweepings and domestic debris and are interpreted as the remains of settlement, where the associated structures have left little or no trace. At Meadowend Farm the pits contained large quantities of Late Neolithic pottery. Pottery of a similar date was recovered from pit [323] and from three pits [002, 034, and 040] excavated during the evaluation phase, one of which was in Area D away from the majority of the prehistoric activity (Humble and Bailey, 2010).
- 7.3.2 The pits found during the excavation had unweathered sides, and showed a lack of silting suggesting they were only open for a short period. The nature of the fills and environmental assemblage recovered from them is indicative of domestic activity probably the disposal of food refuse into the pits.

7.4 *Ring groove Structure 283*

- 7.4.1 Structure 283 appears to be the remains of a slight structure, either oval or circular in plan with one side having been truncated away, or the complete remains of an open-sided semicircular windbreak-type structure.
- 7.4.2 Similar curvilinear gullies with associated stake settings in the base of the gully were found at Kintore, Aberdeenshire, where they were dated to the late Neolithic period (Cook and Dunbar, 2008). At Chapelfield, Stirlingshire a number of circular to oval gullies, again with associated stake holes were discovered, and these structures also dated to the late Neolithic (Atkinson, 2002). Roughly circular stake-built structures, but without the bedding slot, dating to the late Neolithic have been found at Beckton Farm, Lockerbie (Pollard, 1997). The lithic finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence from the

FRC features indicate a Neolithic date or earlier for this structure, but a programme of radiocarbon dating is needed to definitively date the structure.

7.5 *Structure 410*

- 7.5.1 The interpretation of Structure 410 is problematic due to the heavily truncated nature of this group of features, especially to the north. The surviving post-holes appear to form a circular to oval structure with the cluster of features at the south-west suggesting an entrance. Currently this structure is undated and no material suitable for dating has been recovered from the environmental samples processed.

7.6 *Medieval features*

- 7.6.1 The main medieval feature on site is a large rubble-filled pit containing large amounts of charred grain, burnt mammal bone, and charcoal within a secondary fill deposit. Initially interpreted as a possible corn drying kiln during the evaluation phase (Humble and Bailey 2010) further excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples recovered from the feature suggest this is not the case. The most likely usage of the feature suggested by the environmental evidence and shape and size of the pit was for the disposal of domestic and or industrial debris (see section 6.4.3.2.2 above).

- 7.6.2 The only other features of possible medieval date recorded during the evaluation and excavation were three small pits in Area C. One of these contained a grain assemblage indicative of a medieval date (Humble and Bailey 2010).

7.7 *Ditches and Furrows*

- 7.7.1 Post-medieval agricultural activity in the form of furrows and boundary ditches was present across the site. The excavated ditches correspond to field boundaries depicted on Gordon's estate plan of 1757 but are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1852. This suggests that the ditches have been infilled by this time, the presence of large stones within the fills of the ditches implies that this was a deliberate infilling but that the ditches may have been reused as drains. Neither of these maps shows rig and furrow cultivation and these may correspond to earlier cultivation of the area.

8. Recommendations for further work

FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING

UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT ECHLINE FIELDS (LAND PARCEL 4)

8.1 Introduction

This document presents an updated project design for Land Parcel 4 on the Forth Replacement Crossing. It is based on the post-excavation assessment results of the initial evaluation of the Land Parcel in October 2010 (Humble & Bailey 2010) and the excavation of the Land Parcel in January to February 2011 (Humble 2011). This document forms Section 8 of the post-excavation assessment report of Land Parcel 4.

This document is intended to briefly summarise the interpretations made on site and during post-excavation works, to present a number of research questions designed to test these interpretations, and to set out the methods proposed to address the research questions.

8.2 Field interpretations

- Structure 273: Sunken-floored structure, interpreted as a prehistoric house, assumed during the excavation to be Neolithic or later based on pottery recovered from features elsewhere on site during the evaluation phase (Humble & Bailey 2010).
- Structure 519: Small oval structure interpreted as being of prehistoric (most likely Neolithic) date based on pottery recovered from the site during the evaluation phase. Function of structure is unknown; based on its location it was thought to be contemporary with Structure 283
- Structure 283: ring-groove structure, possible windbreak assumed to be of prehistoric, most likely Neolithic in date based on pottery recovered from the site during the evaluation. Thought to be contemporary with Structure 519
- Pit grouping at north end of site: assumed to be prehistoric, most likely Neolithic in date based on pottery recovered from the site during the evaluation. Thought to relate to Structures 283 & 519 as the pits appear to respect them.
- Isolated pits (includes Neolithic pits from Evaluation) assumed to be of Neolithic date based on the evaluation results and prehistoric pottery recovered on site.
- Pit 152 was a large irregular shaped medieval pit initially interpreted as a kiln, but further excavation indicated this was unlikely. Artefacts recovered during the evaluation suggest a 13th to 14th century date (see section 5.2.3).
- Structure 410 interpreted as a truncated prehistoric roundhouse with associated features (pits)

8.3 Further post-assessment interpretations

- Structure 273: Lithics recovered from bulk soil samples processed from this structure indicate a likely Mesolithic date for the feature. This is supported by the associated

- assemblages indicative of a hunter gatherer economy. Charred hazel nutshell and burnt bone including deer, pig and wolf was identified.
- Structure 519: Lithics recovered from this feature indicate a Mesolithic date, similar structures dating to the Mesolithic have been interpreted as possibly being used to smoke meat or fish (see 7.2.1 above). Charred hazelnut and burnt bone recovered during the sample processing indicate food consumption taking place. Not known if structure is contemporary with Structure 273.
 - Structure 283: Lithics recovered from this structure indicate a Mesolithic or Late Neolithic date for the Structure, however a charred naked barley grain retrieved during the sample processing suggests a possible Neolithic date, but this may be intrusive. Burnt bone and large quantities of charred hazelnut indicate subsistence activities taking place in or near the structure. Not known if contemporary with Structure 273.
 - Pit grouping at north of site: Lithic finds from some pits indicate a Mesolithic date for those pits. Processing of samples revealed some pits to be archaeologically sterile whilst others had lithic finds and palaeoenvironmental remains. Pits may therefore be multi-period and of multiple function.
 - Pit 152: Burnt bone, charred grain (oat and barley), and medieval pottery recovered from samples from this feature indicate that the pit was used for the deposition of domestic or industrial debris (see section 6.4.3.2)
 - Structure 410: Processing of samples from this truncated structure did not recover any artefacts to provide an indicative date for the structure, although coal and cinders recovered from one post-hole suggest a medieval or post-medieval date, however this feature may not be part of the structure. No evidence for the function of structure was identified during the assessment phase.

8.4 Statement of working site hypothesis

- Post-excavation assessment indicates three broad periods of site use: Mesolithic, Neolithic and medieval. Possibly some evidence for the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in Structure 283, 519 and the pit grouping at North end of the site.
- Structure 273 possibly indicates evidence of permanent or semi-permanent settlement during the Mesolithic period. Burnt bone and charred plant macrofossils indicate subsistence activities were taking place.
- The limited number of structures on site indicates low density of settlement.
- Medieval features recorded on site appear to relate to agricultural activities and the disposal of domestic or industrial debris.

8.5 Research Questions to test 8.4

Chronology

1. What dates are the individual feature groups and structures within the site?
2. Are these structures contemporary with those from LP1?
3. Is there any evidence for the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition?

Settlement, Mobility and Technology

4. What activities were taking place across the site?
5. How do the activities taking place at LP4 compare with those at LP1?
6. How do the form of the structures at LP1 compare with those at LP4?
7. Are there in-situ floor levels within Structure 273?
8. What is the significance of any similarities/differences between the two sites? (Chronological, social, functional?)
9. What is the evidence for the nature of raw material exploitation and an on-site chipped stone industry?
10. What does the lithic assemblage tell us about the types of activities that were taking place?

Subsistence and Environment

11. What evidence of food consumption and processing is there on site?
12. How does the evidence for food consumption and processing on LP4 compare with LP1?
13. What arboreal taxa are represented in the charcoal assemblage? What can this tell us about former woodland and is there any evidence of management techniques being practiced?

General

14. What parallels are there for the site and/or the structures on site?
15. What is the character of Mesolithic activity in the Forth Estuary?

8.6 Methods to test 8.5

Chronology

1. What dates are the individual feature groups and structures within the site?

What will we do to test this?	We will undertake a programme of Radiocarbon dating
What info will it give us?	This will provide dates for structures and significant features on site to within 200-300 years.
How will it answer it?	It will provide accurate dates to within 200-300 years by measuring the extent of decay of the radioisotope carbon 14 within a sample.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – Radiocarbon dating is tested scientific method for dating archaeological sites.

Table 1: Contexts to be radiocarbon dated

Context no.	Sample no.	Cut no.	Feature	Material available for dating	Reason
215	87	214	Fill of pit 214 in pit grouping to north of site	charcoal	to date pit grouping in the north of site
144	52	142	Primary fill of pit 142	burnt bone or charred nutshell	to date pit grouping in the north of site
269	183	268	Fill of curvilinear ditch 268	charred nutshell	to date Structure 283
176	66	175	Fill of pit 175	charred nutshell or burnt bone	To date Structure 519
188	69	187	Fill of pit 187	charred nutshell or burnt bone	To date Structure 519
302	231		273	burnt bone	To date possible occupation deposit within Structure 273
508	211	507	Post-hole	charred hazelnut	To date outer ring of post-holes structure 273
440	161	439	Post-hole	Charred nutshell	To date inner ring of post-holes within structure 273
035	12	034	Pit	Charcoal	To date feature recorded during the evaluation that contained prehistoric pottery, at south end of Area A
41	40	40	Pit	Charred nutshell	To date feature containing Neolithic Impressed Ware that was excavated during

					the evaluation phase.
150	90	152	Pit	Charred Grain	To date medieval pit and confirm whether it is contemporary with the grain filled pit on LP1

2. Are these structures contemporary with those from LP1?

What will we do to test this?	The results of the radiocarbon dating programme for LP4 will be compared to the results of the radiocarbon dating programme for LP1
What info will it give us?	This will show the comparative dates for the two sites (see Q1)
How will it answer it?	This will allow the two sites to be directly compared.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – radiocarbon dating is a tested method for dating archaeological sites and will give good indication of whether the sites are contemporary.

3. Is there any evidence for the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition?

What will we do to test this?	A programme of radiocarbon dating.
What info will it give us?	The radiocarbon dating programme will provide dates that will indicate whether structures and features on site date to the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition.
How will it answer it?	This should establish the answers to the following: Were these elements contemporary on site? Did one supplant the other? Or is the Mesolithic evidence entirely residual?
How likely is it to answer it?	High – Radiocarbon dating is a tested method for dating archaeological sites and will provide evidence which will indicate whether the site was occupied during the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition.

Settlement, Mobility and Technology

4. What activities were taking place across the site?

What will we do to test this?	<p>Finds: The types of lithics present as well as the forms of the pottery will be analysed with reference to accepted theory on use and function. Any evidence for how these were used, in terms of burning, damage and wear should also be analysed. The distribution of these finds should also be studied in detail (through GIS), both in terms of stratigraphy and spatial spread</p> <p>GIS: In order to investigate what activities may have been taking place at the site the distribution of ecofacts and artefacts will be plotted on GIS maps</p>
What info will it give us?	<p>Finds: This will demonstrate how the tools were likely to have been used and what functions they performed. It will also demonstrate how they relate to the occupation and use of the structure, and which finds are likely to be residual or later additions, post-abandonment.</p> <p>GIS: Plotting the distribution of materials such as ecofacts and tools such as artefacts across the site will help to show where activities took place and their spatial relation (e.g. burning events and charcoal spread). High concentrations of material will indicate where activities were taking place, while low concentrations may reflect post-abandonment movement of material. This data will then aid in the interpretation of the features and site.</p>
How will it answer it?	<p>Finds: This will answer the questions by demonstrating which finds relate to the use of the structure and for what functions they were used. This should be viewed in conjunction with the environmental evidence for a fuller picture.</p> <p>GIS: The distribution maps will aid in showing where activities were taking place and through combining data sets (e.g. charcoal and nutshell) what activities may have been taking place (e.g. roasting nuts as opposed to discarded food waste).</p>
How likely is it to answer it?	<p>Finds: High – the finds will provide a good picture of activities at the site.</p> <p>GIS: High - GIS maps can be produced quickly and easily and would give value to the project in</p>

	terms of looking at site activities in a spatial context. This can be achieved in order to address the question set.
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5. How do the activities taking place at LP4 compare with those at LP1?

What will we do to test this?	The assemblages from LP1 and LP4 can be compared, in terms of types present, and the comparative functions of those tools.
What info will it give us?	This will give directly comparable data between the two sites as regards tools use and hence a comparison of the nature of the activities at both sites.
How will it answer it?	This will compare tools use at both sites. This should be viewed in conjunction with the environmental evidence for a fuller picture.
How likely is it to answer it?	High - this will provide a good picture of life at the site

6. How do the form of the structures at LP4 compare with those at LP1?

What will we do to test this?	The plans and sections of the structures at LP1 and LP4 will be compared
What info will it give us?	Direct comparison between the two sites
How will it answer it?	By comparing the plans of structures from the two sites we will be able to identify similarities and differences between the form of structures between the two sites. If there are differences or similarities between the structures then this maybe a reflection of the activities taking place on site and can be tied back to Q5
How likely is it to answer it?	High – this will identify similarities and differences between the structures on the two sites

7. - Are there in-situ floor levels within Structure 273?

What will we do to test this?	Samples taken from the possible occupation deposit in Structure [273] will undergo thin-section analysis The deposit which the samples have been recovered from was the possible occupation deposit (302) which was rich in charred plant remains, charcoal, burnt bones and lithics. Which suggest an occupation deposit and is therefore likely to have microscopic evidence present.
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What info will it give us?	Thin-section analysis of the deposits taken from Structure [273] have the potential to inform on the activity taking place within and around the structure together with the soil formation and potential ground surface at the time of occupation. The presence of microscopic charcoal fragments can inform on burning events, such as cooking fires. If any of the microscopic charcoal has good preservation of structure this may be identified to give an indication of the fuels used that can then be compared to the charcoal analysis data from the site. Organic material within the soil matrix has the potential to inform on the presence of animals around the site or toilet areas used by humans, should dung be present.
How will it answer it?	Analysis of the material will be able to determine if it is an occupation deposit, a possible later debris deposit or a naturally derived deposit (e.g. colluvium).
How likely is it to answer it?	High: Thin-section analysis will successfully answer this question.

8. What is the significance of any similarities/differences between the two sites? (Chronological, social, functional?)

What will we do to test this?	The information gleaned from the above analysis (see Q4) can be viewed in conjunction with evidence from other sources (e.g. dating, environmental, stratigraphic) to create a full picture of how the sites compare.
What info will it give us?	This will combine the information gleaned from Q4 with dating evidence.
How will it answer it?	This will tell us if the sites are contemporary, for all or part of their period of occupation. If contemporary, it will allow direct comparison of the activities undertaken there and whether they represent different economies or social patterns.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – The evidence will provide indications (i.e. the activities taking place on site) of why there may be similarities or differences between the two sites

9. What is the evidence for the nature of raw material exploitation and an on-site chipped stone industry?

What will we do to test this?	<p>The lithics assemblage will be assessed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological Identifications • Size • Colour • Character and level of cortex • Surface condition <p>Identification of lithic characteristics will be carried out with respect to the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence of reduction • Breaks • Method of Percussion • Classification of removal • Presence of Retouch • Character of Retouch • Classification of Tool Type
What info will it give us?	<p>This will identify where finds are likely to represent material from primary (bedrock) or secondary (exposed river and beach deposits) sources. Recording the characteristics of pieces will allow the debitage to be analysed as well as quantifying the proportions of tools to debitage. This will provide information on how much waste material is present on site compared to finished tools and what types.</p>
How will it answer it?	<p>Recording the raw material will demonstrate that local primary or secondary sources were utilised and could provide for the needs of the people occupying the site. It may also demonstrate that some types of stone (such as the flint used to make the Neolithic arrowhead (Humble and Bailey 2010)) were more likely to be imported to the area from some distance. The proportions of debitage indicate the levels of lithic production on site. Low proportions of small pieces of debitage and no cores might indicate repair and maintenance of tools, while high proportions of cores and waste flakes would suggest on-site production for tools or tools blanks. In addition, large numbers of primary flakes would indicate preparation of raw material, rather than these being prepared elsewhere and imported into the area.</p>

How likely is it to answer it?	High – it is simple enough to compare statistics and establish the likelihood of on site lithic production and its nature
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10. What does the lithic assemblage tell us about the types of activities that were taking place?

What will we do to test this?	The form of the lithic finds can be compared to existing studies into function and use of such objects. The finds can be compared to other assemblages from contemporary sites (e.g. LP1, East Barns, Cramond, Carriden, Fife Ness, Inveravon and Meadowend Farm), with reference to the evidence of the activities undertaken at these site. Any evidence for how these were used, in terms of burning and damage should also be noted.
What info will it give us?	This will demonstrate how the tools were likely to have been used, and what functions they performed.
How will it answer it?	This will identify activities which are likely to have been undertaken on site. Scrapers for example may point towards leather working, while projectiles would suggest hunting and knives would indicate cutting activities such as meat preparation. This should be viewed in conjunction with the environmental evidence for a fuller picture.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – this will provide a good picture of life at the site

Subsistence and Environment

11. What evidence of food consumption and processing is there on site?

What will we do to test this?	In order to address this question charred plant remains (CPR) will be analysed. Analysis of charred plant remains (cereal grain and wild taxa) from 3 samples (see Table 2) and charred hazel nutshell from 87 samples (see Table 3) from the site will take place in order to quantify and identify the foodstuffs present on site as close to species level as possible..
What info will it give us?	The analysis of grain together with the wild taxa (e.g. ruderals) will allow for comment to be made

	<p>on what stages of food processing are in evidence and whether this relates to small scale (e.g. domestic) or larger scale (e.g. grain drying and storage) food processing.</p> <p>Hazel nutshells: Hazel nutshells are suggested to have been an important part of the diet of Mesolithic peoples; hazel nuts being a good source of fats, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins, particularly vitamin E. The abundant quantities of hazel nutshell being recovered from the site indicate the site at Land Parcel 4 is similar to other Mesolithic sites with hazel nuts having been gathered and roasted at the site for consumption. Further quantification (number and weight) analysis of the nutshell fragments will be able to inform on the amount of nuts being brought to and consumed at the site. This information when combined with C14 dating will also show how long the site was occupied for and thus give predictions on how many nuts were consumed over time. From these results we will then be able to gauge just how significant a foodstuff hazel nuts were to the diet of these Mesolithic peoples.</p> <p>Grain: The presence of ruderals and chaff (e.g. straw fragments) in the medieval pit samples indicates that the grain has been processed prior to deposition. By examining what parts of the chaff and how many ruderals are within these samples we can investigate what stages of processing were carried out (e.g. threshing and winnowing) by what material is left.</p>
How will it answer it?	<p>The presence of CPR including hazel nutshell and burnt bone in the assemblage from the site shows there is evidence of food waste. The data here will aid in informing on what plants were consumed or processed (e.g. dried). This data when coupled with GIS distribution maps will also be able to demonstrate the spread of this material across the site and highlight any potential activity areas (e.g. storage, cooking, waste pits).</p> <p>The medieval assemblage appears to be primarily a waste assemblage however this waste is direct evidence of foods that were being grown, reared and eaten during this period. Thus it is of</p>

	importance. Should the radiocarbon date from the assemblage be comparable with that of the radiocarbon date from the more abundant assemblage at LP1, the two assemblages will provide a comparable combined data-set of information on grain cultivation and processing practices on contemporary sites either side of the Forth
How likely is it to answer it?	High - The CPR are thought to originate from multiple periods, prehistoric to medieval. Thus the data set will be useful as a whole to provide an overview of food consumption and processing across these periods present on site.

Table 2: Context with charred grain

Sample	Context	Feature	Date?
10	031	Post-hole [030] recorded during evaluation phase	Med
90	150	Pit [152]	Med
225	150	Pit [152]	Med

Table 3: Contexts with charred nutshell

Sample	Context	Feature	Date?
1	003	Pit [002] recorded during evaluation phase	PH
12	035	Pit [034] recorded during the evaluation phase	PH
61	166	Pit [165]	PH
66	176	Pit [175]	PH
72	194	Pit [193]	PH
86	207	Pit [206]	PH
100	267	Post setting [266]	PH
183	269	Gully [268]	PH
232	302	Possible occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
222	379	Hearth [399]	PH
151	387	Infill of Structure [273]	PH
153	427	Post-hole [426]	PH
157	432	Post-hole [431]	PH
204	494	Pit [493]	PH
50	122	Pit [123]	PH

51	133	Pit [132]	PH
52	144	Pit [142]	PH
227	145	Pit [146]	PH
226	148	Pit [147]	PH
180	148	Pit [147]	PH
55	148	Pit [147]	PH
60	164	Pit [163]	PH
62	168	Pit [167]	PH
63	170	Pit [169]	PH
64	172	Pit [171]	PH
184	174	Pit [173]	PH
65	174	Pit [173]	PH
223	176	Pit [175]	PH
182	176	Pit [175]	PH
68	186	Pit [185]	PH
69	188	Pit [187]	PH
76	221	Pit [220]	PH
77	223	Post-hole [222]	PH
84	229	Pit [228]	PH
168	252	NW Quad of Structure [273]	PH
104	265	Abandonment fill of Structure [273]	PH
229	269	Fill of gully [268]	PH
224	269	Fill of gully [268]	PH
101	269	Fill of gully [268]	PH
102	271	Post-hole [270]	PH
106	272	Abandonment fill of Structure [273]	PH
105	272	Abandonment fill of Structure [273]	PH
104	265	Abandonment fill of Structure [273]	PH
108	277	Slot through ditch [276]	PH
109	280	Slot through ditch [279]	PH
115	295	Pit [294]	?
234	302	Possible occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
233	302	Possible occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
231	302	Possible Occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
230	302	Possible occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
130	302	Possible occupation deposit in Structure [273]	PH
217	306	Pit [305]	PH
127	377	NE Quad of Structure [273]	PH
128	378	Deposit in Structure [273]	PH
221	379	Possible occupation deposit within [273]	PH

220	379	Possible occupation deposit within [273]	PH
129	523	Pit [399]	PH
156	380	Possible hearth in Structure [273]	PH
155	423	Deposit in Structure [273]	PH
152	425	Post-hole [424]	PH
158	434	Post-hole [433]	PH
159	436	Post-hole [435]	PH
215	438	Possible hearth [437]	PH
160	438	Possible hearth [437]	PH
161	440	Post-hole [439]	PH
167	452	Pit/Post-hole [441]	PH
187	473	Post-hole [474]	PH
188	475	Post-hole [467]	PH
189	476	Pit [469]	PH
190	478	Pit [469]	PH
191	479	Pit [468]	PH
192	480	Post-hole [470]	PH
197	481	Post-hole [472]	PH
199	484	Pit [483]	PH
200	486	Post-hole [485]	PH
201	488	Pit [487]	PH
202	490	Post-hole [489]	PH
204	494	Pit [493]	PH
205	496	Post-hole [495]	PH
206	498	Pit [407]	PH
207	500	Pit [499]	PH
208	502	Pit [501]	PH
209	504	Stakehole [503]	PH
211	508	Post-hole [507]	PH
212	510	Post-hole [509]	PH
213	512	Pit [511]	PH
214	514	Possible hearth 513]	PH

12. How does the evidence for food consumption and processing on LP4 compare with LP1?

What will we do to test this?	The data set gathered from Q11 will be compared against that gathered from LP1 using the same methods where possible (faunal bone very sparse from LP1).
What info will it give us?	Comparison of the two data sets will allow for comment on whether the same foods and

	processing methods were present in both sites or whether different activities were taking place.
How will it answer it?	CPR including nutshell are known to be present in LP1 although faunal bone is much scarcer (interesting in its own right). Thus the comparison of the two data sets across all periods represented will aid in showing how this material is distributed (using GIS) across both sites and what evidence there is on each site for consumption and processing.
How likely is it to answer it?	High - The scarcity of the faunal bone from LP1 means that there will be little to compare between the data sets of these two sites. However, there are CPR from both sites that can be compared and contrasted meaning there is good potential to address the question set.

13. What arboreal taxa are represented in the charcoal assemblage? What can this tell us about former woodland and is there any evidence of management techniques being practiced?

What will we do to test this?	Charcoal fragments (max of 50 fragments per sample) will be analysed from 8 samples (see Table 4). These samples are believed to be of prehistoric to medieval date.
What info will it give us?	Analysis of the charcoal fragments will identify as close to species level as possible the wood types being used for fuel. Examination of the morphology of the charcoal fragments together with the growth rings will also inform on what part of the taxon was being used as fuel (e.g. branch, root or trunk wood) and whether there is any evidence of woodland management such as coppicing. Distribution of the charcoal fragments through GIS maps will also allow for comments to be made on whether there are any centres of burning activity, deliberate discard of fuel waste and how charcoal may have spread across the site from these hot spots. Comparison of the charcoal with the lithics will also provide data on whether artefacts may have been used for activities such as bark stripping. The charcoal data across the periods will be looked at against pollen diagrams from this area such as Smith <i>et al</i> (2011) and Whittington <i>et al</i> (1991) to see how the data set compares to wider arboreal

	<p>change.</p> <p>The medieval charcoal assemblage will be analysed to provide information on fuel use during this period and investigate whether there is any evidence for woodland management (e.g. deliberate selection, coppicing etc.). The identification of wood to species will allow for comment to be made on the trees present in the landscape and what woodland types may have been utilized for collection of fuel wood (e.g. carr-woodland, scrub woodland etc.). The data provided will also show how woodland has changed since the prehistoric period through comparison between the two assemblages and between those of Land Parcels 1 and 4.</p>
How will it answer it?	The analysis will be able to address the questions set through showing the different taxa present through the periods represented. This will provide evidence not only on the woods used for fuel but also if this changes across periods and how this may relate to woodland change in the landscape.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – The samples selected contain material suitable for analysis and span the prehistoric to medieval periods. This means there is a good likelihood to answer the questions addressed.

Table 4: Contexts to be subjected to charcoal analysis

Sample	Context	Feature	Date?
1	003	Pit containing Neolithic finds recorded during evaluation phase	PH
90	150	Pit [152]	Med
114	326	Pit [325]	PH
185	315	Pit [316]	PH
145	420	Pit [419]	PH
130	302	Possible occupation deposit Structure [273]	PH
233	302	Possible occupation deposit Structure [273]	PH
115	295	Pit [294]	PH
168	252	NW Quad of Structure [273]. Possible occupation deposit.	PH

General

14. What parallels are there for the site and/or the structures on site?

What will we do to test this?	The site and structures on site will be compared to other sites of similar period including East Barns and Howick.
What info will it give us?	Will be able to compare these sites with LP4 and identify similarities and differences between the sites.
How will it answer it?	By directly comparison with similar sites
How likely is it to answer it?	High – We will be able to compare the archaeological, finds & environmental evidence from LP4 with other similar sites.

15. What is the character of Mesolithic activity in the Forth Estuary?

What will we do to test this?	The archaeological, finds and environmental assemblages of LP4 will be compared to the archaeological evidence and assemblages from other sites along the Forth such as LP1, East Barns, Cramond, Carriden, Fife Ness and Inveravon.
What info will it give us?	This will identify which aspects each site has in common and which areas are unique to these sites. The meanings of these differences can be interpreted in terms of subsistence and functions
How will it answer it?	By allowing a picture to be formed of the general economy and resource exploitation along the Forth, and of that specific to each site.
How likely is it to answer it?	High – there are a number of contemporary sites along the Forth and direct comparison of the assemblages will provide useful data in this respect.

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10 Appendices Appendix 1: Context Register

Context No.	Area	Description
120	A	Dark brown sand. Fill of pit [121].
121	A	Cut of pit. Measures 0.60 by 0.55, and 0.13m deep.
122	A	Dark brown sand. Fill of large pit [123].
123	A	Cut of large sub circular pit. Measures 1.13 by 1.00 and 0.10m deep.
124	A	Dark brown sand. Fill of pit [125].
125	A	Subcircular cut of pit measuring 0.54m by 0.50m and 0.16m deep.
126	A	Cut of oval pit, truncated to north by geotechnical pit cut [128]. Measures 0.90m by 0.85 and 0.30m deep.
127	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [126].
128	A	Rectangular cut of geotechnical pit.
129	A	Mixed fill of geotechnical pit [128].
130	A	Small subcircular cut of possible post-hole. Measures 0.30 by 0.27 and 0.20m deep.
131	A	Orange brown silty sand. Fill of pit [130].
132	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.35m by 1.00m and 0.40m deep.
133	A	Dark brown sand. Secondary fill of pit [132]. 0.10m thick.
134	A	Orange brown silty sand. Uppermost fill of pit [132]. 0.20m thick.
135	A	Circular cut of pit. Measures 0.50m in diameter and 0.19m deep.
136	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [135].
137	A	Circular cut of pit. Measures 0.91m in diameter and 0.22m deep.
138	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [137].
139	A	Circular cut of pit. Measures 0.51m in diameter and 0.09m deep.
140	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [139].
141	A	Mid orange brown silty sand. Primary fill of pit [132].
142	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.42m by 1.00m and 0.36m deep.
143	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Upper fill of pit [142].
144	A	Dark brownish black sandy gravel. Primary fill of pit [142].
145	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [146].
146	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 1.05m by 1.02m and 0.30m deep.
147	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 0.90m by 0.70m and 0.43m deep.
148	A	Brown silt. Fill of pit [147].
149	B	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Upper fill of large medieval pit [152]. Contained frequent large stones.
150	B	Dark grey sandy silt. Layer of burnt material within pit [152].
151	B	Light brownish grey clayey sand. Primary fill of pit [152].
152	B	Irregularly (figure o 8) shaped very large medieval pit. Measures 4.92m by 2.90m and 0.70m deep.

153	A	Sub oval shaped cut feature, appears to be the result of burrowing as open burrow encountered at base. Measures 0.70m by 0.47m by 0.09m.
154	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of burrow [153].
155	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 1.20m by 0.80m and 0.41m deep.
156	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [155].
157	A	Circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.21m diameter and 0.08m deep.
158	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [157].
159	A	NW/SE aligned cut of ditch. Measured 55.37 by 1.57 and 0.57m deep.
160	A	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch [160].
161	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 1.03m by 0.93m and 0.12m deep.
162	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [161].
163	A	Sub circular cut of pit. Measured 1.04m by 1.00m and 0.27m deep.
164	A	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [163].
165	A	Sub circular cut of pit. Measured 0.20m by 0.18m and 0.02m deep.
166	A	Dark brownish black sandy silt. Fill of pit [165].
167	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measured 0.60m by 0.30m and 0.06m deep.
168	A	Reddish brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [167].
169	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measured 0.60m by 0.17m and 0.06m deep.
170	A	reddish brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [169].
171	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 0.25m by 0.20m and 0.14m deep.
172	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of [171].
173	A	Sub oval cut of pit. Measures 0.75m by 0.50m and 0.13m deep.
174	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [173].
175	A	Sub oval pit. Measures 0.75m by 0.56m and 0.26m deep.
176	A	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [175].
177	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 0.95m by 0.72m and 0.29m deep.
178	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [177].
179	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 1.24m by 1.11m and 0.34m deep.
180	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [179].
181	A	NW/SE aligned cut of possible postsetting. Measures 1.00m by 0.45m and 0.17m deep.
182	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of [181].
183	A	Circular cut of small pit or post-hole. Measures 0.12m diameter and 0.08m deep.
184	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of [183].
185	A	Irregularly shaped pit measuring 0.80m by 0.65m and 0.08m deep.
186	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [185].
187	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 0.35m by 0.32m and 0.05m deep.
188	A	Blackish brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [187].

189	A	Shallow circular cut of pit. Measures 0.20m in diameter and 0.04m deep.
190	A	Black sandy silt. Fill of pit [189].
191	A	Small sub oval cut of pit. Measures 0.42m by 0.25m and 0.06m deep.
192	A	Black sandy silt. Fill of pit [191].
193	A	Small kidney shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.55m by 0.13m and 0.08m deep.
194	A	Black sandy silt. Fill of pit [193].
195	A	Group of 22 stakeholes. All circular in plan and oriented vertically. Measure between 0.04m and 0.09m in diameter and between 0.04m and 0.12m deep.
196	A	Cut of elongated oval pit. Measures 2.36m by 0.36m and 0.36m deep. Aligned NE-SW.
197	A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill of [196].
198	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 0.70m by 0.60m and 0.20m deep.
199	A	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of pit [198].
200	A	Linear cut of shallow ditch oriented E-W. Measures 15m by 0.20-0.40m and 0.09m deep.
201	A	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of [200].
202	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.20m by 0.93m and 0.58m deep.
203	A	Dark brown gravelly silt. Primary fill of pit [202].
204	A	Mid yellow sandy gravel. Secondary fill of pit [202].
205	A	Mid brownish purple silt. Upper fill of pit [202].
206	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.91m by 0.82m and 0.29m deep.
207	A	Dark reddish brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [206].
208	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.61m by 0.52m and 0.18m deep.
209	A	Dark orange brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [208].
210	A	Circular cut of small post-hole. Measures 0.21m in diameter and 0.07m deep.
211	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of post-hole [210].
212	A	Sub oval shaped cut of small pit. Measures 0.31m by 0.21m and 0.04m deep.
213	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of cut [212].
214	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.54m by 0.37m and 0.14m deep.
215	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of pit [214].
216	A	Keyhole shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.26m by 0.61m and 0.39m deep.
217	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of pit [216].
218	A	Subcircular cut of small post-hole. Measures 0.22m by 0.18m and 0.15m deep.
219	A	Dark brownish black silty sand. Fill of [218].

220	A	Subcircular cut of small pit. Measures 0.33m by 0.30m and 0.11m deep.
221	A	Dark brown mottled with black silty sand. Fill of [220].
222	A	Small subcircular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.17 by 0.15m and 0.11m deep.
223	A	Dark brown mottled with black silty sand. Fill of [222].
224	A	Irregular shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.31m by 0.31m and 0.14m deep.
225	A	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of [224].
226	A	Irregular shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.25m by 0.22m and 0.08m deep.
227	A	Dark brownish black sandy silt. Fill of pit [226].
228	A	Circular shaped cut of shallow pit. Measures 0.28m in diameter and 0.05m deep.
229	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of pit [228].
230	A	Irregular shaped cut of elongated pit. Measures 0.50m by 0.15m and 0.17m deep.
231	A	Dark brownish black sandy silt. Fill of [230].
232	A	Irregular shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.40m by 0.30m and 0.18m deep.
233	A	Dark brown mottled with black silty sand. Fill of pit [232].
234	A	Sub oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.33m by 0.22m and 0.06m deep.
235	A	Dark brown mottled with black silty sand. Fill of pit [234].
236	A	Irregular shaped elongated pit. Measures 0.47m by 0.12m and 0.05m deep.
237	A	Black sandy silt. Fill of [236].
238	A	NE-SW aligned cut of ditch. Measures 7m by 0.95m and 0.50m. Continued NE beyond LOE.
239	A	Mid brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [238].
240	A	Mid grey brown gravelly sand. Primary fill of [238].
241	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.42m by 1.09m and 0.71m deep.
242	A	Mid orange brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [241].
243	A	Subcircular shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.18m by 1.14m and 0.21m deep.
244	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of pit [243].
245	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.59m by 0.51m and 0.30m deep.
246	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [245].
247	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.38m by 1.10m and 0.27m deep.
248	A	Mid brown gravelly silt. Fill of pit [247].
249	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.93m by 0.48m and 0.29m deep.
250	A	Dark brown loamy silt. Fill of pit [249].

251	A	Sub circular cut of small pit. Measures 0.67m by 0.53m and 0.36m deep.
252	A	Burnt deposit within NW quad of [273]. Same as (302) and (379)
253	A	Mottled dark orange brown silty sand. Fill of pit [254].
254	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.86m by 0.90m and 0.36m deep.
255	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.47m by 0.44m and 0.28m deep.
256	A	Dark brown sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [255].
257	A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Upper fill of pit [259].
258	A	Brownish red gravelly sand. Primary fill of pit [259].
259	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.98m by 0.80m and 0.08m deep.
260	-	VOID
261	-	VOID
262	-	VOID
263	-	VOID
264	A	Black silty sand burnt deposit overlying post abandonment infill of Structure [273].
265	A	Black silty sand burnt deposit overlying post abandonment infill of Structure [273].
266	A	Elongated oval cut of post setting. Measures 1.10m by 0.51m and 0.27m deep. Part of Structure 283.
267	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of [266].
268	A	Curvilinear cut of gully with 4 small post settings in the base of the cut. Measures 2.50m by 0.50m and 0.25m deep. Part of Structure 283.
269	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of [268].
270	A	Irregular shaped cut of post-hole. Measures 0.41m by 0.19m and 0.10m deep.
271	A	Black silty sand. Fill of [270].
272	A	Mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Post abandonment infilling of Structure [273]. Same as (378), (387) and (465).
273	A	Structure of possible Mesolithic sunken floored structure. Oval in plan with uneven with uneven edges. Measures 6.96m by 5.92m.
274	A	Curvilinear ditch, part of Structure [283]. Measures 1.90m by 0.70m and 0.08m deep.
275	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [274].
276	A	Curvilinear ditch. Part of Structure [283]. Measures 3.40m by 0.50m and 0.18m deep.
277	A	Mid brown silty sand. Upper fill of [276].
278	A	Dark brown silty sand. Primary fill within ditch slot [276].
279	A	Slot through east terminus of ditch [274].
280	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of ditch slot [279].
281	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 0.55m by 0.50m and 0.12m deep.

282	A	Mid yellow brown sandy gravel. Fill of pit [281].
283	A	Semi circular structure comprising a series of intercutting ditches [266, 268, 274 & 276] and post-hole [270]. A number of post/stake settings are visible in the base of this features. Measures 5.74m by 1.84m.
284	A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill of post-hole [285].
285	A	Subcircular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.40m by 0.38m and 0.13m deep.
286	A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill of pit [287].
287	A	Sub oval cut of pit. Measures 1.36m by 0.50m and 0.16m deep.
288	A	Sub circular cut of pit. Measures 0.38m by 0.35m and 0.04m deep.
289	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [288].
290	A	N-S aligned slightly curving linear ditch. Curves in an elongated 'S' shape from North to south. Truncated to north and south by field drains. Measures 31.4m in length, between 0.90m and 1.15m wide and between 0.30m and 0.45m deep. Probable field boundary ditch.
291	A	North south aligned ditch. Measures 70.1m in length and between 0.65 to 1.20m wide. Between 0.15m and 0.40m deep. Probable field boundary ditch.
292	A	Number given to ditch [290] in slot 1.
293	A	Mid brownish grey sandy loam. Fill of [292].
294	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.40m by 0.35m and 0.12m deep.
295	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [294].
296	A	Oval shaped cut of isolated pit. Measures 0.52m by 0.48m and 0.25m deep.
297	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [296].
298	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.75m by 0.60m and 0.20m deep.
299	A	Mid grey silty sand. Fill of pit [298].
300	A	Elongated oval cut of pit. Measures 1.45m by 0.70m and 0.25m deep.
301	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [300].
302	A	Black silty sand with abundant charcoal and burnt bone. Possible occupation deposit within Structure [273]. Same as (252) and (379)
303	A	Rectilinear cut within Structure [273]. Possible burrow. Measures 0.59m by 0.21m and 0.09m deep.
304	A	Dark brown sand. Fill of [303].
305	A	Subcircular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.48m by 0.47m and 0.17m deep.
306	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [305]
307	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole. Measures 0.52m by 0.44m and 0.12m deep.
308	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [307].
309	A	Circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.38m in diameter and 0.09m deep.

310	A	Dark brown silty sand and gravel. Fill of [309].
311	A	Subcircular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.49m by 0.48m and 0.13m deep.
312	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [311].
313	A	Subcircular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.18m by 0.16m and 0.03m deep.
314	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [313].
315	A	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [316].
316	A	Subcircular cut of pit. Measures 0.50m by 0.45m and 0.15m deep.
317	A	Black sandy silt. Upper fill of pit [319].
318	A	Light greyish yellow silty sand. Fill of pit [319].
319	A	Oval shaped cut of large pit. Measures 1.55m by 1.00m and 0.27m deep.
320	A	Mid greyish orange gravelly silty sand. Upper fill of pit [322].
321	A	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Basal fill of [322].
322	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.53m by 0.73, 0.27m deep.
323	A	Circular cut of shallow pit or post-hole. Measures 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep.
324	A	Mid brown silty gravel fill of [323].
325	A	Oval cut of pit. Measures 0.70m by 0.60m and 0.15m deep.
326	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [325].
327	A	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Basal fill of [319].
328	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of ditch [159] within slot 1.
329	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill ditch [159] within slot 2.
330	A	Linear NW-SE aligned cut of furrow. Measures 10.48m by 0.32m and 0.22m deep.
331	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of furrow [330].
332	A	Linear NW-SE aligned cut of furrow. Measures 10.29m by 0.53m and 0.25m deep.
333	A	Dark brown silty sandy gravel. Fill of furrow [332].
334	A	NE-SW aligned cut of ditch. Measures 61.43m in length, width varies between 2.27m and 1.97m and depth between 0.30m and 0.86m.
335	A	Dark brown silty sand. Upper fill of slot 'B' through ditch [334].
336	A	Brown grey silty sand. Secondary fill of slot 'B' through ditch [334].
337	A	Grey brown clayey sand. Primary fill in slot 'B' through ditch [334].
338	A	Sub circular shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.30m by 0.97m and 0.18m deep.
339	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [338].
340	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.70m by 0.55m and 0.22m deep.
341	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [340].
342	A	Sub oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.54m by 0.43m and 0.18m deep.

343	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of [342].
344	A	Sub-circular shaped cut of post-hole. Measures 0.33m in diameter and 0.09m deep.
345	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [344].
346	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole. Measures 0.40m by 0.29m and 0.09m deep.
347	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [346].
348	A	Mid to dark brown silty sand. Upper fill of slot 'E' through ditch [334].
349	A	Light orange grey silty sand. Basal fill of slot 'E' through ditch [334].
350	A	Mid brown silty sand. Upper fill of slot 'D' through ditch [334].
351	A	Grey orange clayey sand. Lower fill of slot 'D' through ditch [334].
352	A	Mid brown silty sand. Upper fill of slot 'C' through ditch [334].
353	A	Mid brown orange clay sand. Secondary fill of slot 'C' through ditch [334].
354	A	Mottled greyish orange clayey sand. Basal fill of slot 'C' through ditch [334].
355	-	VOID
356	A	Mid brown silty sand. Upper fill of slot 'A' through ditch [334].
357	A	Mottled greyish orange clayey sand. Basal fill of slot 'A' through ditch [334].
358	A	Black silty sand. Upper fill of pit [360].
359	A	Light orange brown silty sand. Primary fill of pit [360].
360	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.80m by 0.64m and 0.42m deep. Truncates ditch [334].
361	A	Mid brown orange sandy silt. Basal fill of slot 'D' through ditch [334].
362	A	Yellow orange silty sand. Natural deposit seen in patches across site.
363	A	Mid brown gravelly sandy silt. Lower fill of [159] within slot 3.
364	A	Light orange brown silty sand. Fill of furrow [365].
365	A	Linear cut of furrow aligned N-S. Measures 8.55m by 2.36m and 0.18m deep.
366	A	Grey brown clayey sand. Upper fill of [368].
367	A	Dark yellowish brown sand. Primary fill of [368].
368	A	Linear cut of east-west aligned furrow. Measures 10m by 1.6m and 0.40m deep. Continues west beyond limited of excavation.
369	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Upper fill of [371].
370	A	Mid yellow brown silty sandy gravel. Primary fill of [371].
371	A	Sub circular shaped cut of pit. Measures 2.45m by 1.5m and 0.50m deep. Truncates pit [373] to the west.
372	A	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of pit [373].
373	A	Ovoid shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.10m by 0.80m and 0.50m deep.
374	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of pit [375].

375	A	Sub circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.60m by 0.50m and 0.17m deep.
376	A	Cut of sunken floored building Structure [273] in NE Quadrant.
377	A	Dark grey silty sand. Deposit within SE and NE quads of Structure [273].
378	A	Mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Post abandonment infilling of Structure [273]. Same as (272), (387) and (465).
379	A	Black silty sand with abundant charcoal and burnt bone. Possible occupation deposit within roundhouse Structure [273]. Same as (252) and (302).
380	A	Dark grey clay silt. Possible hearth deposit on edge of NE quadrant Structure [273].
381	C	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Fill of pit [382].
382	C	Sub oval cut of pit. Measures 0.70m by 0.48m and 0.20m deep.
383	C	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [384].
384	C	Subcircular shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.29m by 0.28m and 0.13m deep.
385	A	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Upper deposit within NW quad of [273]. Probable post abandonment deposit.
386	A	Light brown yellow sand. Wind blown sand deposit within NW quadrant of [273], close to the entrance.
387	A	Reddish brown silty sand. Same as (272), (378) and (465).
388	A	Mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [290] within slot 2.
389	A	Mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [290] within slot 3.
390	A	Mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [290] within slot 4
391	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 1.
392	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 2.
393	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 3.
394	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 4.
395	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 5.
396	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 6.
397	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 7.
398	A	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [291] within slot 8.
399	A	Oval cut of pit within Structure 273. Measures 0.92m by 0.48m and 0.32m deep. Filled by (523)
400	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [401].
401	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.64m by 0.60m and 0.18m deep.
402	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [403].
403	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.65m by 0.42m and 0.14m deep.
404	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [405].
405	A	Sub-circular cut of small post-hole. Measures 0.47m by 0.45m and 0.13m deep. Part of Structure [410].

406	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [407].
407	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.70m by 0.37m and 0.15m deep.
408	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [409].
409	A	Irregular shaped cut of possible post-hole. Measures 0.40m by 0.25m and 0.03m deep.
410	A	Possible structure. Comprises cuts: [401], [403], [405], [409], [421], [448], [450], [446], [442] and [447].
411	A	Circular cut of pit. Measures 0.50m in diameter and 0.03m deep.
412	A	Dark grey brown silty sand. Fill of [411].
413	A	Circular cut of small pit. Measures 0.50m diameter and 0.14m deep.
414	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of [413].
415	A	Circular cut of pit. Measures 0.90m in diameter and 0.27m deep.
416	A	Light yellow brown silty sand. Fill of pit [415].
417	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.40m by 1.10m and 0.40m deep.
418	A	Light grey brown silty sand. Fill of [417].
419	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.20m by 1.00m and 0.15m deep.
420	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of pit [419].
421	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole. Measures 0.30m by 0.22m and 0.08m deep.
422	A	Mid grey brown silty gravel. Fill of [421].
423	A	Light greyish brown silty sand. Deposit within Structure [273].
424	A	Irregular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.27m by 0.20m and 0.22m deep.
425	A	Dark grey clay silt. Fill of [424].
426	A	Circular cut of possible post-hole. Measures 0.20m in diameter and 0.40m deep. Within Structure 273.
427	A	Reddish brown silty sand. Fill of [426].
428	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole. Measures 0.33m by 0.30m and 0.22m deep. Within Structure 273.
429	A	Brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [428].
430	A	Dark grey silty sandy gravel. Deposit within Structure [273].
431	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.39m by 0.33m and 0.18m deep.
432	A	Dark grey silty sandy gravel. Fill of [431].
433	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.34m by 0.32m and 0.37m deep.
434	A	Mid grey silty sandy gravel. Fill of post-hole [433].
435	A	Circular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.33m in diameter and 0.28m deep.
436	A	Mid grey silty sandy gravel. Fill of [435].
437	A	Irregular shaped cut of possible hearth within Structure [273]. Measures 0.73m by 0.28m and 0.12m deep. Truncated by [513]

438	A	Black silty sand. Fill of [437].
439	A	Sub-circular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.42m by 0.32m and 0.14m deep.
440	A	Black silty sandy gravel. Fill of [439].
441	A	Sub circular shaped cut of pit/post-hole. Measures 0.54m by 0.23m and 0.31m. Within Structure 273
442	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.00m by 0.60m and 0.35m deep.
443	A	Mid grey brown clayey silty gravel. Fill of pit [442].
444	A	Sub-circular shaped cut of pit. Part of Structure [410]. Measures 0.60m by 0.55m and 0.15m deep.
445	A	Mid brown silty gravel. Fill of [444].
446	A	Sub circular shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.40m by 0.37m and 0.10m deep. Part of Structure [410].
447	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [446].
448	A	Oval shaped cut of pit. Measures 0.75m by 0.70m and 0.22m deep. Part of Structure [410].
449	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [448].
450	A	Irregular shaped cut of pit. Measures 1.36m by 0.75m and 0.20m deep. Part of Structure [410].
451	A	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of [450].
452	A	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of pit [441].
453	A	Black sandy silt. Hearth deposit within Structure [273]. 0.08m thick.
454	B	Linear cut of ditch aligned NE/SW. Measures 19 m in length and continues beyond the limit of excavation to the NE and SW. Between 1.10 and 1.25m wide and 0.55m and 0.45m deep.
455	B	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of slot 'A' in ditch [454].
456	B	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of slot 'B' in ditch [454].
457	A	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of pit [458].
458	A	Circular shaped cut of small pit. Measures 0.28m in diameter and 0.14m deep.
459	A	Dark brown redeposited sand. Deposit within Structure [273].
460	A	Circular shaped cut of pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.30m in diameter and 0.11m deep.
461	A	Black silty sandy gravel. Fill of [460].
462	A	Irregular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.36m by 0.35m and 0.06m deep.
463	A	Black silty sandy gravel. Fill of [462].
464	A	Light brown silty sand. Deposit of redeposited natural within Structure [273].
465	A	Mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Post abandonment infilling of Structure [273]. Same as (272), (378) & (387).. Deposit within NE quadrant of Structure [273].

466	A	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Redeposited sand within Structure [273].
467	A	Circular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.22m in diameter and 0.13m deep.
468	A	Circular shaped cut of post-hole within [273]. Measures 0.40m in diameter and 0.09m deep.
469	A	Oval shaped cut of pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.70m by 0.42m and 0.38m deep.
470	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.40m by 0.30m and 0.05m deep.
471	-	VOID
472	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.72m by 0.53m and 0.30m deep.
473	A	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Fill of [474].
474	A	Oval shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.60m by 0.30m and 0.14m deep.
475	A	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [467].
476	A	Dark grey brown silty sand. Upper fill of pit [469].
477	A	Light reddish brown sand. Secondary fill of pit [469].
478	A	Black silty sand. Possible hearth rake out in base of pit [469].
479	A	Dark brownish black sandy silt. Fill of [468].
480	A	Black sandy silt. Fill of [470].
481	A	Mid brown grey silty sand. Upper fill of [472].
482	A	Mid to dark grey silty sand. Basal fill of [472].
483	A	Oval shaped cut of possible pit within Structure [273]. Measures 1.14m by 0.50m and 0.09m deep.
484	A	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of [483].
485	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible small post-hole oriented NW-SE within Structure [273]. Measures 0.38m by 0.25m and 0.04m deep.
486	A	Black loose sand and gravel fill of [485].
487	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible small pit oriented N-S within Structure [273]. Measures 0.33m by 0.26m and 0.06m deep.
488	A	Brown loose silty sand and gravel fill of [487].
489	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible small post-hole oriented NE-SW within Structure [273]. Measures 0.20m by 0.17m and 0.12m.
490	A	Brown sand and gravel fill of [489].
491	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible small pit oriented NE-SW within Structure [273]. Measures 0.33m by 0.24m and 0.06m.
492	A	Dark brown and black sand and gravel fill of [491].
493	A	Sub circular cut of possible pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.52m by 0.47m and 0.11m deep.
494	A	Black loose sand and gravel fill of [493].

495	A	Sub circular cut of possible small post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.20m by 0.18m and 0.08m deep.
496	A	Dark brown sand and gravel. Fill of pit [495]
497	A	Elongated oval shaped cut of possible pit oriented NE-SW within Structure [273]. Measures 0.59m by 0.31m and 0.19m deep.
498	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [497].
499	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible small pit oriented NE-SW within Structure [273]. Measures 0.33m by 0.28m and 0.06m deep.
500	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [499].
501	A	Triangular shaped cut of possible pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.60m by 0.45m and 0.22m deep.
502	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [501].
503	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible post-hole oriented NW-SE within Structure [273]. Measures 0.16m by 0.10m and 0.10m deep.
504	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [503].
505	A	Sub circular shaped cut of possible pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.14m by 0.13m and 0.08m deep.
506	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [505].
507	A	Sub oval shaped cut of post-hole part of Structure [273]. Measures 0.35m by 0.37m and 0.17m deep.
508	A	Dark brown sand and gravel fill of [507].
509	A	Sub circular shaped cut of possible post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.13m by 0.11m and 0.14m deep.
510	A	Black sand and gravel fill of [509].
511	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible pit within Structure [273]. Measures 0.24m by 0.24m and 0.06m deep.
512	A	Black sand and gravel fill of [511].
513	A	Sub oval shaped cut of possible hearth within Structure [273]. Measures 0.38m by 0.38m and 0.06m deep. Truncates 437
514	A	Black sand and gravel fill of [513].
515	A	Sub circular shaped cut of post-hole within Structure [273]. Measures 0.23m by 0.23m and 0.09m deep.
516	A	Greyish brown silty sand and gravel fill of [515].
517	A	Dark brown sand and gravel. Fill of [251].
518	A	Cobbled surface within S quadrant of [273], measures 2.4m by 2.2m.
519	A	Structure at N of site comprising features [165, 167, 169, 171, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 234, 236, 288].
520	-	Topsoil
521	A	Colluvial deposit in the low lying ground at the west of area A
522	-	Natural
523	A	Black silty sand with abundant charcoal and burnt bone.

		Indistinguishable from (379). Fill of pit [399]
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Appendix 2: Environmental Tables Table 1: Retent Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish			Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
122	50	30													+	+	1	Charred nutshell+				
133	51	10					++						+			++++	+	0.5	Charred nutshell ++++			
144	52	30					++						++++			++++	+	<1	Burnt bone +++ Charred nutshell ++++			Charcoal was not retained.
140	53	10																			Archaeologically Sterile.	
145	54	20					++														Quartz present++	
148	55	30					++						++			++++	+	<1	Burnt bone + Charred nutshell ++++			Charcoal was not retained.
137	56	10																			Archaeologically Sterile.	
131	57	5																			Archaeologically Sterile.	
156	58	30					+				++						+	<1			Charcoal was not retained.	
162	59	30					+										+	1	Charcoal +			
164	60	20														+	+	<1				
166	61	2																			Archaeologically Sterile.	
168	62	10				+	++						+			++++	+	<1	Charred nutshell ++++			Charcoal was not retained.
170	63	5											++			++			Charred nutshell++			
172	64	2					+									++			Charred nutshell ++			
174	65	20					+						++++			++++			Burnt bone +++ Charred nutshell ++++			

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish			Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
176	66	30					++++						+++			++++	+	1	Charred nutshell ++++ Burnt bone +			
178	67	30															+	1	Charcoal +			
186	68	30					++						++++			++++	+	<1	Burnt Bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++			Charcoal was not retained.
188	69	5					+						++			++			Burnt bone + Charred nutshell +			
190	70	1																				Archaeologically Sterile.
192	71	2															+	<1				Charcoal was not retained.
194	72	2					+									+++	+	1	Charred nutshell +++			
197	73	20																				Archaeologically Sterile.
199	74	20			+			+					++						Burnt bone +	++		Cinder not retained.
201	75	30																				Archaeologically sterile
221	76	2					+									+			Charred nutshell +			
223	77	2														+						
219	78	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
231	79	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
227	80	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
235	81	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM			Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res			Mammal	Fish				
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern		Daub															
225	82	5																				Archaeologically Sterile.
233	83	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
229	84	5					+									++			Charred nutshell ++			
237	85	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
207	86	30																				Archaeologically Sterile.
215	87	10											+				+	1	Charcoal +			
217	88	30																				Archaeologically Sterile.
149	89	30		+						+							+	<0.5		++	++	
150	90	30		+						++	++		++++	++	++++		+++	1	Burnt bone ++++ Charred cereal ++++ Charcoal +++			
151	91	10											+				+	1		++++	++++	Cinders and coal not retained
239	92	30					+															
240	93	30					+										+	<1				
242	94	30					+															
244	95	30																				Archaeologically Sterile.
257	96	20																		+	+	Cinder and coal not retained.
267	100	30					+++						+			++++	+	1.5	Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			
269	101	30					+						+			++++	+	<1				
271	102	5					+									+++			Charred nutshell +++			
264	103	5											++						Burnt bone ++			
265	104	2					+									+	+	1	Charred nutshell+ Charcoal+			Lithics 2 fragments

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments	
			Pottery			CBM																	
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern												Daub	Quantity					Max Size (cm)
272	105	30					+++						++++				+++	+	1	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++ Charcoal +			
272	106	30					++							++++			++++			Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++			
275	107	10																				Archaeologically Sterile.	
277	108	20															+	+	1	Charcoal +			
280	109	30					+							+			+++	+	<1	Charred nutshell +++			Charcoal was not retained.
284	110	10																				Archaeologically Sterile.	
286	111	20																+	0.5			+	Coal not retained
293	112	30																+	0.5		+	+	Cinders and coal not retained.
301	113	30																+	1.5	Charcoal +			
326	114	20					+											++++	3	Charcoal ++++			
295	115	10					+										+	+++	1.5	Charcoal ++			
297	116	10					+											+	1.5	Charcoal+			
299	117	10																			+++	+	Cinders and coal not retained
328	118	30																					Archaeologically Sterile.
339	120	30																					Archaeologically Sterile.
341	121	10						+													+	+	Cinders and coal not retained
343	122	10												+				+	1		++	++	

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish	Quantity	Max Size (cm)						
345	123	5																				Archaeologically sterile
347	124	5																				Archaeologically sterile
372	125	20		+				++		+	++	+++	++							++++	++++	Cinders and coal not retained.
369	126	30		+			+		+	+			++						Burnt bone ++	+++	++	Cinders and coal not retained. Cu pin and fe nail were present within the sample.
377	127	20					+++						++			++++	+	<1	Charred hazelnut++++ Burnt bone+			
378	128	30					+++						+++			+++			Burnt bone ++ Charred nutshell +++			
523	129	30					+++						++++			++++	+	0.5	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++			
302	130	20					++++						++++			++++	++	1	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			
304	131	10					+						+++			+			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell +			
381	132	10																				Archaeologically sterile
383	133	10																				Archaeologically Sterile.
402	140	5																				Archaeologically sterile
404	141	5																				Archaeologically Sterile.
406	142	5																				Archaeologically sterile
408	143	5																				Archaeologically Sterile.
422	144	5																		+		Cinders not retained.

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish			Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
420	145	20									+						++++	1.5	Charcoal +++++			
412	146	10															+	1	Charcoal +			
414	147	10																				Archaeologically Sterile.
416	148	10															+	1				
418	149	10	+														+	1.5	Charcoal+			
385	150	10					++						++				+	1	Burnt bone+ Charcoal+			
387	151	30					+++						+++			+++			Burnt bone++ Charred nutshell+++			
425	152	5					+									+++			Charred nutshell +++			
427	153	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
429	154	10											+									Burnt bone was not retained due to size.
423	155	30					++++									++++	++	1	Charred nutshell +++ Charcoal +			
380	156	10					+									+			Charred nutshell +			
432	157	5					+									+			Charred nutshell +			
434	158	10					+									++++	+	2	Charred nutshell +++++ Charcoal +			
436	159	10					+									+	+	1	Charcoal +			
438	160	20					+++						++			+++			Burnt bone+ Charred nutshell +++			
440	161	5					++						+++			+++			Burnt bone ++ Charred nutshell +++			
443	162	30																				Archaeologically Sterile.
445	163	20																				Archaeologically Sterile.

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish			Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
449	165	5																		+		Cinders not retained.
451	166	30																				Archaeologically Sterile.
452	167	20					+++						+			++++	++	<0.5				
252	168	30					++++						+			++++	++	1	Charred nutshell++++ Charcoal++			
354	173	30																				Archaeologically Sterile
358	174	10															++++	2	Charcoal ++			
461	177	10					++															
463	178	5					+						+++						Burnt bone++			
317	179	10															+	<1				
148	180	30					++									++++	+	1	Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			
145	181	30					+						+						Burnt bone +			
176	182	30					+						++++			++++	+	1	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			
269	183	30					+									+++	+	1.5	Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			Burnt bone was not retained.
174	184	20					+						++++			++++	+	1	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++ Charcoal +			
315	185	10															++++	1	Charcoal ++++			
473	187	10					+									+						
475	188	5					+						+			++			Charred nutshell++			
476	189	10					++									++++	++	1.5	Charred nutshell+++ Charcoal+			

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish			Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
478	190	5					++									++	++	1.5	Charred nutshell ++ Charcoal ++			
479	191	15											++++			++++	+	2	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell +++ Charcoal +			
480	192	5					++						+			++			Charred nutshell ++			
481	197	20					+									++			Charred nutshell ++			
482	198	2																				Archaeologically Sterile.
484	199	20														+						
486	200	5											+			+						Bone not retained
488	201	2											+			+			Burnt bone +			
490	202	5					+						+			+						
492	203	10											++						Burnt bone+			
494	204	15					++++						++++			++++	+	<0.5	Burnt bone ++++ Charred nutshell ++++			Charcoal was not retained.
496	205	5											+			+						
498	206	10					+						++			++			Burnt bone ++ Charred nutshell ++			
500	207												+			+						
502	208	5					++									++++			Charred nutshell++++			
504	209	2					+						+			+			Burnt bone+			
506	210	5											+						Burnt bone+			
508	211	10					+									+++			Charred nutshell+++			
510	212	10					++									++++	++	1.3	Charred nutshell++++ Charcoal+			
512	213	5					+									+						Quartz

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern	Daub	Lithics	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Fish	Quantity			Max Size (cm)					
514	214	15					+++						+			++++	+	1	Charred nutshell++++ Charcoal+			
438	215	30					+++						++++			++++			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell +++++			
516	216	10																				Archaeologically Sterile.
306	217	20											+			+	+	1				
309	218	10					+															
379	220	30					++++						++++			++++	++	0.5	Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell +++++			
379	221	30					+						++++			++			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell++			
379	222	20					++						++++			++++	+	0.5	Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell++++			
176	223	10					++						+			+++			Burnt bone+ Charred nutshell+++			
269	224	20											+			++			Charred nutshell+			
150	225	20		+									+++						Burnt bone+++			
148	226															+			Charred nutshell+			
145	227	30					+						+			+						Burnt bone very small, not retained
145	228	30					+						+									
269	229	20					+++									++++	++	1	Charred nutshell++++			
302	230	30					++++						++++			+++			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell+++			

Context Number	Sample Number	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic				Stone	Glass	Metal		MWD		Burnt bone		Charred cereal grain	Charred <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinder	Coal	Comments
			Pottery			CBM																
			Prehist.	Medi-PM	Modern												Daub	Lithics				
302	231	30					++++							++++		+++			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell+++			
302	232	30					++++							++++		+++			Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell+++			
302	233	30					++++							++++		++++	+	1	Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell++++ Charcoal+			
302	234	30					++++							++++		++++	+	0.5	Burnt bone++++ Charred nutshell+++			
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant																						
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating																						

Key:

Structure 283

Structure 410

Structure 519

Pit group north end of site

Structure 273

Table 2: Flotation results

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	<i>Avena</i> sp.	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>nudum</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i>	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
122	50	20				+					+	<0.5		
133	51	4												Archaeologically sterile
144	52	30				+					++++	<1		
140	53	4												Archaeologically sterile
145	54	5									+	<0.5		
148	55	30								<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> +	+++	<1		
137	56	4									+	<0.5		
131	57	4												Archaeologically sterile
156	58	10									++	<1		
162	59	20									+	<0.5		
164	60	5									+	<1		
166	61	4								<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell +	+	<0.5		
168	62	40									+	<0.5		
170	63	2												Archaeologically sterile
172	64	2												Archaeologically sterile
174	65	15								<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> +	+	<0.5		
176	66	40								Fruit stone indet.+, <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell +	++	<0.5		
178	67	30								<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> +	++++	0.6		
186	68	40									++++	<1		
188	69	2												Archaeologically sterile
190	70	1												Archaeologically sterile
192	71	1												Archaeologically sterile
194	72	5								<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell +++				
197	73	30									+	<0.5		
199	74	20												Sample contains cinders +
201	75	20		+		+				<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> +	+	<0.5		
221	76	2												Archaeologically sterile

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare var nudum	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum dicoccum	Cerealia indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
223	77	2												Archaeologically sterile
219	78	5									+	<0.5		
231	79	5									+	<0.5		
227	80	1												Archaeologically sterile
235	81	2												Archaeologically sterile
225	82	2												Archaeologically sterile
233	83	2												Archaeologically sterile
229	84	4												Archaeologically sterile
237	85	2									+	<0.5		
207	86	10								Corylus avellana nutshell +				
215	87	10							+	Euphorbia helioscopia +	+	<0.5		
217	88	40									++++	<1		
149	89	30												Archaeologically sterile
150	90	140		+++		++			+	rachis internode +	++	0.7		Sample contains cinders ++++
151	91	5												Archaeologically sterile
239	92	30		+		+					+	<0.5		
240	93	20												Archaeologically sterile
242	94	10												Archaeologically sterile
244	95	10							+	Bud indet. +				
257	96	30						+			+	<0.5		
267	100	20								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		
269	101	20									+	<0.5		
271	102	2												Archaeologically sterile
264	103	2												Archaeologically sterile
265	104	2												Archaeologically sterile
272	105	20								Euphorbia helioscopia +	+	<0.5		
272	106	20									+	<1		
275	107	5			+						++	<0.5		
277	108	5												Archaeologically sterile

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare var nudum	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum dicoccum	Cerealina indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
280	109	20								Veronica hederifolia +	++	<1		
284	110	10									+	<0.5		
286	111										+	<0.5		
293	112	4												Archaeologically sterile
301	113	40					+							
326	114	50									++++	2.5	Charcoal +	Charcoal is non-oak
295	115	2									+	<0.5		
297	116	10									+++	1.2	charcoal +	
299	117	10								Chenopodium sp.++	++	0.7		
328	118	20												Archaeologically sterile
339	120	40												Archaeologically sterile
341	121	10					+							
343	122	20									+	<0.5		
345	123	2												Archaeologically sterile
347	124	2												Archaeologically sterile
372	125	55								Veronica hederifolia +, Polygonum lapathifolia +	++	1.6	Charred seed +, Charcoal +	
369	126	75								Euphorbia helioscopia +, Veronica hederifolia +	+	<0.5	Charred seed +	Sample contains cinders ++
377	127	20								Euphorbia helioscopia +, Sambucus nigra +	+	<0.5		
378	128	10									+	<0.5		
523	129	20									+	<0.5		
302	130	30									+	<0.5		
304	131	2												Archaeologically sterile
381	132	2												Archaeologically sterile
383	133	2												Archaeologically sterile
386	139	30								Euphorbia helioscopia +	++	<0.5		
402	140	5												Archaeologically sterile
404	141	10												Archaeologically sterile

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare var nudum	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum dicoccum	Cerealia indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
406	142	4												Archaeologically sterile
408	143	4												Archaeologically sterile
422	144	10												Archaeologically sterile
420	145	15									++	<0.5		Charcoal is oak
412	146	5									+	<0.5		
414	147	10												Archaeologically sterile
416	148	10												Archaeologically sterile
418	149	10												Archaeologically sterile
385	150	10												Archaeologically sterile
387	151	15								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		
425	152	5									+	<0.5		
427	153	7								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		
429	154	5												Archaeologically sterile
423	155	40									+	<0.5		
380	156	5												Archaeologically sterile
432	157	2								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		
434	158	5									++	<0.5		
436	159	2												Archaeologically sterile
438	160	5									+	<0.5		
440	161	2												Archaeologically sterile
443	162	5												Archaeologically sterile
445	163	30									+	<0.5		
449	165	20								Chenopodium murale ++				
451	166	10									+	<0.5		
452	167	5									+	<0.5		
252	168	40								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	<i>Avena</i> sp.	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>nudum</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i>	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
354	173	5		+							+	<0.5		
358	174	20									++	1.4	Charcoal +	Charcoal is oak
461	177	2												Archaeologically sterile
463	178													Archaeologically sterile
317	179	5												Archaeologically sterile
148	180	20								<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> +	+	<0.5		
145	181	30									+	<0.5		
176	182	25									+	1	Charcoal+	
269	183	30								<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell ++	+	<0.5		
174	184	20								<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell +	+	<0.5		
315	185	2												Archaeologically sterile
473	187	4									+	<0.5		
475	188	2												Archaeologically sterile
476	189	5								<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> +	+	<0.5		
478	190	10									++	<0.5		
479	191	2												Archaeologically sterile
480	192	6												Archaeologically sterile
481	197	8												Archaeologically sterile
482	198	2												Archaeologically sterile
484	199	15									+	<0.5		
486	200	2												Archaeologically sterile
488	201	2												Archaeologically sterile
490	202	2												Archaeologically sterile
492	203	4												Archaeologically sterile
494	204	10								<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell +	+	<0.5		
496	205	4												Archaeologically sterile
498	206	2												Archaeologically sterile

Context Number	Sample Number	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare var nudum	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum aestivo-compactum	Triticum dicoccum	Cerealia indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
500	207	2												Archaeologically sterile
502	208	2												Archaeologically sterile
504	209	2												Archaeologically sterile
506	210	2									+	<0.5		
508	211	5									+	<0.5		
510	212	4												Archaeologically sterile
512	213	2												Archaeologically sterile
514	214	5									+++	<0.5		
438	215	10									+	<0.5		
516	216	8												Archaeologically sterile
306	217	20									+	0.9		
309	218	10									+	<0.5		
379	220	20								Veronica hederifolia +	+	0.7		
379	221	50									+	0.6		Sample contains burnt bone +
379	222	20								Corylus avellana nutshell +	+	<0.5		
176	223	10									+	<0.5		
150	225	20				+								
148	226	10												Archaeologically sterile
145	227	20									+	<0.5		
145	228	30									+	<0.5		
269	229	15									+	<0.5		
302	230	10									++	<0.5		
302	231	10							+		+	<0.5		
302	232	25								Corylus avellana nutshell ++	+	<0.5		
302	233	40									+	<0.5		Sample contains burnt bone+
302	234	5									+	<0.5		
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant								NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating						

Key:






	Structure 283
	Structure 410
	Structure 519
	Pit group north end of site
	Structure 273

Table 3 - Total in grams of unidentified calcined burnt bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>sample</i>	<i>Total Weight of Unidentified Bone (g)</i>
267	100	0.05
148	55	0.3
479	191	8.9
272	105	10.7
305	217	0.05
199	74	0.4
133	51	0.03
164	60	0.02
148	180	0.04
369	126	1.3
372	125	0.3
256	97	2.2
490	202	0.03
176	182	4.3
145	181	0.02
174	184	3.5
263	99	0.02
343	122	0.01
151	91	0.02
170	63	0.01
438	160	1.1
440	161	2.5
498	206	0.9
168	62	0.02
144	52	5.1
269	101	0.01
215	87	0.01
261	98	0.5
272	106	11.1
174	65	4.8
188	69	0.2
378	128	4.5
480	191	0.3
176	66	2.7
488	201	0.6
378	151	2.7
150	225	7.6
385	150	0.2
377	127	1.1
463	178	4.6
386	139	0.5
492	203	3.1
500	207	0.1
252	168	0.05
496	205	0.3
264	103	3.6
176	223	1
475	188	0.04
304	131	1.4

514	214	0.2
504	209	0.6
506	210	0.5
145	228	0.1
494	204	13.2
302	233	24.8
302	230	20.4
302	231	70.3
379	221	27.8
379	222	16.7
379	220	41.9
523	129	33.3
302	130	62.6
302	234	31.6
302	232	11.6
168	68	9.3
150	90	22.5
438	215	11.4
Total (g) of unidentified calcined burnt		491.63

<i>Context</i>	<i>sample</i>	<i>Total Weight of Unidentified Bone (g)</i>
267	100	0.05
148	55	0.3
479	191	8.9
272	105	10.7
305	217	0.05
199	74	0.4
133	51	0.03
164	60	0.02
148	180	0.04
369	126	1.3
372	125	0.3
256	97	2.2
490	202	0.03
176	182	4.3
145	181	0.02
174	184	3.5
263	99	0.02
343	122	0.01
151	91	0.02
170	63	0.01
438	160	1.1
440	161	2.5
498	206	0.9
168	62	0.02
144	52	5.1
269	101	0.01
215	87	0.01
261	98	0.5
272	106	11.1
174	65	4.8
188	69	0.2

378	128	4.5
480	191	0.3
176	66	2.7
488	201	0.6
378	151	2.7
150	225	7.6
385	150	0.2
377	127	1.1
463	178	4.6
386	139	0.5
492	203	3.1
500	207	0.1
252	168	0.05
496	205	0.3
264	103	3.6
176	223	1
475	188	0.04
304	131	1.4
514	214	0.2
504	209	0.6
506	210	0.5
145	228	0.1
494	204	13.2
302	233	24.8
302	230	20.4
302	231	70.3
379	221	27.8
379	222	16.7
379	220	41.9
523	129	33.3
302	130	62.6
302	234	31.6
302	232	11.6
168	68	9.3
150	90	22.5
438	215	11.4
Total (g) of unidentified calcined burnt		491.63

Table 4 - Total in grams and NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) of identifiable calcined burnt bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total Weight of Identified Bone (g)</i>	<i>NISP</i>
369	126	1.8	2
174	65	2	1
378	151	2.2	1
150	225	8.8	2
494	204	0.7	1
302	233	1.1	2
302	230	5.6	3
302	231	14.6	3
379	222	1.4	2

523	129	1.2	4
302	130	5.9	4
302	234	2.9	2
302	232	3.6	2
168	68	0.1	6
150	90	7	3
<i>Total of identifiable calcined burnt</i>		58.9	38

Table 5: Summary of identified material

Context	Sample	Taxonomic grouping	Bone	Details
150	90	S/G/R	R ulna	Olecranon fragment; proximal fused (ie adult)
150	90	S/G/R	R tibia	Proximal epiphysis only (ie juvenile/immature)
150	90	C/D	L/R innominate	Acetabular fragment; dorso-ventral hacks on ?pubis
150	90	C/D	2nd phalanx	Proximal fragment
168	68	SM	Astragalus	1 entire
168	68	SM	1st phalanx	3 entire
168	68	SM	Caudal vertebra	2 entire
168	68	SM	Metapodial	Proximal fragment
168	68	SM	Metapodial	Distal fragment
168	68	SM	Shaft	5 possible long bone fragments
168	68	Bird indeterminate small species	Phalanges	3 examples
168	68	Fish		3 small fragments
302	130	S/G/R	Maxilla	Fragment with remnants of alveoli for molars/premolars
302	130	LM	Femur	Proximal fragment
302	130	MM		Epiphysial fragment
302	230	LM	probable vertebra	Epiphysis (from centrum)
302	230	S/G/R	?ulna	?part of olecranon
302	231	Wild boar	2nd phalanx, digit II/V	Proximal only; epiphysis fused (ie immature/adult)
302	232	C/D	1st phalanx	Proximal only; epiphysis fused (ie immature/adult)
302	234	C/D	2nd phalanx	Proximal fragment only; epiphysis fused (ie immature/adult)
379	129	Bird	1st phalanx	Entire

		small species		
379	129	Bird indeterminate species	3rd phalanx	Entire
379	129	MM	Innominate	Acetabular rim fragment 1 other pelvic fragment
379	129	MM	Rib	Shaft
379	129	Canid cf wolf	2nd phalanx	Entire; proximal fused (ie adult/immature)
379	222	Canid cf wolf	1st phalanx	Entire; proximal fused (ie adult/immature)
379	222	Canid cf wolf	3rd phalanx	Articular fragment only
379	222	MM	?vertebra	Epiphysial plate only (?caudal)
Context	Sample	Taxonomic grouping	Bone	Details
150	90	S/G/R	R ulna	Olecranon fragment; proximal fused (ie adult)
150	90	S/G/R	R tibia	Proximal epiphysis only (ie juvenile/immature)
150	90	C/D	L/R innominate	Acetabular fragment; dorso-ventral hacks on ?pubis
150	90	C/D	2nd phalanx	Proximal fragment
168	68	SM	astragalus	1 entire

Abbreviations

SM small mammal
 S/G/R sheep/goat/roe deer
 C/D cattle/red deer
 MM medium-sized mammal
 LM large mammal
 L left
 R right

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Direction facing	Description
241	NE	Area cleaned 4/11/10.
242	S	Area cleaned 5/11/10.
243	N	Area cleaned 8/11/10.
244	W	Area cleaned 8/11/11.
245	SE	Area cleaned 9/11/10.
246	E	Area cleaned 10/11/10.
247	N	Area cleaned 16/11/10.
248	NW	Area cleaned 17/11/10.
249	W	Area cleaned 18/11/10.
250	N	South facing section of pit [121].
251	N	South facing section of pit [123].
252	NW	Pits [121] and [123] half sectioned.
253	W	East facing section of pit [126].
254	E	West facing section of pit [128].
255	N	South facing section of post-hole [130].
256	N	South facing section of pit [132].
257	N	South facing section of pit [146].
258	-	ID shot.
259	NW	South-east facing section of pit [147].
260	NW	South-east facing section of pit [152].
261	NW	South-east facing section of pit [152].
262	W	East facing section of pit [155].
263	E	West facing section of pit [157].
264	NE	Ditch cut [159] slot 5.
265	SE	Slot 4 through ditch [159].
266	NW	Slot 3 through ditch [159].
267	N	South facing section of pit [161].
268	N	South facing section of pit [163].
269	SE	Pits [177], [179], [181] and [183] half sectioned.
270	SE	North-west end of linear pit [196]. North-west facing section.
271	NW	South-west end of linear pit [196]. South-east facing section.
272	SW	Pit [196] post-ex.
273	NE	South-west facing section of pit [198].
274	W	East facing section of linear feature [200].
275	N	South facing section of pit [153].
276	SW	North-east facing section of ditch [238].
277	NE	South west facing section through pits [206] and [208].
278	SE	Group shot of [206], [208], [210], [212] and [214].

279	N	South facing section through pit [202].
280	N	Post excavation shot of pit [152].
281	N	Post excavation shot of pit [152].
282	SW	North-east facing section of slot through [238].
283	NE	South-west facing section of slot through linear [238].
284	NW	South-east facing section through pits [241] and [243].
285	WNW	ESE facing section through [279] and [249].
286	SE	North-west facing section through [251].
287	N	South facing section through pit [254].
288	N	General shot of features around pits [173] and [175].
289	W	General shot of features around pits [173] and [175].
290	N	South facing sections of [167], [169], and [165].
291	N	Features [171], [224], [218], [220], [222] and [226] half sectioned.
292	N	South facing section of [173].
293	S	North facing section of [185].
294	-	ID shot.
295	N	South facing section of [187].
296	W	East facing section of [175] and [193].
297	W	East facing section of [236], [189] and [191].
298	W	East facing section of [234] and [232].
299	W	East facing section of [228].
300	W	East facing section of [230].
301	S	North facing section of [255].
302	NW	South-east facing section of [266].
303	N	South facing section through [266].
304	S	North facing section of [266].
305	NW	South-east facing section of [268].
306	E	West facing section of [268].
307	E	West facing section of [270].
308	SE	North-west facing section of slot [274] through ditch [283].
309	SE	North-west facing section of slot [276] through ditch [283].
310	NW	South-east facing section of slot [276] through ditch [283].
311	S	North facing section through ditch [283].
312	W	East facing section through ditch [283].
313	E	West facing section of pit [281].
314	E	General shot of ditch [283].
315	N	General shot of ditch [283].
316	N	South facing section of slot [293] through ditch [290].

317	SW	North-east facing section of [301].
318	NW	South-east facing sections of [305] and [313].
319	N	South facing section of [323].
320	NE	South-west facing section of [325].
321	NE	South west facing section of [294].
322	N	South facing section of [296].
323	NE	South-west facing section of [298].
324	SE	NW facing section of slot 1 ditch [159].
325	NW	SE facing section of slot 2 ditch [159].
326	NW	Post ex shot of terminal of [330].
327	NW	Post ex shot of slot through [330].
328	NW	Post-ex of terminal of [332].
329	NW	Post-ex shot of slot through [332].
330	-	ID shot.
331	S	Slot 'B' through ditch [334].
332	N	Slot 'B' through ditch [334].
333	N	Slot 'A' through ditch [334].
334	S	Slot 'A' through ditch [334].
335	NE	Slot 'C' through ditch [334].
336	NE	Slot 'D' through ditch [334].
337	NE	Pit [360] truncating ditch [334].
338	SW	Slot 'E' through ditch [334].
339	S	North facing section of pit [338].
340	S	North facing section of [340].
341	NW	South-east facing section of [342].
342	NW	South-east facing section of [344].
343	NW	South-east facing section of [346].
344	NW	South-east facing section of [375].
345	NW	South-east facing section of [371] and [373].
346	NW	South-east facing section of [371].
347	NW	South-east facing section of [373].
348	W	General shot of furrow [368].
349	W	East facing section of slot through [368].
350	N	Slot through east end of [368].
351	E	Slot through west end of [368].
352	E	Hearth [303] within structure [273].
353	NE	Structure [273] mid ex showing SW quadrant.
354	NE	Structure [273] mid ex showing SW quadrant.
355	SW	Structure [273] mid ex showing NE quadrant.
356	SW	Structure [273] mid ex showing NE quadrant.
357	NW	Structure [273] mid ex.
358	NW	Structure [273] mid ex.
359	W	East facing section [382].
360	W	East facing section of [384].

361	W	Hearth within north-east quadrant of [273].
362	W	Hearth within north-east quadrant of [273].
363	NE	Structure [273] following removal of (385).
364	E	Working shot.
365	NE	Structure [273] South-west quadrant after removal of deposit (302).
366	NE	Structure [273] South-west quadrant after removal of deposit (302).
367	NE	Working shot.
368	NE	Working shot.
369	E	Shot of pits [411] and [413].
370	E	West facing section of [415].
371	S	North facing section of [417].
372	-	ID shot.
373	E	General shot of pit [419].
374	W	East facing section of [401].
375	W	East facing section of [403].
376	W	East facing section of [405].
377	W	East facing section of [407].
378	W	East facing section of [409].
379	W	East facing section of [421].
380	NE	Pre-ex shot of [424] and [426].
381	N	Pre-ex shot of [380].
382	E	Shot of north-west quad of structure [273] after removal of deposit (386).
383	N	Pre-ex shot of [428].
384	N	Ditches [209] slot 4 and [291] slot 8. South facing sections.
385	N	Ditches [209] slot 4 and [291] slot 8. South facing sections.
386	S	Ditches [209] slot 4 and [291] slot 8. North facing sections.
387	S	Ditch [291]. North facing section of slot 5.
388	W	Pre-ex shot of [441].
389	N	Ditch [291] South facing section of slots 5 and 6.
390	S	Ditch [291] North facing section of slot 2.
391	W	East facing section of [448].
392	W	East facing section of [450].
393	W	East facing section of [446].
394	W	East facing section of [442].
395	W	East facing section of pit [444].
396	E	West facing section of [458].
397	N	South facing section of SE quad of structure [273].
398	W	East facing section of south-east quad of structure [273].

399	E	North-west quadrant of structure [273] after removal of deposit (453).
400	E	North-west quadrant of structure [273] after removal of deposit (453).
401	-	ID shot.
402	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
403	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
404	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
405	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
406	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
407	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
408	E	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
409	NE	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
410	NE	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
411	NE	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
412	NE	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
413	SW	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
414	SW	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
415	W	Mid-ex shot of structure [273] working shot.
416	W	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
417	W	Mid-ex shot of structure [273].
418	N	South facing section post-hole [469].
419	N	South facing section of [469].
420	E	post-hole [470].
421	W	post-hole [468].
422	SE	Working shot of structure [273].
423	NW	Shot of kubiana tin samples from possible occupation and post abandonment deposits within structure [273].
424	W	Pre-ex shot of [483].
425	NE	South-west facing section of [472].
426	N	Working shot.
427	NE	Working shot.
428	NE	Working shot.
429	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
430	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
431	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
432	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
433	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
434	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
435	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
436	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
437	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
438	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
439	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].

440	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
441	SE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
442	W	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
443	W	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
444	W	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
445	W	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
446	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
447	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
448	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
449	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
450	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
451	N	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
452	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
453	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
454	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
455	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
456	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
457	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
458	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
459	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
460	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
461	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
462	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
463	NE	Post-ex shot of structure [273].
464	SW	View of [382 and 384].
465	SE	Ditch [159] NW facing section slot 2.
466	SE	Ditch [159] NW facing section slot 1.
467	NE	Working shot.
468	NE	Working shot.
469	NE	Working shot.
470	E	Working shot.
471	NE	Working shot.
472	NE	Working shot.
473	SW	Working shot.
474	SW	Working shot.
475	NE	Working shot.
476	NE	Working shot.
477	NE	Working shot.
478	NE	Working shot.
479	NE	Working shot.
480	E	Working shot.
481	N	Working shot.

Appendix 4: Sample Register

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
050	122	Fill of Pit [123]
051	133	Fill of Pit [132]
052	144	Fill of pit [142]
053	140	Fill of pit [139]
054	145	Fill of pit [146]
055	148	Fill of pit [147]
056	127	Fill of pit [126]
057	131	Fill of pit [130]
058	156	Fill of pit [155]
059	162	Fill of pit [161]
060	164	Fill of pit [163]
061	166	Fill of shallow pit [165]
062	168	Fill of pit [167]
063	170	Fill of pit [169]
064	172	Fill of pit/post-hole [171]
065	174	Fill of pit [173]
066	176	Fill of pit [175]
067	178	Fill of pit [177]
068	186	Fill of pit [185]
069	188	Fill of pit [187]
070	190	Fill of shallow pit [189]
071	192	Fill of shallow pit [191]
072	194	Fill of pit [193]
073	197	Fill of pit [196]
074	199	Fill of pit [198]
075	201	Fill of possible ditch [200]
076	221	Fill of pit [220]
077	223	Fill of pit [222]
078	219	Fill of pit [218]
079	231	Fill of pit [230]
080	227	Fill of pit [226]
081	235	Fill of pit [234]
082	225	Fill of pit [224]
083	233	Fill of pit [232]
084	229	Fill of pit [228]
085	237	Fill of pit [236]
086	207	Fill of pit [206]
087	215	Fill of pit [214]
088	217	Fill of pit [216]
089	149	Upper fill of large pit [152]
090	150	Charcoal rich fill of large pit [152]
091	151	Basal fill of large pit [152]
092	239	Upper fill of ditch [238]

093	240	Lower fill of ditch [238]
094	242	Fill of large pit [241]
095	244	Fill of pit [243]
096	257	Upper fill of pit [259]
097	-	VOID
098	-	VOID
099	-	VOID
100	267	Fill of [266]
101	269	Fill of curvilinear ditch [268]
102	271	Fill of post-hole [270]
103	264	Burnt deposit with structure [273]
104	265	Burnt deposit with structure [273]
105	272	Burnt deposit with structure [273]
106	272	Burnt deposit with structure [273]
107	275	Fill of ditch slot [274]
108	277	Upper fill of ditch slot [276]
109	280	Fill of ditch slot [279]
110	284	Fill of post-hole [285]
111	286	Fill of pit [287]
112	293	Fill of ditch slot [292]
113	301	Fill of pit [300]
114	326	Fill of pit [325]
115	295	Fill of pit [294]
116	297	Fill of small pit [296]
117	299	Fill of pit [298]
118	328	Fill of [159]
119	329	Fill of ditch [159]
120	339	Fill of pit [338]
121	341	Fill of pit [340]
122	343	Fill of pit [342]
123	345	Fill of pit [344]
124	347	Fill of pit [346]
125	372	Fill of pit [373]
126	369	Upper fill of pit [371]
127	377	Fill of NE quad [273]
128	378	Fill of NE quad [273]
129	523	Fill of [399]
130	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
131	304	Fill of linear cut [303]
132	381	Fill of pit [382]
133	383	Fill of post-hole [384]
134	388	Fill of ditch [290] slot 2
135	393	Fill of ditch [291] slot 3
136	394	Fill of ditch [291] slot 4
137	395	Fill of ditch [291] slot 5
138	302	Burnt deposit within [273]

139	386	Wind blown sand in [273] NW quad
140	402	Fill of post-hole [403]
141	404	Fill of post-hole [405]
142	406	Fill of post-hole [407]
143	408	Fill of post-hole [409]
144	422	Fill of post-hole [421]
145	420	Fill of pit [419] charcoal rich
146	412	Fill of pit [411]
147	414	Fill of pit [413]
148	416	Fill of pit [415]
149	418	Fill of pit [417]
150	385	Post abandonment deposit in NW quad of [273]
151	387	Post abandonment deposit in NW quad of [273]
152	425	Fill of pit [424]
153	427	Fill of pit [426]
154	429	Fill of pit [428]
155	423	Fill of [273] NW quad
156	380	Deposit in [273] NE quadrant
157	432	Fill of post-hole [431]
158	434	Fill of post-hole [433]
159	436	Fill of post-hole [435]
160	438	Fill of post-hole [437]
161	440	Fill of post-hole [439]
162	443	Fill of pit [442]
163	445	Fill of pit [444]
164	447	Fill of pit [446]
165	449	Fill of pit [448]
166	451	Fill of pit [450]
167	452	Fill of [441]
168	252	Burnt deposit in NW quadrant of [273]
169	456	Fill of ditch [454] slot 2
170	335	Upper fill of ditch [334]
171	349	Basal fill of ditch [334]
172	353	Secondary fill of ditch [334]
173	354	Basal fill of [334]
174	358	Fill of pit [360]
175	453	Hearth spread in NW quad of [273]
176	327	Fill of [319]
177	461	Fill of post-hole [460]
178	463	Fill of post-hole [462]
179	317	Fill of pit [319]
180	148	Fill of [147]
181	145	Fill of [146]
182	176	Fill of [175]
183	269	Fill of [268]
184	174	Fill of [173]

185	315	Fill of pit [316]
186	364	Fill of furrow [365]
187	473	Fill of post-hole [474]
188	475	Fill of [467]
189	476	Upper fill of [469]
190	478	Primary fill of [469]
191	479	Fill of [468]
192	480	Fill of [470]
193	-	Kubiena Tin sample
194	-	Kubiena Tin sample
195	-	Kubiena Tin sample
196	-	Kubiena Tin sample
197	481	Upper fill of post-hole [472]
198	482	Lower fill of post-hole [472]
199	484	Fill of pit [483]
200	486	Fill of post-hole [485]
201	488	Fill of post-hole [487]
202	490	Fill of post-hole [489]
203	492	Fill of post-hole [491]
204	494	Fill of pit [493]
205	496	Fill of post-hole [495]
206	498	Fill of pit [497]
207	500	Fill of post-hole [499]
208	502	Fill of post-hole [501]
209	504	Fill of post-hole [503]
210	506	Fill of post-hole [505]
211	508	Fill of post-hole [507]
212	510	Fill of post-hole [509]
213	512	Fill of post-hole [511]
214	514	Fill of pit [513]
215	438	Fill of pit [437]
216	516	Fill of post-hole [515]
217	306	Fill of post-hole 305
218	309	Fill of pit [310]
219		VOID
220	379	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
221	379	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
222	379	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
223	176	Fill of pit [175]
224	269	Fill of curvilinear ditch [268]
225	150	Charcoal rich fill of large pit [152]
226	148	Fill of [147]
227	145	Fill of [146]
228	145	Fill of [146]
229	269	Fill of [268]
230	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
231	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]

232	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
233	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]
234	302	Possible occupation deposit within structure [273]

Appendix 5: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Plan	Section	Description
80		1:10	E facing section of pit [126] showing [128].
81		1:10	NE-SW through [142].
82		1:10	NW-SE through [142].
83		1:10	[132] S facing section.
84		1:10	SE Facing section through pit [152].
85	1:20		Plan of half sectioned pit [152].
86		1:10	S facing section of pit [202].
87		1:10	NE facing section of ditch [238].
88		1:10	SW facing section through pit [259].
89		1:10	N facing section through [266] and [268].
90		1:10	NW facing section of ditch slot [276].
91		1:10	N facing section of ditch slot [279].
92		1:10	NW Facing section of pit [319].
93		1:10	SW Facing section of pit 322.
94		1:10	[334] slot 2 NE facing section.
95		1:10	NE facing section [334] slot 5.
96		1:10	NE facing section [334] slot 4.
97		1:10	NE facing section [334] slot 3.
98		1:10	NE facing section [334] slot 1.
99		1:10	SW facing section [360].
100		1:10	[159] SE facing section.
101		1:10	[159] NW facing section.
102		1:10	SW facing section of [371] and [373].
103		1:10	W facing section through cut [368] furrow.
104		1:10	N facing section of [273] NE quadrant.
105		1:10	E facing section of [273] NE quadrant.
106	1:20		SW quadrant of roundhouse [273].
107		1:10	W facing section of NW quadrant of [273].
108		1:10	S facing section of pit [469].
109		1:10	SW facing section of pit [472].
110	1:20		Plan of [468] [469] [470] in [273].
111		1:10	SE facing section through [273] SW quad.
112		1:10	SW facing section through [273] SW quad.
113		1:10	W facing section through [513] and [437].
114	not to scale		Sketch plan of features revealed after removal of baulks in structure [273].

Appendix 6: Finds Register

Small Find	Context	Description
10	324	Prehistoric Pottery
11	282	Lithics
12	148	Lithics
13	267	Lithics
14	269	Lithics
15	267	Lithics
16	324	Prehistoric Pottery

Appendix 7: Finds Catalogue

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
129	-	-	Pottery (Mod)	2	WHITE	base sherd and rim sherd, undecorated	Mod	2
133	-	-	Lithics	5	Chert and Flint	Scraper (small distal end), microblade and two inner flakes; flint chip	-	2
133	-	51	Lithics	9	Chert	Four flakes, five chips	-	2
144	-	52	Lithics	7	Chert and Flint	Chert retouched blade, blade, three flakes and a chip; Flint retouched proximal blade fragment	-	2
145	-	181	Lithics	1	Flint	Flake	-	2
145	-	228	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
148	-	-	Lithics	6	Chert and Flint	Four chert blades, a chert flake and a broken flint flake/blade (one of the chert blades is retouched with an inverse lateral notch)	-	2
148	-	180	Lithics	11	Chert and Flint	Chert blade, 4 chert flakes, a flint flake, 3 chert chips and 2 flint chips	-	2
148	-	55	Lithics	9	Chert and Flint	Chert core, retouched flake, three flakes and two chips and a flint blade and flake	-	2
148	12	-	Lithics	1	Flint/Chert	Edge retouched piece	-	2
149	-	-	Pottery (Med)	1	WGW	possibly part of same vessel as some C150 sherds	Medi	2
149	-	-	Iron	1	Object	large lump	-	2
149	-	89	Pottery (Med)	1	WGW	small sherd, may be part of same vessel as others from context	Medi	2
149	-	89	Iron	1	Horseshoe Nail	Possible horseshoe nail	-	2
149	-	89	Iron	1	Wire	Small twisted piece	-	2
150	-	-	Pottery	7	WGW	large base sherd,	Medi	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
			(Med)			several body sherds, two with applied iron coloured decoration, jugs and cooking pots?, some sooting on both		
150	-	-	Iron	2	Nail	In two conjoining pieces	-	2
150	-	225	Pottery (Med)	8	WGW	jug sherds, one with one coloured decoration and olive glaze, very hard fired	Medi	2
150	-	90	Pottery (Med)	4	WGW	small sherds, probably part of same vessel as others from context	Medi	2
150	-	90	Iron	13	Nails	-	-	2
150	-	90	Industrial Waste		Mag Res	-	-	2
150	-	90	Industrial Waste		Slag	Several lumps of possible iron slag	-	2
156	-	58	Lithics	1	Chert/Flint	Flake	-	2
160	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Indeterminate piece	-	2
162	-	59	Lithics	1	Quartz	Flake	-	2
164	-		Stone		Burnt Stone	Retained due to association with area of in situ burning. Poss related to activities, e.g. ?pot boiler	-	2
164	-	-	Lithics	31	Quartz, Chert and Flint	Two quartz cores, four chert blades, a flint blade, a quartz blade and two proximal ends from probable quartz blades, 14 quartz flakes, four chert flakes and one chert and two quartz chips	-	2
168	-	62	Lithics	9	Chert and Flint	Edge retouched burnt fragment, a flint microblade, 3 chert flakes, 2 flint flakes and 2 chert chips	-	2
168	-	62	CBM		Daub	Very small baked clay fragments	-	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
168	-	68	Lithics	9	Chert and Flint	Retouched chert blade, two chert flakes and four chert flakes; A flint flake and chip	-	2
172	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Blade	-	2
172	-	64	Lithics	1	Chert/Chalcedony	chip	-	2
174	-	184	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
174	-	187	Lithics	4	Chert	Two flakes and two chips	-	2
174	-	65	Lithics	5	Chert	Chips	-	2
176	-		Lithics	3	Chert	Triangular flake with retouched edge (?Meso), flake and chip	?Meso	2
176	-	182	Lithics	2	Chert/Flint	Two burnt flakes	-	2
176	-	223	Lithics	8	Chert	Edge retouched fragments, cores, flakes and chips (some burnt)	-	2
176	-	66	Lithics	26	Chert and Flint	Two microliths, two retouched fragments, a scraper/microblade core, 2 blades, 10 flakes and 9 chips (three burnt and 1 flint)	Meso	2
188	-	69	Lithics	3	Chert	One flake and two chips	-	2
194	-	72	Lithics	4	Chert	Four burnt chips	-	2
199	-	74	Pottery (Mod)	2	WHITE, PORC	fragments	Mod	2
199	-	74	Glass	4	Fragments	clear	Mod	2
221	-	76	Lithics	1	Chert	Edge retouched piece	-	2
229	-	84	Lithics	2	Chert	One blade and a chip	-	2
233	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Inner flake	-	2
239	-	92	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
240	-	93	Lithics	3	Chert	Chunk and flakes	-	2
242	-	94	Lithics	2	Quartz, Chalcedony	Chips	-	2
252	-	168	Lithics	74	Chert and Flint	Two scrapers, two crescent microliths, cores, blades, flakes and chips	Meso	2
256	-	97	Lithics	14	Chert	Two edge retouched pieces (one a semi	-	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						invasively, steeply retouched thick triangular flake), and 12 flakes		
261	-	98	Lithics	3	Chert	Blade fragment, flake and possible bipolar flake	-	2
263	-	99	Lithics	6	Chert, Flint	Two blades, one flake, three chips	-	2
265	-	104	Lithics	2	Chert	Flake and chip	-	2
267	-		Lithics	3	Chert and Flint	Flint blade (poss retouched edge), two chert flakes	-	2
267	-	100	Lithics	13	Chert	Retouched blade, nine flakes and three chips (two burnt)	-	2
267	13	-	Lithics	2	Chert	Inner blade and inner flake	-	2
267	15	-	Lithics	1	Flint	Flake	-	2
269	-	-	Lithics	11	Chert and ?Flint	Blades, flakes, a core (possibly modified to a core tool), a scraper and three chips	-	2
269	-	101	Lithics	6	Chert	Dual platform core, scraper, indeterminate piece, flake and 2 chips (1burnt)	-	2
269	-	183	Lithics	4	Chert	Blade, an indeterminate piece and 2 chips	-	2
269	-	299	Lithics	22	Chert, Flint and Quartz	Flakes and chips	-	2
269	14	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Secondary flake	-	2
271	-	102	Lithics	3	Chert	Two chips and an indeterminate piece	-	2
272	-		Lithics	5	Flint, Chert and Quartz	Flint blade, minimally retouched ; ?Core, two flakes and a chip	-	2
272	-	105	Lithics	13	Chert and Flint	Chert core, 7 flakes (one burnt), four chips and a flint chip	-	2
272	-	106	Lithics	11	Chert and chalcedony	Edge retouched chert blade and small retouched point with triangular cross	Meso	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						section, probable microlith, 3 chert flakes and 4 chips, a flake of agate and another possible blade fragment of chalcedony or v. translucent creamy flint		
273	-	-	Lithics	1	?mudstone	Possible ?mudstone flake	-	2
275	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Microblade	-	2
280	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Blade, poss 'nibbled' retouch at distal end	-	2
280	-	109	Lithics	2	Chert	Flake and indeterminate piece	-	2
282	11		Lithics	5	Chert and Quartz	Two quartz flakes and a poss flake frag; A retouched chert bladelet and a small chert ?scraper (with prepared platform)	-	2
293	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
295	-	-	Lithics	3	Chert and Quartz	Chert blade, flake and a possible quartz flake	-	2
295	-	115	Lithics	3	Chert	Notched distal fragment, a flake and a chip	-	2
297	-	116	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
302	-	-	Lithics	7	Chert and Flint and Quartz	Flint blade, patinated?, retouched flint scraper, patinated, broken flint blade, burnt; three inner chert flakes; a	-	2
302	-	130	Lithics	112	Chert, Quartz and flint	4 retouched pieces including an obliquely truncated blade and a small crescent, two small broken chert blades, 29 chert flakes, some obliquely truncated blades (12 burnt), 1 quartz flake, 2 flint flakes, 7 quartz	Meso	2

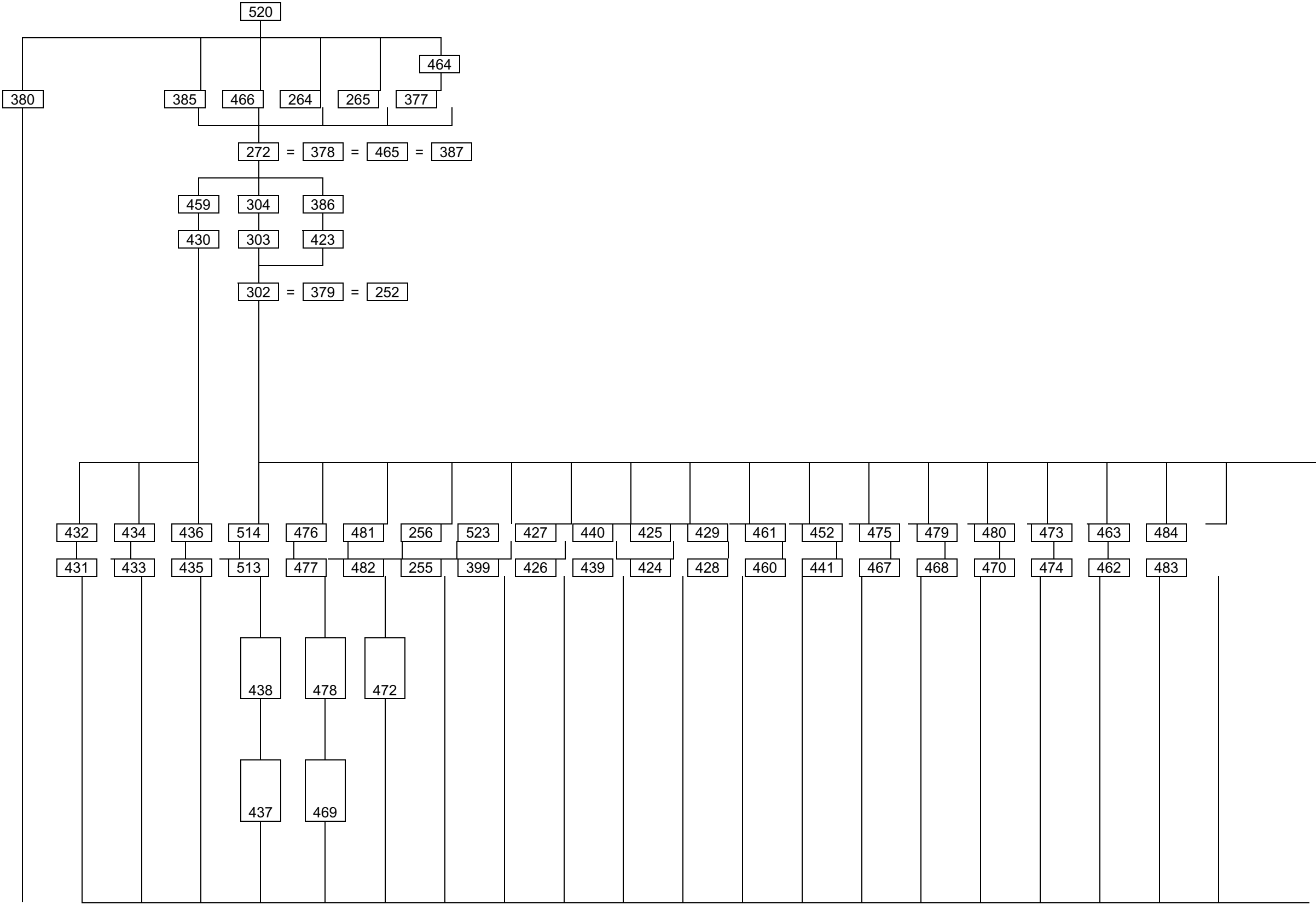
Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						chips, 63 chert chips (9 burnt), four flint chips		
302	-	230	Lithics	43	Chert	Backed blade, two microliths, flakes and chips	Meso	2
302	-	231	Lithics	41	Chert, Flint and Agate	Blades, flakes and chips	-	2
302	-	232	Lithics	50	Chert and Agate	Two crescent microliths, a core, flakes and chips	Meso	2
302	-	233	Lithics	124	Chert and Flint	Edge retouched piece, scraper, core, blades, flakes and chips	Meso	2
302	-	324	Lithics	42	Chert and Flint	Scraper, flake and chips	Meso	2
304	-	131	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
306	-	-	Lithics	1	Flint	Flake	-	2
312	-	218	Lithics	1	Chert	Possibly retouched piece	-	2
324	-	-	Pottery (PH)	1	Coarseware	Body sherd with horizontal and diagonal incised decoration; same as SF10	L. Neol	2
324	10	-	Pottery (PH)	7	Coarseware	Two vessels. 1. two conjoining body sherds decorated with short incisions, same as pottery from [324]. 2. Five conjoining rim and body sherds, plain, straight body and rounded rim, conjoins with sherd from SF16	L. Neol	2
324	16	-	Pottery (PH)	2	Coarseware	Rounded rim sherd and body sherd, rim sherd conjoins with rim sherd and body sherds from SF10	L. Neol	2
326	-	114	Lithics	2	Chert/Flint	Flake and burnt chip	-	2
341	-	121	Glass	1	Chip	Very small piece of clear glass, may be vessel/window/bottle	-	2
369	-	126	Lithics	2	Chert and Flint	Chert flake and flint flake with possible	-	2

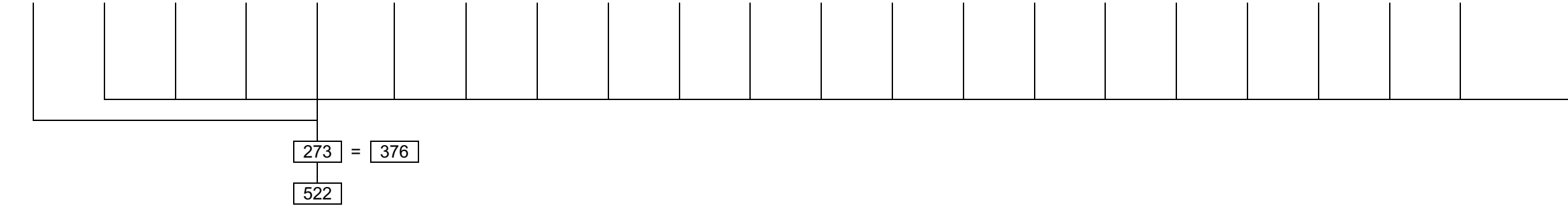
Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						fossil impression		
369	-	126	Iron	1	Object	Possible Nail	-	2
369	-	126	Copper Alloy	1	Pin	Small fragment with a small round head with short shaft	-	2
369	-	126	Pottery (Mod)	2	BROWN	fragments	Mod	2
372	-	125	Iron	1	Object	Small L-shaped object	-	2
372	-	125	Glass	5	Bottle	Small fragments, 4 clear , 1 light green	-	2
372	-	125	Industrial Waste		Slag	Small fragments	-	2
372	-	125	Industrial Waste		Mag Res	including one large slag sphere	-	2
372	-	125	Pottery (Mod)	1	WHITE?	fragment	Mod	2
377	-	127	Lithics	20	Chert and Flint	Blades, flakes and chips	-	2
378	-	128	Lithics	13	Chert	Three retouched pieces, three blades (one a large platform trimming piece), five flakes and two chips. Some burnt	-	2
523	-	129	Lithics	25	Chert	One blade, 15 flakes, eight chips and an indeterminate piece. Many burnt	-	2
379	-	220	Lithics	32	Chert, Flint and Quartz	Cores, scrapers, flakes and chips	-	2
379	-	221	Lithics	6	Chert	Scraper, microlith, core and some flakes	Meso	2
379	-	222	Lithics	11	Chert	Chunk and flakes	-	2
380	-	156	Lithics	3	Chert	One blade, one flake, one chip	-	2
385	-	150	Lithics	15	Chert, Flint, Quartz and Agate	Edge retouched piece, flakes, blades and chips	-	2
386	-	-	Lithics	5	Chert	Retouched blade (?crescent), proximal end of blade, two flakes and a burnt chip	-	2
386	-	-	Lithics	6	Chert and ?Mudstone	Edge retouched fragment (?scraper), edge retouched chert	-	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						blade, ?mudstone blade and 3 chert flakes		
386	-	139	Lithics	8	Chert	Edge retouched piece, flakes and chips	-	2
387	-	151	Lithics	18	Chert and Quartz	Possible microlith, scrapers, cores and flakes	Meso	2
418	-	149	Pottery (PH)	2	Coarseware	Two body sherds probably from two vessels	PH	2
420	-	-	Lithics	1	Flint	Possibly retouched, burnt flake	-	2
423	-	-	Lithics	9	Chert and Flint	Flakes; blades and retouched pieces, mostly hard hammer, one burnt	-	2
423	-	155	Lithics	91	Chert, Flint and Quartz	Three edge retouched fragments, two large flakes from platform core possible retouched and used as scraper; burnt oval piece with edge retouch, 5 blades, 15 flakes and 64 chips, 1 indeterminate piece	-	2
425	-	152	Lithics	5	Chert	Probable microlith, two blades (one burnt) and two chips.	Meso	2
429	-	153	Lithics	3	Chert, Flint	Two flakes, one retouched around end, one chip	-	2
430	-	-	Lithics	3	Chert	Two chert (one fairly soft, poss mudstone?) flakes and an unidentified possibly worked stone	-	2
432	-	157	Lithics	2	Chert and flint	Flakes	-	2
434	-	158	Lithics	1	Flint	Possible flint chip	-	2
436	-	159	Lithics	5	Chert	One flake, four chips	-	2
438	-	160	Lithics	17	Chert	Two blades, five flakes, ten chips	-	2
438	-	215	Lithics	17	Chert	Two blades, twelve	-	2

Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Object	Description	Period	Box No
						flakes, three chips		
440	-	161	Lithics	17	Chert and flint	One blade, four flakes and 12 chips	-	2
452	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake; secondary, hard hammer	-	2
452	-	167	Lithics	26	Chert	Burnt blade, nine flakes (3 burnt), 16 chips (3 burnt)	-	2
461	-	117	Lithics	8	Chert	Poss piercer, core, flakes and chip	-	2
475	-	188	Lithics	1	Chert	Chip	-	2
476	-	189	Lithics	8	Chert	Microlith, chunk, flakes and chips	Meso	2
478	-	190	Lithics	8	Chert	Two retouched pieces, two blades, three flakes and a chip	-	2
480	-	192	Lithics	8	Chert	Two retouched pieces (including squared abruptly retouched scraper), two blades, two flakes and two chips. Some burnt	-	2
481	-	197	Lithics	2	Chert	Flakes	-	2
490	-	202	Lithics	1	Chert	Obliquely truncated blade with alternate retouch	-	2
494	-	-	Lithics	1	Chert	Inner flake	-	2
494	-	-	CBM		Daub	Small piece of baked clay with impression	-	2
494	-	204	Lithics	85	Chert/Flint	Two burnt blades, 33 burnt flakes and 50 burnt chips	-	2
498	-	206	Lithics	1	Chalcedony	Chip	-	2
502	-	208	Lithics	8	Chert and Agate	Flakes and chips	-	2
504	-	209	Lithics	1	Chert	Flake	-	2
508	-	211	Lithics	1	Chert and Flint	Flake and chips	-	2
510	-	212	Lithics	12	Chert	Flakes and chips	-	2
514	-	215	Lithics	13	Chert and Flint	Core, flakes and a blade	-	2

Pottery abbreviations: BROWN = Brownware; PORC = Porcelain; WG = Scottish White Gritty Ware; WHITE = Modern Whiteware





(484)	486	488	492	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	490	494	516	518
(483)	485	487	491	495	497	499	501	503	505	507	509	511	489	493	515	